



Public perceptions of security in the Republic of Moldova

SOCIOLOGICAL SURVEY 2026

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List of Acronyms

CIS — Commonwealth of Independent States

DK/NA — Don't know / No answer

EU — European Union

GUAM — Organisation for Democracy and Economic Development (Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Republic of Moldova)

LPA — Local Public Administration

POB — Public Opinion Barometer

IMF — International Monetary Fund

IS — Intelligence Service

GIES — General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations

KAS — Konrad Adenauer Foundation (Konrad-Adenauer-Stiftung)

NATO — North Atlantic Treaty Organisation

OSCE — Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe

pp — Percentage points

RM — Republic of Moldova

SMURD — Mobile Emergency, Resuscitation and Extrication Service

UN — United Nations

USA — United States of America

Executive summary

This study presents the perceptions of the adult population of the Republic of Moldova regarding national security, risks to the country and security options, against the backdrop of the socio-economic context and the war in Ukraine. The survey was conducted between 25 August and 09 September 2026, using a stratified, probabilistic, nationally representative sample of 2,009 respondents, with a margin of error of ± 2.2 %.

The backdrop against which security perceptions are formed is one marked by dissatisfaction and uncertainty. The majority of respondents (55.5 %) believe the country is heading in the wrong direction; their assessment of their own lives over the past six months suggests rather stagnation, and 57.2 % do not feel secure about their future. The main concerns are economic in nature, first of all rising prices, though the war in Ukraine is the second most frequently cited concern. All indicators paint the same picture: young people, those with a higher socio-economic status and Romanian speakers have more positive perceptions, whilst older people, those with limited resources and Russian speakers are characterised by dissatisfaction and uncertainty. This pattern is evident, with minor variations, throughout the study.

The study reconfirms the well-known hierarchy of trust in institutions. Emergency services (Fire Brigade/SMURD, 81.5 %), the Church and the mayor's office enjoy the trust of the majority; public order and defence institutions, including the Army (48.7 %), stand at around 45–50 %; and central political institutions and the judiciary at under 32 %. Trust in security institutions is strongly influenced by age and linguistic affiliation, with a noticeable deficit among older people and Russian speakers.

On a civic level, a gap is outlined between norms and practices. Almost all respondents argue that citizens should be consulted more often before important decisions are taken, yet only a third believe that the authorities take their views into account, and information regarding local decisions remains the preserve of a minority with higher levels of education and more resources. At the same time, society is perceived as deeply and increasingly divided: 81.1 % believe that people in Moldova are currently divided, with the main lines of division being income, foreign policy orientation and political preferences. The main sources of cohesion remain cultural and value-based, with the desire for peace enjoying almost unanimous support (95.0 %).

In the field of security as such, the perception of military vulnerability is almost unanimous: 83.9 % believe that the country is only slightly or not at all prepared to cope with external aggression. However, risks are predominantly perceived as internal, economic and institutional in nature, with corruption, poverty and the war in Ukraine being mentioned most frequently, whilst direct external aggression is cited by only 10.8 %. Neutrality remains the preferred security option (45.2 %), far ahead of EU membership (18.3 %) and cooperation with Russia (13.3 %).

However, this perception of vulnerability does not translate into a clear demand for strengthening defence. An increase in defence spending is supported by 41.3 %; opinions on the future of compulsory military service are divided almost equally between retaining it and abolishing it; and the requirement for reservists to attend regular training courses is rejected by the majority (59.7 %).

The public's awareness of emergency preparedness is modest, with 56.5 % considering themselves to be poorly or not at all informed about the measures to be taken, and the greatest shortfall is found precisely amongst vulnerable groups, such as the elderly. In crisis situations, trust in official information is concentrated on institutions with an operational role, such as the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (GIES) and the mayor's office, far exceeding that in political institutions.

Perceived exposure to disinformation is high, with 58.7 % of respondents encountering it at least once a week, and the information landscape – particularly social media – is perceived as heavily affected by manipulation. However, the ability to identify and verify false information is unevenly distributed, being concentrated amongst younger people and those with higher education, whilst trust in all information channels is low. Disinformation is predominantly perceived as a domestic phenomenon, associated with bloggers and influencers, the domestic media and politicians. Statements circulating in the public sphere regarding the defence

and the security of the country are assessed very differently and with high levels of uncertainty, which indicates a significant degree of informational vulnerability.

Cooperation with European partners – primarily the EU and Romania – is considered important for the development of the country by nearly two-thirds of respondents, whilst 61.1 % believe that the Republic of Moldova continues to need external support to strengthen its security and defence. Expectations regarding EU accession are predominantly economic, whilst the perceived risks relate to sovereignty and national resources, such as the sale of agricultural land to foreign investors.

Although the attitude towards NATO is still generally polarised, the share of respondents supporting the role of the organization in strengthening the security and resilience of the Republic of Moldova is higher than the share of those who reject it. At the same time, practical cooperation in the areas established in the partnership between the Republic of Moldova and NATO is positively perceived by most respondents.

The war in Ukraine is perceived as having a major impact on the country, particularly on prices and the supply of energy resources, and almost half of respondents (46.2 %) consider it likely that it will spread to the Republic of Moldova. The stance of the authorities and humanitarian aid are supported by the majority, but assessments regarding responsibility for the lack of a peace agreement, the path to peace and the outcome of the war are divided and marked by uncertainty.

Across the board, linguistic affiliation is the most pronounced factor differentiating perceptions, particularly regarding security options, external partners, NATO and the war in Ukraine, followed by age and educational and socio-economic resources. In this context, the study highlights the need for a comprehensive approach to security, which, in addition to the military dimension, should include good governance, the fight against corruption, and economic and energy resilience, as well as tailored public communication based on verifiable information and aimed, in particular, at segments with low trust and high informational vulnerability.

Introduction

This study presents the findings of a sociological survey conducted for KAS Moldova, with the aim of monitoring public perceptions regarding national security, risks to the country and the security options of the Republic of Moldova, within a regional context marked by the war in Ukraine. The survey was carried out on a nationally representative sample for the adult population of the country, which allows the results to be extrapolated to the general population, within the limits of the margin of error.

Thematically, the study covers a wide range of topics, starting with the general context and moving on to security issues as such. The first chapters describe the socio-economic and social background to perceptions of security: assessments of the direction in which the country is heading and of the own situation, main concerns of the population, trust in state institutions, civic participation and perceptions of social cohesion. This is followed by a section dedicated to security, which analyses perceptions of the preparedness of the country in the face of external aggression, security risks, preferred options for ensuring security, attitudes towards defence spending and military service, level of information of the population in emergency situations, as well as exposure to disinformation and the ability to identify it. The final chapters address the external dimension of security: cooperation with international partners, perceptions of NATO and the NATO–Republic of Moldova partnership, as well as perceptions regarding the war in Ukraine and its impact on the country.

Each indicator is analysed first at the level of the entire population, then across the main socio-demographic categories: age, gender, educational attainment, occupation, language of communication, socio-economic status, residential environment and region. Differences between categories are considered significant only when they exceed the sum of the margins of error for the subgroups being compared. Some of the questions, those concerning international cooperation and the war in Ukraine, were put to subsamples comprising around half of the respondents (versions A and B of the questionnaire). The complete set of bivariate tables is presented in Annex 1.

Methodological aspects

Sample size: 2,009 people aged 18 and over;

Sample type: stratified, probabilistic;

Stratification criteria: 13 geographical regions, corresponding to the administrative-territorial units prior to the reintroduction of raions; residential environment (urban-rural); size of urban settlements (2 types); population size of rural settlements (3 types of rural settlements).

Sampling method: The sample sizes for urban strata and the total by region (former counties), as well as the sample sizes for rural strata, were calculated in proportion to the population figures provided by the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova.

Representativeness: a sample representative of the adult population of the Republic of Moldova present in the country during the data collection period, with a margin of error of +2.2 %.

The interviews were conducted at the homes of the respondents. The questionnaire was available in Romanian and Russian, with respondents given the option to choose the language of the interview.

Data collection period: 25 August – 9 September 2026

Table 1. Sample structure

		Number	Statistical margin of error	%
Total		2009	±2.2	100.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	915	±3.2	45.5%
	Female	1094	±3.0	54.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	414	±4.8	14.6%

	30–44 years	524	±4.3	26.8%
	45–59 years	431	±4.7	25.1%
	60+ years	640	±3.9	33.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	265	±6.0	14.7%
	Medium level	1110	±2.9	58.8%
	High level	628	±3.9	26.5 %
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	793	±3.5	39.8%
	Economically inactive	1,216	±2.8	60.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	1501	±2.5	74.7%
	Russian or other	508	±4.3	25.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	607	±4.0	33.3%
	Medium level	670	±3.8	33.5
	High level	732	±3.6	33.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	947	±3.2	43.7%
	Rural	1062	±3.0	56.3%
Region:	Chisinau	468	±4.5	20.7%
	North	514	±4.3	25.6%
	Centre	622	±3.9	32.3%
	South	405	±4.9	21.4%

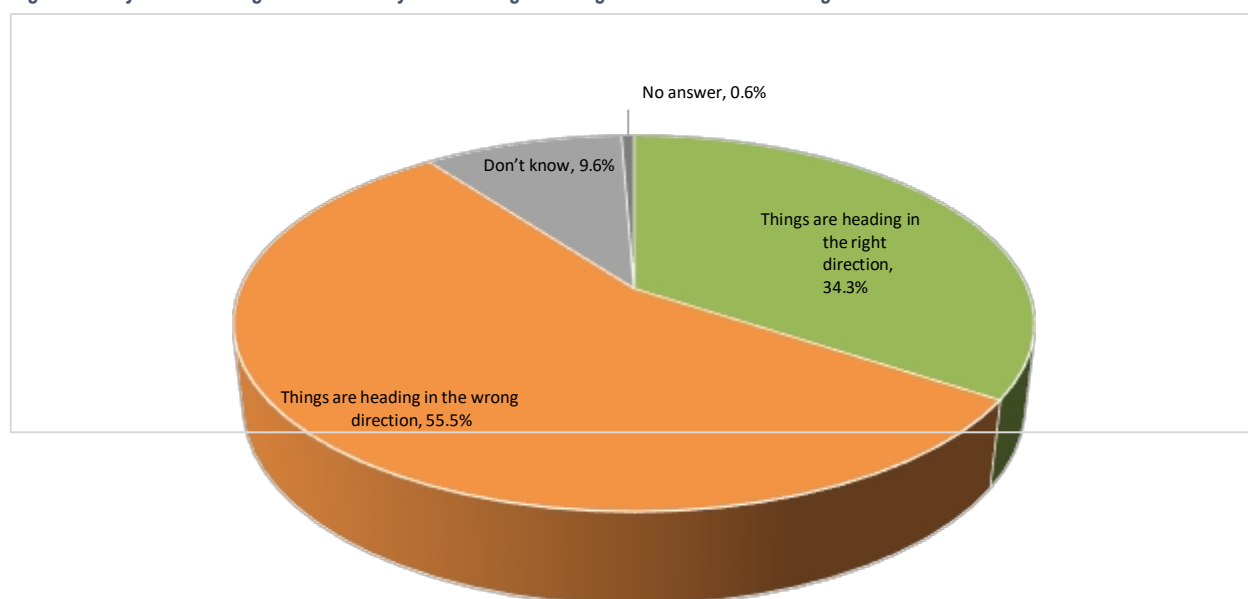
The socio-economic context and perceptions of the situation in the country

This chapter begins the analysis with a general overview of perceptions regarding security: assessments of the direction the country is heading in, evolution of their own lives over the past six months, main concerns of the population, as well as their sense of control over their own lives and confidence in the future.

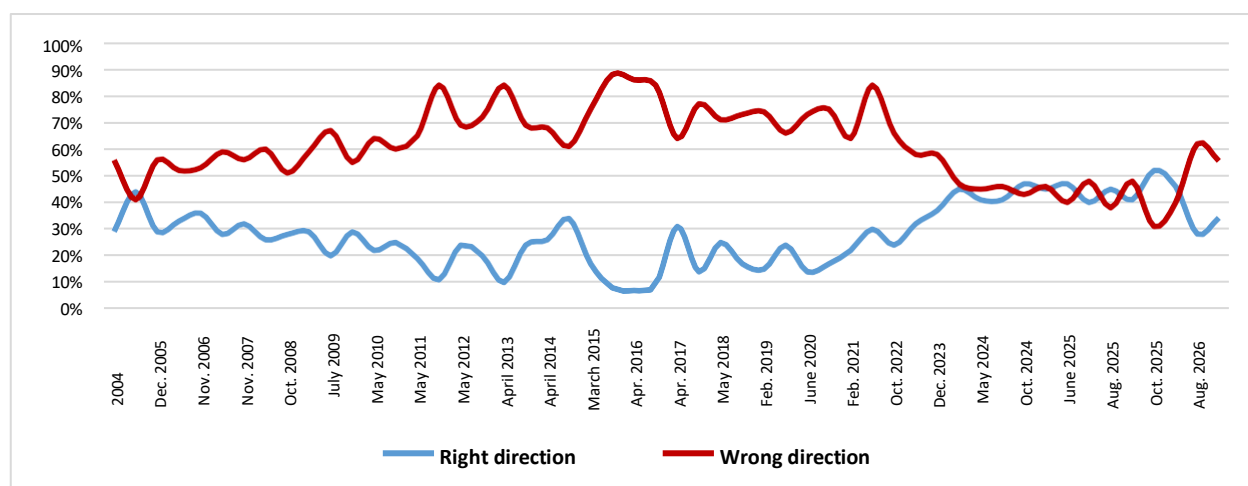
The assessment of the direction in which the country is heading remains predominantly negative. Over half of respondents (55.5 %) believe the country is heading in the wrong direction, whilst around a third (34.3 %) believe it is heading in the right direction. The ratio between the two assessments is therefore approximately 1.6 to 1 in favour of the critical view. The proportion of those who were unable or unwilling to express an opinion stands at 10.2 %, indicating that the vast majority of the population has formed a clear opinion on this subject.

A retrospective analysis of this indicator shows that August 2026 marks a shift in the distribution of responses (towards the negative) that is characteristic of most of the period covered by the measurements, but at odds with the trend observed in recent years. Historically, negative views have always predominated, with the exception of recent years, when the proportions of positive and negative views have become more closely matched.

Figure 1. Do you think things in our country are heading in the right direction or the wrong direction?



DYNAMICS



N=2009. Annex 1, Table 2.

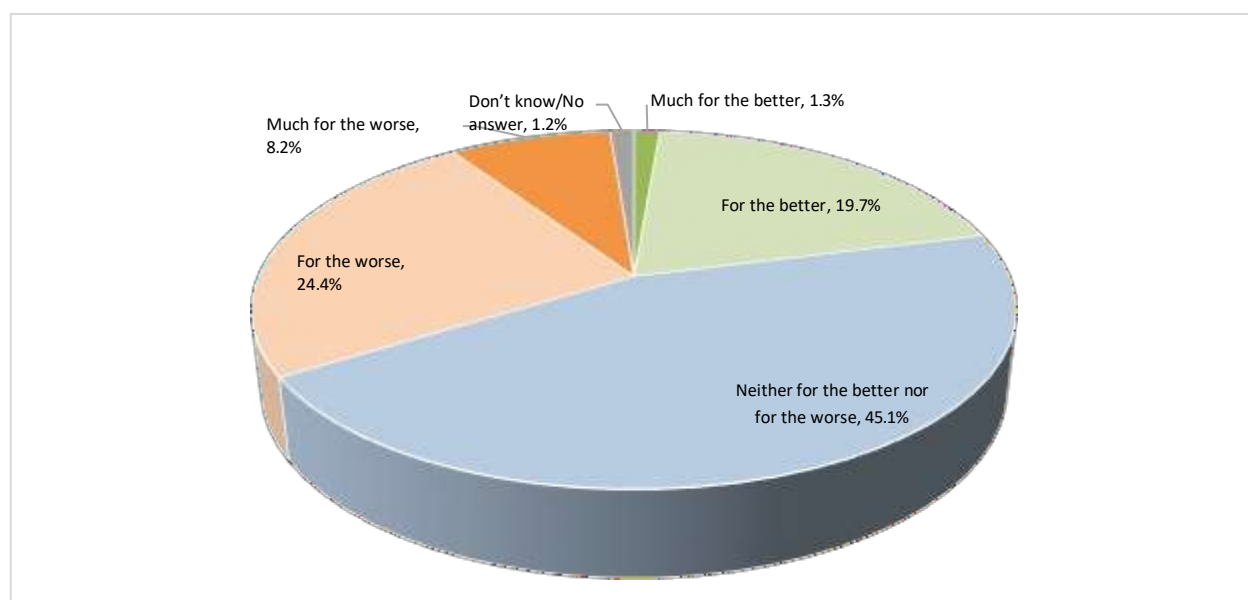
However, there is a marked variation across socio-demographic categories, and the indicator proves to be a good marker of differences in profile. The most optimistic segment is young people aged 18–29,

whose positive assessments (46.4 %) even slightly exceed the negative ones (39.8 %). At the opposite end of the spectrum is the 45–59 age group, where only 27.0 % consider the direction to be right, whilst 63.7 % consider it to be wrong. Positive assessments increase with educational attainment (from 25.2 % at the lowest level to 43.1 % at the highest) and with socio-economic status (from 25.7 % to 44.5 %), with the differences in both cases exceeding the sum of the margins of error. The greatest contrast, however, is along linguistic lines: amongst Russian or another language speakers, only 15.6 % view the direction as positive, whilst three in four (75.0 %) consider it to be wrong, compared to 40.6 % and 49.0 % respectively amongst Romanian speakers. At regional level, respondents from Chisinau (41.3 %) and the Centre (37.1 %) are more positive in their assessments than those from the South (26.7 %). Differences based on gender, occupation and place of residence remain below the threshold of statistical significance. Looking ahead, it is worth noting that the emerging profile – young people with a higher level of education and greater prosperity, who are Romanian speakers living in the capital – will be reflected, with minor variations, across all indicators in this chapter (*Annex 1, Table 2*).

An assessment of how their own lives have changed over the last six months suggests stagnation, with a slight negative trend. The largest group consists of those who have not noticed any changes (45.1 %). In total, 32.6 % state that their lives have changed for the worse, the dominant response being ‘for the worse’ (24.4 %), whilst 8.2 % state that it has changed ‘significantly for the worse’. On the other hand, an improvement is reported by 21.0 %, almost entirely through the moderate option ‘for the better’ (19.7 %), whilst responses indicating ‘much for the better’ are negligible (1.3 %).

The net balance is therefore negative, at around 12 percentage points, though less pronounced than the assessment of the direction in which the country is heading. In other words, dissatisfaction with the general situation in the country is more pronounced than dissatisfaction with their own situation.

Figure 2. How has your life changed over the last 6 months?



N=2009. Annex 1, Table 3.

Here too, age is the factor with the strongest differentiating effect. Young people aged 18–29 report an improvement almost twice as frequently as the national average (40.9% compared with 21.0%), and only 11.9% of them note a deterioration. As people get older, the balance reverses, so that in the 60+ age group, 42.1 % report a change for the worse – of whom 12.4 % say ‘much for the worse’ – and only 16.2 % report a change for the better. Socio-economic status follows the same pattern: in the low socio-economic status group, the proportion reporting a deterioration (42.5 %) is almost four times higher than those reporting an improvement (11.7 %), whilst in the high socio-economic status group the proportions are relatively balanced (30.1 % reporting an improvement and 24.5 % reporting a deterioration). A similar, though less pronounced, difference emerges according to educational attainment (43.5 % report a deterioration at the lower level, compared with 26.0 % at the higher level) and occupation (36.3 % among the economically inactive, compared with 27.1 % among the economically active). Russian

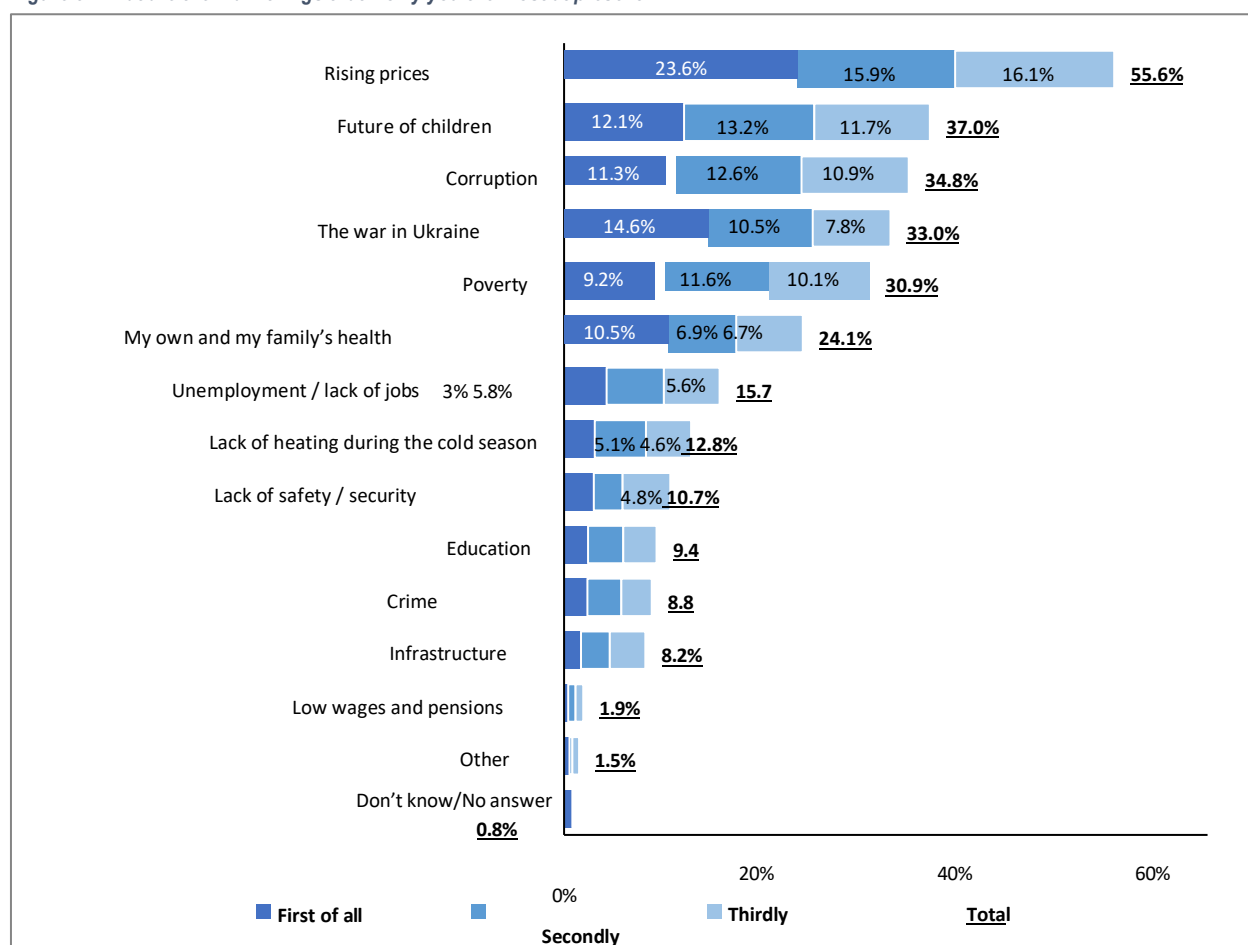
or another language speakers report a deterioration more frequently (46.1 % compared with 28.2 % amongst Romanian speakers), whilst regionally, the South stands out, with 42.1 % negative assessments, noticeably higher than in Chisinau (27.7 %) or the Centre (29.5 %). The differences between men and women, as well as between urban and rural areas, are minimal (*Annex 1, Table 3*).

Rising prices are, by far, the main source of concern of the population. Taken together across the three categories, they are mentioned by 55.6 % of respondents, whilst for 23.6 % they are the number one concern.

The second tier, with proportions ranging from 31 % to 37 %, includes the future of children (37.0 %), corruption (34.8 %), the war in Ukraine (33.0 %) and poverty (30.9 %). Next comes their own health and the health of their family (24.1 %), whilst the remaining issues are mentioned by less than a fifth of respondents, such as unemployment (15.7 %), lack of heating during the cold season (12.8 %), lack of safety/security (10.7 %), education (9.4 %), crime (8.8 %) and infrastructure (8.2 %).

It is worth noting that the ranking of top concerns differs from that of cumulative mentions. The war in Ukraine, which ranks fourth by total number of mentions, is the second most frequently cited top concern (14.6 %), ahead of the future of children (12.1 %) and corruption (11.3 %). Thus, for a part of the population, the war in the neighbouring country is not merely one of their concerns, but their primary concern. At the same time, a general lack of safety and security remains a concern for only a minority. There are therefore grounds for believing that, in the public perception, security risks are associated more with a specific context – that of war – than with a vague sense of insecurity.

Figure 3. What are the main things that worry you the most at present?



N=2009. Ranking question (positions 1–3); the total represents the sum of mentions. Annex 1, Table 4.

The nature of concerns differs from one group to another in terms of emphasis rather than ranking, with rising prices remaining the top concern across all categories. The most significant differences relate to age. Young people aged 18–29 are noticeably more concerned about education (22.8 %) and infrastructure (19.1 %), issues

mentioned by only around 5 % of those over 45. As people get older, however, the concern about health increases, from 12.4 % among young people to 35.1 % among those aged 60 and over; the latter group is also the most concerned about a lack of heating during the cold season (18.6 %) and the war in Ukraine (38.4 %). The future of children is most frequently mentioned by those aged 30–44 (44.1 %) – the group most likely to have minor children – whilst poverty and unemployment are most frequently cited by the 45–59 age group (37.8 % and 21.6 % respectively).

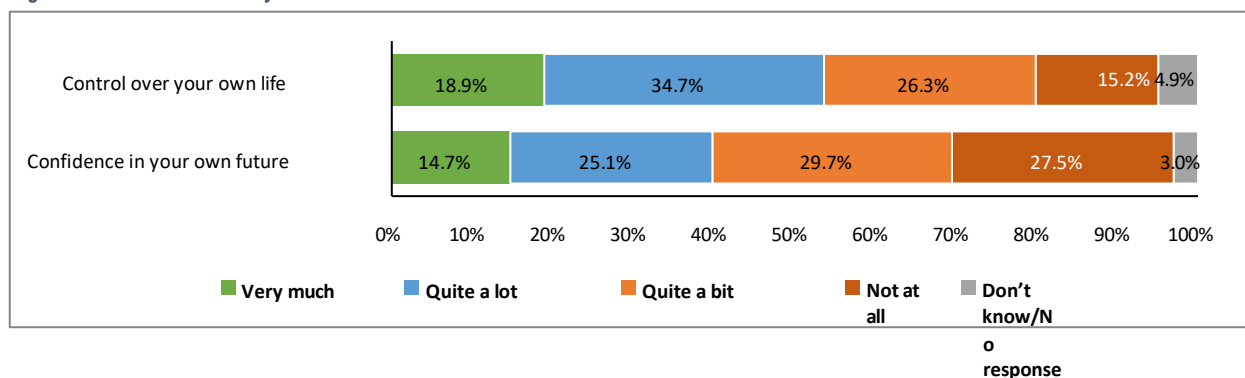
A gender-based pattern of concerns is also emerging: men mention corruption more frequently (41.7 % compared with 29.1 %), whilst women mention the future of children (42.7 % compared with 30.1 %). Educational attainment and socio-economic status shape concerns along a material-institutional axis. People with lower levels of education and lower socio-economic status mention poverty more frequently (39.5 % among those with a low level of education compared with 23.5 % among those with a high level, and 38.4 % compared with 25.6 % by socio-economic status) and health (29.1 % compared with 17.7 % by socio-economic status), whilst at higher levels the proportion of those concerned about corruption increases (40.0 % compared with 25.0 % by level of education, and 39.3 % compared with 28.8 % by socio-economic status). This is most likely due to the difference between concerns about immediate needs and those relating to the functioning of institutions, which become more apparent once basic needs are relatively met.

In urban areas, rising prices (59.5 % compared with 52.5 %) and education (13.4 % compared with 6.2 %) are mentioned more frequently. Regionally, the war in Ukraine is of greater concern to respondents in Chisinau (37.6 %) and the Centre (37.5 %) than to those in the North (25.4 %); corruption is of greater concern to those in Chisinau (42.3 % compared to 30.4 % in the North), whilst the lack of heating is of greater concern to those in the South (17.7 % compared to 6.5 % in Chisinau). Romanian speakers mention the war in Ukraine slightly more frequently (34.8 % compared with 27.6 %), whilst Russian speakers mention rising prices (60.9 % compared with 53.8 %); these differences only marginally exceed the margin of error. The lack of safety/security remains relatively constant across all categories (Annex 1, Table 4).

The sense of control over their own life is divided, with a slight tilt towards the positive. Overall, 53.6 % of respondents feel they have a great deal (18.9 %) or quite a lot (34.7 %) of control over their own lives, whilst 41.5 % feel they have quite little or no control at all. However, confidence in their own future is noticeably lower: only 39.8 % feel confident about their future, whilst 57.2 % do not feel confident, including 27.5 % who do not feel confident at all.

Thus, some of those who feel they are in control of their lives at present do not extend this confidence to the future. The difference suggests that uncertainty is associated more with external factors, beyond individual control, than with their own resources, abilities and decisions.

Figure 4. To what extent do you feel...?



N=2009. Annex 1, Table 5.

Both indicators follow the same pattern of differentiation as the previous assessments. Young people aged 18–29 stand out clearly: 70.6 % feel they have control over their own lives and 60.7 % feel secure about the future, compared with 45.2 % and 33.6 % respectively among those aged 60 and over. When it comes to confidence about the future, the difference between young people and the other age groups is 17–29 percentage points, and the proportion of those who are not at all confident about the future rises from 12.1 % among young people to 33.1 % among older people. Men feel more secure about the future than women (45.0 % compared with 35.5 %), whilst the gender difference is not significant when it comes to the sense of control. Socio-economic status is positively associated with both indicators, with differences between the extreme levels being 17 percentage points in

the case of a sense of control (44.8 % compared with 61.7 %) and 14 percentage points in the case of confidence in the future (32.8 % compared with 47.1 %). However, educational attainment correlates only with the sense of control (48.1 % at a low level compared with 63.8 % at a high level), as does occupation (58.8 % amongst the economically active population compared with 50.1 % amongst the economically inactive). Urban areas in general (58.4 %) and Chisinau in particular (61.7 %) record the highest proportions of a sense of control, but with regard to security about the future, the differences by environment and region are insignificant. The most pronounced contrast regarding the future again emerges along linguistic lines: amongst Russian or another language speakers, only 27.4 % feel secure about the future, whilst 41.7 % feel no sense of security at all, compared with 44.1 % and 22.7 % respectively amongst Romanian speakers (*Annex 1, Table 5*).

Overall, the indicators in this section paint a consistent picture. Young people, those with a higher socio-economic status and Romanian speakers have a noticeably more positive perception of both the situation in the country and their own circumstances and future. On the other hand, older people, those with limited resources and Russian speakers share a sense of dissatisfaction with the direction the country is taking, the recent experience of a decline in living standards and uncertainty about the future, to which, at a regional level, the respondents from the South are added. These polarised socio-economic perceptions form the backdrop against which the attitudes towards security analysed in the following chapters should be interpreted.

Trust in public institutions

The study reconfirms a hierarchy of trust already established by previous research¹: local institutions and those providing emergency services enjoy the trust of the majority, whilst central political institutions and the justice system sit at the opposite end of the spectrum. But let's take them one by one.

At the very top of the hierarchy, by a clear margin, are the Fire Brigade/SMURD, with 81.5 % cumulative trust, of which 50.7 % say they have a great deal of trust. Next come the Church (65.1 %) and local government (57.3 %), the only other institutions in which trust exceeds the majority threshold.

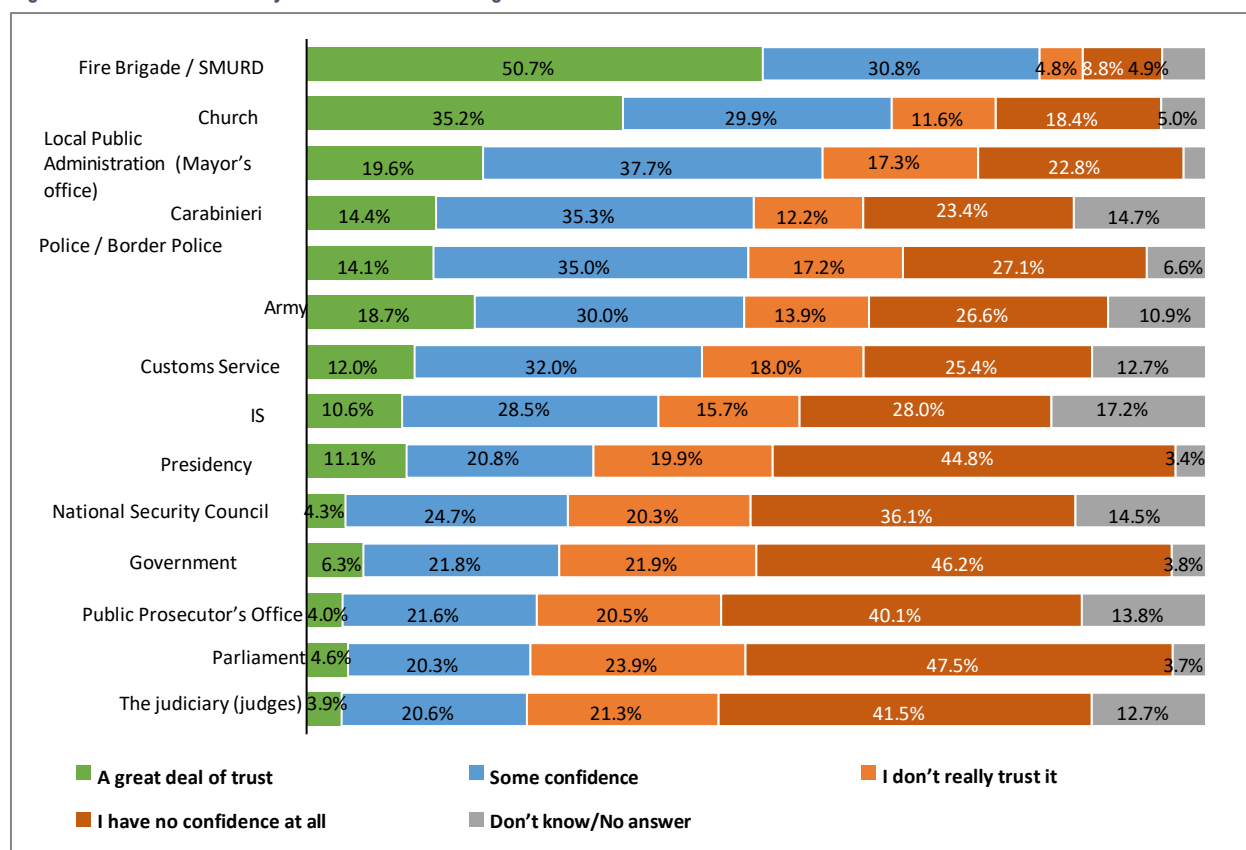
The second tier comprises institutions responsible for public order, defence and control, in which trust stands at around 45–50 %: the Carabinieri (49.7 %), the Police/Border Police (49.1 %), the Army (48.7 %) and the Customs Service (44.0 %). The balance between trust and distrust is relatively even here, with a slight positive margin for the Carabinieri (+14 percentage points) and the Army (+8 percentage points). The Army also stands out for having the highest proportion of firm trust within this group (18.7 % 'a great deal of trust'). The Intelligence Service (39.1 %) sits at the lower end of the scale, with a slightly negative balance.

At the opposite end of the spectrum are the central political institutions and the justice system: the Presidency (31.9 %), the National Security Council (29.0 %), the Government (28.1 %), the Public Prosecutor's Office (25.6 %), Parliament (24.9 %) and the judiciary (24.5 %). Cumulative distrust in these institutions exceeds 55 %, reaching 71.4 % in the case of Parliament, where almost half of respondents (47.5 %) state that they have no trust at all.

It is worth noting that for several security and judicial institutions, the proportion of those who are unable to give an opinion is noticeably higher, such as the IS (17.2%), the Carabinieri (14.7 %), the Higher Security Council (14.5 %) and the Public Prosecutor's Office (13.8 %), compared with 3–4 % for the Presidency, the Government and Parliament. Most likely, these are institutions with which the majority of the population has no direct contact and about whose activities they have a less clear picture.

¹ [Public Opinion Barometer, IPP](#)

Figure 5. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?



N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 6–12.

Gender differences are insignificant across all institutions, whilst the most significant variations are once again observed according to age, language of communication and socio-economic status. Young people aged 18–29 consistently place greater trust in state institutions, with differences exceeding the margin of error for all central, law enforcement and judicial institutions. The greatest discrepancy is observed in the case of the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office, where the trust of young people (48.8 % and 51.3 % respectively) is 3–4 times higher than that of those aged 60 and over (13.2 % and 14.8 %), as well as in the case of the IS (63.8 % compared with 27.5 %). The exceptions are the Fire Brigade/SMURD, the mayor's office and the Church, where age is not associated with significant differences (Annex 1, Tables 6–12).

Russian or other languages speakers have a lower level of trust in all the institutions surveyed. The greatest contrast is seen in the case of the Army (31.2 % compared with 54.5 % amongst Romanian speakers), followed by the Presidency (15.1 % compared with 37.7 %) and the Carabinieri (34.1 % compared with 55.1 %). Socio-economic status and educational attainment have a similar effect on central political institutions; for example, trust in the Presidency rises from 22.9 % among those with a low socio-economic status to 42.3 % among those with a high one, and in the Government from 20.3 % to 38.2 %. By contrast, trust in the Army does not vary significantly according to either educational attainment or socio-economic status (Annex 1, Tables 6–12).

Local institutions have a distinct profile. Trust in the mayor's office and the Church is higher in rural areas (62.3 % and 71.1 %) than in urban areas (51.0 % and 57.2 %), whilst Chisinau records the lowest values for both (45.2 % and 53.2 %). The capital city, by contrast, stands out for having the highest levels of trust in central institutions, such as the Presidency, the Customs Service or the IS, whilst the southern region of the country ranks at the lower end of the scale for practically all central institutions; this difference, although not statistically significant in all cases, is consistent. The Church is also the only institution in which trust decreases with higher levels of education (from 71.8 % at the lower level to 57.4 % at the higher level) (Annex 1, Tables 6–12).

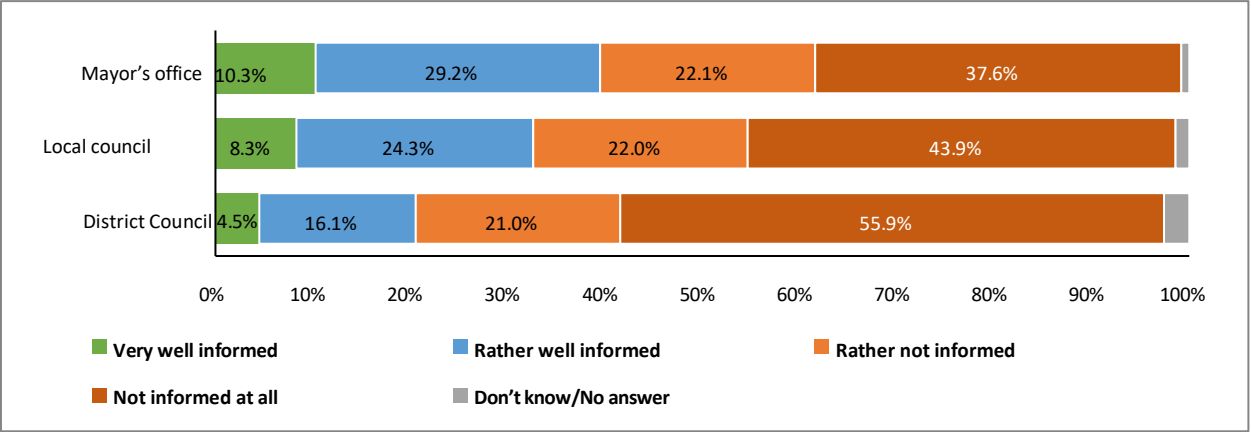
Thus, trust in security and defence institutions is moderate and, unlike trust in local institutions, is strongly structured according to age and linguistic affiliation. In other words, the legitimacy of these institutions is not universal, but shows a noticeable deficit among older people and Russian speakers.

Civic participation and involvement in the decision-making process

The level of public awareness regarding how decisions are made at local level is low and decreases as the authority becomes more distant from the citizen. Respondents report being best informed about the activities of the mayor’s office, with a combined 39.5 % considering themselves very or fairly well informed; however, even in this case, the proportion of those who are not at all informed is almost as high (37.6 %). In the case of the local council, the proportion of those who are informed falls to 32.6 %, and in the case of the district council to just 20.6 %, with over half of respondents (55.9 %) stating that they are not at all informed about its decisions.

Thus, even the public authority closest to the citizen remains, for a significant proportion of the population, somewhat lacking in transparency in terms of its decision-making process.

Figure 6. To what extent are you personally aware of (informed about) how decisions are made in...?

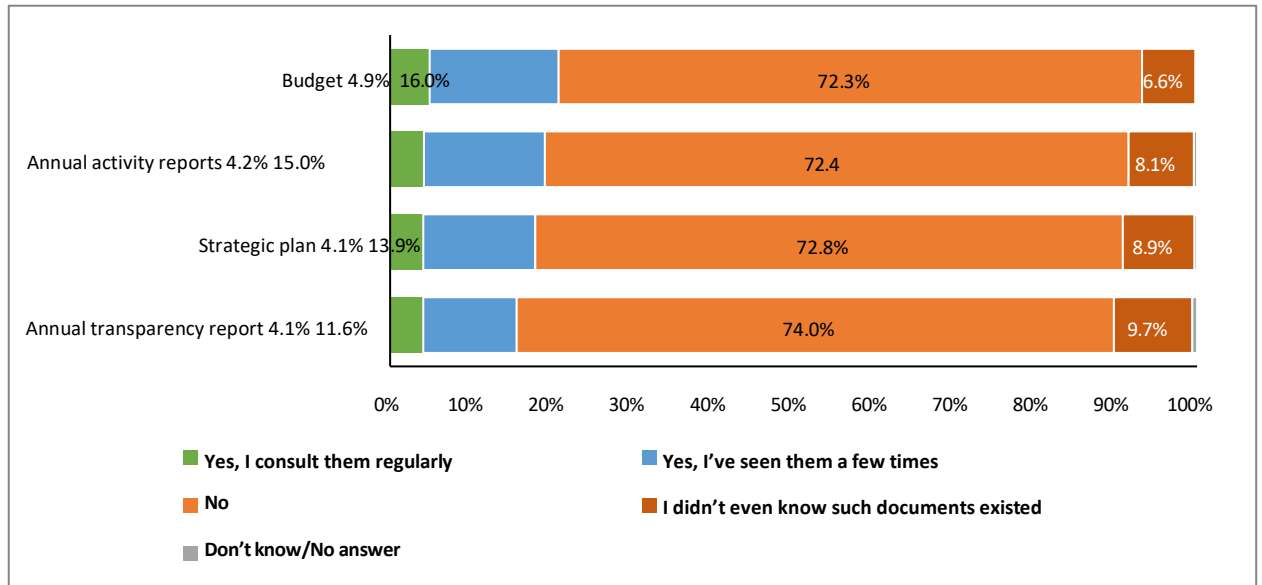


N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 13–14.

The level of awareness varies primarily according to educational attainment and socio-economic status. The proportion of those who are not informed at all about the decisions of the mayor’s office falls from 55.0 % amongst people with a low level of education to 28.4 % amongst those with higher education, and by socio-economic status from 46.5 % to 28.9 %. The same pattern is repeated in the case of local and district councils. People aged 60 and over are more likely to report having no information at all (42.8 % for the local council and 66.5 % for the district council, compared with 25.4 % and 35.4 % amongst young people), as are economically inactive people. In rural areas, awareness of the mayor’s office and the local council is higher than in urban areas (with the proximity factor also playing a role here), whilst Chisinau ranks below the northern and southern regions, which most likely reflects a greater distance between citizens and the local administration in larger towns. Differences based on gender and language of communication are not significant (Annex 1, Tables 13–14).

Awareness of the planning and reporting documents of the mayor’s office is also low. Between 15.7% and 20.9% of respondents had seen at least one of the documents surveyed, such as the budget (20.9%), annual activity reports (19.2%), the strategic plan (18.0%) and the annual transparency report (15.7%). Regular consultation of these documents is practised by a core group of around 4–5 %. The overwhelming majority, 72–74 %, have never come across such documents, whilst a further 7–10 % were not even aware of their existence.

Figure 7. Have you ever come across the following documents from your village/city mayor's office?



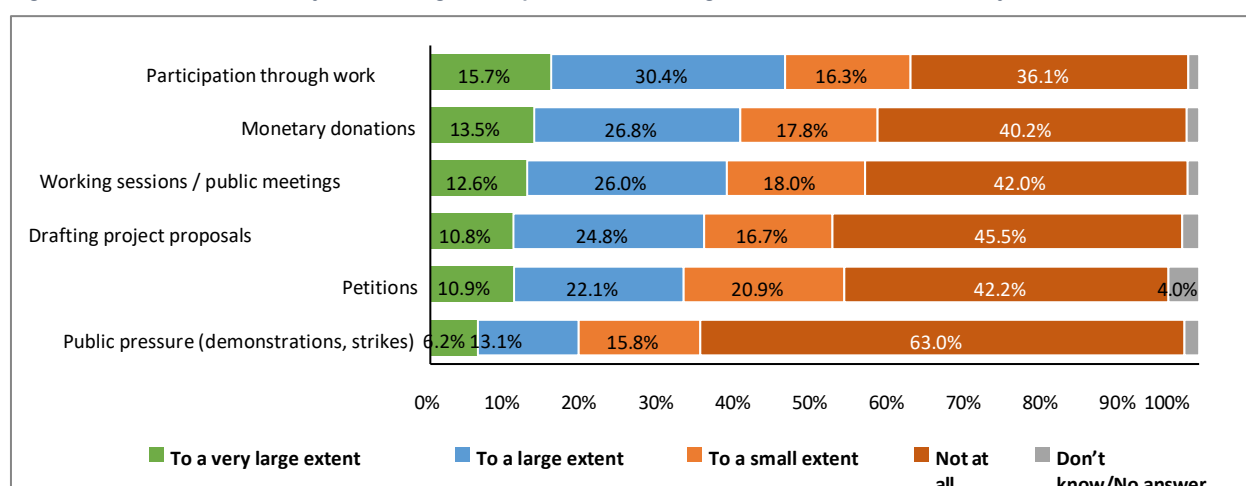
N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 15–16.

Here too, level of education is the main differentiating factor: amongst those with higher education, awareness of the local budget stands at 33.9 %, compared with 10.7 % amongst those with a lower level of education, with similar gaps observed for the other documents. Socio-economic status and occupation follow the same pattern (28.1 % compared with 12.7 % by socio-economic status, and 28.2 % compared with 16.1 % between economically active and inactive people, in the case of the budget). By age group, those most familiar with the documents of the mayor's office are respondents aged 30–44, whilst those least familiar are the elderly aged 60+ (27.4 % compared with 16.2 % in the case of the budget). Place of residence and region are not associated with significant differences (Annex 1, Tables 15–16).

A substantial minority express a willingness to get involved in solving community problems, but this varies greatly depending on the form of involvement. The most widely accepted form is participation through voluntary work, with 46.1 % stating they are very willing or willing to a large extent, followed by monetary donations (40.3 %) and participation in working meetings or public gatherings (38.6 %). Drafting project proposals (35.6 %) and petitions (33.0 %) account for slightly lower proportions. Forms of public pressure, such as demonstrations or strikes, are accepted by only 19.3 %, whilst 63.0 % would not take part in such actions at all.

Thus, there is a clear preference for forms of direct and practical involvement that are results-oriented, rather than those of a protest nature or which require additional skills and time.

Figure 8. To what extent would you be willing to take part in the following actions to resolve community issues?



N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 17–19.

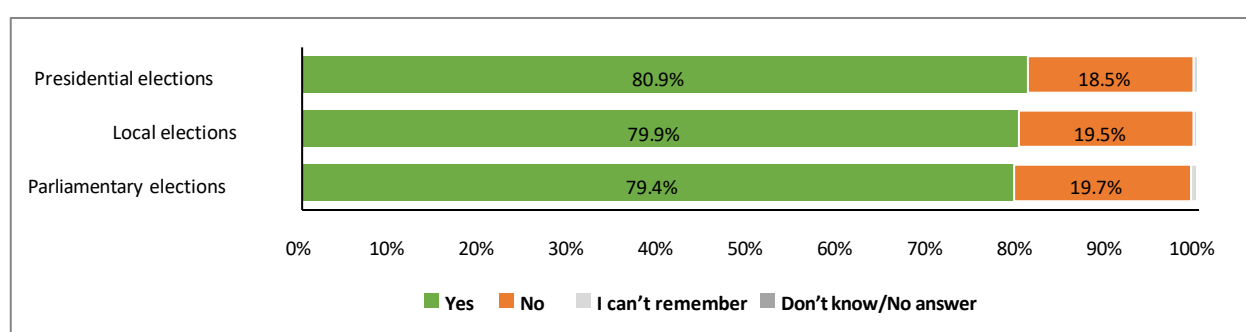
Willingness to get involved also increases with educational attainment and socio-economic status, for all the forms surveyed. The widest gap is found in forms of engagement that require specific skills, such as drafting project proposals (47.8 % among those with a high level of education compared with 24.5 % among those with a low level) and petitions (46.0 % compared with 21.4 %). People aged 60 and over are less willing to get involved, whilst men are slightly more likely to say they are willing to take part in public lobbying (22.9 % compared with 16.2 %).

Romanian speakers are more open to participating in public gatherings (42.5 % compared with 27.2 %), through voluntary work (49.3 % compared with 36.7 %) and through donations (44.1 % compared with 29.3 %). Rural areas and the central and southern regions are characterised by a greater willingness to attend public gatherings and make donations, whilst Chisinau shows the highest willingness to sign petitions (40.9 %), but also the lowest willingness to attend public gatherings (29.1 %). These differences most likely reflect the type of community: in small settlements, direct involvement is more accessible, whereas in the capital city, mediated forms of participation predominate (Annex 1, Tables 17–19).

Declared participation in elections is high and virtually identical across all three types of election: 79.4 % state that they took part in the last parliamentary elections, 79.9 % in the local elections and 80.9 % in the presidential elections. The proportion of those who did not participate stands at around 19–20 %.

It should be noted that self-reported participation in surveys generally exceeds actual participation, as it is influenced by the social desirability of the response. The data should therefore be interpreted as an indicator of civic norms rather than as an estimate of actual participation at the polls.

Figure 9. Please tell me, did you vote in the last election?



N=2009. Annex 1, Table 20.

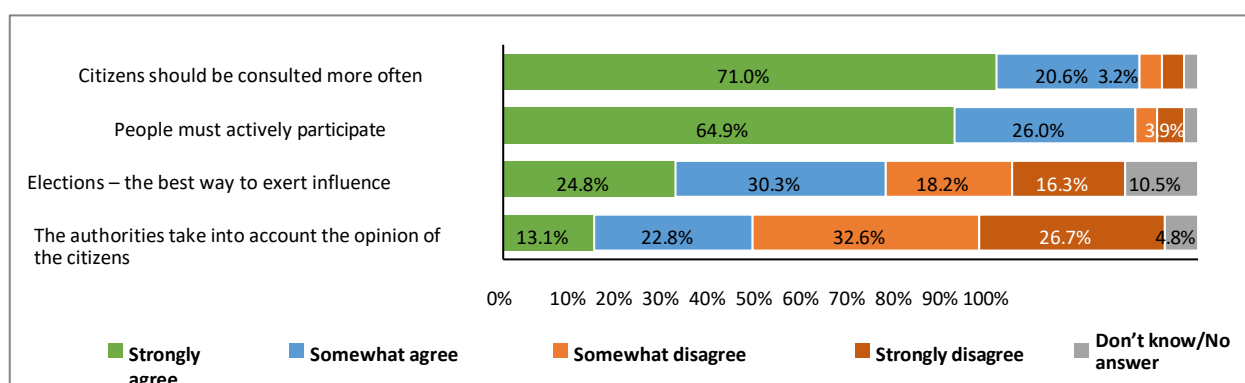
The main differentiating factor is once again age, though in the opposite direction to what we have become accustomed to. Among young people aged 18–29, the reported participation rate is only 53.6%–56.0%, compared with 88.7%–89.9% among those aged 60 and over; this difference can be partly explained by the fact that some of the young people interviewed did not have

the voting age at the time of previous elections. Participation also increases with educational attainment (from 70.6 %–73.7 % at the lower level to 87.0 %–88.5 % at the higher level), and is slightly higher in rural areas than in urban areas (*Annex 1, Table 20*).

Opinions on civic participation reveal a contrast between stated norms and perceived experience. Respondents almost unanimously affirm that citizens should be consulted more often before important decisions are taken (91.6 %) and that people should participate actively in public life (90.9 %), with a majority expressing full agreement (71.0 % and 64.9 %, respectively). Elections are considered the best way to influence public decisions by 55.1 % of respondents, with a relatively high proportion of those who were unable to give an opinion (10.5 %).

On the other hand, only 35.9 % agree that the authorities take the opinion of the citizens into account, whilst 59.3 % believe the opposite. Thus, there is a widespread demand for participation and consultation, but the responsiveness of the authorities is predominantly perceived negatively.

Figure 10. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?



N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 21–22.

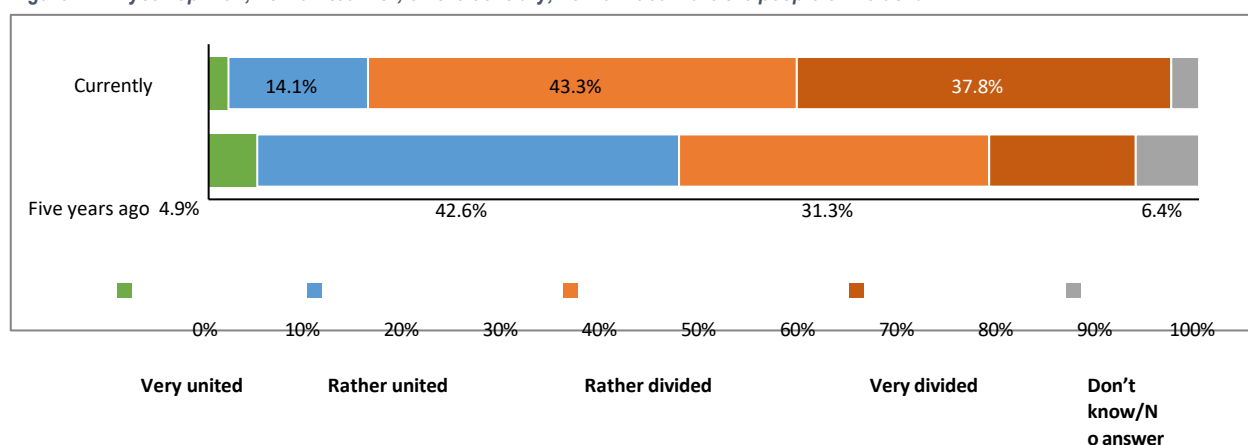
Overall, this chapter presents a profile of civic participation characterised by a gap between norms and practices. The demand for consultation and involvement is almost unanimous, yet information on local decisions and access to official documents remain the preserve of a minority with higher levels of education and greater resources, whilst the responsiveness of the authorities is predominantly perceived negatively.

Polarisation of society: factors of division and cohesion

The perception of social cohesion is predominantly negative and, above all, the perception that the situation is deteriorating also prevails. Only 16.1 % believe that people in Moldova are currently united, whilst 81.1 % consider them divided, including 37.8 % who consider them very divided. Looking back, the situation five years ago is assessed in a much more balanced way: 47.5 % believe that people were united at that time and 46.1 % that they were divided. In other words, the proportion of those who perceive society as united has fallen by almost three times, whilst the proportion of those who consider it to be very divided has risen from 14.8 % to 37.8 %.

Obviously, this is a comparison of perceptions, not a repeated measurement, and retrospective assessments tend to be more favourable. The scale of the difference, however, indicates a widely shared feeling that social divisions are deepening.

Figure 11. In your opinion, how united – or, on the contrary, how divided – are the people of Moldova...?

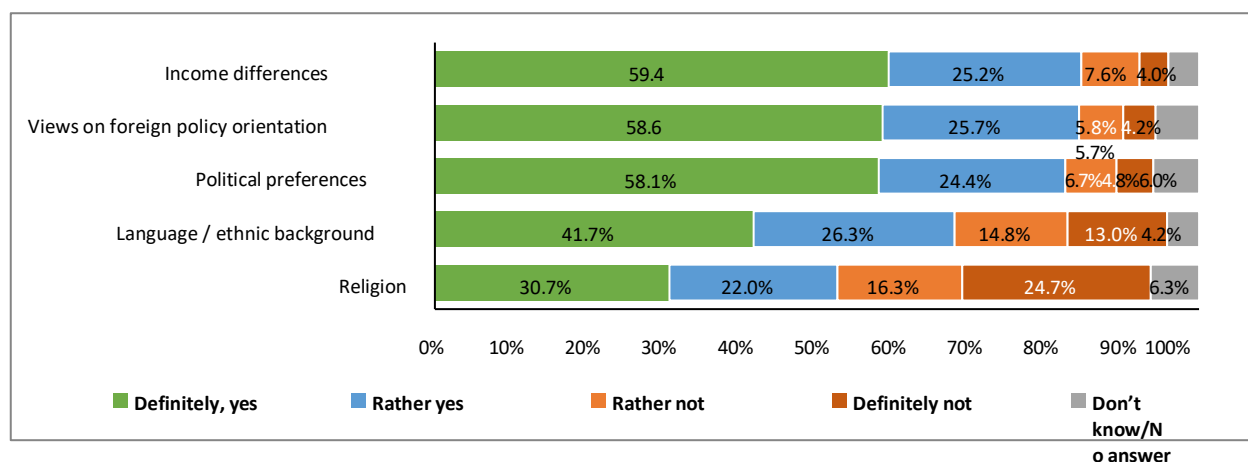


N=2009. Annex 1, Table 23.

Young people aged 18–29 have a less pessimistic view of current social cohesion: 32.5 % consider people to be united, compared with just 9.3 % among those aged 60 and over, among whom the perception of division stands at 87.2 %. Russian or another language speakers are more likely to view society as very divided (48.5 % compared with 34.2 % among Romanian speakers), as do respondents from the northern (47.7 %) and southern (44.8 %) regions, compared with the central region (28.6 %) and the capital city (32.6 %). In a retrospective assessment, the perception of a united society five years ago is more common amongst people with a low level of education (59.6 % compared with 37.8 % amongst those with a high level of education) and in rural areas (52.1 % compared with 41.5 % in urban areas) (Annex 1, Table 23).

The main perceived lines of division are economic and political in nature. Income differences (84.6 %), views on the foreign policy orientation of the country (84.3 %) and political preferences (82.5 %) are considered factors of division by more than four-fifths of respondents, with the 'definitely yes' response dominating (58 %–59 %). Language spoken or ethnic background is perceived as a divisive factor by 68.0 %, and religion by 52.7 %; the latter is also the only dimension on which opinions are relatively divided (41.0 % do not consider it a divisive factor).

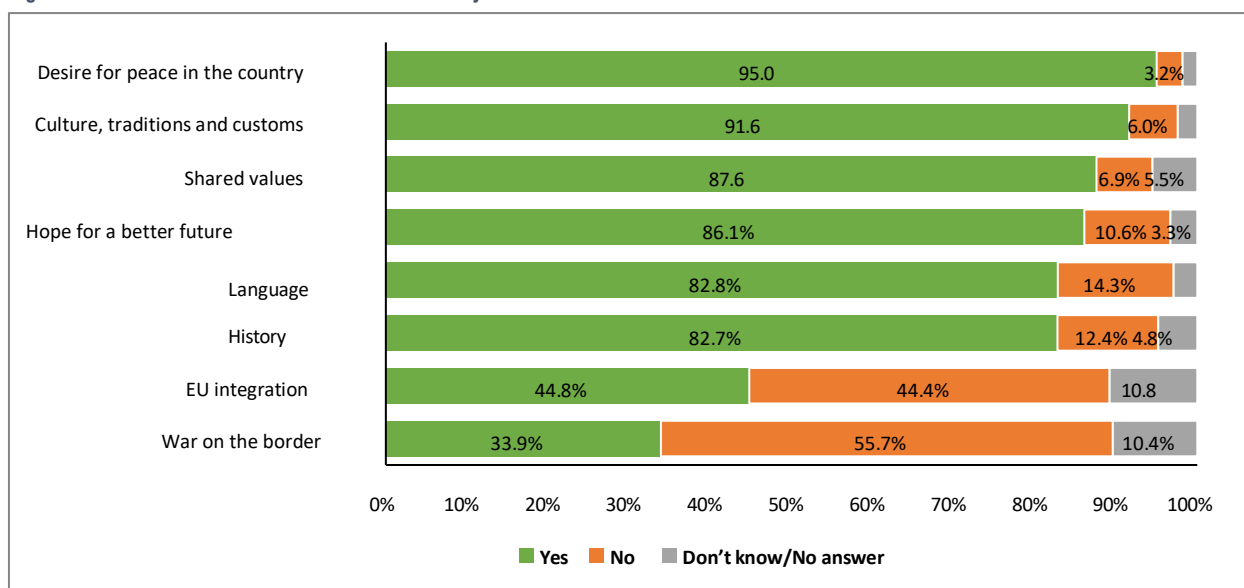
Figure 12. In your opinion, which of these issues divides Moldovan society?



N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 24–26.

Against the backdrop of a perceived divided society, the factors of cohesion identified by respondents are, for the most part, cultural and value-based. The desire for peace in the country is mentioned almost unanimously (95.0 %), followed by culture, traditions and customs (91.6 %), shared values (87.6 %), hope for a better future (86.1 %), language (82.8 %) and history (82.7 %). EU integration divides opinions almost equally (44.8 % consider it a unifying factor, 44.4 % do not), whilst the war on the border is seen as a factor that unites society by only a third of respondents (33.9 %).

Figure 13. But what are the factors that unite society?



N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 27–28.

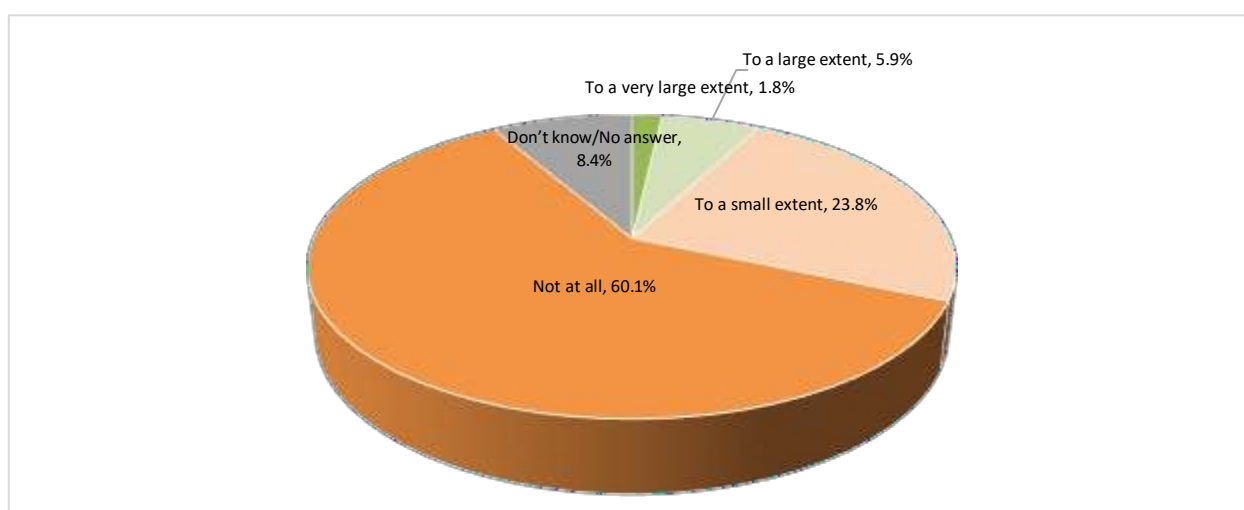
Cultural and value-related factors enjoy broad consensus, with no significant differences between categories. The exception is EU integration, which is perceived as a factor of cohesion by 51.9 % of Romanian speakers and only 23.7 % of Russian speakers; it is more frequently cited by young people than by older people (54.0 % compared with 40.7 %) and less frequently in the southern region (30.9 %, compared with 45 %–53 % in the other regions). Socio-economic status follows a similar pattern (52.4 % among those with a high status compared with 37.6 % among those with a low status). Smaller linguistic differences are observed in the case of language (85.1 % compared with 75.9 %) and the war at the border (36.8 % compared with 25.5 %) (Annex 1, Tables 27–28).

Society is therefore perceived as being deeply divided along economic and political lines, and foreign policy orientation also functions more as a factor of division than of cohesion.

Perceptions of security risks

The perception of the ability of the country to cope with external aggression is overwhelmingly negative. In total, 83.9 % of respondents consider that the Republic of Moldova is prepared to a small extent or not at all prepared, with the dominant response being ‘not at all’ (60.1 %). Only 7.7 % consider the country to be prepared to a very large or large extent. We are therefore talking about an almost unanimous perception of the military vulnerability of the country’.

Figure 14. To what extent do you consider that the Republic of Moldova is currently prepared to cope with a possible armed attack or external aggression?



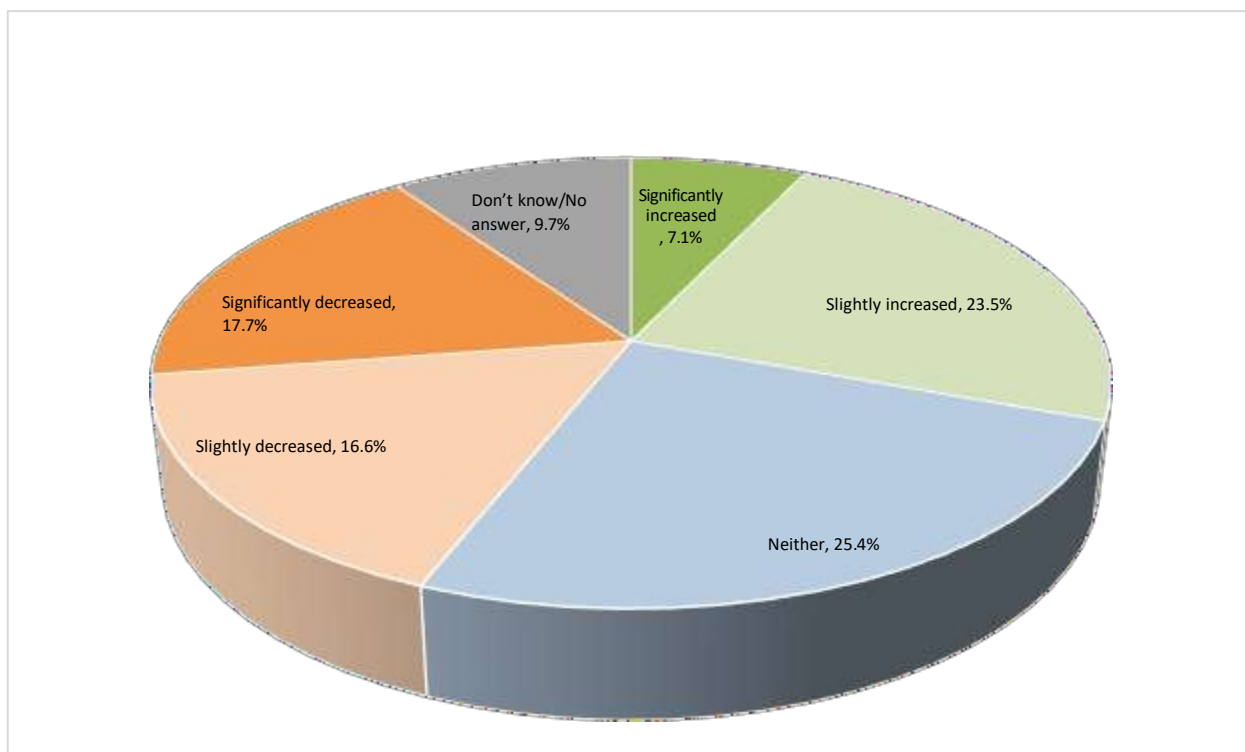
N=2009. Annex 1, Table 29.

The perception of a lack of preparedness is characteristic of all socio-demographic categories, and variations relate more to intensity (*Annex 1, Table 29*).

Assessments of security trends over the last five years are fragmented, with no dominant trend. Almost a third (30.6 %) believe that the level of security has increased, predominantly 'slightly' (23.5 %), whilst a similar proportion (34.3 %) believe it has decreased, of whom 17.7 % 'significantly'. A quarter (25.4 %) perceive no change. Thus, the net result, although slightly negative, remains below the threshold of statistical significance.

Figure 15. Do you think that over the last 5 years the level of security in the Republic of Moldova has increased or decreased?

N=2009. Annex 1, Table 30.



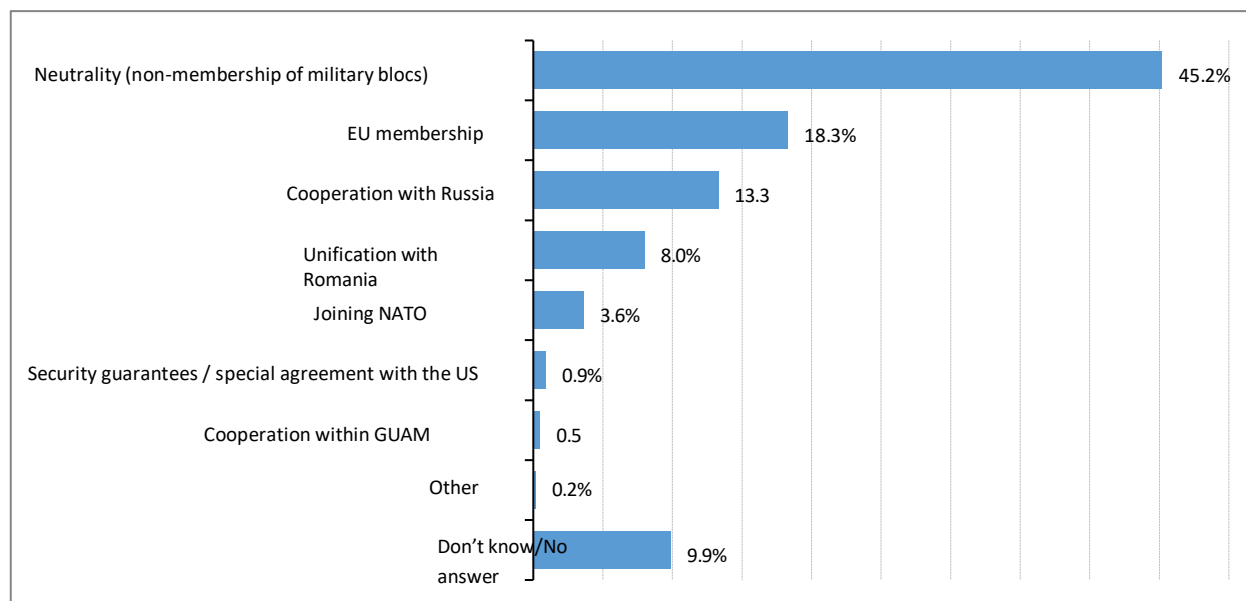
Young people aged 18–29 are the most positive (46.3 % believe that security has improved, compared with 21.8 % among those aged 45–59), as are respondents in the capital city (39.2 %, compared with 24.5 % in the southern region) and those with a high socio-economic status (38.2 % compared with 23.0 % among those with a low status). On the other hand, the perception that security has declined is more common amongst Russian or another language speakers (43.9 % compared with 31.1 % amongst Romanian speakers) and in the southern region (43.5 %). Urban areas are slightly more optimistic than rural areas (34.8 % compared with 27.2 %). This profile essentially mirrors the one outlined in the first chapter of the report (*Annex 1, Table 30*).

Neutrality remains, by a clear margin, the preferred option for ensuring the security of the country, being considered the most effective means by 45.2 % of respondents. This is followed, some way behind, by EU accession (18.3 %) and cooperation with Russia (13.3 %), whilst union with Romania is favoured by 8.0 %. NATO membership (3.6 %), security guarantees or a special agreement with the US (0.9 %) and cooperation within GUAM (0.5 %) account for negligible proportions, whilst 9.9 % were unable to give an opinion.

The breakdown of responses indicates that, in the public perception, the security of the country is primarily associated with avoiding military commitments, whilst European integration is seen as the main security option by less than a fifth of respondents.

Figure 16. In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way of ensuring the security of our country?

N=2009. Annex 1, Table 31.



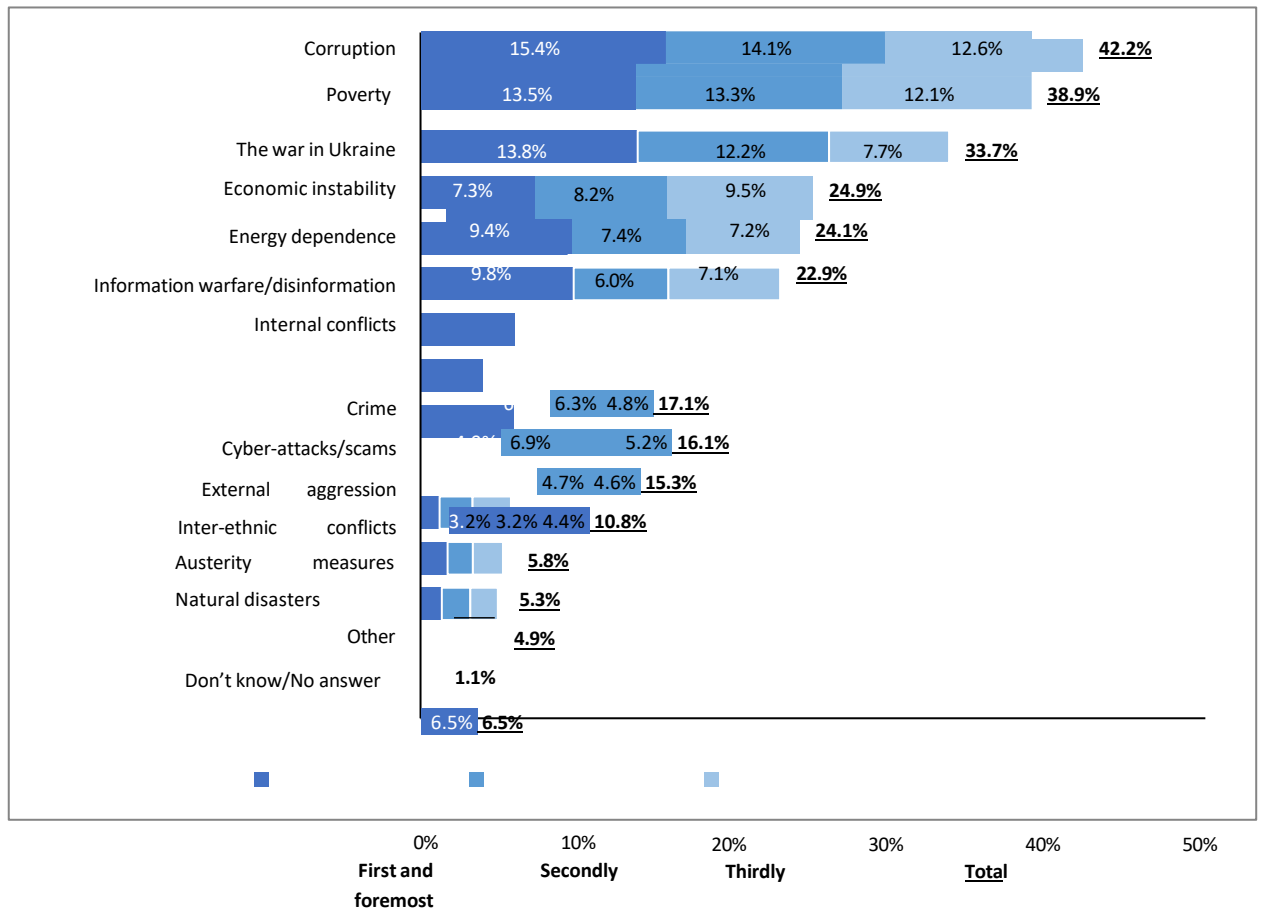
The structure of preferences differs most significantly along linguistic lines. Russian or another language speakers are more likely to opt for neutrality (55.2 % compared with 41.8 %) and for cooperation with Russia (27.3 % compared with 8.6 %), whilst Romanian speakers are more likely to favour EU accession (21.9% compared with 7.6%) and unification with Romania (10.0% compared with 1.9%). Cooperation with Russia is inversely associated with educational attainment (from 23.7 % among those with low educational attainment to 5.3 % among those with high educational attainment) and with socio-economic status (from 20.6 % to 7.1 %), whilst neutrality is more frequently preferred by those with higher education (49.1 % compared to 38.9 %). Somewhat unexpectedly, EU membership is chosen more frequently by those aged 60 and over (24.4 %) than by middle-aged groups (13.0 %–15.1 %) (*Annex 1, Table 31*).

Corruption is perceived as the main threat to the security of the country, being cited by 42.2 % of respondents as one of the top three threats and by 15.4 % as the number one threat. Next come poverty (38.9 %) and the war in Ukraine (33.7 %), the latter being virtually on a par with corruption and poverty in terms of frequency in first place (13.8 %). These three factors form the first tier of risks.

The second tier, with proportions ranging from 23 % to 25 %, includes economic instability (24.9 %), energy dependence (24.1 %) and information warfare/disinformation (22.9 %). Internal conflicts (17.1 %), crime (16.1 %) and cyber-attacks/fraud (15.3 %) complete the ranking, whilst direct external aggression is mentioned by only 10.8 %.

Thus, it is evident that security risks are predominantly perceived in domestic, economic and institutional terms, whilst the direct military threat occupies a secondary position, even though, as we have seen, the capacity of the country to cope with an act of aggression is viewed very critically.

Figure 17. What are the most significant risks to the security of the Republic of Moldova?

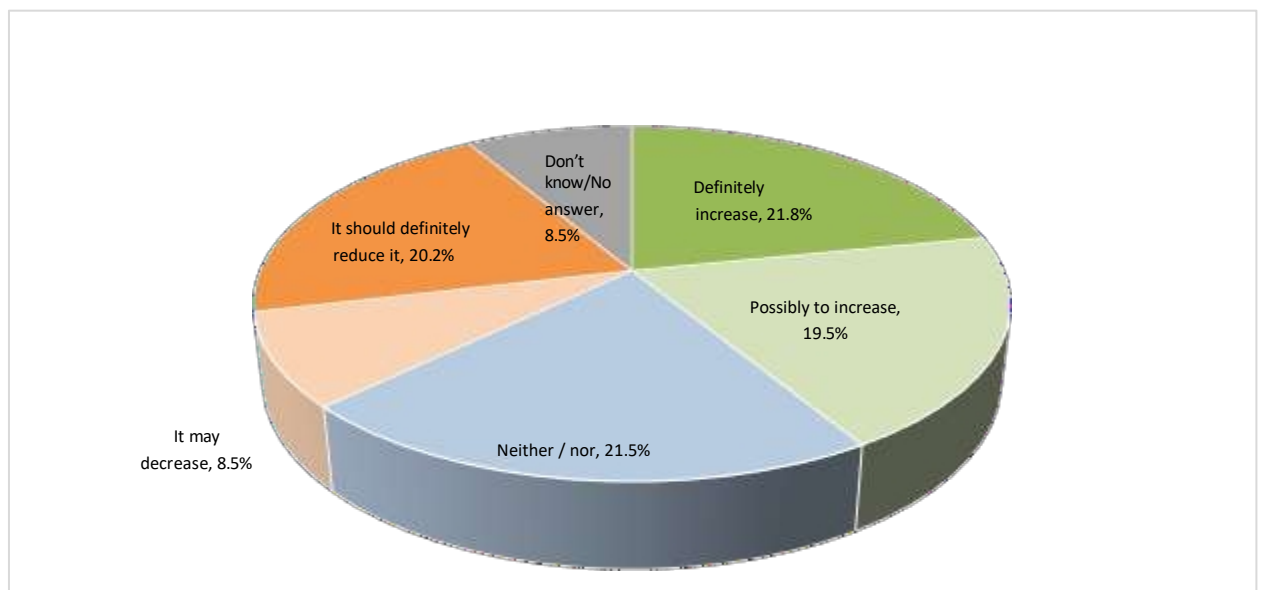


N=2009. Ranking question (positions 1–3); the total represents the sum of mentions. Annex 1, Table 32.

The ranking of risks is relatively stable across categories, and in the case of corruption, there are no significant differences across any of the segments (Annex 1, Table 32).

Opinions on defence spending are divided. Overall, 41.3 % believe it should increase (21.8 % 'definitely' and 19.5 % 'possibly'), whilst 28.7 % believe it should be reduced, with a relatively high proportion favouring a reduction more strongly (20.2 %). Around one-fifth (21.5 %) hold a neutral position. Support for increasing the defence budget is therefore relative, falling short of a majority.

Figure 18. In the current regional security context, how do you think the authorities should proceed with regard to spending on the armed forces and national defence?

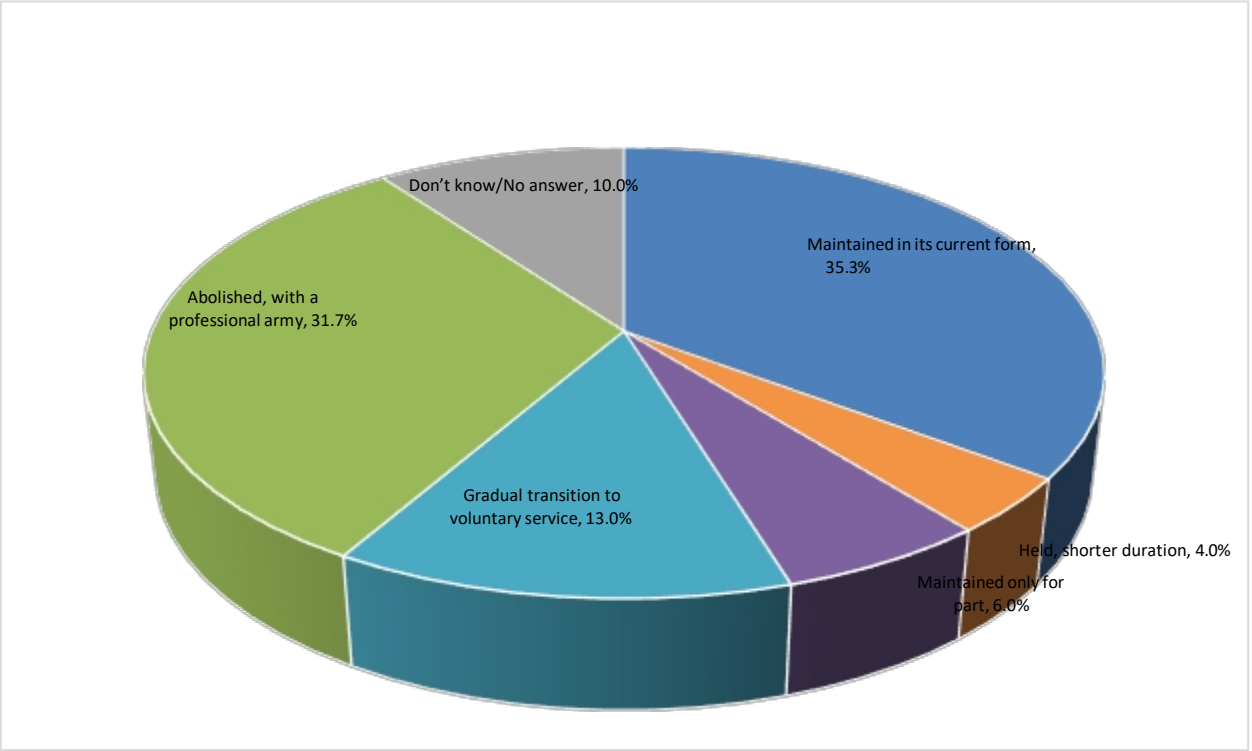


N=2009. Annex 1, Table 33.

The most pronounced divide in this case is also linguistic: amongst Romanian speakers, 49.5 % support an increase in defence spending, compared with 17.3 % amongst Russian speakers, amongst whom the preference for a reduction predominates (44.4 %). In rural areas, support for increased spending is more widespread than in urban areas (45.6 % compared with 35.8 %), with the highest level in the Central region (51.6 %) (*Annex 1, Table 33*).

Public opinion on the future of compulsory military service is divided into two virtually equal camps. On the one hand, 45.3 % support retaining it, with most favouring it in its current form (35.3 %), whilst others favour a shorter period of service (4.0 %) or service only for a proportion of young people (6.0 %). On the other hand, 44.7 % support abolishing it, either by abolishing it altogether and transitioning to a professional army (31.7 %) or through a gradual transition to voluntary service (13.0 %). The proportion of those who were unable to give an opinion is 10.0 %.

Figure 19. At present, military service is compulsory in the Republic of Moldova. What is your opinion on the future of this service?

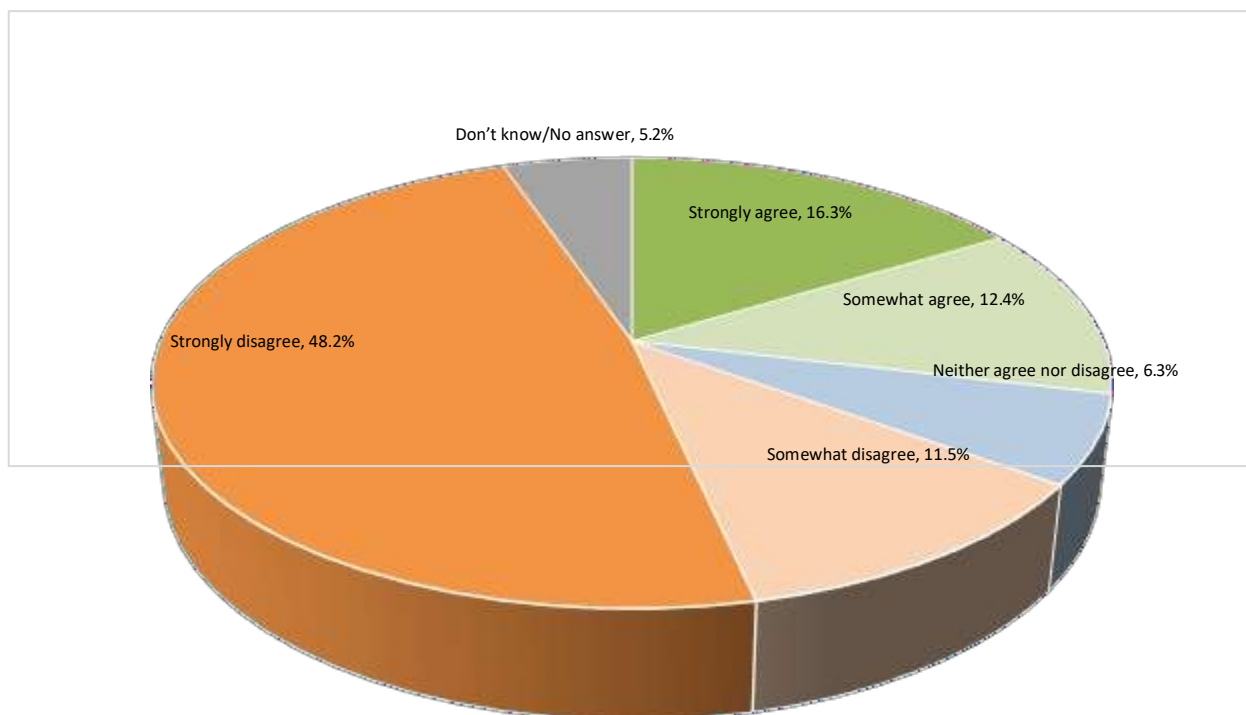


N=2009. Annex 1, Table 34.

The main divide is along gender lines: men are more likely to support the abolition of compulsory military service (52.1 % compared with 38.6 % among women), whilst women favour its retention (49.0 % compared with 40.8 %). Abolition is also more frequently supported by those with higher education (52.0 % compared with 33.0 % among those with a lower level of education), by urban residents (49.9 % compared with 40.7 %) and by residents of the capital (50.9 %). Although, overall, age does not significantly influence opinions, retaining the service in its current form is supported by 41.0 % of those aged 60 and over and by only 25.7 % of young people (*Annex 1, Table 34*).

There is majority opposition to the compulsory nature of periodic military training courses for men in the mobilisation reserve. Overall, 59.7 % disagree, with 'strongly disagree' being the dominant response (48.2 %), whilst only 28.7 % agree and 6.3 % are neutral.

Figure 20. Do you agree that men up to the age of 55 in the mobilisation reserve should continue to be required to attend short, periodic basic military training courses?



N=2009. Annex 1, Table 35.

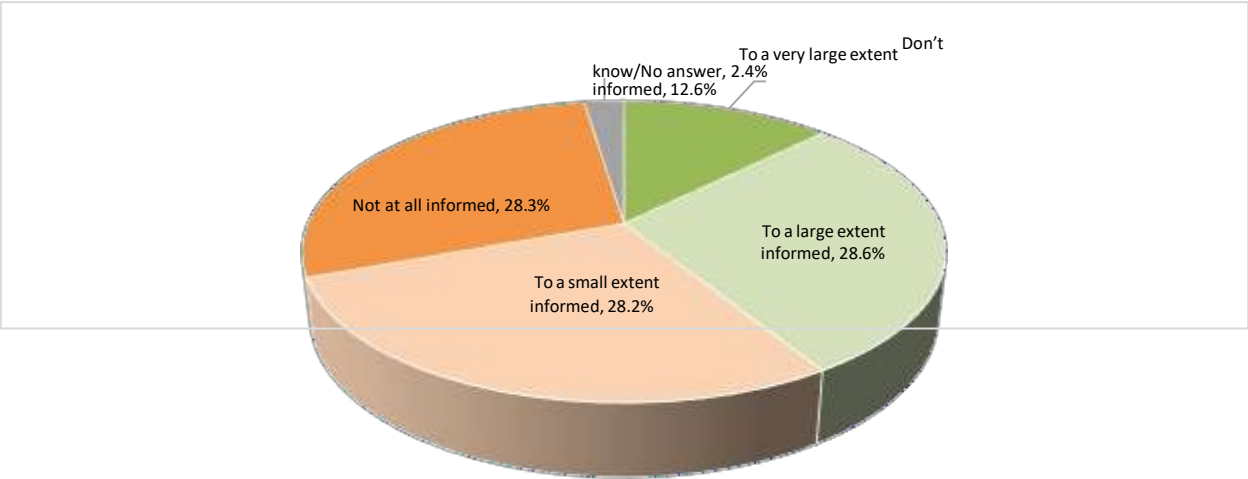
Somewhat paradoxically, men – that is, the group directly targeted by this measure – are slightly more favourable than women (33.0% compared with 25.3%). Support increases with age, from 23.4% amongst young people to 34.6% amongst those aged 60 and over; it is therefore higher in the group no longer subject to the obligation. Opposition is stronger amongst speakers of Russian or other languages (71.5 % disagree, compared with 55.7 % amongst Romanian speakers) and in the northern (66.2 %) and southern (64.1 %) regions, compared with the capital city (53.8 %) (*Annex 1, Table 35*).

The chapter concluding here outlines an almost unanimous perception of military vulnerability, without this translating into a clear demand for strengthening defence. Neutrality remains the preferred security option; support for increased defence spending does not command a majority; and military obligations, such as compulsory military service or training courses for reservists, are viewed with reservations. The linguistic divide is most pronounced when it comes to security options and defence funding, which points to the need for tailored public communication on these issues.

Informing the population in the event of a crisis or emergency

The level of awareness regarding the measures to be taken in the event of a major crisis or emergency is low. Overall, 41.2 % of respondents consider themselves to be very well or fairly well informed, whilst 56.5 % consider themselves to be only slightly informed (28.2 %) or not at all (28.3 %). Consequently, more than half of the population does not, in their own view, possess the necessary knowledge to respond appropriately in an emergency.

Figure 21. To what extent do you consider yourself to be informed about the measures you need to take in the event of a major crisis or emergency (e.g. earthquake, floods)?



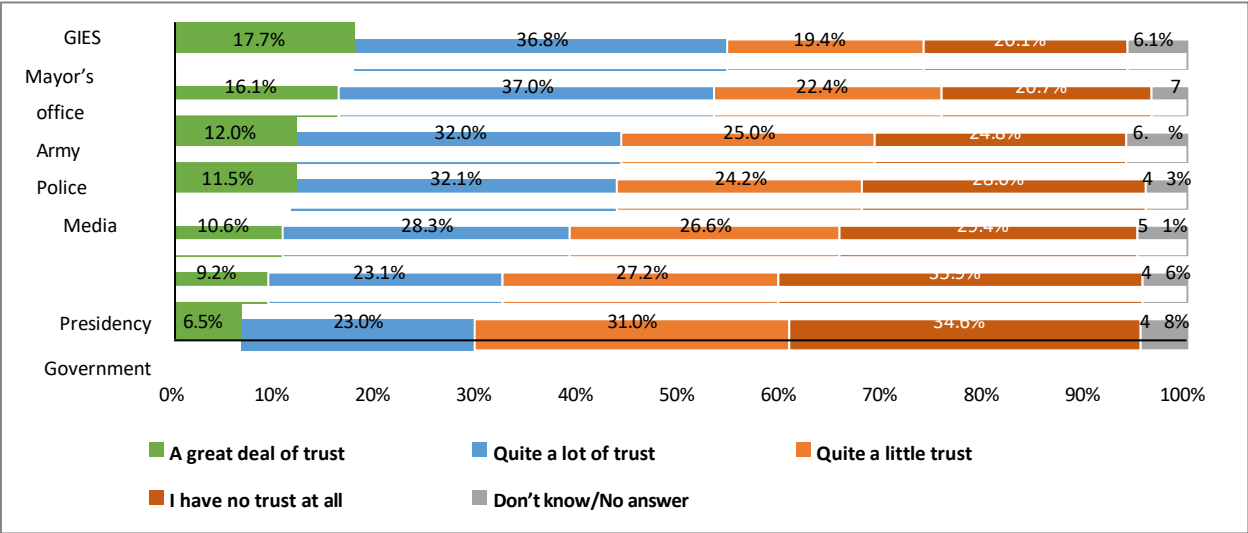
N=2009. Annex 1, Table 36.

The level of awareness decreases noticeably with age: 60.0 % of young people aged 18–29 consider themselves informed, compared with 32.0 % of older people aged 60 and over. Level of education and socio-economic status follow a similar pattern (ranging from 27.3 % for those with a low level of education to 51.5 % for those with a high level), whilst Romanian speakers report being better informed than Russian speakers (43.8 % compared to 33.1 %). Differences based on gender and place of residence are not significant. Thus, the groups most vulnerable in emergency situations – older people and those with limited resources – are also the least informed (Annex 1, Table 36).

Trust in official information provided during emergencies broadly follows the hierarchy of trust in institutions. The highest levels of trust are placed in information provided by the General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations (54.5 %) and the mayor’s office (53.1 %), the only sources that command the trust of the majority and have a net positive score for this indicator. Next come the Army (44.0 %) and the Police (43.6 %), whilst the media (38.9 %), the Presidency (32.3 %) and the Government (29.5 %) are at the opposite end of the spectrum, with a combined level of distrust ranging from 56 % to 66 %.

It is worth noting that the difference between operational and political actors is substantial, at around 25 percentage points between the GIES and the Government, which indicates that in crisis situations, the credibility of the message depends largely on the source.

Figure 22. How much trust do you have in the information provided by the following public institutions in the event of an emergency?

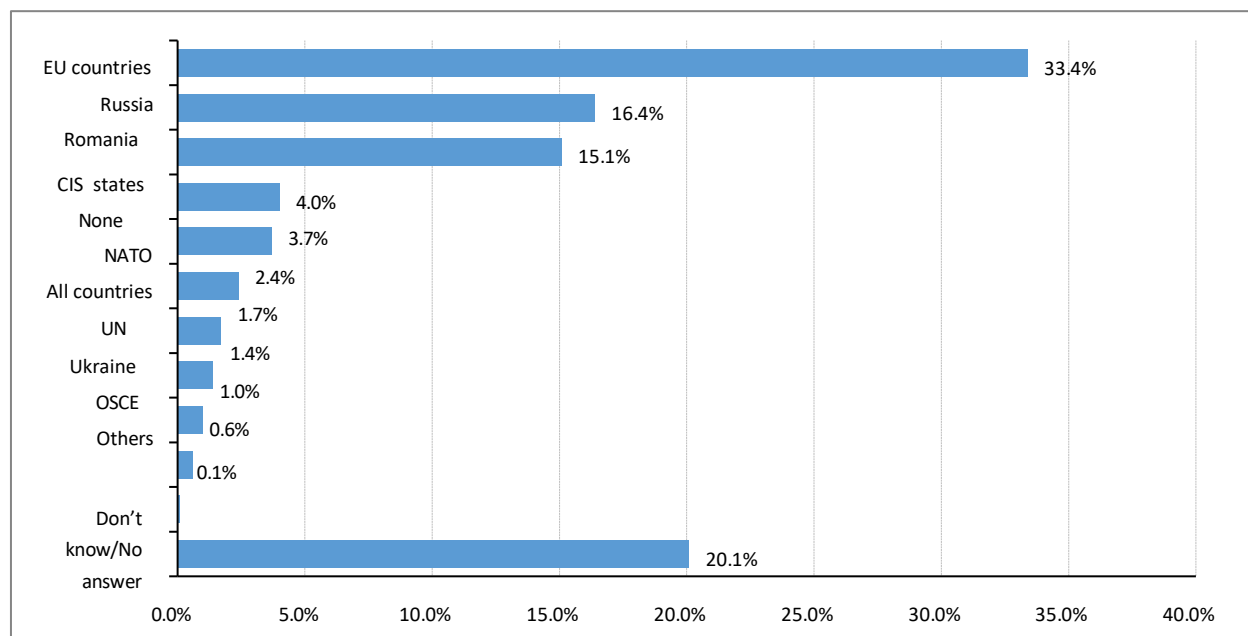


N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 37–40.

The pattern of variations largely mirrors that of trust in institutions (*Annex 1, Tables 37–40*).

In the event of a major emergency, the countries of the European Union are perceived as the main partner from which the Republic of Moldova should seek support, being indicated by one third of respondents (33.4 %). Russia (16.4%) and Romania (15.1%) follow some way behind, whilst the CIS states (4.0%), NATO (2.4%), the UN (1.4%) and Ukraine (1.0%) account for negligible shares. It is worth noting the high proportion of those who were unable to give an opinion (20.1 %).

Figure 23. In the event of a major emergency (such as a devastating earthquake or massive flooding), from whom do you think the Republic of Moldova should seek support first and foremost?



N=2009. Annex 1, Table 41.

The preference for EU countries is more common amongst Romanian speakers (39.2% compared with 16.3%), young people (42.9 % compared with 28.2 % in the 45–59 age group), those with higher education (39.7 % compared with 27.0 %) and those with a high socio-economic status (40.8 % compared with 25.3 %). Russia is cited by 36.6 % of Russian or another language speakers, compared with 9.5 % of Romanian speakers, and more frequently by people with a low level of education (21.1 % compared with 9.6 %) (*Annex 1, Table 41*).

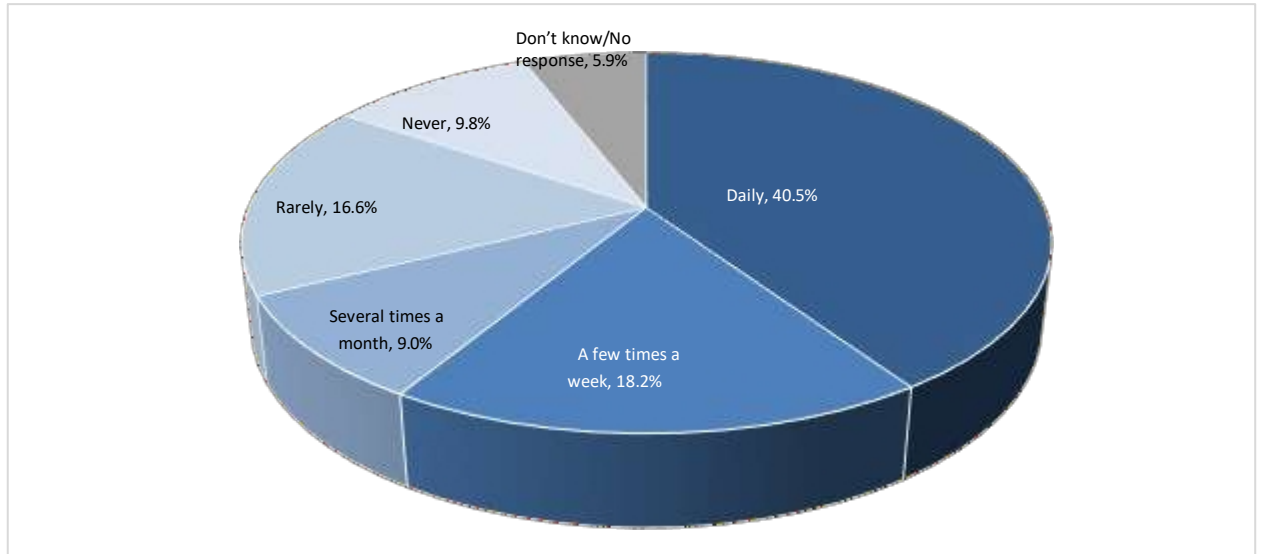
Thus, the level of informational preparedness of the population regarding emergency situations is modest, and trust in official sources of information is concentrated on institutions with an operational role, such as the GIES and the mayor's office. The lack of information and trust is most pronounced amongst older people, those with limited resources and Russian speakers, making these groups a priority target for crisis communication.

Disinformation and propaganda: exposure, resilience and sources

Perceived exposure to disinformation and propaganda is high. Four of ten respondents (40.5 %) state that they encounter such situations daily, whilst a further 18.2 % do so several times a week. In total, 58.7 % say they are exposed at least once a week. Occasional exposure, a few times a month or less frequently, is reported by 25.6 %, whilst only 9.8 % say they never encounter disinformation.

Figure 24. How often do you encounter disinformation (false information) or propaganda in your daily life?

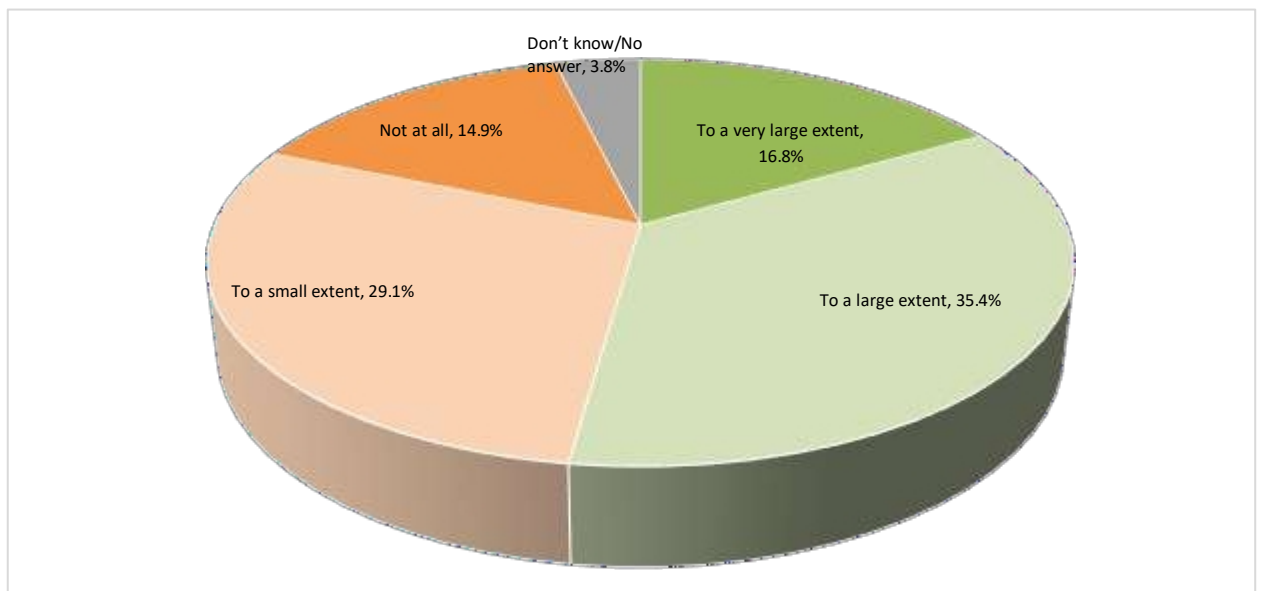
N=2009. Annex 1, Table 42.



Perception of exposure increases with educational attainment: 69.0 % of those with higher education encounter disinformation at least once a week, compared with 43.7 % of those with a low level of education, amongst whom the proportion of those who never encounter it reaches 19.7 %. Similar, though smaller, differences emerge according to socio-economic status (64.1 % compared with 53.8 %) and place of residence (62.5 % in urban areas compared with 55.9 % in rural areas). These correlations suggest that the issue is not so much one of differing exposure as of a differing ability to recognise disinformation (Annex 1, Table 42).

Self-perceived ability to identify false information is divided. Just over half of respondents (52.2 %) believe they can identify such information to a very large extent (16.8 %) or to a large extent (35.4 %), whilst 44.0 % consider themselves capable of doing so to a small extent or not at all. Thus, almost half the population acknowledges their own vulnerability to disinformation, in a context where the majority report being exposed to it on a regular basis.

Figure 25. To what extent do you consider yourself able to identify false information appearing in the public space?

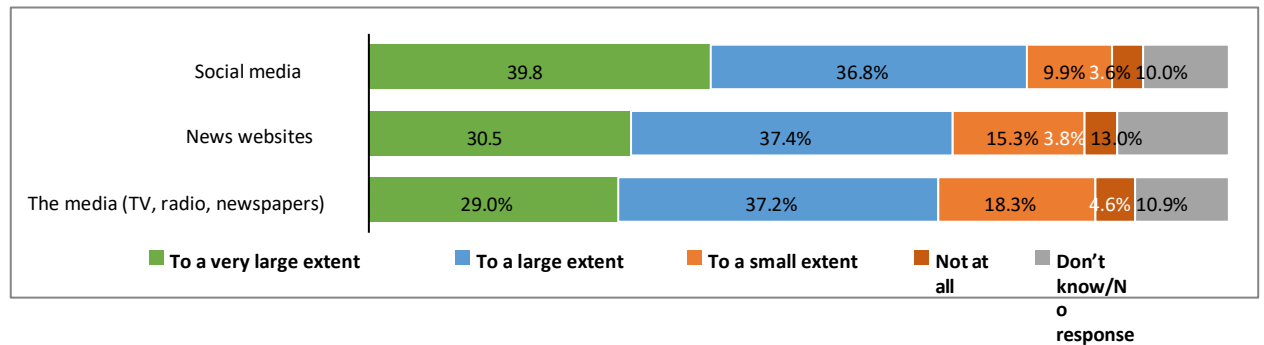


N=2009. Annex 1, Table 43.

Self-assessment of the ability to identify disinformation follows the pattern of resources. It decreases with age, from 66.7% among young people to 43.7% among those aged 60 and over, and increases with educational attainment (from 37.7% to 67.8%) and socio-economic status (from 37.6% to 63.9%). Men consider themselves slightly more capable than women (55.8 % compared with 49.2 %), as do urban residents (58.9 % compared with 47.1 %) and residents of the capital city (62.8 %). The language of communication is not associated with significant differences (*Annex 1, Table 43*).

The information landscape is perceived as being heavily affected by disinformation and systematic manipulation, particularly online. Social media is considered to be affected to a very large or large extent by 76.6 % of respondents, news websites by 67.9 %, and traditional media (TV, radio, newspapers) by 66.2 %. The proportion of those who consider these media to be unaffected is negligible (4 %–5 %).

Figure 26. In your opinion, to what extent is the information landscape in the Republic of Moldova currently affected by disinformation and systematic manipulation?

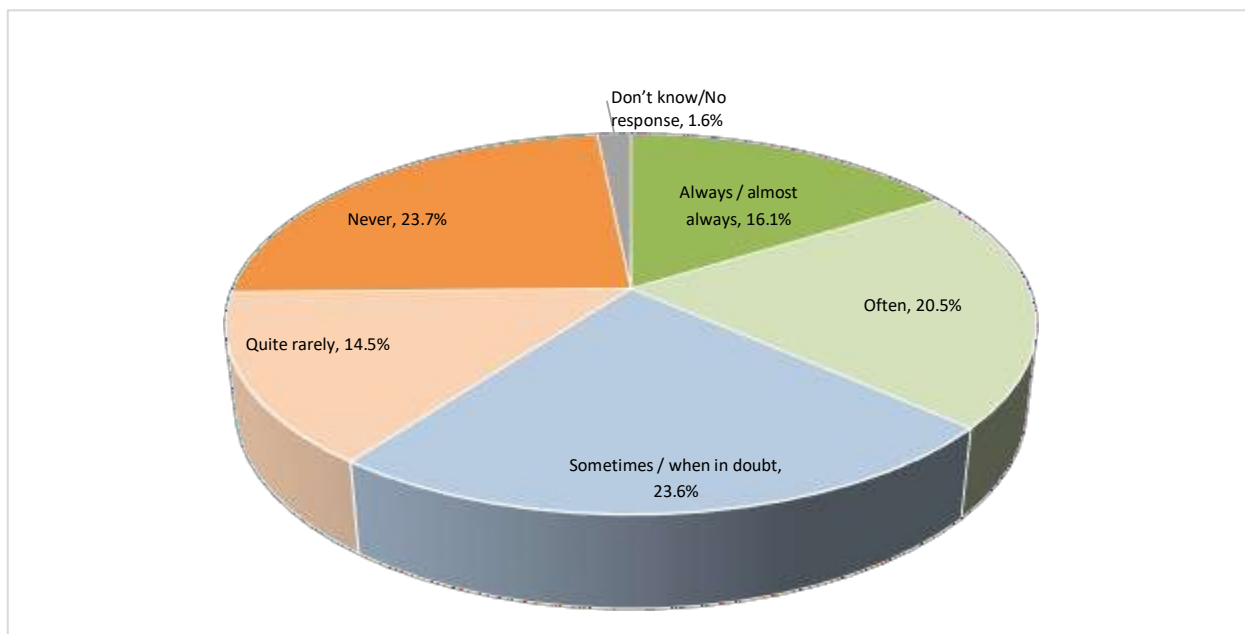


N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 44–45.

Perceptions of the impact increase with educational attainment and socio-economic status and decrease with age (Annex 1, Tables 44–45).

The practice of verifying information is polarised. On the one hand, 36.6 % verify the accuracy of information always or almost always (16.1 %) or often (20.5 %), whilst a further 23.6 % do so occasionally, when they have doubts. On the other hand, 38.2 % do so quite rarely or not at all, including nearly a quarter (23.7 %) who do not verify information at all.

Figure 27. How often do you check the accuracy of information circulating in the public sphere?



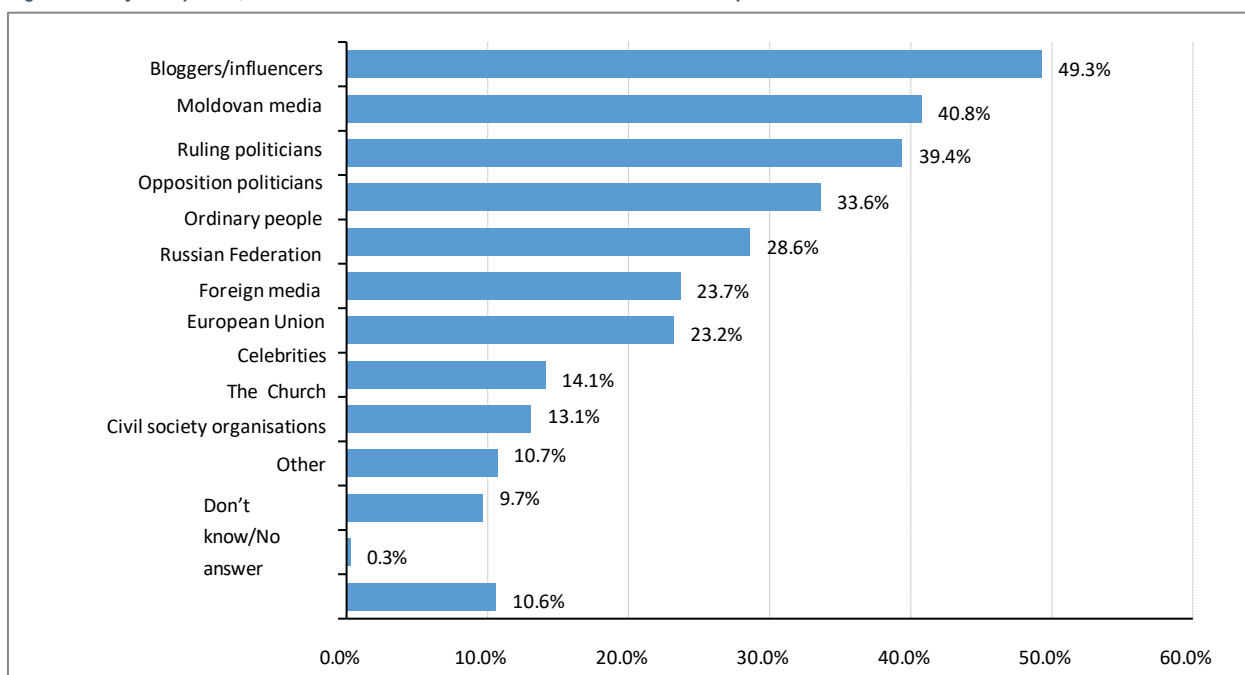
N=2009. Annex 1, Table 46.

Verifying information is also a practice strongly associated with educational attainment and age. People with higher education verify information regularly almost three times as often as those with low educational attainment (55.6 % compared with 20.2 %), whilst among those with high socio-economic status the proportion is 49.9 %, compared with 22.2 % among those with low socio-economic status. Young people aged 18–29 (47.9 %) and those aged 30–44 (47.1 %) check more frequently than older people aged 60 and over (26.3 %) (Annex 1, Table 46).

The main sources of disinformation identified by respondents are bloggers and influencers, mentioned by almost half of respondents (49.3 %). These are followed by the Moldovan media (40.8 %) and politicians, both those in government (39.4 %) and those in opposition (33.6 %). The third tier includes ordinary people (28.6 %), the Russian Federation (23.7 %) and foreign media (23.2 %), whilst the European Union (14.1 %), celebrities (13.1 %), the Church (10.7 %) and civil society organisations (9.7 %) are mentioned less frequently.

Thus, disinformation is predominantly perceived as a domestic phenomenon, associated with local media and political actors, rather than as one generated from outside the country.

Figure 28. In your opinion, what are the main sources of disinformation in the Republic of Moldova?



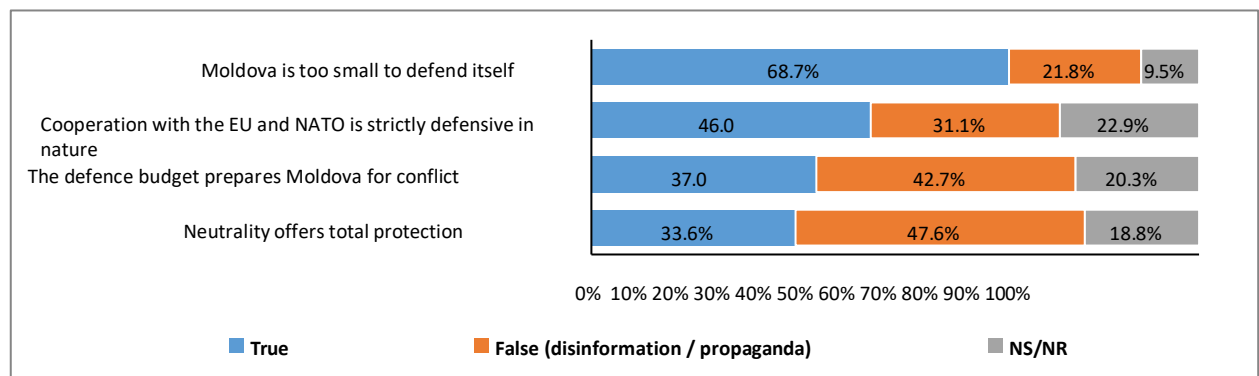
N=2009. Multiple-choice question. Annex 1, Table 47.

The pattern of responses differs significantly along linguistic lines. Russian or another language speakers are more likely to cite ruling politicians (50.1 % compared with 35.8 %), the foreign media (34.3 % compared with 19.5 %) and the European Union (26.0 % compared with 10.0 %), whilst Romanian speakers are more likely to cite opposition politicians (36.0% compared to 26.6%) and the Russian Federation (26.1% compared to 16.6%). People with higher education mention almost all sources more frequently, particularly the Russian Federation (33.5 % compared with 14.2 % among those with a lower level of education), bloggers (56.9 % compared with 36.8 %) and opposition politicians (42.6 % compared with 26.3 %). Young people are more likely to cite ordinary people (38.9 % compared with 24.0 % among older people). Regionally, the Russian Federation is mentioned most frequently in the capital city (32.9 %), whilst the European Union is most frequently cited in the southern region (22.3 %) (*Annex 1, Table 47*).

Statements circulating in the public space about the defence and security of the country are assessed very differently by respondents. The statement that 'Moldova is too small to defend itself, so investment in the army is pointless' is considered true by 68.7 % of respondents and false by only 21.8 %. Opinions are divided on the other three statements. The statement that constitutional neutrality offers total protection against any attack is considered false by 47.6 % and true by 33.6 %, whilst the statement that increasing the defence budget prepares Moldova for involvement in a military conflict is considered false by 42.7 % and true by 37.0 %. The statement that the cooperation of the army with external partners (the EU, NATO) is strictly for defensive and training purposes is considered true by 46.0 % and false by 31.1 %.

It is worth noting the high proportions of those who are unable to give an opinion – ranging from 19% to 23% for three of the four statements – which indicates a significant degree of uncertainty regarding defence and security issues.

Figure 29. Next, I will read out a few statements circulating in the public space about the defence and security of the Republic of Moldova. For each of them, please tell me whether, in your opinion, the information is true or false (disinformation/propaganda)?

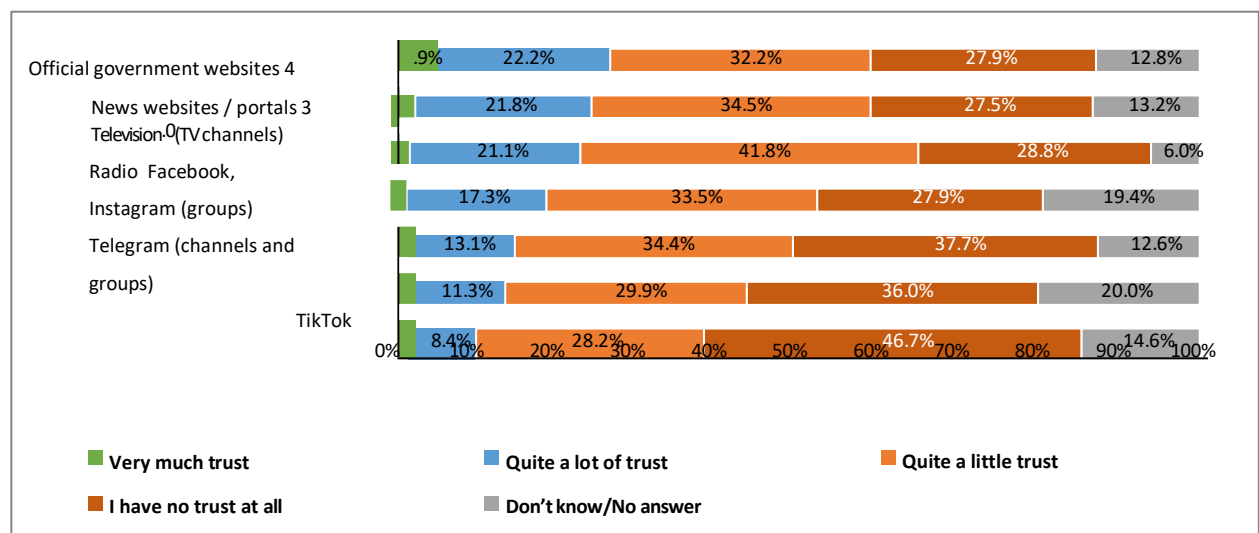


N=2009. Annex 1, Table 48.

The linguistic divide is evident across all statements. Russian or another language speakers are more likely to agree with the statements that increasing the defence budget prepares the country for a conflict (52.2% compared to 31.9%) and that Moldova is too small to defend itself (77.6% compared to 65.7%), and less often the statement regarding the defensive purpose of cooperation with external partners (29.0% compared to 51.8%). Young people are more sceptical about the claim regarding the inability of the country to defend itself (30.3% consider it false, compared with around 20% in the other age groups) and more confident in the defensive nature of external cooperation (53.0%). People with higher education are more likely to consider statements regarding the defence budget (49.5% compared with 36.9%) and neutrality (52.8% compared with 37.9%) to be false, whilst among those with a low level of education, the proportion of those unable to give an opinion ranges from 29% to 41% (Annex 1, Table 48).

Trust in information sources is low across all channels tested, with none of them commanding the trust of more than 30% of respondents. Relatively more credible are the official websites of public authorities (27.1%), news websites (24.8%) and television (23.4%), followed by radio (19.2%). Social media platforms are at the opposite end of the spectrum: Facebook and Instagram (15.3%), Telegram (14.1%) and TikTok (10.5%), with a combined level of distrust ranging from 66% to 75%. The proportion of those who are unable to say is higher for Telegram (20.0%) and radio (19.4%), which most likely reflects lower usage of these channels.

Figure 30. How much trust do you have in the information published or broadcasted by the following sources?



N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 49–52.

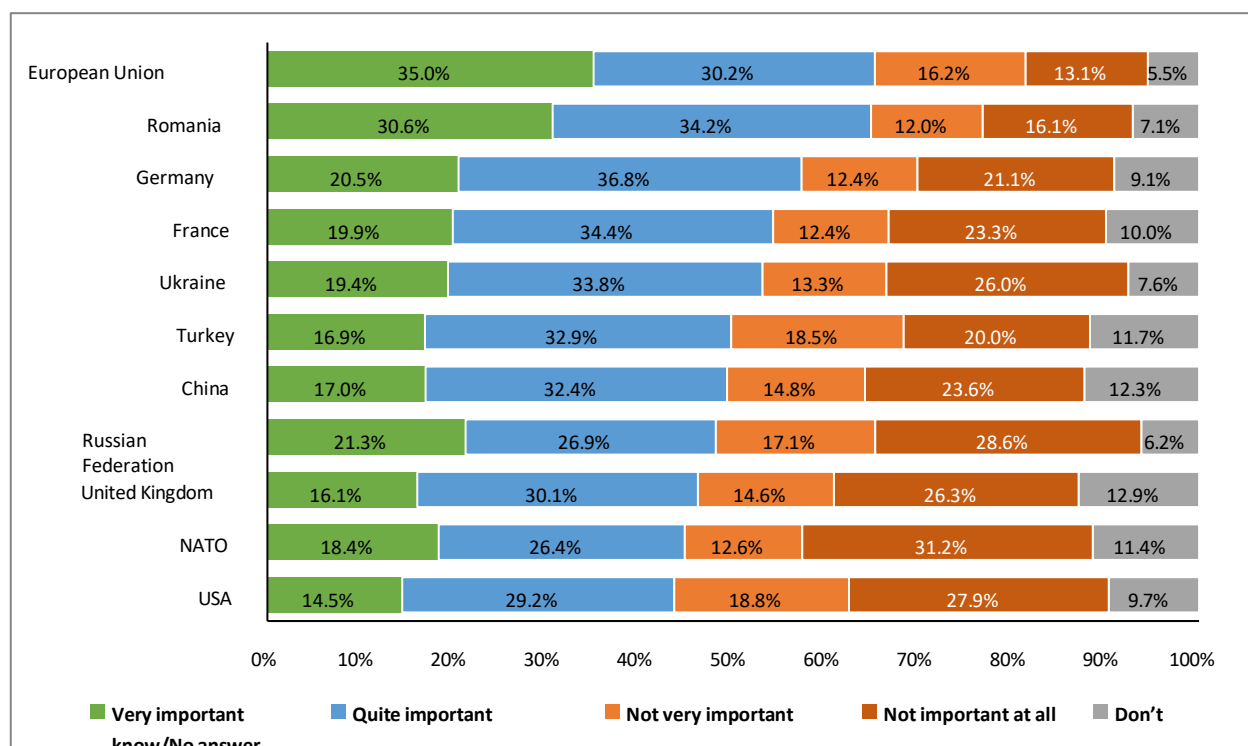
Young people aged 18–29 have greater trust in most sources, particularly in the official websites of public authorities (45.6 %, compared with 20–21 % among those aged over 45) and also in Telegram (26.3 % compared with 9.0 % among older people). Older people, by contrast, are less likely to express a clear opinion regarding online sources (24 %–36 %). Russian or other language speakers have lower levels of trust in television (11.8 % compared with 27.2 %), radio and official websites (17.1 % compared with 30.5 %). Trust in official websites and news portals increases with educational attainment and socio-economic status, and is higher in urban areas and in the capital city (*Annex 1, Tables 49–52*).

The population therefore perceives itself as regularly exposed to disinformation, considers the information landscape to be severely compromised, and places little trust in all information channels, whilst the ability to identify and verify false information is concentrated among those with higher levels of education. Older people and those with a low level of education have less contact with the online environment, are less likely to verify information and experience high levels of uncertainty, which makes them more vulnerable to narratives concerning security.

International cooperation: benefits and risks

Cooperation with the European Union (65.2 %) and with Romania (64.8 %) is considered important for the development of the country by nearly two-thirds of respondents, with the highest proportions selecting the ‘very important’ option (35.0 % and 30.6 % respectively). These are followed by Germany (57.3 %), France (54.3 %) and Ukraine (53.2 %). Opinions are divided regarding the other partners: Turkey (49.8 %), China (49.4 %), Russian Federation (48.2 %), United Kingdom (46.2 %), NATO (44.8 %) and US (43.7 %). In the case of the US, NATO and the Russian Federation, the proportion of those who consider cooperation to be not very important or not important at all is close to, or even exceeds, that of positive assessments (46.7 %, 43.8 % and 45.7 % respectively), which points to a polarisation of opinions.

Figure 31. How important do you think the cooperation of the Republic of Moldova with the following international partners is for the development of the country?



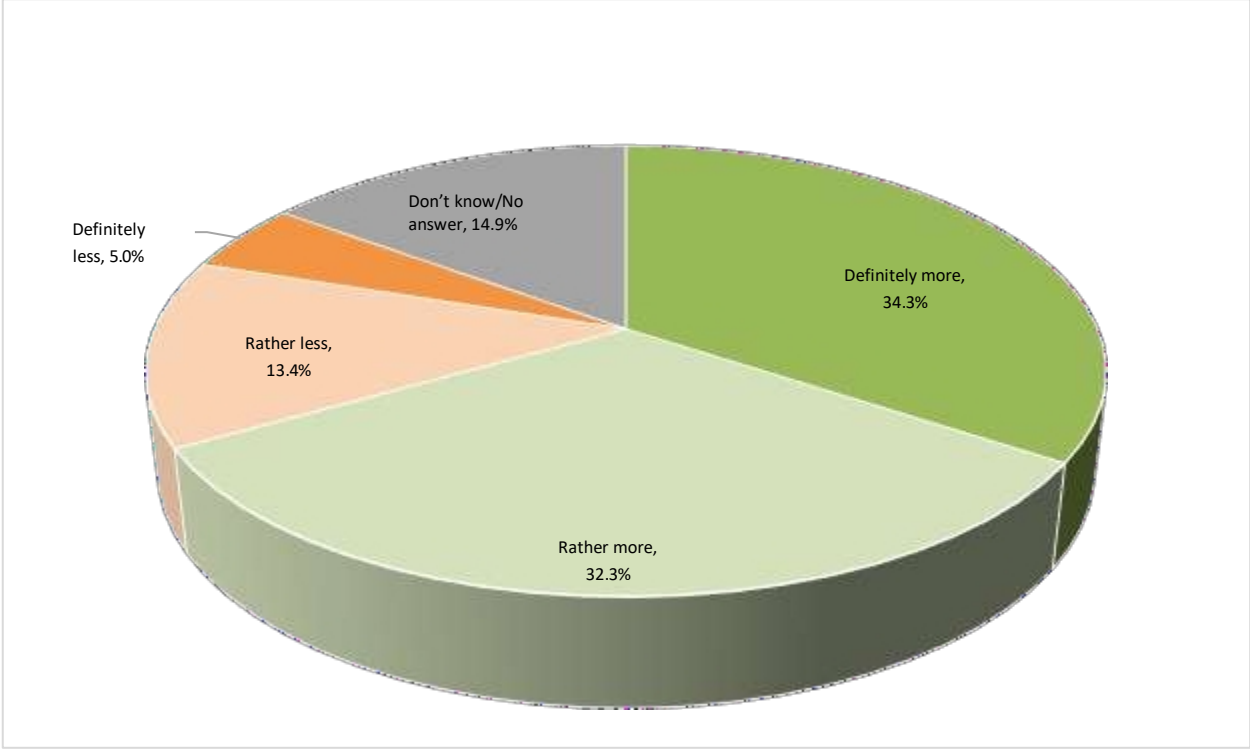
N=1001 (questionnaire version A). Annex 1, Tables 53–58.

The importance of cooperation with Western partners is strongly influenced by language. Cooperation with the EU is considered important by 71.8 % of Romanian speakers and 44.2 % of Russian or other language speakers, whilst cooperation with Romania is considered important by 71.5 % and 44.0 % respectively. In the case of the Russian Federation, the ratio is reversed (78.1 % compared with 38.8 %). People with higher education and a high socio-economic status

tend to place greater importance on cooperation with all Western partners; for example, 78.7 % compared with 54.0 % among those with a lower level of education, whilst young people are more open towards the EU, the US and Romania (*Annex 1, Tables 53–58*).

Two-thirds of respondents (66.6 %) believe that, compared with five years ago, the Republic of Moldova is cooperating more with external partners, with half of them being certain of this (34.3 %). Only 18.4 % believe that cooperation has decreased, whilst 14.9 % were unable to give an opinion.

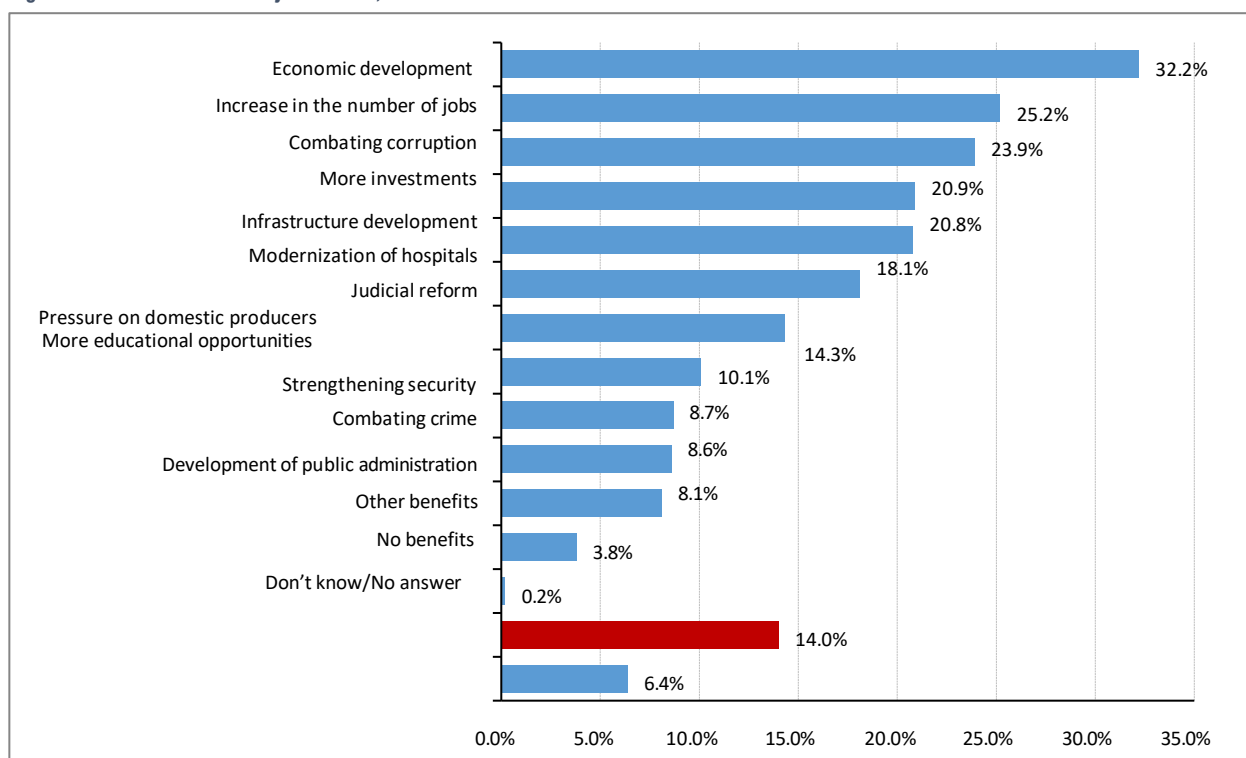
Figure 32. Compared with five years ago, do you think the Republic of Moldova cooperates more or less with its external partners?
N=1001 (version A of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Table 59.



The perception that cooperation has intensified is more common amongst Romanian speakers (72.9% compared with 46.8%), those with higher education (76.9% compared with 51.8% among those with lower levels of education, where the proportion of those unable to say amounts to 29.3%) and those with high socio-economic status (76.3% compared with 56.6%) (*Annex 1, Table 59*).

The main benefits expected from EU accession are economic in nature: economic development (32.2 %), an increase in the number of jobs (25.2 %), the fight against corruption (23.9 %), investments (20.9 %) and infrastructure development (20.8 %). The modernisation of hospitals (18.1 %) and judicial reform (14.3 %) round off the top of the list. Benefits relating to security and public order are rarely mentioned, such as strengthening security (8.6 %) or combating crime (8.1 %). At the same time, 14.0 % believe that accession would bring no benefits at all.

Figure 33. If Moldova were to join the EU, what would be the main benefits for Moldova?

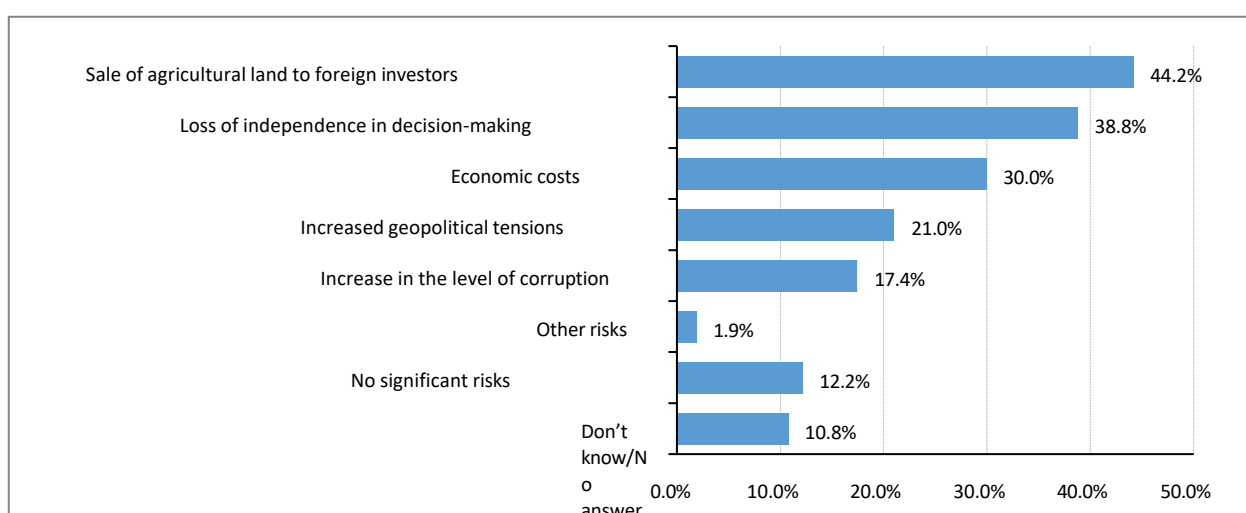


N=1001 (questionnaire version A). Multiple-choice question (maximum of three answers). Annex 1, Table 60.

Romanian speakers mention almost all the economic benefits more frequently, whilst 27.3 % of Russian or other language speakers believe that accession would bring no benefits (compared with 9.8 %). Young people mention economic development more frequently (42.4% compared with 24.4% among older people) and educational opportunities (22.8%, compared with 5%–9% in the other age groups), whilst those with higher education mention judicial reform and infrastructure development (Annex 1, Table 60).

The risks associated with EU accession are predominantly perceived in the areas of sovereignty and national resources. The sale of agricultural land to foreign investors (44.2 %) and the loss of independence in decision-making (38.8 %) are the most frequently mentioned, followed by economic costs (30.0 %), increased geopolitical tensions (21.0 %) and a rise in corruption (17.4 %). At the same time, 12.2 % believe that accession does not entail any significant risks, whilst 10.8 % were unable to give an opinion.

Figure 34. If Moldova were to join the EU, what would be the main risks for our country?



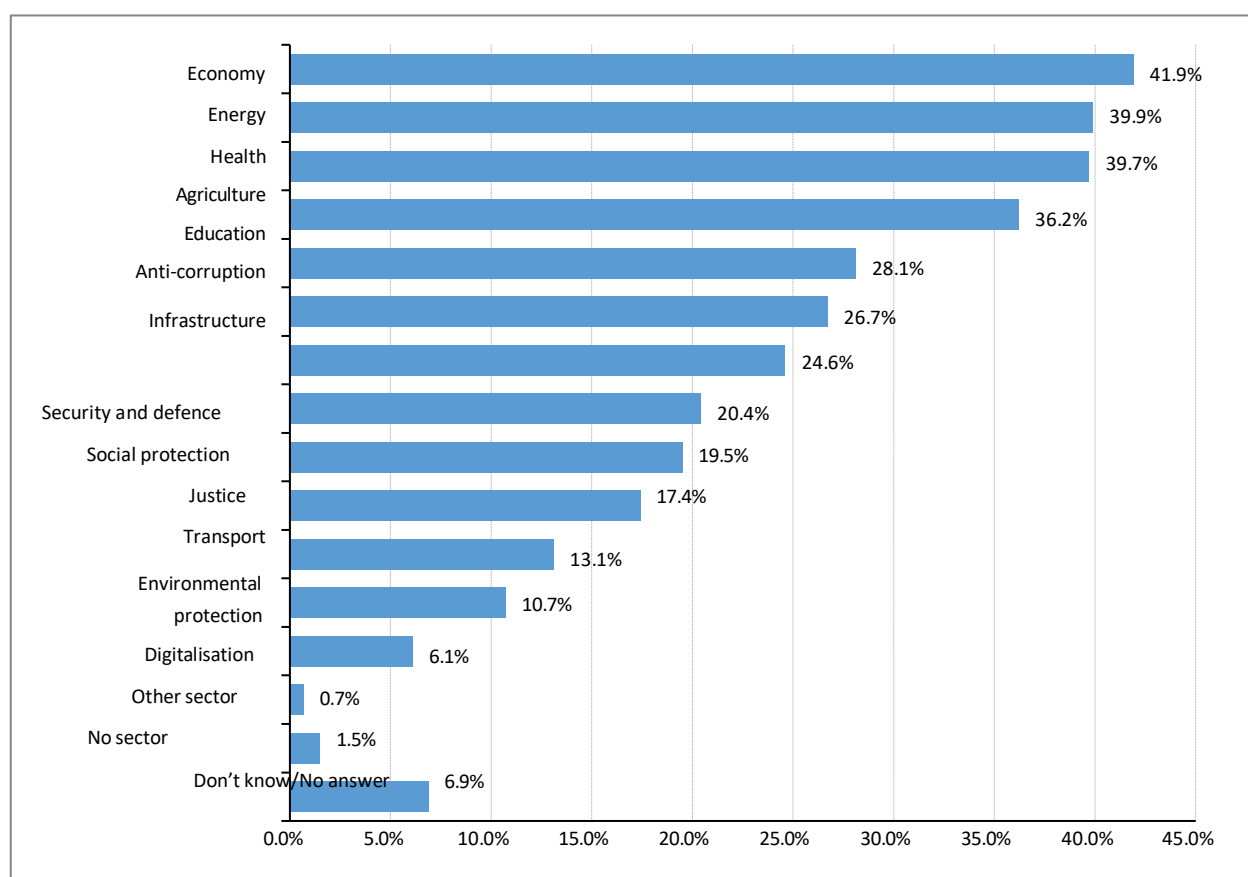
N=1001 (questionnaire version A). Multiple-choice question (maximum of three answers). Annex 1, Table 61.

In this case, Russian or another language speakers mention the loss of independence more frequently (59.0% compared with 32.4%) and the sale of land (61.6% compared with 38.7%). Rising geopolitical tensions are a risk cited more frequently by those with higher education (32.5% compared with 9.0% among those with lower levels of education) and in urban areas (26.0% compared with 17.0%), whilst economic costs are cited most frequently by those aged 30–44 (42.0 %) and those with a high socio-economic status (37.7 %). (Annex 1, Table 61).

The areas in which support from international partners is considered most important are the economy (41.9 %), energy (39.9 %) and health (39.7 %), followed by agriculture (36.2 %). The second tier includes education (28.1 %), the fight against corruption (26.7 %) and infrastructure (24.6 %). Security and defence are mentioned by 20.4 %, at a level close to social protection (19.5 %) and justice (17.4 %), whilst transport (13.1 %), environmental protection (10.7 %) and digitalisation (6.1 %) bring up the rear.

Figure 35. In which areas do you consider support from international partners to be most important for the Republic of Moldova?

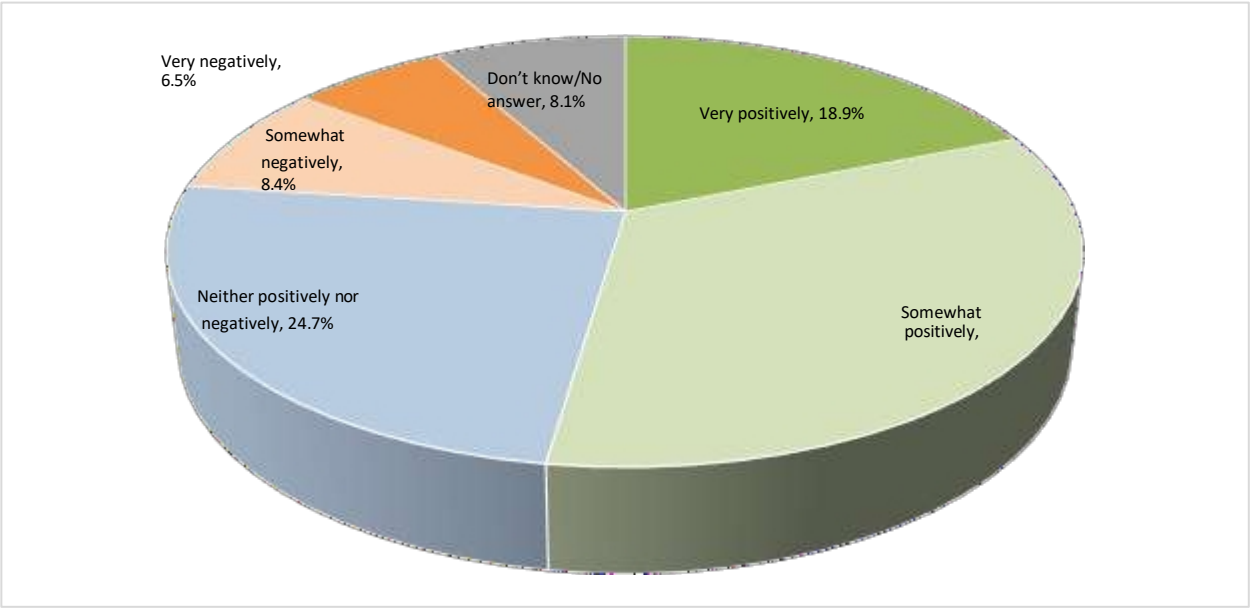
N=1001 (version A of the questionnaire). Multiple-choice question (maximum five answers). Annex 1, Table 62.



Priorities also tend to differ in this case according to age and level of education. Young people attach greater importance to the economy (54.0% compared with 36.3% among older people) and education (43.4%, compared with 18%–23% among those aged over 45), whilst women place greater emphasis on education (33.1% compared with 21.5%). People with higher education mention infrastructure (33.5 % compared with 13.2 %) and the justice system (27.3 % compared with 9.1 %) more frequently. Security and defence are mentioned more frequently by Romanian speakers (22.9 % compared with 12.4 %) and in the capital city (27.9 %) (Annex 1, Table 62).

The contribution of international partners to the development of the Republic of Moldova is viewed predominantly positively. Overall, 52.3 % consider it very (18.9 %) or rather positive (33.4 %), whilst only 14.9 % view it negatively. Around a quarter (24.7 %) hold a neutral view.

Figure 36. In your opinion, to what extent has the support of international partners contributed to the development of the Republic of Moldova?

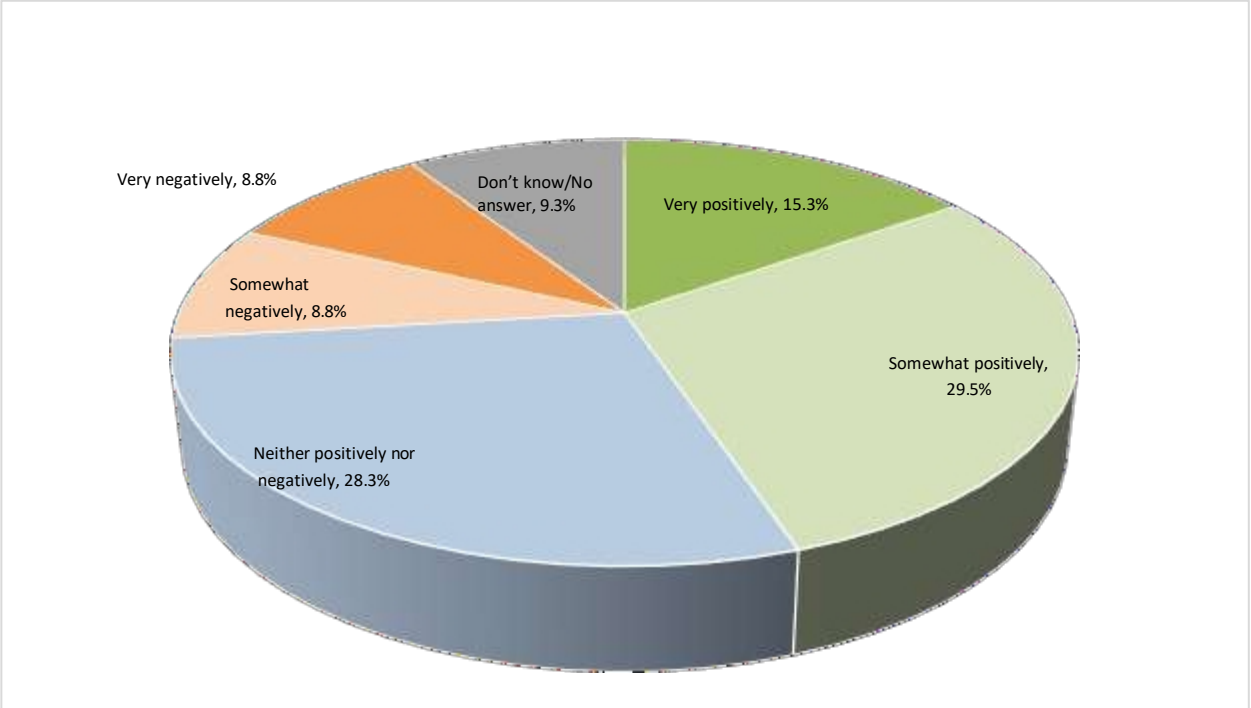


N=1001 (version A of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Table 63.

Positive assessments are more common amongst young people (66.2%, compared with 42.5% in the 45–59 age group), those with higher education (64.3% compared to 39.8%) and those with a high socio-economic status (66.6% compared to 41.6%), as well as among Romanian speakers (58.9% compared to 31.6%). Negative views are more common amongst those aged 60 and over (23.3 %) and amongst speakers of Russian or another language (24.5 %) (Annex 1, Table 63).

Support from international partners for strengthening the security and defence of the country is viewed somewhat more cautiously than support for development. Overall, 44.8 % view it positively and 17.6 % negatively, whilst 28.3 % hold a neutral view.

Figure 37. How do you rate the support provided by international partners in strengthening the security and defence of the country?

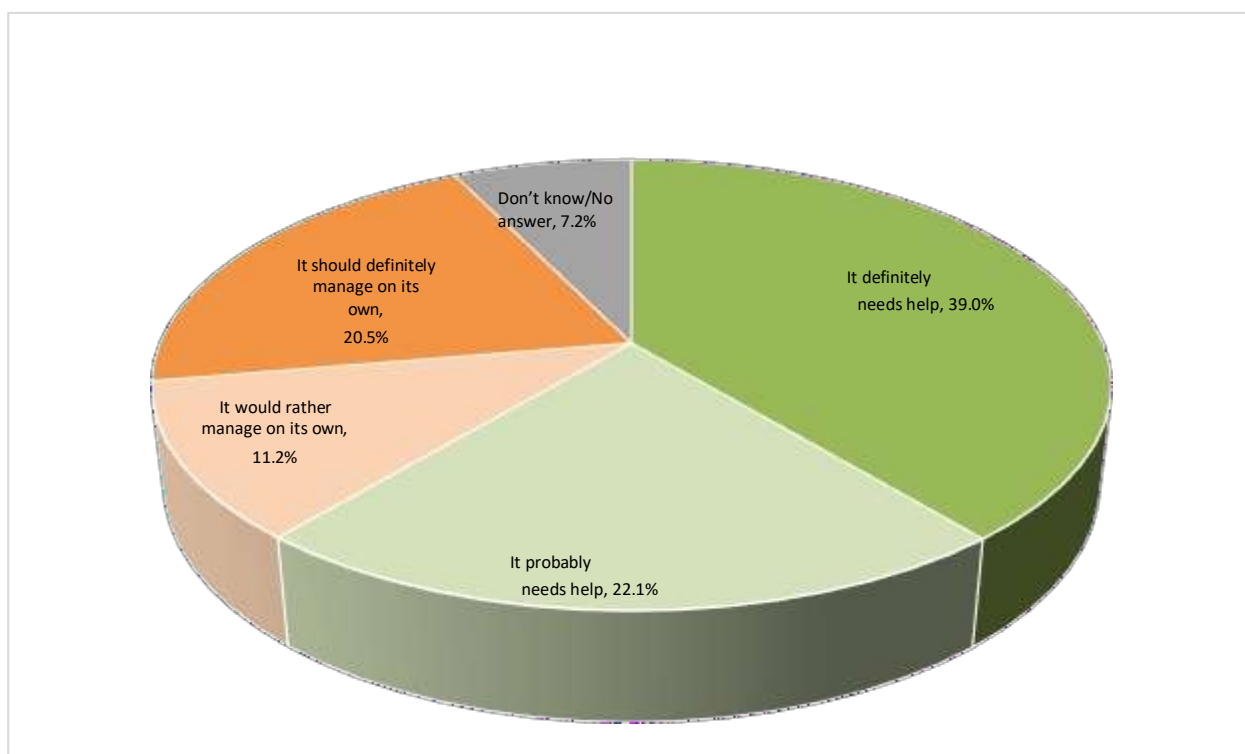


N=1001 (version A of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Table 64.

The linguistic divide is most pronounced here: 51.6 % of Romanian speakers view this support positively, compared with 23.2 % of Russian or other language speakers, amongst whom negative views account for 35.3 %. Positive views also increase with educational attainment (from 34.8% to 57.1%) and socio-economic status (from 38.8% to 57.4%) (*Annex 1, Table 64*).

The majority of respondents (61.1 %) believe that the Republic of Moldova still needs the support of external partners to strengthen its security and defence, with 39.0 % being certain of this. On the other hand, 31.7 % believe that the country should manage on its own, of whom 20.5 % are certain of this.

Figure 38. Do you believe that support from external partners is still needed to strengthen/consolidate the security and defence of the Republic of Moldova?



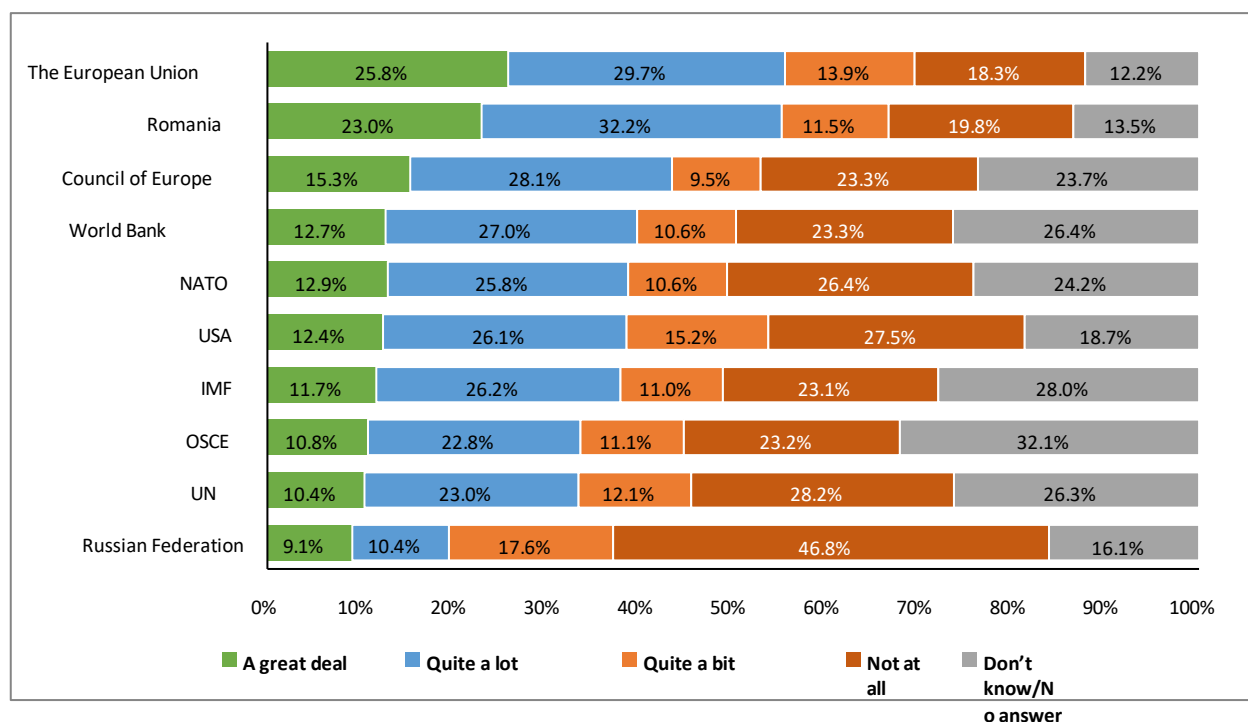
N=1001 (version A of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Table 65.

The need for external support is recognised more frequently by young people (76.2%, compared with 51.0% in the 45–59 age group), those with higher education (69.9% compared with 55.2%) and Romanian speakers (66.7% compared with 43.1%). Among Russian or another language speakers, almost half (48.4 %) believe that the country should manage on its own, as is the case in the southern region (49.5 %) (*Annex 1, Table 65*).

The European Union (55.5 %) and Romania (55.2 %) are perceived as the main partners contributing to strengthening the defence and security of the country. These are followed, some way behind, by the Council of Europe (43.4 %), the World Bank (39.7 %), NATO (38.7 %), the US (38.5 %), the IMF (37.9 %), the OSCE (33.6 %) and the UN (33.4 %). The Russian Federation ranks last, with 19.5 % positive assessments and 64.4 % negative, of which 46.8 % believe it makes no contribution at all.

It is worth noting the high proportions of those who were unable to give an opinion regarding international organisations (24%–32% for the OSCE, IMF, World Bank, UN, NATO and the Council of Europe), which reflects a low level of awareness of their role in the field of security.

Figure 39. To what extent do you think the following international partners of the Republic of Moldova contribute to strengthening the defence and security of our country?



N=1001 (version A of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Tables 66–70.

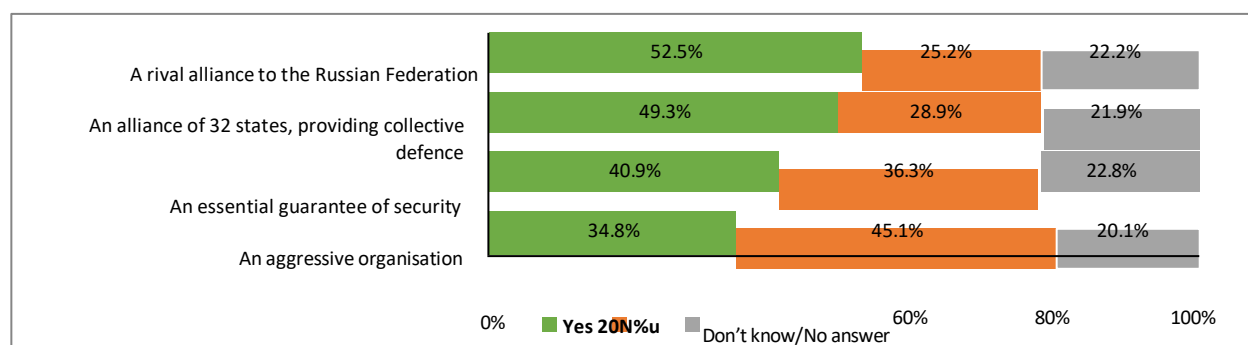
The linguistic divide once again influences opinions. Romanian speakers more frequently appreciate the contribution of the EU (64.8% compared with 26.0%), Romania (64.0% compared with 27.1%), the US (44.3% compared with 20.3%) and NATO (44.6% compared with 20.0%), whilst Russian speakers value that of the Russian Federation more highly (37.0% compared with 14.0%). Young people view the contribution of the EU, the UN and NATO more positively, whilst men view that of the US and NATO more positively (44.0 % and 43.9 %, compared with 34.5 % and 34.7 % amongst women) (Annex 1, Tables 66–70).

Overall, cooperation with European partners – primarily the EU and Romania – is seen as important for both the development and the security of the country, and the need for external support in the field of security is recognised by the majority. Expectations regarding EU accession, however, are predominantly economic, whilst the perceived risks relate to sovereignty and national resources. All these assessments are strongly shaped by the language of communication, which confirms the existence of two distinct profiles of perception regarding external partners.

NATO-Moldova partnership

The public perception of NATO is ambivalent. The most widely accepted statements are descriptive: NATO is a rival alliance to the Russian Federation (52.5 %) and a political-military alliance of 32 states based on collective defence (49.3 %). The statement that NATO is an essential guarantee of security and the only real shield against Russian military aggression in Europe garners 40.9 % agreement and 36.3 % disagreement, whilst the statement that NATO is an aggressive organisation gathers 34.8 % agreement and 45.1 % disagreement. The proportion of those who were unable to express an opinion is high and relatively constant, at 20–23 %, across all statements.

Figure 40. Given the evolution of the security context in the region, which of the following statements about NATO is closest to your opinion? In your opinion, NATO is...

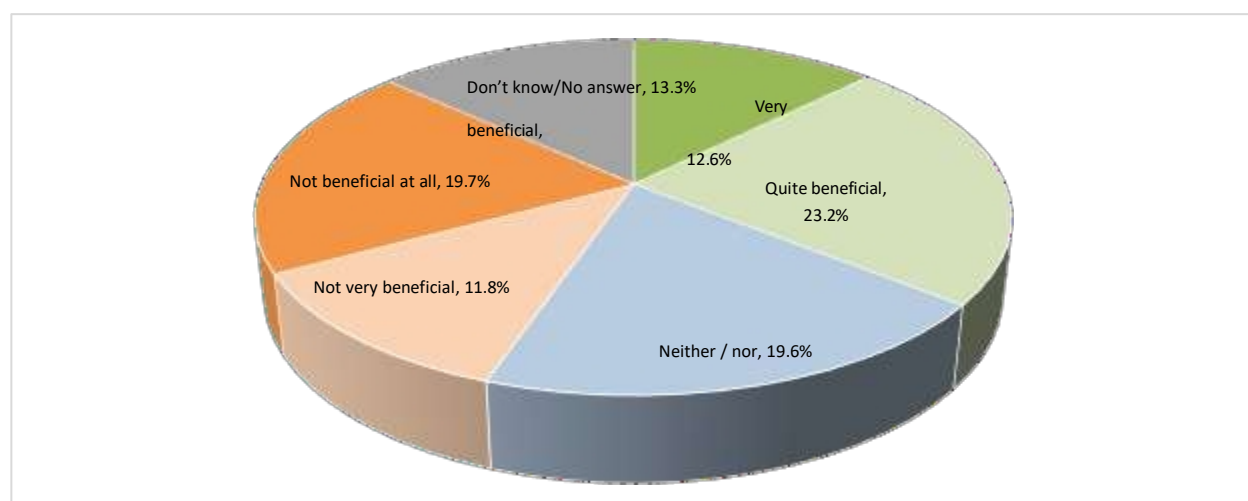


N=2009. Annex 1, Table 71.

The perception of NATO as an aggressive organisation varies (increasing with) age, from 20.3% amongst young people to 39.7%–41.7% amongst those aged over 45 and is more common amongst Russian or another language speakers (53.2% compared with 28.6%) and in the southern region (46.4%). The view of NATO as a guarantor of security is more commonly held by Romanian speakers (47.8 % compared with 20.5 %), by men (45.6 % compared with 37.0 %) and by those with higher education (47.6 % compared with 33.9 %) (Annex 1, Table 71).

Opinions on the partnership of over 30 years between the Republic of Moldova and NATO are divided. Overall, 35.8 % consider it very (12.6 %) or quite beneficial (23.2 %), whilst 31.5 % consider it not very beneficial or not at all beneficial, of whom 19.7 % consider it not at all beneficial.

Figure 41. The Republic of Moldova and NATO have been cooperating for over 30 years. In your opinion, how beneficial is this partnership for the Republic of Moldova?



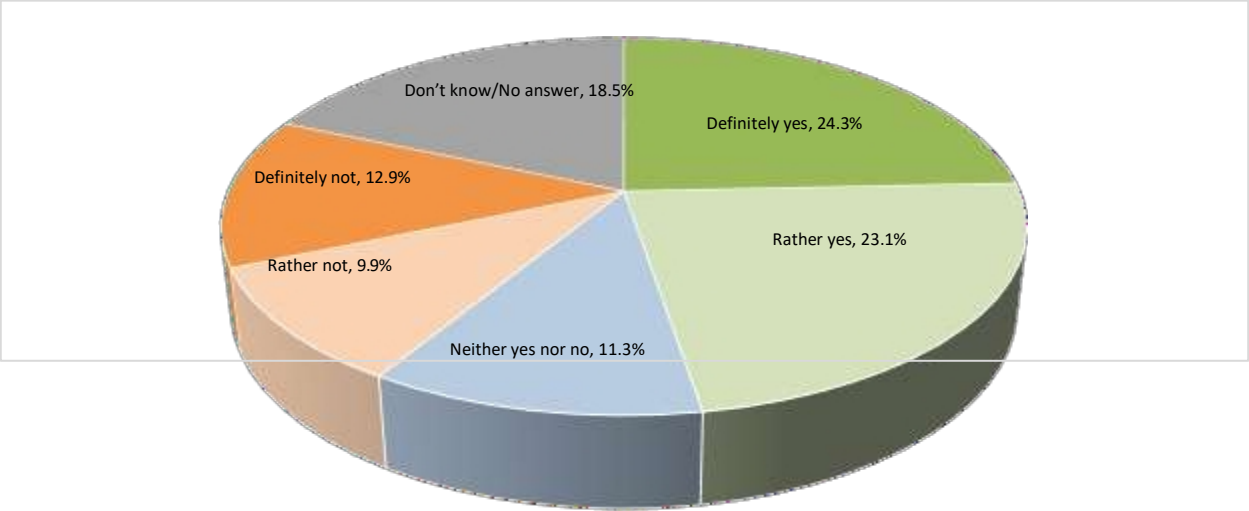
N=2009. Annex 1, Table 72.

Young people aged 18–29 view the partnership most positively (52.8 %, compared with 29 %–35 % in the other age groups), and among them only 15.7 % consider it to be of no benefit. Positive views increase with educational attainment (from 25.8% to 46.4%) and are more common amongst Romanian speakers (41.6% compared with 18.2%). Russian speakers or speakers of other languages consider the partnership to be of no benefit at a rate of 49.4%. Regionally,

the capital city and the central region (both 42.5 %) are above the northern (29.8 %) and southern (26.1 %) regions (*Annex 1, Table 72*). Almost half of respondents (47.4 %) believe that a NATO member state enjoys greater security than a non-member state, whilst 22.8 % believe the opposite.

Figure 42. In your opinion, does a NATO member country enjoy greater security than a non-NATO member state?

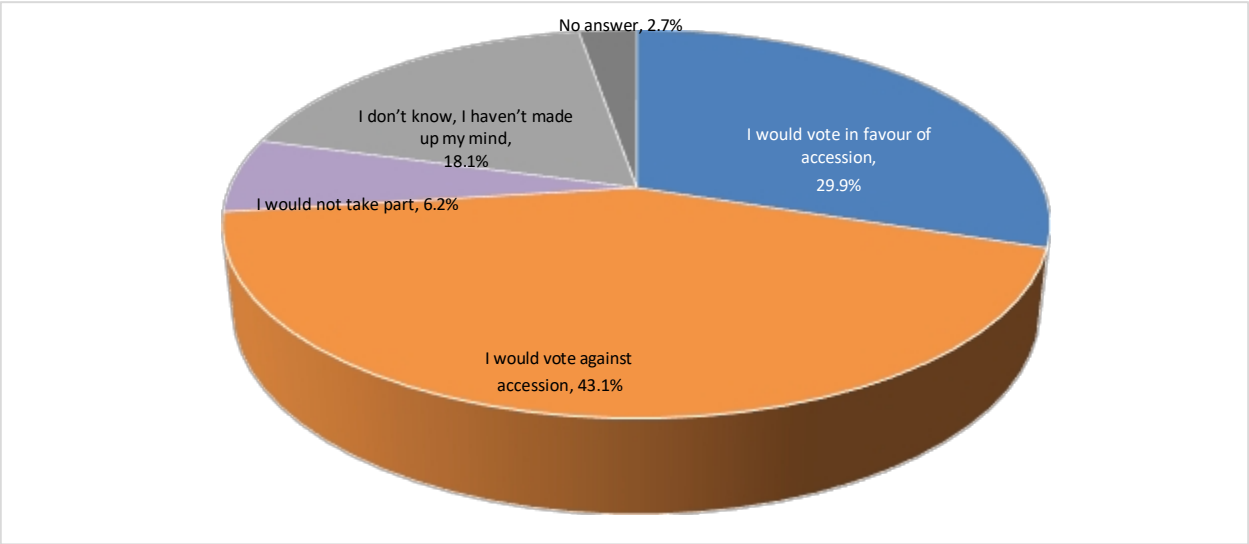
N=2009. *Annex 1, Table 73.*



The belief that NATO membership provides greater security is more widespread amongst young people (62.7 % compared with 41 %–50 % in the other age groups), those with higher education (60.3 % compared with 34.7 %), men (52.8 % compared to 42.7 %) and Romanian speakers (52.6 % compared to 31.7 %). In the southern region, the proportions of positive and negative views are equal (34.8 % each). (*Annex 1, Table 73*).

If the referendum on NATO membership were to take place next Sunday, 43.1 % of respondents would vote against membership and 29.9 % in favour, with the 13-point difference being statistically significant. A significant proportion, 18.1 %, are undecided, whilst 6.2 % would not take part in the vote. And even though support for voting in favour of NATO membership remains in the minority, we may see a resurgence in this indicator, as historically such a level of support for ‘no’ has not been recorded since around 2007 (POB).

Figure 43. If a referendum were to take place next Sunday (and you were asked to vote) on the accession of the Republic of Moldova to NATO, would you vote in favour of or against accession?

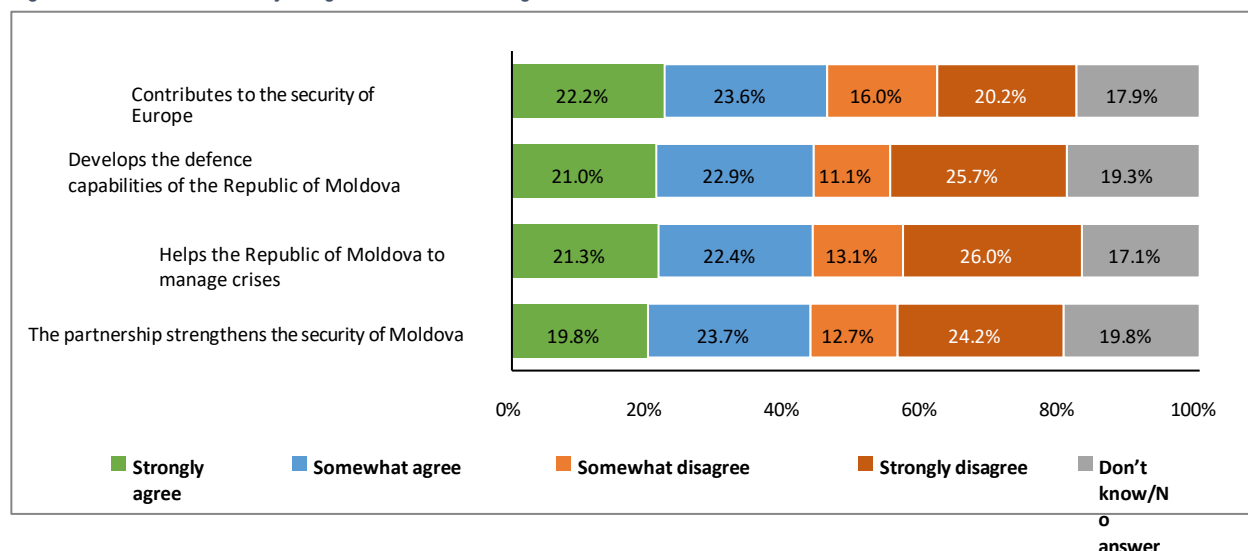


N=2009. *Annex 1, Table 74.*

Young people aged 18–29 are the only group in which supporters of accession (42.6 %) outnumber opponents (24.6 %). In the other age groups, opposition predominates, reaching 51.1 % among those aged 45–59. The greatest divide is linguistic: amongst Russian or another language speakers, 67.0 % would vote against accession and only 11.4 % in favour, whilst amongst Romanian speakers the figures are close (36.1 % in favour and 35.0 % against) (*Annex 1, Table 74*).

Opinions on the role of NATO are divided and virtually identical across all the statements tested. Agreement with the statement that NATO contributes to stability and security in Europe is expressed by 45.8 %, whilst agreement with the statements that NATO contributes to the development of the defence capabilities of Moldova (43.9 %), that it can help Moldova to manage crisis situations more effectively (43.7 %) and that the partnership contributes to strengthening the security of Moldova (43.5 %) is expressed in very similar proportions. The combined level of disagreement stands at around 36–39 %.

Figure 44. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?



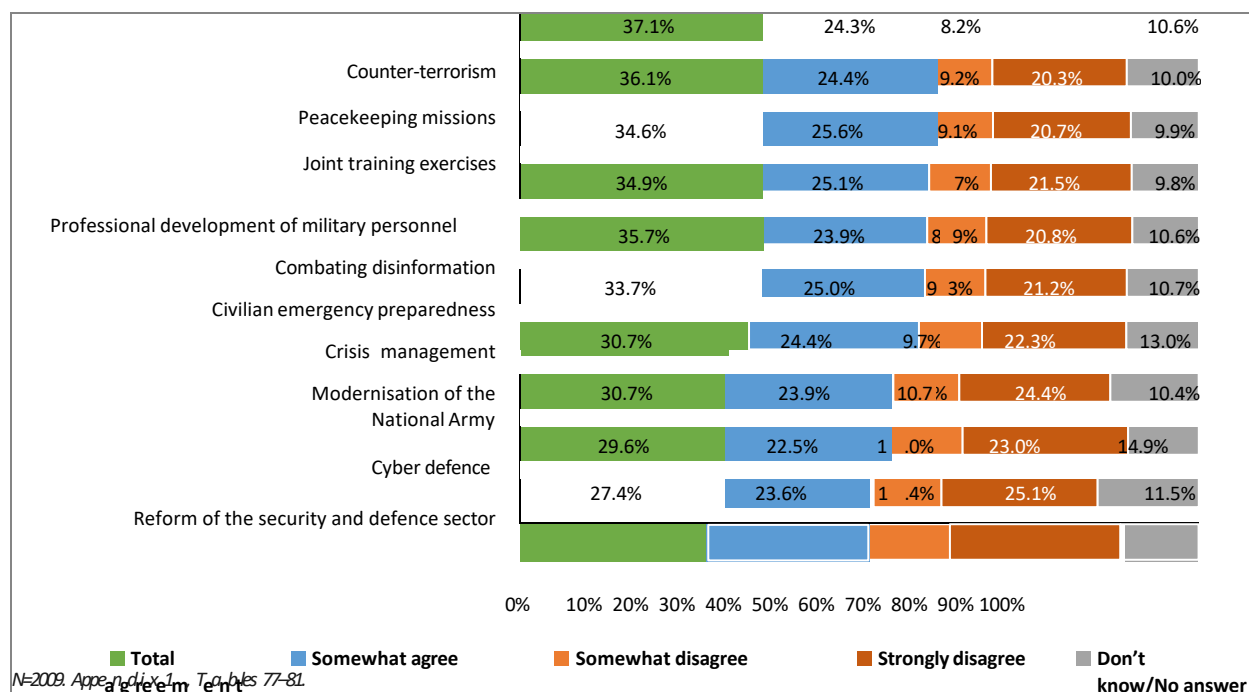
N=2009. Annex 1, Tables 75–76.

The variations by category are consistent across all four statements. Young people express agreement at a rate of 58%–64%, compared with 37%–46% in the other age groups. Romanian speakers agree approximately twice as often as Russian or another language speakers (49%–52% compared with 25%–28%), whilst among the latter, disagreement reaches 57%–63%. Agreement increases with educational attainment and socio-economic status, whilst the central region stands out for having the highest level of agreement and the southern region for having the lowest (*Annex 1, Tables 75–76*).

Support for cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and NATO in specific areas is higher than the general assessment of the partnership. For all ten areas surveyed, there is a majority in favour, ranging from 51.0 % for security and defence sector reform to 61.4 % for counter-terrorism. The broadest support is found in areas focused on risk mitigation and training – such as counter-terrorism (61.4 %), peacekeeping missions (60.5 %), joint training exercises (60.2 %), the professional development of military personnel (60.0 %), combating disinformation (59.6 %) and civilian preparedness for emergencies (58.7 %). Disagreement ranges from 28 % to 38 %.

Thus, although NATO membership does not enjoy majority support, practical cooperation in specific areas is accepted by the majority of the population.

Figure 45. To what extent do you agree that the Republic of Moldova and NATO should cooperate in the following areas?



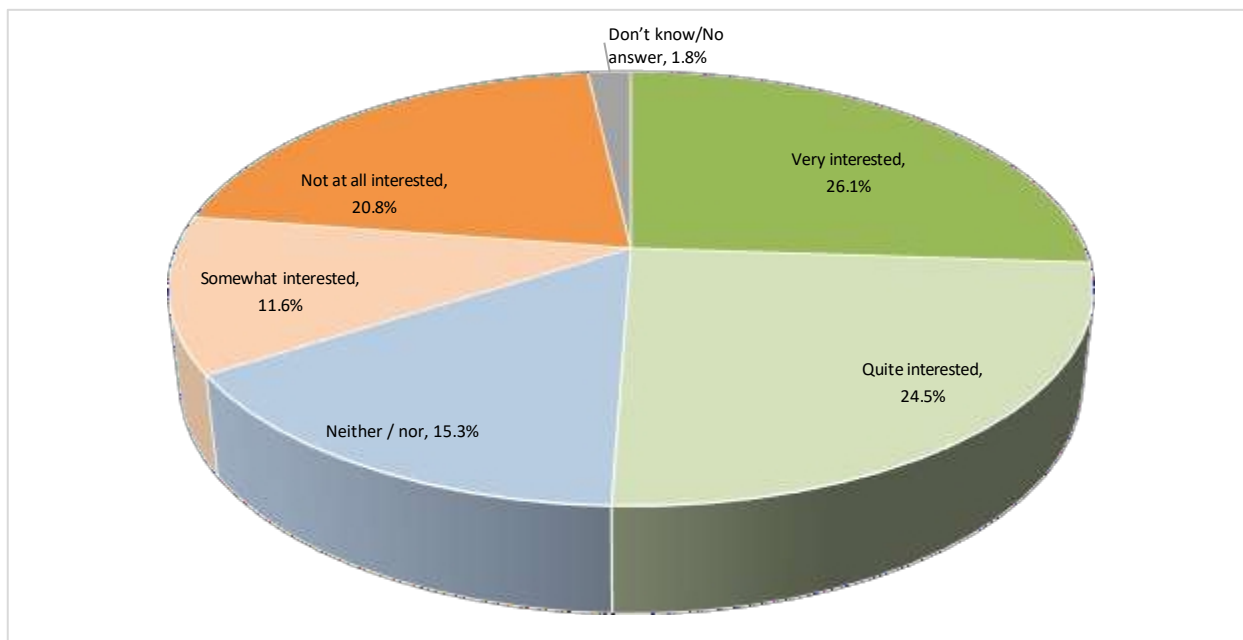
The pattern of variation mirrors that of the overall assessments: support is higher amongst young people, Romanian speakers and those with a high socio-economic status. Among Russian or other language speakers, support is relatively higher for areas such as counter-terrorism (40.5 %) or joint exercises (38.1 %) than for security sector reform (26.2 %) (Annex 1, Tables 77–81).

Attitudes towards NATO are therefore polarised. Membership does not enjoy majority support, and perceptions of the alliance are divided. However, practical cooperation in specific areas, particularly those of a civilian and training nature, is accepted by the majority. This polarisation follows, first and foremost, age and linguistic lines, with young people and Romanian speakers being noticeably more open-minded, whilst the high proportions of those who are undecided or unable to give an opinion indicate that a significant segment of public opinion has not yet formed a view on this matter.

The war in Ukraine

Half of respondents (50.6 %) say they are very (26.1 %) or quite interested (24.5 %) in developments in Russia's war against Ukraine, whilst 32.4 % are slightly or not at all interested, including one-fifth (20.8 %) who are not interested at all.

Figure 46. How interested are you in developments in Russia's war against Ukraine?

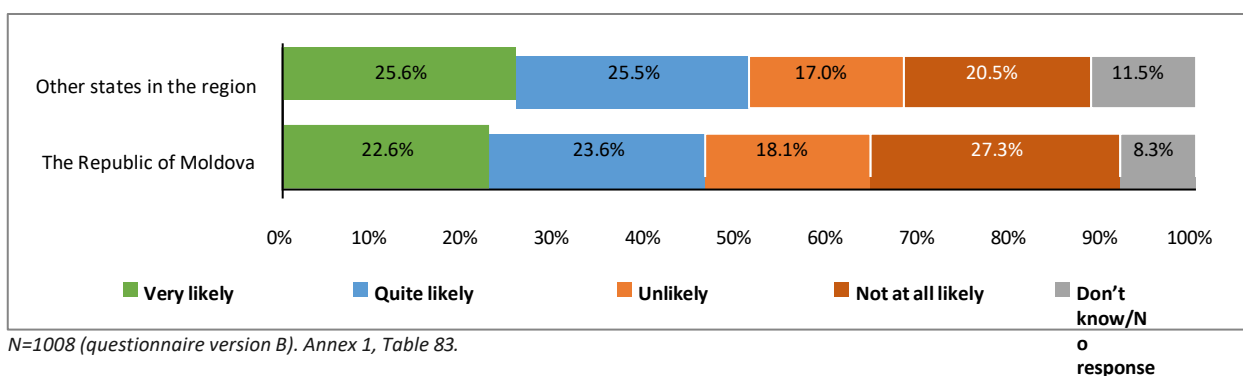


N=1008 (questionnaire version B). Annex 1, Table 82.

Interest increases with age, from 37.7% amongst young people to 64.7% amongst those aged 60 and over, and with educational attainment (from 42.1% to 60.9%). Regionally, the lowest level of interest is recorded in the northern region (38.0 %, compared with 51.6 %–58.1 % in the other regions). It is worth noting that the language of communication does not significantly affect the level of interest (Annex 1, Table 82).

Around half of respondents consider it likely that Russia will escalate the war. For other countries in the region, the proportion is 51.1 %, and for the Republic of Moldova it is 46.2 %; in the latter case, opinions are almost evenly split (45.4 % consider an escalation to be unlikely or very unlikely). Thus, the perception of a direct risk to the country is significant, but not held by the majority.

Figure 47. Do you think Russia might extend the war to...?



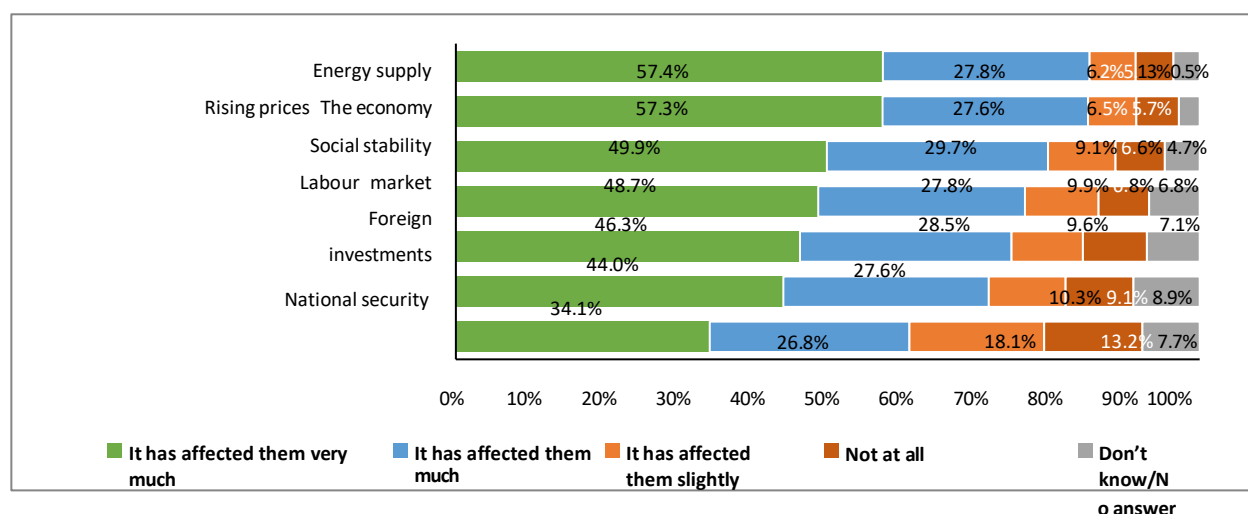
N=1008 (questionnaire version B). Annex 1, Table 83.

Romanian speakers are more likely to consider it probable that the war will spread both to the Republic of Moldova (52.3% compared with 29.5%) and to other states in the region (57.4% compared with 33.5%). The central region stands out for having the highest perception of risk for the Republic of Moldova (55.6 %), whilst the northern region has the lowest (36.6 %). Young people consider it more likely that the war will spread to other countries in the region (64.4 % compared with 46–48 % among those aged over 45), whilst men are more likely to reject the possibility of the war spreading to the Republic of Moldova (51.2 % compared with 40.2 %) (Annex 1, Table 83).

The impact of the war in Ukraine on the Republic of Moldova is perceived as significant, particularly in economic terms. The supply of energy resources (85.2 %) and rising prices (84.9 %) are considered to be affected to a large or very large extent by more than four-fifths of respondents, followed by the economy (79.6 %), social stability (76.5 %), the labour market (74.8 %) and foreign investments (71.6 %). National security ranks last, but even in this case the majority (60.9 %) consider it to have been affected to a large or very large extent.

Figure 48. To what extent do you think the war in Ukraine has affected the following areas in the Republic of Moldova?

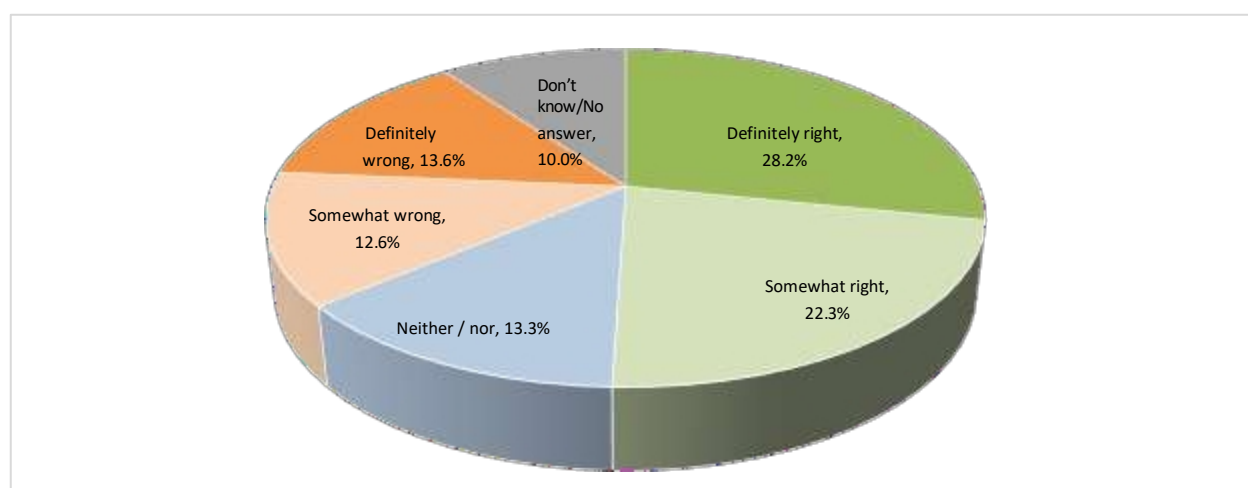
N=1008 (version B of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Tables 84–87.



Perceptions of the impact are relatively consistent, with variations relating more to intensity. Women perceive a stronger impact than men in most areas, including national security (65.2 % compared with 56.3 %). Russian or other languages speakers are less likely to believe that national security has been affected (52.6 % compared with 63.8 %), whilst the northern region is characterised by more moderate assessments of the impact, particularly on security (48.8 %, compared with 72.2 % in the central region) and on prices (75.4 % compared with 88.8 %–90.8 % in the central and southern regions) (Annex 1, Tables 84–87).

The position of the Moldovan authorities on the war in Ukraine – namely, their condemnation of Russia's aggression and the political and humanitarian support provided to Ukraine – is regarded as correct by half of the respondents (50.5 %), of whom 28.2 % consider it definitely correct. A quarter (26.2 %) consider it to be wrong, 13.3 % hold a neutral position, and 10.0 % were unable to give an opinion.

Figure 49. Against the backdrop of the war in Ukraine, the Moldovan authorities have condemned Russia's war of aggression and offered political and humanitarian support to their neighbouring country. In your opinion, how did the Moldovan authorities handle this situation?



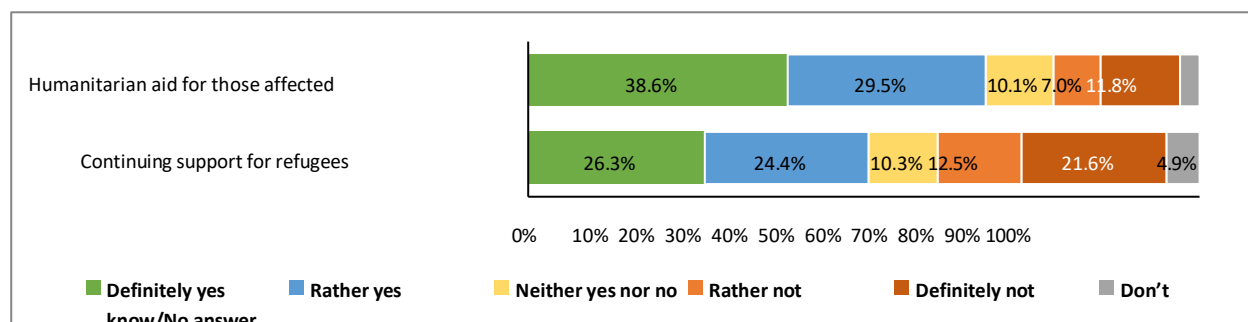
N=1008 (version B of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Table 88.

Positive assessments are more common amongst Romanian speakers (55.2% compared to 37.5%) and increase with level of education (from 36.8% to 58.8%). 38.8% of Russian or another language speakers consider the position of the authorities to be wrong. The capital city stands out with a more positive view (57.2%) than the northern region (44.0%) (*Annex 1, Table 88*).

Humanitarian aid for those affected by the war in Ukraine is supported by over two-thirds of respondents (68.1 %), with 38.6 % strongly in favour. Continued support for refugees is backed to a lesser extent by half of respondents (50.7 %), whilst one-third (34.1 %) oppose it, of whom 21.6 % are strongly opposed.

Figure 50. From 2022 to the present, the authorities of the Republic of Moldova, with the support of external partners, have provided humanitarian and material aid to refugees from Ukraine. To what extent do you agree with...?

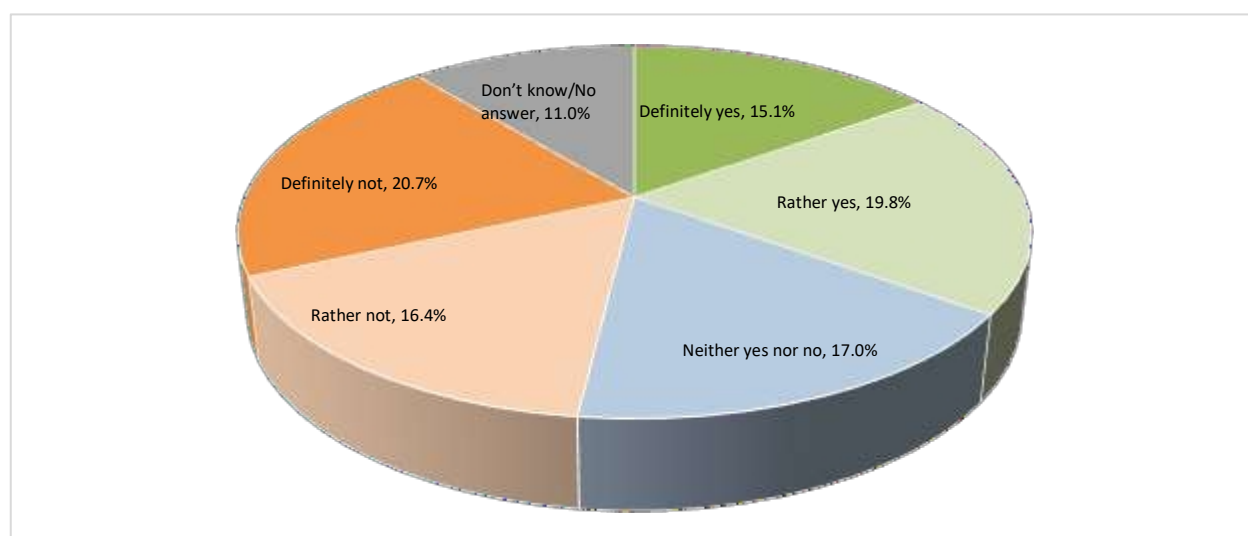
N=1008 (version B of the questionnaire). Annex 1, Table 89.



Support for humanitarian aid is relatively consistent across all categories. Differences emerge in the case of refugees: continued support is more frequently backed by men (56.4% compared to 45.6%), those with higher education (60.8% compared to 45.5%) and urban residents (56.4% compared to 46.4%). Opposition is more common in rural areas (38.8 %) and in the southern region (41.5 %). It is worth noting that the language of communication is not associated with significant differences in this regard (*Annex 1, Table 89*).

Opinions on Ukraine as a reliable partner for the external cooperation of the Republic of Moldova are divided: 34.9 % consider it a reliable partner, whilst 37.1 % do not, of whom 20.7 % are categorically opposed.

Figure 51. In your opinion, to what extent is Ukraine currently a trustworthy partner for the Republic of Moldova in terms of external cooperation?



N=1008 (questionnaire version B). Annex 1, Table 90.

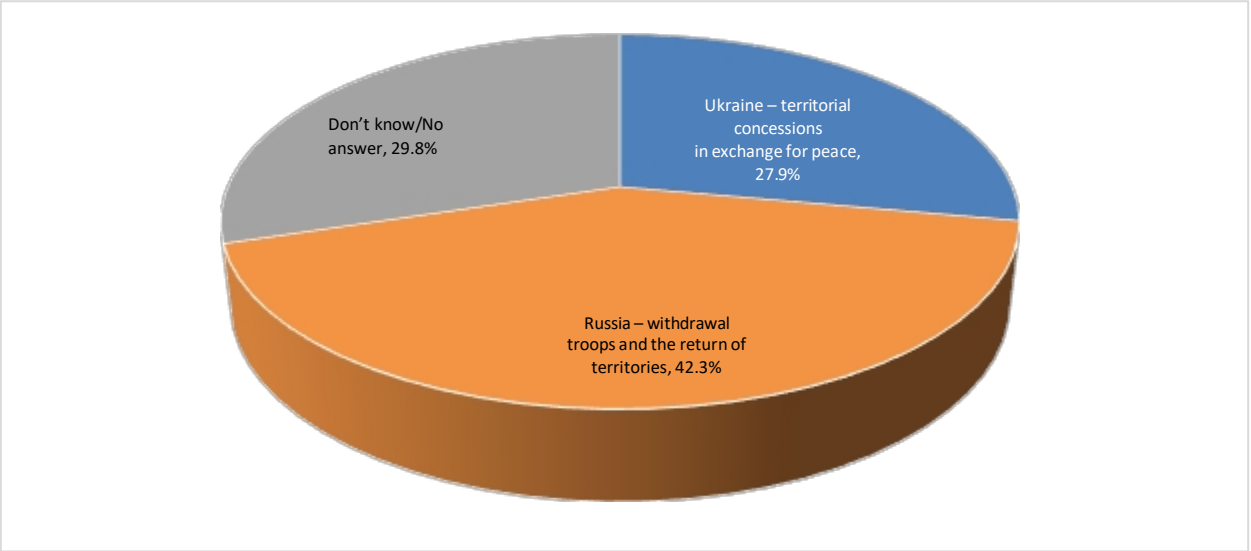
Trust in Ukraine as a partner increases with educational attainment (from 25.7 % to 46.0 %) and is more common amongst Romanian speakers (38.5 % compared with 24.9 %) and in the capital city (44.2 %, compared with 25.9 % in

the southern region). Among Russian or another language speakers, more than half (52.1 %) do not consider Ukraine a trustworthy partner (*Annex 1, Table 90*).

Opinions on the path to a peace agreement are divided, with a higher proportion of those who believe that Russia should withdraw its troops and return the territories (42.3 %), compared with 27.9 % who believe that Ukraine should make territorial concessions in exchange for peace. Almost a third (29.8 %) were unable to give an opinion.

Figure 52. In your opinion, how should a peace agreement be reached to bring this war to an end?

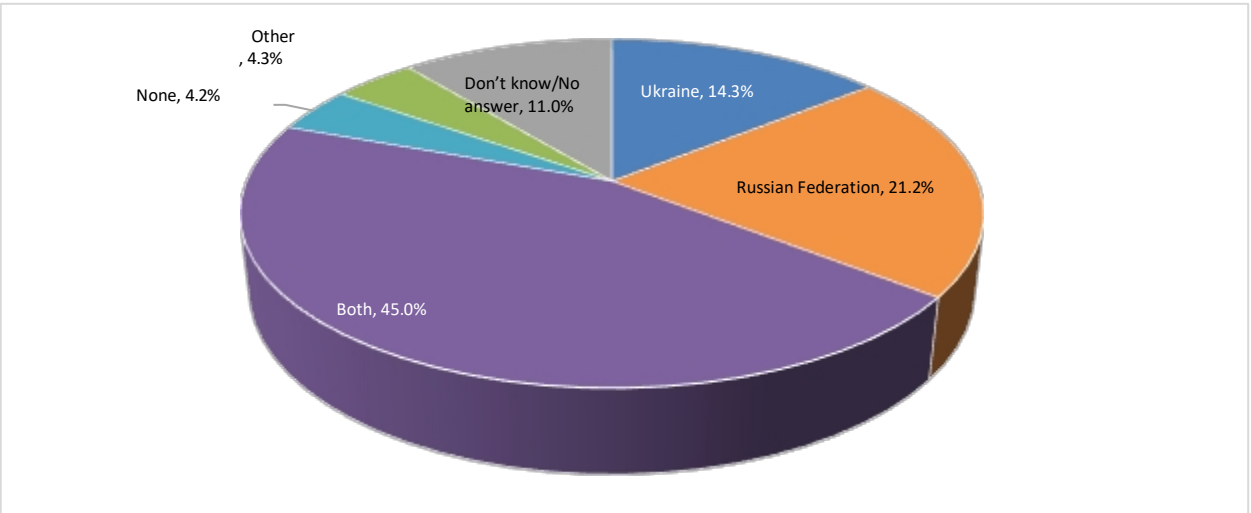
N=1,008 (questionnaire version B). *Annex 1, Table 91.*



The linguistic factor is a key determinant here: Romanian speakers are more likely to opt for the withdrawal of Russian troops (49.4% compared with 22.5%), whilst Russian speakers favour territorial concessions from Ukraine (44.8% compared with 21.8%). Regionally, the central region leans more towards the first option (51.6 %), whilst the southern region favours the second (40.9 %) (*Annex 1, Table 91*).

Responsibility for the lack of consensus at the negotiating table is most frequently attributed to both sides (45.0 %). As with other options, 21.2 % hold the Russian Federation responsible, and 14.3 % hold Ukraine responsible. Only 8.5 % attribute it to other external factors or to neither party, whilst 11.0 % were unable to give an opinion.

Figure 53. In your opinion, who bears the main responsibility for the fact that, after four years of war, no consensus has been reached at the negotiating table?



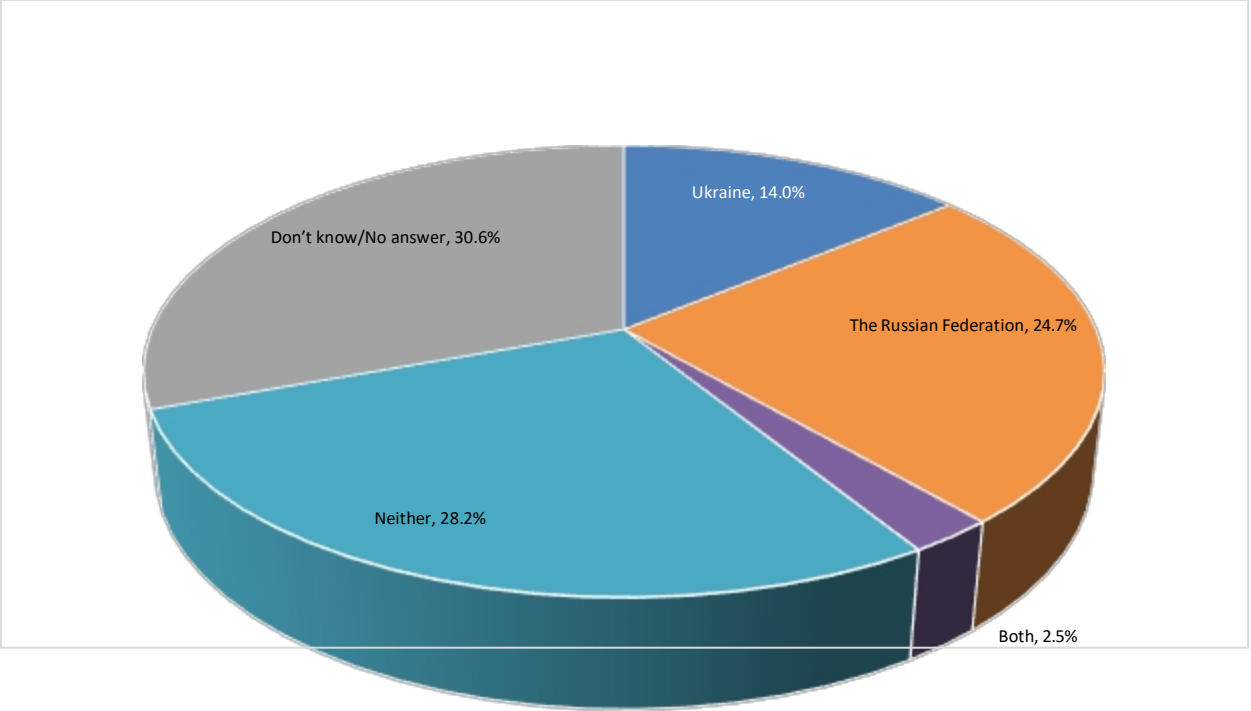
N=1008 (questionnaire version B). *Annex 1, Table 92.*

Attributing responsibility to both sides is more common amongst women (50.8% compared with 38.6%) and young people (51.9% compared with 39.4% amongst older people). The Russian Federation is more frequently held responsible by Romanian speakers (25.5% compared with 9.5%), by older people aged 60 and over (29.5%) and by those with a high socio-economic status (26.8%), whilst Ukraine is more frequently held responsible by Russian or another language speakers (24.5 % compared with 10.7 %) (*Annex 1, Table 92*).

Perceptions regarding the outcome of the war are marked by uncertainty. Almost a third of respondents (30.6 %) were unable to give an opinion, whilst 28.2 % believe that neither side will win. Among those who name a winner, the Russian Federation (24.7 %) is mentioned almost twice as often as Ukraine (14.0 %).

Figure 54. In your opinion, given the current course of the conflict, who do you think will win the war started by Russia in Ukraine?

N=1008 (questionnaire version B). Annex 1, Table 93.



A Ukrainian victory is more frequently anticipated by those aged 60 and over (22.4 %, compared with 7.5 %–9.7 % among those aged 30–59) and by Romanian speakers (17.5 % compared with 4.2 %), whilst the expectation of a Russian victory does not vary significantly across categories. The proportion of those who are unable to say is higher amongst women (35.1 % compared with 25.8 %), people with a low level of education (36.0 %) and in rural areas (34.5 %). People with higher education and residents of the capital are more likely to believe that neither side will win or that both will win (*Annex 1, Table 93*).

Overall, therefore, the war in Ukraine is perceived as having a major impact on the Republic of Moldova, particularly in economic terms, and almost half of respondents consider it likely that the conflict will spread to the country. The stance of the authorities and humanitarian aid are supported by the majority, but assessments regarding responsibility, the path to peace and the outcome of the war are divided and marked by uncertainty, with a pronounced linguistic divide. In this context, public communication regarding the war and its implications for the security of the country is aimed at an audience with starkly differing perceptions.

Conclusions and recommendations

The socio-economic context and perceptions of the situation in the country

The perception of the general situation in the country is predominantly negative: 55.5 % of respondents believe the country is heading in the wrong direction, whilst their assessment of their own lives over the past six months suggests stagnation, with a tendency towards deterioration (32.6 % for the worse, compared with 21.0 % for the better). Dissatisfaction with the general situation in the country is more pronounced than dissatisfaction with their own situation.

The main concerns of the population are economic in nature, with rising prices being cited by 55.6 % of respondents. The war in Ukraine, however, occupies a special place: although it ranks fourth in terms of total mentions (33.0 %), it is the second most frequently cited concern, whilst a general sense of insecurity remains a minority concern (10.7 %).

Uncertainty about the future is widespread, with 57.2 % feeling uncertain about their future, even though just over half feel they are in control of their present lives. All the indicators in this section paint the same picture: young people, those with a higher socio-economic status and Romanian speakers have more positive perceptions, whilst older people, those with limited resources and Russian speakers experience greater dissatisfaction and uncertainty.

It is therefore essential that the approach to national security be closely linked to socio-economic policies, as strengthening societal resilience requires reducing economic vulnerabilities – particularly those related to prices and the cost of living – with a focus on groups experiencing heightened insecurity, such as older people and those with limited resources.

Trust in public institutions

The study reconfirms a stable hierarchy of trust: emergency and community-based institutions, such as the Fire Brigade/SMURD (81.5 %), the Church (65.1 %) and the mayor's office (57.3 %), enjoy the trust of the majority; law enforcement and defence institutions stand at around 45–50 %; and central political institutions and the judiciary at under 32 %.

Trust in security and defence institutions is moderate and strongly influenced by age and linguistic background, with a noticeable deficit among older people and Russian speakers. For example, 31.2 % of Russian-speakers and 54.5 % of Romanian-speakers trust the Army.

Strengthening the legitimacy of security sector institutions through transparency and constant communication about their activities, with particular attention paid to groups with low levels of trust, including through communication in Russian.

Leveraging the trust capital of the emergency services and local public administration as channels of communication in the field of security and civil preparedness.

Civic participation and involvement in the decision-making process

The call for participation and consultation is almost unanimous, with 91.6 % believing that citizens should be consulted more often before important decisions are taken, yet only 35.9 % agree that the authorities take the views of the citizens into account.

Access to information on local decisions and awareness of official documents remain limited and concentrated amongst those with higher levels of education and greater resources. Only 39.5 % consider themselves informed about the decisions of the mayor's office, whilst 72–74 % have never come across its planning and reporting documents.

Willingness to get involved is higher for practical forms of participation, such as participation through voluntary work (46.1 %), than for more assertive forms, such as public pressure (19.3 %), whilst the reported participation in elections, at around 80 %, confirms the existence of a widely shared civic norm.

Expanding transparency and public consultation mechanisms at local level, with formats that are accessible even to people with lower levels of education.

Capitalising on the willingness to engage in practical activities through community programmes that link the participation of citizens to concrete and visible results.

Polarisation of society: factors of division and cohesion

Society is perceived as being deeply divided, and this division is widening: 81.1 % believe that people in Moldova are currently divided, compared with 46.1 % who believed this to be the case five years ago. The main perceived lines of division are differences in income (84.6 %), views on the foreign policy orientation of the country (84.3 %) and political preferences (82.5 %).

The sources of cohesion are cultural and value-based, with the desire for peace (95.0 %) and culture, traditions and customs (91.6 %) enjoying broad consensus, whilst EU integration divides opinions into two virtually equal camps (44.8 % and 44.4 %).

Promoting, in public discourse and in social cohesion policies, those elements that command consensus – such as shared values and the desire for peace – as well as fostering inclusive public dialogue on issues that divide society, particularly those relating to foreign policy.

Perceptions of security risks

The perception of military vulnerability is almost unanimous: 83.9 % of respondents believe that the Republic of Moldova is only slightly, or not at all prepared to cope with external aggression.

Security risks are predominantly perceived as internal, economic and institutional in nature. Corruption (42.2 %), poverty (38.9 %) and the war in Ukraine (33.7 %) form the top tier of risks, whilst direct external aggression is mentioned by only 10.8 %.

Neutrality remains the preferred security option (45.2 %), followed at some distance by EU accession (18.3 %) and cooperation with Russia (13.3 %), with preferences varying significantly along linguistic lines.

The perception of vulnerability does not translate into a clear demand for strengthening defence. An increase in defence spending is supported by 41.3 %; opinions on the future of compulsory military service are almost evenly split (45.3 % in favour of retaining it and 44.7 % in favour of abolishing it); and the requirement for reservists to attend regular training courses is rejected by 59.7 %.

A comprehensive approach to national security, encompassing not only the military dimension but also good governance, the fight against corruption and economic resilience – all of which are perceived by the population as the main risks the country is facing.

Basing defence decisions – such as the budget, the model of military service or the training of reservists – on a broad public dialogue that explains their rationale and benefits for the security of the country.

Informing the population in the event of a crisis or emergency

More than half of the population (56.5 %) consider themselves to be only slightly informed, or not at all, about the steps to take in the event of a major crisis or emergency; this lack of information is most pronounced amongst the elderly and those on low incomes – precisely the groups most vulnerable in such situations.

In crisis situations, trust in official information is concentrated on institutions with an operational role, such as the GIES (54.5 %) and the mayor's office (53.1 %), which is around 25 percentage points higher than the Government (29.5 %), whilst EU countries are perceived as the main partner from whom support should be sought (33.4 %).

The development of national programmes to inform and prepare the public for emergencies, with the GIES and local authorities as the main sources of information, and with messages tailored to older people and vulnerable groups.

Disinformation and propaganda: exposure, resilience and sources

Perceived exposure to disinformation is high, with 58.7 % of respondents encountering it at least once a week, and the information landscape is perceived as heavily affected by manipulation, particularly on social media (76.6 %).

The ability to identify and verify false information is unevenly distributed. Just over half (52.2 %) consider themselves capable of identifying false information, whilst 36.6 % regularly verify the accuracy of information, with significant variations depending on age and level of education.

Disinformation is predominantly perceived as a domestic phenomenon, with bloggers and influencers (49.3 %), the Moldovan media (40.8 %) and politicians being the most frequently cited sources. At the same time, trust in all the information channels surveyed is low, with none of them commanding the trust of more than 30 % of respondents.

Statements circulating in the public sphere about the defence and security of the country are assessed very differently, with a high proportion of respondents unable to give an opinion. For example, the statement that Moldova is too small to defend itself, and therefore investments in the army are pointless, is considered true by 68.7 % of respondents.

The inclusion of media literacy and critical thinking in educational policies and adult education programmes, with priority given to older people and those with a low level of education.

Strengthening strategic communication by state institutions on defence and security issues, based on verifiable information accessible to the general public, to reduce the scope for uncertainty in which false information spreads.

International cooperation: benefits and risks

Cooperation with the European Union (65.2 %) and with Romania (64.8 %) is considered important for the development of the country by nearly two-thirds of respondents, whilst views on cooperation with the US, NATO and the Russian Federation are polarised.

The contribution of international partners is viewed predominantly positively, with 52.3 % citing the development of the country and 44.8 % citing security and defence, whilst 61.1 % believe that the Republic of Moldova continues to need external support to strengthen its security and defence.

Expectations regarding EU accession are predominantly economic, such as economic development (32.2 %) and an increase in the number of jobs (25.2 %), whilst the perceived risks relate to sovereignty and national resources, such as the sale of agricultural land to foreign investors (44.2 %) and the loss of independence in decision-making (38.8 %).

Views on external partners are strongly shaped by the language of communication, giving rise to two distinct profiles of perception regarding international cooperation.

Adapting public communication on European integration so that it directly addresses concerns regarding sovereignty and national resources, rather than merely presenting the expected economic benefits.

Increasing the visibility of the concrete results of international cooperation in the fields of security and development, including at local and regional levels.

NATO–Republic of Moldova partnership

NATO membership does not enjoy majority support: 43.1 % would vote against accession and 29.9 % in favour, with young people being the only group in which supporters are in the majority.

The image of NATO is ambivalent, and assessments of the role of the Alliance are divided, with agreement with the statements tested standing at around 44 %. The proportion of those who are undecided is high (20–23 %), indicating that a significant segment of public opinion has not yet formed a view on this matter.

Practical cooperation between the Republic of Moldova and NATO in specific areas, including the professional development of military and civilian personnel in the defence and security area, is, however, accepted by the majority, with support ranging from 51.0 % to 61.4 %.

Ensuring balanced and accessible public information on the nature and content of the partnership between the Republic of Moldova and NATO, focusing on the specific areas of cooperation that enjoy majority support.

The war in Ukraine

The impact of the war in Ukraine on the country is perceived as significant, particularly in economic terms, such as energy supply (85.2 %) and prices (84.9 %), but also on the security of the country (60.9 %), whilst 46.2 % consider it likely that the war will spread to the Republic of Moldova.

Half of respondents (50.5 %) consider the stance of the authorities on the war to be appropriate, whilst 68.1 % support humanitarian aid for those affected; however, continued support for refugees gathers less backing (50.7 %).

Assessments regarding responsibility for the lack of a peace agreement, the path to peace and the outcome of the war are divided and marked by uncertainty, with a pronounced linguistic divide.

Strengthening the economic and energy resilience of the country – the areas perceived as being most affected by the war.

Maintaining consistent and transparent public communication on policies relating to the war and humanitarian aid, tailored to an audience with widely differing perceptions.

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Table 2. Sample structure

		Number	%
Total		2009	100.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	915	45.5%
	Female	1,094	54.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	414	14.6%
	30–44 years	524	26.8
	45–59 years	431	25.1
	60+ years	640	33.4
Respondent education:	Low level	265	14.7%
	Medium level	1,110	58.8%
	High level	628	26.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	793	39.8%
	Economically inactive	1,216	60.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	1501	74.7%
	Russian or other	508	25.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	607	33.3
	Medium level	670	33.5
	High level	732	33.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	947	43.7%
	Rural	1,062	56.3%
Region:	Chisinau	468	20.7%
	North	514	25.6%
	Centre	622	32.3%
	South	405	21.4%

Table 3. Do you think things in our country are heading in the right direction or the wrong direction?

		The direction is good	The direction is wrong	I don't know	No answer
Total		34.3%	55.5%	9.6%	0.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	35.5%	55.1%	8.9%	0.5%
	Female	33.2%	55.9%	10.1%	0.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	46.4%	39.8%	12.6%	1.2%
	30–44 years	34.4%	53.8%	11.4%	0.4%
	45–59 years	27.0%	63.7%	8.0%	1.2%
	60+ years	34.3%	57.7%	7.9%	0.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	25.2%	61.6%	12.6%	0.6%
	Medium level	32.7%	58.0%	8.9%	0.4%
	High level	43.1%	46.3%	9.4%	1.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	36.4%	54.0%	8.9%	0.7%
	Economically inactive	32.8%	56.6%	10.0%	0.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	40.6%	49.0%	9.8%	0.7%
	Russian or other	15.6%	75.0%	8.9%	0.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	25.7%	63.0%	10.8%	0.5%
	Medium level	32.6%	57.2%	9.8%	0.4%
	High level	44.5%	46.3%	8.1%	1.1%
Place of residence:	Urban	36.0%	54.0%	9.2%	0.8%
	Rural	32.9%	56.7%	9.9%	0.6%
Region:	Chisinau	41.3%	48.5%	9.4%	0.9%
	North	31.3%	59.0%	8.9%	0.8%
	Centre	37.1%	51.4%	11.0%	0.5%
	South	26.7%	64.5%	8.3%	0.5%

Table 4. How has your life changed over the last 6 months?

		Much for the better	For the better	Not for the better neither for the better nor for the worse	For the worse	Very much for the worse	I don't know / I answer
Total		1.3%	19.7%	45.1%	24.4%	8.2%	1.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	1.7%	19.1%	44.0%	25.3%	8.4%	1.5%
	Female	0.9%	20.2%	46.1%	23.8%	8.1%	1.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	4.0%	36.9%	45.9%	11.0%	0.9%	1.3%
	30–44 years	1.1%	19.1%	50.7%	21.0%	5.9%	2.2%
	45–59 years	0.4%	16.2%	44.3%	29.0%	9.4%	0.7%
	60+ years	0.9%	15.3%	41.0%	29.7%	12.4%	0.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	1.2%	16.2%	38.3%	31.4%	12.1%	0.8%
	Average level	1.2%	19.2%	45.2%	25.0%	8.1%	1.4%
	High level	1.6%	22.6%	48.8%	19.4%	6.6%	1.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	1.6%	21.8%	48.5%	20.3%	6.8%	0.9%
	Economically inactive	1.1%	18.3%	42.9%	27.2%	9.1%	1.4%
Language of communication:	Romanian	1.4%	22.6%	46.8%	21.0%	7.2%	1.0%
	Russian or other	1.0%	11.0%	40.1%	34.8%	11.3%	1.8%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	0.7%	11.0%	44.3%	31.4%	11.1%	1.6%
	Average level	1.4%	19.8%	46.2%	21.8%	9.2%	1.5%
	High level	1.8%	28.3%	44.9%	20.2%	4.3%	0.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	1.6%	21.6%	44.7%	24.3%	6.8%	1.0%
	Rural	1.1%	18.2%	45.5%	24.6%	9.3%	1.4%
Region:	Chisinau	2.7%	23.0%	45.8%	22.0%	5.7%	0.7%
	North	0.7%	20.1%	44.5%	22.9%	9.9%	1.8%
	Centre	0.9%	21.4%	47.1%	23.6%	5.9%	1.1%
	South	1.1%	13.4%	42.2%	30.0%	12.1%	1.2%

Table 5. What are the main things that worry you the most at present?

		Poverty	Growth in prices	Unemployment / Lack of jobs	Criminality	Corruption	Infrastructure (roads, water networks, bridges, sewerage systems, hospitals, schools)	The war in Ukraine	Education	Children's future	My own and family's health	Lack of heating during the cold season	Lack of safety / security	Low wages and pensions	Other	Don't know/ No answer
Total		30.9%	55.6%	15.7%	8.8%	34.8%	8.2%	33.0%	9.4%	37.0%	24.1%	12.8%	10.7%	1.9%	1.5%	0.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	32.5%	52.4%	15.6%	8.5%	41.7%	9.3%	35.0%	9.0%	30.1%	22.1%	11.5%	8.8%	1.6%	2.3%	1.1%
	Female	29.5%	58.2%	15.8%	9.1%	29.1%	7.3%	31.3%	9.7%	42.7%	25.8%	13.9%	12.4%	2.2%	0.8%	0.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	23.3%	56.4%	16.1%	10.1%	38.7%	19.1%	28.8%	22.8%	34.0%	12.4%	6.3%	11.4%	0.7%	1.2%	2.3%
	30–44 years	28.7%	55.5%	16.6%	8.8%	37.7%	9.1%	33.3%	11.2%	44.1%	14.9%	10.3%	11.5%	1.1%	1.6%	0.4%
	45–59 years	37.8%	56.2%	21.6%	9.6%	31.2%	5.3%	27.8%	5.6%	38.0%	26.3%	11.7%	11.0%	0.7%	1.4%	1.0%
	60+ years	30.7%	54.7%	10.4%	7.8%	33.6%	5.0%	38.4%	4.8%	31.8%	35.1%	18.6%	9.6%	4.0%	1.6%	0.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	39.5%	55.8%	19.9%	8.5%	25.0%	6.0%	33.2%	6.4%	36.3%	23.4%	17.5%	6.3%	4.1%	1.2%	1.1%
	Average level	32.2%	55.6%	16.6%	8.8%	34.9%	6.9%	31.0%	8.5%	36.7%	26.0%	13.8%	9.8%	1.7%	1.6%	0.9%
	High level	23.5%	55.3%	11.3%	9.3%	40.0%	12.3%	36.9%	12.8%	38.0%	20.7%	8.3%	15.4%	1.3%	1.5%	0.6%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	27.8%	57.0%	14.9%	9.8%	38.5%	9.7%	32.1%	10.7%	41.3%	18.2%	9.8%	11.6%	1.7%	1.4%	1.0%
	Economically inactive	32.9%	54.6%	16.2%	8.2%	32.4%	7.3%	33.5%	8.5%	34.1%	28.0%	14.8%	10.2%	2.0%	1.6%	0.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	31.6%	53.8%	15.6%	9.3%	35.4%	8.0%	34.8%	9.2%	36.7%	24.6%	12.9%	10.5%	1.9%	1.8%	0.5%
	Russian or other	28.7%	60.9%	16.1%	7.6%	33.2%	8.9%	27.6%	9.7%	37.7%	22.7%	12.5%	11.4%	2.0%	0.5%	1.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	38.4%	55.1%	19.2%	7.9%	28.8%	6.1%	30.4%	5.9%	32.4%	29.1%	17.4%	9.2%	2.9%	1.2%	1.0%
	Average level	28.6%	56.5%	15.4%	9.7%	36.3%	7.2%	32.9%	8.9%	39.4%	25.6%	11.5%	10.0%	2.1%	1.9%	0.7%
	High level	25.6%	55.1%	12.5%	8.9%	39.3%	11.3%	35.6%	13.2%	39.0%	17.7%	9.6%	13.1%	0.8%	1.5%	0.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	28.2%	59.5%	13.4%	9.2%	38.4%	10.9%	33.1%	13.4%	35.7%	20.6%	10.4%	10.0%	1.4%	1.7%	0.8%
	Rural	32.9%	52.5%	17.5%	8.5%	32.1%	6.1%	32.8%	6.2%	37.9%	26.8%	14.7%	11.3%	2.3%	1.4%	0.9%
Region:	Chisinau	26.7%	58.6%	12.7%	11.3%	42.3%	12.4%	37.6%	15.8%	37.7%	18.5%	6.5%	9.2%	1.2%	1.4%	0.5%
	North	29.4%	50.1%	20.1%	9.0%	30.4%	9.6%	25.4%	9.1%	41.0%	28.5%	13.1%	9.8%	1.7%	0.8%	1.8%
	Centre	34.7%	53.5%	15.1%	9.4%	35.1%	5.4%	37.5%	6.8%	32.0%	24.4%	13.4%	10.6%	2.2%	2.4%	0.6%
	South	30.9%	62.3%	14.3%	5.5%	32.5%	6.8%	30.6%	7.3%	38.9%	23.9%	17.7%	13.6%	2.5%	1.0%	0.4%

Table 6. To what extent do you feel that ... :

		do you have control over your own life?					are you confident about your future?				
		Very much	Quite a lot	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know / No answer	Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know / No answer
Total		18.9%	34.7%	26.3%	15.2%	4.9%	14.7%	25.1%	29.7%	27.5%	3.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	19.3%	36.5%	24.4%	14.8%	5.0%	16.4%	28.6%	28.6%	24.3%	2.1%
	Female	18.5%	33.3%	27.8%	15.6%	4.9%	13.3%	22.2%	30.6%	30.2%	3.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	22.6%	48.0%	21.4%	6.4%	1.6%	22.0%	38.7%	25.9%	12.1%	1.2%
	30–44 years	18.5%	39.3%	25.0%	12.9%	4.4%	16.7%	27.1%	27.9%	25.0%	3.3%
	45–59 years	17.1%	33.3%	30.7%	14.5%	4.4%	11.4%	20.5%	34.3%	31.6%	2.2%
	60+ years	18.8%	26.4%	26.1%	21.5%	7.3%	12.5%	21.1%	29.2%	33.1%	4.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	21.9%	26.2%	22.2%	18.4%	11.4%	20.0%	26.3%	23.3%	24.4%	6.0%
	Average level	17.3%	33.0%	29.2%	15.5%	4.8%	13.9%	22.6%	31.7%	28.8%	3.0%
	High level	20.3%	43.5%	22.0%	12.9%	1.4%	13.6%	30.3%	28.6%	26.5%	1.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	20.0%	38.8%	26.0%	11.5%	3.6%	14.0%	24.7%	33.7%	25.2%	2.3%
	Economically inactive	18.1%	32.0%	26.4%	17.6%	5.8%	15.2%	25.4%	27.0%	29.0%	3.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	19.4%	36.3%	24.4%	14.8%	5.1%	16.5%	27.6%	29.8%	22.7%	3.5%
	Russian or other	17.3%	30.2%	31.8%	16.3%	4.4%	9.5%	17.9%	29.2%	41.7%	1.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	16.7%	28.1%	28.2%	19.2%	7.7%	13.7%	19.1%	29.9%	32.5%	4.7%
	Average level	22.2%	32.1%	25.6%	16.3%	3.8%	16.0%	23.5%	30.3%	28.3%	1.8%
	High level	17.7%	44.0%	25.0%	10.1%	3.3%	14.4%	32.7%	28.7%	21.6%	2.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	18.9%	39.5%	25.0%	14.0%	2.7%	12.7%	27.4%	30.4%	28.1%	1.4%
	Rural	18.8%	31.1%	27.3%	16.1%	6.7%	16.3%	23.4%	29.1%	27.0%	4.2%
Region:	Chisinau	21.1%	40.6%	22.8%	14.0%	1.5%	13.2%	28.4%	29.5%	27.2%	1.6%
	North	14.7%	33.4%	28.0%	16.6%	7.3%	11.9%	24.6%	32.2%	28.1%	3.2%
	Centre	17.8%	33.6%	27.1%	14.4%	7.0%	13.8%	26.4%	31.8%	23.6%	4.4%
	South	23.2%	32.4%	26.1%	15.9%	2.4%	21.0%	20.6%	23.6%	32.8%	2.0

Table 7. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?

		The Presidency					Government				
		Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer	Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer
Total		11.1%	20.8%	19.9%	44.8%	3.4%	6.3%	21.8%	21.9%	46.2%	3.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	12.3%	19.3%	17.4%	47.5%	3.5%	7.3%	21.1%	19.6%	48.6%	3.4%
	Female	10.2%	22.1%	22.0%	42.4%	3.3%	5.5%	22.3%	23.9%	44.2%	4.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	8.7%	37.1%	28.8%	20.1%	5.3%	6.4%	36.8%	32.7%	19.5%	4.6%
	30–44 years	7.6%	21.7%	23.6%	44.2%	3.0%	4.7%	22.6%	24.8%	45.3%	2.5%
	45–59 years	8.7%	17.3%	18.6%	53.1%	2.4%	6.0%	17.3%	18.9%	54.0%	3.8%
	60+ years	17.0%	15.7%	14.1%	49.7%	3.6%	7.8%	17.8%	17.2%	52.6%	4.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	4.7%	16.0%	25.1%	49.4%	4.8%	4.4%	17.3%	21.4%	51.8%	5.1%
	Average level	9.8%	20.4%	19.5%	46.7%	3.6%	6.1%	19.7%	22.1%	48.0%	4.0%
	High level	17.8%	24.5%	17.9%	37.6%	2.2%	7.9%	29.0%	21.8%	38.7%	2.6%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	10.7%	21.9%	21.0%	42.6%	3.9%	6.1%	23.2%	23.1%	43.8%	3.8%
	Economically inactive	11.5%	20.1%	19.2%	46.2%	3.0%	6.5%	20.8%	21.1%	47.7%	3.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	13.8%	23.9%	20.6%	38.3%	3.4%	7.4%	25.4%	22.9%	40.5%	3.8%
	Russian or other	3.4%	11.7%	18.0%	63.8%	3.3%	3.2%	11.0%	19.0%	63.0%	3.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	7.2%	15.7%	19.6%	52.6%	4.8%	5.1%	15.2%	21.1%	54.2%	4.3%
	Average level	10.5%	20.2%	21.3%	44.9%	3.1%	4.6%	21.1%	22.9%	47.2%	4.1%
	High level	15.7%	26.6%	18.8%	36.7%	2.2%	9.3%	28.9%	21.8%	37.0%	3.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	11.7%	23.0%	18.9%	43.7%	2.7%	6.5%	24.0%	22.0%	43.6%	3.9%
	Rural	10.7%	19.1%	20.7%	45.6%	3.9%	6.2%	20.0%	21.9%	48.2%	3.7%
Region:	Chisinau	13.7%	24.1%	18.5%	40.4%	3.2%	7.0%	25.4%	21.9%	40.7%	5.0%
	North	9.3%	21.7%	20.3%	46.5%	2.3%	5.3%	22.2%	23.5%	46.2%	2.8%
	Centre	11.4%	21.8%	21.8%	41.1%	3.9%	5.6%	23.6%	24.2%	42.7%	4.0%
	South	10.6%	15.1%	18.0%	52.3%	4.0%	8.0%	14.9%	16.8%	56.6%	3.6%

Table 8. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?

		Parliament					The National Security Council				
		Very a lot trust	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer	Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer
Total		4.6%	20.3%	23.9%	47.5%	3.7%	4.3%	24.7%	20.3%	36.1%	14.5%
Respondent gender:	Male	5.7%	20.0%	21.0%	50.2%	3.2%	5.4%	24.2%	18.4%	39.4%	12.6%
	Female	3.8%	20.5%	26.3%	45.3%	4.1%	3.5%	25.2%	21.9%	33.3%	16.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	5.9%	33.3%	35.4%	21.3%	4.2%	8.4%	42.7%	20.7%	17.0%	11.2%
	30–44 years	3.1%	21.3%	27.1%	44.8%	3.8%	3.9%	25.7%	22.7%	36.8%	10.9%
	45–59 years	3.9%	18.3%	20.2%	55.0%	2.6%	4.1%	19.9%	19.8%	43.4%	12.7%
	60+ years	5.9%	15.3%	19.0%	55.6%	4.2%	3.0%	19.7%	18.6%	38.4%	20.3%
Respondent level of education:	Low level	3.2%	14.9%	23.1%	53.1%	5.7%	4.2%	19.6%	18.0%	33.2%	25.0%
	Average level	4.9%	17.9%	24.4%	49.0%	3.8%	4.2%	24.0%	20.6%	37.5%	13.7%
	High level	4.9%	28.7%	23.1%	41.0%	2.3%	4.6%	29.5%	20.8%	34.6%	10.4%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	4.2%	22.8%	23.2%	46.0%	3.9%	3.7%	26.3%	21.9%	37.1%	11.0%
	Economically inactive	5.0%	18.6%	24.3%	48.5%	3.6%	4.7%	23.7%	19.3%	35.4%	16.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	5.2%	23.4%	25.6%	42.1%	3.6%	4.5%	28.1%	22.2%	29.6%	15.7%
	Russian or other	2.9%	11.0%	18.7%	63.6%	3.8%	3.7%	14.9%	14.9%	55.3%	11.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	4.1%	12.9%	22.7%	55.6%	4.7%	4.1%	17.7%	20.2%	39.1%	18.8%
	Average level	3.1%	20.3%	24.4%	48.5%	3.6%	4.0%	23.3%	21.2%	37.0%	14.4%
	High level	6.6%	27.6%	24.5%	38.5%	2.8%	4.9%	33.2%	19.5%	32.1%	10.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	4.7%	23.1%	24.4%	44.4%	3.3%	5.1%	26.5%	20.4%	35.3%	12.6%
	Rural	4.6%	18.1%	23.4%	50.0%	4.0%	3.7%	23.4%	20.3%	36.7%	16.0%
Region:	Chisinau	5.0%	25.9%	24.1%	41.2%	3.8%	6.2%	27.4%	19.8%	35.5%	11.1%
	North	4.6%	20.2%	24.3%	47.5%	3.4%	5.0%	24.6%	23.4%	37.8%	9.1%
	Centre	2.9%	21.6%	27.2%	43.9%	4.4%	2.8%	25.4%	22.5%	27.4%	21.9%
	South	6.9%	13.1%	18.0%	59.2%	2.8%	4.1%	21.3%	13.9%	47.6%	13.1%

Table 9. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?

		Local government (town hall)					Public Prosecutor's Office				
		Very a lot trust	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer	Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer
Total		19.6%	37.7%	17.3%	22.8%	2.5%	4.0%	21.6%	20.5%	40.1%	13.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	20.5%	36.8%	17.0%	23.4%	2.4%	5.1%	20.3%	18.7%	42.7%	13.1%
	Female	18.9%	38.5%	17.6%	22.4%	2.6%	3.0%	22.7%	22.1%	37.9%	14.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	18.5%	43.3%	22.0%	12.3%	4.0%	10.2%	41.1%	23.6%	18.4%	6.7%
	30–44 years	16.4%	39.0%	17.6%	25.0%	2.0%	3.7%	24.8%	23.7%	39.4%	8.5%
	45–59 years	20.4%	36.1%	15.5%	26.3%	1.6%	3.0%	18.6%	18.8%	47.0%	12.5%
	60+ years	22.2%	35.5%	16.3%	23.1%	2.9%	2.1%	12.7%	18.0%	44.9%	22.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	21.6%	34.9%	16.4%	24.1%	3.0%	5.9%	19.6%	15.7%	38.0%	20.9%
	Average level	20.8%	37.1%	16.5%	22.8%	2.8%	4.0%	20.3%	18.9%	42.0%	14.8%
	High level	16.1%	40.9%	19.2%	22.1%	1.7%	2.9%	25.6%	26.6%	37.3%	7.6%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	18.2%	40.1%	17.7%	22.1%	1.8%	4.8%	24.4%	22.1%	38.9%	9.8%
	Economically inactive	20.5%	36.2%	17.0%	23.3%	3.0%	3.4%	19.8%	19.5%	40.9%	16.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	20.5%	39.2%	17.8%	20.2%	2.3%	3.7%	24.1%	21.8%	36.9%	13.6%
	Russian or other	17.2%	33.4%	15.7%	30.7%	3.1%	4.8%	14.3%	16.8%	49.6%	14.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	21.4%	34.5%	15.6%	25.5%	3.0%	4.1%	14.3%	16.3%	45.3%	20.0%
	Average level	19.6%	38.3%	17.9%	22.1%	2.2%	3.4%	22.3%	20.9%	39.4%	13.9%
	High level	17.9%	40.5%	18.4%	20.9%	2.3%	4.3%	28.1%	24.4%	35.6%	7.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	12.4%	38.6%	20.3%	26.2%	2.6%	4.5%	24.0%	23.1%	38.3%	10.1%
	Rural	25.2%	37.1%	15.0%	20.3%	2.4%	3.5%	19.7%	18.6%	41.5%	16.7%
Region:	Chisinau	7.5%	37.7%	22.6%	28.8%	3.5%	3.8%	24.1%	24.4%	39.7%	7.9%
	North	17.2%	39.1%	20.6%	21.2%	1.9%	4.8%	23.9%	23.3%	36.2%	11.8%
	Centre	23.4%	40.7%	15.8%	17.9%	2.2%	2.4%	22.1%	21.6%	36.4%	17.5%
	South	28.6%	31.7%	10.5%	26.5%	2.7%	5.4%	15.6%	11.9%	50.7%	16.4%

Table 10. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?

		The justice system – judges					Fire service / SMURD				
		Very a lot trust	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer	Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer
Total		3.9%	20.6%	21.3%	41.5%	12.7%	50.7%	30.8%	4.8%	8.8%	4.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	5.2%	19.4%	20.4%	44.4%	10.6%	55.4%	28.8%	4.5%	8.0%	3.4%
	Female	2.9%	21.5%	22.1%	39.1%	14.4%	46.8%	32.6%	5.0%	9.5%	6.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.1%	37.7%	26.3%	18.4%	6.6%	54.2%	33.9%	5.5%	3.7%	2.8%
	30–44 years	3.5%	24.6%	25.1%	39.8%	7.0%	48.8%	31.3%	5.6%	10.8%	3.5%
	45–59 years	2.9%	18.6%	17.9%	48.3%	12.3%	49.6%	31.2%	4.5%	10.8%	3.9%
	60+ years	1.9%	11.3%	18.8%	47.8%	20.2%	51.5%	28.9%	3.9%	8.0%	7.7%
Respondent education:	Low level	5.5%	18.9%	13.9%	40.0%	21.7%	47.0%	27.7%	3.7%	15.1%	6.4%
	Average level	4.2%	19.0%	20.2%	43.1%	13.5%	51.8%	29.3%	5.2%	8.5%	5.2%
	High level	2.5%	25.2%	27.7%	38.8%	5.9%	50.3%	36.4%	4.2%	6.0%	3.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	4.0%	24.2%	23.0%	40.0%	8.8%	49.3%	34.8%	4.6%	8.0%	3.3%
	Economically inactive	3.8%	18.2%	20.3%	42.5%	15.2%	51.6%	28.2%	4.9%	9.4%	5.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	3.7%	23.5%	22.1%	38.1%	12.6%	51.8%	32.4%	4.4%	7.0%	4.4%
	Russian or other	4.4%	12.0%	19.2%	51.7%	12.9%	47.4%	26.3%	5.8%	14.1%	6.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	4.0%	13.4%	17.1%	45.6%	19.9%	46.5%	26.9%	5.7%	13.3%	7.6%
	Average level	3.3%	22.0%	21.0%	41.6%	12.0%	53.0%	33.6%	3.4%	6.2%	3.8%
	High level	4.5%	26.3%	25.9%	37.3%	6.0%	52.6%	31.9%	5.2%	7.0%	3.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	4.5%	22.7%	24.5%	39.6%	8.7%	51.9%	30.1%	5.2%	7.9%	4.9%
	Rural	3.5%	18.9%	18.9%	43.0%	15.8%	49.8%	31.4%	4.4%	9.5%	4.9%
Region:	Chisinau	3.3%	23.8%	27.0%	39.2%	6.7%	56.6%	31.9%	3.1%	5.4%	3.0%
	North	4.5%	23.4%	23.2%	37.2%	11.8%	41.9%	31.4%	7.8%	14.2%	4.7%
	Centre	2.6%	21.1%	21.5%	39.2%	15.6%	49.6%	34.1%	5.3%	6.6%	4.4%
	South	5.7%	13.2%	13.5%	52.4%	15.2%	57.2%	24.2%	1.9%	9.1%	7.6%

Table 11. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?

		The army					The police / Border police				
		Very a lot trust	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer	Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer
Total		18.7%	30.0%	13.9%	26.6%	10.9%	14.1%	35.0%	17.2%	27.1%	6.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	19.8%	29.0%	13.7%	30.1%	7.4%	15.6%	34.3%	16.8%	28.4%	4.9%
	Female	17.7%	30.8%	14.0%	23.7%	13.8%	12.9%	35.5%	17.6%	26.0%	8.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	24.7%	36.0%	17.1%	16.2%	6.0%	22.5%	42.6%	19.7%	11.4%	3.8%
	30–44 years	17.3%	30.1%	16.2%	27.0%	9.3%	13.6%	39.7%	17.7%	25.3%	3.7%
	45–59 years	14.7%	30.2%	13.4%	29.9%	11.8%	12.5%	31.8%	16.3%	32.0%	7.3%
	60+ years	20.1%	27.1%	10.9%	28.4%	13.6%	12.1%	30.2%	16.5%	31.7%	9.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	22.8%	25.8%	8.7%	28.6%	14.1%	16.2%	28.4%	15.5%	28.8%	11.1%
	Average level	18.8%	28.9%	13.9%	27.1%	11.2%	14.1%	33.9%	16.2%	29.1%	6.6%
	High level	16.2%	34.8%	16.4%	24.3%	8.3%	13.1%	41.0%	20.3%	21.6%	3.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	17.4%	31.9%	15.5%	26.1%	9.1%	14.0%	36.4%	18.9%	25.2%	5.5%
	Economically inactive	19.5%	28.7%	12.7%	27.0%	12.0%	14.2%	34.0%	16.1%	28.4%	7.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	20.2%	34.3%	14.6%	20.4%	10.4%	14.2%	38.3%	18.0%	22.8%	6.7%
	Russian or other	14.0%	17.2%	11.5%	44.9%	12.3%	13.8%	25.1%	15.1%	39.8%	6.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	19.5%	25.8%	11.5%	29.4%	13.9%	14.6%	28.2%	14.9%	32.8%	9.4%
	Average level	19.2%	29.9%	13.2%	27.6%	10.1%	13.3%	35.4%	17.0%	28.5%	5.8%
	High level	17.3%	34.3%	16.8%	22.9%	8.7%	14.4%	41.3%	19.8%	19.9%	4.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	16.6%	30.1%	15.7%	28.3%	9.2%	11.9%	38.8%	20.3%	24.5%	4.6%
	Rural	20.3%	29.9%	12.4%	25.3%	12.1%	15.9%	32.0%	14.9%	29.1%	8.2%
Region:	Chisinau	17.5%	33.4%	15.8%	24.9%	8.5%	10.9%	42.5%	20.0%	23.0%	3.7%
	North	13.6%	32.5%	15.5%	28.3%	10.1%	14.2%	35.7%	18.3%	25.7%	6.1%
	Centre	19.0%	31.8%	15.9%	20.3%	13.0%	11.5%	36.9%	20.0%	22.2%	9.3%
	South	25.2%	21.1%	6.9%	35.8%	11.0%	21.2%	23.8%	9.1%	40.0%	5.9%

Table 12. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?

		Intelligence and Security Service – IS					The Carabinieri				
		Very a lot trust	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer	Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer
Total		10.6%	28.5%	15.7%	28.0%	17.2%	14.4%	35.3%	12.2%	23.4%	14.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	12.4%	24.8%	15.6%	30.1%	17.1%	17.4%	34.6%	11.5%	24.5%	12.0%
	Female	9.2%	31.6%	15.8%	26.2%	17.2%	11.9%	35.9%	12.7%	22.4%	17.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	22.9%	40.9%	15.2%	11.2%	9.8%	21.7%	42.2%	16.4%	13.2%	6.5%
	30–44 years	10.6%	33.4%	17.6%	26.7%	11.7%	14.0%	36.5%	14.3%	23.2%	12.0%
	45–59 years	8.9%	26.0%	15.1%	33.7%	16.2%	10.8%	34.7%	11.3%	28.4%	14.8%
	60+ years	6.6%	20.9%	14.9%	31.9%	25.6%	14.2%	31.9%	9.3%	24.2%	20.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	9.5%	25.4%	10.8%	25.8%	28.5%	17.1%	28.5%	9.1%	24.1%	21.2%
	Average level	11.3%	27.4%	15.3%	28.8%	17.2%	15.0%	33.5%	12.1%	24.5%	14.8%
	High level	9.9%	32.7%	19.2%	27.4%	10.7%	11.5%	43.1%	13.9%	20.6%	10.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	12.4%	31.0%	16.0%	26.6%	14.0%	14.3%	36.8%	13.5%	22.6%	12.8%
	Economically inactive	9.5%	26.8%	15.5%	28.8%	19.3%	14.5%	34.4%	11.3%	23.8%	16.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	10.6%	31.7%	16.4%	23.2%	18.0%	15.7%	39.4%	12.4%	17.4%	15.1%
	Russian or other	10.7%	18.9%	13.8%	41.9%	14.6%	10.7%	23.4%	11.5%	40.8%	13.5%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	8.9%	21.0%	16.0%	31.7%	22.4%	14.0%	28.1%	11.1%	28.4%	18.4%
	Average level	11.9%	27.9%	13.9%	29.1%	17.2%	16.0%	33.9%	13.0%	22.9%	14.2%
	High level	11.2%	36.5%	17.2%	23.1%	12.0%	13.2%	44.1%	12.4%	18.7%	11.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	11.0%	31.7%	15.8%	28.6%	12.8%	12.8%	37.4%	13.4%	25.1%	11.3%
	Rural	10.3%	26.0%	15.6%	27.4%	20.6%	15.6%	33.7%	11.2%	22.0%	17.4%
Region:	Chisinau	12.0%	34.6%	15.3%	26.1%	12.0%	14.0%	41.0%	13.6%	22.2%	9.3%
	North	10.1%	27.6%	19.1%	27.2%	16.0%	10.4%	37.4%	15.3%	23.1%	13.7%
	Centre	8.3%	30.5%	17.5%	21.4%	22.3%	15.2%	37.3%	12.9%	17.7%	16.8%
	South	13.6%	20.6%	9.4%	40.5%	15.9%	18.3%	24.4%	5.9%	33.3%	18.0%

Table 13. How much trust do you have in the following state institutions...?

		The Church					Customs Service				
		Very a lot trust	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know / No answer	Very a lot confidence	Some trust	I don't really have confidence	I have absolutely no confidence	Don't know / No answer
Total		35.2%	29.9%	11.6%	18.4%	5.0%	12.0%	32.0%	18.0%	25.4%	12.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	32.9%	29.5%	11.9%	20.2%	5.6%	14.9%	29.9%	18.1%	27.1%	10.0%
	Female	37.1%	30.3%	11.3%	16.8%	4.4%	9.4%	33.8%	17.9%	23.9%	15.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	29.5%	32.4%	17.5%	15.4%	5.2%	20.5%	44.6%	17.2%	11.8%	5.9%
	30–44 years	28.9%	33.8%	12.0%	19.9%	5.4%	13.5%	36.1%	18.1%	25.5%	6.8%
	45–59 years	33.7%	29.4%	9.1%	23.0%	4.8%	11.4%	28.4%	17.7%	31.2%	11.3%
	60+ years	43.7%	26.1%	10.6%	15.0%	4.6%	7.4%	25.9%	18.5%	26.8%	21.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	43.3%	28.5%	6.1%	16.5%	5.6%	15.6%	31.1%	13.2%	22.7%	17.3%
	Average level	39.4%	27.6%	11.5%	16.7%	4.9%	12.1%	29.6%	18.5%	26.4%	13.3%
	High level	21.2%	36.2%	14.8%	23.0%	4.8%	9.5%	38.1%	19.4%	24.4%	8.6%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	29.8%	32.3%	12.9%	20.1%	4.9%	12.2%	35.3%	18.3%	25.3%	8.9%
	Economically inactive	38.7%	28.4%	10.7%	17.2%	5.0%	11.8%	29.8%	17.8%	25.4%	15.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	35.6%	32.0%	11.5%	16.0%	4.8%	11.6%	35.2%	18.8%	20.4%	13.9%
	Russian or other	33.8%	23.7%	11.8%	25.4%	5.3%	13.0%	22.5%	15.5%	40.0%	9.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	42.2%	27.3%	8.4%	16.8%	5.3%	11.0%	25.0%	16.5%	29.8%	17.8%
	Average level	36.0%	29.0%	11.9%	19.6%	3.5%	13.9%	31.7%	18.8%	25.0%	10.7%
	High level	27.3%	33.5%	14.4%	18.6%	6.1%	11.0%	39.4%	18.6%	21.4%	9.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	27.8%	29.4%	15.4%	22.8%	4.6%	11.7%	35.0%	18.9%	25.7%	8.6%
	Rural	40.8%	30.3%	8.7%	14.9%	5.2%	12.1%	29.7%	17.2%	25.1%	15.8%
Region:	Chisinau	23.7%	29.5%	15.7%	26.9%	4.2%	11.0%	41.8%	17.1%	23.5%	6.6%
	North	30.7%	33.3%	10.6%	19.5%	5.9%	11.1%	33.5%	18.9%	25.1%	11.3%
	Centre	32.3%	35.8%	13.1%	13.1%	5.7%	9.4%	32.3%	21.5%	19.7%	17.2%
	South	55.8%	17.5%	6.5%	16.7%	3.6%	17.7%	20.4%	12.5%	36.0%	13.4

Table 14. To what extent are you personally aware of (informed about) how decisions are made in ...

		The mayor's office in your village/town					On the mayor's office in your village/town				
		Very well informed	Somewhat fairly informed	Somewhat not well-informed	I am not at all informed	Don't know/No answer	Very well informed	Somewhat somewhat informed	Rather not well-informed	I am not at all informed	Don't know/No answer
Total		10.3%	29.2%	22.1%	37.6%	0.8%	8.3%	24.3%	22.0%	43.9%	1.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	10.9%	27.8%	22.9%	37.3%	1.1%	8.7%	24.0%	23.2%	42.5%	1.6%
	Female	9.8%	30.4%	21.4%	37.8%	0.6%	8.1%	24.5%	21.0%	45.2%	1.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.5%	31.4%	30.2%	25.4%	1.5%	8.4%	27.9%	33.6%	28.8%	1.3%
	30–44 years	9.9%	32.6%	23.2%	34.0%	0.2%	8.6%	26.8%	23.9%	39.9%	0.8%
	45–59 years	11.4%	26.0%	19.7%	41.5%	1.3%	8.9%	22.4%	20.1%	46.6%	2.0%
	60+ years	9.2%	27.9%	19.4%	42.8%	0.6%	7.7%	22.1%	16.8%	51.8%	1.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	7.1%	24.0%	13.5%	55.0%	0.4%	5.6%	17.5%	11.9%	65.0%	0.0%
	Average level	9.6%	28.8%	23.1%	37.6%	0.8%	7.4%	24.2%	22.8%	43.7%	1.8%
	High level	13.6%	32.8%	24.2%	28.4%	1.0%	12.0%	28.2%	25.5%	33.0%	1.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	12.2%	31.2%	23.1%	32.7%	0.8%	10.1%	27.0%	23.9%	37.5%	1.5%
	Economically inactive	9.1%	27.9%	21.4%	40.9%	0.8%	7.2%	22.5%	20.7%	48.2%	1.4%
Language of communication:	Romanian	10.4%	29.1%	21.9%	37.8%	0.8%	9.1%	24.4%	21.8%	43.5%	1.2%
	Russian or other	10.0%	29.6%	22.5%	37.2%	0.7%	6.0%	24.0%	22.6%	45.4%	2.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	8.3%	26.4%	18.0%	46.5%	0.8%	5.9%	20.2%	16.7%	55.8%	1.3%
	Average level	10.5%	28.8%	22.7%	37.4%	0.5%	8.5%	24.9%	22.0%	43.3%	1.4%
	High level	12.1%	32.4%	25.5%	28.9%	1.0%	10.6%	27.7%	27.3%	32.8%	1.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	7.3%	28.3%	25.7%	37.4%	1.3%	5.2%	23.0%	26.3%	43.4%	2.1%
	Rural	12.6%	29.9%	19.2%	37.8%	0.4%	10.8%	25.3%	18.7%	44.4%	0.9%
Region:	Chisinau	5.3%	28.1%	28.2%	36.6%	1.9%	3.7%	23.4%	29.4%	40.3%	3.3%
	North	11.0%	32.0%	21.9%	34.2%	0.8%	8.9%	28.0%	23.5%	38.1%	1.5%
	Centre	9.5%	27.3%	21.6%	41.3%	0.3%	8.6%	22.9%	20.5%	47.3%	0.6%
	South	15.5%	29.9%	17.0%	37.1%	0.5%	11.7%	22.8%	15.4%	49.4%	0.8%

Table 15. To what extent are you personally aware of (informed about) how decisions are made in ...

		In the district council				
		Very informed	Somewhat informed	Not really I am informed	Not at all informed	Don't know/No answer
Total		4.5%	16.1%	21.0%	55.9%	2.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	4.8%	16.4%	20.8%	55.3%	2.6%
	Female	4.2%	15.8%	21.1%	56.4%	2.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	6.9%	20.0%	35.4%	35.4%	2.3%
	30–44 years	4.9%	20.0%	22.0%	51.3%	1.9%
	45–59 years	5.4%	14.0%	18.8%	58.7%	3.2%
	60+ years	2.4%	12.8%	15.4%	66.5%	2.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	3.6%	12.3%	7.6%	75.5%	1.1%
	Average level	3.7%	14.4%	21.6%	57.5%	2.8%
	High level	6.8%	21.8%	26.7%	41.9%	2.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	6.2%	19.8%	23.7%	47.8%	2.5%
	Economically inactive	3.3%	13.6%	19.2%	61.3%	2.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	4.8%	16.2%	20.4%	56.4%	2.1%
	Russian or other	3.4%	15.7%	22.5%	54.3%	4.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	2.7%	11.0%	14.5%	69.3%	2.5%
	Average level	4.6%	16.1%	19.8%	56.8%	2.7%
	High level	6.2%	21.1%	28.6%	41.6%	2.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	4.3%	19.2%	25.7%	47.5%	3.3%
	Rural	4.6%	13.6%	17.2%	62.4%	2.1%
Region:	Chisinau	3.5%	18.8%	27.7%	44.8%	5.2%
	North	4.5%	15.8%	23.9%	52.8%	2.9%
	Centre	4.6%	14.4%	19.0%	60.6%	1.5%
	South	5.2%	16.3%	13.9%	63.2%	1.5%

Table 16. Have you ever come across the following documents issued by the mayor's office of your village or town...

		Budget					Strategic plan				
		Yes, regularly I consult them	Yes, a few times I've seen them	No	I didn't even know about them documents	N/A	Yes, all the time I consult them	Yes, a few times I've seen them	No	I didn't even know about them documents	N/A
Total		4.9%	16.0%	72.3%	6.6%	0.2%	4.1%	13.9%	72.8%	8.9%	0.3%
Respondent gender:	Male	3.5%	15.5%	72.2%	8.5%	0.2%	2.8%	13.7%	72.5%	10.8%	0.3%
	Female	6.1%	16.3%	72.4%	5.1%	0.1%	5.2%	14.0%	73.2%	7.3%	0.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	4.3%	20.0%	68.0%	7.3%	0.4%	3.5%	15.8%	71.3%	8.9%	0.5%
	30–44 years	7.5%	19.9%	66.4%	6.3%	0.0%	5.9%	19.0%	66.0%	9.1%	0.0%
	45–59 years	4.0%	14.4%	75.0%	6.7%	0.0%	3.6%	10.7%	77.4%	8.1%	0.2%
	60+ years	3.9%	12.3%	77.0%	6.6%	0.3%	3.3%	11.3%	75.6%	9.3%	0.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	2.6%	8.1%	77.9%	11.4%	0.0%	1.9%	9.3%	73.4%	14.9%	0.4%
	Average level	3.3%	14.3%	75.8%	6.4%	0.2%	2.5%	11.5%	77.0%	8.6%	0.3%
	High level	10.0%	23.9%	61.4%	4.6%	0.1%	8.8%	21.6%	63.2%	6.2%	0.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	8.1%	20.1%	66.4%	5.2%	0.2%	6.9%	16.7%	68.6%	7.4%	0.4%
	Economically inactive	2.9%	13.2%	76.2%	7.5%	0.1%	2.2%	12.0%	75.6%	9.9%	0.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	5.6%	16.6%	72.1%	5.6%	0.1%	4.6%	14.7%	72.6%	7.9%	0.2%
	Russian or other	2.9%	14.0%	72.9%	9.8%	0.4%	2.6%	11.5%	73.5%	11.7%	0.6%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	1.9%	10.8%	78.8%	8.2%	0.3%	1.4%	8.6%	77.9%	11.8%	0.3%
	Average level	4.4%	17.4%	71.8%	6.2%	0.2%	3.9%	15.5%	72.2%	8.1%	0.3%
	High level	8.4%	19.7%	66.3%	5.5%	0.1%	7.0%	17.5%	68.4%	6.7%	0.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	3.6%	19.0%	70.9%	6.3%	0.2%	2.7%	15.8%	72.9%	8.3%	0.4%
	Rural	6.0%	13.6%	73.4%	6.9%	0.1%	5.2%	12.4%	72.8%	9.4%	0.2%
Region:	Chisinau	3.8%	21.4%	69.4%	5.2%	0.3%	3.2%	17.7%	70.9%	7.9%	0.3%
	North	6.5%	14.4%	67.7%	11.2%	0.2%	5.0%	11.2%	72.0%	11.3%	0.5%
	Centre	3.9%	13.3%	78.4%	4.3%	0.0%	3.2%	14.5%	75.7%	6.7%	0.0%
	South	5.7%	16.6%	71.4%	6.1%	0.2%	5.3%	12.5%	71.4%	10.3%	0.5%

Table 17. Have you ever come across the following documents from the mayor's office of your village/town...

		The mayor's office annual activity reports					Annual transparency report				
		Yes, regularly I consult them	Yes, a few times I've seen them	No	I didn't even know about these documents	N/A	Yes, I consult them regularly I consult them	Yes, a few times I've seen them	No	I didn't even know about them documents	N/A
Total		4.2%	15.0%	72.4%	8.1%	0.4%	4.1%	11.6%	74.0%	9.7%	0.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	2.7%	14.2%	72.6%	10.2%	0.3%	2.7%	10.8%	74.3%	11.7%	0.5%
	Female	5.4%	15.6%	72.2%	6.3%	0.5%	5.3%	12.3%	73.7%	8.1%	0.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	3.1%	16.7%	71.6%	8.1%	0.5%	3.5%	12.0%	74.2%	9.2%	1.1%
	30–44 years	5.7%	19.4%	66.3%	8.5%	0.2%	5.5%	16.1%	67.6%	10.5%	0.3%
	45–59 years	3.6%	13.7%	74.6%	7.6%	0.5%	3.4%	10.9%	75.7%	9.7%	0.2%
	60+ years	3.8%	11.7%	76.0%	8.1%	0.4%	3.7%	8.4%	77.8%	9.3%	0.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	1.8%	8.5%	74.6%	14.7%	0.4%	1.8%	6.7%	74.9%	16.2%	0.4%
	Average level	2.8%	13.4%	75.6%	7.9%	0.3%	2.7%	9.8%	77.3%	9.6%	0.6%
	High level	8.6%	22.0%	64.0%	4.9%	0.5%	8.4%	18.1%	66.3%	6.5%	0.7%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	6.9%	18.5%	67.6%	6.5%	0.5%	6.6%	14.1%	69.6%	9.0%	0.6%
	Economically inactive	2.3%	12.7%	75.5%	9.1%	0.3%	2.4%	10.0%	76.9%	10.3%	0.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	4.8%	16.3%	71.3%	7.4%	0.3%	4.8%	12.3%	73.6%	8.9%	0.5%
	Russian or other	2.3%	11.1%	75.7%	10.1%	0.8%	2.0%	9.7%	75.3%	12.1%	0.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	1.6%	10.1%	76.9%	10.9%	0.4%	1.8%	8.2%	77.5%	12.2%	0.4%
	Average level	4.1%	16.0%	72.2%	7.4%	0.4%	3.9%	11.8%	74.0%	9.6%	0.7%
	High level	6.8%	18.9%	68.1%	6.0%	0.3%	6.6%	14.9%	70.5%	7.4%	0.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	2.3%	16.1%	74.3%	7.0%	0.3%	2.4%	13.0%	74.8%	9.1%	0.6%
	Rural	5.6%	14.1%	70.9%	9.0%	0.4%	5.4%	10.5%	73.3%	10.2%	0.6%
Region:	Chisinau	2.3%	16.0%	75.4%	5.9%	0.5%	2.5%	12.2%	75.1%	9.3%	1.0%
	North	5.4%	15.2%	68.1%	10.8%	0.5%	5.2%	11.8%	70.9%	11.6%	0.5%
	Centre	3.0%	15.6%	74.7%	6.7%	0.0%	3.0%	12.1%	76.6%	7.9%	0.5%
	South	6.3%	12.8%	71.1%	9.1%	0.7%	6.0%	10.2%	72.6%	10.7%	0.4%

Table 18. To what extent would you be willing to take part in the following activities to help resolve community issues?

		petitions					working meetings / public gatherings				
		To a very extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	To a very a great extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		10.9%	22.1%	20.9%	42.2%	4.0%	12.6%	26.0%	18.0%	42.0%	1.5%
Respondent gender:	Male	11.9%	22.7%	21.0%	40.4%	4.1%	11.7%	25.6%	17.5%	43.6%	1.6%
	Female	10.0%	21.5%	20.8%	43.7%	3.9%	13.4%	26.3%	18.3%	40.6%	1.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.7%	26.6%	29.8%	28.7%	3.3%	7.9%	27.4%	27.6%	34.7%	2.4%
	30–44 years	13.1%	27.0%	21.0%	34.7%	4.2%	12.1%	29.7%	21.5%	35.0%	1.7%
	45–59 years	10.5%	17.7%	22.0%	46.6%	3.2%	13.6%	22.4%	18.9%	43.4%	1.7%
	60+ years	9.0%	19.4%	16.0%	50.8%	4.8%	14.4%	25.0%	10.2%	49.7%	0.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	5.5%	15.9%	15.1%	56.7%	6.8%	9.2%	20.9%	14.1%	53.7%	2.0%
	Average level	9.7%	20.3%	20.4%	45.1%	4.5%	12.9%	24.4%	16.6%	44.6%	1.5%
	High level	16.3%	29.7%	25.0%	27.7%	1.3%	14.0%	32.3%	23.1%	29.7%	0.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	12.9%	24.8%	22.2%	37.4%	2.7%	13.0%	27.6%	21.9%	36.4%	1.1%
	Economically inactive	9.5%	20.3%	20.0%	45.4%	4.9%	12.4%	24.9%	15.4%	45.6%	1.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	9.8%	23.6%	21.0%	41.4%	4.2%	13.2%	29.3%	17.5%	38.7%	1.3%
	Russian or other	13.8%	17.5%	20.6%	44.7%	3.4%	11.1%	16.1%	19.4%	51.5%	2.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	7.3%	16.4%	15.4%	54.7%	6.1%	11.7%	21.6%	12.2%	52.9%	1.6%
	Average level	12.0%	22.0%	22.2%	40.8%	3.0%	13.0%	25.8%	20.6%	39.0%	1.6%
	High level	13.2%	27.7%	25.1%	31.1%	2.9%	13.2%	30.6%	21.1%	34.0%	1.1%
Place of residence:	Urban	12.5%	24.3%	24.0%	36.5%	2.7%	9.5%	24.8%	23.2%	41.4%	1.2%
	Rural	9.5%	20.3%	18.4%	46.6%	5.0%	15.1%	26.9%	13.9%	42.4%	1.7%
Region:	Chisinau	13.6%	27.3%	24.6%	33.8%	0.7%	6.6%	22.5%	27.9%	42.0%	1.0%
	North	8.7%	18.3%	22.9%	46.2%	3.9%	8.7%	24.2%	21.5%	44.1%	1.5%
	Centre	6.7%	23.2%	22.1%	42.4%	5.6%	14.5%	31.9%	16.3%	36.1%	1.2%
	South	17.0%	19.8%	13.1%	45.2%	4.9%	20.2%	22.4%	6.8%	48.3%	2.3%

Table 19. To what extent would you be willing to take part in the following actions to resolve community issues?

		public pressure (demonstration, strike)					drawing up project proposals				
		To a very extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	To a very a great extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		6.2%	13.1%	15.8%	63.0%	1.9%	10.8%	24.8%	16.7%	45.5%	2.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	7.1%	15.8%	13.8%	61.7%	1.6%	10.8%	25.4%	15.1%	46.5%	2.3%
	Female	5.4%	10.8%	17.6%	64.1%	2.1%	10.9%	24.3%	18.0%	44.8%	2.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	4.9%	13.2%	26.8%	52.8%	2.4%	10.5%	30.3%	26.3%	30.0%	2.9%
	30–44 years	5.7%	14.9%	20.5%	56.3%	2.6%	12.8%	31.2%	18.1%	36.0%	1.8%
	45–59 years	6.8%	13.0%	14.2%	64.8%	1.1%	11.1%	22.4%	17.4%	47.4%	1.7%
	60+ years	6.7%	11.6%	8.5%	71.6%	1.6%	9.1%	18.9%	10.7%	58.6%	2.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	5.8%	9.9%	11.6%	71.5%	1.2%	6.9%	17.6%	9.5%	61.8%	4.2%
	Average level	5.7%	12.5%	13.8%	65.8%	2.2%	9.7%	23.2%	16.2%	48.8%	2.2%
	High level	7.4%	16.1%	22.5%	52.3%	1.6%	15.6%	32.2%	21.6%	29.3%	1.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	6.4%	13.6%	19.3%	59.0%	1.7%	13.3%	27.4%	20.2%	38.1%	0.9%
	Economically inactive	6.1%	12.7%	13.6%	65.7%	2.0%	9.2%	23.0%	14.3%	50.4%	3.1%
Language of communication:	Romanian	6.0%	14.3%	16.5%	61.2%	2.0%	10.8%	26.5%	17.0%	43.5%	2.1%
	Russian or other	6.6%	9.5%	13.9%	68.4%	1.6%	10.8%	19.7%	15.7%	51.4%	2.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	5.4%	11.1%	11.3%	70.2%	2.0%	8.4%	16.3%	13.0%	59.1%	3.2%
	Average level	7.2%	11.9%	15.2%	63.6%	2.1%	11.7%	25.8%	16.9%	44.1%	1.5%
	High level	6.0%	16.3%	21.0%	55.2%	1.6%	12.3%	32.1%	20.1%	33.4%	2.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	6.4%	13.4%	19.8%	58.9%	1.5%	10.5%	25.4%	19.7%	42.5%	2.0%
	Rural	6.0%	12.8%	12.7%	66.2%	2.2%	11.1%	24.3%	14.3%	47.9%	2.4%
Region:	Chisinau	5.9%	15.1%	20.7%	57.2%	1.1%	9.2%	24.2%	22.7%	42.7%	1.1%
	North	4.5%	10.0%	18.0%	65.3%	2.2%	9.6%	24.1%	18.4%	46.2%	1.6%
	Centre	5.6%	15.1%	16.0%	61.2%	2.1%	9.1%	27.4%	16.9%	43.3%	3.3%
	South	9.4%	11.7%	8.4%	68.6%	1.9%	16.5%	22.1%	8.3%	50.8%	2.4%

Table 20. To what extent would you be willing to take part in the following activities to help solve community problems?

		participating through voluntary work in resolving (public)					donating money to help resolve (public)				
		To a very extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	To a very a great extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		15.7%	30.4%	16.3%	36.1%	1.4%	13.5%	26.8%	17.8%	40.2%	1.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	15.0%	32.8%	15.2%	35.7%	1.2%	14.2%	27.9%	15.8%	40.5%	1.7%
	Female	16.2%	28.4%	17.2%	36.5%	1.6%	13.0%	26.0%	19.6%	39.9%	1.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	12.9%	34.2%	26.9%	24.0%	2.0%	11.7%	31.3%	28.8%	25.8%	2.4%
	30–44 years	16.1%	35.8%	17.6%	29.2%	1.2%	14.0%	31.9%	18.9%	33.8%	1.4%
	45–59 years	16.1%	33.4%	15.2%	33.7%	1.6%	14.0%	26.7%	17.6%	40.1%	1.6%
	60+ years	16.2%	22.2%	11.5%	48.9%	1.2%	13.7%	20.9%	12.4%	51.6%	1.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	10.9%	26.3%	10.9%	49.9%	2.0%	10.7%	24.3%	11.7%	51.4%	1.9%
	Average level	15.9%	28.2%	16.6%	37.8%	1.6%	14.3%	24.5%	17.3%	42.1%	1.8%
	High level	18.0%	37.9%	18.6%	24.6%	0.9%	13.5%	33.5%	22.4%	29.5%	1.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	18.0%	34.0%	19.1%	28.0%	0.9%	15.3%	28.9%	21.5%	33.2%	1.1%
	Economically inactive	14.1%	28.1%	14.5%	41.5%	1.8%	12.4%	25.5%	15.5%	44.8%	2.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	16.4%	32.9%	16.4%	33.2%	1.1%	13.7%	30.4%	17.6%	36.9%	1.4%
	Russian or other	13.5%	23.2%	16.0%	44.9%	2.4%	13.1%	16.2%	18.5%	49.8%	2.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	13.2%	22.9%	14.7%	47.6%	1.7%	12.1%	20.1%	13.7%	52.5%	1.7%
	Average level	17.9%	30.6%	15.7%	35.1%	0.8%	14.6%	27.7%	19.5%	36.9%	1.3%
	High level	15.9%	37.9%	18.7%	25.7%	1.8%	13.9%	32.8%	20.3%	31.1%	1.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	12.0%	31.2%	19.6%	35.8%	1.3%	9.0%	26.4%	21.4%	41.6%	1.6%
	Rural	18.5%	29.9%	13.8%	36.4%	1.5%	17.0%	27.2%	15.1%	39.1%	1.6%
Region:	Chisinau	9.9%	32.4%	23.5%	32.9%	1.3%	7.1%	26.9%	24.3%	40.4%	1.3%
	North	11.5%	31.4%	19.5%	36.4%	1.3%	7.3%	24.5%	21.0%	45.3%	1.9%
	Centre	15.8%	32.7%	16.1%	33.5%	1.9%	15.4%	31.2%	16.4%	35.3%	1.6%
	South	26.0%	24.0%	6.0%	43.0%	1.0%	24.3%	23.1%	10.0%	41.1%	1.6%

Table 21. Please tell me, did you take part in the last elections?

		local				presidential				parliamentary			
		Yes	No	I don't care remember	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	I don't remember	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	I don't remember	Don't know/No answer
Total		79.9%	19.5%	0.4%	0.2%	80.9%	18.5%	0.5%	0.1%	79.4%	19.7%	0.7%	0.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	77.4%	21.7%	0.6%	0.3%	79.7%	19.5%	0.7%	0.1%	78.2%	20.5%	0.9%	0.3%
	Female	82.0%	17.7%	0.2%	0.1%	81.9%	17.7%	0.3%	0.1%	80.3%	19.0%	0.5%	0.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	53.7%	45.1%	1.0%	0.2%	56.0%	42.6%	1.2%	0.2%	53.6%	44.3%	1.5%	0.6%
	30–44 years	78.8%	20.4%	0.5%	0.2%	82.1%	17.2%	0.7%	0.0%	80.0%	18.7%	1.1%	0.2%
	45–59 years	83.0%	16.8%	0.2%	0.0%	83.1%	16.4%	0.4%	0.0%	81.5%	18.2%	0.2%	0.0%
	60+ years	89.9%	9.7%	0.2%	0.2%	89.2%	10.4%	0.2%	0.2%	88.7%	10.9%	0.3%	0.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	73.7%	25.3%	0.6%	0.4%	72.4%	27.4%	0.2%	0.0%	70.6%	28.8%	0.2%	0.4%
	Average level	78.3%	21.2%	0.3%	0.2%	79.7%	19.7%	0.5%	0.2%	78.1%	20.9%	0.7%	0.3%
	High level	87.0%	12.6%	0.4%	0.0%	88.5%	10.7%	0.8%	0.0%	87.4%	11.8%	0.8%	0.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	82.3%	17.4%	0.2%	0.1%	83.2%	16.5%	0.3%	0.1%	82.7%	16.9%	0.4%	0.1%
	Economically inactive	78.4%	20.9%	0.5%	0.2%	79.4%	19.8%	0.7%	0.1%	77.2%	21.6%	0.9%	0.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	81.1%	18.7%	0.1%	0.1%	82.4%	17.3%	0.3%	0.0%	80.6%	18.7%	0.5%	0.2%
	Russian or other	76.4%	22.0%	1.2%	0.4%	76.4%	22.0%	1.2%	0.4%	75.9%	22.6%	1.1%	0.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	81.8%	17.4%	0.3%	0.5%	81.0%	18.4%	0.4%	0.3%	79.3%	19.7%	0.4%	0.6%
	Average level	79.1%	20.3%	0.6%	0.0%	79.8%	19.6%	0.6%	0.0%	78.5%	20.5%	1.0%	0.0%
	High level	78.8%	20.9%	0.3%	0.0%	81.9%	17.4%	0.6%	0.0%	80.4%	18.9%	0.7%	0.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	75.6%	23.5%	0.8%	0.1%	77.8%	21.3%	0.9%	0.1%	75.3%	23.4%	1.0%	0.2%
	Rural	83.3%	16.5%	0.1%	0.2%	83.3%	16.3%	0.2%	0.1%	82.5%	16.8%	0.4%	0.2%
Region:	Chisinau	74.6%	24.7%	0.7%	0.0%	76.9%	22.2%	0.8%	0.0%	74.7%	24.5%	0.8%	0.0%
	North	78.4%	20.7%	0.8%	0.1%	80.3%	18.7%	0.8%	0.1%	79.0%	19.8%	1.1%	0.1%
	Centre	83.1%	16.7%	0.0%	0.2%	83.7%	16.2%	0.2%	0.0%	82.8%	16.4%	0.5%	0.4%
	South	82.1%	17.4%	0.1%	0.3%	81.3%	18.1%	0.4%	0.3%	79.3%	20.0%	0.3%	0.3%

Table 22. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

		People should take an active part in public life					The authorities take citizens' views into account				
		Total Disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat Agree	Total agree	Don't know/No answer	Total disagree	Somewhat Disagree	Somewhat agree	Total agree	Don't know/No answer
Total		3.9%	3.1%	26.0%	64.9%	2.0%	26.7%	32.6%	22.8%	13.1%	4.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	4.8%	2.8%	27.0%	63.4%	2.0%	28.1%	31.5%	22.7%	13.6%	4.1%
	Female	3.2%	3.4%	25.2%	66.1%	2.1%	25.5%	33.6%	22.8%	12.7%	5.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	3.1%	4.0%	32.8%	57.3%	2.9%	16.0%	35.1%	29.6%	16.7%	2.5%
	30–44 years	3.6%	2.7%	25.7%	66.0%	1.9%	27.6%	32.8%	22.4%	13.3%	3.7%
	45–59 years	4.0%	2.7%	27.4%	63.6%	2.3%	28.2%	30.8%	22.8%	13.2%	5.0%
	60+ years	4.5%	3.4%	22.2%	68.3%	1.5%	29.5%	32.7%	19.9%	11.3%	6.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	4.7%	4.8%	23.8%	62.0%	4.7%	27.6%	27.4%	26.3%	11.8%	6.9%
	Average level	3.3%	2.8%	27.7%	64.4%	1.7%	25.7%	33.7%	22.0%	13.0%	5.6%
	High level	4.9%	2.7%	23.4%	68.0%	1.0%	28.1%	32.8%	22.8%	14.3%	2.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	3.7%	2.8%	26.5%	65.4%	1.7%	26.4%	33.1%	23.1%	14.2%	3.1%
	Economically inactive	4.1%	3.4%	25.7%	64.6%	2.3%	26.9%	32.2%	22.5%	12.4%	6.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	3.5%	2.7%	24.4%	67.4%	2.0%	20.3%	34.9%	25.1%	14.2%	5.4%
	Russian or other	5.1%	4.6%	30.7%	57.4%	2.1%	45.5%	25.7%	15.7%	10.0%	3.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	4.1%	3.6%	29.6%	59.9%	2.8%	27.0%	30.0%	22.4%	13.5%	7.0%
	Average level	4.1%	3.1%	24.1%	67.1%	1.7%	28.5%	34.9%	20.9%	11.5%	4.4%
	High level	3.6%	2.8%	24.3%	67.7%	1.6%	24.6%	32.9%	25.0%	14.4%	3.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	4.4%	3.0%	29.8%	61.3%	1.6%	30.3%	32.5%	21.8%	12.4%	3.0%
	Rural	3.6%	3.3%	23.1%	67.7%	2.3%	23.9%	32.7%	23.5%	13.7%	6.3%
Region:	Chisinau	2.9%	2.8%	27.6%	64.7%	2.0%	31.6%	30.7%	20.2%	15.7%	1.8%
	North	5.1%	5.3%	29.7%	57.6%	2.3%	23.5%	37.2%	24.4%	11.9%	3.0%
	Centre	1.8%	2.4%	29.5%	64.8%	1.5%	19.4%	34.5%	26.6%	11.5%	8.0%
	South	6.8%	2.0%	14.8%	73.8%	2.5%	36.8%	26.0%	17.5%	14.5%	5.3%

Table 23. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

		Elections are the best way to influence public decisions					Citizens should be consulted more often before important decisions				
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat Agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer
Total		16.3%	18.2%	30.3%	24.8%	10.5%	3.2%	3.2%	20.6%	71.0%	2.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	16.9%	18.7%	28.3%	28.1%	8.0%	3.9%	3.0%	20.3%	70.5%	2.3%
	Female	15.8%	17.8%	31.9%	21.9%	12.6%	2.6%	3.3%	20.9%	71.4%	1.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	10.8%	15.0%	39.8%	26.1%	8.2%	2.3%	3.3%	24.7%	67.9%	1.8%
	30–44 years	17.3%	18.6%	28.8%	27.2%	8.1%	3.4%	2.4%	18.7%	73.5%	2.1%
	45–59 years	15.4%	19.8%	30.6%	22.2%	12.0%	3.2%	3.0%	22.7%	69.0%	2.1%
	60+ years	18.4%	18.1%	27.1%	24.1%	12.3%	3.4%	3.9%	18.8%	71.9%	2.0%
Respondent education:	Low level	19.5%	10.4%	26.9%	22.8%	20.3%	2.4%	2.2%	19.5%	70.7%	5.1%
	Average level	15.9%	20.3%	29.6%	23.7%	10.5%	2.9%	3.1%	20.6%	71.8%	1.5%
	High level	15.0%	17.6%	33.8%	28.4%	5.2%	4.1%	3.9%	21.0%	69.8%	1.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	15.4%	19.5%	32.4%	24.5%	8.1%	3.4%	2.4%	20.9%	72.3%	0.9%
	Economically inactive	16.8%	17.3%	28.9%	24.9%	12.1%	3.0%	3.7%	20.4%	70.2%	2.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	12.3%	16.9%	31.4%	27.2%	12.2%	2.8%	2.8%	19.4%	73.3%	1.8%
	Russian or other	28.0%	22.2%	26.9%	17.4%	5.4%	4.4%	4.4%	24.4%	64.2%	2.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	20.5%	17.1%	24.8%	23.1%	14.5%	3.4%	3.5%	22.0%	67.8%	3.3%
	Average level	16.5%	20.0%	30.2%	22.4%	10.8%	3.7%	2.9%	18.9%	73.0%	1.5%
	High level	11.8%	17.5%	35.8%	28.8%	6.1%	2.5%	3.1%	20.9%	72.3%	1.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	18.0%	19.8%	31.5%	24.1%	6.6%	3.6%	3.9%	21.3%	69.5%	1.7%
	Rural	14.9%	17.0%	29.3%	25.3%	13.5%	2.9%	2.6%	20.1%	72.2%	2.2%
Region:	Chisinau	16.4%	20.2%	28.8%	28.7%	5.9%	2.8%	3.6%	16.7%	74.5%	2.3%
	North	12.0%	20.9%	36.8%	21.0%	9.2%	3.2%	6.6%	28.7%	59.8%	1.7%
	Centre	13.1%	15.9%	33.4%	22.7%	14.8%	1.0%	1.9%	23.9%	71.7%	1.5%
	South	26.0%	16.4%	19.2%	28.5%	10.0%	6.6%	0.8%	9.7%	80.1%	2.8%

Table 24. In your opinion, how united or, on the contrary, divided are the people of Moldova ...:

		... at present					... five years ago				
		Very united	Somewhat rather united	Rather divided (split)	Very divided (split)	Don't know/No answer	Very united	Somewhat somewhat united	Rather divided (split)	Very divided (split)	Don't know/No answer
Total		2.0%	14.1%	43.3%	37.8%	2.8%	4.9%	42.6%	31.3%	14.8%	6.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	2.5%	14.2%	40.0%	40.3%	3.0%	5.4%	39.4%	32.5%	16.9%	5.8%
	Female	1.6%	14.1%	46.0%	35.7%	2.6%	4.5%	45.2%	30.3%	13.0%	6.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	3.4%	29.1%	48.3%	17.2%	2.0%	7.9%	42.5%	27.5%	10.8%	11.3%
	30–44 years	2.8%	14.9%	42.1%	37.0%	3.1%	4.7%	39.4%	32.0%	17.2%	6.7%
	45–59 years	2.3%	11.7%	40.3%	43.7%	2.0%	5.8%	44.1%	27.9%	17.2%	5.0%
	60+ years	0.6%	8.7%	44.2%	43.0%	3.5%	3.2%	43.9%	34.9%	12.8%	5.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	3.2%	15.2%	39.2%	38.5%	3.9%	6.5%	53.1%	23.3%	9.9%	7.2%
	Average level	1.5%	12.5%	43.0%	39.8%	3.1%	5.6%	43.4%	29.8%	14.7%	6.5%
	High level	2.5%	16.9%	45.9%	33.4%	1.3%	2.4%	35.4%	38.9%	17.8%	5.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	2.3%	15.7%	42.6%	37.2%	2.2%	4.7%	42.1%	30.5%	15.7%	6.9%
	Economically inactive	1.8%	13.1%	43.7%	38.2%	3.2%	5.1%	42.8%	31.8%	14.2%	6.1%
Language of communication:	Romanian	1.9%	14.9%	46.3%	34.2%	2.7%	4.1%	43.7%	32.8%	13.4%	5.9%
	Russian or other	2.5%	11.9%	34.1%	48.5%	3.0%	7.3%	39.1%	26.7%	18.9%	8.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	2.6%	11.5%	41.0%	40.9%	4.0%	6.4%	46.1%	27.3%	13.1%	7.0%
	Average level	1.6%	12.8%	43.4%	40.2%	2.0%	4.5%	43.2%	29.6%	17.0%	5.7%
	High level	1.9%	18.1%	45.4%	32.2%	2.4%	3.9%	38.3%	36.9%	14.3%	6.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	2.2%	14.9%	42.8%	38.0%	2.1%	4.0%	37.5%	33.7%	18.0%	6.8%
	Rural	1.9%	13.5%	43.6%	37.6%	3.4%	5.6%	46.5%	29.4%	12.3%	6.2%
Region:	Chisinau	2.8%	17.0%	45.4%	32.6%	2.3%	4.1%	35.7%	34.9%	18.3%	7.0%
	North	2.8%	13.3%	34.8%	47.7%	1.4%	6.3%	41.9%	25.6%	20.1%	6.0%
	Centre	1.4%	13.1%	52.9%	28.6%	4.0%	3.5%	45.5%	36.5%	8.6%	5.9%
	South	1.3%	13.8%	36.9%	44.8%	3.1%	6.4%	45.5%	26.7%	14.4%	7.1%

Table 25. In your opinion, which of the following issues divide Moldovan society:

		Different views on the foreign policy orientation of the country (e.g. orientation towards Europe or Russia)					Political preferences and support for different parties				
		Definitely, yes	Rather, yes	Rather not	Definitely not	Don't know/No answer	Definitely, yes	Rather, yes	Rather not	Definitely not	Don't know/No answer
Total		58.6%	25.7%	5.8%	4.2%	5.7%	58.1%	24.4%	6.7%	4.8%	6.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	58.3%	26.3%	5.7%	4.2%	5.5%	55.8%	26.6%	6.0%	4.9%	6.7%
	Female	58.8%	25.1%	5.9%	4.3%	5.9%	60.1%	22.6%	7.2%	4.6%	5.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	55.4%	31.7%	8.1%	2.7%	2.2%	49.9%	34.0%	7.5%	5.0%	3.5%
	30–44 years	57.9%	23.5%	6.2%	5.8%	6.6%	56.9%	23.5%	8.3%	5.4%	5.8%
	45–59 years	58.6%	26.1%	4.8%	3.9%	6.6%	59.4%	23.3%	5.7%	4.8%	6.8%
	60+ years	60.5%	24.5%	5.1%	3.9%	5.9%	61.8%	21.7%	5.7%	4.1%	6.7%
Respondent education:	Low level	53.9%	25.3%	4.4%	5.0%	11.4%	51.1%	25.5%	3.8%	8.6%	11.0%
	Average level	58.7%	26.2%	5.6%	4.3%	5.1%	58.7%	24.5%	6.8%	4.3%	5.6%
	High level	61.5%	24.2%	7.1%	3.7%	3.5%	61.1%	23.1%	8.0%	3.7%	4.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	58.1%	27.6%	4.8%	4.7%	4.8%	56.5%	26.8%	7.3%	5.4%	4.0%
	Economically inactive	58.9%	24.4%	6.5%	3.9%	6.3%	59.2%	22.9%	6.2%	4.3%	7.4%
Language of communication:	Romanian	58.5%	26.2%	5.7%	4.1%	5.4%	58.7%	24.4%	6.4%	4.9%	5.7%
	Russian or other	58.7%	24.3%	5.9%	4.5%	6.6%	56.4%	24.3%	7.6%	4.5%	7.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	59.8%	23.4%	4.7%	3.3%	8.7%	59.3%	21.8%	5.1%	5.3%	8.5%
	Average level	61.8%	24.2%	5.2%	5.1%	3.7%	61.0%	22.6%	5.8%	5.5%	5.1%
	High level	54.2%	29.4%	7.4%	4.3%	4.7%	54.1%	28.9%	9.1%	3.5%	4.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	57.0%	28.7%	6.9%	3.3%	4.2%	55.1%	27.2%	9.2%	3.7%	4.8%
	Rural	59.8%	23.4%	4.9%	5.0%	6.9%	60.5%	22.2%	4.7%	5.5%	7.0%
Region:	Chisinau	61.4%	25.6%	5.5%	3.9%	3.6%	59.1%	23.3%	8.3%	4.7%	4.6%
	North	46.0%	34.1%	9.0%	4.4%	6.5%	47.0%	31.0%	11.0%	3.8%	7.2%
	Centre	59.5%	24.7%	5.4%	4.4%	6.0%	58.1%	25.9%	4.6%	4.6%	6.8%
	South	69.4%	17.2%	2.8%	4.1%	6.5%	70.6%	15.4%	3.0%	6.1%	4.9%

Table 26. In your opinion, which of the following issues divide Moldovan society:

		Differences in income (e.g. the gap between the poor and the rich)					Language spoken or ethnic background (e.g. people who speak Romanian and those who speak Russian)				
		Definitely, yes	Rather, yes	Rather not	Definitely not	Don't know/No answer	Definitely, yes	Rather, yes	Rather not	Definitely not	Don't know/No answer
Total		59.4%	25.2%	7.6%	3.8%	4.0%	41.7%	26.3%	14.8%	13.0%	4.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	57.6%	26.0%	8.3%	4.2%	3.9%	39.5%	26.4%	15.3%	15.1%	3.7%
	Female	60.8%	24.5%	7.1%	3.5%	4.0%	43.5%	26.1%	14.4%	11.3%	4.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	44.1%	36.6%	11.7%	5.6%	2.0%	39.4%	33.1%	16.2%	9.7%	1.6%
	30–44 years	57.6%	26.5%	8.0%	4.0%	4.0%	42.8%	28.6%	12.5%	12.3%	3.8%
	45–59 years	60.5%	24.0%	6.9%	5.3%	3.2%	41.6%	22.5%	16.4%	15.2%	4.3%
	60+ years	66.5%	20.0%	6.2%	1.9%	5.4%	41.9%	24.2%	14.8%	13.6%	5.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	60.1%	25.4%	2.7%	6.6%	5.2%	39.4%	24.3%	10.7%	18.4%	7.2%
	Average level	61.0%	23.8%	7.7%	3.2%	4.2%	42.7%	25.7%	16.0%	11.8%	3.9%
	High level	55.5%	28.1%	10.2%	3.7%	2.6%	41.2%	28.7%	14.3%	12.7%	3.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	55.3%	29.1%	8.6%	4.1%	2.9%	40.6%	27.3%	16.3%	12.2%	3.5%
	Economically inactive	62.0%	22.6%	7.0%	3.7%	4.7%	42.4%	25.6%	13.8%	13.6%	4.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	58.6%	26.0%	7.4%	3.7%	4.2%	42.3%	26.2%	15.3%	12.0%	4.1%
	Russian or other	61.5%	22.8%	8.3%	4.1%	3.3%	39.7%	26.5%	13.3%	16.1%	4.5%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	63.3%	21.2%	6.4%	3.7%	5.3%	43.7%	22.3%	13.7%	14.4%	5.9%
	Average level	62.2%	23.9%	6.1%	4.4%	3.3%	43.0%	26.4%	13.7%	13.6%	3.3%
	High level	52.5%	30.4%	10.4%	3.4%	3.3%	38.3%	30.1%	17.0%	11.2%	3.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	55.8%	27.3%	9.8%	4.4%	2.8%	39.3%	28.5%	16.2%	13.0%	3.0%
	Rural	62.1%	23.6%	6.0%	3.4%	4.9%	43.5%	24.6%	13.7%	13.1%	5.1%
Region:	Chisinau	55.9%	26.3%	9.4%	5.6%	2.9%	43.9%	25.7%	13.6%	13.3%	3.5%
	North	45.7%	38.5%	8.9%	2.3%	4.6%	31.6%	37.3%	20.7%	5.3%	5.1%
	Centre	63.9%	20.8%	6.5%	3.7%	5.0%	43.5%	23.4%	13.8%	15.0%	4.3%
	South	72.1%	14.7%	6.3%	4.3%	2.6%	48.9%	18.0%	10.5%	19.1%	3.6%

Table 27. In your opinion, which of the following issues divide Moldovan society:

		Religion (e.g. Orthodox Christians and other religious minorities)				
		Definitely, yes	Rather, Yes	Rather, No	Definitely, no	Don't know/No answer
Total		30.7%	22.0%	16.3%	24.7%	6.3%
Respondent gender:	Male	27.9%	20.0%	18.2%	27.5%	6.5%
	Female	33.0%	23.6%	14.8%	22.5%	6.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	27.6%	22.9%	22.2%	22.8%	4.5%
	30–44 years	28.4%	23.1%	17.1%	24.1%	7.2%
	45–59 years	31.7%	21.0%	15.3%	26.6%	5.3%
	60+ years	33.0%	21.3%	14.0%	24.7%	7.0%
Respondent education:	Low level	37.7%	24.7%	8.0%	20.0%	9.6%
	Average level	31.9%	21.8%	15.8%	24.6%	5.9%
	High level	24.4%	20.7%	22.2%	27.6%	5.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	26.9%	21.8%	21.0%	25.6%	4.8%
	Economically inactive	33.2%	22.1%	13.3%	24.2%	7.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	33.0%	24.1%	17.1%	19.4%	6.4%
	Russian or other	23.9%	15.7%	14.2%	40.4%	5.8%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	35.4%	23.0%	10.2%	23.3%	8.1%
	Average level	30.6%	20.5%	16.5%	26.8%	5.5%
	High level	26.0%	22.4%	22.3%	24.1%	5.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	25.0%	20.8%	20.6%	28.7%	4.8%
	Rural	35.1%	22.9%	13.0%	21.7%	7.4%
Region:	Chisinau	26.9%	17.5%	20.4%	31.0%	4.2%
	North	25.2%	33.5%	24.0%	9.6%	7.6%
	Centre	37.4%	22.2%	12.3%	21.1%	7.1%
	South	30.7%	12.2%	9.4%	42.3%	5.4%

Table 28. But what are the aspects that unite society?

		Culture, traditions and customs			Language			Hope for a better future better			War on the border		
		Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer
Total		91.6%	6.0%	2.4%	82.8%	14.3%	2.9%	86.1%	10.6%	3.3%	33.9%	55.7%	10.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	91.4%	6.1%	2.5%	83.4%	14.1%	2.5%	84.4%	12.3%	3.3%	32.4%	58.6%	9.0%
	Female	91.8%	6.0%	2.2%	82.3%	14.5%	3.3%	87.4%	9.2%	3.3%	35.1%	53.3%	11.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	92.8%	6.0%	1.2%	83.8%	14.7%	1.5%	87.4%	11.0%	1.7%	32.3%	62.6%	5.1%
	30–44 years	93.0%	5.1%	1.9%	80.3%	16.4%	3.3%	85.7%	11.8%	2.5%	34.3%	57.3%	8.4%
	45–59 years	92.3%	6.5%	1.2%	85.0%	13.2%	1.7%	87.0%	9.3%	3.7%	36.0%	52.6%	11.4%
	60+ years	89.6%	6.4%	4.1%	82.6%	13.3%	4.1%	85.0%	10.6%	4.4%	32.7%	53.8%	13.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	85.9%	8.5%	5.7%	84.9%	8.4%	6.6%	82.1%	11.8%	6.1%	30.5%	55.2%	14.3%
	Average level	92.1%	5.8%	2.1%	83.2%	14.5%	2.3%	86.0%	10.6%	3.5%	32.5%	56.5%	11.0%
	High level	93.9%	5.2%	0.9%	80.8%	17.0%	2.2%	88.5%	10.2%	1.2%	38.8%	54.5%	6.7%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	93.5%	5.4%	1.1%	80.9%	16.5%	2.6%	87.0%	10.2%	2.9%	33.0%	58.9%	8.1%
	Economically inactive	90.4%	6.4%	3.2%	84.0%	12.9%	3.1%	85.5%	10.9%	3.6%	34.5%	53.6%	11.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	91.7%	6.2%	2.2%	85.1%	12.3%	2.6%	87.6%	9.4%	3.0%	36.8%	52.2%	11.1%
	Russian or other	91.6%	5.5%	2.9%	75.9%	20.3%	3.8%	81.5%	14.3%	4.2%	25.5%	66.1%	8.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	88.8%	6.9%	4.3%	82.5%	13.6%	3.9%	83.5%	11.4%	5.0%	31.9%	54.0%	14.1%
	Average level	91.4%	6.8%	1.8%	80.5%	16.3%	3.1%	85.8%	11.0%	3.2%	31.8%	58.7%	9.5%
	High level	94.7%	4.3%	1.0%	85.3%	12.9%	1.7%	88.8%	9.5%	1.7%	38.1%	54.4%	7.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	91.2%	6.9%	2.0%	78.6%	18.6%	2.9%	85.3%	12.3%	2.4%	34.3%	58.5%	7.2%
	Rural	92.0%	5.3%	2.7%	86.0%	11.0%	3.0%	86.6%	9.3%	4.0%	33.6%	53.5%	12.8%
Region:	Chisinau	91.7%	5.7%	2.6%	76.3%	20.2%	3.5%	84.8%	13.4%	1.8%	32.8%	60.8%	6.3%
	North	90.8%	6.3%	2.9%	80.6%	17.1%	2.3%	83.7%	12.1%	4.2%	37.4%	51.2%	11.4%
	Centre	91.3%	6.5%	2.3%	86.6%	10.2%	3.2%	87.9%	9.0%	3.0%	35.7%	51.5%	12.8%
	South	93.1%	5.3%	1.6%	85.9%	11.5%	2.7%	87.3%	8.6%	4.2%	28.0%	62.5%	9.5%

Table 29. But what are the issues that unite society?

		EU integration			The desire for peace in the country			Shared values			History		
		Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer
Total		44.8%	44.4%	10.8%	95.0%	3.2%	1.8%	87.6%	6.9%	5.5%	82.7%	12.4%	4.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	43.1%	46.7%	10.2%	93.6%	4.3%	2.2%	87.6%	7.2%	5.2%	84.0%	11.9%	4.1%
	Female	46.2%	42.5%	11.3%	96.2%	2.3%	1.4%	87.6%	6.7%	5.8%	81.7%	12.9%	5.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	54.0%	38.6%	7.4%	94.8%	3.9%	1.3%	89.2%	9.3%	1.4%	82.9%	13.9%	3.2%
	30–44 years	45.2%	46.4%	8.4%	94.2%	4.3%	1.4%	89.8%	6.5%	3.7%	83.8%	11.8%	4.4%
	45–59 years	44.5%	42.7%	12.9%	95.8%	3.0%	1.2%	86.9%	7.3%	5.8%	83.8%	13.4%	2.8%
	60+ years	40.7%	46.7%	12.6%	95.2%	2.2%	2.6%	85.5%	5.9%	8.7%	81.0%	11.5%	7.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	39.3%	41.7%	19.0%	93.1%	2.4%	4.5%	83.4%	5.5%	11.1%	80.6%	10.4%	9.1%
	Average level	43.4%	46.0%	10.6%	95.0%	3.4%	1.5%	87.2%	7.5%	5.3%	83.9%	11.7%	4.4%
	High level	50.8%	42.8%	6.4%	96.2%	3.2%	0.6%	91.0%	6.5%	2.5%	81.7%	15.3%	3.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	44.8%	46.7%	8.4%	96.1%	2.9%	1.0%	89.3%	7.0%	3.7%	83.7%	12.7%	3.5%
	Economically inactive	44.8%	42.9%	12.3%	94.3%	3.4%	2.3%	86.4%	6.9%	6.8%	82.1%	12.2%	5.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	51.9%	37.1%	11.0%	95.7%	2.7%	1.6%	88.9%	5.4%	5.7%	83.6%	11.8%	4.6%
	Russian or other	23.7%	66.1%	10.2%	93.1%	4.6%	2.4%	83.5%	11.4%	5.1%	80.3%	14.3%	5.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	37.6%	45.7%	16.7%	93.7%	3.4%	2.9%	83.3%	8.0%	8.7%	80.6%	12.5%	6.9%
	Average level	44.4%	46.6%	9.1%	95.7%	3.0%	1.2%	88.5%	6.4%	5.1%	83.3%	12.8%	3.9%
	High level	52.4%	40.9%	6.6%	95.6%	3.3%	1.1%	90.9%	6.4%	2.7%	84.2%	12.0%	3.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	45.8%	47.0%	7.2%	94.9%	3.8%	1.2%	88.6%	7.7%	3.7%	80.6%	15.0%	4.4%
	Rural	44.0%	42.4%	13.6%	95.1%	2.7%	2.2%	86.8%	6.3%	6.9%	84.4%	10.5%	5.1%
Region:	Chisinau	45.5%	48.2%	6.3%	93.9%	4.4%	1.7%	87.7%	8.3%	4.0%	77.2%	18.0%	4.8%
	North	45.4%	43.7%	10.9%	93.9%	4.2%	1.9%	85.1%	8.8%	6.2%	80.3%	14.8%	4.9%
	Centre	53.0%	34.6%	12.4%	95.1%	2.4%	2.5%	87.4%	5.6%	7.1%	85.4%	8.3%	6.2%
	South	30.9%	56.5%	12.6%	97.3%	2.0%	0.6%	90.7%	5.4%	3.9%	86.9%	10.4%	2.6%

Table 30. To what extent do you consider that the Republic of Moldova is currently prepared to cope with a possible armed attack or external aggression?

		Very well extent	To a large extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		1.8%	5.9%	23.8%	60.1%	8.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	1.7%	4.8%	23.4%	64.7%	5.3%
	Female	1.8%	6.8%	24.2%	56.3%	10.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	1.4%	10.0%	34.9%	47.8%	5.9%
	30–44 years	1.7%	4.3%	24.1%	63.9%	6.0%
	45–59 years	2.4%	6.0%	20.9%	60.9%	9.9%
	60+ years	1.6%	5.4%	21.0%	61.8%	10.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	2.5%	9.7%	18.2%	57.0%	12.5%
	Average level	1.8%	5.5%	23.6%	60.4%	8.7%
	High level	1.4%	4.8%	27.4%	61.1%	5.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	2.1%	5.1%	25.1%	61.5%	6.2%
	Economically inactive	1.6%	6.5%	23.0%	59.1%	9.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	1.7%	6.2%	25.4%	58.2%	8.5%
	Russian or other	2.0%	5.2%	19.1%	65.6%	8.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	2.7%	5.7%	21.6%	56.9%	13.1%
	Average level	1.6%	5.4%	23.3%	62.9%	6.8%
	High level	1.1%	6.8%	26.6%	60.3%	5.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	0.9%	6.3%	24.6%	62.2%	6.1%
	Rural	2.5%	5.7%	23.3%	58.5%	10.1%
Region:	Chisinau	1.1%	3.8%	26.3%	63.9%	4.8%
	North	2.9%	7.6%	23.9%	57.6%	8.0%
	Centre	1.3%	5.2%	23.8%	60.4%	9.4%
	South	1.8%	7.1%	21.4%	58.8%	10.8%

Table 31. Do you think that over the last 5 years the level of security in the Republic of Moldova has increased or decreased?

		Increased significantly	Increased slightly	Neither	It has decreased slightly	It has fallen a lot	Don't know/No answer
Total		7.1%	23.5%	25.4%	16.6%	17.7%	9.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	7.2%	25.0%	27.0%	15.0%	17.3%	8.5%
	Female	7.1%	22.2%	24.0%	18.0%	18.1%	10.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	10.5%	35.8%	24.9%	12.5%	10.5%	5.8%
	30–44 years	6.3%	23.8%	28.5%	14.9%	17.0%	9.4%
	45–59 years	6.6%	15.2%	27.3%	21.7%	18.2%	10.9%
	60+ years	6.6%	24.0%	21.6%	15.9%	21.2%	10.7%
Respondent education:	Low level	6.4%	21.2%	19.4%	22.9%	18.3%	11.9%
	Average level	6.4%	22.6%	26.4%	15.9%	18.3%	10.4%
	High level	9.3%	27.0%	26.4%	14.6%	16.0%	6.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	7.7%	22.7%	29.3%	16.3%	16.0%	8.1%
	Economically inactive	6.7%	23.9%	22.8%	16.8%	18.9%	10.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	7.4%	25.7%	25.6%	16.6%	14.5%	10.2%
	Russian or other	6.3%	16.8%	24.9%	16.6%	27.3%	8.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	6.1%	16.9%	24.3%	19.6%	20.6%	12.6%
	Average level	6.5%	24.1%	26.2%	16.0%	19.1%	8.1%
	High level	8.8%	29.4%	25.7%	14.3%	13.5%	8.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	7.7%	27.1%	26.0%	14.3%	17.8%	7.0%
	Rural	6.6%	20.6%	24.9%	18.4%	17.7%	11.8%
Region:	Chisinau	9.4%	29.8%	25.8%	11.5%	16.1%	7.4%
	North	8.4%	20.6%	26.0%	20.4%	16.6%	8.0%
	Centre	6.7%	23.6%	27.8%	17.0%	13.5%	11.5%
	South	4.0%	20.5%	20.7%	16.5%	27.0%	11.3%

Table 32. In your opinion, which of the following would be the most effective way of ensuring the security of our country?

		Neutrality (not joining military blocs)	Cooperation with Russia	Unification with Romania	Cooperation with Georgia, Ukraine and Azerbaijan through the Organisation for Democracy and Economic Development – GUAM	Accession to NATO	Security security /partnership/ special agreement with the US	EU membership	Other	Don't know/No answer
Total		45.2%	13.3%	8.0%	0.5%	3.6%	0.9%	18.3%	0.2%	9.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	46.4%	13.4%	9.4%	0.4%	5.5%	0.8%	17.3%	0.1%	6.7%
	Female	44.1%	13.3%	6.8%	0.6%	2.1%	1.0%	19.2%	0.2%	12.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	43.8%	7.5%	6.3%	1.0%	6.2%	2.0%	19.4%	0.0%	13.7%
	30–44 years	49.6%	12.3%	5.5%	0.2%	4.8%	1.3%	15.1%	0.0%	11.2%
	45–59 years	45.8%	15.8%	9.1%	1.0%	2.9%	0.6%	13.0%	0.0%	11.7%
	60+ years	41.7%	14.9%	9.9%	0.2%	2.1%	0.3%	24.4%	0.5%	6.0%
Respondent education:	Low level	38.9%	23.7%	4.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	15.4%	0.4%	15.7%
	Average level	44.9%	14.4%	8.2%	0.7%	2.7%	1.1%	17.7%	0.2%	10.0%
	High level	49.1%	5.3%	9.7%	0.2%	7.0%	1.0%	21.4%	0.0%	6.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	47.8%	11.1%	7.2%	0.4%	3.7%	1.2%	17.5%	0.2%	10.9%
	Economically inactive	43.5%	14.8%	8.5%	0.6%	3.6%	0.7%	18.8%	0.2%	9.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	41.8%	8.6%	10.0%	0.6%	4.5%	0.9%	21.9%	0.2%	11.5%
	Russian or other	55.2%	27.3%	1.9%	0.3%	1.1%	1.1%	7.6%	0.0%	5.4%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	43.2%	20.6%	6.3%	0.7%	1.6%	0.3%	15.0%	0.4%	11.9%
	Average level	46.2%	12.2%	7.6%	0.6%	3.4%	0.9%	18.8%	0.2%	10.1%
	High level	46.2%	7.1%	10.1%	0.3%	5.9%	1.5%	21.1%	0.0%	7.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	47.6%	13.4%	7.2%	0.7%	4.8%	1.4%	17.6%	0.0%	7.5%
	Rural	43.3%	13.3%	8.6%	0.4%	2.7%	0.6%	18.9%	0.3%	11.9%
Region:	Chisinau	48.7%	11.8%	7.1%	0.1%	5.9%	1.5%	17.2%	0.0%	7.7%
	North	47.5%	14.7%	6.0%	0.7%	2.8%	1.5%	17.0%	0.2%	9.5%
	Centre	41.6%	10.7%	9.8%	0.6%	3.5%	0.4%	22.2%	0.2%	11.1%
	South	44.5%	17.1%	8.4%	0.6%	2.7%	0.4%	15.2%	0.3%	10.9%

Table 33. What are the most significant risks to the security of the Republic of Moldova?

		External aggression	Austerity in the public budget	Internal conflicts (civil war, escalation of the)	Internal conflicts	Corruption of officials	Crime	Economic instability	Energy dependence	Information warfare	The war in Ukraine	Poverty	Natural disasters	Cyberattacks / Telephone scams	Other	N/A R
Total		10.8%	5.3%	17.1%	5.8%	42.2%	16.1%	24.9%	24.1%	22.9%	33.7%	38.9%	4.9%	15.3%	1.1%	6.5%
Respondent gender:	Male	12.1%	6.2%	16.5%	5.7%	45.1%	15.0%	25.8%	24.7%	23.2%	29.5%	35.5%	4.1%	15.2%	1.4%	6.6%
	Female	9.8%	4.5%	17.6%	5.8%	39.7%	17.1%	24.3%	23.5%	22.6%	37.2%	41.7%	5.6%	15.4%	0.9%	6.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	16.4%	6.3%	16.4%	8.5%	39.7%	14.6%	35.2%	25.9%	23.1%	35.0%	33.7%	2.0%	12.9%	0.6%	4.9%
	30–44 years	12.5%	5.9%	17.0%	5.7%	44.4%	15.6%	24.4%	22.5%	23.5%	33.8%	35.5%	4.1%	15.9%	1.2%	6.9%
	45–59 years	9.1%	4.5%	15.8%	3.4%	43.1%	18.8%	23.0%	25.2%	22.2%	33.0%	42.1%	6.5%	15.4%	1.3%	5.4%
	60+ years	8.4%	4.8%	18.6%	6.4%	40.7%	15.3%	22.3%	23.7%	22.9%	33.5%	41.4%	5.6%	15.8%	1.1%	7.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	7.6%	6.8%	13.2%	5.9%	36.7%	23.1%	12.7%	19.9%	15.0%	36.0%	46.4%	5.2%	14.1%	0.8%	11.9%
	Average level	10.1%	4.8%	17.5%	5.0%	44.1%	16.4%	26.3%	22.9%	20.9%	32.4%	41.7%	4.9%	15.0%	1.1%	6.3%
	High level	14.4%	5.2%	18.7%	7.5%	40.9%	11.9%	28.9%	29.1%	31.8%	35.2%	28.8%	4.8%	16.7%	1.0%	4.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	11.9%	5.7%	15.1%	5.7%	44.5%	16.0%	26.2%	26.5%	24.2%	35.6%	34.9%	4.9%	16.0%	0.9%	4.8%
	Economically inactive	10.2%	5.0%	18.4%	5.8%	40.6%	16.2%	24.1%	22.5%	22.0%	32.4%	41.5%	4.9%	14.8%	1.2%	7.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	11.4%	5.8%	19.1%	5.3%	41.2%	17.8%	19.8%	22.8%	22.8%	36.1%	37.5%	4.8%	15.8%	0.9%	7.1%
	Russian or other	9.2%	3.6%	11.3%	7.0%	44.9%	11.2%	40.0%	27.8%	23.2%	26.4%	42.8%	5.2%	13.8%	1.6%	4.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	7.6%	6.1%	16.5%	5.2%	37.9%	17.1%	22.9%	21.7%	17.7%	33.1%	45.1%	6.1%	15.3%	0.8%	9.1%
	Average level	10.6%	4.4%	17.6%	5.2%	44.9%	16.5%	24.8%	27.2%	21.4%	33.1%	38.4%	4.0%	15.2%	1.9%	5.3%
	High level	14.3%	5.2%	17.3%	6.9%	43.6%	14.8%	27.1%	23.3%	29.7%	34.8%	33.0%	4.7%	15.4%	0.6%	5.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	12.6%	5.2%	16.2%	6.2%	43.9%	13.6%	30.7%	27.3%	26.5%	35.2%	36.6%	3.9%	13.7%	0.9%	4.7%
	Rural	9.5%	5.3%	17.9%	5.5%	40.8%	18.1%	20.5%	21.6%	20.1%	32.5%	40.6%	5.7%	16.6%	1.3%	8.0%
Region:	Chisinau	15.9%	5.9%	16.1%	6.9%	44.7%	12.4%	33.3%	29.5%	29.3%	36.2%	35.0%	3.0%	15.2%	0.5%	3.7%
	North	9.8%	7.3%	12.7%	5.9%	42.5%	16.6%	30.5%	31.7%	16.9%	31.1%	43.1%	5.5%	13.3%	0.7%	4.1%
	Centre	9.7%	3.4%	22.5%	4.3%	42.5%	19.6%	14.9%	14.8%	23.4%	35.7%	37.6%	4.7%	19.0%	0.6%	9.5%
	South	9.1%	4.9%	15.4%	6.6%	38.7%	14.0%	25.4%	23.8%	23.3%	31.2%	39.4%	6.3%	12.4%	3.0%	7.6%

Table 34. Given the current regional security situation, how do you think the authorities should approach spending on the armed forces and national defence?

		It should definitely be increased spending	It may need to increase spending	Neither / nor	They may need to reduce expenditure	They definitely need to cut expenditure	Don't know/No answer
Total		21.8%	19.5%	21.5%	8.5%	20.2%	8.5%
Respondent gender:	Male	20.8%	19.4%	22.2%	8.1%	25.0%	4.5%
	Female	22.7%	19.6%	20.9%	8.8%	16.3%	11.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	18.7%	26.6%	25.8%	8.3%	12.6%	7.9%
	30–44 years	20.1%	19.5%	25.9%	8.8%	15.0%	10.8%
	45–59 years	20.8%	19.5%	20.9%	9.7%	21.4%	7.8%
	60+ years	25.5%	16.4%	16.4%	7.4%	26.9%	7.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	26.8%	22.2%	11.4%	8.6%	17.2%	13.7%
	Average level	20.8%	18.9%	22.4%	8.8%	21.2%	7.8%
	High level	21.5%	19.4%	24.6%	7.7%	20.0%	6.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	21.4%	19.3%	24.3%	8.9%	18.3%	7.8%
	Economically inactive	22.2%	19.7%	19.6%	8.2%	21.5%	8.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	26.9%	22.6%	19.1%	7.9%	15.5%	8.1%
	Russian or other	6.8%	10.5%	28.6%	10.2%	34.2%	9.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	21.1%	19.3%	17.3%	8.7%	23.5%	10.3%
	Average level	22.1%	16.8%	25.3%	8.1%	20.7%	7.0%
	High level	22.4%	22.5%	21.8%	8.6%	16.5%	8.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	17.0%	18.8%	26.4%	9.4%	21.1%	7.3%
	Rural	25.6%	20.0%	17.7%	7.8%	19.5%	9.4%
Region:	Chisinau	16.6%	20.5%	27.6%	8.3%	21.6%	5.4%
	North	15.8%	20.3%	20.9%	9.9%	23.4%	9.8%
	Centre	30.1%	21.5%	19.2%	8.2%	11.7%	9.2%
	South	21.8%	14.6%	19.8%	7.3%	27.9%	8.6%

Table 35. Military service is currently compulsory in the Republic of Moldova. What is your opinion on the future of this service?

		Compulsory military service will be maintained in its current form	Compulsory military service will be retained, but with a shorter period of service	Compulsory military service will be retained, but only for some citizens, depending the needs of the Armed Forces National	The Republic of Moldova will gradually transition from compulsory military service to a system based primarily on voluntary military service	Compulsory military service will be abolished, and the National Army will consist exclusively of professionals and volunteers	NS/NR
Total		35.3%	4.0%	6.0%	13.0%	31.7%	10.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	32.7%	3.4%	4.7%	14.8%	37.3%	7.2%
	Female	37.5%	4.5%	7.0%	11.6%	27.0%	12.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	25.7%	10.1%	10.7%	18.5%	28.8%	6.2%
	30–44 years	30.0%	4.3%	8.7%	16.9%	29.2%	10.8%
	45–59 years	39.1%	2.5%	4.4%	12.1%	32.6%	9.3%
	60+ years	41.0%	2.2%	2.9%	8.1%	34.2%	11.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	41.5%	3.9%	2.8%	7.0%	26.0%	18.8%
	Average level	36.3%	4.3%	5.4%	12.9%	31.6%	9.4%
	High level	29.4%	3.4%	9.1%	16.7%	35.3%	6.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	31.8%	3.7%	7.5%	16.9%	33.0%	7.0%
	Economically inactive	37.6%	4.2%	5.0%	10.5%	30.8%	12.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	36.7%	4.0%	6.0%	13.4%	29.7%	10.2%
	Russian or other	31.3%	4.1%	6.0%	11.7%	37.6%	9.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	44.1%	2.4%	2.2%	9.9%	28.3%	13.1%
	Average level	33.0%	3.6%	7.4%	10.7%	36.2%	9.1%
	High level	28.9%	6.0%	8.3%	18.4%	30.5%	7.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	25.8%	5.3%	8.9%	15.9%	34.0%	10.1%
	Rural	42.7%	3.0%	3.7%	10.8%	29.9%	10.0%
Region:	Chisinau	23.6%	5.6%	11.9%	17.5%	33.4%	8.0%
	North	36.6%	5.5%	3.8%	12.8%	30.2%	11.2%
	Centre	43.1%	2.1%	4.6%	13.4%	26.5%	10.4%
	South	33.5%	3.6%	4.9%	8.3%	39.7%	10.1%

Table 36. Do you agree that men up to the age of 55 in the mobilisation reserve should continue to be required to attend short courses in basic military training at regular intervals?

		Total agree	Somewhat agree	Neither/Neither	Somewhat disagree	Total Disagree	Don't know/No answer
Total		16.3%	12.4%	6.3%	11.5%	48.2%	5.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	20.2%	12.8%	5.9%	12.5%	44.8%	3.9%
	Female	13.2%	12.1%	6.7%	10.7%	51.0%	6.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	9.3%	14.1%	12.4%	16.5%	43.7%	4.0%
	30–44 years	13.6%	11.2%	5.6%	11.3%	52.1%	6.3%
	45–59 years	16.5%	11.8%	6.8%	10.4%	51.2%	3.3%
	60+ years	21.5%	13.1%	4.0%	10.4%	44.7%	6.3%
Respondent education:	Low level	13.1%	12.5%	4.8%	11.2%	50.6%	7.8%
	Average level	15.6%	11.1%	6.4%	11.5%	50.4%	5.0%
	High level	19.5%	15.1%	7.2%	11.6%	42.4%	4.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	16.6%	12.7%	6.2%	11.2%	48.7%	4.6%
	Economically inactive	16.2%	12.2%	6.4%	11.8%	47.8%	5.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	18.6%	13.0%	7.0%	10.2%	45.5%	5.8%
	Russian or other	9.8%	10.8%	4.4%	15.6%	55.9%	3.5%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	15.2%	12.4%	4.4%	10.1%	51.8%	6.0%
	Average level	17.5%	12.0%	6.7%	12.9%	46.6%	4.3%
	High level	16.4%	12.8%	7.8%	11.6%	46.1%	5.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	15.0%	13.1%	9.4%	11.5%	47.3%	3.8%
	Rural	17.4%	11.9%	4.0%	11.6%	48.8%	6.3%
Region:	Chisinau	17.6%	13.5%	11.2%	10.0%	43.8%	3.7%
	North	12.4%	10.8%	6.0%	14.1%	52.1%	4.5%
	Centre	17.8%	15.1%	5.5%	12.4%	42.9%	6.3%
	South	17.6%	9.2%	3.2%	8.5%	55.6%	5.9%

Table 37. To what extent do you consider yourself to be informed about the measures you need to take in the event of a major crisis or emergency (e.g. earthquake, floods)?

		Very well extent informed	To a large well informed	To a small extent informed	Not at all informed	Don't know/No answer
Total		12.6%	28.6%	28.2%	28.3%	2.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	13.2%	29.2%	29.0%	25.9%	2.7%
	Female	12.1%	28.0%	27.5%	30.3%	2.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	21.7%	38.3%	29.2%	9.2%	1.5%
	30–44 years	15.4%	29.7%	30.7%	22.6%	1.7%
	45–59 years	11.3%	26.8%	28.1%	31.5%	2.3%
	60+ years	7.3%	24.7%	25.7%	38.8%	3.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	10.0%	17.3%	26.0%	42.7%	3.9%
	Average level	12.1%	27.7%	28.2%	29.5%	2.5%
	High level	15.0%	36.5%	29.3%	17.9%	1.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	14.7%	32.8%	28.6%	22.6%	1.3%
	Economically inactive	11.2%	25.8%	27.9%	32.0%	3.1%
Language of communication:	Romanian	13.8%	30.0%	27.6%	26.6%	1.9%
	Russian or other	8.9%	24.2%	29.9%	33.2%	3.8%
Socio-economic level:	Low level	9.9%	22.0%	26.6%	38.3%	3.3%
	Average level	11.5%	28.8%	29.6%	27.6%	2.5%
	High level	16.5%	34.9%	28.4%	19.0%	1.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	12.9%	30.0%	28.9%	25.8%	2.3%
	Rural	12.4%	27.4%	27.6%	30.2%	2.4%
Region:	Chisinau	12.1%	32.2%	31.2%	23.6%	0.9%
	North	14.1%	24.5%	29.8%	28.6%	3.0%
	Centre	10.1%	30.9%	28.6%	27.5%	2.9%
	South	15.0%	26.4%	22.8%	33.6%	2.2%

Table 38. How much confidence do you have in the information provided by the following public institutions in the event of an emergency?

		Government					Presidency				
		Very a lot confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer	Very a lot confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer
Total		6.5%	23.0%	31.0%	34.6%	4.8%	9.2%	23.1%	27.2%	35.9%	4.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	7.3%	23.4%	30.8%	33.6%	4.9%	9.9%	23.3%	27.1%	35.6%	4.1%
	Female	5.8%	22.7%	31.2%	35.5%	4.7%	8.7%	22.9%	27.2%	36.2%	5.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	9.0%	31.3%	35.8%	19.5%	4.3%	11.2%	32.6%	33.7%	18.8%	3.7%
	30–44 years	6.1%	23.3%	32.2%	33.3%	5.0%	6.3%	24.6%	28.5%	36.0%	4.5%
	45–59 years	4.7%	20.0%	30.1%	40.5%	4.7%	6.7%	20.3%	27.6%	40.9%	4.5%
	60+ years	7.0%	21.4%	28.7%	37.9%	5.0%	12.6%	19.8%	22.9%	39.6%	5.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	3.6%	18.6%	28.9%	41.0%	8.0%	4.3%	19.8%	27.0%	40.8%	8.0%
	Average level	6.1%	20.0%	33.0%	36.4%	4.6%	8.5%	20.1%	29.0%	38.4%	4.0%
	High level	9.0%	32.2%	28.1%	27.1%	3.6%	13.6%	31.4%	23.3%	27.7%	4.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	6.0%	25.7%	30.9%	33.3%	4.1%	8.5%	24.6%	28.2%	34.5%	4.1%
	Economically inactive	6.8%	21.3%	31.1%	35.5%	5.3%	9.7%	22.0%	26.4%	36.9%	4.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	7.3%	26.5%	32.1%	29.6%	4.4%	11.1%	26.9%	27.7%	30.3%	4.0%
	Russian or other	4.1%	12.6%	27.9%	49.4%	5.9%	3.9%	11.7%	25.5%	52.7%	6.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	5.6%	16.0%	29.3%	42.3%	7.0%	7.0%	16.0%	26.3%	44.3%	6.3%
	Average level	6.9%	22.8%	31.4%	34.6%	4.4%	9.5%	23.1%	26.9%	35.7%	4.8%
	High level	7.0%	30.3%	32.4%	27.1%	3.1%	11.2%	30.1%	28.3%	27.7%	2.7%
Place of residence:	Urban	7.0%	25.0%	30.6%	33.9%	3.5%	8.8%	24.5%	27.4%	35.6%	3.7%
	Rural	6.1%	21.5%	31.4%	35.2%	5.8%	9.6%	21.9%	26.9%	36.2%	5.3%
Region:	Chisinau	8.2%	28.2%	29.5%	31.9%	2.3%	9.5%	26.6%	27.3%	34.1%	2.5%
	North	4.1%	20.1%	31.4%	39.5%	4.9%	6.6%	19.8%	27.1%	41.4%	5.0%
	Centre	5.9%	26.0%	37.5%	23.4%	7.2%	9.0%	28.2%	33.2%	23.3%	6.3%
	South	8.7%	17.0%	22.4%	48.4%	3.5%	12.5%	15.8%	18.1%	50.2%	3.5%

Table 39. How much confidence do you have in the information provided by the following public institutions in the event of an emergency?

		Police					Army				
		Very a lot confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer	Very a lot confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer
Total		11.5%	32.1%	24.2%	28.0%	4.3%	12.0%	32.0%	25.0%	24.8%	6.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	12.6%	31.1%	24.2%	28.6%	3.5%	13.6%	30.3%	25.7%	24.7%	5.6%
	Female	10.6%	32.9%	24.2%	27.4%	4.9%	10.6%	33.5%	24.4%	24.8%	6.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	14.9%	44.6%	23.5%	14.5%	2.6%	12.0%	42.8%	24.8%	15.7%	4.8%
	30–44 years	10.7%	37.5%	22.8%	24.8%	4.2%	11.7%	31.9%	26.8%	24.4%	5.2%
	45–59 years	9.4%	27.7%	25.3%	33.3%	4.3%	9.5%	29.9%	25.4%	29.7%	5.5%
	60+ years	12.3%	25.5%	24.8%	32.4%	5.0%	14.0%	29.1%	23.4%	25.4%	8.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	10.2%	27.5%	19.8%	35.4%	7.1%	12.9%	31.0%	21.1%	26.9%	8.2%
	Average level	11.4%	31.6%	24.1%	28.8%	4.1%	11.9%	31.4%	24.6%	25.6%	6.5%
	High level	12.6%	35.8%	26.8%	21.6%	3.1%	11.8%	34.5%	28.0%	21.4%	4.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	10.7%	34.2%	25.7%	25.8%	3.5%	11.0%	33.4%	26.4%	24.6%	4.6%
	Economically inactive	12.1%	30.6%	23.2%	29.4%	4.8%	12.6%	31.2%	24.1%	24.9%	7.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	12.8%	36.1%	24.3%	22.7%	4.0%	13.1%	36.4%	25.5%	19.4%	5.6%
	Russian or other	7.8%	20.0%	23.8%	43.4%	5.0%	8.6%	19.1%	23.6%	40.7%	8.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	11.7%	23.7%	22.8%	35.6%	6.2%	11.9%	26.2%	24.3%	28.7%	8.9%
	Average level	11.7%	32.0%	23.6%	28.6%	4.2%	11.9%	31.3%	25.0%	26.1%	5.7%
	High level	11.2%	40.5%	26.2%	19.7%	2.4%	12.1%	38.7%	25.7%	19.5%	4.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	10.7%	34.8%	24.1%	27.2%	3.2%	10.4%	33.2%	25.7%	25.9%	4.8%
	Rural	12.1%	30.0%	24.3%	28.6%	5.1%	13.2%	31.1%	24.5%	23.9%	7.3%
Region:	Chisinau	11.5%	38.8%	23.0%	24.9%	1.8%	11.5%	34.2%	26.1%	24.5%	3.7%
	North	7.0%	30.3%	26.7%	30.5%	5.4%	6.6%	31.7%	27.9%	27.1%	6.7%
	Centre	11.8%	35.0%	28.4%	18.5%	6.3%	14.1%	35.1%	28.9%	14.7%	7.2%
	South	16.4%	23.1%	16.0%	42.1%	2.3%	15.7%	25.7%	14.6%	37.5%	6.5%

Table 40. How much confidence do you have in the information provided by the following public institutions in the event of an emergency?

		General Inspectorate for Emergency Situations					Town Hall				
		Very a lot confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer	Very much trust	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer
Total		17.7%	36.8%	19.4%	20.1%	6.1%	16.1%	37.0%	22.4%	20.7%	3.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	20.2%	36.4%	18.5%	20.0%	4.9%	17.7%	36.6%	21.0%	21.2%	3.5%
	Female	15.6%	37.1%	20.1%	20.1%	7.1%	14.8%	37.4%	23.6%	20.2%	3.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	19.7%	46.0%	17.3%	12.5%	4.4%	11.6%	44.7%	26.0%	14.4%	3.2%
	30–44 years	18.6%	37.1%	21.7%	17.2%	5.3%	15.0%	35.9%	22.8%	21.7%	4.6%
	45–59 years	15.1%	36.1%	21.0%	22.9%	4.9%	15.2%	35.0%	22.4%	23.4%	4.0%
	60+ years	18.1%	32.9%	17.1%	23.4%	8.5%	19.7%	36.1%	20.5%	20.5%	3.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	14.6%	35.6%	17.0%	24.4%	8.4%	15.0%	36.6%	19.3%	23.3%	5.8%
	Average level	18.4%	34.7%	18.6%	21.5%	6.8%	16.9%	36.9%	21.9%	20.5%	3.7%
	High level	18.2%	42.0%	22.4%	14.1%	3.3%	15.2%	37.7%	25.2%	19.3%	2.6%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	16.4%	40.5%	20.5%	17.5%	5.1%	14.8%	37.5%	23.9%	20.1%	3.7%
	Economically inactive	18.6%	34.3%	18.6%	21.7%	6.8%	17.0%	36.7%	21.4%	21.1%	3.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	19.8%	41.2%	19.6%	14.1%	5.3%	17.2%	40.1%	22.5%	16.9%	3.3%
	Russian or other	11.5%	23.7%	18.6%	37.8%	8.5%	12.9%	28.0%	22.2%	31.9%	4.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	15.8%	29.2%	19.8%	26.1%	9.2%	17.1%	31.8%	21.7%	24.6%	4.9%
	Average level	19.7%	37.4%	17.5%	20.0%	5.3%	18.0%	37.5%	19.8%	20.7%	4.1%
	High level	17.6%	43.6%	20.8%	14.1%	3.9%	13.3%	41.9%	25.8%	16.8%	2.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	17.0%	39.6%	18.5%	20.2%	4.6%	11.4%	36.6%	23.5%	25.5%	3.1%
	Rural	18.3%	34.5%	20.0%	20.0%	7.3%	19.8%	37.4%	21.6%	17.0%	4.3%
Region:	Chisinau	20.1%	40.6%	17.6%	17.8%	3.8%	10.2%	33.2%	27.5%	26.3%	2.8%
	North	10.6%	35.9%	21.0%	25.3%	7.3%	11.0%	37.9%	23.1%	23.2%	4.8%
	Centre	19.0%	38.5%	24.8%	10.2%	7.5%	18.0%	42.0%	23.7%	12.2%	4.1%
	South	22.0%	31.4%	10.8%	30.9%	5.0%	25.1%	32.2%	14.8%	25.0%	2.9%

Table 41. How much confidence do you have in the information provided by the following public institutions in the event of an emergency?

		The media				
		A great deal confidence	Quite a lot trust	Quite a little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer
Total		10.6%	28.3%	26.6%	29.4%	5.1%
Respondent gender:	Male	11.6%	28.8%	24.2%	31.1%	4.2%
	Female	9.8%	27.8%	28.6%	28.0%	5.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	9.3%	32.9%	31.1%	22.5%	4.2%
	30–44 years	10.7%	29.4%	24.7%	30.8%	4.4%
	45–59 years	9.8%	25.3%	30.6%	29.6%	4.7%
	60+ years	11.7%	27.6%	23.1%	31.3%	6.3%
Respondent educational background:	Low level	9.1%	26.2%	25.9%	30.2%	8.6%
	Average level	10.5%	27.0%	26.8%	30.7%	5.0%
	High level	11.9%	32.3%	26.4%	26.1%	3.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	10.1%	30.6%	27.1%	28.5%	3.7%
	Economically inactive	11.0%	26.8%	26.2%	30.1%	6.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	11.9%	32.6%	27.9%	23.0%	4.6%
	Russian or other	6.9%	15.6%	22.7%	48.5%	6.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	10.8%	20.4%	27.1%	33.9%	7.8%
	Average level	10.8%	29.9%	26.4%	28.3%	4.6%
	High level	10.2%	34.5%	26.3%	26.2%	2.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	8.9%	29.4%	26.9%	31.2%	3.7%
	Rural	12.0%	27.4%	26.4%	28.1%	6.1%
Region:	Chisinau	9.6%	30.1%	28.9%	28.5%	2.9%
	North	6.7%	25.8%	28.9%	32.5%	6.0%
	Centre	11.6%	34.5%	29.9%	17.8%	6.1%
	South	14.7%	20.1%	16.6%	44.2%	4.4%

Table 42. In the event of a major emergency (such as a devastating earthquake or massive flooding), from whom do you think the Republic of Moldova should seek support first and foremost?

		EU countries	Ukraine	Romania	NATO	Russia	OSCE	UN	CIS states	Others	All countries	None	N/A
Total		33.4%	1.0%	15.1%	2.4%	16.4%	0.6%	1.4%	4.0%	0.1%	1.7%	3.7%	20.1%
Respondent gender:	Male	29.8%	0.8%	18.3%	3.2%	18.7%	1.1%	2.2%	4.4%	0.2%	1.6%	3.6%	16.1%
	Female	36.4%	1.2%	12.5%	1.8%	14.5%	0.2%	0.6%	3.6%	0.0%	1.8%	3.8%	23.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	42.9%	1.4%	17.7%	5.3%	9.5%	0.8%	1.8%	2.0%	0.0%	0.4%	1.5%	16.7%
	30–44 years	34.9%	1.3%	13.1%	2.8%	16.0%	0.8%	2.5%	2.7%	0.2%	1.4%	3.6%	20.8%
	45–59 years	28.2%	0.6%	14.8%	1.1%	19.4%	0.5%	0.6%	4.7%	0.0%	2.3%	4.8%	23.1%
	60+ years	32.1%	0.8%	15.9%	1.9%	17.4%	0.5%	0.9%	5.4%	0.1%	2.1%	4.0%	18.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	27.0%	0.7%	9.1%	1.3%	21.1%	0.4%	0.8%	1.2%	0.0%	0.7%	5.4%	32.2%
	Average level	32.3%	1.0%	14.8%	2.6%	18.3%	0.6%	0.5%	4.9%	0.0%	2.0%	3.2%	19.8%
	High level	39.7%	1.0%	19.3%	2.9%	9.6%	0.9%	3.6%	3.2%	0.2%	1.6%	3.7%	14.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	34.7%	1.1%	16.4%	2.2%	14.6%	0.7%	2.2%	3.6%	0.1%	1.7%	3.6%	19.1%
	Economically inactive	32.6%	0.9%	14.3%	2.6%	17.6%	0.6%	0.8%	4.2%	0.1%	1.7%	3.8%	20.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	39.2%	0.8%	17.7%	2.9%	9.5%	0.4%	1.0%	2.0%	0.1%	1.6%	3.9%	20.9%
	Russian or other	16.3%	1.4%	7.5%	1.1%	36.6%	1.1%	2.5%	9.9%	0.2%	2.2%	3.1%	18.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	25.3%	0.8%	13.4%	2.2%	21.8%	0.2%	0.5%	4.1%	0.0%	2.2%	4.3%	25.3%
	Average level	34.2%	1.5%	13.2%	2.7%	15.5%	1.0%	1.9%	4.7%	0.1%	1.7%	4.3%	19.1%
	High level	40.8%	0.7%	18.8%	2.4%	11.9%	0.6%	1.7%	3.0%	0.2%	1.2%	2.6%	16.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	34.9%	1.1%	14.4%	2.4%	18.2%	1.3%	2.2%	5.8%	0.2%	1.9%	2.6%	15.0%
	Rural	32.3%	0.9%	15.7%	2.5%	15.0%	0.1%	0.7%	2.6%	0.0%	1.6%	4.5%	24.1%
Region:	Chisinau	36.6%	0.9%	16.3%	3.6%	15.6%	1.8%	2.9%	6.7%	0.5%	1.8%	1.4%	12.1%
	North	31.8%	1.2%	13.5%	2.8%	21.1%	0.6%	0.8%	3.6%	0.0%	1.6%	1.1%	22.0%
	Centre	37.6%	0.4%	18.2%	2.2%	8.3%	0.1%	0.8%	1.5%	0.0%	1.6%	5.4%	24.0%
	South	26.1%	1.6%	11.5%	1.2%	23.9%	0.3%	1.6%	5.5%	0.0%	2.0%	6.5%	19.9

Table 43. How often do you encounter misinformation (false information) or propaganda in your daily life?

		Daily	Several times a week	A few times a month	Less often	Never	Don't know/No answer
Total		40.5%	18.2%	9.0%	16.6%	9.8%	5.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	43.8%	17.1%	8.3%	16.1%	10.0%	4.7%
	Female	37.7%	19.2%	9.6%	17.1%	9.6%	6.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	32.5%	21.3%	13.2%	24.9%	6.1%	2.1%
	30–44 years	46.1%	18.9%	9.0%	15.5%	7.2%	3.4%
	45–59 years	38.8%	18.2%	7.8%	17.1%	9.9%	8.3%
	60+ years	40.8%	16.5%	8.0%	13.6%	13.4%	7.7%
Respondent education:	Low level	33.0%	10.7%	8.8%	18.5%	19.7%	9.3%
	Average level	38.8%	19.1%	8.6%	17.4%	9.5%	6.7%
	High level	48.5%	20.5%	10.1%	14.0%	5.0%	2.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	41.1%	20.0%	9.5%	17.7%	7.4%	4.3%
	Economically inactive	40.1%	17.1%	8.6%	15.9%	11.3%	6.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	38.8%	19.5%	8.8%	18.6%	9.6%	4.7%
	Russian or other	45.5%	14.5%	9.6%	10.9%	10.2%	9.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	39.3%	14.5%	8.0%	13.9%	15.7%	8.6%
	Average level	39.2%	19.1%	9.0%	18.9%	8.3%	5.6%
	High level	43.0%	21.1%	10.0%	17.1%	5.4%	3.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	43.9%	18.6%	8.1%	16.3%	8.4%	4.7%
	Rural	37.9%	18.0%	9.7%	16.9%	10.9%	6.7%
Region:	Chisinau	43.7%	19.0%	9.7%	17.6%	5.1%	4.9%
	North	37.0%	16.5%	8.1%	19.1%	9.8%	9.5%
	Centre	41.7%	19.0%	8.2%	16.8%	10.3%	4.1%
	South	39.8%	18.5%	10.5%	12.6%	13.6%	5.0%

Table 44. To what extent do you think you can identify false information appearing in the public sphere?

		To a very great extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		16.8%	35.4%	29.1%	14.9%	3.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	19.5%	36.3%	27.3%	12.7%	4.2%
	Female	14.5%	34.7%	30.5%	16.7%	3.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	20.2%	46.5%	22.3%	7.6%	3.4%
	30–44 years	19.7%	35.9%	30.4%	11.5%	2.4%
	45–59 years	15.7%	35.6%	31.7%	13.1%	3.8%
	60+ years	13.6%	30.1%	28.9%	22.1%	5.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	11.6%	26.1%	29.7%	25.4%	7.1%
	Average level	15.6%	33.0%	30.8%	16.4%	4.2%
	High level	22.3%	45.5%	25.2%	5.8%	1.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	18.9%	38.1%	30.6%	9.9%	2.4%
	Economically inactive	15.3%	33.7%	28.1%	18.2%	4.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	17.7%	35.7%	27.4%	15.8%	3.5%
	Russian or other	14.1%	34.8%	34.0%	12.2%	4.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	11.9%	25.7%	30.4%	25.0%	7.0%
	Average level	18.2%	36.9%	30.2%	12.1%	2.6%
	High level	20.2%	43.7%	26.6%	7.5%	1.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	16.9%	42.0%	28.1%	10.5%	2.5%
	Rural	16.7%	30.4%	29.8%	18.3%	4.9%
Region:	Chisinau	17.5%	45.3%	28.0%	7.2%	1.9%
	North	16.2%	28.6%	32.4%	17.5%	5.3%
	Centre	14.9%	34.2%	29.2%	17.1%	4.6%
	South	19.4%	36.0%	25.9%	15.9%	2.8%

Table 45. In your opinion, to what extent is the information landscape in the Republic of Moldova currently affected by disinformation and systematic manipulation?

		Social media					News websites				
		To a very extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	To a very a great extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		39.8%	36.8%	9.9%	3.6%	10.0%	30.5%	37.4%	15.3%	3.8%	13.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	40.3%	37.6%	9.5%	3.8%	8.7%	33.8%	36.8%	14.7%	3.8%	10.9%
	Female	39.3%	36.2%	10.2%	3.4%	11.0%	27.8%	37.8%	15.8%	3.8%	14.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	40.7%	46.1%	9.1%	2.0%	2.2%	25.3%	47.8%	19.7%	3.5%	3.6%
	30–44 years	49.6%	36.6%	7.4%	2.8%	3.7%	38.4%	38.4%	13.0%	4.0%	6.2%
	45–59 years	39.6%	36.3%	10.9%	3.4%	9.9%	31.1%	36.6%	15.1%	4.1%	13.1%
	60+ years	31.6%	33.4%	11.5%	5.0%	18.5%	26.0%	32.6%	15.4%	3.6%	22.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	29.0%	35.6%	10.7%	7.3%	17.3%	21.9%	34.0%	13.9%	6.0%	24.1%
	Average level	38.3%	37.4%	10.3%	3.7%	10.4%	30.2%	36.7%	15.5%	4.4%	13.2%
	High level	49.3%	36.4%	8.6%	1.1%	4.6%	36.2%	40.3%	15.8%	1.4%	6.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	46.3%	37.0%	9.8%	2.6%	4.2%	33.8%	38.9%	16.5%	3.6%	7.4%
	Economically inactive	35.4%	36.7%	9.9%	4.2%	13.8%	28.3%	36.4%	14.6%	4.0%	16.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	39.7%	37.1%	9.5%	3.2%	10.5%	28.9%	38.7%	15.3%	3.6%	13.5%
	Russian or other	40.0%	36.1%	10.9%	4.6%	8.4%	35.2%	33.5%	15.4%	4.6%	11.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	33.1%	34.7%	9.7%	5.7%	16.7%	25.4%	34.6%	14.6%	4.3%	21.0%
	Average level	39.4%	37.1%	12.3%	3.4%	7.9%	30.7%	36.5%	17.0%	5.0%	10.8%
	High level	46.8%	38.7%	7.6%	1.6%	5.3%	35.4%	41.0%	14.4%	2.1%	7.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	41.8%	39.5%	10.0%	2.4%	6.4%	31.2%	41.1%	16.2%	3.3%	8.3%
	Rural	38.2%	34.8%	9.7%	4.5%	12.8%	30.0%	34.5%	14.6%	4.2%	16.7%
Region:	Chisinau	42.2%	40.4%	11.5%	1.9%	4.0%	29.3%	43.3%	18.5%	2.8%	6.1%
	North	39.1%	34.9%	11.6%	4.5%	10.0%	30.1%	36.1%	16.5%	4.7%	12.6%
	Centre	35.5%	41.3%	6.7%	2.4%	14.1%	26.5%	38.5%	14.0%	2.4%	18.5%
	South	44.7%	28.9%	11.1%	5.8%	9.5%	38.1%	31.5%	12.7%	5.9%	11.9%

Table 46. In your opinion, to what extent is the information landscape in the Republic of Moldova currently affected by disinformation and systematic manipulation?

		Media (TV, radio, newspapers)				
		To a very extent	To a extent	To a small extent	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		29.0%	37.2%	18.3%	4.6%	10.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	32.3%	36.5%	18.6%	4.5%	8.2%
	Female	26.3%	37.8%	18.1%	4.7%	13.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	23.7%	46.1%	21.2%	5.3%	3.7%
	30–44 years	36.9%	35.8%	15.2%	4.9%	7.2%
	45–59 years	29.1%	36.4%	17.9%	4.0%	12.5%
	60+ years	24.9%	35.1%	19.8%	4.4%	15.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	22.6%	30.8%	18.7%	7.6%	20.3%
	Average level	27.8%	37.4%	18.9%	4.9%	11.0%
	High level	35.6%	40.1%	17.0%	2.2%	5.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	32.2%	39.5%	18.0%	3.6%	6.7%
	Economically inactive	26.9%	35.7%	18.5%	5.2%	13.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	27.3%	38.9%	19.1%	4.1%	10.6%
	Russian or other	34.2%	32.3%	15.8%	6.0%	11.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	23.4%	36.5%	16.7%	5.7%	17.8%
	Average level	30.5%	35.0%	20.8%	4.9%	8.7%
	High level	33.2%	40.1%	17.4%	3.1%	6.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	30.0%	39.6%	18.5%	3.7%	8.2%
	Rural	28.3%	35.3%	18.1%	5.2%	13.0%
Region:	Chisinau	27.4%	40.0%	22.0%	2.9%	7.6%
	North	29.3%	35.7%	17.1%	6.6%	11.3%
	Centre	25.1%	39.0%	18.8%	3.3%	13.9%
	South	36.2%	33.6%	15.3%	5.7%	9.2%

Table 47. How often do you check the accuracy of information circulating in the public sphere?

		Always or almost always	Often	Sometimes / Only when I have serious doubts	Quite rarely	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		16.1%	20.5%	23.6%	14.5%	23.7%	1.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	19.3%	19.6%	24.0%	13.7%	21.6%	1.8%
	Female	13.4%	21.2%	23.4%	15.2%	25.4%	1.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	19.1%	28.8%	29.5%	14.6%	7.6%	0.4%
	30–44 years	21.5%	25.6%	22.9%	14.4%	14.6%	1.0%
	45–59 years	14.9%	17.5%	21.6%	16.2%	28.1%	1.7%
	60+ years	11.3%	15.0%	23.2%	13.2%	34.7%	2.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	8.5%	11.7%	21.8%	14.5%	39.5%	4.0%
	Average level	12.3%	19.9%	24.7%	16.4%	25.4%	1.2%
	High level	28.8%	26.8%	22.0%	10.2%	11.4%	0.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	20.7%	24.3%	23.9%	14.6%	15.8%	0.7%
	Economically inactive	13.1%	17.9%	23.4%	14.4%	28.9%	2.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	15.6%	21.1%	24.1%	14.9%	22.9%	1.3%
	Russian or other	17.6%	18.5%	22.4%	13.2%	26.1%	2.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	8.3%	13.9%	22.2%	15.3%	38.3%	2.0%
	Average level	16.6%	21.1%	24.7%	16.5%	19.8%	1.4%
	High level	23.5%	26.4%	24.0%	11.7%	13.0%	1.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	19.4%	25.6%	23.8%	12.7%	17.6%	0.9%
	Rural	13.5%	16.5%	23.5%	15.9%	28.4%	2.1%
Region:	Chisinau	24.0%	27.2%	22.8%	12.3%	13.0%	0.6%
	North	14.6%	18.5%	26.2%	13.3%	24.5%	3.0%
	Centre	12.7%	18.6%	24.4%	17.0%	26.1%	1.4%
	South	15.5%	19.2%	20.4%	14.3%	29.5%	1.1%

Table 48. In your opinion, what are the main sources of disinformation in the Republic of Moldova?

		Politicians in government	Opposition politicians	The Church	Bloggers, opinion leaders, influencers	Russian Federation	European Union	Civil society organisations	Media in the Republic of Moldova	Foreign media	Celebrities (e.g. singers, actors, sporting figures)	Ordinary Ordinary	Other	Don't know/No answer
Total		39.4%	33.6%	10.7%	49.3%	23.7%	14.1%	9.7%	40.8%	23.2%	13.1%	28.6%	0.3%	10.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	43.3%	36.0%	10.8%	48.9%	26.8%	17.5%	10.5%	40.1%	25.2%	13.0%	23.8%	0.3%	9.3%
	Female	36.1%	31.6%	10.5%	49.6%	21.2%	11.2%	9.0%	41.4%	21.5%	13.1%	32.7%	0.3%	11.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	35.9%	28.8%	12.0%	53.1%	28.0%	11.0%	8.7%	45.3%	28.2%	18.1%	38.9%	0.0%	4.9%
	30–44 years	42.5%	36.5%	10.5%	53.8%	22.9%	13.3%	10.5%	43.9%	23.6%	16.7%	30.0%	0.0%	8.3%
	45–59 years	40.9%	33.7%	9.9%	49.3%	22.7%	16.9%	9.5%	39.1%	24.7%	12.2%	27.4%	0.5%	10.7%
	60+ years	37.2%	33.4%	10.8%	44.0%	23.3%	13.9%	9.7%	37.6%	19.5%	8.6%	24.0%	0.5%	15.0%
Respondent education:	Low level	34.2%	26.3%	8.5%	36.8%	14.2%	12.5%	7.2%	28.8%	14.3%	10.3%	29.8%	0.4%	20.7%
	Average level	39.8%	31.3%	9.6%	49.0%	21.7%	14.6%	9.9%	40.6%	23.2%	12.9%	28.5%	0.4%	10.7%
	High level	41.0%	42.6%	14.5%	56.9%	33.5%	14.0%	10.9%	47.5%	28.2%	15.1%	28.6%	0.0%	5.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	42.9%	36.6%	11.6%	53.7%	26.5%	13.9%	10.0%	43.1%	26.8%	14.2%	29.3%	0.2%	7.3%
	Economically inactive	37.0%	31.7%	10.0%	46.3%	21.9%	14.2%	9.5%	39.3%	20.8%	12.3%	28.2%	0.4%	12.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	35.8%	36.0%	11.4%	51.2%	26.1%	10.0%	9.5%	39.0%	19.5%	13.4%	28.6%	0.3%	10.6%
	Russian or other	50.1%	26.6%	8.5%	43.5%	16.6%	26.0%	10.4%	46.2%	34.3%	12.0%	28.8%	0.2%	10.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	36.7%	28.0%	9.6%	39.9%	18.5%	13.7%	9.1%	36.3%	17.7%	10.9%	27.4%	0.2%	18.1%
	Average level	44.7%	34.8%	12.9%	53.4%	25.8%	17.7%	11.9%	42.4%	27.4%	14.8%	30.4%	0.5%	8.7%
	High level	36.7%	38.0%	9.5%	54.6%	26.9%	10.8%	8.2%	43.7%	24.4%	13.5%	28.1%	0.2%	5.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	39.9%	35.4%	13.2%	52.9%	28.4%	16.6%	10.4%	44.9%	28.9%	15.3%	30.2%	0.4%	6.7%
	Rural	39.0%	32.2%	8.7%	46.4%	20.1%	12.1%	9.2%	37.6%	18.8%	11.3%	27.4%	0.2%	13.7%
Region:	Chisinau	43.0%	38.2%	18.5%	54.4%	32.9%	17.5%	10.1%	47.7%	32.2%	17.9%	32.5%	0.0%	6.1%
	North	36.9%	27.2%	6.9%	42.6%	16.8%	9.3%	6.6%	33.0%	13.5%	8.9%	23.1%	0.2%	11.6%
	Centre	35.4%	35.2%	9.2%	48.7%	23.7%	10.3%	9.9%	40.3%	19.0%	12.1%	33.1%	0.7%	12.1%
	South	44.9%	34.3%	9.7%	53.3%	23.1%	22.3%	12.8%	44.3%	32.3%	14.8%	24.8%	0.0%	11.6%

Table 49. Next, I will read out a few statements that are circulating in the public sphere regarding the defence and security of the Republic of Moldova. For each of them, please tell me whether, in your opinion, the information is true or false (misinformation/propaganda)

		Increases in the defence budget and investments in security are measures that are preparing the Republic of Moldova for involvement in a military conflict			Constitutional neutrality provides the Republic of Moldova with total protection against any attack			Our armed forces' cooperation with external partners (the EU, NATO) is strictly aimed at defence and training			Moldova is too small to defend itself, so investment in the armed forces is pointless		
		True	False	Don't know/No answer	True	False	Don't know/No answer	True	False	Don't know/No answer	True	False	Don't know/No answer
Total		37.0%	42.7%	20.3%	33.6%	47.6%	18.8%	46.0%	31.1%	22.9%	68.7%	21.8%	9.5%
Respondent gender:	Male	37.4%	45.9%	16.7%	36.8%	48.6%	14.6%	50.4%	32.9%	16.7%	71.7%	20.8%	7.5%
	Female	36.7%	40.1%	23.3%	30.9%	46.8%	22.3%	42.4%	29.6%	28.0%	66.2%	22.6%	11.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	39.0%	44.1%	16.8%	32.5%	51.3%	16.2%	53.0%	30.3%	16.6%	59.9%	30.3%	9.8%
	30–44 years	35.7%	41.7%	22.6%	37.2%	45.8%	17.0%	49.3%	29.1%	21.6%	70.3%	20.7%	9.0%
	45–59 years	36.2%	45.1%	18.7%	34.1%	49.4%	16.5%	40.8%	37.1%	22.1%	71.1%	20.6%	8.4%
	60+ years	37.8%	41.2%	21.1%	30.9%	46.0%	23.1%	44.3%	28.6%	27.1%	69.6%	19.9%	10.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	33.9%	36.9%	29.3%	32.8%	37.9%	29.4%	35.2%	23.7%	41.0%	67.7%	17.5%	14.8%
	Average level	38.1%	41.2%	20.7%	32.6%	47.5%	19.9%	44.8%	32.7%	22.5%	70.2%	20.6%	9.2%
	High level	36.2%	49.5%	14.2%	36.5%	52.8%	10.7%	54.7%	32.0%	13.2%	66.1%	27.0%	6.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	37.4%	45.2%	17.4%	37.4%	46.7%	15.9%	49.2%	33.4%	17.3%	68.5%	23.4%	8.1%
	Economically inactive	36.8%	41.1%	22.2%	31.1%	48.2%	20.7%	43.9%	29.6%	26.5%	68.8%	20.7%	10.4%
Language of communication:	Romanian	31.9%	47.5%	20.7%	35.2%	45.2%	19.6%	51.8%	24.6%	23.6%	65.7%	24.7%	9.6%
	Russian or other	52.2%	28.7%	19.0%	29.0%	54.7%	16.3%	29.0%	50.3%	20.7%	77.6%	13.3%	9.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	36.8%	36.3%	26.9%	32.3%	43.5%	24.2%	37.7%	28.9%	33.4%	67.7%	20.3%	12.0%
	Average level	39.6%	42.6%	17.8%	32.8%	49.1%	18.1%	47.1%	34.5%	18.4%	71.9%	20.3%	7.8%
	High level	34.6%	49.3%	16.1%	35.7%	50.1%	14.1%	53.3%	29.9%	16.8%	66.5%	24.8%	8.7%
Place of residence:	Urban	38.9%	44.3%	16.9%	34.4%	51.8%	13.8%	45.9%	36.0%	18.1%	66.7%	24.4%	9.0%
	Rural	35.6%	41.5%	22.9%	33.0%	44.3%	22.7%	46.1%	27.3%	26.6%	70.3%	19.8%	9.9%
Region:	Chisinau	39.4%	45.2%	15.3%	36.5%	52.4%	11.1%	52.2%	31.9%	15.9%	65.6%	25.6%	8.8%
	North	33.9%	44.2%	21.9%	37.1%	43.7%	19.2%	40.6%	33.8%	25.6%	69.5%	17.7%	12.7%
	Centre	35.5%	40.5%	24.0%	34.4%	42.5%	23.1%	51.0%	23.7%	25.3%	68.5%	23.2%	8.3%
	South	40.7%	42.0%	17.3%	25.5%	55.3%	19.2%	39.0%	38.4%	22.6%	71.1%	20.8%	8.1%

Table 50. How much trust do you place in the information published or broadcast by the following sources?

		Television (TV channels)					Radio				
		Very a great deal of confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer	Very a lot confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer
Total		2.3%	21.1%	41.8%	28.8%	6.0%	1.9%	17.3%	33.5%	27.9%	19.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	2.6%	19.3%	41.1%	31.9%	5.0%	2.2%	16.7%	34.4%	31.7%	15.0%
	Female	2.0%	22.6%	42.4%	26.3%	6.8%	1.6%	17.8%	32.8%	24.8%	23.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	4.0%	26.5%	41.0%	23.4%	5.0%	2.4%	23.1%	38.3%	24.0%	12.3%
	30–44 years	1.1%	20.8%	38.6%	34.1%	5.3%	1.4%	18.4%	32.6%	32.6%	15.0%
	45–59 years	2.0%	17.8%	44.0%	29.3%	6.9%	2.1%	14.5%	35.3%	27.6%	20.4%
	60+ years	2.6%	21.4%	43.1%	26.6%	6.2%	1.9%	16.0%	30.8%	26.1%	25.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	2.4%	19.4%	36.2%	32.2%	9.8%	2.6%	15.4%	27.4%	28.4%	26.3%
	Average level	1.9%	20.3%	43.8%	28.6%	5.4%	1.8%	15.6%	34.9%	28.8%	19.0%
	High level	3.0%	23.8%	40.9%	27.0%	5.3%	1.6%	22.2%	34.3%	25.4%	16.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	2.1%	21.7%	40.2%	29.1%	6.9%	1.8%	18.7%	33.9%	27.0%	18.6%
	Economically inactive	2.4%	20.7%	42.9%	28.7%	5.3%	1.9%	16.4%	33.3%	28.6%	19.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	2.3%	24.9%	43.3%	23.7%	5.7%	1.9%	20.4%	34.3%	22.9%	20.4%
	Russian or other	2.0%	9.8%	37.4%	44.0%	6.8%	1.6%	8.1%	31.2%	42.9%	16.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	3.2%	17.8%	40.2%	31.0%	7.7%	3.5%	15.5%	30.7%	29.4%	21.0%
	Average level	0.9%	20.2%	43.6%	29.6%	5.6%	0.5%	14.5%	35.1%	28.6%	21.4%
	High level	2.6%	25.2%	41.6%	25.9%	4.6%	1.6%	22.0%	34.8%	25.8%	15.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	1.8%	21.8%	39.1%	31.7%	5.6%	1.2%	18.0%	32.6%	30.5%	17.6%
	Rural	2.7%	20.5%	43.9%	26.6%	6.3%	2.3%	16.8%	34.3%	25.9%	20.7%
Region:	Chisinau	1.9%	22.9%	37.8%	32.2%	5.1%	1.5%	19.1%	31.4%	30.4%	17.6%
	North	2.7%	17.8%	41.2%	31.2%	7.1%	1.9%	14.9%	34.5%	31.3%	17.4%
	Centre	1.7%	22.8%	46.7%	21.9%	6.9%	1.2%	17.9%	35.5%	20.5%	24.9%
	South	2.8%	20.7%	39.1%	33.3%	4.1%	3.1%	17.6%	31.4%	32.7%	15.2%

Table 51. How much trust do you place in the information published or broadcast by the following sources?

		Official websites of public authorities (government, ministries, etc.)					News websites / Information portals				
		Very a great deal trust	Quite a lot of trust	Quite a little trust	I have no confidence at all	Don't know/No answer	Very a lot trust	Quite a lot of trust	Quite a little trust	I have no confidence at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		4.9%	22.2%	32.2%	27.9%	12.8%	3.0%	21.8%	34.5%	27.5%	13.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	5.1%	21.1%	32.0%	31.0%	10.7%	3.2%	20.1%	34.4%	30.6%	11.8%
	Female	4.8%	23.1%	32.3%	25.3%	14.5%	2.9%	23.2%	34.6%	24.8%	14.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.5%	34.1%	34.3%	16.1%	4.0%	4.5%	30.7%	40.7%	18.6%	5.6%
	30–44 years	5.9%	25.5%	33.3%	29.3%	6.0%	3.5%	25.7%	35.7%	30.8%	4.3%
	45–59 years	2.7%	18.4%	36.5%	31.5%	10.8%	2.8%	19.8%	38.4%	29.6%	9.4%
	60+ years	2.9%	17.2%	27.1%	29.2%	23.6%	2.2%	16.3%	27.9%	27.1%	26.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	2.2%	16.1%	27.2%	30.3%	24.2%	2.5%	17.3%	26.6%	30.0%	23.6%
	Average level	4.8%	19.4%	33.1%	30.1%	12.6%	3.0%	20.0%	33.4%	29.7%	13.9%
	High level	6.8%	31.8%	33.1%	21.3%	7.0%	3.5%	28.2%	41.4%	20.8%	6.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	6.1%	26.3%	33.4%	26.1%	8.1%	3.9%	26.6%	36.7%	25.9%	6.9%
	Economically inactive	4.1%	19.5%	31.4%	29.1%	15.9%	2.5%	18.6%	33.0%	28.5%	17.4%
Language of communication:	Romanian	5.0%	25.5%	32.5%	23.1%	13.9%	2.8%	24.6%	35.5%	22.9%	14.2%
	Russian or other	4.6%	12.5%	31.4%	42.2%	9.3%	3.8%	13.6%	31.5%	40.9%	10.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	3.3%	13.1%	28.3%	34.1%	21.2%	3.3%	13.7%	28.0%	32.5%	22.4%
	Average level	4.3%	22.7%	34.8%	26.9%	11.3%	3.0%	21.8%	36.7%	27.0%	11.6%
	High level	7.2%	30.8%	33.5%	22.7%	5.8%	2.9%	29.8%	38.8%	22.9%	5.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	6.4%	26.4%	31.8%	27.4%	8.0%	3.4%	25.7%	36.0%	27.2%	7.7%
	Rural	3.8%	18.9%	32.5%	28.3%	16.5%	2.8%	18.7%	33.3%	27.7%	17.5%
Region:	Chisinau	8.5%	28.9%	29.2%	25.9%	7.5%	4.3%	26.7%	36.6%	26.5%	5.9%
	North	3.3%	19.4%	33.3%	33.2%	10.8%	2.7%	19.1%	35.2%	30.5%	12.6%
	Centre	3.3%	21.9%	36.5%	20.7%	17.5%	2.3%	21.4%	37.7%	20.7%	17.9%
	South	5.7%	19.4%	27.3%	34.5%	13.1%	3.3%	20.7%	26.9%	35.0%	14.0%

Table 52. How much trust do you place in the information published or broadcast by the following sources?

		Telegram (channels and groups)					Facebook, Instagram (groups)				
		Very a lot trust	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer	Very a lot confidence	Quite a lot confidence	Quite little confidence	I have no confidence	Don't know/No answer
Total		2.8%	11.3%	29.9%	36.0%	20.0%	2.2%	13.1%	34.4%	37.7%	12.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	3.9%	11.7%	28.8%	38.1%	17.6%	2.8%	11.8%	32.3%	40.0%	13.1%
	Female	1.9%	11.0%	30.8%	34.2%	22.1%	1.6%	14.2%	36.2%	35.8%	12.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	5.3%	21.0%	40.6%	27.6%	5.5%	2.7%	16.0%	48.5%	29.5%	3.3%
	30–44 years	3.2%	12.1%	31.2%	41.8%	11.7%	2.7%	14.6%	34.6%	43.1%	4.9%
	45–59 years	2.3%	10.1%	32.6%	38.9%	16.1%	2.6%	13.2%	37.3%	38.4%	8.4%
	60+ years	1.7%	7.3%	22.1%	32.7%	36.1%	1.1%	10.5%	25.9%	36.4%	26.0%
Respondent education:	Low level	2.5%	8.2%	21.0%	35.6%	32.8%	2.3%	9.8%	26.7%	38.3%	23.0%
	Average level	2.5%	10.7%	29.0%	37.8%	20.0%	2.2%	12.9%	33.8%	38.8%	12.3%
	High level	3.4%	14.5%	36.8%	32.2%	13.1%	2.0%	15.5%	40.3%	34.9%	7.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	3.6%	12.7%	33.0%	38.0%	12.7%	2.7%	14.2%	37.0%	39.4%	6.7%
	Economically inactive	2.2%	10.4%	27.8%	34.6%	24.9%	1.8%	12.4%	32.7%	36.6%	16.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	2.4%	11.1%	30.6%	34.2%	21.5%	1.9%	13.9%	36.3%	35.3%	12.6%
	Russian or other	3.8%	11.8%	27.6%	41.2%	15.6%	2.8%	10.7%	29.0%	44.7%	12.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	3.4%	7.4%	24.4%	36.6%	28.3%	3.3%	9.9%	27.0%	39.7%	20.2%
	Average level	2.1%	10.9%	30.4%	37.5%	19.2%	1.6%	13.6%	35.5%	38.0%	11.3%
	High level	2.9%	15.6%	34.9%	33.9%	12.6%	1.6%	15.8%	40.8%	35.4%	6.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	3.4%	14.6%	32.4%	36.4%	13.3%	1.7%	14.3%	37.5%	38.4%	8.2%
	Rural	2.3%	8.7%	28.0%	35.7%	25.3%	2.5%	12.2%	32.1%	37.2%	16.0%
Region:	Chisinau	3.0%	16.0%	33.0%	38.0%	10.0%	1.4%	14.2%	37.8%	39.5%	7.2%
	North	3.1%	10.4%	31.3%	38.5%	16.6%	2.5%	13.4%	35.3%	36.8%	12.0%
	Centre	1.7%	10.3%	32.1%	28.8%	27.2%	1.3%	12.5%	38.0%	33.1%	15.2%
	South	3.8%	9.3%	21.9%	41.9%	23.1%	3.7%	12.6%	24.7%	44.2%	14.7%

Table 53. How much trust do you place in the information published or broadcast by the following sources?

		TikTok				
		A great deal trust	Quite trust trust	Quite a little trust	I have no confidence at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		2.1%	8.4%	28.2%	46.7%	14.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	2.6%	8.6%	27.2%	48.8%	12.6%
	Female	1.6%	8.1%	29.1%	44.9%	16.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	2.5%	9.8%	41.0%	43.1%	3.7%
	30–44 years	3.1%	8.5%	29.8%	52.4%	6.3%
	45–59 years	2.6%	10.4%	29.9%	47.5%	9.6%
	60+ years	0.7%	6.1%	20.2%	43.1%	29.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	2.7%	9.0%	20.9%	43.6%	23.7%
	Average level	2.1%	8.3%	29.3%	46.7%	13.6%
	High level	1.8%	8.0%	30.1%	48.4%	11.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	3.0%	9.4%	28.9%	51.3%	7.4%
	Economically inactive	1.5%	7.6%	27.8%	43.6%	19.4%
Language of communication:	Romanian	2.0%	8.5%	28.7%	45.1%	15.7%
	Russian or other	2.2%	7.9%	26.9%	51.5%	11.5%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	2.7%	6.7%	23.0%	45.9%	21.7%
	Average level	2.0%	9.0%	27.9%	46.8%	14.4%
	High level	1.6%	9.4%	33.9%	47.4%	7.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	1.6%	8.8%	31.2%	47.7%	10.8%
	Rural	2.4%	8.0%	26.0%	45.9%	17.6%
Region:	Chisinau	1.4%	8.3%	31.9%	49.7%	8.6%
	North	2.3%	9.6%	29.1%	46.3%	12.6%
	Centre	1.2%	8.6%	32.0%	39.4%	18.8%
	South	3.8%	6.6%	18.0%	55.1%	16.5%

Table 54. How important do you think Moldova's cooperation with the following international partners is for the development of the country?

		The European Union					Russian Federation				
		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer
Total		35.0%	30.2%	16.2%	13.1%	5.5%	21.3%	26.9%	17.1%	28.6%	6.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	39.6%	28.4%	14.7%	13.0%	4.3%	22.2%	28.2%	16.1%	29.5%	4.1%
	Female	31.5%	31.5%	17.4%	13.1%	6.5%	20.6%	25.9%	17.8%	27.9%	7.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	31.3%	44.8%	12.2%	4.7%	7.0%	14.0%	32.6%	25.6%	19.9%	7.9%
	30–44 years	37.5%	34.5%	12.7%	12.5%	2.8%	19.5%	29.3%	18.1%	29.7%	3.5%
	45–59 years	30.8%	26.9%	22.9%	13.9%	5.6%	26.0%	28.3%	16.8%	22.5%	6.3%
	60+ years	37.7%	23.2%	15.7%	16.3%	7.2%	22.1%	21.4%	12.9%	35.9%	7.7%
Respondent education:	Low level	31.0%	23.0%	17.2%	15.4%	13.4%	28.1%	21.7%	12.3%	26.9%	10.9%
	Average level	30.2%	31.2%	18.0%	15.2%	5.3%	22.3%	26.2%	17.6%	27.9%	6.0%
	High level	47.2%	31.5%	11.8%	7.3%	2.1%	15.7%	31.0%	18.3%	30.9%	4.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	36.8%	34.3%	13.8%	10.8%	4.4%	21.4%	30.9%	16.6%	24.4%	6.7%
	Economically inactive	33.8%	27.4%	17.9%	14.6%	6.3%	21.2%	24.1%	17.4%	31.4%	5.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	39.8%	32.0%	14.3%	8.6%	5.3%	13.7%	25.1%	19.9%	35.0%	6.4%
	Russian or other	19.7%	24.5%	22.3%	27.1%	6.3%	45.5%	32.6%	8.2%	8.1%	5.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	29.5%	25.3%	20.2%	16.9%	8.1%	27.3%	25.7%	13.2%	25.6%	8.3%
	Average level	35.8%	26.8%	18.1%	14.3%	5.1%	17.6%	26.4%	18.2%	32.1%	5.7%
	High level	39.5%	38.5%	10.4%	8.1%	3.5%	19.1%	28.5%	19.9%	27.9%	4.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	35.2%	32.7%	14.4%	14.1%	3.6%	21.6%	28.7%	19.7%	26.3%	3.7%
	Rural	34.8%	28.3%	17.6%	12.3%	7.1%	21.0%	25.4%	15.1%	30.3%	8.1%
Region:	Chisinau	39.0%	33.0%	12.1%	11.0%	4.8%	18.6%	29.1%	21.4%	26.3%	4.6%
	North	35.7%	27.1%	14.9%	15.0%	7.3%	30.8%	29.4%	8.8%	22.5%	8.5%
	Centre	36.1%	36.6%	17.0%	5.7%	4.6%	11.7%	25.8%	21.8%	36.3%	4.4%
	South	28.9%	22.1%	20.3%	23.3%	5.5%	26.5%	23.5%	16.3%	26.4%	7.4

Table 55. How important do you think Moldova's cooperation with the following international partners is for the development of the country?

		USA					Romania				
		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer
Total		14.5%	29.2%	18.8%	27.9%	9.7%	30.6%	34.2%	12.0%	16.1%	7.1%
Respondent gender:	Male	19.4%	28.0%	19.9%	26.3%	6.4%	35.8%	33.2%	10.4%	16.2%	4.3%
	Female	10.8%	30.0%	17.9%	29.1%	12.2%	26.7%	35.0%	13.2%	16.0%	9.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.9%	45.3%	19.9%	14.5%	8.5%	23.4%	51.9%	9.9%	6.5%	8.1%
	30–44 years	18.7%	34.1%	15.3%	26.3%	5.5%	34.0%	37.2%	8.2%	15.7%	4.9%
	45–59 years	15.0%	21.8%	22.4%	30.9%	9.9%	32.6%	27.8%	13.9%	18.6%	7.0%
	60+ years	11.6%	24.1%	18.4%	32.4%	13.5%	29.2%	29.5%	14.5%	18.4%	8.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	12.6%	16.3%	17.6%	33.7%	19.8%	26.3%	21.5%	13.8%	25.2%	13.3%
	Average level	11.9%	28.0%	19.7%	30.7%	9.7%	25.9%	36.1%	12.6%	17.5%	7.9%
	High level	21.1%	38.1%	17.4%	19.0%	4.4%	43.0%	36.8%	9.7%	8.4%	2.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	17.6%	33.1%	17.7%	24.2%	7.4%	32.2%	37.4%	11.2%	13.4%	5.9%
	Economically inactive	12.3%	26.5%	19.5%	30.4%	11.3%	29.6%	32.1%	12.5%	18.0%	7.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	15.4%	31.7%	19.8%	23.6%	9.4%	35.3%	36.2%	10.7%	11.3%	6.5%
	Russian or other	11.5%	21.0%	15.4%	41.5%	10.6%	15.9%	28.1%	16.0%	31.2%	8.8%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	13.3%	23.5%	19.0%	30.8%	13.4%	25.8%	27.2%	15.5%	22.7%	8.7%
	Average level	13.4%	26.6%	18.0%	31.8%	10.3%	30.6%	30.9%	12.9%	17.7%	7.9%
	High level	16.8%	37.4%	19.3%	21.0%	5.4%	35.4%	44.5%	7.5%	7.9%	4.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	13.7%	36.3%	15.2%	27.8%	7.0%	29.1%	37.4%	11.6%	16.0%	5.8%
	Rural	15.1%	23.5%	21.6%	28.0%	11.8%	31.8%	31.7%	12.3%	16.1%	8.0%
Region:	Chisinau	13.6%	41.4%	15.6%	20.6%	8.9%	30.6%	40.3%	9.6%	12.0%	7.5%
	North	19.6%	27.2%	15.6%	25.7%	11.9%	29.6%	34.3%	11.9%	14.1%	10.2%
	Centre	13.6%	30.2%	24.7%	23.1%	8.4%	34.3%	36.6%	12.4%	11.9%	4.8%
	South	10.4%	19.2%	16.7%	43.8%	9.8%	26.6%	25.5%	13.5%	28.1%	6.3%

Table 56. How important do you think Moldova's cooperation with the following international partners is for the development of the country?

		Turkey					United Kingdom				
		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer
Total		16.9%	32.9%	18.5%	20.0%	11.7%	16.1%	30.1%	14.6%	26.3%	12.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	22.1%	31.1%	19.9%	20.0%	6.9%	22.5%	27.7%	16.2%	25.9%	7.7%
	Female	12.9%	34.3%	17.4%	20.1%	15.4%	11.3%	32.0%	13.3%	26.5%	16.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	13.2%	38.3%	27.5%	11.2%	9.7%	10.0%	43.7%	21.0%	16.5%	8.8%
	30–44 years	15.9%	40.9%	14.0%	19.6%	9.5%	18.8%	37.4%	11.6%	23.1%	9.1%
	45–59 years	18.5%	30.3%	18.8%	19.6%	12.8%	15.7%	25.0%	15.6%	29.2%	14.4%
	60+ years	17.9%	26.0%	18.2%	24.3%	13.6%	16.7%	22.5%	13.5%	30.7%	16.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	14.3%	21.1%	15.4%	33.4%	15.8%	13.4%	18.3%	15.3%	32.2%	20.8%
	Average level	17.0%	31.5%	18.5%	21.4%	11.5%	14.2%	30.1%	13.6%	29.1%	13.0%
	High level	17.9%	42.0%	19.7%	10.3%	10.1%	21.8%	36.1%	16.2%	17.2%	8.7%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	17.6%	38.2%	17.6%	16.3%	10.4%	17.4%	36.9%	14.3%	22.2%	9.3%
	Economically inactive	16.4%	29.3%	19.1%	22.6%	12.6%	15.3%	25.5%	14.8%	29.1%	15.4%
Language of communication:	Romanian	15.4%	32.7%	20.2%	19.4%	12.4%	17.8%	33.4%	14.7%	20.4%	13.6%
	Russian or other	21.6%	33.4%	13.1%	22.1%	9.8%	10.7%	19.8%	14.0%	44.8%	10.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	14.6%	26.5%	19.3%	25.9%	13.8%	15.3%	23.6%	14.5%	31.5%	15.1%
	Average level	16.9%	32.5%	16.9%	21.4%	12.4%	14.0%	30.8%	11.9%	28.9%	14.4%
	High level	19.1%	39.7%	19.3%	12.9%	9.0%	19.1%	36.0%	17.3%	18.5%	9.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	15.1%	38.8%	18.1%	18.0%	10.0%	14.9%	33.7%	15.5%	25.9%	10.1%
	Rural	18.3%	28.2%	18.7%	21.7%	13.1%	17.1%	27.3%	13.8%	26.6%	15.1%
Region:	Chisinau	14.1%	43.3%	17.9%	13.2%	11.5%	13.7%	36.0%	17.2%	22.0%	11.2%
	North	16.2%	30.1%	19.9%	21.0%	12.8%	18.2%	26.7%	17.4%	23.9%	13.7%
	Centre	13.8%	33.4%	22.8%	18.9%	11.0%	16.0%	39.7%	14.6%	17.2%	12.5%
	South	24.4%	26.5%	10.9%	26.4%	11.7%	16.0%	15.0%	8.8%	46.0%	14.1%

Table 57. How important do you think the Cooperation of the Republic of Moldova with the following international partners is for the development of the country?

		China					NATO				
		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer
Total		17.0%	32.4%	14.8%	23.6%	12.3%	18.4%	26.4%	12.6%	31.2%	11.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	23.7%	32.4%	14.4%	22.2%	7.2%	25.8%	24.9%	12.9%	31.7%	4.7%
	Female	11.8%	32.3%	15.2%	24.6%	16.1%	12.9%	27.6%	12.4%	30.7%	16.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	12.2%	44.3%	17.3%	16.1%	10.1%	19.1%	39.2%	14.5%	17.8%	9.4%
	30–44 years	20.3%	40.6%	12.6%	19.2%	7.3%	21.1%	31.2%	11.9%	29.3%	6.5%
	45–59 years	18.4%	27.6%	16.6%	22.2%	15.2%	14.2%	20.3%	15.0%	35.1%	15.4%
	60+ years	15.0%	24.3%	14.3%	31.3%	15.0%	19.3%	21.9%	10.6%	35.1%	13.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	11.7%	18.6%	15.9%	35.4%	18.4%	14.1%	14.2%	14.3%	38.3%	19.1%
	Average level	15.6%	32.2%	14.3%	25.2%	12.6%	16.9%	25.3%	12.3%	33.8%	11.7%
	High level	22.5%	39.9%	15.5%	13.9%	8.2%	24.1%	34.9%	12.5%	21.9%	6.6%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	18.3%	39.7%	15.2%	18.2%	8.5%	18.3%	31.7%	11.8%	29.3%	8.9%
	Economically inactive	16.0%	27.3%	14.6%	27.2%	14.9%	18.6%	22.8%	13.2%	32.4%	13.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	16.7%	31.8%	16.5%	21.6%	13.4%	20.6%	29.0%	12.8%	25.7%	11.9%
	Russian or other	17.8%	34.1%	9.8%	29.7%	8.6%	11.5%	18.3%	12.0%	48.5%	9.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	16.4%	24.0%	16.6%	27.8%	15.2%	16.6%	17.0%	14.5%	36.0%	15.9%
	Average level	15.1%	31.3%	12.7%	25.7%	15.3%	17.1%	24.7%	12.3%	34.2%	11.8%
	High level	19.3%	41.8%	15.4%	17.2%	6.3%	21.7%	37.5%	11.2%	23.2%	6.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	17.6%	38.6%	15.5%	19.7%	8.6%	17.5%	33.3%	11.0%	30.2%	8.1%
	Rural	16.4%	27.5%	14.4%	26.6%	15.1%	19.2%	21.0%	13.9%	31.9%	13.9%
Region:	Chisinau	16.9%	41.7%	16.5%	13.4%	11.5%	15.5%	39.2%	11.4%	23.1%	10.8%
	North	18.3%	33.1%	15.6%	21.6%	11.5%	19.7%	22.4%	12.3%	33.2%	12.5%
	Centre	15.1%	32.4%	19.5%	19.9%	13.1%	19.7%	32.1%	16.8%	21.2%	10.2%
	South	18.2%	23.4%	5.8%	40.0%	12.6%	17.7%	11.8%	8.0%	50.2%	12.3%

Table 58. How important do you think Moldova's cooperation with the following international partners is for the development of the country?

		Ukraine					France				
		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer	Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer
Total		19.4%	33.8%	13.3%	26.0%	7.6%	19.9%	34.4%	12.4%	23.3%	10.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	25.9%	33.3%	12.5%	24.0%	4.3%	26.4%	33.3%	12.8%	22.4%	5.2%
	Female	14.4%	34.2%	13.8%	27.5%	10.1%	15.0%	35.3%	12.1%	24.0%	13.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	15.7%	40.4%	18.9%	17.1%	7.9%	14.6%	44.9%	18.2%	13.0%	9.3%
	30–44 years	20.5%	36.3%	13.9%	24.2%	5.1%	20.5%	38.7%	12.7%	20.7%	7.4%
	45–59 years	18.4%	32.1%	13.1%	28.1%	8.3%	18.3%	29.7%	13.4%	26.5%	12.1%
	60+ years	20.7%	30.4%	10.5%	29.5%	8.9%	22.8%	30.3%	8.9%	27.2%	10.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	17.4%	20.0%	14.2%	33.0%	15.5%	18.9%	19.3%	14.6%	30.0%	17.1%
	Average level	17.6%	33.9%	12.7%	28.2%	7.6%	18.0%	34.0%	12.0%	25.8%	10.3%
	High level	24.3%	40.9%	13.7%	17.7%	3.4%	24.5%	43.1%	12.1%	14.5%	5.7%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	18.1%	39.8%	12.4%	23.9%	5.8%	19.3%	39.5%	13.4%	19.8%	8.1%
	Economically inactive	20.3%	29.7%	13.8%	27.4%	8.8%	20.3%	31.0%	11.7%	25.7%	11.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	21.7%	36.2%	13.3%	20.9%	7.9%	22.4%	37.8%	12.5%	16.6%	10.6%
	Russian or other	12.0%	26.3%	13.2%	42.0%	6.4%	11.8%	23.8%	12.0%	44.4%	8.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	17.0%	25.4%	15.3%	31.8%	10.4%	20.0%	26.4%	13.0%	26.9%	13.6%
	Average level	20.1%	32.8%	11.4%	27.5%	8.2%	17.8%	32.2%	12.3%	27.0%	10.7%
	High level	20.9%	43.1%	13.1%	18.8%	4.1%	21.9%	44.7%	11.8%	15.8%	5.7%
Place of residence:	Urban	18.3%	39.0%	13.4%	23.3%	6.0%	17.0%	39.2%	13.3%	22.9%	7.5%
	Rural	20.2%	29.7%	13.1%	28.1%	8.8%	22.1%	30.7%	11.6%	23.5%	12.0%
Region:	Chisinau	15.9%	44.3%	15.2%	16.4%	8.2%	15.5%	42.8%	14.1%	18.3%	9.4%
	North	20.2%	32.7%	14.1%	24.1%	8.9%	21.2%	32.8%	14.4%	22.7%	8.9%
	Centre	22.5%	36.9%	14.9%	18.5%	7.2%	21.1%	40.4%	13.9%	14.3%	10.4%
	South	16.9%	21.5%	8.2%	47.5%	6.0%	20.4%	20.5%	6.3%	41.5%	11.2%

Table 59. How important do you think Moldova's cooperation with the following international partners is for the development of the country?

		Germany				
		Very important	Quite important	Not very important	Not at all important	Don't know/No answer
Total		20.5%	36.8%	12.4%	21.1%	9.1%
Respondent gender:	Male	26.5%	35.5%	13.7%	19.6%	4.7%
	Female	16.0%	37.9%	11.4%	22.3%	12.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	15.1%	45.2%	18.8%	11.2%	9.7%
	30–44 years	21.8%	40.7%	11.4%	19.9%	6.2%
	45–59 years	19.0%	34.4%	13.8%	22.6%	10.2%
	60+ years	22.8%	32.1%	9.6%	25.0%	10.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	21.4%	22.8%	13.8%	26.5%	15.4%
	Average level	18.9%	36.8%	12.0%	23.1%	9.2%
	High level	23.5%	44.0%	12.8%	14.0%	5.7%
Occupation Respondent:	Economically active	19.7%	42.9%	12.9%	18.0%	6.6%
	Economically inactive	21.1%	32.7%	12.1%	23.3%	10.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	23.1%	40.1%	12.7%	14.8%	9.4%
	Russian or other	12.2%	26.6%	11.7%	41.2%	8.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	21.1%	29.4%	13.0%	23.9%	12.7%
	Average level	18.1%	35.8%	11.4%	25.2%	9.6%
	High level	22.4%	45.3%	13.0%	14.2%	5.1%
Place of residence:	Urban	16.6%	40.6%	13.9%	21.6%	7.3%
	Rural	23.6%	33.9%	11.3%	20.7%	10.5%
Region:	Chisinau	13.7%	44.9%	14.6%	16.5%	10.3%
	North	22.8%	33.5%	14.2%	20.7%	8.8%
	Centre	22.0%	44.2%	14.3%	11.3%	8.2%
	South	21.6%	23.1%	5.8%	39.8%	9.8%

Table 60. Compared with five years ago, do you think that the Republic of Moldova cooperates more or less with its external partners:

		Definitely more	Rather more	Somewhat less	Definitely less	Don't know/No answer
Total		34.3%	32.3%	13.4%	5.0%	14.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	33.2%	34.8%	13.2%	5.5%	13.3%
	Female	35.2%	30.3%	13.6%	4.7%	16.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	37.7%	36.7%	15.8%	0.4%	9.3%
	30–44 years	34.4%	33.5%	11.0%	5.2%	15.8%
	45–59 years	28.0%	31.1%	16.3%	7.5%	17.1%
	60+ years	37.9%	30.3%	12.2%	4.9%	14.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	24.4%	27.4%	14.8%	4.1%	29.3%
	Average level	31.6%	33.7%	14.5%	6.4%	13.8%
	High level	45.3%	31.6%	10.4%	2.6%	10.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	35.0%	34.4%	11.4%	5.8%	13.3%
	Economically inactive	33.8%	30.8%	14.8%	4.5%	16.1%
Language of communication:	Romanian	39.4%	33.5%	10.8%	3.1%	13.2%
	Russian or other	18.4%	28.4%	21.8%	11.1%	20.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	28.9%	27.7%	14.3%	6.6%	22.4%
	Average level	32.3%	34.4%	14.0%	6.6%	12.7%
	High level	41.8%	34.5%	12.0%	1.9%	9.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	34.8%	33.7%	13.0%	6.6%	11.9%
	Rural	34.0%	31.1%	13.7%	3.8%	17.4%
Region:	Chisinau	39.8%	30.3%	10.5%	8.4%	10.9%
	North	30.4%	40.1%	14.3%	4.4%	10.8%
	Centre	35.8%	34.6%	11.4%	2.5%	15.7%
	South	32.0%	21.3%	17.8%	6.6%	22.3%

Table 61. If Moldova were to join the EU, what would be the main benefits for Moldova?

		Economic development Economic	More investment	Increase in the number of in employment	Infrastructure development	Modernisation of hospitals or	Strengthening security Security	Reform of the judiciary	Development of public administration	Pressure on local producers domestic	More educational opportunities	Combating corruption	Combating crime	Other benefits	No No	N/A R
Total		32.2%	20.9%	25.2%	20.8%	18.1%	8.6%	14.3%	3.8%	10.1%	8.7%	23.9%	8.1%	0.2%	14.0%	6.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	32.0%	21.5%	23.8%	22.9%	15.6%	9.0%	17.5%	4.1%	9.7%	7.2%	26.1%	6.2%	0.2%	16.0%	5.4%
	Female	32.5%	20.4%	26.2%	19.2%	20.0%	8.3%	11.9%	3.5%	10.3%	9.9%	22.2%	9.6%	0.2%	12.4%	7.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	42.4%	21.3%	30.3%	26.9%	20.1%	8.8%	10.4%	7.7%	8.4%	22.8%	17.5%	5.1%	0.0%	7.5%	6.6%
	30–44 years	38.0%	23.9%	22.9%	26.2%	16.5%	9.9%	17.9%	2.3%	11.0%	8.9%	27.1%	9.3%	0.0%	10.4%	5.4%
	45–59 years	30.9%	20.6%	28.4%	16.5%	17.7%	7.8%	11.8%	4.6%	10.5%	5.3%	25.8%	9.2%	0.5%	15.0%	3.4%
	60+ years	24.4%	18.4%	22.4%	17.0%	18.9%	8.1%	14.9%	2.7%	9.6%	5.5%	22.3%	7.6%	0.3%	18.8%	9.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	27.4%	19.2%	31.1%	11.9%	22.0%	3.2%	4.9%	3.4%	2.5%	6.5%	21.1%	6.5%	0.0%	19.7%	11.6%
	Average level	30.3%	17.7%	25.8%	18.9%	18.0%	6.9%	13.8%	3.6%	11.6%	7.5%	25.0%	9.0%	0.2%	14.8%	6.2%
	High level	38.9%	28.5%	20.9%	29.4%	16.2%	15.0%	20.3%	4.4%	10.7%	12.4%	22.8%	7.2%	0.3%	9.3%	4.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	34.5%	23.7%	27.0%	23.3%	15.5%	10.1%	16.8%	3.3%	9.6%	8.3%	27.3%	10.4%	0.2%	10.5%	5.7%
	Economically inactive	30.7%	18.9%	24.0%	19.0%	19.9%	7.6%	12.6%	4.1%	10.4%	9.0%	21.5%	6.6%	0.2%	16.3%	6.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	37.2%	23.3%	29.2%	21.3%	20.9%	9.7%	16.1%	4.2%	6.6%	9.2%	27.2%	9.7%	0.3%	9.8%	6.0%
	Russian or other	16.7%	13.3%	12.6%	19.1%	9.2%	5.1%	8.5%	2.3%	21.0%	7.2%	13.5%	3.1%	0.0%	27.3%	7.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	23.9%	18.5%	22.3%	16.8%	20.5%	6.1%	7.3%	2.4%	7.5%	6.8%	20.4%	9.3%	0.0%	20.9%	9.1%
	Average level	32.1%	19.9%	26.6%	18.0%	19.0%	6.6%	14.3%	2.4%	13.6%	6.6%	25.8%	6.4%	0.6%	12.2%	6.2%
	High level	40.7%	24.2%	26.5%	27.4%	14.8%	13.2%	21.3%	6.6%	8.9%	12.8%	25.4%	8.8%	0.0%	9.0%	3.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	34.0%	22.9%	23.9%	22.2%	15.7%	10.2%	17.6%	5.2%	9.5%	11.9%	24.8%	5.5%	0.2%	14.4%	4.6%
	Rural	30.9%	19.3%	26.2%	19.6%	20.0%	7.4%	11.7%	2.6%	10.5%	6.3%	23.2%	10.2%	0.2%	13.6%	7.9%
Region:	Chisinau	35.8%	24.9%	20.9%	28.1%	11.6%	12.4%	18.3%	5.2%	8.2%	16.9%	24.4%	4.7%	0.0%	13.8%	5.2%
	North	33.7%	22.7%	24.9%	17.8%	20.3%	6.0%	10.1%	3.7%	7.2%	9.3%	23.7%	10.5%	0.5%	14.3%	8.1%
	Centre	34.7%	23.2%	31.2%	18.8%	23.4%	8.5%	17.9%	4.3%	3.4%	5.0%	26.1%	9.8%	0.3%	14.2%	5.0%
	South	23.9%	11.8%	20.5%	20.8%	13.5%	8.5%	10.6%	1.8%	24.7%	6.2%	20.6%	5.9%	0.0%	13.3%	7.7%

Table 62. If Moldova were to join the EU, what would be the main risks for our country?

		Loss of independence in decision-making	Economic costs	Increased tensions geopolitical	Increasing level of corruption	The sale of to foreign investors	Other risks	There are no significant significant	N/A
Total		38.8%	30.0%	21.0%	17.4%	44.2%	1.9%	12.2%	10.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	37.5%	27.2%	23.0%	16.1%	41.2%	1.7%	14.7%	7.9%
	Female	39.8%	32.2%	19.5%	18.5%	46.4%	2.0%	10.3%	12.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	41.8%	33.4%	20.6%	15.4%	38.5%	1.1%	7.3%	15.3%
	30–44 years	37.2%	42.0%	26.1%	14.9%	38.4%	3.1%	10.1%	7.5%
	45–59 years	41.7%	24.4%	19.2%	23.2%	50.4%	0.8%	12.1%	8.0%
	60+ years	36.7%	23.1%	18.3%	15.9%	46.5%	2.0%	16.0%	13.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	28.9%	26.3%	9.0%	15.9%	40.5%	2.4%	12.4%	18.9%
	Average level	39.0%	27.3%	18.5%	20.0%	46.5%	1.9%	12.1%	11.3%
	High level	43.6%	38.0%	32.5%	12.7%	41.2%	1.6%	12.3%	5.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	39.6%	36.0%	24.2%	16.9%	45.1%	1.4%	10.6%	8.2%
	Economically inactive	38.3%	26.0%	18.8%	17.8%	43.6%	2.2%	13.3%	12.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	32.4%	29.6%	20.6%	16.1%	38.7%	2.0%	14.4%	11.6%
	Russian or other	59.0%	31.3%	22.2%	21.9%	61.6%	1.4%	5.2%	8.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	35.9%	24.9%	14.3%	19.0%	45.8%	1.7%	12.3%	14.6%
	Average level	38.1%	27.5%	20.0%	20.7%	50.8%	1.9%	12.6%	9.6%
	High level	42.4%	37.7%	28.7%	12.6%	35.7%	2.0%	11.6%	8.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	44.9%	31.8%	26.0%	18.7%	45.4%	2.1%	9.2%	8.2%
	Rural	34.0%	28.7%	17.0%	16.5%	43.2%	1.7%	14.5%	12.8%
Region:	Chisinau	48.1%	35.4%	30.3%	19.6%	45.5%	0.0%	7.4%	6.4%
	North	45.0%	25.9%	23.0%	21.3%	47.1%	1.6%	7.2%	6.4%
	Centre	25.8%	27.5%	18.1%	15.4%	32.9%	3.5%	17.3%	17.1%
	South	42.2%	33.9%	14.9%	14.0%	55.9%	1.5%	14.8%	10.6%

Table 63. In which areas do you consider support from international partners to be most important for the Republic of Moldova?

		Economy	Agriculture Infrastructure	Infrastructure	Energy	Education	Transport	Health	Justice	Digitalisation	Combating corruption	Social protection	Environmental environmental	Security and defence	Other sector	No sector u	N/A
Total		41.9%	36.2%	24.6%	39.9%	28.1%	13.1%	39.7%	17.4%	6.1%	26.7%	19.5%	10.7%	20.4%	0.7%	1.5%	6.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	43.4%	39.3%	26.1%	39.0%	21.5%	14.1%	35.9%	17.4%	7.0%	26.9%	16.7%	10.3%	18.0%	0.7%	1.2%	6.4%
	Female	40.7%	33.9%	23.5%	40.7%	33.1%	12.3%	42.5%	17.3%	5.4%	26.6%	21.6%	11.1%	22.2%	0.7%	1.7%	7.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	54.0%	29.9%	30.0%	36.8%	43.4%	14.5%	40.2%	16.3%	11.1%	16.0%	19.2%	14.8%	24.3%	0.8%	0.8%	2.2%
	30–44 years	42.9%	40.1%	29.2%	42.8%	36.6%	18.5%	39.6%	24.0%	7.5%	27.8%	18.5%	12.6%	22.1%	0.3%	1.3%	3.7%
	45–59 years	41.5%	36.6%	21.9%	41.0%	18.3%	9.1%	40.4%	11.0%	3.9%	27.7%	18.9%	7.3%	17.1%	0.4%	1.0%	9.0%
	60+ years	36.3%	35.4%	20.7%	38.0%	22.5%	11.0%	38.9%	17.2%	4.5%	29.3%	20.9%	10.1%	20.0%	1.2%	2.4%	9.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	41.7%	37.0%	13.2%	36.8%	23.7%	16.7%	42.5%	9.1%	3.8%	16.3%	15.2%	6.6%	13.8%	0.0%	0.8%	14.8%
	Average level	41.0%	37.4%	23.3%	38.3%	28.2%	11.7%	40.3%	14.8%	5.2%	28.7%	20.0%	10.0%	19.5%	0.6%	1.9%	6.4%
	High level	43.7%	33.2%	33.5%	45.0%	30.3%	14.2%	36.8%	27.3%	9.3%	27.9%	20.7%	14.5%	25.8%	1.4%	0.9%	3.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	43.2%	36.6%	28.2%	41.8%	31.0%	15.8%	39.7%	21.1%	7.3%	28.3%	17.5%	12.7%	20.0%	0.5%	0.6%	5.2%
	Economically inactive	41.0%	36.0%	22.2%	38.6%	26.1%	11.2%	39.7%	14.8%	5.3%	25.6%	20.8%	9.4%	20.7%	0.8%	2.1%	8.1%
Language of communication:	Romanian	40.8%	38.4%	24.2%	41.0%	28.4%	14.9%	42.2%	18.5%	6.0%	26.9%	17.4%	10.5%	22.9%	0.8%	0.8%	6.3%
	Russian or other	45.1%	29.4%	25.9%	36.7%	27.4%	7.1%	31.6%	13.8%	6.3%	26.2%	26.0%	11.4%	12.4%	0.5%	3.7%	8.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	37.7%	36.3%	18.6%	36.9%	25.3%	12.0%	39.6%	11.0%	4.4%	27.7%	19.1%	8.5%	17.4%	0.6%	1.7%	9.9%
	Average level	38.3%	38.6%	20.5%	44.4%	28.3%	15.7%	43.4%	17.1%	5.2%	23.2%	18.2%	11.7%	20.8%	1.2%	2.4%	6.5%
	High level	49.6%	33.8%	34.8%	38.3%	30.7%	11.4%	36.0%	24.0%	8.6%	29.3%	21.2%	11.9%	23.0%	0.3%	0.3%	4.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	47.9%	32.7%	28.6%	43.3%	30.7%	12.6%	39.2%	21.8%	8.2%	26.8%	23.0%	14.4%	21.4%	1.2%	1.2%	4.2%
	Rural	37.1%	39.0%	21.5%	37.3%	26.1%	13.5%	40.1%	13.9%	4.4%	26.6%	16.7%	7.8%	19.7%	0.3%	1.7%	9.1%
Region:	Chisinau	49.8%	33.0%	25.7%	46.2%	34.3%	13.7%	36.6%	25.1%	11.1%	25.5%	23.9%	14.8%	27.9%	0.5%	1.1%	6.4%
	North	41.5%	37.7%	29.4%	43.9%	28.7%	12.0%	43.2%	12.2%	6.5%	26.5%	16.8%	8.3%	13.8%	1.6%	0.8%	4.8%
	Centre	41.0%	42.4%	18.9%	35.7%	27.6%	16.2%	45.1%	19.7%	4.0%	29.0%	15.6%	10.0%	21.9%	0.0%	0.6%	5.7%
	South	36.6%	28.4%	26.2%	36.0%	22.8%	9.2%	30.3%	13.5%	4.2%	24.6%	24.3%	11.1%	19.5%	0.9%	3.9%	11.6%

Table 64. In your opinion, to what extent has support from international partners contributed to the development of the Republic of Moldova?

		Very positive	Rather positive	Neither positive, nor negative	Rather negative	Very negative	Don't know/No answer
Total		18.9%	33.4%	24.7%	8.4%	6.5%	8.1%
Respondent gender:	Male	21.9%	35.2%	22.0%	7.1%	5.9%	7.8%
	Female	16.7%	32.1%	26.7%	9.3%	6.9%	8.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	18.4%	47.8%	24.6%	2.7%	1.7%	4.8%
	30–44 years	21.0%	39.4%	23.4%	6.1%	3.8%	6.3%
	45–59 years	14.3%	28.2%	34.5%	8.4%	6.5%	8.1%
	60+ years	21.0%	26.6%	18.2%	12.6%	10.7%	10.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	15.3%	24.5%	26.2%	8.3%	7.3%	18.4%
	Average level	16.9%	32.9%	26.5%	8.5%	7.3%	8.0%
	High level	25.2%	39.1%	20.2%	8.2%	4.4%	2.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	19.5%	38.4%	26.2%	5.1%	3.8%	7.0%
	Economically inactive	18.6%	30.1%	23.7%	10.6%	8.3%	8.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	22.5%	36.4%	22.3%	6.7%	5.1%	6.9%
	Russian or other	7.7%	23.9%	32.2%	13.5%	11.0%	11.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	16.1%	25.5%	28.1%	9.8%	8.3%	12.3%
	Average level	16.5%	32.5%	27.4%	9.2%	6.7%	7.8%
	High level	24.3%	42.3%	18.6%	6.1%	4.5%	4.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	18.4%	35.8%	25.6%	7.3%	6.5%	6.4%
	Rural	19.3%	31.6%	24.0%	9.2%	6.5%	9.4%
Region:	Chisinau	19.1%	38.7%	20.9%	6.3%	7.8%	7.2%
	North	18.6%	30.7%	27.5%	6.6%	5.5%	11.2%
	Centre	19.4%	40.4%	21.2%	8.4%	5.4%	5.1%
	South	18.5%	21.9%	29.7%	12.2%	8.2%	9.4%

Table 65. How do you rate the support provided by international partners in strengthening the security and defence of the country?

		Very positive	Somewhat positive	Neither positive nor negative	Rather negative	Very negative	Don't know/No answer
Total		15.3%	29.5%	28.3%	8.8%	8.8%	9.3%
Respondent gender:	Male	17.0%	31.0%	26.3%	9.1%	9.5%	7.0%
	Female	14.0%	28.4%	29.8%	8.5%	8.3%	11.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	14.5%	36.7%	36.7%	5.3%	4.2%	2.7%
	30–44 years	17.4%	34.2%	25.1%	8.3%	6.5%	8.4%
	45–59 years	10.8%	24.3%	36.1%	9.8%	9.7%	9.3%
	60+ years	17.3%	26.6%	21.5%	9.8%	12.0%	12.7%
Respondent education:	Low level	14.4%	20.4%	25.6%	6.7%	11.3%	21.6%
	Average level	12.4%	29.0%	31.3%	9.7%	9.4%	8.3%
	High level	22.0%	35.1%	23.4%	7.8%	6.4%	5.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	16.1%	32.9%	28.8%	7.8%	7.7%	6.7%
	Economically inactive	14.7%	27.2%	28.0%	9.5%	9.6%	11.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	18.4%	33.2%	27.3%	5.8%	6.2%	9.1%
	Russian or other	5.3%	17.9%	31.6%	18.2%	17.1%	9.8%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	13.9%	24.9%	29.2%	9.2%	9.9%	12.9%
	Average level	13.6%	24.7%	30.6%	10.1%	10.8%	10.1%
	High level	18.4%	39.0%	25.1%	6.9%	5.7%	4.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	14.6%	32.0%	30.3%	8.0%	9.5%	5.6%
	Rural	15.8%	27.6%	26.8%	9.4%	8.3%	12.2%
Region:	Chisinau	15.0%	33.7%	29.5%	6.8%	9.1%	5.9%
	North	11.6%	30.6%	27.9%	8.8%	12.2%	8.9%
	Centre	16.1%	33.4%	27.5%	6.9%	4.9%	11.1%
	South	18.7%	18.9%	28.9%	13.1%	10.3%	10.0%

Table 66. Do you consider that support from external partners is still needed to strengthen/consolidate the security and defence of the Republic of Moldova?

		Definitely It needs support	Rather is needed support	She should rather manage on her own /on her own	She certainly needs to manage on her own	Don't know/No answer
Total		39.0%	22.1%	11.2%	20.5%	7.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	40.4%	19.1%	12.4%	22.3%	5.7%
	Female	37.9%	24.3%	10.2%	19.2%	8.4%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	41.3%	34.9%	5.9%	9.3%	8.7%
	30–44 years	44.2%	22.3%	10.3%	16.4%	6.7%
	45–59 years	33.6%	17.4%	16.3%	25.7%	7.0%
	60+ years	37.9%	20.3%	10.0%	24.6%	7.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	34.4%	20.8%	7.9%	26.5%	10.4%
	Average level	36.8%	21.6%	12.6%	22.5%	6.6%
	High level	46.1%	23.8%	9.9%	13.2%	7.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	40.5%	22.9%	12.0%	18.2%	6.4%
	Economically inactive	38.0%	21.5%	10.6%	22.1%	7.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	44.1%	22.6%	9.7%	16.7%	6.8%
	Russian or other	22.7%	20.4%	15.8%	32.6%	8.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	33.4%	19.9%	11.5%	24.9%	10.3%
	Average level	38.9%	22.7%	11.1%	21.4%	5.9%
	High level	44.6%	23.7%	10.9%	15.3%	5.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	38.6%	26.5%	10.6%	16.6%	7.8%
	Rural	39.3%	18.7%	11.6%	23.6%	6.8%
Region:	Chisinau	41.3%	26.5%	9.1%	16.3%	6.8%
	North	34.7%	24.5%	11.3%	21.3%	8.2%
	Centre	44.1%	25.5%	7.9%	14.6%	7.9%
	South	34.6%	10.5%	17.5%	32.0%	5.4%

Table 67. To what extent do you think the following international partners of the Republic of Moldova contribute to strengthening the defence and security of our country?

		The European Union					USA				
		Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		25.8%	29.7%	13.9%	18.3%	12.2%	12.4%	26.1%	15.2%	27.5%	18.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	28.9%	28.8%	15.0%	18.7%	8.7%	15.2%	28.8%	15.5%	28.0%	12.6%
	Female	23.5%	30.4%	13.1%	18.0%	14.9%	10.4%	24.1%	14.9%	27.2%	23.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	26.1%	40.2%	11.9%	11.3%	10.5%	15.1%	31.0%	19.5%	18.2%	16.1%
	30–44 years	26.4%	31.7%	12.5%	21.1%	8.3%	13.9%	29.6%	16.7%	25.4%	14.4%
	45–59 years	19.5%	30.6%	18.3%	18.7%	12.9%	8.7%	27.2%	14.8%	31.6%	17.6%
	60+ years	30.1%	23.0%	12.6%	18.6%	15.7%	13.0%	20.4%	12.4%	29.9%	24.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	17.1%	27.8%	9.6%	21.3%	24.3%	10.4%	20.6%	11.5%	25.9%	31.5%
	Average level	24.4%	29.2%	14.9%	20.1%	11.5%	11.7%	25.1%	13.5%	30.5%	19.3%
	High level	33.5%	31.8%	14.0%	13.0%	7.6%	15.2%	31.3%	20.7%	22.2%	10.7%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	26.2%	32.2%	14.4%	16.7%	10.5%	14.0%	26.6%	16.0%	26.2%	17.3%
	Economically inactive	25.6%	28.0%	13.6%	19.4%	13.4%	11.4%	25.8%	14.6%	28.5%	19.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	31.0%	33.8%	12.3%	11.8%	11.1%	14.6%	29.7%	16.4%	20.0%	19.3%
	Russian or other	9.4%	16.6%	19.1%	39.0%	15.8%	5.4%	14.9%	11.1%	51.6%	16.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	22.6%	22.3%	18.8%	17.9%	18.4%	11.0%	21.2%	13.2%	28.3%	26.3%
	Average level	26.4%	28.5%	12.7%	20.9%	11.5%	12.4%	24.7%	13.8%	30.4%	18.7%
	High level	28.5%	38.3%	10.4%	16.0%	6.8%	13.9%	32.5%	18.5%	23.9%	11.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	24.7%	33.1%	13.2%	20.7%	8.3%	11.7%	29.3%	15.6%	30.2%	13.3%
	Rural	26.7%	27.0%	14.5%	16.4%	15.3%	13.0%	23.7%	14.8%	25.5%	23.0%
Region:	Chisinau	26.6%	34.4%	10.0%	19.5%	9.5%	12.3%	29.6%	15.0%	28.6%	14.5%
	North	22.0%	25.9%	18.7%	18.4%	15.1%	11.3%	22.5%	18.6%	30.1%	17.5%
	Centre	29.2%	36.6%	13.4%	9.3%	11.5%	12.2%	32.6%	18.1%	15.8%	21.4%
	South	24.7%	20.1%	12.6%	30.3%	12.3%	14.3%	18.1%	7.0%	40.7%	19.9%

Table 68. To what extent do you think the following international partners of the Republic of Moldova contribute to strengthening the defence and security of our country?

		Romania					Russian Federation				
		Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		23.0%	32.2%	11.5%	19.8%	13.5%	9.1%	10.4%	17.6%	46.8%	16.1%
Respondent gender:	Male	28.4%	30.7%	11.1%	19.7%	10.1%	7.9%	10.8%	18.1%	51.5%	11.7%
	Female	18.9%	33.3%	11.8%	20.0%	16.1%	10.1%	10.0%	17.2%	43.2%	19.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	19.2%	39.5%	15.1%	13.9%	12.4%	8.0%	12.8%	25.0%	38.9%	15.3%
	30–44 years	24.3%	32.4%	11.2%	18.6%	13.5%	9.8%	10.2%	19.8%	44.9%	15.3%
	45–59 years	19.4%	33.1%	14.6%	20.5%	12.5%	9.2%	11.4%	18.7%	43.7%	16.9%
	60+ years	26.2%	28.4%	7.9%	22.8%	14.7%	9.0%	8.7%	11.7%	54.0%	16.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	18.1%	31.5%	7.3%	19.8%	23.3%	15.2%	8.0%	14.3%	42.3%	20.1%
	Average level	21.0%	30.9%	12.8%	22.4%	12.9%	9.2%	11.6%	18.3%	44.3%	16.6%
	High level	29.8%	35.5%	10.9%	14.4%	9.5%	5.9%	9.0%	17.7%	54.4%	13.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	23.6%	30.3%	13.5%	18.7%	13.9%	8.2%	9.4%	19.5%	46.0%	16.9%
	Economically inactive	22.6%	33.5%	10.1%	20.6%	13.2%	9.8%	11.0%	16.3%	47.3%	15.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	27.7%	36.3%	11.0%	12.1%	12.9%	5.4%	8.6%	17.5%	52.5%	16.0%
	Russian or other	8.1%	19.0%	13.2%	44.4%	15.3%	21.1%	15.9%	17.7%	28.8%	16.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	18.7%	27.1%	13.0%	21.8%	19.5%	11.1%	11.4%	15.8%	41.2%	20.5%
	Average level	23.3%	32.2%	11.9%	21.3%	11.3%	9.7%	11.6%	16.0%	47.2%	15.5%
	High level	26.9%	37.2%	9.6%	16.5%	9.8%	6.6%	8.2%	20.9%	51.9%	12.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	21.4%	33.0%	13.1%	21.2%	11.4%	10.1%	11.4%	19.8%	45.0%	13.7%
	Rural	24.2%	31.6%	10.3%	18.8%	15.1%	8.4%	9.6%	15.8%	48.2%	18.0%
Region:	Chisinau	20.7%	37.6%	9.2%	20.4%	12.0%	9.6%	12.5%	15.6%	48.2%	14.1%
	North	19.0%	32.4%	14.7%	16.8%	17.1%	9.7%	8.9%	18.4%	44.2%	18.9%
	Centre	26.5%	37.4%	11.3%	12.0%	12.7%	6.9%	6.8%	21.2%	50.4%	14.8%
	South	24.5%	19.7%	10.0%	34.3%	11.6%	11.3%	15.6%	13.2%	43.4%	16.5%

Table 69. To what extent do you think the following international partners of the Republic of Moldova contribute to strengthening the defence and security of our country?

		United Nations (UN)					World Bank				
		Very much	Quite a lot	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		10.4%	23.0%	12.1%	28.2%	26.3%	12.7%	27.0%	10.6%	23.3%	26.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	13.0%	23.0%	14.2%	29.5%	20.3%	16.3%	29.3%	11.8%	23.9%	18.8%
	Female	8.3%	23.0%	10.5%	27.2%	30.9%	9.9%	25.3%	9.8%	22.8%	32.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	13.5%	35.1%	13.8%	18.4%	19.2%	14.0%	31.5%	13.1%	17.1%	24.3%
	30–44 years	11.7%	23.2%	11.3%	28.0%	25.8%	13.0%	26.3%	12.6%	22.6%	25.5%
	45–59 years	7.6%	19.2%	16.6%	30.8%	25.8%	9.4%	28.1%	13.9%	24.0%	24.5%
	60+ years	10.1%	20.7%	8.7%	30.5%	30.1%	14.3%	25.0%	5.4%	25.8%	29.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	8.4%	21.6%	7.0%	24.0%	39.0%	9.7%	19.7%	5.4%	20.1%	45.0%
	Average level	10.0%	21.8%	10.7%	30.6%	26.7%	12.5%	27.5%	9.9%	24.3%	25.8%
	High level	12.1%	26.2%	17.7%	25.3%	18.7%	14.5%	29.9%	15.1%	22.7%	17.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	11.7%	21.9%	12.8%	27.9%	25.7%	11.2%	26.6%	12.5%	25.1%	24.6%
	Economically inactive	9.4%	23.7%	11.7%	28.5%	26.8%	13.6%	27.4%	9.4%	22.0%	27.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	12.1%	25.9%	12.3%	21.6%	28.2%	14.5%	31.3%	10.2%	16.3%	27.6%
	Russian or other	4.8%	13.8%	11.7%	49.3%	20.4%	6.7%	13.6%	11.9%	45.3%	22.5%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	9.2%	16.6%	10.7%	28.6%	35.0%	11.6%	21.9%	7.6%	22.6%	36.4%
	Average level	10.5%	22.1%	12.2%	29.8%	25.5%	12.0%	25.0%	14.3%	25.7%	23.0%
	High level	11.4%	30.3%	13.4%	26.2%	18.7%	14.4%	34.2%	9.9%	21.5%	20.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	8.8%	26.7%	14.3%	30.2%	20.0%	11.3%	28.6%	13.5%	26.9%	19.8%
	Rural	11.6%	20.0%	10.4%	26.7%	31.3%	13.8%	25.8%	8.4%	20.4%	31.6%
Region:	Chisinau	8.2%	27.5%	15.5%	29.0%	19.8%	9.3%	27.7%	15.5%	27.4%	20.3%
	North	9.5%	18.2%	12.3%	32.2%	27.8%	12.2%	22.5%	9.4%	22.8%	33.0%
	Centre	10.0%	29.8%	13.1%	15.5%	31.5%	12.4%	36.9%	11.5%	11.7%	27.4%
	South	13.7%	14.7%	7.5%	41.3%	22.7%	16.5%	17.4%	6.6%	37.1%	22.4%

Table 70. To what extent do you think the following international partners of the Republic of Moldova contribute to strengthening the defence and security of our country?

		International Monetary Fund					Council of Europe				
		Very much	Quite a lot	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		11.7%	26.2%	11.0%	23.1%	28.0%	15.3%	28.1%	9.5%	23.3%	23.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	14.8%	27.6%	13.2%	23.8%	20.5%	19.0%	27.2%	11.3%	24.8%	17.8%
	Female	9.4%	25.2%	9.3%	22.5%	33.6%	12.6%	28.8%	8.2%	22.2%	28.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	12.6%	28.8%	17.4%	16.7%	24.6%	16.5%	34.5%	12.3%	17.0%	19.7%
	30–44 years	10.8%	26.8%	12.0%	23.9%	26.4%	15.4%	30.7%	9.1%	21.2%	23.5%
	45–59 years	7.7%	26.2%	12.5%	24.0%	29.6%	12.4%	25.7%	12.1%	27.5%	22.4%
	60+ years	15.2%	24.7%	6.4%	24.2%	29.4%	17.1%	25.3%	6.7%	24.3%	26.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	9.7%	21.3%	5.8%	20.4%	42.7%	14.0%	24.2%	3.7%	22.2%	35.8%
	Average level	11.5%	25.4%	10.0%	24.5%	28.7%	14.1%	25.9%	10.3%	25.1%	24.5%
	High level	13.2%	30.6%	16.0%	21.4%	18.7%	18.6%	34.8%	10.8%	20.0%	15.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	10.4%	25.5%	12.8%	25.1%	26.2%	14.5%	28.6%	11.5%	23.4%	21.9%
	Economically inactive	12.6%	26.7%	9.8%	21.7%	29.2%	15.9%	27.8%	8.2%	23.2%	25.0%
Language of communication:	Romanian	13.7%	29.3%	10.8%	16.6%	29.7%	18.7%	32.4%	8.8%	15.8%	24.3%
	Russian or other	5.5%	16.6%	11.9%	43.7%	22.5%	4.6%	14.6%	12.0%	47.1%	21.8%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	10.3%	20.7%	8.8%	22.9%	37.3%	13.9%	21.1%	8.8%	22.8%	33.5%
	Average level	10.8%	24.8%	11.9%	27.0%	25.5%	15.6%	27.3%	8.9%	26.2%	21.9%
	High level	14.0%	33.2%	12.3%	19.2%	21.3%	16.5%	35.9%	10.9%	20.8%	15.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	9.2%	28.1%	12.9%	26.9%	22.8%	12.7%	30.6%	10.6%	25.9%	20.2%
	Rural	13.6%	24.8%	9.5%	20.0%	32.1%	17.4%	26.2%	8.7%	21.2%	26.5%
Region:	Chisinau	7.2%	29.7%	13.5%	27.2%	22.4%	10.9%	35.9%	11.3%	23.9%	18.0%
	North	11.9%	22.7%	12.9%	21.3%	31.2%	15.1%	22.1%	11.1%	24.8%	26.9%
	Centre	11.8%	33.3%	10.5%	12.3%	32.1%	15.8%	37.7%	8.9%	11.6%	26.0%
	South	15.2%	17.1%	7.4%	37.2%	23.1%	18.9%	14.6%	7.1%	38.0%	21.5%

Table 71. To what extent do you think the following international partners of the Republic of Moldova contribute to strengthening the defence and security of our country?

		OSCE					NATO				
		Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer	Very much	Quite much	Quite little	Not at all	Don't know/No answer
Total		10.8%	22.8%	11.1%	23.2%	32.1%	12.9%	25.8%	10.6%	26.4%	24.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	14.1%	24.3%	12.8%	25.7%	23.0%	16.2%	27.7%	13.1%	27.5%	15.5%
	Female	8.2%	21.6%	9.8%	21.3%	39.0%	10.4%	24.3%	8.8%	25.6%	30.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	13.5%	23.2%	16.8%	17.2%	29.3%	16.7%	34.1%	10.2%	19.4%	19.6%
	30–44 years	8.9%	26.5%	11.9%	22.4%	30.2%	11.1%	29.8%	12.1%	23.6%	23.4%
	45–59 years	8.2%	20.8%	12.2%	26.2%	32.5%	9.2%	20.5%	13.2%	28.7%	28.4%
	60+ years	13.1%	20.9%	7.2%	24.1%	34.6%	15.7%	23.2%	7.6%	29.8%	23.6%
Respondent education:	Low level	6.6%	23.0%	5.1%	19.9%	45.5%	8.9%	23.8%	5.6%	25.0%	36.7%
	Average level	10.6%	21.0%	10.3%	25.0%	33.2%	12.0%	24.3%	10.6%	28.6%	24.5%
	High level	13.3%	26.3%	16.0%	21.3%	23.1%	16.9%	29.9%	13.3%	22.5%	17.4%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	11.6%	23.8%	12.9%	24.0%	27.7%	13.9%	26.5%	11.2%	25.7%	22.7%
	Economically inactive	10.2%	22.0%	9.9%	22.7%	35.2%	12.2%	25.3%	10.2%	26.9%	25.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	12.5%	25.5%	10.8%	16.3%	34.8%	15.5%	29.1%	10.6%	19.3%	25.6%
	Russian or other	5.2%	13.9%	12.1%	45.1%	23.6%	4.6%	15.4%	10.8%	49.1%	20.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	8.1%	19.1%	8.7%	21.0%	43.1%	11.2%	20.7%	10.6%	26.7%	30.9%
	Average level	11.4%	21.0%	10.4%	27.8%	29.4%	11.6%	24.7%	11.8%	28.5%	23.3%
	High level	12.7%	28.2%	14.3%	20.8%	24.1%	15.9%	31.9%	9.6%	24.0%	18.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	9.1%	24.5%	14.1%	26.2%	26.0%	12.5%	28.3%	10.8%	29.1%	19.3%
	Rural	12.0%	21.4%	8.7%	20.9%	36.9%	13.2%	23.8%	10.5%	24.3%	28.1%
Region:	Chisinau	7.6%	28.3%	14.7%	24.6%	24.8%	9.7%	33.7%	11.9%	26.8%	17.9%
	North	10.8%	16.6%	11.7%	26.3%	34.5%	11.4%	19.3%	12.1%	28.7%	28.4%
	Centre	10.4%	33.3%	11.5%	10.3%	34.5%	13.7%	34.3%	12.7%	14.9%	24.3%
	South	13.8%	9.8%	6.7%	37.3%	32.3%	16.4%	14.2%	4.8%	40.0%	24.7%

Table 72. Given the evolving security situation in the region, which of the following statements about NATO is closest to your view? In your opinion, NATO is ...:

		A political and military alliance comprising 32 member countries, which guarantees mutual security through the principle of collective defence			An essential guarantee of security and the only real shield against Russian military expansion and aggression across the whole of the European continent			An aggressive organisation			A rival alliance to the Russian Federation		
		Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer	Yes	No	Don't know/No answer
Total		49.3%	28.9%	21.9%	40.9%	36.3%	22.8%	34.8%	45.1%	20.1%	52.5%	25.2%	22.2%
Respondent gender:	Male	51.1%	33.9%	15.0%	45.6%	40.5%	13.9%	37.9%	50.0%	12.1%	58.3%	27.3%	14.5%
	Female	47.7%	24.7%	27.6%	37.0%	32.9%	30.2%	32.2%	41.1%	26.8%	47.7%	23.5%	28.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	64.7%	20.0%	15.3%	46.7%	33.3%	20.1%	20.3%	63.5%	16.2%	44.0%	37.8%	18.2%
	30–44 years	54.5%	25.6%	19.9%	39.5%	40.3%	20.2%	30.2%	50.6%	19.2%	50.8%	28.2%	21.0%
	45–59 years	43.6%	33.5%	22.9%	40.7%	37.2%	22.1%	41.7%	39.8%	18.6%	54.4%	22.9%	22.7%
	60+ years	42.6%	31.9%	25.5%	39.6%	33.8%	26.6%	39.7%	36.7%	23.7%	56.2%	19.1%	24.7%
Respondent education:	Low level	36.6%	27.1%	36.3%	33.9%	30.9%	35.2%	31.7%	37.1%	31.2%	43.4%	22.1%	34.5%
	Average level	46.3%	30.6%	23.2%	39.7%	36.9%	23.4%	37.6%	41.6%	20.8%	53.6%	23.7%	22.7%
	High level	63.0%	26.0%	11.0%	47.6%	37.8%	14.6%	30.0%	57.7%	12.2%	55.4%	30.5%	14.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	55.1%	28.0%	16.9%	41.3%	39.2%	19.5%	32.6%	50.0%	17.4%	52.1%	29.2%	18.7%
	Economically inactive	45.4%	29.4%	25.1%	40.6%	34.4%	25.0%	36.2%	41.9%	21.9%	52.8%	22.6%	24.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	56.2%	20.9%	22.9%	47.8%	28.7%	23.5%	28.6%	50.3%	21.2%	49.3%	27.6%	23.0%
	Russian or other	28.8%	52.3%	18.9%	20.5%	58.8%	20.7%	53.2%	29.9%	16.9%	62.0%	18.1%	19.9%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	39.8%	30.3%	29.9%	35.7%	33.0%	31.3%	38.7%	34.5%	26.8%	49.5%	19.4%	31.2%
	Average level	48.4%	30.8%	20.8%	39.9%	38.9%	21.2%	36.6%	43.7%	19.8%	55.4%	25.6%	19.1%
	High level	59.7%	25.4%	14.9%	47.0%	37.1%	15.9%	29.1%	57.2%	13.8%	52.7%	30.8%	16.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	52.2%	32.2%	15.6%	40.1%	41.3%	18.6%	36.3%	49.2%	14.5%	54.7%	28.0%	17.3%
	Rural	47.0%	26.3%	26.7%	41.5%	32.4%	26.1%	33.6%	41.9%	24.5%	50.8%	23.1%	26.1%
Region:	Chisinau	55.4%	31.4%	13.2%	44.0%	39.3%	16.7%	32.4%	54.8%	12.7%	53.1%	30.9%	16.0%
	North	52.6%	27.4%	19.9%	36.0%	40.6%	23.4%	36.2%	41.1%	22.7%	52.6%	24.4%	23.1%
	Centre	51.5%	20.9%	27.6%	48.2%	26.4%	25.4%	27.5%	49.0%	23.5%	48.5%	24.8%	26.7%
	South	36.1%	40.1%	23.9%	32.6%	43.4%	24.0%	46.4%	34.6%	19.0%	58.1%	21.4%	20.5%

Table 73. The Republic of Moldova and NATO have been cooperating for over 30 years. In your opinion, how beneficial is this partnership for the Republic of Moldova?

		Very beneficial	Quite beneficial	Neither / nor	Not very beneficial	Not at all beneficial	Don't know/No answer
Total		12.6%	23.2%	19.6%	11.8%	19.7%	13.3%
Respondent gender:	Male	14.2%	23.0%	17.5%	13.5%	22.8%	9.0%
	Female	11.2%	23.3%	21.3%	10.3%	17.1%	16.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	17.5%	35.3%	21.8%	6.8%	8.9%	9.8%
	30–44 years	12.5%	22.0%	22.2%	14.0%	16.5%	12.9%
	45–59 years	10.0%	19.3%	21.8%	15.1%	20.3%	13.4%
	60+ years	12.4%	21.7%	14.8%	9.6%	26.5%	15.0%
Respondent education:	Low level	10.7%	15.1%	21.9%	9.5%	20.7%	22.1%
	Average level	10.9%	22.5%	18.8%	13.3%	20.8%	13.7%
	High level	17.4%	29.0%	20.2%	9.5%	16.9%	7.0%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	12.7%	23.7%	21.9%	12.8%	17.3%	11.7%
	Economically inactive	12.5%	22.8%	18.1%	11.1%	21.3%	14.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	14.6%	27.0%	19.2%	11.2%	14.1%	13.8%
	Russian or other	6.4%	11.8%	20.8%	13.4%	36.0%	11.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	9.6%	20.1%	17.4%	11.9%	22.1%	18.8%
	Average level	13.2%	20.6%	20.2%	12.9%	21.8%	11.2%
	High level	14.8%	28.8%	21.1%	10.4%	15.0%	9.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	13.4%	26.2%	19.6%	11.9%	20.3%	8.6%
	Rural	11.9%	20.8%	19.6%	11.7%	19.2%	16.9%
Region:	Chisinau	15.1%	27.4%	22.1%	8.6%	18.6%	8.2%
	North	10.9%	18.9%	23.1%	11.8%	21.8%	13.5%
	Centre	13.0%	29.5%	16.6%	15.2%	11.4%	14.4%
	South	11.5%	14.6%	17.5%	9.6%	30.6%	16.3%

Table 74. In your opinion, does a NATO member country enjoy greater security than a country that is not a member of NATO?

		Definitely Yes	Somewhat Yes	Neither yes nor no	Rather No	Definitely No	Don't know/No answer
Total		24.3%	23.1%	11.3%	9.9%	12.9%	18.5%
Respondent gender:	Male	27.8%	25.0%	9.8%	10.3%	15.1%	12.0%
	Female	21.3%	21.4%	12.6%	9.7%	11.0%	24.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	30.5%	32.2%	13.0%	6.9%	6.0%	11.3%
	30–44 years	26.0%	23.8%	15.1%	10.5%	10.0%	14.5%
	45–59 years	19.6%	21.6%	11.2%	12.6%	14.6%	20.5%
	60+ years	23.7%	19.5%	7.7%	8.8%	17.0%	23.4%
Respondent level of education:	Low level	15.7%	19.0%	12.5%	8.4%	11.5%	32.9%
	Average level	21.9%	22.8%	11.9%	10.1%	13.9%	19.4%
	High level	34.3%	26.0%	9.4%	10.4%	11.4%	8.4%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	26.1%	25.2%	12.7%	11.1%	10.3%	14.6%
	Economically inactive	23.0%	21.7%	10.4%	9.2%	14.6%	21.1%
Language of communication:	Romanian	27.9%	24.7%	11.4%	7.9%	8.6%	19.6%
	Russian or other	13.5%	18.2%	11.2%	16.0%	25.7%	15.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	17.7%	19.5%	12.3%	8.8%	13.6%	28.0%
	Average level	23.7%	22.8%	9.7%	11.8%	16.2%	15.8%
	High level	31.4%	26.9%	11.9%	9.2%	8.9%	11.7%
Place of residence:	Urban	26.3%	23.3%	12.6%	11.1%	15.0%	11.8%
	Rural	22.7%	22.9%	10.3%	9.0%	11.3%	23.7%
Region:	Chisinau	30.2%	24.8%	12.7%	8.0%	13.6%	10.6%
	North	19.5%	25.3%	14.1%	11.1%	13.3%	16.7%
	Centre	24.7%	27.9%	10.0%	7.0%	7.4%	22.9%
	South	23.5%	11.3%	8.6%	14.7%	20.1%	21.7%

Table 75. If a referendum were to be held next Sunday (and you were asked to vote) on the Republic of Moldova's accession to NATO, would you vote in favour of or against accession?

		I would vote in favour of accession	I would vote against accession	I would not take part	I don't know, I haven't made up my mind	I won't answer
Total		29.9%	43.1%	6.2%	18.1%	2.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	33.1%	47.7%	5.6%	10.9%	2.6%
	Female	27.2%	39.2%	6.7%	24.1%	2.8%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	42.6%	24.6%	12.2%	15.0%	5.7%
	30–44 years	29.0%	40.2%	7.2%	20.6%	3.0%
	45–59 years	22.4%	51.1%	4.7%	19.6%	2.3%
	60+ years	30.7%	47.5%	3.9%	16.3%	1.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	22.4%	42.6%	8.1%	23.5%	3.4%
	Average level	28.8%	45.0%	5.9%	17.8%	2.5%
	High level	36.7%	38.9%	6.0%	15.9%	2.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	29.2%	43.1%	5.7%	19.3%	2.7%
	Economically inactive	30.4%	43.1%	6.5%	17.3%	2.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	36.1%	35.0%	5.9%	20.7%	2.2%
	Russian or other	11.4%	67.0%	7.0%	10.3%	4.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	24.7%	46.2%	6.1%	19.8%	3.2%
	Average level	27.8%	45.1%	5.6%	19.1%	2.3%
	High level	37.2%	38.0%	6.9%	15.4%	2.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	31.4%	44.5%	6.8%	14.4%	2.9%
	Rural	28.7%	42.0%	5.7%	21.0%	2.5%
Region:	Chisinau	35.3%	38.9%	7.6%	14.8%	3.5%
	North	24.0%	52.0%	7.5%	14.2%	2.4%
	Centre	34.9%	32.9%	5.4%	24.0%	2.8%
	South	24.2%	52.0%	4.5%	17.1%	2.3%

Table 76. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

		NATO contributes to the stability and security of Europe					The NATO–Republic of Moldova partnership contributes to strengthening the security of the Republic of Moldova				
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer
Total		20.2%	16.0%	23.6%	22.2%	17.9%	24.2%	12.7%	23.7%	19.8%	19.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	23.5%	16.1%	24.7%	25.0%	10.8%	28.6%	13.8%	22.9%	22.6%	12.2%
	Female	17.5%	16.0%	22.8%	19.9%	23.8%	20.5%	11.7%	24.3%	17.4%	26.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.7%	13.9%	43.2%	20.7%	10.5%	15.0%	12.4%	40.0%	20.1%	12.4%
	30–44 years	20.5%	16.2%	23.2%	22.9%	17.1%	24.5%	12.2%	21.8%	21.3%	20.2%
	45–59 years	23.0%	19.4%	19.1%	18.8%	19.7%	25.2%	16.1%	22.2%	16.2%	20.3%
	60+ years	21.7%	14.3%	18.8%	24.8%	20.4%	27.2%	10.5%	19.1%	21.0%	22.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	16.3%	13.2%	19.8%	19.3%	31.4%	19.2%	8.0%	20.8%	16.8%	35.3%
	Average level	20.8%	17.5%	22.4%	21.0%	18.3%	25.8%	12.8%	23.3%	18.3%	19.7%
	High level	21.0%	14.1%	28.5%	26.7%	9.7%	23.0%	14.6%	26.1%	24.9%	11.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	21.3%	16.1%	25.8%	22.7%	14.1%	23.8%	14.5%	23.8%	20.9%	17.0%
	Economically inactive	19.5%	16.0%	22.2%	21.8%	20.4%	24.4%	11.4%	23.6%	19.0%	21.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	14.1%	15.3%	26.3%	25.5%	18.8%	15.9%	12.2%	26.6%	22.8%	22.5%
	Russian or other	38.2%	18.3%	15.8%	12.4%	15.3%	48.5%	14.1%	14.9%	10.8%	11.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	20.3%	15.6%	17.7%	20.3%	26.1%	25.4%	11.7%	19.6%	17.3%	26.0%
	Average level	22.5%	15.7%	23.4%	22.7%	15.7%	26.8%	12.1%	22.3%	19.8%	18.9%
	High level	17.9%	16.8%	29.8%	23.6%	11.9%	20.3%	14.2%	29.0%	22.2%	14.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	23.6%	16.3%	25.0%	22.3%	12.8%	28.7%	14.2%	24.1%	20.3%	12.7%
	Rural	17.6%	15.9%	22.6%	22.1%	21.9%	20.6%	11.5%	23.3%	19.3%	25.2%
Region:	Chisinau	24.2%	12.8%	26.8%	25.6%	10.5%	27.0%	12.7%	25.9%	23.5%	10.9%
	North	17.4%	20.9%	24.6%	19.2%	18.0%	21.2%	19.0%	26.2%	15.8%	17.8%
	Centre	12.6%	16.0%	29.0%	23.1%	19.3%	12.8%	12.2%	28.2%	22.1%	24.7%
	South	31.3%	13.4%	11.3%	21.2%	22.8%	42.1%	5.8%	11.6%	17.4%	23.2%

Table 77. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

		Cooperation with NATO can help the Republic of Moldova to manage crisis situations more effectively					NATO contributes to the development of the Republic of Moldova				
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer
Total		26.0%	13.1%	22.4%	21.3%	17.1%	25.7%	11.1%	22.9%	21.0%	19.3%
Respondent gender:	Male	30.0%	14.1%	22.2%	23.6%	10.1%	29.4%	11.1%	22.1%	24.8%	12.5%
	Female	22.7%	12.3%	22.7%	19.4%	23.0%	22.5%	11.2%	23.6%	17.9%	24.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	16.3%	13.3%	37.7%	20.9%	11.7%	14.9%	10.9%	36.3%	22.6%	15.3%
	30–44 years	27.1%	12.6%	20.5%	22.3%	17.5%	25.4%	11.9%	24.2%	20.9%	17.6%
	45–59 years	26.8%	14.6%	23.4%	16.0%	19.2%	26.8%	14.2%	20.5%	16.5%	22.0%
	60+ years	28.7%	12.3%	16.5%	24.8%	17.6%	29.7%	8.4%	17.8%	23.8%	20.3%
Respondent education:	Low level	18.2%	10.4%	21.0%	19.3%	31.1%	22.0%	6.2%	20.1%	19.1%	32.6%
	Average level	28.3%	12.6%	21.5%	20.5%	17.2%	27.0%	10.9%	22.0%	20.4%	19.7%
	High level	25.1%	15.4%	25.4%	24.6%	9.4%	24.7%	14.3%	26.4%	23.5%	11.2%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	26.3%	14.6%	23.0%	21.0%	15.1%	24.8%	13.4%	25.2%	21.1%	15.5%
	Economically inactive	25.8%	12.2%	22.0%	21.5%	18.5%	26.2%	9.6%	21.4%	20.9%	21.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	18.5%	12.9%	25.2%	24.9%	18.5%	18.3%	10.7%	25.9%	24.5%	20.6%
	Russian or other	48.2%	13.8%	14.4%	10.8%	12.9%	47.5%	12.4%	14.2%	10.6%	15.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	24.9%	14.0%	18.5%	19.3%	23.3%	26.0%	9.5%	18.5%	19.2%	26.8%
	Average level	28.4%	12.0%	22.1%	20.8%	16.8%	28.6%	12.4%	21.4%	21.0%	16.6%
	High level	24.7%	13.4%	26.7%	23.9%	11.3%	22.3%	11.5%	28.9%	22.8%	14.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	30.6%	13.7%	23.3%	20.1%	12.4%	28.9%	12.8%	24.2%	20.4%	13.7%
	Rural	22.5%	12.7%	21.7%	22.3%	20.8%	23.1%	9.9%	21.9%	21.5%	23.6%
Region:	Chisinau	27.8%	13.5%	24.9%	22.6%	11.1%	27.1%	11.8%	24.9%	23.6%	12.6%
	North	20.0%	21.3%	24.8%	15.6%	18.3%	20.9%	16.9%	25.2%	15.2%	21.9%
	Centre	17.5%	11.1%	25.6%	26.5%	19.3%	16.9%	10.3%	26.5%	24.2%	22.1%
	South	44.2%	6.0%	12.4%	19.3%	18.2%	43.1%	4.9%	12.8%	20.6%	18.4%

Table 78. To what extent do you agree that the Republic of Moldova and NATO should cooperate in the following areas?

		Security and defence sector reform					Modernisation of the National Army				
		Total disagreement	Somewhat disagree	May rather agree	Total agreement	Don't know/No answer	Total disagreement	More rather disagree	Rather rather agree	Total agreement	Don't know/No answer
Total		25.1%	12.4%	23.6%	27.4%	11.5%	24.4%	10.7%	23.9%	30.7%	10.4%
Respondent gender:	Male	29.0%	12.5%	23.5%	28.6%	6.5%	27.5%	11.1%	23.5%	32.7%	5.2%
	Female	21.9%	12.3%	23.7%	26.4%	15.7%	21.7%	10.4%	24.1%	29.0%	14.7%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	10.8%	10.7%	39.9%	30.1%	8.5%	12.7%	11.9%	35.2%	32.2%	8.0%
	30–44 years	23.1%	13.6%	21.6%	29.6%	12.1%	22.3%	10.9%	25.6%	31.2%	10.0%
	45–59 years	27.6%	15.8%	22.0%	23.4%	11.2%	27.7%	12.7%	22.1%	26.2%	11.2%
	60+ years	31.1%	9.5%	19.2%	27.5%	12.6%	28.6%	8.5%	18.8%	33.0%	11.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	26.1%	7.6%	19.9%	25.0%	21.3%	23.5%	7.0%	21.1%	27.4%	21.0%
	Average level	25.3%	13.8%	24.9%	24.9%	11.1%	24.8%	11.3%	24.5%	29.7%	9.7%
	High level	24.1%	11.6%	22.9%	34.2%	7.2%	24.0%	11.2%	24.1%	34.6%	6.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	24.3%	13.3%	23.1%	28.8%	10.6%	23.7%	11.8%	24.8%	31.4%	8.3%
	Economically inactive	25.7%	11.7%	23.9%	26.5%	12.1%	24.8%	10.0%	23.3%	30.2%	11.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	18.7%	10.8%	27.3%	32.1%	11.1%	17.2%	10.5%	26.4%	35.8%	10.1%
	Russian or other	44.1%	16.9%	12.7%	13.5%	12.8%	45.5%	11.4%	16.5%	15.4%	11.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	28.6%	11.3%	21.2%	23.1%	15.8%	28.8%	9.4%	20.6%	26.9%	14.3%
	Average level	27.2%	12.9%	21.5%	27.8%	10.6%	25.0%	10.0%	22.4%	32.7%	9.9%
	High level	19.5%	12.9%	28.1%	31.3%	8.1%	19.3%	12.7%	28.6%	32.4%	6.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	25.6%	13.8%	24.4%	28.4%	7.9%	25.1%	11.8%	24.6%	31.0%	7.5%
	Rural	24.7%	11.3%	23.0%	26.6%	14.3%	23.8%	9.9%	23.3%	30.4%	12.6%
Region:	Chisinau	23.9%	11.0%	23.5%	33.3%	8.4%	23.3%	8.5%	25.4%	34.9%	7.8%
	North	25.7%	17.5%	24.9%	19.9%	12.0%	21.8%	17.3%	27.7%	21.9%	11.4%
	Centre	15.2%	11.5%	31.0%	31.1%	11.2%	14.7%	10.1%	30.0%	35.5%	9.7%
	South	40.6%	8.9%	11.0%	25.0%	14.5%	43.1%	6.0%	8.5%	29.8%	12.6%

Table 79. To what extent do you agree that the Republic of Moldova and NATO should cooperate in the following areas?

		Cyber defence					Crisis management				
		Total disagreement	Rather somewhat disagree	Somewhat rather agreement	Total agreement	Don't know/No answer	Total disagreement	More rather disagree	Rather rather agreement	Total agreement	Don't know/No answer
Total		23.0%	10.0%	22.5%	29.6%	14.9%	22.3%	9.7%	24.4%	30.7%	13.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	25.7%	9.9%	22.6%	32.6%	9.2%	25.6%	9.4%	24.9%	33.3%	6.8%
	Female	20.8%	10.1%	22.4%	27.0%	19.7%	19.5%	9.9%	23.9%	28.6%	18.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	12.8%	9.5%	35.0%	32.0%	10.7%	11.9%	10.4%	35.1%	34.0%	8.6%
	30–44 years	20.5%	12.2%	23.6%	31.4%	12.3%	21.4%	10.7%	24.5%	31.8%	11.6%
	45–59 years	26.7%	11.8%	20.9%	24.9%	15.7%	24.7%	11.2%	22.4%	27.4%	14.2%
	60+ years	26.7%	7.0%	17.4%	30.5%	18.3%	25.6%	7.3%	21.0%	30.9%	15.2%
Respondent education:	Low level	18.4%	6.9%	18.7%	27.4%	28.6%	19.1%	5.3%	20.6%	28.6%	26.4%
	Average level	24.7%	10.6%	22.6%	27.3%	14.8%	23.7%	9.9%	24.9%	29.4%	12.2%
	High level	21.9%	10.1%	24.5%	35.7%	7.7%	20.9%	11.2%	25.5%	34.9%	7.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	23.2%	11.7%	23.2%	30.3%	11.5%	21.6%	11.1%	25.5%	30.8%	11.0%
	Economically inactive	22.8%	8.8%	22.0%	29.1%	17.2%	22.7%	8.7%	23.6%	30.7%	14.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	15.8%	9.7%	25.0%	34.0%	15.5%	15.1%	9.4%	26.7%	35.4%	13.5%
	Russian or other	44.3%	10.9%	15.2%	16.3%	13.3%	43.4%	10.5%	17.5%	17.0%	11.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	26.5%	9.0%	18.4%	25.5%	20.6%	25.2%	8.2%	20.2%	27.5%	18.9%
	Average level	23.9%	10.0%	21.7%	29.7%	14.7%	24.4%	9.4%	23.6%	30.8%	11.7%
	High level	18.6%	11.1%	27.4%	33.5%	9.5%	17.1%	11.4%	29.3%	33.8%	8.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	24.8%	11.2%	23.5%	29.9%	10.5%	24.1%	10.9%	26.5%	30.0%	8.5%
	Rural	21.6%	9.0%	21.7%	29.3%	18.4%	20.9%	8.7%	22.7%	31.2%	16.5%
Region:	Chisinau	22.2%	8.3%	26.2%	34.3%	9.0%	22.5%	9.4%	25.9%	34.8%	7.3%
	North	19.9%	15.9%	27.8%	22.0%	14.4%	19.9%	15.1%	29.6%	21.3%	14.2%
	Centre	13.4%	9.7%	24.9%	34.1%	17.8%	11.8%	8.9%	27.8%	37.7%	13.9%
	South	41.9%	5.0%	8.9%	27.3%	16.9%	40.7%	4.6%	11.3%	27.6%	15.8%

Table 80. To what extent do you agree that the Republic of Moldova and NATO should cooperate in the following areas?

		Civilian preparedness for emergencies					Professional development of military personnel				
		Total disagreement	Rather somewhat disagree	Somewhat rather agreement	Total agreement	Don't know/No answer	Total disagreement	More rather disagree	Rather rather agreement	Total agreement	Don't know/No answer
Total		21.2%	9.3%	25.0%	33.7%	10.7%	21.5%	8.7%	25.1%	34.9%	9.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	23.9%	8.8%	25.6%	35.8%	6.0%	24.7%	8.5%	25.9%	35.6%	5.4%
	Female	19.0%	9.8%	24.5%	32.0%	14.7%	18.9%	8.9%	24.4%	34.4%	13.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	12.1%	9.2%	33.8%	36.1%	8.8%	11.6%	9.0%	36.6%	34.6%	8.3%
	30–44 years	18.8%	10.6%	26.4%	35.0%	9.3%	19.8%	9.1%	26.0%	36.7%	8.4%
	45–59 years	24.9%	10.8%	23.7%	29.1%	11.5%	25.5%	10.2%	22.3%	31.3%	10.7%
	60+ years	24.4%	7.2%	21.0%	35.2%	12.2%	24.2%	7.0%	21.3%	36.4%	11.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	19.6%	5.4%	22.7%	33.9%	18.4%	20.3%	3.8%	22.0%	35.6%	18.4%
	Average level	22.1%	10.0%	25.1%	32.3%	10.5%	22.0%	9.5%	26.1%	33.2%	9.2%
	High level	20.2%	9.9%	26.2%	36.8%	7.0%	21.1%	9.4%	24.5%	38.4%	6.6%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	21.5%	11.1%	25.6%	32.0%	9.9%	21.6%	9.7%	25.8%	34.5%	8.4%
	Economically inactive	21.0%	8.2%	24.6%	34.9%	11.3%	21.4%	8.0%	24.6%	35.2%	10.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	14.4%	8.9%	27.1%	38.7%	10.9%	14.4%	8.1%	27.8%	40.4%	9.4%
	Russian or other	41.3%	10.5%	18.8%	19.0%	10.3%	42.6%	10.5%	17.1%	18.7%	11.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	24.5%	8.5%	21.2%	31.1%	14.7%	24.3%	7.8%	22.0%	31.9%	14.0%
	Average level	22.6%	7.8%	25.2%	34.4%	9.9%	23.3%	8.8%	22.5%	36.3%	9.3%
	High level	16.5%	11.7%	28.6%	35.7%	7.6%	17.0%	9.5%	30.8%	36.6%	6.2%
Place of residence:	Urban	22.6%	10.0%	27.1%	33.1%	7.1%	23.1%	9.3%	26.8%	34.2%	6.6%
	Rural	20.1%	8.8%	23.3%	34.2%	13.5%	20.3%	8.2%	23.7%	35.5%	12.3%
Region:	Chisinau	21.1%	7.4%	28.0%	37.0%	6.5%	22.0%	7.2%	26.3%	37.9%	6.6%
	North	18.9%	15.5%	30.5%	24.1%	10.9%	18.2%	13.5%	33.3%	24.1%	10.8%
	Centre	11.5%	9.2%	26.3%	40.1%	12.8%	11.2%	9.0%	27.4%	41.8%	10.5%
	South	38.6%	4.0%	13.5%	32.4%	11.4%	40.5%	3.7%	10.4%	34.5%	10.9%

Table 81. To what extent do you agree that the Republic of Moldova and NATO should cooperate in the following areas?

		Participation in international peacekeeping missions peacekeeping					Joint training exercises				
		Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	Don't know/No answer
Total		20.3%	9.2%	24.4%	36.1%	10.0%	20.7%	9.1%	25.6%	34.6%	9.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	22.9%	9.3%	25.4%	37.4%	5.0%	24.3%	8.8%	26.6%	35.5%	4.8%
	Female	18.2%	9.1%	23.6%	35.0%	14.1%	17.8%	9.3%	24.8%	33.9%	14.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	12.0%	11.7%	33.3%	35.1%	7.9%	11.7%	10.1%	36.3%	34.5%	7.3%
	30–44 years	19.7%	10.0%	25.3%	36.1%	9.0%	19.3%	9.1%	26.7%	35.1%	9.8%
	45–59 years	21.8%	10.9%	23.1%	33.4%	10.9%	22.6%	11.8%	24.0%	31.3%	10.4%
	60+ years	23.4%	6.1%	20.8%	38.6%	11.0%	24.5%	6.6%	21.2%	36.9%	10.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	14.6%	6.7%	22.8%	36.6%	19.3%	16.0%	7.2%	23.4%	33.8%	19.5%
	Average level	21.7%	9.7%	24.8%	34.2%	9.5%	21.7%	9.5%	25.8%	33.7%	9.3%
	High level	20.5%	9.1%	24.6%	40.1%	5.7%	21.2%	9.1%	26.6%	37.2%	5.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	20.6%	9.9%	25.7%	35.0%	8.8%	20.6%	10.0%	27.6%	33.4%	8.4%
	Economically inactive	20.1%	8.7%	23.6%	36.8%	10.8%	20.8%	8.5%	24.3%	35.4%	10.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	13.5%	8.2%	27.0%	41.9%	9.5%	14.0%	8.6%	27.9%	39.9%	9.7%
	Russian or other	40.6%	12.1%	16.8%	19.1%	11.4%	40.8%	10.6%	19.0%	19.1%	10.5%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	22.4%	8.7%	22.1%	31.8%	15.0%	23.4%	9.0%	20.9%	32.2%	14.5%
	Average level	21.6%	7.9%	23.6%	37.8%	9.0%	21.8%	8.0%	25.6%	35.7%	8.9%
	High level	17.0%	10.9%	27.6%	38.7%	5.9%	17.0%	10.3%	30.4%	36.0%	6.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	23.0%	9.9%	25.4%	34.1%	7.6%	22.1%	9.6%	27.4%	33.7%	7.1%
	Rural	18.3%	8.6%	23.6%	37.7%	11.8%	19.7%	8.7%	24.2%	35.4%	12.0%
Region:	Chisinau	21.9%	7.3%	24.7%	38.9%	7.2%	21.1%	6.7%	27.7%	37.5%	7.0%
	North	18.1%	13.5%	32.4%	24.6%	11.4%	18.7%	14.3%	32.3%	23.6%	11.0%
	Centre	10.9%	9.0%	26.2%	44.4%	9.6%	11.8%	9.0%	27.8%	41.0%	10.3%
	South	35.7%	6.1%	12.0%	34.6%	11.5%	36.2%	5.2%	12.3%	35.5%	10.8%

Table 82. To what extent do you agree that the Republic of Moldova and NATO should cooperate in the following areas?

		Counter-terrorism					Combating disinformation and propaganda				
		Total disagreement	Rather somewhat disagreement	Sooner rather agreement	Totally agree	Don't know/No answer	Total disagreement	More rather disagree	Rather rather agreement	Totally agree	Don't know/No answer
Total		19.8%	8.2%	24.3%	37.1%	10.6%	20.8%	8.9%	23.9%	35.7%	10.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	21.5%	7.3%	25.5%	40.7%	5.0%	23.9%	8.5%	24.2%	38.1%	5.4%
	Female	18.4%	8.9%	23.4%	34.1%	15.3%	18.3%	9.2%	23.7%	33.8%	15.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	13.4%	7.8%	31.1%	37.5%	10.2%	12.7%	7.4%	32.3%	38.2%	9.4%
	30–44 years	17.6%	10.4%	23.7%	38.1%	10.1%	20.2%	10.9%	22.7%	35.6%	10.6%
	45–59 years	21.5%	9.2%	25.5%	32.8%	11.1%	23.7%	10.2%	23.4%	32.4%	10.4%
	60+ years	23.1%	5.8%	21.0%	39.3%	10.8%	22.8%	6.9%	21.6%	37.3%	11.4%
Respondent education:	Low level	17.5%	5.4%	20.2%	36.7%	20.1%	18.0%	7.6%	20.4%	34.5%	19.5%
	Average level	21.1%	8.5%	24.8%	35.5%	10.1%	21.3%	8.7%	24.9%	34.9%	10.1%
	High level	18.1%	8.7%	25.7%	40.9%	6.6%	21.3%	9.8%	23.8%	38.3%	6.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	20.0%	9.3%	25.5%	36.0%	9.2%	21.8%	9.8%	24.8%	34.5%	9.1%
	Economically inactive	19.7%	7.4%	23.5%	37.8%	11.5%	20.2%	8.3%	23.3%	36.6%	11.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	13.3%	7.7%	26.5%	42.0%	10.5%	13.9%	8.3%	26.7%	40.7%	10.4%
	Russian or other	39.0%	9.7%	17.9%	22.6%	10.9%	41.5%	10.5%	15.8%	21.1%	11.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	22.9%	8.2%	20.4%	33.7%	14.8%	22.2%	8.9%	20.1%	33.3%	15.4%
	Average level	20.4%	7.3%	24.1%	38.1%	10.0%	23.2%	7.7%	23.4%	35.9%	9.8%
	High level	16.1%	9.1%	28.5%	39.4%	6.9%	17.1%	10.0%	28.2%	38.0%	6.7%
Place of residence:	Urban	21.4%	9.6%	24.6%	36.4%	8.0%	23.8%	10.3%	23.6%	34.2%	8.1%
	Rural	18.5%	7.1%	24.1%	37.6%	12.6%	18.6%	7.8%	24.2%	36.9%	12.6%
Region:	Chisinau	21.3%	6.2%	24.0%	41.3%	7.1%	24.7%	7.9%	20.4%	38.3%	8.7%
	North	16.9%	14.4%	34.0%	23.8%	11.0%	18.4%	13.7%	33.4%	23.8%	10.7%
	Centre	9.8%	7.5%	25.2%	46.3%	11.2%	10.6%	8.4%	26.7%	44.1%	10.2%
	South	36.9%	3.7%	11.8%	35.0%	12.5%	35.4%	4.8%	11.8%	35.0%	12.9%

Table 83. How interested are you in developments in Russia's war against Ukraine?

		Very interested	Quite interested	Neither/Neither	Slightly interested	Not at all interested	Don't know/No answer
Total		26.1%	24.5%	15.3%	11.6%	20.8%	1.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	28.3%	24.2%	13.4%	11.4%	21.5%	1.2%
	Female	24.1%	24.8%	16.9%	11.8%	20.2%	2.2%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	10.5%	27.2%	22.0%	13.9%	24.4%	1.9%
	30–44 years	20.0%	22.6%	19.6%	14.3%	23.1%	0.4%
	45–59 years	26.1%	21.9%	15.9%	10.3%	22.3%	3.4%
	60+ years	38.1%	26.6%	8.3%	9.3%	16.3%	1.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	21.8%	20.3%	14.1%	11.0%	30.5%	2.3%
	Average level	23.2%	24.8%	16.6%	11.6%	22.1%	1.6%
	High level	35.2%	25.7%	12.7%	12.1%	12.6%	1.7%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	26.1%	22.9%	15.1%	13.0%	20.8%	2.1%
	Economically inactive	26.1%	25.5%	15.4%	10.7%	20.8%	1.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	26.4%	24.8%	15.2%	10.9%	20.4%	2.2%
	Russian or other	25.2%	23.5%	15.4%	13.6%	21.8%	0.5%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	21.6%	21.9%	16.4%	10.9%	26.5%	2.7%
	Average level	28.8%	26.4%	12.4%	11.6%	20.3%	0.5%
	High level	28.0%	25.2%	17.0%	12.3%	15.5%	2.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	28.0%	26.4%	14.6%	12.7%	17.3%	1.0%
	Rural	24.6%	23.0%	15.8%	10.7%	23.5%	2.4%
Region:	Chisinau	32.8%	25.3%	14.6%	10.0%	15.4%	1.9%
	North	19.2%	18.8%	18.7%	15.0%	26.5%	1.9%
	Centre	25.0%	29.6%	13.6%	11.3%	18.7%	1.7%
	South	29.1%	22.5%	14.4%	9.5%	23.0%	1.5%

Table 84. Do you think Russia could extend the war to: ...?

		Other countries in the region					The Republic of Moldova				
		Very likely	Quite likely	Slightly likely	Not at all likely	Don't know/No answer	Very likely	Quite likely	Slightly likely	Not at all likely	Don't know/No answer
Total		25.6%	25.5%	17.0%	20.5%	11.5%	22.6%	23.6%	18.1%	27.3%	8.3%
Respondent gender:	Male	23.9%	24.0%	17.2%	23.8%	11.1%	19.2%	24.0%	19.0%	32.2%	5.6%
	Female	27.1%	26.9%	16.7%	17.5%	11.9%	25.7%	23.3%	17.3%	22.9%	10.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	25.2%	39.2%	15.6%	13.5%	6.6%	17.7%	35.0%	24.1%	16.5%	6.8%
	30–44 years	25.0%	27.3%	19.2%	15.9%	12.6%	20.5%	24.8%	22.4%	22.4%	9.9%
	45–59 years	25.8%	21.7%	16.6%	23.1%	12.9%	22.8%	19.8%	15.4%	33.7%	8.3%
	60+ years	26.0%	20.5%	16.1%	25.5%	11.9%	26.2%	20.3%	13.9%	31.7%	7.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	25.9%	24.1%	13.5%	18.6%	17.9%	21.8%	28.0%	14.9%	26.5%	8.8%
	Average level	23.5%	25.9%	18.3%	20.9%	11.5%	22.2%	21.9%	18.3%	28.3%	9.3%
	High level	30.3%	25.5%	16.3%	20.2%	7.6%	24.2%	24.6%	19.8%	25.3%	6.1%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	26.5%	24.9%	18.0%	20.7%	10.0%	19.1%	23.0%	20.5%	27.8%	9.6%
	Economically inactive	25.0%	25.9%	16.3%	20.4%	12.5%	24.7%	24.0%	16.6%	27.1%	7.6%
Language of communication:	Romanian	29.6%	27.8%	14.7%	16.3%	11.6%	26.6%	25.7%	17.7%	21.6%	8.4%
	Russian or other	14.4%	19.1%	23.1%	32.2%	11.3%	11.5%	18.0%	19.1%	43.1%	8.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	23.4%	21.5%	16.0%	21.6%	17.5%	22.9%	22.4%	14.1%	30.3%	10.3%
	Average level	27.0%	25.7%	17.1%	21.7%	8.5%	23.1%	23.2%	17.1%	30.5%	6.1%
	High level	26.4%	29.3%	17.8%	18.2%	8.4%	21.7%	25.4%	23.1%	21.2%	8.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	23.6%	27.3%	18.6%	24.5%	6.0%	19.1%	26.4%	22.1%	27.5%	4.9%
	Rural	27.1%	24.1%	15.7%	17.4%	15.7%	25.2%	21.5%	15.1%	27.2%	11.0%
Region:	Chisinau	26.0%	27.5%	18.0%	22.9%	5.5%	21.9%	25.6%	23.6%	23.8%	5.1%
	North	21.7%	22.8%	19.8%	19.7%	16.1%	15.8%	20.8%	22.7%	31.0%	9.8%
	Centre	28.9%	32.2%	14.9%	12.4%	11.7%	29.1%	26.5%	16.3%	20.0%	8.2%
	South	24.4%	16.1%	15.7%	31.7%	12.1%	21.2%	20.6%	9.6%	38.2%	10.3%

Table 85. To what extent do you think the war in Ukraine has affected the following areas in the Republic of Moldova?

		National security					The economy				
		Not at all affected	It has affected a little	It affected a lot	Affected a great deal	Don't know/No answer	Not at all affected	It affected a little	It affected a lot	Affected a great deal	Don't know/No answer
Total		13.2%	18.1%	26.8%	34.1%	7.7%	6.6%	9.1%	29.7%	49.9%	4.7%
Respondent gender:	Male	19.6%	18.1%	23.5%	32.8%	6.1%	9.8%	10.7%	29.1%	46.6%	3.8%
	Female	7.4%	18.2%	29.8%	35.4%	9.3%	3.7%	7.6%	30.2%	52.9%	5.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	8.9%	30.6%	30.3%	27.5%	2.7%	7.3%	10.7%	39.5%	40.2%	2.3%
	30–44 years	16.2%	17.0%	25.6%	35.2%	6.0%	4.2%	10.9%	28.5%	51.6%	4.9%
	45–59 years	12.0%	16.9%	25.0%	35.5%	10.6%	7.4%	7.9%	28.7%	54.0%	2.0%
	60+ years	13.9%	14.1%	27.3%	35.4%	9.4%	7.6%	7.8%	26.7%	50.1%	7.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	16.5%	13.3%	20.9%	36.2%	13.1%	10.6%	6.3%	19.6%	54.0%	9.4%
	Average level	12.5%	20.2%	26.5%	32.6%	8.1%	5.4%	10.5%	32.7%	46.8%	4.6%
	High level	12.9%	16.3%	30.5%	36.5%	3.8%	6.5%	7.8%	28.5%	54.8%	2.4%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	14.6%	19.5%	28.3%	32.1%	5.6%	6.9%	10.6%	31.0%	48.5%	2.9%
	Economically inactive	12.4%	17.3%	25.8%	35.4%	9.1%	6.4%	8.1%	28.8%	50.7%	5.9%
Language of communication:	Romanian	10.1%	17.9%	26.1%	37.7%	8.1%	5.3%	8.7%	29.5%	52.4%	4.2%
	Russian or other	22.0%	18.7%	28.5%	24.1%	6.7%	10.2%	10.3%	30.1%	43.0%	6.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	11.3%	15.3%	23.1%	38.8%	11.5%	7.4%	8.6%	25.7%	51.0%	7.3%
	Average level	17.2%	19.2%	25.2%	33.2%	5.3%	9.3%	7.8%	27.8%	50.7%	4.3%
	High level	11.4%	19.9%	32.0%	30.3%	6.4%	3.1%	10.8%	35.6%	48.0%	2.6%
Place of residence:	Urban	16.2%	21.2%	30.4%	27.1%	5.1%	7.7%	9.1%	34.7%	45.4%	3.1%
	Rural	11.0%	15.8%	24.0%	39.5%	9.8%	5.7%	9.1%	25.8%	53.3%	6.0%
Region:	Chisinau	16.7%	23.8%	27.9%	27.7%	3.8%	8.1%	7.5%	33.3%	48.3%	2.8%
	North	15.7%	24.7%	26.5%	22.3%	10.8%	7.7%	17.8%	40.5%	28.8%	5.2%
	Centre	6.8%	13.2%	27.6%	44.6%	7.8%	4.8%	5.0%	24.6%	60.3%	5.2%
	South	16.7%	11.9%	24.6%	38.7%	8.1%	6.6%	6.6%	20.7%	60.6%	5.5%

Table 86. To what extent do you think the war in Ukraine has affected the following areas in the Republic of Moldova?

		Rising prices					Energy supply				
		Not at all affected	It has affected a little	It affected a lot	It affected a great deal	Don't know/No answer	Not at all affected	It affected a little	It affected a lot	Affected a great deal	Don't know/No answer
Total		5.7%	6.5%	27.6%	57.3%	2.8%	5.1%	6.2%	27.8%	57.4%	3.5%
Respondent gender:	Male	7.5%	8.5%	28.8%	53.4%	1.9%	7.1%	7.5%	28.0%	55.1%	2.3%
	Female	4.0%	4.7%	26.5%	61.0%	3.8%	3.3%	5.1%	27.7%	59.4%	4.6%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	4.4%	7.1%	37.8%	49.2%	1.5%	4.7%	8.4%	33.4%	51.6%	1.9%
	30–44 years	3.7%	8.1%	26.2%	58.4%	3.5%	4.3%	7.3%	28.7%	55.6%	4.0%
	45–59 years	4.7%	5.7%	27.8%	60.7%	1.0%	4.1%	4.5%	26.8%	63.1%	1.5%
	60+ years	8.4%	5.6%	24.0%	57.8%	4.3%	6.6%	5.7%	25.2%	57.2%	5.3%
Respondent education:	Low level	9.0%	2.9%	20.4%	64.8%	3.0%	8.8%	3.3%	18.8%	65.0%	4.2%
	Average level	5.0%	6.8%	30.2%	54.9%	3.0%	4.0%	7.0%	31.0%	54.2%	3.8%
	High level	4.8%	8.1%	25.7%	59.0%	2.4%	4.9%	6.5%	25.4%	60.8%	2.4%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	5.3%	7.7%	29.1%	56.0%	1.9%	5.1%	6.1%	30.8%	55.8%	2.2%
	Economically inactive	5.9%	5.8%	26.7%	58.2%	3.5%	5.1%	6.3%	25.9%	58.3%	4.3%
Language of communication:	Romanian	4.7%	6.5%	26.1%	60.3%	2.5%	4.2%	5.8%	27.3%	59.6%	3.1%
	Russian or other	8.3%	6.7%	32.0%	49.2%	3.8%	7.5%	7.4%	29.2%	51.3%	4.6%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	6.7%	5.5%	23.9%	59.5%	4.4%	6.1%	6.8%	23.5%	58.4%	5.2%
	Average level	7.2%	3.5%	26.9%	60.8%	1.7%	6.3%	3.5%	28.2%	59.8%	2.2%
	High level	3.1%	10.6%	32.2%	51.7%	2.4%	2.8%	8.4%	31.8%	53.9%	3.0%
Place of residence:	Urban	6.3%	7.3%	32.7%	51.5%	2.3%	6.8%	6.5%	30.8%	52.4%	3.5%
	Rural	5.2%	5.9%	23.8%	61.8%	3.3%	3.8%	6.1%	25.5%	61.2%	3.5%
Region:	Chisinau	5.8%	7.3%	30.4%	54.3%	2.2%	7.6%	5.4%	27.5%	56.1%	3.4%
	North	7.6%	12.9%	42.0%	33.4%	4.1%	5.3%	12.5%	42.4%	36.1%	3.8%
	Centre	4.0%	4.0%	20.1%	68.7%	3.1%	3.1%	3.4%	24.5%	65.5%	3.4%
	South	5.7%	1.9%	19.2%	71.6%	1.5%	5.3%	4.0%	15.7%	71.7%	3.3%

Table 87. To what extent do you think the war in Ukraine has affected the following areas in the Republic of Moldova?

		Foreign investment					The labour market				
		Not at all affected	It has affected a little	It has affected a lot	Affected a great deal	Don't know/No answer	Not at all affected	It affected a little	It affected a lot	It affected a great deal	Don't know/No answer
Total		9.1%	10.3%	27.6%	44.0%	8.9%	8.6%	9.6%	28.5%	46.3%	7.1%
Respondent gender:	Male	12.2%	12.6%	27.1%	41.2%	6.9%	10.4%	12.6%	27.7%	43.2%	6.1%
	Female	6.2%	8.3%	28.1%	46.7%	10.7%	6.9%	6.8%	29.2%	49.1%	8.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	8.4%	15.4%	34.6%	35.5%	6.1%	7.8%	13.9%	36.9%	37.2%	4.2%
	30–44 years	8.8%	10.7%	28.9%	43.7%	7.8%	8.8%	9.0%	30.3%	44.9%	7.0%
	45–59 years	10.5%	7.5%	23.5%	51.5%	7.0%	7.5%	9.4%	25.9%	51.8%	5.4%
	60+ years	8.6%	9.7%	26.5%	42.8%	12.4%	9.5%	8.1%	25.0%	47.6%	9.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	8.6%	4.7%	22.2%	53.2%	11.2%	8.2%	6.4%	21.4%	56.0%	8.0%
	Average level	9.2%	10.7%	30.1%	40.6%	9.3%	8.1%	10.0%	30.7%	44.0%	7.2%
	High level	8.9%	13.0%	24.8%	46.8%	6.5%	9.4%	10.6%	27.2%	46.3%	6.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	11.3%	11.4%	29.5%	41.1%	6.7%	10.0%	9.5%	31.2%	43.8%	5.6%
	Economically inactive	7.7%	9.7%	26.5%	45.9%	10.3%	7.7%	9.6%	26.7%	47.9%	8.1%
Language of communication:	Romanian	8.9%	9.4%	27.5%	46.8%	7.4%	8.8%	9.3%	26.7%	48.5%	6.6%
	Russian or other	9.8%	12.9%	27.9%	36.5%	12.9%	7.9%	10.3%	33.3%	40.1%	8.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	6.3%	8.8%	22.4%	48.0%	14.5%	7.7%	7.9%	22.5%	51.5%	10.4%
	Average level	11.9%	8.2%	30.3%	41.8%	7.8%	9.8%	8.2%	31.4%	46.0%	4.6%
	High level	9.2%	13.9%	30.4%	42.2%	4.3%	8.2%	12.6%	31.6%	41.2%	6.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	10.1%	11.7%	31.7%	37.8%	8.7%	10.1%	11.1%	33.2%	38.7%	6.9%
	Rural	8.4%	9.3%	24.5%	48.8%	9.0%	7.4%	8.4%	24.8%	52.1%	7.3%
Region:	Chisinau	10.6%	11.5%	28.9%	41.7%	7.3%	8.8%	12.3%	30.3%	42.2%	6.4%
	North	11.3%	16.7%	35.9%	28.7%	7.4%	10.2%	16.3%	37.1%	29.6%	6.8%
	Centre	5.7%	7.5%	26.3%	50.9%	9.6%	8.0%	6.6%	25.2%	52.3%	7.9%
	South	10.1%	5.8%	18.5%	54.4%	11.2%	7.5%	3.1%	21.1%	61.3%	7.0%

Table 88. To what extent do you think the war in Ukraine has affected the following areas in the Republic of Moldova?

		Social stability				
		Not at all affected	It has affected a little	It affected a lot	It affected a great deal	Don't know/No answer
Total		6.8%	9.9%	27.8%	48.7%	6.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	8.8%	13.6%	27.5%	44.9%	5.2%
	Female	5.0%	6.5%	28.0%	52.2%	8.3%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	5.6%	15.8%	35.3%	40.7%	2.7%
	30–44 years	5.2%	11.0%	28.1%	48.6%	7.1%
	45–59 years	6.0%	9.9%	24.7%	52.9%	6.4%
	60+ years	9.3%	6.3%	26.2%	49.4%	8.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	10.1%	6.4%	17.2%	56.6%	9.7%
	Average level	5.5%	10.6%	31.1%	45.4%	7.5%
	High level	7.6%	10.7%	25.9%	52.1%	3.8%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	8.0%	10.6%	30.1%	47.2%	4.2%
	Economically inactive	6.1%	9.5%	26.3%	49.6%	8.5%
Language of communication:	Romanian	6.1%	9.5%	27.1%	50.1%	7.1%
	Russian or other	8.7%	11.0%	29.6%	44.8%	6.0%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	6.9%	6.5%	23.3%	51.6%	11.6%
	Average level	9.5%	9.0%	28.4%	49.7%	3.4%
	High level	4.1%	14.2%	31.6%	44.7%	5.3%
Place of residence:	Urban	7.6%	10.8%	32.1%	44.4%	5.2%
	Rural	6.3%	9.2%	24.4%	52.0%	8.1%
Region:	Chisinau	7.2%	11.2%	29.9%	47.7%	4.0%
	North	8.1%	18.0%	36.3%	30.4%	7.2%
	Centre	5.8%	6.5%	26.4%	53.8%	7.5%
	South	6.4%	4.1%	17.4%	63.8%	8.3%

Table 89. Against the backdrop of the war in Ukraine, the Moldovan authorities have condemned Russia's war of aggression and offered political and humanitarian support to their neighbouring country. In your opinion, how have the Moldovan authorities handled this situation?

		Definitely correctly	Rather correct	Neither ... nor	Rather wrong	Definitely wrong	Don't know/No answer
Total		28.2%	22.3%	13.3%	12.6%	13.6%	10.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	29.4%	22.8%	11.6%	12.5%	15.4%	8.3%
	Female	27.1%	21.8%	14.9%	12.6%	12.0%	11.5%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	26.8%	27.5%	15.8%	12.1%	11.7%	6.1%
	30–44 years	29.6%	20.9%	15.4%	13.2%	11.5%	9.4%
	45–59 years	22.1%	20.4%	16.3%	13.6%	15.0%	12.5%
	60+ years	32.4%	22.2%	8.4%	11.5%	15.2%	10.3%
Respondent education:	Low level	19.0%	17.8%	18.1%	12.0%	15.0%	18.2%
	Average level	26.1%	24.5%	12.7%	13.1%	13.7%	9.9%
	High level	38.5%	20.3%	11.8%	12.0%	12.5%	4.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	28.0%	22.5%	15.4%	13.6%	14.1%	6.4%
	Economically inactive	28.4%	22.1%	12.0%	11.9%	13.4%	12.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	32.1%	23.1%	14.0%	8.8%	12.8%	9.1%
	Russian or other	17.6%	19.9%	11.3%	22.9%	15.9%	12.3%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	22.2%	25.3%	10.9%	12.6%	12.9%	16.1%
	Average level	29.6%	20.4%	13.2%	13.2%	15.4%	8.2%
	High level	33.0%	21.1%	15.8%	11.9%	12.6%	5.5%
Place of residence:	Urban	30.9%	21.4%	15.2%	14.1%	12.3%	6.1%
	Rural	26.2%	22.9%	11.9%	11.4%	14.7%	12.9%
Region:	Chisinau	35.5%	21.7%	13.7%	12.2%	11.3%	5.5%
	North	24.6%	19.4%	17.2%	11.2%	16.7%	10.8%
	Centre	28.4%	26.8%	11.4%	10.9%	12.2%	10.3%
	South	24.6%	19.3%	11.2%	17.1%	14.6%	13.1%

Table 90. From 2022 to the present, the authorities of the Republic of Moldova, with the support of external partners, have provided humanitarian and material aid to refugees from Ukraine:

		To what extent do you agree with the provision of humanitarian aid to people affected by the war in Ukraine?						Do you think the Republic of Moldova should continue to provide humanitarian support to Ukrainian refugees on its territory?					
		With certainly yes	As rather yes	Neither yes nor no / Neutral	Rather rather no	With certainly not	Don't know/No answer	Definitely certainly yes	As rather yes	Neither yes nor no / Neutral	Soon rather no	With certainly no	Don't know/No answer
Total		38.6%	29.5%	10.1%	7.0%	11.8%	2.9%	26.3%	24.4%	10.3%	12.5%	21.6%	4.9%
Respondent gender:	Male	40.8%	27.0%	10.6%	6.2%	13.0%	2.4%	30.0%	26.4%	9.2%	10.6%	21.1%	2.6%
	Female	36.6%	31.9%	9.7%	7.8%	10.8%	3.2%	23.0%	22.6%	11.2%	14.2%	21.9%	7.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	41.7%	29.7%	10.9%	8.4%	6.4%	2.8%	27.9%	28.5%	17.1%	8.7%	14.6%	3.2%
	30–44 years	38.3%	25.7%	11.9%	7.1%	13.5%	3.6%	26.2%	20.7%	13.2%	9.5%	24.5%	6.0%
	45–59 years	35.2%	31.2%	11.2%	8.0%	11.8%	2.4%	21.3%	26.9%	7.5%	19.2%	20.9%	4.1%
	60+ years	39.9%	31.2%	7.6%	5.6%	13.0%	2.6%	29.3%	23.7%	6.9%	11.5%	23.0%	5.5%
Respondent education:	Low level	32.2%	29.0%	10.6%	7.7%	16.7%	3.8%	23.3%	22.2%	10.4%	11.4%	27.7%	5.0%
	Average level	36.8%	30.9%	10.2%	6.2%	13.1%	2.9%	23.7%	24.2%	9.4%	14.2%	22.4%	6.1%
	High level	47.0%	26.5%	9.9%	8.3%	6.3%	1.9%	34.7%	26.1%	11.9%	9.3%	16.5%	1.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	41.0%	29.2%	10.7%	7.3%	9.8%	2.0%	26.4%	25.7%	9.8%	11.8%	21.9%	4.5%
	Economically inactive	37.1%	29.7%	9.8%	6.9%	13.1%	3.4%	26.3%	23.7%	10.6%	12.9%	21.4%	5.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	39.4%	29.8%	10.1%	7.3%	10.5%	2.8%	27.9%	24.7%	9.9%	13.2%	19.5%	4.8%
	Russian or other	36.4%	28.9%	10.1%	6.3%	15.4%	3.0%	21.9%	23.8%	11.4%	10.3%	27.3%	5.2%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	30.3%	33.4%	7.4%	9.1%	16.4%	3.3%	20.1%	27.3%	6.7%	14.1%	24.8%	7.0%
	Average level	42.5%	27.2%	10.6%	4.8%	11.8%	3.1%	29.0%	20.2%	11.4%	11.3%	23.2%	4.9%
	High level	43.2%	27.9%	12.3%	7.2%	7.2%	2.1%	30.1%	25.8%	12.7%	11.9%	16.7%	2.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	46.1%	27.0%	10.0%	6.2%	8.8%	2.0%	30.5%	25.9%	11.9%	10.1%	17.6%	4.0%
	Rural	32.9%	31.5%	10.2%	7.7%	14.2%	3.5%	23.1%	23.3%	9.0%	14.2%	24.6%	5.7%
Region:	Chisinau	50.9%	23.9%	11.7%	2.8%	8.2%	2.5%	33.4%	23.0%	14.3%	9.1%	17.0%	3.3%
	North	29.1%	34.6%	13.2%	8.6%	12.0%	2.5%	19.7%	28.0%	12.8%	15.8%	19.0%	4.8%
	Centre	36.8%	33.2%	9.8%	8.2%	8.9%	3.1%	26.9%	26.5%	7.1%	14.2%	19.9%	5.4%
	South	40.0%	23.7%	5.3%	7.9%	20.0%	3.2%	26.0%	18.5%	8.0%	9.3%	32.2%	6.1%

Table 91. In your opinion, to what extent is Ukraine currently a reliable partner for the Republic of Moldova in terms of external cooperation?

		Definitely Yes	Rather Yes	Neither yes nor no	Rather No	Definitely no	N/A
Total		15.1%	19.8%	17.0%	16.4%	20.7%	11.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	17.0%	21.9%	14.7%	15.6%	23.0%	7.9%
	Female	13.4%	17.8%	19.2%	17.2%	18.5%	13.9%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.1%	23.8%	28.0%	16.6%	13.8%	6.7%
	30–44 years	14.3%	16.2%	20.1%	15.1%	23.0%	11.3%
	45–59 years	13.2%	20.0%	14.8%	18.3%	21.7%	12.0%
	60+ years	19.0%	20.4%	11.2%	15.9%	21.3%	12.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	9.0%	16.7%	20.1%	15.0%	24.1%	15.0%
	Average level	12.8%	19.6%	18.0%	17.0%	20.1%	12.5%
	High level	24.3%	21.7%	13.5%	16.3%	19.3%	4.9%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	17.6%	18.2%	16.5%	17.6%	20.9%	9.2%
	Economically inactive	13.5%	20.8%	17.4%	15.7%	20.5%	12.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	17.1%	21.4%	18.8%	14.1%	17.5%	11.1%
	Russian or other	9.5%	15.4%	12.2%	22.7%	29.4%	10.8%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	12.0%	18.6%	16.2%	15.3%	21.6%	16.3%
	Average level	15.0%	19.7%	16.7%	14.9%	23.6%	10.0%
	High level	18.3%	21.0%	18.2%	19.0%	16.8%	6.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	17.9%	21.0%	17.7%	16.6%	21.4%	5.5%
	Rural	13.0%	18.8%	16.6%	16.3%	20.1%	15.3%
Region:	Chisinau	20.5%	23.7%	19.5%	13.6%	18.8%	3.8%
	North	13.6%	20.3%	14.2%	21.1%	20.1%	10.6%
	Centre	13.7%	21.3%	19.4%	16.1%	16.3%	13.2%
	South	13.4%	12.5%	14.2%	14.1%	30.1%	15.8%

Table 92. In your opinion, how should a peace agreement be reached to end this war?

		Ukraine should make territorial concessions in exchange for peace	Russia should withdraw its troops and return all occupied territories	Don't know/No answer
Total		27.9%	42.3%	29.8%
Respondent gender:	Male	31.7%	40.9%	27.4%
	Female	24.4%	43.5%	32.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	22.8%	45.6%	31.7%
	30–44 years	26.7%	35.6%	37.7%
	45–59 years	32.5%	43.5%	24.0%
	60+ years	27.9%	45.0%	27.1%
Respondent education:	Low level	29.6%	41.6%	28.8%
	Medium level	28.5%	40.7%	30.8%
	High level	25.7%	47.0%	27.3%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	31.4%	41.0%	27.6%
	Economically inactive	25.7%	43.1%	31.2%
Language of communication:	Romanian	21.8%	49.4%	28.8%
	Russian or other	44.8%	22.5%	32.7%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	29.5%	38.1%	32.4%
	Medium level	32.0%	39.9%	28.1%
	High level	22.2%	48.8%	28.9%
Place of residence:	Urban	31.2%	39.5%	29.3%
	Rural	25.4%	44.4%	30.2%
Region:	Chisinau	28.8%	43.4%	27.9%
	North	26.4%	37.9%	35.7%
	Centre	20.3%	51.6%	28.1%
	South	40.9%	31.8%	27.3%

Table 93. In your opinion, who bears the main responsibility for the fact that, after four years of war, no consensus has been reached at the negotiating table?

		Ukraine	The Russian Federation	Both	Neither	Other factors external	N/A
Total		14.3%	21.2%	45.0%	4.2%	4.3%	11.0%
Respondent gender:	Male	17.4%	23.2%	38.6%	4.9%	7.2%	8.8%
	Female	11.5%	19.4%	50.8%	3.5%	1.7%	13.0%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	11.7%	21.0%	51.9%	4.5%	1.6%	9.2%
	30–44 years	13.0%	14.7%	47.4%	4.5%	5.6%	14.9%
	45–59 years	16.6%	17.0%	45.7%	5.5%	4.5%	10.8%
	60+ years	15.0%	29.5%	39.4%	2.7%	4.5%	8.9%
Respondent education:	Low level	17.3%	15.8%	41.3%	5.2%	5.7%	14.7%
	Average level	14.5%	20.3%	46.4%	4.3%	2.9%	11.5%
	High level	12.0%	26.7%	44.3%	3.2%	6.4%	7.4%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	15.1%	19.6%	45.5%	5.0%	4.9%	9.8%
	Economically inactive	13.8%	22.2%	44.6%	3.6%	3.9%	11.8%
Language of communication:	Romanian	10.7%	25.5%	46.7%	3.5%	3.6%	10.1%
	Russian or other	24.5%	9.5%	40.2%	6.1%	6.4%	13.4%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	13.9%	15.8%	45.0%	6.5%	3.6%	15.1%
	Average level	17.2%	21.2%	44.6%	3.0%	5.7%	8.4%
	High level	11.9%	26.8%	45.3%	2.9%	3.7%	9.4%
Place of residence:	Urban	16.8%	21.3%	43.0%	4.4%	4.6%	9.7%
	Rural	12.4%	21.1%	46.5%	3.9%	4.1%	12.0%
Region:	Chisinau	16.2%	26.3%	43.2%	2.5%	4.6%	7.2%
	North	11.3%	17.1%	51.4%	6.0%	2.1%	12.1%
	Centre	9.6%	26.0%	42.7%	3.8%	4.5%	13.4%
	South	23.4%	13.4%	42.6%	4.2%	6.4%	9.9%

Table 94. In your opinion, given the current developments in the conflict, who do you think will win the war started by Russia in Ukraine?

		Ukraine	The Russian Federation	Both	Neither	Don't know/No answer
Total		14.0%	24.7%	2.5%	28.2%	30.6%
Respondent gender:	Male	12.9%	29.1%	2.0%	30.2%	25.8%
	Female	15.0%	20.7%	3.0%	26.3%	35.1%
Respondent age:	18–29 years	13.6%	26.8%	3.2%	30.9%	25.5%
	30–44 years	7.5%	24.5%	1.8%	31.9%	34.4%
	45–59 years	9.7%	28.4%	2.4%	29.7%	29.7%
	60+ years	22.4%	21.3%	2.7%	22.9%	30.8%
Respondent education:	Low level	9.2%	27.1%	1.6%	26.1%	36.0%
	Average level	13.4%	25.6%	2.6%	25.2%	33.3%
	High level	18.3%	21.0%	2.9%	36.3%	21.5%
Respondent occupation:	Economically active	12.8%	24.3%	2.5%	29.8%	30.5%
	Economically inactive	14.7%	25.0%	2.4%	27.1%	30.7%
Language of communication:	Romanian	17.5%	23.3%	2.1%	26.3%	30.8%
	Russian or other	4.2%	28.7%	3.6%	33.4%	30.1%
Socio-economic status:	Low level	10.5%	24.7%	2.6%	24.1%	38.1%
	Average level	14.2%	25.6%	2.2%	27.1%	30.9%
	High level	17.3%	23.9%	2.7%	33.3%	22.8%
Place of residence:	Urban	14.8%	25.1%	2.2%	32.3%	25.6%
	Rural	13.3%	24.5%	2.7%	25.0%	34.5%
Region:	Chisinau	17.3%	24.6%	3.0%	34.7%	20.4%
	North	12.5%	21.3%	4.2%	29.2%	32.8%
	Centre	16.6%	25.0%	1.4%	21.6%	35.5%
	South	8.2%	28.6%	1.6%	30.1%	31.4%

