

Approaches to **SOCIAL EXCLUSION** in the Republic of Moldova

Methodological and
Analytical Aspects

Chişinău, 2010

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List of Acronyms

AAAE	Agency for Assessment and Accreditation in Education
ATU	Administrative Territorial Units
CE	Council of Europe
CPA/LPA	Central/Local Public Administration
EGPRSP	Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
HBS	Household Budget Survey implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics of RM
HH	Household
ILO	International Labour Organization
LFS	Labour Force Survey implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics of RM
MCRD	Ministry of Constructions and Regional Development
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
ME	Ministry of Economy
MEdu	Ministry of Education
MH	Ministry of Health
MIA	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MITC	Ministry of Informational Technologies and Communications
MJ	Ministry of Justice
MLSPF	Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family
NAPSinc	National Action Plans on Social Inclusion
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics of RM
NDS	National Development Strategy for 2008-2011
NEA	National Employment Agency
NHMC	National Health Management Centre
NRAECIT	National Regulatory Agency for Electronic Communications and Information Technology
NSIH	National Social Insurance House
NSPCPM	National Scientific and Practical Centre of Preventive Medicine
OCM	Open Coordination Method
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RFSSP	Republican Fund for Social Support of Population
RPIP	Report Poverty and Impact of Policies
SADI	Small Areas Deprivation Index
SE	Social exclusion
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHO	World Health Organization

Executive Summary

The key objective of the Moldovan *National Development Strategy for 2008-2011* (NDS) is to ensure a better quality of people's lives by developing an economically competitive and knowledge based society, capable of sustained economic growth, with a high level of employment and social cohesion. However, poverty-related problems continue to exist both nationally and globally, and determine relevant specialists to investigate the causes and mechanisms that lead to this state in order to mitigate the risks of social exclusion.

Social exclusion requires a strategy for social reconstruction in parallel with implementation of policies to support vulnerable groups.

Currently, there is no system of indicators that monitor social exclusion in Moldova, but there is a will for accession and alignment to international standards in terms of analysis of social inequality and assessment of the impact of social policies on vulnerable groups among the population. To measure progress in terms of approximation of the Republic of Moldova to international standards, UNDP Moldova established a partnership with UNIFEM UNICEF, UNFPA, the Government of Moldova and the National Bureau of Statistics, aimed at developing a set of indicators that allow for the study of social exclusion and the mechanisms promoting it.

This study provides a set of indicators to measure social exclusion in Moldova, the methodology for their calculation and analysis of these indicators by presenting human inequality and regional disparities in order to develop social reconstruction strategies and policies to support vulnerable groups.

Social exclusion entails deficiencies in terms of: (i) labour market, which promotes economic integration, (ii) the welfare state system, which supports social inclusion, (iii) child and family system, which provides for personal integration and (iv) the democratic and legal system, which provides for civic integration. In this way, this study provides a background for the concept of social exclusion, describing the dimensions of this phenomenon, its causes and processes which generate it, poor institutional support mechanisms, discriminatory legal framework, including institutional and policy barriers, social values and cultural practices. The study describes the conditions that prevent some groups of people from enjoying their social, economic, political and cultural rights.

In this context, there is a need to develop social policies to provide public access to various types of services (health, education, protection, etc.), to allow for the development of policies for social cohesion: a legal system to ensure the exercise of all human rights, everyone's participation in social life, the process of personal, family and professional development. Social cohesion implies the responsibility of all members of the society for social protection, development of confidence and partnership, based on equal rights, human dignity, personal autonomy, etc.

To analyse social exclusion/inclusion and social cohesion in Moldova, the authors of the study used the statistical surveys conducted regularly by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS): Household Budget Survey, the Ad Hoc Module on "Social exclusion" carried out for the first time in Moldova in the first quarter of 2009, as well as administrative data provided by various ministries (the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Economy, the Ministry of Education, etc.).

While developing the matrix of national social exclusion indicators, the authors considered the experience of European countries in this area (France, Italy, Germany, Finland, Romania, etc.); studied the indicators monitored in these and other countries, including structural indicators established by the European Community. At the same time, they took into account the particularities of Moldova, the indicators monitored under the *National Development Strategy* and the *Millennium Development Goals* to ensure the use of opportunities available in the national context.

Proposed indicators allow social exclusion/inclusion to be monitored and sector policies to be implemented by providing a comprehensive analysis of their impact on the population's quality of life. The matrix of national indicators includes primary, secondary and tertiary indicators providing for a comprehensive and multilateral assessment of social inclusion and the trends in the level of well-being in the context of national policies. Monitoring indicators are grouped by 10 main aspects of the people's quality of life: (i) poverty and inequality (14 indicators), (ii) housing and households' housing conditions (10 indicators), (iii) labour market (14 indicators); (iv) education (19 indicators), (v) healthcare (13 indicators), (vi) social protection (9 indicators), (vii) justice and security (8 indicators), (viii) culture, sports and leisure (4 indicators), (ix) participation in social life, governance, communication and access to information (10 indicators) and (x) environment (2 indicators).

The main factors that currently define the vulnerability of some groups of people to social exclusion are: age, education, health, unemployment, income and area of residence. The factors allow for the identification and characterization of the main vulnerable groups in Moldova which are children and families with many children, young people, people on a low income, elderly people, disabled people, families of migrant workers in order for us to learn the peculiarities of expression, development and implementation of social inclusion mechanisms.

The main focus in this study is on the methodology of calculation of the monitoring indicators of social exclusion/inclusion and social cohesion. Accordingly, the indicators of social exclusion/inclusion are showed in time series.

Research on social exclusion aims at identifying factors that may cause the growth of social inclusion and social cohesion. Therefore, a special role in this paper was assigned to the study of theoretical and practical aspects of social cohesion, and outlining indicators designed to monitor and evaluate this process. For a comprehensive analysis of social cohesion, the following three types of indicators were proposed: quantitative, objective qualitative and subjective qualitative, which may be supplemented with derived indicators.

Social cohesion was analysed in terms of the quality of life (equal rights or prohibition of discrimination, dignity, personal development and participation) and the basic components of life. In this way, five vulnerable groups in terms of social cohesion were identified: children, the elderly, the disabled, women and families of migrant workers.

The authors sought to provide an accurate methodology for the monitoring and evaluation of social exclusion/inclusion and social cohesion, based on national specificity, by using the full range of monitoring systems for the above-mentioned phenomena both at European and at global level. Conclusions and recommendations of the study provide resources for the development of a system of national indicators to monitor and evaluate the phenomenon of social exclusion and to initiate government policies aimed at creating a cohesive society based on the respect for each citizen's rights.

Introduction

Poverty and social exclusion still affect our society, despite efforts made by the international and national community for their mitigation. Every survey conducted over the last decade revealed that poverty and social exclusion were complex and multidimensional phenomena and controlling them required an integrated approach through consolidation of efforts of different actors at different levels.

Achieving greater levels of social inclusion and cohesion is a paramount strategic objective both at the UN level, expressed through the Millennium Development Goals, and at the EU level, translated into the Lisbon Strategy. The latter resulted in a series of common comprehensive policies monitored through the Open Coordination Method and Laeken indicators.

Efficient management of social exclusion risk and the social inclusion process requires examination of these two measures subject to the comprehensive development policies, by applying common effective and efficient monitoring and evaluation systems in order to achieve economic and social cohesion¹.

In Moldova, the issue of social inclusion and inequality was addressed at a conceptual level in the *National Development Strategy for 2008-2011* (NDS)² by one of the main priorities of this paper, namely *Development of human resources, increasing employment and promoting social inclusion*. A special emphasis is also put on sector strategies, while the policy effects on social exclusion and inclusion will be measured by applying a set of indicators which are strictly defined and approved.

In this context, there is a need to review the available statistical data, select relevant indicators, which would ensure the description and analysis of the existing inequality and disparities in the country, and to define the methodology for their calculation. In this way, the improvement of the quality of data to assess the impact of policies promoted throughout the implementation of NDS, preparation of recommendations on further measures required for alignment with EU standards in the context of social policies, including a set of indicators that would allow to measure social exclusion, human inequality and regional and community disparities in Moldova are the major activities of the project “Strengthening the national statistical system of the Republic of Moldova”, a joint initiative of UNDP Moldova, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA implemented in cooperation with the Moldovan Government, particularly with the National Bureau of Statistics of Republic of Moldova.

NOTE:

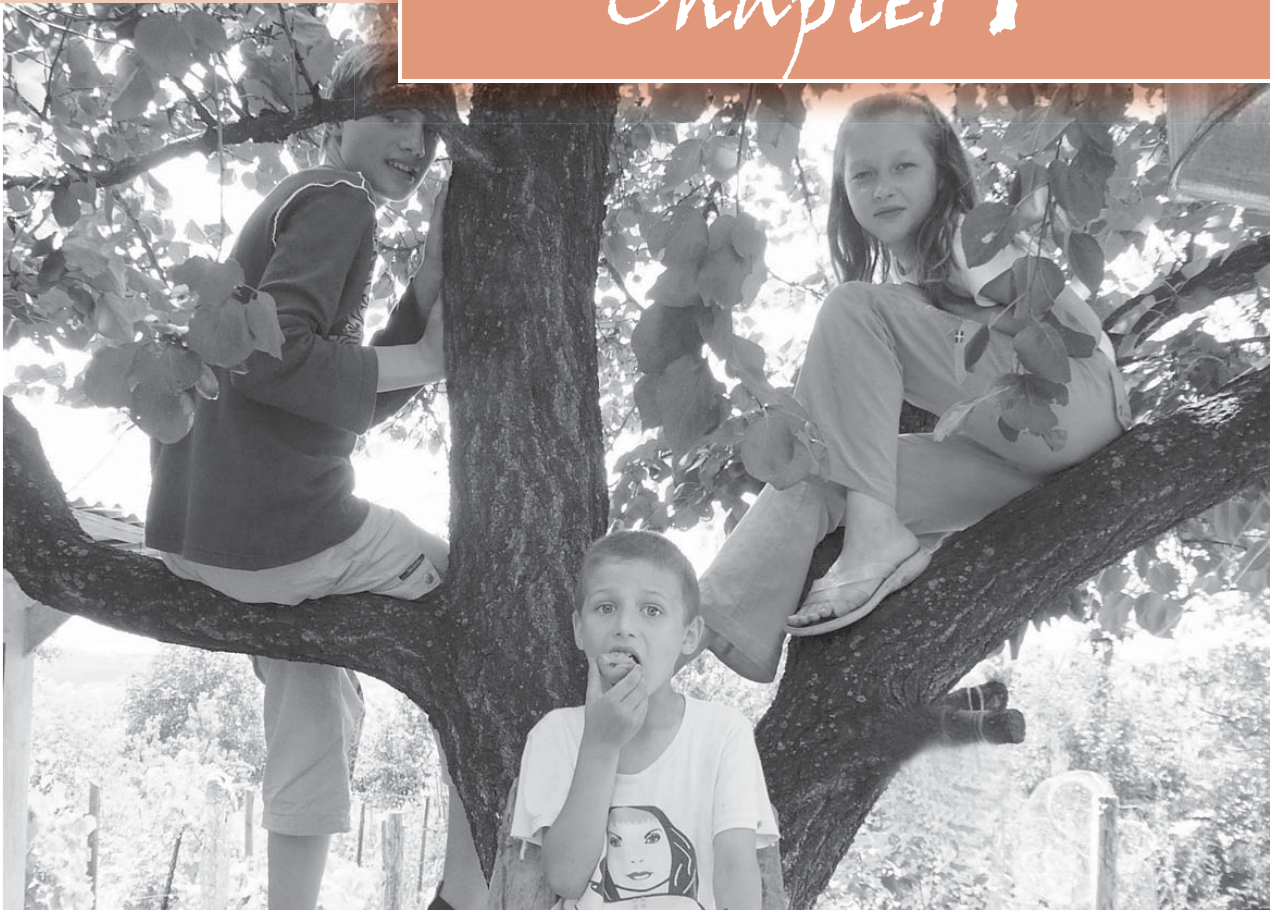
¹ UNDP. Social Inclusion and Integration in Poland. An indicators-based approach. p.9.

² Law No. 295 as of 21.12.2007 on the approval of the National Development Strategy for 2008-2011.

In terms of social exclusion research in Moldova, as far as attempts were made to evaluate it, however emphasis was put mainly on the analysis of poverty, inequality and access. This paper proposes for the first time to define a set of indicators that measure social exclusion/inclusion in Moldova, and methodologies to calculate them. Methodological approaches to the application of these indicators are important and timely for Moldova, since they will serve as tools that will be used as basis for social policy, description of the development level achieved and identification of current problems. This document provides a description, evaluation and analysis of different types of indicators used to measure social exclusion in Moldova. The report focuses on the selection of indicators characterizing the phenomenon in question, preparation of the overall matrix of indicators by reference area. It also discusses various concepts for the use of selected indicators in the context of policy analysis and their impact on relevant sectors.

**Social Exclusion
and Cohesion:
*Theoretical and
Methodological Aspects***

Chapter 1



Chapter I.

Social Exclusion and Cohesion: Theoretical and Methodological Aspects

1.1. Conceptual approaches to social exclusion

The terms of “social exclusion” and “social inclusion” are distinct concepts, which have recently become part of the political language and have gained popularity and special attention at the level of different international agencies. They have been introduced both in the EU key policies and documents, and in the UN and Council of Europe reference documents.

In the EU and UN, social exclusion was acknowledged as one of the main obstacles for economic growth and sustainable development. The challenges for a sustainable development due to social exclusion were highlighted in a number of UN documents and strategies (UN, 2000). The degree of social inclusion and the sustainability of the undertaken measures are the main criteria, which allow measuring if the development and civil processes have the right direction. According to UNDP, as mentioned in a number of documents, which are sourced from the Human Development Report (1994), a development is regarded as a right thing if this generates well-being at the level of individuals.

Evolution of the concepts of social exclusion/inclusion

The notion of “social exclusion” has its origins in the 1970s in France in vague references to “those excluded” as expressed in public speeches. In 1974, René Lenoir, the Secretary of State for Social Issues in the Gaullist Government led by Jacques Chirac, published the study “*Les Exclus*”. According to Lenoir, ‘the excluded’ were people representing all social categories that were not included in the social insurance systems specific to the *welfare state*: people with physical and mental disabilities, suicidal people, invalid veterans, abused children, families with divorced parents, drug users, people who were poorly socially adapted and other categories of people that did not find their place in the society (Lenoir, 1974).³

In France, the eighties were characterized by a period of high long-term unemployment, where young people were the worst affected. At the same time, other social problems, not just material ones, were present, for example there was the degradation of the suburbs, the decline of family stability, social isolation, and problems for immigrant communities integrating, especially those of the second generation. To cover all the groups affected by these social issues, the socialist governments during the presidency of François Mitterrand (1981–1994) enlarged the scope of this concept. Social

NOTE:

³ Arpinte, D., Baboi, A., Cace, S., Tomescu, C., Stanescu, I., Social Inclusion Policies, Quality of Life XIX, no. 3-4, 2008, p.339.

exclusion became a permanent part of the policy documents developed at the level of the *Commissariat General du Plan*, joined by the view of a participatory social state with new principles, such as: social cohesion and social integration (Silver, 1995).

At the European level, the notion of “social exclusion” emerged at the end of the 1980s and the beginning of the 90s during the mandates of the Delors Commission. Since 1975, a number of programmes tackling poverty were initiated and implemented by the community-based institutions⁴. The third programme, implemented during 1989-1994 and informally known as *Poverty III*, funded the establishment of the *Observatory of National Policies to Combat Social Exclusion*. In the early 90s, social exclusion and inclusion were integrated in all EU policies, starting with the Maastricht Treaty and its attached protocols, reform of the European Social Fund objectives, European Parliament documents and the Social Action Programs of the Commission (Estivill, 2003).⁵

Certain authors claimed that one of the reasons why the concept of social exclusion was adopted so rapidly at the level of the European institutions was the refusal of the conservative governments in Europe, particularly the government of Margaret Thatcher in the United Kingdom (Berghman, 1995, Nolan, 1996) and the Kohl Government in Germany (Hills, 2002) to admit the existence of poverty, preferring the social exclusion term due to its vague perception. On the other hand, the EU preferred to use the notion of *social exclusion*, as this refers to the need to complement the economic integration with measures that also foster social integration (Nolan, 1996).

Currently, different specialists understand and use the concept of social exclusion quite differently. For some of them, the exclusion is primarily the result of the poverty. Others see it in a broader context, as a multiple deprivation and equate it to the insufficient and inappropriate social participation, to the social non-integration, and in certain cases to the incapacity of a person or a category of people to act without receiving any help.

But even in the absence of a generally accepted definition, three recurrent topics emerge in the debates on social exclusion:

- Exclusion is directly related to the society norms during a certain period. A disadvantaged person is perceived in different ways in different societies, both from the cultural and economic points of view. The societal norms change in time and with them, the attitude of the “majority” towards a specific marginalized or vulnerable category changes as well.
- Exclusion is generated by the action of a person, a group or an institution. A person can self-exclude himself/herself or can be excluded as a result of some assumed or non-assumed, intended or unintended decisions taken by other people, organizations or institutions.

NOTES:

⁴ ESCWA; Literature review on social exclusion in ESCWA region; 2007, p. 2:

⁵ Jordi Estivill, Concepts and Strategies for Combating Social Exclusion, International Labour Office – STEP/Portugal, 2003; <http://www.ilo.org/public/english/protection/socsec/step/download/96p1.pdf>.

- Exclusion is not only the result of certain specific current circumstances, but also an impact on the future perspectives of the affected person.

Another definitive aspect of exclusion is that it manifests itself especially at the level of geographical or social community, because it affects mostly groups, not individuals. Social exclusion is a mix of strongly correlated causes and supporting factors. As a matter of fact, it should be viewed as a process, not only as a result defined in time, for example, as a strict result of poverty.

The European Union adopted a definition of social exclusion that recognizes the link between the individual and the environment he or she lives in, as well as the dynamic character of the phenomenon. In this respect, the Eurostat Task Force for Statistics on Poverty and Social Exclusion has separated social exclusion from poverty and views it "*as a dynamic process that shows itself on descending levels: certain disadvantages lead to exclusion that, on its turn, leads to an even worse situation [...] and ends up with a range of multiple and long-term disadvantages. Individuals, households and other spatial units can be excluded from the access to resources, such as employment opportunities, healthcare, education and political and social life*". For its part, poverty is defined as comprising material and relative parameters and it represents a prerequisite for the emergence of social exclusion.⁶

BOX 1. Poverty, Social Exclusion and Inclusion

Poverty. People are said to be living in poverty if their income and resources are so inadequate as to preclude them from having a standard of living considered acceptable in the society in which they live. Because of their poverty, they may experience multiple disadvantages, such as unemployment, low income, poor housing, inadequate healthcare and barriers to learning, culture, sport and recreation. They are often excluded and marginalised from participating in activities (economic, social and cultural) that are the norm for other people. Not least of all, their access to fundamental rights may be restricted.

Social exclusion. Social exclusion is a process whereby certain individuals are pushed to the edge of the society and prevented from participating fully to the social life by virtue of their poverty, lack of basic competencies and lifelong learning opportunities, or as a result of discrimination. Respectively, this distances them from job, income and education opportunities, as well as social and community networks and activities. They have little access to power and decision-making bodies and thus often feeling powerless and unable to take control over the decisions that affect their day to day lives.

Social inclusion. Social inclusion is a process that ensures that those at risk of poverty and social exclusion gain the opportunities and resources necessary to participate fully in economic, social and cultural life and to enjoy a standard of living and well-being that is considered normal in the society in which they live. Under these circumstances, these persons have a greater participation in decision making which affects their lives and access to their fundamental rights.⁷

NOTES:

⁶ European Commission. DGMPL, Joint report on social inclusion. 2004, p.10.

⁷ Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.

Thus, social exclusion affects both the quality of human lives and the equity and cohesion of the society taken as a whole, and its dimensions are interrelated, hence boosting marginalisation⁸.

Who are the “socially excluded people”?

The excluded are individuals and/or groups of individuals deprived of full participation in economic, social, cultural and political life of the society they live in. Individuals can be excluded for various reasons:

- because of their personal characteristics (elderly people, ill people, people with disabilities, poor, immigrants, vulnerable women and children); or
- because of their social/cultural characteristics (such as religion, race, ethnicity, class, language, etc.).

It is worth mentioning that the risk of the majority of vulnerable groups to be excluded on at least one dimension of the aforementioned is much higher if certain components of social exclusion interact, influencing each other and creating thus a chain of multiple deprivations.

Social exclusion dimensions

Social exclusion is a multi-dimensional process that involves and combines a number of factors. Researches in this area tried to summarize the multiple factors of exclusion through the following significant dimensions:

- Exclusion from the economic life as a result of and resulting in the inequity in holding goods and incomes, as well as the decrease in employment opportunities.
- Exclusion from social services as a result of and resulting in unequal access to a range of services – education, healthcare and housing, social protection, etc. – generating visible effects on human outcomes (education, healthcare, nutrition).
- Exclusion from the political participation as a result of and resulting in inequalities of distribution within the group of political opportunities and power at all levels (including political, bureaucratic and military power) and unequal access to justice, liberty and institutions.
- Cultural exclusion as a result of and resulting in differences in acknowledgement (de facto) of the ranking of cultural norms, traditions and customs of various groups.

Each of these dimensions is very important per se, but as there are many, this prevents the progresses reached in other dimensions.

Causes and processes generating social exclusion

Causes of social exclusion, as well as its dimensions, are multiple and include both aspects: tangible (material) and intangible (relational).

NOTE:

⁸ Silver, H., Social exclusion and social solidarity: three paradigms, *International Labour Review*, vol. 133, no. 5-6, 1994 ss. 531-578.

Even the processes of exclusion can lead to exclusion as outcome, as a result of an insignificant effort or the lack of effort to contribute to the change of their potential outcomes. In other words, the poverty or problems generated by the low education level don't always result in exclusion.

The following were identified as potential causes and processes of social exclusion:

Weak mechanisms of the institutional support. They can be inadequate, have a poor functioning, have a low quality and incapacity to respond and thus unable to create opportunities for those who are at risk to fall into social exclusion. Private institutions, civil society organizations, as well as certain private financial institutions and service providers can contribute to social exclusion due to the fact that they do not develop programmes targeted at excluded groups or services that would meet their needs.

Discriminatory legal framework or its inappropriate implementation. Imperfect legislation can boost the exclusion of social groups. Sometimes, legislation can be appropriate, it can provide measures of protection for disadvantaged groups, but the reduced capacities for its enforcement make it useless.

Political and institutional barriers. The public institutions can contribute to social exclusion through the lack of understanding of the dynamics of vulnerability, poverty and exclusion or through a formal monitoring. The decision-making process can be inefficient for the protection of the excluded groups mostly due to the lack of involvement and shortage of resources.

Discriminatory practices resulting from the act of favouring certain people. Preconceptions and discrimination resulted from social and political privileges can also lead to social exclusion. For example, giving preference to certain groups and the discrimination based on ethnicity and gender can produce social exclusion of certain categories of people from the labour market, etc. In extreme cases, direct hostility and violence against certain groups can generate social exclusion.

Discriminatory social values and cultural practices. Social exclusion can persist also at cultural and traditional levels. In this respect, Carlos Sojo (2000) has defined cultural exclusion as the differentiated access of social groups to the benefits of material and social welfare, when causes are not structural. Respectively, individuals, families and community, as well as State institutions can generate, through their actions, exclusion processes within the vulnerable groups.

According to Carlos Sojo,⁹ cultural stratifications were divided into two categories, and namely:

NOTES:

⁹ UNDP. Ghana Human Development Report 2007, Chapter 1, p.16.

- subjective specificity – includes factors such as gender, ethnic background or race, age and belonging to a minority group;
- access to symbolic goods – includes the resources and infrastructure that disseminates information, knowledge and values and the capacity of individuals to understand them.

Inequalities between groups. The presence of these *de facto* and *de jure* inequalities within groups can increase the exclusion. These can be inequalities related to:

- Class, well-being and access to resources;
- Gender relations, formal and informal rules for women and men, boys and girls on equal opportunities in decision making, control over resources and participation, including their impact on social status of these people;
- Ethnic background (how social norms and practices of dominant ethnic groups define the degree and forms of discriminatory practices that the disadvantaged groups are subject to);
- Language (how the communities speaking the dominant language have more opportunities for inclusion and how this results in inequality between the people speaking the languages of the minority and the majority of population);
- Religion (how dominant religious groups define the attitudes and behaviours towards other religions that could include discriminatory practices);
- Place of residence or geographical access (how the place of residence influences the access and exclusion. For example, the access of the population from the capitals of different countries in comparison with the rural areas, etc.).

For more information on multiple approaches of social exclusion and systems of monitoring the social exclusion and inclusion in the EU countries see Annexes 1 and 2.

1.2. Conceptual approaches to social cohesion

Social cohesion is the most recent and comprehensive concept underlying the social policies of the European Union. Thus, according to the Treaty of Amsterdam (1997), the cohesion policy shall be developed and applied at the community level in a broader manner: cohesion policy¹⁰. The essence of social cohesion is the collective well-being, harmonious and stable social relationships as an integral part of the social and economic progress and peaceful coexistence of all social groups within the society. There are various interpretations of the concept of social cohesion in the scientific community (Box 2).

The Council of Europe takes priority over other national or international organizations in developing social cohesion through a set of objectives and practical actions in the implementation of appropriate policies, transforming it from a concept into a political approach. A distinct

NOTE:

¹⁰ Treaty of Amsterdam, approved by the EU Member States on 02.10.1997, in force since 01.05.1999, after the ratification by the 15 Member States. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/topics/treaty/pdf/amst-en.pdf>.

NOTE:

¹¹ Council of Europe, Concerted development on social cohesion indicators. Methodological guide, 2005. http://www.coe.int/t/dg3/socialpolicies/socialcohesiondev/source/GUIDE_en.pdf.

BOX 2. Various interpretations of the concept of social cohesion**Social cohesion ...**

- established through strong social relationships and agreement of society members on certain joint responsibilities;
- assumes that all human beings are able to participate in the economic life and benefit from its goods;
- needs processes that will help to “require” from authorities the appropriation of resources within the society;
- calls for tolerance towards other cultures and traditions, as well as their acknowledgement.

feature of the Council of Europe’s approach is related to the existence of everyone’s rights as a precondition for building a cohesive society¹¹. This principle contributes to the acknowledgement of all people’s dignity, irrespective of their capacities to meet their own needs. The full range of civil, political and economic rights is protected by two fundamental documents of human rights of Council of Europe: *European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*¹² and the *European Social Charter*¹³, as well as the bodies responsible for ensuring observance of these rights.

According to the definition of the Council of Europe, social cohesion is the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimise disparities and avoid polarisation.

In the *Revised Strategy for Social Cohesion*, approved by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe on 31 March 2004, social cohesion means the following:

■ **description of the social realities, taking into account three aspects:**

- *the quality of life*, the situation of individuals and groups in terms of well-being, considered by various key areas (life areas and vulnerable groups);
- *areas of life*, consisting on the one hand of participants, including the public authorities, markets, private and public areas, and, on the other hand, - actions, including public and private actions;
- *basic components of life*, consisting of informal relationships, relationships based on trust, values, feelings, general universal knowledge, etc.;

■ **objectives set for each of these three aspects:**

- *regarding the quality of life*: ensure well-being taking into account the following four aspects – equity in the exercise of rights; recognition of the human dignity; autonomy in personal

NOTES:

¹² Council of Europe, Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms as amended by Protocol No. 11 with Protocol Nos. 1, 4, 6, 7, 12 and 13; <http://www.echr.coe.int/nr/rdonlyres/d5cc24a7-dc13-4318-b457-5c9014916d7a/0/englishanglais.pdf>

¹³ Resolution (2000/C 364/01) - Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, signed at Strasbourg on 9th December 1989 by the Member States, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Official Journal C 364, 18/12/2000 P. 0001 – 0022; [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000X1218\(01\):EN:HTML](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000X1218(01):EN:HTML)

development (within the family and at the occupational level); participation and commitment of all members of society;

- *regarding the areas of life*: develop mutual responsibility of participants, so that the society could ensure the well-being of all its members;
- *regarding the basic components of life*: ensure their integrity, i.e. preserve values, trust, feelings of solidarity, etc.

In each of these three aspects, components that play a decisive role for the fulfilment of social cohesion objectives and which are the *key components of social cohesion* can be underlined.

Key elements in respect of quality of life. The components of the quality of life are the four dimensions of the general well-being that is the end goal of the social cohesion and more precisely:

- *equity in the exercise of rights*, without which the legal system as a whole would lose its legitimacy and would therefore be unable to ensure these rights on a long-term basis;
- *human dignity and recognition*, or respect for individuals as human beings, for the liberty of their existence and specific forms of expression, which ensures the plurality and openness of modern societies, united in the respect for all human rights;
- *autonomy of personality*, without which it is impossible to imagine the process of personal, familial and professional development, the whole set of conditions that allow everyone to fulfil their own life style and to make their own choices;
- *participation and obligations*, that allow influencing individually or collectively the public choice, thus offering an impetus for the development of society.

The four key components form a complex measurement of the *citizens' well-being* (this notion is chosen for separating this approach from the one based on the well-being limited only to the access to material life conditions). The components of the quality of life reflect the conditions that create a feeling of belonging to the modern society by exercising the civic rights and responsibilities.

Key elements in regard of areas of life. The capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members based on the shared responsibility of participants includes four types of key conditions or components that determine the participants' actions:

- *the shared objective of the well-being of all*, which is identified in the human rights, as universal reference values, adopted by member states of the United Nations, completed with the objective of sustainable development, which include the well-being of the future generations;
- *shared responsibility of each participant*, which finds its expression in the concept of citizenship and social belonging;

- *the possibility to make joint decisions on democracy* that can be regarded as democratic skills;
- *the productive capacity to reach well-being* means a strong link between economic development and social cohesion.

The core constituents of social cohesion. In the “age of rights”, the quality of the basic components of social cohesion is mainly evident in:

- *the capacity to develop vertical links*, bonds that cut across traditional bonds (based on one’s family, community, identity, etc.) or systemic (related to the economic or institutional activity) and the ones between groups, which are closed or where an atmosphere of mistrust and conflicts persists. These vertical links play a significant role in the democratic competencies, especially regarding the inter-cultural dialogue;
- *all form of confidence – self-trust*, trust in other people, in democratic institutions, in the future of the entire society, etc.;
- *the contribution of the general knowledge* creates a feeling of belonging to the society, as well as the capacity of people to become aware of differences and interdependences;
- *dissemination of civic values*, which regulates social behaviour and its change, such as the feeling of justice and everyone’s well-being, solidarity, social responsibility, tolerance and interest towards differences, etc.;
- *the feeling of satisfaction on a dignified independent life* that means an active way related to the public issues by means of civic values, opposite to the feeling of uselessness, anger, hatred, etc.

For the basic components of the social cohesion to replicate themselves, and in order to expand the human rights in the entire society, these components must maintain their uprightness.

The aforementioned constituents of social cohesion are presented in Table 1. The respective components and objectives of social cohesion are on the left side, while the relevant key elements are on the right side.

Table 1. Social cohesion components

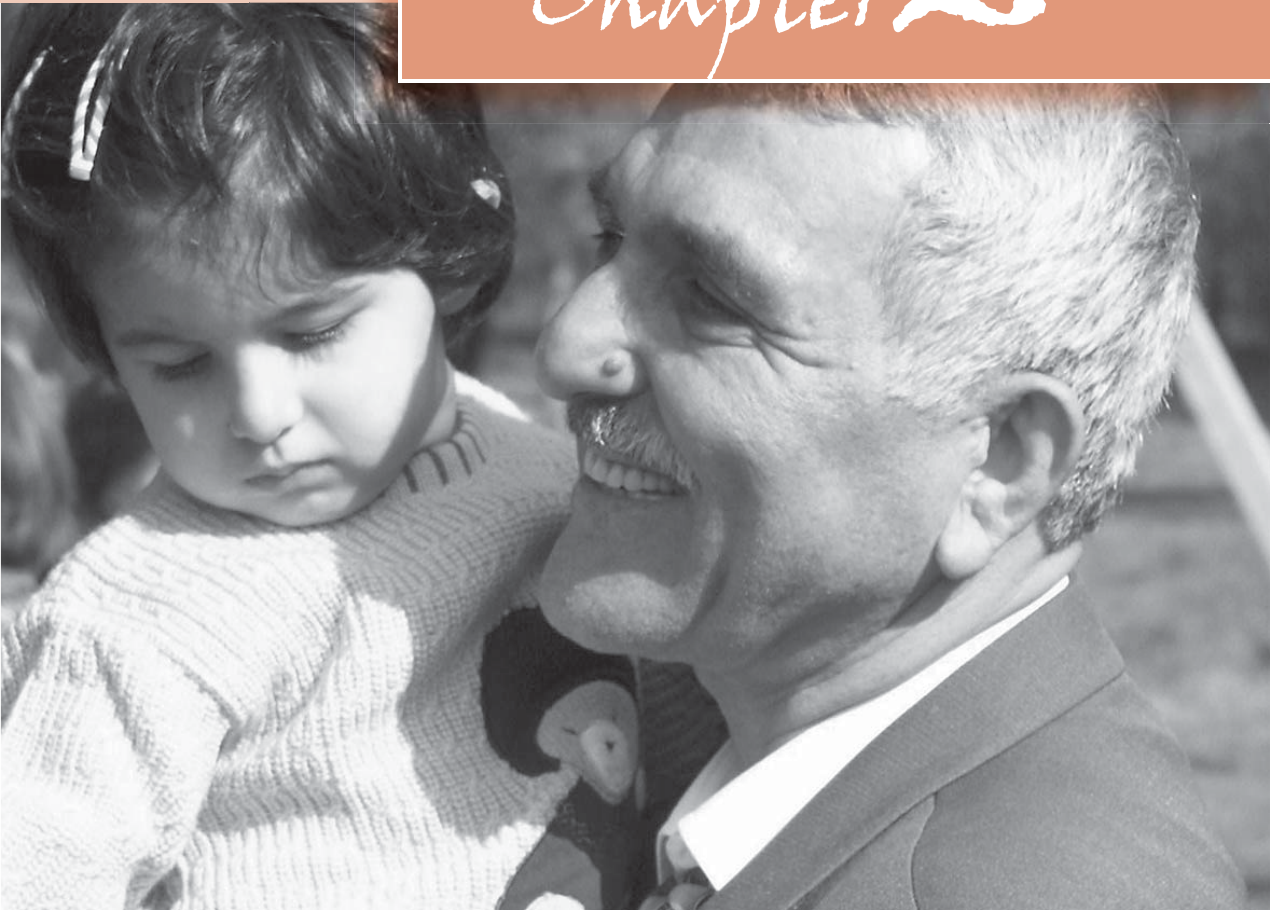
The components and objectives of social cohesion	The level of fulfilment	Key elements of social cohesion
The quality of life (general well-being)	At the society level	Lack of violence in settling conflicts, peace.
	At the individual and interpersonal levels	Citizen well-being: - equality in exercise of rights/ prohibition of discrimination; - dignity/recognition; - autonomy/personal development; - participation/ civic commitment.

Areas of life (shared responsibility of participants)	General conditions for the shared responsibility of participants for the general well-being	General goal of the well-being: universality and inseparability of human rights and sustainable development.
		Methods of mutual responsibility: citizenship, associative approach and democratic skills.
		Economy for the well-being of every individual and the community (compatibility of economic objectives and development and social cohesion).
Basic components (integrity)	Relationships/Bonds	Vertical links (other than traditions and/or economic and institutional systems)
	Confidence	Triple measurement of confidence: - confidence in oneself and in interpersonal relationships; - confidence in institutions, NGOs, enterprises; - confidence in the future.
	Collective knowledge and the sense of belonging	General knowledge and collective civic conscience, the feeling of multiple belonging which means the right to differences, interdependence and mutual responsibility.
	Values	Civic values: - sense of justice and general well-being; - sense of solidarity and social responsibility; - tolerance/interest towards those who are different/outreach.
	Feelings	Fulfilment of people's aspirations for a honourable and independent life.

The researchers in the area recommend analysing four levels of social cohesion in terms of aspects of social realities: (i) evaluation of the general trend of social cohesion (ii), evaluation of social cohesion taken as a whole, (iii) detailed evaluation of social cohesion: evaluation by the areas of life, (iv) evaluation of social cohesion against vulnerable groups. Practical aspects related to the analysis of this phenomenon taking into account the vulnerable groups, explained in Chapter 4 of this report.

Informational Resources

Chapter 2



Chapter II.

Informational Resources

2.1. Data types

Different types of data sources are known, which enable complex evaluation and comprehensive analysis of the situation in a society in general, but also the study of a given issue and/or of the effects of the implementation of certain policies in various fields of living. In the overall framework of that survey, the following items can be mentioned:

- *administrative data*, which are gathered on various administration levels and then transmitted in aggregated form to the statistical bodies. Such data are acknowledged one of the most truthful types of information;
- *periodical statistical surveys* which, in the Republic of Moldova, are carried out by the National Bureau of Statistics, by periodical polls, such as the Household Budget Survey (HBS), Labour Force Survey (LFM);
- *focus surveys*, which are carried out on purpose, to obtain certain information items, for instance such a survey on the subject of “Social exclusion” was conducted in Moldova in 2009 (“ad-hoc” module);
- *case studies*, which are required in view of collecting information, other than related to statistics, while allowing a quality evaluation of a certain situation. They refer particularly to objective quality indicators, based on the real evaluation scale;
- *public poll*, conducted usually by NGOs on specific subject matters, depending on up-to-date requirements.

2.2. Available data sources

To evaluate the social exclusion/inclusion, as well as the social cohesion in the Republic of Moldova, one may use both data from various statistical surveys and polls, and administrative data on different levels of disintegration.

The *Household Budget Survey (HBS)*¹⁴ is considered to be an important source of information, used to evaluate the living standard of the population. For various dynamic analyses, 2006 has been chosen as reference year since, from that year on, the National Bureau of Statistics has carried out significant modifications of the mentioned survey with the purpose of data quality improvement.

NOTE:

¹⁴ HBS is a selective survey conducted systematically by the National Bureau of Statistics since 1997.

The sample of the 2006 HBS Survey includes 150 primary statistical units. Annually, over a 12-month period, a number of equally distributed 9,768 households (by groups of 814 households) are subjected to this research,

by means of a monthly rotation system. The households supply data with regard to the land plot used by the household, the dwelling and commodities, demographic features, labour activities of the household members, the belongings in the household endowment, expenses for education and healthcare services, access to public institutions, the income, purchases and consumption during that respective month, procurement of non-food commodities over the last 6-12 months. Information is gathered based on the main questionnaire of the household (by individuals trained to this purpose, during three visits made in the month subject to investigation) and the daily entry diary. This diary allows the household to keep track of income, expenditures, as well as the in-house food consumption. The research has a panel-component, which allows observation of poverty dynamics, evaluation of persistent poverty.

In the social exclusion context, the Household Budget Survey data are considered as main information source for the evaluation of the access of population to income sources, determination of the vulnerable population groups, analysis of social exclusion/inclusion, as well as of cohesion, access to dwelling and utilities and durable goods. The survey also includes a module, which enables the analysis of subjective poverty and the perception the interviewed persons on well-being and poverty.

Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion. In view of the complex approach necessity towards the social exclusion concept, the National Bureau of Statistics has developed a special questionnaire and has initiated in the first quarter 2009 the study on *Social Exclusion* based on sample of the Household Budget Survey. The study includes a set of indicators referring to the subjective aspect of the social exclusion/inclusion; the social cohesion concept is also covered, based primarily on qualitative approaches. Additionally, questions are suggested concerning household strategies under critical circumstances, confidence in social institutions, decision making factors, satisfaction level with regard to living standard, education, etc.

Ad-hoc Module on Population Health and Access of Population to Healthcare Services: it represents a selective research based on a special questionnaire that was initiated by the National Bureau of Statistics in the third quarter of 2008 as a complementary module to the HBS survey. This study is done in partnership of the Ministry of Health and technical assistance from the World Bank (within the project Healthcare Services and Social Assistance).

*Labour Force Survey (LFS)*¹⁵ is a statistical survey of the labour market, its main goal being the measurement of both active population (employed and unemployed) and inactive population. This questionnaire supplies vital data on every population segment, with a great number of possibilities to correlate and structure according different demographic, social and economic characteristics, under international comparable conditions. The year of 2006, also in this case, constitutes a reference year for a dynamic analysis, given the fact that a *new sample* has been

NOTE:

¹⁵ LFS – Labour Investigation – is a continuous statistical survey, which is conducted every quarter of a year, starting with the 4th quarter of 1998.

implemented and the definition of *employment* was revised (in accordance with the Recommendations of the International Conference of Labour Statisticians, International Labour Organisation, October 1998). As a result, the indicators referring to the main population categories (employed, unemployed, non-active) are not comparable to the data range obtained in the previous years.

The extent of the 2006 LFS sample includes 129 primary sample units (PSU). A number of 19,200 households are subject to investigation on an annual basis. Since 2008, a rotation system is applied, both for the sample units, and for the households. Within the Labour Force Survey, all families in the selected homes are questioned, as well as every individual aged 15 years or over, in those households. The families provided information on their dwelling, its purpose and type, the households, demographic data on the household members, information relating to their economic activity, professional status, employment status, occupational conditions, etc. Also information was provided with respect to individuals, who were working during the reference period of time, and persons who were not employed, their availability to be employed, their ways of looking for a job, etc.

Administrative data are very important for the evaluation and monitoring of policies within each separate sector. They are regarded as supplementary data sources, which can be used in addition to the primary and secondary indicators, as well as to confirm the trends and processes observed/ identified within the survey activities measuring the degree of social exclusion and establishing the main measures to be included within the social inclusion policies.

The *Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family* (MLSPF) fulfils one of the key roles in preparing and promoting the social inclusion policies of vulnerable groups on the labour market and access to the social state warranties, including the diminishing of the social exclusion effects. Administrative data within the system are reflected also in the content of the Annual Social Reports, divided into three basic compartments: labour market, social security and social assistance. The data and indicator management procedure within the system is performed at two levels: the national level – in as far as the payment and the local systems are concerned and the local – with regard to the implementation of national policies at the local level, the payments and community social services.

Consequently, through the agency of the National Social Insurance House (NSIH), information is collected with regard to: (i) dynamical evolution of the beneficiaries of payments and of the social security and social assistance benefits; (ii) dynamical evolution of BASS income and expenditures; (iii) collecting degree of fees and contributions to social security; (iv) rate of budget transfers for the social assistance programmes and resource distribution; (v) income and expenditure projection meant to cover the existing measures and the new proposed initiatives.

Through the Social assistance and Family protection directorates/sections, (i) data are collected on the number of vulnerable families/persons who are in need for social assistance; (ii) the number of requests for residential and community protection services is monitored.

The *National Employment Agency* (NEA), in its capacity of a public institution under the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, manages the labour market development policies and the social protection and inclusion of individuals seeking a job. In this respect, the National Employment Agency has a set of indicators for the labour market, on which basis: (i) the dynamic evolution of the labour market is analysed, short-term, middle-term and long-term analyses and prognoses are conducted; (ii) the most disadvantaged social groups are identified; (iii) measures are developed for the protection and the active and passive inclusion on the labour market; (iv) the goals of the social dialogue are set; and (v) the Unemployment Fund is managed and the expenses for the social protection of the unemployed persons are financed.

The *Ministry of Health* (MH) plays an important role as far as policies of the social inclusion into the healthcare system of the vulnerable groups are concerned. Control of the effects of these policies in the field in question is carried out by means of the own indicator set within the system, a great part of which are in compliance with the goals of the Millennium Development Goals, with the indicators of the World Health Organization (WHO) and with the Laeken secondary indicators. Consequently, there is obvious will to bring the Moldovan national policy in conformity with the priorities of European integration. An important part in the management of the system of health indicators is incumbent to the National Health Management Centre (NHMC), which produces data with reference to birth rate, life expectancy, mortality rate, morbidity, incidence of various diseases, vaccinations, as well as data related to the management of the hospital and sanitary system, on which basis the inclusive healthcare policies and the specific national programmes are prepared. A great part of these indicators are submitted to the National Bureau of Statistics, and thus they contribute to the functioning of the national integrated statistical data system.

The *Ministry of Education* (MEdu) deals with one of the important fields of monitoring of the exclusion from education, since the degree of education has a vital impact on the capability of persons to generate their own income and to be integrated on the labour market. The available administrative data refer to the literacy degree of the population, the enrolment in various educational levels, the access to educational institutions for disadvantaged groups of the population¹⁶, the quality of the education process, etc. There are also available a number of data with regard to the situation of young people and their access to social life, which are used in monitoring of the national youth strategies.

NOTE:

¹⁶ Ministry of Education, <http://www.edu.gov.md/?Ing=ro&MenuItem=3&SubMenu0=4>.

The *Ministry of Economy* (ME) is in charge of the monitoring and coordination of the economic growth policies, divided by fifteen separate domains¹⁷: (i) economic policies of the state, macroeconomic analysis and forecasting; (ii) international cooperation; (iii) trade; (iv) policies on investment and export promotion; (v) development of the entrepreneurship; (vi) regulation through licensing of the entrepreneur activity; (vii) technological development and competitiveness; (viii) administration and public property deetatization; (ix) public-private partnership; (x) standardization and technical regulation; (xi) assessment of products conformity; (xii) metrology; (xiii) industrial security; (xiv) consumer protection and market supervision, also through metrological observations and (xv) energetic security and efficiency. For each of these domains the Ministry has its own set of indicators on the basis of which the current situation is monitored and macroeconomic forecasts are carried out at the national level. Starting with 2004, along with the launch of the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP), and up to the adoption of the National Development Strategy (NDS), the Ministry of Economy used the EGPRSP indicators (Appendix 5) to monitor the impact of macroeconomic policies on the economic growth, poverty reduction and the increasing access of vulnerable groups to goods and services. Since 2008, as soon as the NDS has been put into application, the Ministry of Economy became a component part of the common system of monitoring the socio-economic development and social inclusion at the national level, this process being coordinated by the Government. In this way, with respect to the field of analysis and poverty monitoring and its evolution trends in Moldova, the Ministry of Economy currently keeps data bases with regard to the social and economic indicators characteristic to the living conditions of the population and calculates the Small Areas Deprivation Index (SADI).

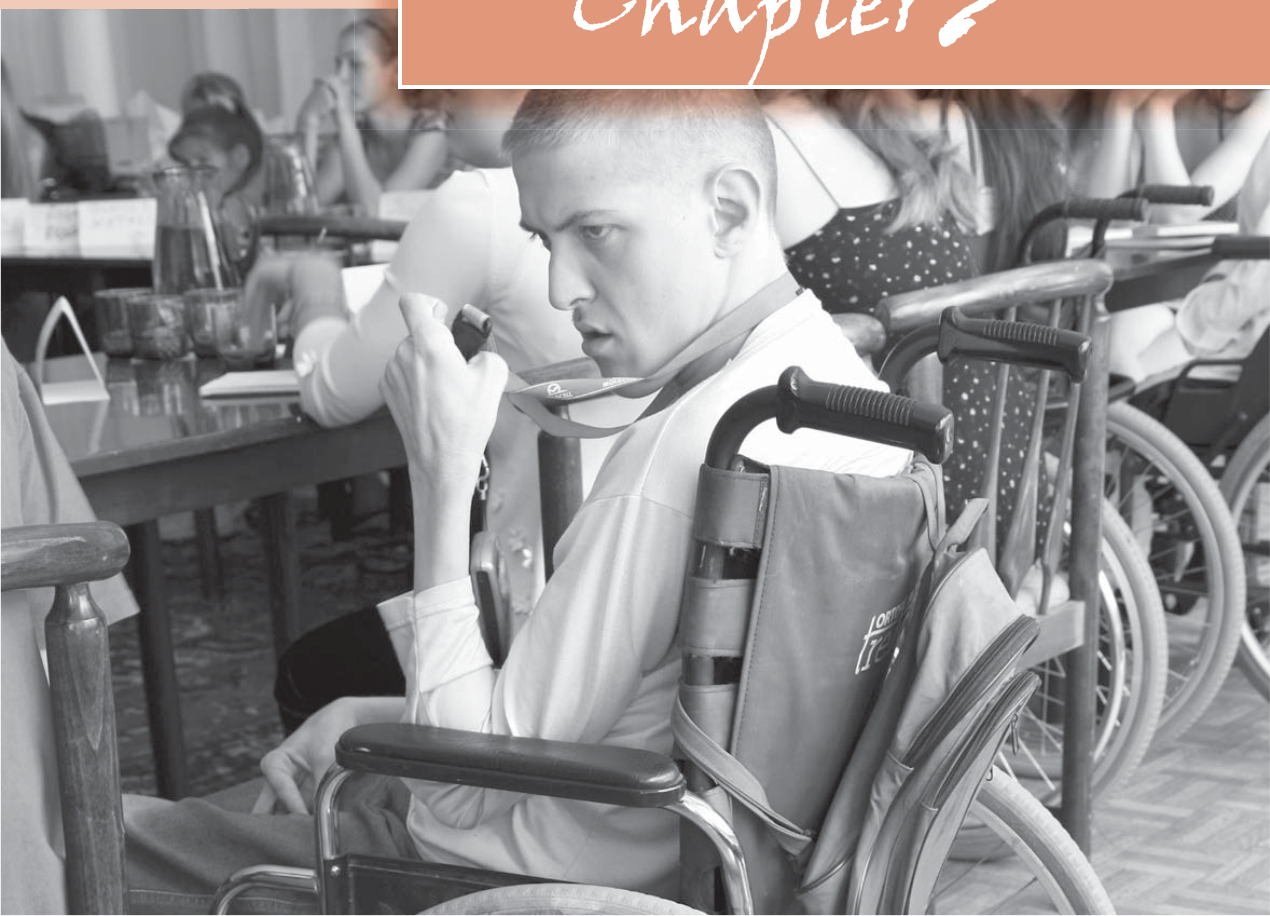
The *SADI database*. For the purpose of the evaluation of non-monetary poverty and the calculation of the SADI it was necessary to combine data from different sources. Given the fact that the official statistics does not have available data for the lowest level of disaggregation (mayoralities), a special form is used, namely “Social and economic indicators characterising the living conditions of the local population (village, town)”. These data are filled in and submitted by every town hall (except for Transnistria) and they include information with regard to the social and economic situation of the location, and also a set of indicators, which are characteristic for every village in rural and urban settlements. In 2006, in view of collecting the most accurate data, a special software was developed for data entering and control at town hall and rayon level. Other data sources come from the rayon Finance Divisions, the National Social Insurance House, the Land Relations and Cadastre Agency and the National Bureau of Statistics. To establish the integrated database the Classifier of territorial administration units of the Republic of Moldova (CUATM) was used.

NOTE:

¹⁷ Ministry of Economy, The Regulation of the Ministry of Economy of RM, <http://www.mec.gov.md/files/Regulamentul%20ME.doc>.

Social Exclusion in the Republic of Moldova

Chapter 3



Chapter III.

Social Exclusion in the Republic of Moldova

The concept of *vulnerability* is associated with certain “negative concepts” and implies various meanings such as dependence, helplessness, exposure, danger, and the social exclusion is understood as marginalization, as a lack of opportunities to participate in the social life for various reasons.¹⁸ Therefore, under such circumstances, the analysis of the situation requires the definition of the groups of people who are the most exposed to the risk of marginalization in the “in-group” or “out-group” and to self-marginalization, meaning the groups most vulnerable to social exclusion. There are always certain preconditions whenever certain phenomena occur, including the social ones. That is why the ascertaining of the relevant risk factors is strictly necessary.

Certain risk factors represent as such the processes that lead to the social exclusion. Usually, factors are multidimensional and imply several associated causes, which tend to be one-dimensional and immediate in case of the result. Such factors can be of different natures: (i) institutional (the manner certain systems are structured, restraining the access of certain groups); (ii) of attitude (rejecting behaviour), (iii) systemic, in connection with changes (how individuals self-identify themselves within the transition circumstances, when old socializing and social support systems are being redefined). There is a dynamic connection between risk factors and the results they generate. In most cases, a certain result in a given area represents an exclusion factor for another field. It should be pointed out that this is not a direct connection, as it shows various degrees of flexibility for multiple results of the specific processes. In their turn the results are different sometimes they being immediate, while in other instances several years must elapse until they come into being.¹⁹

Consequently, the monitoring of the situation in the field of exclusion and the evaluation of the impact of policies on the risk mitigation requires that relevant indicators are applied as well as specific methods for their grouping together and analysis.

3.1. Monitoring of the phenomenon of social exclusion

At present monitoring of the vulnerable groups in Europe is carried out periodically on the basis of sets of common social exclusion indicators, while each country adds specific indicators to these data.

In setting up the matrix of national social exclusion indicators, the list of monitored indicators by other countries²⁰ was taken into consideration,

NOTES:

¹⁸ European Profiles S.A. Consortium, Enhancing the skills to provide social services in Romania – course materials, Modulul 6 Înțelegerea persoanelor și grupurilor vulnerabile, 2003; http://sas.mmssf.ro/temp/Tutor_notes_6_Janet_ROM_revised_mmssf.doc.

¹⁹ Ivanov, A., Explanatory note on the relationship between drivers and outcomes of exclusion, UNDP Bratislava Regional Centre, 2009.

²⁰ Council of the European Union, Joint report by the Commission and the Council on social inclusion, Brussels, 5.03.2004; http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/soc-prot/soc-incl/final_joint_inclusion_report_2003_en.pdf.

as well as the list of structural indicators introduced by the European Commission (Laeken indicators),²¹ and also the monitoring indicators of the NDS and MDGs in the national context.

A set of criteria was considered in selecting each individual indicator, namely:

- To be relevant, to describe a specific field and to measure as directly as possible a certain form of social exclusion and deprivation;
- To feature a simple (easy to understand), but also fundamental interpretation;
- To be up-to-date and to have the possibility of constant updating;
- To be statistically solid, to keep the same meaning in the course of time;
- To reflect performances of the state and/or sector social policies;
- To be transparent and accessible;
- To provide for comparability in time and space.

The indicators included in the respective matrix describe, in one way or another, the social exclusion, the possibility to estimate the social inclusion as a result of the policies promoted by the state, and also the social cohesion, which is regarded also as an effect of the promotion of social inclusion. The mentioned indicators allow monitoring of the situation in the light of the implemented sector policies, as well as complex analyses of their impact on both the living standard of the persons, households, and also on the overall community development.

Social exclusion is associated with poverty and the poverty monitoring and evaluation indicators play an essential role in establishing the vulnerable layers of the population and in estimating the effects promoted under the circumstances of their social inclusion.

In Moldova, the poverty evaluation indicators are mainly based on the absolute method, the poverty threshold being determined through the “basic needs” approach, using the consumption expenditures as an indicator of the population welfare²², applying the OECD scale of equivalence: 1; 0.7; 0.5.

BOX 3. Evaluation of poverty in the EU

In the EU, poverty is estimated for a relative limit, which is 60% of the average income available per one adult equivalent, making use of the OECD modified scale of equivalence: 1; 0.5; 0.3. The Laeken indicators²³ are established and estimated under the same conditions.

In order to estimate and calculate the poverty indicators against the national background, two different poverty lines are applied, namely the absolute poverty line and the extreme poverty line. The extreme poverty line is based on the minimum number of calories required daily, and the absolute poverty line adds to the former a plus for the

NOTES:

²¹ World Bank, Social Exclusion and the EU's Social Inclusion Agenda, Annex 1. Income and Living Conditions (Laeken) Indicators; <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTECONEVAL/Resources/SocialExclusionReviewDraft.pdf>.

²² Ministry of Economy and Trade, Report on Poverty and Impact of Policies 2006, Appendix 4: Note regarding the extent of poverty, developed by the National Bureau of Statistics, Chişinău, 2007.

²³ World Bank, Social Exclusion and the EU Social Inclusion Agenda, Paper developed for the EU8 Social Inclusion Study, February 5, 2007.

expenditures for non-food goods and services, beyond the extreme poverty line. Starting with 2006, indicators based on the relative method are also included, where the poverty line makes 60% of the median consumption distribution per adult equivalent. Additionally, other indicators were included which describe the living conditions from the perspective of the access to economic and political life, these being also associated with poverty and social exclusion.

Currently, there is no system of indicators to help monitoring the social exclusion degree in Moldova; instead, there is the will to meet the international standards. Respectively, in this paper a set of indicators is proposed on the basis of certain data available from the HBS, from the Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion, LFS, etc. The matrix of national indicators for the analysis of social exclusion in the Republic of Moldova (*Annex 3*) includes: primary and secondary indicators, comprised in the list of social inclusion indicators established by the European Commission, but they being adjusted to fit the specific national features. Poverty is evaluated towards the absolute line, using the OECD scale of equivalence: 1; 0.7; 0.5. In view of establishing the list of tertiary indicators, characteristic for the context, an inventory of more than 100 significant indicators in different social and economic fields has been done. All in all, the primary, secondary and tertiary indicators provide for a comprehensive evaluation of the social inclusion and the welfare level evolution under the circumstances of Moldovan national policies. The full list of indicators suggested for monitoring the social exclusion and the effects of the inclusion policies according to the specific domains, including their definition, is presented in *Annex 4*. The respective annex contains another six indicators (marked as “*Recommended*”) which have not been estimated in the framework of the given report due to several reasons, but which are recommended for future calculations.

3.2. National indicators of social exclusion. Domains and levels of disaggregation.

In the monitoring of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion, and for the purpose of development of social inclusion policies, the statistic and administrative data are of major importance when it comes to supporting the evaluation of the obtained results. In this context the need arises to select a complex set of strictly defined indicators, which should define the various sides of the phenomenon, and the sources of statistic information, as well as the evaluation methods suggested by the international and national statistical theory and practise.

In this survey, a significant number of indicators were subjected to analysis, as well as their respective data sources (including the global national strategies, the sector strategies and the specific programmes) with the purpose of recommending them for monitoring and periodical

evaluation of social exclusion in Moldova. It has become obvious that social exclusion must be studied multi-dimensionally. Thus, the set of monitoring indicators for the social exclusion has been grouped according to 10 main domains of the population life quality (economic and social life): (1) poverty and inequality, (2) housing and dwelling conditions of households, (3) the labour market, (4) education, (5) health, (6) social protection, (7) justice and security, (8) culture, sports and leisure, (9) participation in social life and access to information, (10) environment (*Annex 4*).

Within each domain, the indicators of maximum and medium representativeness have been identified, being defined as primary and secondary ones (*Annex 3*), in line with the methodology for social exclusion monitoring, proposed by the European Commission (Laeken indicators). The primary and secondary indicators should be monitored on annual basis. The other indicators meant to provide additional information in view of a better clarification of one situation or another, were defined as tertiary indicators, with a monitoring periodicity once every three years.

3.3. Methodology for the use of indicators

Poverty and inequality

The analysis of poverty and inequality is absolutely necessary in view of monitoring the situation with regard to the living standard, evaluation of the impact of social inclusion policies promoted by the state.

In order to describe the situation with regard to social exclusion by use of poverty monitoring indicators, 14 indicators were established, evaluated against the national background (*Annex 4*).

The indicator “1.1. Share of population under the absolute poverty line” may be considered an introductory indicator into the ascertainment of the poverty risk in general and/or the risk of a certain group of the population. It is one of the main indicators, by means of which this phenomenon expansion degree among the population can be measured, and helps to establish the poverty vulnerable groups and the social exclusion in the conditions of the available living resources. The given indicator allows also the poverty dynamic evaluation and analysis.

In a situation when the state resources that could be directed to support the vulnerable groups are limited, it is necessary to establish the most marginalized groups under such circumstances. Thus, the indicator “1.4. Share of population under the extreme poverty line” allows their identification through estimation of the share of persons living in households with the total consumption expenditures per adult-equivalent below the extreme poverty line in the total number of population.

However, these indicators are not relevant with regard to the evaluation of the phenomenon extent and severity, and the changes of the population general welfare. Under such conditions it is necessary to evaluate the distance of poor people up to the threshold, and also the amount of money needed by a household to overcome poverty. Thus, the indicators “1.2. *Absolute poverty gap*” and “1.3. *Median deficit of resources*” are relevant indicators for the evaluation of the resources necessary for social protection, because they measure the average deficit of the population consumption against the poverty line. The indicator “1.2. *Absolute poverty gap*” enables the estimation of the money amount that each person is supposed to contribute to the overcoming of the respective poverty line by a certain group of population, while the “1.3. *Median deficit of resources*” is a poverty gap indicator representing the median of the difference between the poverty line and the volume of resources per adult equivalent for the persons considered as being poor, expressed as a percentage. Thus, these are the resources necessary to the poor to be situated at that specific threshold. This indicator can prove to be particularly useful for the substantiation and development of social protection programmes for vulnerable groups. The indicator can be measured both as compared to the median value, and to the average expenditures or income, and it can be also encountered under the name of “average/median distance” or “average/median deficit index” of necessary resources or income. In the Republic of Moldova, at the national level, the indicator “1.2. *Absolute poverty gap*” is used, but under the circumstances of social exclusion, the use of the indicator “1.3. *Median deficit of resources*” is recommended, which provides a clearer outlook in addressing policies dealing with social inclusion.

Self-assessment and perception of the state of poverty are particularly important under the conditions of vulnerability with regard to social exclusion, as these are factors that may lead to undervaluation, a state of depression and, subsequently, to marginalization and, especially, to self-marginalization. For the purpose of assessment of the population perception of poverty, the following indicators can be used: “1.6. *Subjective poverty rate – self-assessment*” and “1.7. *Subjective poverty rate versus necessary subsistence minimum*”.

International comparability, both absolute and relative, is absolutely necessary under the circumstances of the situation evaluation in a certain country. For this purpose, the following indicators are included into the national indicators matrix: “1.5. *Share of population living under US\$4 per day/person (adjusted to PPP)*” and “1.8. *Share of population under relative poverty line*”.

Particularly important in connection with social exclusion is the population *degree of polarization* analysis with regard to the living standard and the resource and income earning opportunities to provide for a suitable consumption. Thus, two population inequality-measuring

indicators are recommended for Moldova. The indicator “1.10. Ratio between the top and bottom quintiles - S80/S20” is an indicator of the income inequality, also encountered under the name of “income inequality ratio”. At the national level, this indicator is calculated based on the consumption expenditures and it shows how much bigger are the consumption expenditures of the most well-off people compared to the consumption expenditures of the poorest persons, within the distribution of consumption per adult equivalent. Another indicator, used for the evaluation of inequality, is indicator “1.9. Gini coefficient for consumption expenditures” which is an indicator describing the inequality of resources distribution among the members of society. This indicator is estimated based on income, in which case it represents the inequality of income distribution among individuals. The value of this indicator varies between 0 and 1 (it can also be expressed as percentage, from 0 – 100 %), showing the share of the total resources still left to be redistributed so that they may be equally spread among all members of society. The more the value of this indicator tends to 1 the greater is the inequality, fact that is a sign of a high concentration of resources within a limited group of people. When the value of the Gini tends towards the 0 magnitude, this means that poverty is not very severe and an increase of the living standard, even an insignificant one, can help to significantly reduce the poverty rate. Consequently, the higher this coefficient is, the greater the inequality, and vice-versa. Hypothetically, this fact could be explained as follows: Gini = 1 describes the most unequal society, where one single person will amass all resources, while all the rest will get nothing. When Gini = 0, then we are speaking about an egalitarian society, where all its members have available resources in perfectly equal proportions.

It is possible to investigate the severity of the “poverty trap” by use of indicator “1.11. Share of population at risk of persistent poverty,” which is of major importance, as it allows us to determine the groups of people or households at permanent risk of poverty. This indicator allows the evaluation of the poverty risk in its dynamic development and it shows the share of persons whose consumption per adult equivalent lies below the absolute poverty line for the current year and for at least two more years out of the previous three years. This indicator highlights the state of perpetual poverty. We may look upon four cases, which are shown below in Table 2.

Table 2. Evaluation of the state of perpetual poverty

	t	As compared to the current year (t)		
		t - 1	t - 2	t - 3
Case 1	Poor	Poor	Poor	Poor
Case 2	Poor	Poor	Not poor	Poor
Case 3	Poor	Poor	Poor	Not poor
Case 4	Poor	Not poor	Poor	Poor

This is a specific indicator and requires the existence of a panel study, where the investigated households have to be part of the survey sample for at least four consecutive years. In the HBS case, the necessary data will be available after the 2010 survey year.

The repeated poverty was assessed for this study (part of case 1, Table 2). Poverty was evaluated in cases when the households were subjected to a survey lasting two years and when during both investigation periods the members of these households had a consumption rate per adult equivalent below the absolute poverty line.

“1.12. *Lack of support networks*” is an indicator implying the evaluation of the marginalization and self-marginalization degree of groups of persons, which is assessed as the share of the total population of those who stated that they have nobody to turn to for assistance/help when in difficult situations. At the national level, four derivatives of this indicator are analysed, namely: (i) assistance/help necessary in housekeeping in case of sickness; (ii) advice necessary in respect of an important personal or family issue; (iii) the need to talk things out with someone in case of despondency; (iv) the need to borrow a sum of € 250 to resolve/face a certain emergency situation. The availability of support networks is very important and their presence is particularly necessary to persons in difficulty or at risk. Support networks have a positive effect on the state of self-marginalization, contribute to social cohesion having different kinds of influence on different groups of population (advice, material support, providing the possibility to obtain resources, etc).

The indicators “1.13. *Dispersion of population around poverty line*” and “1.14. *Dispersion of persistent poverty*” allow for the evaluation of the population dispersion around the poverty line, and they are particularly useful in case of evaluation of the impact on population and changes in the society. The indicator 1.14 is recommended to be calculated in 2010, since this is the year when the HBS data will be available for the last three years for the same households.

Dwelling and housing conditions of the households

The respective set of indicators complement the poverty measurement indicators, as it is assumed that the persistence of unsuitable housing conditions is frequently caused by the insufficient income of the persons who live in that dwelling, i.e. by their state of poverty. It is considered that every individual must have a proper dwelling and living conditions which may provide for a decent standard of living. The access possibilities of individuals and households to a dwelling determine their vulnerability in respect to social exclusion, causing their marginalization and, especially, their self-exclusion.

In order to monitor the situation under these circumstances, ten indicators have been developed, which allow the evaluation of the social

exclusion by use of indicators describing the housing conditions in the household, the access to utilities and basic services. All these indicators are circumstantial and they express the convenience experienced by the inhabitants in the dwelling they live in.

Overcrowding of the dwelling is caused by the situation when inhabitants of that household do not have the necessary conditions for their privacy. This fact is described by two indicators: “2.1. *Number of persons per room*,” as well as “2.2. *Dwelling area per member of household*,” both of them being deprivation indicators, measuring the access to appropriate dwellings for a decent standard of living.

The quality of the dwelling can be analysed by means of the indicator “2.3. *Construction quality*” that confirms the restricted access to quality homes, which is frequently a result of the low income of the persons living in that home. Considering the excessive price of dwellings in urban areas, this indicator can be used as an additional factor in the exclusion context with regard to the access to adequate financial resources and income.

Availability of utilities represents another important aspect, as it ensures the comfort of people living in that dwelling. The three indicators, “2.4. *Share of persons from household who cannot afford sufficient heating during cold season*,” “2.6. *Share of persons without water supply inside the house*” and “2.8. *Share of persons without access to improved sewerage*,” enable the assessment of utilities available to the persons subjected to this study.

Housing costs are reflected by the indicator “2.9. *Share of households having difficulties in payment of utilities*,” which gives the measure of the vulnerability of the population with regard to their possibilities to cover the increasing costs of the home maintenance expenditures. This is an important indicator in the context of the poverty and exclusion analysis, regarding the possibility to obtain the income required for covering these expenses. It is worth mentioning that there are state norms and regulations, which rule the access to such services, and which lead in the end to the cutting off of the dwelling supply with electricity, heating, gas, etc., in case of failure to pay the utilities services. Consequently, because of their high cost, the population is faced with a quite high risk of exclusion in these circumstances. This indicator is particularly representative, as it is disaggregated per residential neighbourhoods, where the towns have to face a higher risk, because they depend on their connection to centralized services supply systems, which can be monitored by the households to a lesser extent.

The aspect of environmental quality with respect to the access of the population to quality services can be reflected through the following two indicators. The first indicator “2.5. *Share of persons with permanent access to safe drinking water sources*,” enables the evaluation of the access

to improved water sources, based on drinking water samples obtained in the monitoring process of the underground and surface water quality. This indicator is assessed on the basis of administrative data, submitted by the National Scientific-Practical Centre of Preventive Medicine (NSPCPM), in the MDG context (Goal 7: *Ensuring environmental sustainability*, Target: *By the year 2015, to reduce by one half the number of people with no permanent access to safe water sources.*) The second indicator is "2.7. *Share of persons with access to improved sanitation.*" This is a similar type of indicator and it is calculated on the basis of administrative data, submitted by the Ministry of Constructions and Regional Development (MCRD) in MDG context (Goal 7: *Ensuring environmental sustainability*, Target: *Halve by 2015 the number of people without access to improved sewage systems.*) These two indicators can be used to complement the analysis of the access of population, highlighting the dynamic evaluation and/or ensuring the comparability with other countries in the same region.

Appropriate housing conditions for the most vulnerable groups of population can be analysed by means of indicator "2.10. *Access to social housing,*" which in turn can be defined as the share of people benefiting from social housing opportunities out of the total number of those who are listed as being in need of such dwellings. In course of discussions with the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, it was mentioned that the given indicator may be relevant for the monitoring of the respective state programmes, but it may be proposed only for its evaluation in perspective. Currently, there are no social dwellings in the Republic of Moldova. It is also worth mentioning that no such housing programme is envisaged in the near future, as it is quite expensive and cannot be supported from the State Budget.

Labour market

Social exclusion is directly generated by the lack of employment opportunities, meagre income earned from employment, which in turn lead to poverty, followed by every negative consequence of the phenomenon. In accordance with one of the main goals of the Lisbon Strategy, by the year 2010 the employment rate is expected to reach 70%. This implies not only the promotion of labour by establishing new jobs generally, but also the improvement of the employment quality, ensuring social security, employment of people who, because of various reasons, have no jobs, development of human resources with the aim of ensuring a suitable and sustainable degree of labour employment, all these actions helping to fight marginalization and social exclusion.

In the light of the above statements, 14 indicators for the employment monitoring have been included in the matrix of national indicators.

Social security on the labour market can be evaluated by means of two indicators. The indicator "3.1. *Activity rate (ILO)*" measures the

economic burden imposed on labour force and highlights the ratio between the economically active population (or labour force) and the total number of population.

BOX 4. Active population

The economically active population comprises all persons of at least 15 years of age who supply the labour force for the production of goods and services in the reference time period, including the employed and unemployed population. The difference between the total number of population and the active population represents the inactive population, which *includes children, pupils, students* who do not practice income generating activities, *housemaids (persons involved only in housekeeping), pensioners (of all categories)* who are not employed in a job, other *dependant* persons. The high share of inactive population has a negative influence on the social security, exerting social-economic pressure on the active population.²⁴

Another aspect of social security is expressed by the indicator “3.2. *Share of persons employed in the informal sector.*”

BOX 5. Informal employment

Informal employment comprises all persons who, during the reference week of the survey, had any of the following types of jobs as their main or secondary activities: (i) self-employed workers or (ii) *employers working in informal sector enterprises*; (iii) members of informal production cooperatives; (iv) contributing family workers, employed in formal sector or informal sector enterprises; (v) employees employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households, that meet at least one of these criteria: their employer did not pay social contributions for them; they did not have the possibility to benefit from paid annual leave; they would not be given paid sick leave in the case of illness or injury; (vi) persons occupied in the production of agricultural products exclusively for own consumption, having 20 hours or more during the survey reference week in this activity.²⁵

Persons employed in the informal sector have to face a more significant risk of social exclusion, where effects may be noticed in the long run. As a result of informal employment, we can see the low participation of the given persons to the public social healthcare insurance. At the same time, they exert a pressure on the social assistance system because they benefit from social assistance allowances, a large part of which are still based on the granting by categories principles.

The same exclusion aspect is also measured by means of the indicator “3.8. *Population working abroad, as percentage of active population.*” This indicator is an expression of the ratio between the number of recorded population working abroad, and the total number of active population, expressed as percentage. Although the public system of public social insurances offers individual insurance possibilities, such measures have

NOTES:

²⁴ The National Bureau of Statistics, Methodology of the Labour Force Survey in households, approved by the Decision of the NBS's Collegium no. 5 as of 26.12.2008; http://www.statistica.md/public/files/Rapoarte/Metodology_AFM.pdf.

²⁵ http://www.statistica.md/public/files/Rapoarte/Metodology_AFM.pdf

a low popularity, which can mostly be explained by the structure based on the solidarity between generations featured by the system, and the missing cumulative pension pillar. The exclusion risk steps in at the return home, to Moldova, when these persons will increase pressure on the state budget by requesting state social allowances for old age or disability, not being eligible for receiving a pension.

Exclusion from the labour market is a particularly important factor that directly causes vulnerability to social exclusion because of the possibility or impossibility to earn an income as necessary for living. In this context the starting indicator is “3.3. *Unemployment rate (ILO definition)*,” as an expression of the ratio between the number of persons in search of employment and the number of active population.

BOX 6. Unemployed persons

The number of unemployed persons is determined in accordance with the criteria of the International Labour Organization (ILO) of the “unemployed persons” concept: persons of over 15 years of age who, during the reference period, meet simultaneously the following conditions: (i) they have no job and they perform no income generating activity; (ii) they have been in search of a job, in the last four weeks; (iii) they are ready to start working in the next 15 days, if a job is immediately available.²⁶

The phenomenon mentioned above is a complex one, being generated by several factors. The lack of jobs, generally, is a simplistic approach, which can not reflect the actual aspect of the situation. The latter is explained mostly by the non-compliance between demand and supply of the employment opportunities, including the education level and the degree of compliance with the quality and specialization, social and economic domains and sectors, and also gender and age aspects.

The indicator “3.4. *Long-term unemployment rate (ILO definition)*” reveals the gravity of the exclusion from the labour market it being the indicator, which represents the ratio between the number of unemployed people who have been jobless for at least 12 months and the total active population, expressed as percentage. Of a special importance in the evaluation of the exclusion from the labour market are the indicators “3.5. *Share of long term unemployed people*,” namely of those unemployed persons who have been jobless for at least one year and more, and also “3.6. *Share of very long-term unemployed people*,” which refers to persons who had been unemployed for at least 24 months and more in the total number of unemployed. These two indicators measure the gravity of the phenomenon, indicating the need for developing appropriate policies to fight unemployment. Special evaluations of long term and very long term unemployment profile are needed for the development of such policies.

The issue of employment of young people in the Republic of Moldova is quite important, and the indicator “3.7. *Youth unemployment rate*,

NOTE:

²⁶ The National Bureau of Statistics, Methodology of the Labour Force Survey in households; http://www.statistica.md/public/files/Rapoarte/Metodology_AFM.pdf.

aged 15-24 (ILO definition)” enables its quantification. The lack of employment opportunities results in the fact that educated and trained young people can not find a job because they lack work practice or because of the limited offer of jobs for certain specialities and fields of work.

The *labour quality* in the national context is expressed by the indicators “3.9. *Employed persons exposed to dangerous/ harmful agents at the work place,*” expressing the share of people who have declared that “*their work is too demanding and stressful*” or that “*they work under dangerous or harmful conditions,*” and “3.10. *Non-compliance with qualification and job,*” which is measured as the share of people who would like changing their jobs in order “*to more properly use/apply their skills or qualifications.*” These indicators are particularly relevant in the development of the job creation policies and planning of the young people education.

Exclusion of employed persons is measured by the indicator “3.11. *Ratio of average annual salary to the subsistence minimum,*” which is calculated as the ratio between the average annual salary per the entire economy and the subsistence minimum of people fit to work, expressed as percentage. Thus, it is possible to assess to what extent the average wage of a person can meet their minimum consumption needs. This indicator can also be used to complete the social exclusion analysis of employed persons conducted in the poverty evaluation context. It is worth mentioning that the poverty profile reveals a high poverty occurrence for employed persons, mainly in agriculture.

The national indicators matrix comprises measuring indicators for the *exclusion on the labour market of persons belonging to certain risk groups*. Former detainees and disabled persons are particularly vulnerable to social exclusion, especially in respect of their chance of employment. These groups of people are exposed to the risk of high marginalization in society, but also to self-marginalization for different reasons: behavioural aspects, lack of certain skills and low educational level, a feeling of embarrassment due to lack of necessary resources, etc. The risk of exclusion, under these circumstances, can be evaluated with the indicators: “3.12. *Integration of former detainees on the labour market*” and “3.13. *Integration of disabled persons on the labour market.*”

The fact that poverty generates poverty is well-known, as well as the people who live in households where no member is employed represents one more group at the advanced risk of poverty and social exclusion. Thus, the indicator “3.14. *Share of persons living in jobless households*” allows the evaluation of the share of individuals who live in households formed of persons who do not work or who are inactive, in the total number of persons.

BOX 7. Jobless households

Jobless households are households where no member is in employment, i.e. all members are either unemployed or inactive.

The definition follows the decision taken at the Laeken European Council in December 2001, but revised in 2003.

In the context of the Laeken indicators, this is calculated at national level, but also disaggregated by age and sexes²⁷:

- Children aged 0-17, living in households where none of the household members is working, as a share of the total number of children of respective ages;
- Adults aged 18–59, living in households where none of the members is working, as a share of the total number of persons of respective ages, including the disaggregation by sex.

Students aged 18 -24 living in households formed only of students of the same age group, as well as persons in active military conscription, are excluded from these calculations.

For the analysis of the social exclusion in the Republic of Moldova this indicator is proposed in disaggregation by zones, type and structure of households, this having different values for different groups of people.

Education

Poverty surveys have shown that the well-being level of households and of their members is in direct correlation with their level of education. Educational exclusion can be measured from different perspectives, including the *educational capital*, *participation in* and *access to education*, *quality of education and learning results*. 19 indicators have been included in the matrix of national indicators developed for the evaluation of social exclusion.

Educational capital is defined by the skills acquired by an individual within the schooling process, but also beyond it, the results being of two kinds: (i) skills acquired as an outcome of attending formal educational systems, knowledge certified by diplomas, and (ii) knowledge and skills acquired throughout the individual's life, by their own endeavours and/or by assimilating information obtained in their interaction with experts in various fields. For the estimate of the first form of educational capital, different methods are used: measuring by the number of years of schooling, by education degrees, etc. The second form – non-formal education – results into an educational capital hard to evaluate, its assessment being mostly limited to the capacity to gather and use the information comprised in written materials. In the context of educational exclusion in the Republic of Moldova measurement of the *educational capital* is proposed to be made by means of two indicators, characteristic to its first form. Thus, the education level of the population

NOTE:

²⁷ Statistical Office of the European Communities (Eurostat), Metadata on Population in jobless households; http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/lfsi_jhh_a_esms.htm.

is measured by means of the indicator “4.2. *Share of persons aged 25–64 with low education level*,” expressing the share of people within the 25-64 age groups, who graduated from gymnasium at most, in the total number of persons in the same age groups. The good education prospects of the society can be analysed by means of “4.1. *Rate of early dropout of education system among youth*,” calculated as the proportion of population aged 18-24 with low education level (gymnasium at most) who do not attend any education or training courses to the total number of population of the same age. Both indicators can be used for analysis of the situation’s evolution in time, as well as for comparative analysis by area of residence and from gender perspective.

Participation in education can be evaluated by means of the indicators 4.3-4.11, which measure “*Net enrolment rate*” and “*Gross enrolment rate*” in various education levels. The *net enrolment (coverage) rate in education* is used to measure the level of participation in the education process of children of official school age that corresponds to the respective level of education. The *gross enrolment (coverage) rate in education* is used to highlight the overall enrolment degree in education in a given school year. This indicator reflects the capacity of the educational system to enable access to education of the students/pupils of the respective age group. It is used as a substitute for the indicator *net enrolment rate* when data are missing with regard to the children enrolment in education (pre-primary/primary/gymnasiums) by ages. It can also be used as a complementary indicator for the *net coverage rate* and it allows the estimation of the enrolment degree in the schooling system (preschool/primary/lower secondary education or gymnasium) below and above the official age, corresponding to the respective education level. Another aspect of the enrolment in education is evaluated by means of the indicator “4.15. *Inter-generation exclusion from education of the young people aged 15-24*,” which measures the enrolment in the education system as an effect of educational traditions created in the family as a result of the parents education.

Access to education is a dual indicator, covering both financial and geographical access. Given the fact that in Moldova every individual has the right to free education in the general education system, the evaluation of the geographical access is more relevant in the poverty and social exclusion context. The big distances to the education facilities involve additional transport expenses for the households, which increases the vulnerability of the poor with respect to access to education.

Geographical access to the education institutions is particularly important for the rural area, as this includes small settlements, with poorly developed infrastructure, where no such facilities are available, so that children must cover long distances to their kindergarten/school. In this case, only those places are covered by the calculation, which do not offer the benefit of such a service – in the premises of the primary

or secondary school or lyceum of that settlement. Thus, the indicator “4.12. *Share of persons of respective age with limited access to preschool education*” represents the number of people living in localities with no kindergarten, and the distance to the nearest settlement having a kindergarten is bigger than the respective average distance in the Republic of Moldova, considering the places which have no possibility to offer that service. For the analysis of access to primary and gymnasium (lower secondary) education, the following indicators are suggested: “4.13. *Share of persons of respective age with limited access to primary education*” and “4.14. *Share of persons of respective age with limited access to lower-secondary education*”. These indicators are calculated as rate of the persons living in localities lacking the possibility of primary/lower secondary (gymnasium) education, and the distance to the nearest locality where such a possibility is available is bigger than the average distance in the country. Only those localities are taken into consideration, which have no possibilities to offer the children of respective age the chance to primary/lower secondary education in a primary or a secondary school in that locality. The mentioned indicators can be calculated on the basis of the 2008 data, using the administrative database of the Ministry of Economy. The respective indicators are useful in the conditions of undertaking certain measures intended to facilitate the access to educational services by establishing such teaching facilities, in case of an important concentration of potential beneficiaries, or for the provision of transport services, in case of smaller number of beneficiaries. The utility of this group of indicators seems the more significant, the lower their disaggregation level is.

The indicators for the monitoring and evaluation of the *quality of education* and *the results of studies* correspond to one of the priority objectives of the “Lisbon Strategy,” namely the “Increase of the quality of education.” The indicator “4.16. *Quality of education*” is a complex factor and it expresses the performances in internationally comparative tests. It has to be evaluated after the implementation of the PISA 2009 Project,²⁸ to which the Republic of Moldova has undertaken to take part in. This indicator is used generally for international comparability and allows the evaluation of learning efficiency.

Another indicator enabling the evaluation of some aspects of education quality is “4.17. *Quality of knowledge*,” which shows the share of people who are comfortable with reading texts in foreign languages, filling out a form, use of the computer and Internet, and those who evaluate their knowledge in the respective domain with a grade 8 and higher. It should be mentioned that this indicator is quite important in the social exclusion context, not only in as far as education but also employment is concerned. People with such skills can get a job more easily, and their communication skills can have beneficial effects on the social cohesion in this context.

NOTE:

²⁸ <http://www.edu.gov.md/files/unsorted/PISA2009.doc>

The results of the study are reflected by the indicator “4.18. *Economic opportunity of education*”, which provides information on the employment opportunities of graduates of educational facilities, and the indicator “4.19. *Relevance of education*,” reflecting the work activity of people employed according to their specializing field. These indicators can supply the state with planning opportunities of enrolment in higher and medium specialized education institutions, according to the specialities which are on demand on the labour market.

Health

For the analysis of exclusion from healthcare, 13 indicators have been developed, out of which two primary, one secondary, and the remaining ones help to complete the analysis of the situation in the respective field, are defined as tertiary ones, pertaining to the context.

Quality of health. Within the scope of the EU policies in the field of social inclusion, one of the main indicators, representative of the quality of health, is “5.1. *Life expectancy at birth*,” which expresses the average number of years a generation is expected to live from birth, provided that during the following years, when advancing from one age group to the next, the mortality coefficient remains the same for each group of age, just as it used to be in the years when the mortality table was established. This indicator shows very wide variations depending both on time, and on the geographic area. It is also encountered under the name of “*average lifespan*,” and the variation of its values has a great significance also in the studies relating to the quality of life of the population. The main factors determining the variation of the overall life expectancy at birth are: (i) economic development level (living conditions, food); (ii) healthcare system; (iii) education level of the population; (iv) structure by sex and age groups.

It should be mentioned that life expectancy at birth is greatly influenced by the rate of mortality in the first years of life, and in this light the information is complemented by the following two indicators “5.3. *Infant mortality rate*” and “5.4. *Mortality rate of children under 5 years*,” which express the quality index of life of the population or the respective sub-populations, and which are used, at the same time, within medical statistics for the establishment of the summary health evaluation coefficient of the population (characteristic feature of the regional differences related to the health level of the population). Both indicators are calculated for the total population, as well as by residence area, development regions and sexes.

Healthy life quality is expressed both through objective and subjective data. In this respect, the indicators “5.2. *Subjective evaluation of state/condition of health*” and “5.8. *Subjective evaluation of state/condition of disability*” express the population self-assessment of their own state of

health, including disabilities. In the context of social exclusion, these indicators usually allow a comparison of the degree of perception by the population of the promoted political efforts; at the same time, they can reflect the attitude of groups of different age individuals (especially of marginalized groups) with regard to the possibilities to attain self-sufficiency.

Incidence of social diseases – representing a group of diseases, which are more and more frequent in societies with low living and development standards. Their main characteristic consists in the fact that their percentage drops significantly when a revitalization and improvement of the economic situation occurs. Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, parasitic and dermatology/venereal diseases represent typical examples of social diseases, caused by unhealthy conditions at home and at work, by the lack of qualitative hygiene norms, diseases which worsen in the case of a bad nutrition or even malnutrition. One should also mention here the population's irresponsibility and lack of health awareness.

The relation between the impact of poverty and social diseases is highlighted, especially, by the incidence of tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS (this is one of the evaluation criteria of sanitary – epidemiological situation, as established by the WHO). At the same time, due to their clinical features, these diseases most often generate marginalization and exclusion.

In view of the monitoring of the incidence rate of HIV/AIDS in the context of the social exclusion risk assessment, the following indicators can be used: “5.5. *HIV/AIDS incidence per 100,000 persons*” and “5.6. *HIV/AIDS incidence among the population aged 15-24 years, per 100,000 persons*,” expressing the number of new identified cases of the HIV/AIDS disease per 100,000 persons, inclusively among young people.

The spreading of TB can be measured with the indicator “5.7. *Overall incidence of active tuberculosis (per 100,000 persons)*,” which reflects the number of newly diagnosed cases per one hundred thousand people over one year. The relation between this type of disease (once almost eliminated, but at present it is relatively increasing) and the state of poverty is very well known, being considered traditionally as the “disease of poverty and squalor.”

Access to health is expressed by two important, interdependent factors, such as: financial access and geographical access. Thus, the degree of population inclusion or exclusion into the healthcare system can be measured by means of the combined indicator “5.10. *Limited access to healthcare services*,” which reflects the share of people who have declared difficulties in their access to a doctor, because the “medical facility is too far away.” For a clearer determination of the causes that have an influence on access to healthcare, these two indicators are used: “5.12. *Limited financial access to healthcare services*” and “5.13.

Direct expenditures for healthcare services,” which express the share of population that has not asked for the necessary healthcare because of lack of financial resources, to which the share of direct expenses of the population for healthcare, as compared to the total expenditures of the households (Ad-hoc module in healthcare) is added.

The financial capacity of the population to provide for health insurance can be measured with the indicator “5.9. *Share of population with no compulsory health insurance,*” which gives a synthetic description of the degree of inclusion/exclusion, of the participation of the population to the health insurance system, and reflects, at the same time, the social groups that have remained outside the system, mainly because of the shortage of the necessary financial resources. These are the groups towards which the inclusive healthcare policies should be focused. This indicator is calculated on the basis of HBS data (NBS), with a multiple disaggregation by area, development zones, type of households, social and economic categories, age, sex.

Further on, the information may be completed with data on geographic access to primary medical care (representing the basic component of inclusive healthcare, focused on early prevention/diagnostic of diseases, i.e. diminution of the very expensive, specialized interventions), and can be measured by means of the indicator “5.11. *Share of population in the rural area with limited access to basic healthcare services.*” The indicator is calculated as the rate of persons living in localities with no medical facility, where the distance to the nearest locality with an available healthcare service is bigger than the usual average distance in the Republic of Moldova. In such a case, only those localities, which have no available healthcare service, are considered for calculation purposes.

Social Protection

Access to the state social security system of individuals and risk groups represents the key element in measuring the non-discriminating treatment and the equal opportunities for every society member on the part of the state, in view of reducing the risk of poverty and exclusion. Within the social protection system, the system of services plays an important role, as it is meant to complement, and sometimes even to replace the financial support system, having a significant contribution to a more efficient social inclusion. Nine indicators have been proposed in the national indicator matrix, for the evaluation of the social exclusion in the field of social protection.

The *efficiency of social protection* can be measured by means of the following four indicators which, separately or combined, can reflect the outcome and the extent of targeting of the social payment programmes to poor groups, including the degree of exclusion / inclusion of groups

at risk into such programmes. Thus, indicator “6.1. Poverty rate before social transfers” reflects the effect of the social protection measures on the poverty incidence in households before the receipt of any of the social transfers. The general title “social transfers” includes the following: pension income (the most important component, and here the various types of pensions might be analysed, which can be drawn from the HBS data); state social allowances, nominative compensations, child allowances, unemployment allowances, social assistance and financial support from the Republican Fund for Social Support of the Population (FRSSP), etc. This indicator is presented in *two forms*:

- Poverty rate before social transfers, including pensions (this means that from the available income there are deducted all received social transfers, including pensions). Thus, the status of the household in case it would benefit of no social services can be measured;
- Poverty rate before social transfers, excluding pensions (that is, from the available income there are deducted all social services, excepting the pensions, which are kept in the overall income amount). This allows measuring the effect of social assistance on the resources of the household, and the influence of pensions on poverty.

The redistribution of social protection resources in favour of vulnerable groups is measured by means of the indicator “6.2. Distribution of social benefits (without pensions) for consumption quintiles I and V,” which reflects the share of social benefits received by the population within the 1st quintile (the poorest) and the 5th quintile (most well off population). The data of this indicator allow us to measure the inclusion/exclusion degree of the financial support state system of the groups most exposed to poverty, and also to identify the errors in the system. Exclusion/inclusion errors mean that situations are taken into account when groups of people in need of state support do not receive such support because of a number of reasons (because of a superficial approach or a faulty understanding of vulnerability in the social protection policies based on categories or legal provisions), while the more well off groups, where in fact such support is no longer needed, continue to receive it. Further on indicators “6.3. Share of households receiving social benefits (without pensions)” and “6.4. Share of social transfers in the household incomes” come to supplement the information about the social protection programmes efficiency with data on the part played by social transfers within the household incomes and the share of the total number of households that benefit of such payments, that is the pressure exerted on the state budget. This indicator, is also presented in *two forms*: including pensions and excluding pensions. All indicators are calculated based on the HBS data, and the degrees of disaggregation allow access to information per residential environment, development region, type of household and structure of the household, etc.

The *risk of retirement* is expressed by psychological aspects related to the retirement of the individuals from their labour activity and to the financial aspects in connection with loss of income from wages. One should mention here the fact that in the present public social insurance systems the risk of old age is one of the main insured risks, the role of insurances is evident in case of risk occurrence, it being meant to compensate the lost income (out of which contributions have been paid), so as to offer a decent living standard to the retired persons.

Therefore, the degree of well-being and the poverty risk of elderly persons, as well as the sustainability of the social insurance state system for paying pensions in accordance with the made contributions, can be measured by means of the indicator “6.6. *Replacement ratio*” which, in the context of the social exclusion measurement, is a derived value, reflecting the percentage value of the differences between two main income sources: income from wages and social insurance state pensions. This indicator is calculated on the basis of the methodology of the ILO Convention no.102 as of 1957, regarding the minimum social security norms, which specifies that the minimum replacement level of the income from wages by pensions shall not be lower than 40%, for both men and women. It is worth mentioning that, by the ILO Convention no. 128 as of 1967, for the economically developed countries (which are not defined), this replacement ratio was raised to 45% and, later on, by the Recommendation 131, the replacement ratio was again raised up to 55%.²⁹ In the calculation of this indicator, only the average pension for full seniority age is taken into account, because this is the only pension considered as representative by cause of total proportionality between the payment period and the actually paid contributions; aggregation is only at the national level.

Further on, the indicator “6.5. *Median relative income of elderly people*” comes to reflect data with regard to the ratio of the income of elderly people as compared to the income of the other members of society. This indicator is calculated by the ratio of the median income per equivalent of elderly people aged 65+ to the median income of persons aged 0-64. Respectively, the lower the income, the more vulnerable the elderly persons are to poverty and exclusion. At the same time, the capacity of elderly people to lead a self-sufficient life based on their own resources can be measured by means of the indicator “6.7. *Average monthly old age pension compared to the subsistence minimum for retired people*,” which expresses the extent to which full seniority pensions can cover the minimum survival needs of elderly people. The indicator is calculated by applying a formula for the relation between the average monthly pension (on the 1st of January of every year, as calculated by the National Social Insurance House and the subsistence minimum for elderly people for the respective year, calculated by NBS). The smaller the percentage gap of the full seniority pension as compared to the minimum living requirements, the bigger is the risk of exclusion for those persons.

NOTE:

²⁹ Holzmann, R., Hinz, R., Old Age Income Support in 21st Century. An international perspective on pension reform, WB, 2005, p.180.

The Republic of Moldova being a country with an economy based mainly on agriculture, the income from wages in this branch plays a significant role in the fair distribution of contributions and benefits within the social insurance system, including the capacity of beneficiaries of agriculture pensions to overcome the risk of poverty. The derived indicator “6.8. *Average monthly pension in agricultural sector compared to the average monthly old age pension*” reflects the differences between the average incomes from two main sources: pensions for full seniority age and pensions from agriculture. The significance of the values expressed by the indicator is easily understandable; a too low value is typical for the unfavourable situation of people retired from agriculture, whose income is by far exceeded by the income earned by persons retired from other activity branches.

Access to inclusive social services. Currently, the social services system is being developed, its focus being redirected from the residential level to the community one. Although attempts have been made to group and map the social services, a consolidated data base of the latter, containing also data on average expenses of social services, is not yet available. In view of this, use of the indicator “6.9. *Share of persons who benefit of social services*” is suggested for the future, as it might offer information with regard to the establishing and availability of social services for vulnerable groups at community level, a fact that could be useful for the adjustment of social protection policies, expenses they imply, and the development of actions with inclusive focus.

Justice and Security

Security of the residence area, as well as access of vulnerable groups to law enforcing institutions, represent elements with influence on the extent of social exclusion and contribute to building up of common perception and collective reaction to the adverse developments in that community. International research works in the legal area have shown that in marginalized communities, with a quite high degree of violence and criminality, the danger that individuals will embrace and transmit deviant and criminal behaviour patterns is quite high, as compared to well off communities (judgement based on the common social norms). This state of affairs has imposed a different attitude towards development and monitoring of the indicators in the field of public security and justice, focus being redirected from measuring of the impact of governmental programmes and institutional measures to measuring, according to specific indicators, the access of vulnerable groups to justice and their perception of the security of their home community.

In the same line of thinking, the matrix of national social exclusion indicators comprised also eight indicators meant to measure the social vulnerability in the field of justice and security in Moldova. It

should be mentioned that these are specific indicators, because they can be used for the analysis of the extent of social exclusion and social cohesion of communities, with reference to ensuring the security of the community.

It is suggested that the *security of the community* is measured by means of the following indicators which, either separate or combined, can reflect the subjective perception on: (i) safety of the residence area; (ii) efficiency of law enforcing institutions in ensuring this safety. Also, they can facilitate a comparison of the subjective perceptions to the objective data provided by administrative statistics. Thus, the indicator “7.8. *Perception of the reduced public security in the locality*” represents the rate of people who complained about insecurity in the settlement/locality, and that walking at night around their home was “quite risky” or “very risky”. Such information is supplemented by data about “7.1. *Reduced level of confidence in police*” and “7.2. *Reduced level of confidence in the judiciary system*,” that reflect the share of persons who do not trust either police or justice. The degree of confidence in the police and in the justice is defined as a manner of interaction with the police or with the justice institutions in case of occurrence of problems and the degree of efficiency of the appropriate and impartial involvement of the latter.³⁰ The indicators are calculated once every three years on the basis of the Ad-hoc Module data on Social Exclusion (HBS, NBS), with multiple disaggregation by residence area, zone, type of household, structure of the household, social and economic category, age groups.

For a comparison of the subjective perception of exclusion from security in the locality with the objective data and for the measurement of the law enforcing institutions efficiency, the following indicators of criminality incidence are suggested to be put to use: “7.3. *Crime rate*,” “7.4. *Crime rate relating to trafficking of human beings, including children*” and “7.5. *Crime rate against health and family*.” These indicators are calculated on the country level on the basis of administrative data of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Consequently, a high crime level, of which a great share is formed by domestic offences or crimes in connection with trafficking in human beings, points to a high level of domestic violence. These factors, in correlation with the lack of employment opportunities and income earning, determine certain groups of people to look for solution, even at life risk, leaving the country to find a job abroad.

Juvenile delinquency. Statistical data in recent years prove a constantly rising trend of juvenile crime, accompanied by such negative trends as: increasingly young offenders and an increase of the social endangerment degree. Groups of children in conflict with the law make a component of the “children in need” category and they are constituted on the basis of the following subgroups vulnerable to social exclusion: (i) “street children”; (ii) abandoned children or children deprived of family care; (iii) neglected or abused children; (iv) children from low income

NOTE:

³⁰ Research Project JUSTIS - Scientific Indicators of Confidence in Justice: Tools for Policy Assessment, ‘Review of need: State-of-the-art indicators of public confidence in justice for policy assessment’, Milestone Report to External Expert Group, June 2009, p.3; <http://www.eurojustis.eu/fotoweb/22.pdf>.

families and (v) institutionalised children or children who leave the residential protection system while reaching adulthood.

In order to measure the juvenile delinquency, UNICEF proposes a set of 15 specific indicators, which are divided into quantity indicators and political indicators, along with a Methodological Manual for their measurement.³¹ In the context of measuring conditions leading or that could lead in future to social exclusion of this group of children, the following two main indicators are suggested: “7.6. *Rate of convicted minors*” and “7.7. *Share of minors convicted to prison*,” which represent the share of sentenced under age persons out of the total number of sentenced people and the share of minors sentenced to prison out of the total number of sentenced minors. The indicators are calculated on the basis of administrative data of the Ministry of Justice, with disaggregation at the national, development regions and municipalities levels.

Culture, Sports and Leisure

Spending of leisure time – recreation is a product of culture and education and constitutes a characteristic feature of the degree of the social and economic development of society. The French sociologist Joffre Dumazedier (1915-2002) defines spare time as an assembly of activities dedicated by individuals to their own preferences – to recuperate, to have fun or to expand their information and/or education/training, after having fulfilled their professional, family and social duties. Limited access to leisure and recreation facilities and opportunities is considered as one of the factors that may result in exclusion and vulnerability with respect to social cohesion. In this context, four national indicators are proposed for the survey of social exclusion in this area.

Financial access to pastime services is evaluated with the help of the indicator “8.1. *Expenditures for recreation and culture*.” This indicator measures the share of expenditures for recreations and culture out of the total consumption expenditures, evaluated on the basis of HBS data. In this respect, the evaluation of expenses of the social exclusion vulnerable groups appears necessary, since their limited resources can cause self-exclusion from services for culture, sport and reading, contributing to their even more severe marginalization.

It has been suggested that in Moldova the *exclusion from access to pastime services* should be measured by means of the indicator „8.2. *Perception of lack of access to leisure or green areas as a problem of the community*,” which allows the evaluation of the subjective perception of individuals with regard to their access to pastime opportunities. The evaluation of the share of people who stated that they do not benefit of access to recreation areas or green areas in their neighbourhood indicates the need of such persons for pastime opportunities and their trends to communicate and socialize. The lack of such facilities in the community has the role of an obstacle in the social development of inhabitants,

NOTE:

³¹ UNICEF. Manual for the measurement of juvenile justice indicators. Vienna 2006; <http://www.juvenilejusticepanel.org/resource/items/J/J/ JJIndicatorsManual.pdf>.

it restrains access to culture, information and communication. The indicators are disaggregated by residence area and geographic area. We should also mention that in Moldova the access to recreation services is quite different depending on residence area.

The evaluation of the individuals' tendency to communication, information and socialization is completed by the indicator "8.3. *Availability of tourism abroad*," which means the number of travels, citizens of the Republic of Moldova, abroad for vacation, recreation and rest per 1,000 inhabitants, and also the indicator "8.4. *Availability of domestic tourism*," calculated as the number of Moldovan tourists lodged in collective accommodation facilities in Moldova per 1,000 inhabitants. The analysis of the indicators on external and internal tourism is important in the evolution and/or per residence area, as they differ depending on the financial accessibility and disposable resources of the households.

Participation in Social Life and Governance; Communication and Access to Information

Access to information represents equal chances and opportunities for all members of society to education, culture, communication, jobs, social state guarantees, generating an increase of the involvement into the social life and the establishment of qualitative relations with the public institutions. Therefore, the limited access of the vulnerable groups to information, their low interest for taking part in the social life in general, and also the indifference of decision making factors with respect to the participation of citizens in the public life, lead inevitably to a breach between them and the government. Communication barriers result in the occurrence of distorted perceptions of the vulnerable groups with regard to the decisive causes of their situation, and in the assigning of maximum responsibility to the politicians. All this generates tensions at the level of excluded groups and diminishing of social cohesion in the community.

Starting from the mentioned background, the matrix of national social exclusion indicators has comprised a set of 10 specific indicators for measuring the access of households to communication, information and participation in social life in Moldova.

Exclusion from social participation can be measured by means of the following three indicators: "9.1. *Participation in social life*," "9.2. *Participation in political life*" and "9.3. *Participation in governing*," which reflect data on the involvement degree of households in the activities within the community, such as: various meetings (carried out by charitable organisations, trade unions, political parties or political action groups), volunteer work for the benefit of the community, as well as data on the access to freedom of opinion, freedom to elect and be elected, freedom of disagreement by participation to protests or demonstrations.

As for *exclusion from communication*, it is suggested that it be measured by means of the following seven indicators: “9.4. *Access to telephone lines in the public telephone network*,” “9.5. *Limited access to fixed phone*,” “9.6. *Access to cell phone networks*” and “9.7. *Access to mobile telephone*,” which reflect data on the number of telephone lines available in the public telephone system, the number of users of fixed and mobile telephone services, as well as data on the share of households that have fixed phone and mobile phones. Further on, the information is completed with the following indicators: “9.8. *Share of households having personal computer*,” “9.9. *Access to personal computer*” and “9.10. *Access to the Internet*,” which show the share of households that have and use a personal computer and are connected to the worldwide informational system. All indicators proposed within this section are calculated through several sources, based on administrative data of MITC or NRAECIT, and on HBS data of NBS. The disaggregation of indicators is multiple, depending on their type and on the data source: by residence area, development regions, types of households, structure of household, social and economic categories. The qualitative content of the data of these indicators is very important when it comes to the analysis of preferences and skills of various groups of individuals, particularly of groups vulnerable to exclusion, to access certain telecommunication services.

Environment

In the social exclusion context, the quality and safety of the environment play an important role as far as the quality of life of individuals is concerned, the main focus being centred on health and access to main resources and their quality. Therefore, within the matrix of national social exclusion indicators, two specific indicators have been also included for the purpose of measuring the safety of the social environment of vulnerable groups and their access to resources.

It is suggested that the *safety of social environment and access* be analysed by means of the following indicator: “10.2. *Perception of environment problems as locality problems*,” which reflects the share of persons dissatisfied with noise, polluted air and/or poor water quality in the neighbourhood. Further on, the information is supplemented with data regarding the access of vulnerable groups to heating resources, data supplied by the indicator “10.1. *Share of persons using solid fuel for house heating*,” which reflects the number of people who stated that they were heating their homes with solid fuel as compared with the total number of people in the study. This indicator enables us to see what actions do the households take in order to reduce the heating expenses in winter and how many households depend on central heating, respectively, indicating that they cannot afford to cut down these expenses. The above indicators are calculated on basis of the HBS data (Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion), and they feature disaggregation levels by residence neighbourhood, development regions, types of households, structure of household, social and economic categories.

3.4. Vulnerability factors and vulnerable groups

Vulnerability factors. Following the aim to apply mechanisms promoting inclusion in social and economic life, it becomes particularly important to determine the main factors which are defining the vulnerability of various groups of persons, and to identify the basic characteristics of their risk of exposure to social exclusion.

Age is considered to be a factor that implies a high degree of vulnerability. Different age groups are subjected to risks of one kind or another. *Children* are generally considered a potentially vulnerable group because of their dependence on the family and social environment. Children can suffer abuse, violence and neglect, which can affect their health and development. Children living in low-income families, possibly with many children, with a limited access to information resources are determined as especially vulnerable groups, a fact leading to a reduced enrolment in the education system and to poor learning results. In future this can result in a higher vulnerability in connection to inclusion in society, leading to an exclusion risk related to employment and a limited access to income sources. The risk of social exclusion also endangers *young people*, who are considered a group which is vulnerable to social risk: drug addiction, alcoholism, etc. *Elderly people* face a higher incidence of poverty, which results in the fact that this population group can be exposed to a higher risk of social exclusion. The outcome of the studies of the living standard proves that the incidence of poverty increases along with older age. The vulnerability of elderly people is generated by the diminishing of income while achieving the retirement age, by low pensions, lack of other resources, deteriorating health.

Low level *education* and *poor* training or even illiteracy, lack of elementary skills are important factors that contribute to increasing vulnerability of the individuals and to their risk to be exposed to social exclusion. The degree of education and training determines to a great extent the capabilities of a person, and these characteristics when associated become especially important in the circumstances of a labour market with an ever higher education level. A low level of education and the lack of elementary skills and the poor performance abilities are significant barriers preventing employment in a well-remunerated job.

Poor health is in a strong relation with the vulnerability to social exclusion. Persons with various chronic health issues are also endangered by poverty and the risk to social exclusion. Particularly exposed to risks are *persons with disabilities*, because of their limited income, their poor opportunities to earn income, but also because of lack of communication, marginalization in respect to access to social and cultural events and, in certain cases, even low access to education and healthcare.

Lack of jobs and poor employment opportunities are closely related to social exclusion and poverty. Unemployed people and persons with no

permanent job represent particularly vulnerable groups because, as they have no stable income source, are prone to the risk of poverty, with all its consequences. The situation can get even more complicated due to the subjective aspect of the issue: lack of security, perception of their own vulnerability, which often leads to self-exclusion of these persons from social life.

Low income or even lack of income results in poverty, phenomenon estimated as being one of the main factors that generate social exclusion. At the same time, marginalization with respect to social relations ends finally in deprivation, in diminishing of income earning possibilities. Social exclusion is often confused with poverty. However, these two concepts do not overlap, they simply interact. Poverty is a primary fact, meaning that it imposes a limited access not only to income sources, but also to social life, goods, services, including education and healthcare, and also changes of behaviour, social status, etc. The poor can suffer exclusion on behalf of groups and individuals with a different status of well-being, but it may also happen that they exert self-exclusion due to various reasons, including a feeling of embarrassment caused by the lack of financial sources necessary for decent living. Poverty affects in different ways both young and old, and also other groups of people that, from various reasons, cannot take an active part in social life.

The *area of residence* is a relatively important factor in the context of the vulnerability analysis with regard to social exclusion of the population. Thus, the poverty analysis in Moldova has shown a special frequency of the phenomenon in the rural area. Poor access to jobs, low income, mainly generated by agricultural activities, limited access to goods and services, represent essential disadvantages especially for socially vulnerable groups. Exclusion can be determined both from the perspective of individuals and domestic households, and also in the context of access to infrastructure, geographic areas, in other words, of a limited access of population groups, due to the fact that the entire community, the locality, is exposed to the risk of marginalization.

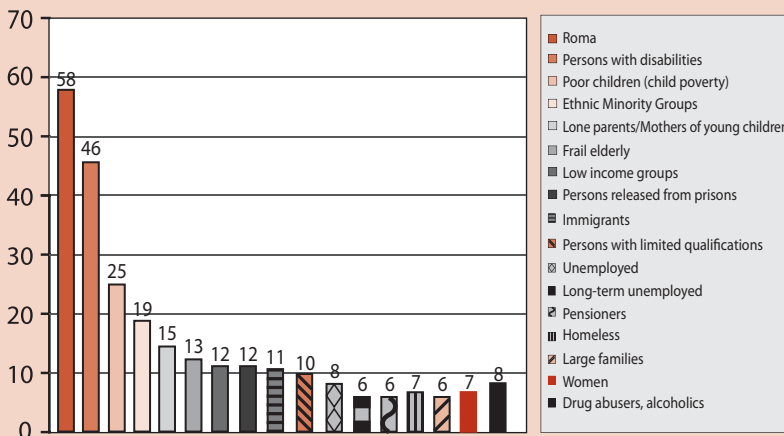
Groups vulnerable to social exclusion. Analysis of social exclusion may be conducted by two fundamental methods: (1) by domains describing the economic and social life of population, and (2) by groups vulnerable to social exclusion. Both approaches can be applied but, for the purpose of evaluation of the situation and ascertaining of trends, the second approach is preferred. The first method is important and is applied especially in case of evaluation of the sector policies impact and the situation in one or another field. Within the given survey the situation evaluation methodologies will be applied from the perspective of vulnerable groups.

NOTE:

³² New EU states: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Slovak Republic, and Republic of Slovenia.

In the most recent reports on national strategies, transmitted to the European Commission by the states that newly joined the EU,³² as well

Chart 1. Main vulnerable groups in the new EU states, 2008



Source: *Ex-ante policy assessment vis-à-vis vulnerable groups in SEE: Guide for Practitioners, Arkadi Toritsyn, July 2009, Local Reform and Public Service Reform Initiative, UNDP.*

as other reports developed in this context, groups vulnerable to social exclusion, ascertained for each country, have been mentioned. The Chart below contains a summary of the incidence of different groups in the mentioned reports. Chart 1 below provides a summary picture of the vulnerable groups in new EU states where the numbers indicate how frequently specific groups were mentioned in publications reviewed.

In the framework of social inclusion policies, the European Commission has ascertained the following main vulnerable groups: persons with disabilities, immigrants and ethnic minorities (including the Roma population), persons with no stable housing, former detainees, drug abusers and alcoholics, elderly persons and children³³, who are facing difficulties that later may lead to social exclusion, as well as to a low level of education and training, unemployment or extremely low employment opportunities.

Ascertaining the groups at risk is an important issue and, although they are highlighted and recommended in the framework of European surveys in this area, each country is entitled to specific approaches for each such group and, moreover, may identify new groups as well.

For instance, in the scope of the project “Improving Policy Development in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States through Strengthening Capacities for Ex-ante Impact Assessment,” with participation of four countries: Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Moldova and Serbia, an initiative developed by UNDP and the Local Government in partnership with the Public Service Reform Initiative

NOTE:

³³ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/vulnerable_groups_en.htm.

of the Open Society Institute,³⁴ for Moldova the following vulnerable groups have been identified: victims of trafficking, poor children, young people, groups with low income, persons with tuberculosis, elderly persons, women.

In Moldova, the Law on Social Assistance³⁵ establishes the main groups vulnerable to social exclusion which, because of combined social risk factors, need assistance and support, namely: (i) children and young people whose health, development and physical, psychological and moral integrity are affected within their living environment; (ii) families which do not fulfil suitably their duties with regard to children care, life support and education; (iii) families with no or low income; (iv) persons with no family, who are not able to manage for themselves, who need care and supervision, or who are incapable of coping with their social-medical needs; (v) children with disabilities under the age of 18; (vi) families with many children; (vii) single parent families with children; (viii) elderly persons; (ix) persons with disabilities; as well as (x) other categories of individuals and families in difficulty. In other words, they are: children and young people in situations at risk, families with no or low income, families with many children, persons with disabilities and elderly persons.

Most of these groups have been also reconfirmed by the researches undertaken in the poverty area, which have pointed out as vulnerable groups: families with many children, persons in the households working in agriculture which, because of their low income, are the most exposed to poverty risk, elderly persons, persons with no education and professional skills, or with low education level, persons with no employment.

Over the last five years, in Moldova, in addition to the traditionally vulnerable groups, an additional specific group at risk of social exclusion has been identified: migrants working abroad and their families.

As a general conclusion to the statements mentioned above, as well as on the basis of undertaken surveys and situation analysis, it is recommended that the evaluation of social exclusion and the monitoring of the inclusion policies impacts in the Republic of Moldova to be carried out from the perspective of six main population groups, determined as being the most vulnerable ones: (i) children and families with many children; (ii) young people; (iii) persons with low income (people dependent on income from agriculture, unemployed persons, former detainees); (iv) elderly persons; (v) persons with disabilities and (vi) families of migrant workers.

To exemplify the vulnerability analysis of these groups, social exclusion indicators will be used, distributed by ten domains, included in the respective matrix. It should be mentioned that the situation of each group, established as being vulnerable to social exclusion, is described by a set of certain indicators, each of them representing a certain domain (see Table 3).

NOTES:

³⁴ Ex-ante policy assessment vis-à-vis vulnerable groups in SEE: Guide for Practitioners, Arkadi Toritsyn, Ph.D., July 2009, Local Reform and Public Service Reform Initiative, UNDP

³⁵ Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 547 as of 25.12.2003 on Social Assistance; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=312847>.

Table 3. Indicators measuring social exclusion vulnerability of groups of persons by social- economic areas/domains (case of the Republic of Moldova)

	Children, families with many children	Young people	Persons with low income	Elderly persons	Persons with disabilities	Families of migrant workers
1. Poverty and inequality	1.1; 1.3; 1.11; 1.12; 1.13; 1.14	1.1	1.1 – 1.14	1.1; 1.3; 1.11; 1.12; 1.14	1.1; 1.3; 1.11; 1.12; 1.14	1.1; 1.12; 1.14
2. Dwelling and housing conditions	2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 2.6; 2.8; 2.9; 2.10	2.1; 2.2; 2.4; 2.6; 2.8; 2.10	2.1; 2.2; 2.4; 2.5; 2.6; 2.7; 2.8; 2.9; 2.10	2.1; 2.2; 2.4; 2.6; 2.8; 2.9	2.1; 2.2; 2.3; 2.4; 2.6; 2.8; 2.9; 2.10	
3. Labour market	3.14	3.14	3.1; 3.2; 3.3; 3.4; 3.5; 3.6; 3.9; 3.10; 3.11; 3.12; 3.14	3.14	3.13; 3.14	3.8
4. Education	4.4; 4.5; 4.6; 4.7; 4.8; 4.9; 4.10; 4.11; 4.12; 4.13; 4.14	4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.15; 4.18; 4.19	4.1; 4.2; 4.3; 4.15; 4.16; 4.17; 4.18; 4.19	4.15	4.18; 4.19	4.15
5. Health	5.2; 5.3; 5.4; 5.8; 5.9; 5.10; 5.12; 5.13	5.6; 5.8; 5.13	5.2; 5.5; 5.7; 5.8; 5.9; 5.10; 5.11; 5.12; 5.13	5.1; 5.8; 5.9; 5.10; 5.12; 5.13	5.8; 5.9; 5.10; 5.12; 5.13	
6. Social protection	6.1; 6.3; 6.4; 6.9	6.1; 6.9	6.1; 6.2; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.6; 6.7; 6.8	6.1; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.8; 6.9	6.1; 6.3; 6.4; 6.5; 6.9	6.9
7. Justice and security	7.6; 7.7; 7.8	7.1; 7.2	7.1; 7.2; 7.3; 7.4; 7.5; 7.8	7.1; 7.2; 7.8	7.1; 7.2; 7.8	7.8
8. Culture, sports and leisure	8.1; 8.2	8.1; 8.2	8.1; 8.2; 8.3; 8.4	8.1; 8.2	8.1; 8.2	8.1
9. Participation in social life, governance; Communication and access to information	9.8; 9.9	9.1; 9.2; 9.3	9.1; 9.2; 9.3; 9.4; 9.5; 9.6; 9.6; 9.8; 9.9; 9.10	9.1; 9.2; 9.3; 9.5; 9.6; 9.8; 9.9	9.1; 9.2; 9.3; 9.5; 9.6; 9.8; 9.9	9.1; 9.2; 9.3; 9.6; 9.9
10. Environment	10.2		10.1; 10.2	10.1; 10.2	10.1; 10.2	

It must be stated that all these indicators, combined by domains, can be used to analyse the nationwide vulnerability by residence area and zones, including analysis in their evolution and in comparison with other countries in the region.

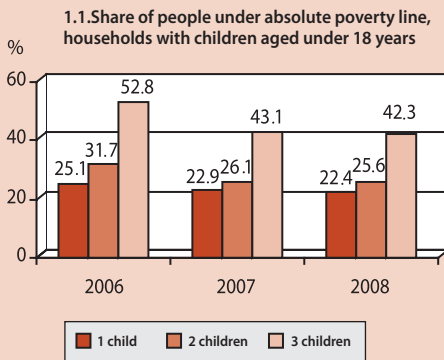
The data sources, as well as values for 3 years (2006-2008), of the indicators to be further described/analyzed within the given chapter, are mentioned in Annexes 4 and 5. The order numbers of the indicators correspond to the same numbers within these annexes.

Children

Integrated approach is applied when evaluating the vulnerability of children to social exclusion. The indicators describing the situation of children in Moldova have been included in each domain of the matrix of social exclusion monitoring indicators (*Annex 4*).

It should be mentioned that children are a particularly vulnerable group at risk of social exclusion, due to the fact that they cannot generate their own income, they can not fully take part in the decision making process, respectively that they can influence only in a very insignificant way the resolution of family problems and even less or not at all the social and economic issues. Poverty is one of the main risk areas for children, which implies the lack of financial resources to provide for a decent living for the children. In case of Moldova poverty of children can be analysed from the point of view of *families with children*, and the indicator “1.1. Share of people under the absolute poverty line,” aggregated in relation with the household structure, allows the evaluation of the situation in this context.

Chart 2. Risk of child poverty, 2006-2008



The poverty analysis shows that the birth of a child into the family contributes to the increase of the poverty risk of the family (Chart 2). The disaggregation of the indicator per types of households and its dynamic analysis leads to the finding that the households in the group “*other households with children*” are exposed to a significant poverty risk, these being the households with children, headed by other people, not the very parents of the children raised in that household. One should mention here the fact that the dynamic analysis indicates a decrease of the risk at poverty for the mentioned group for the last years.

The indicator “1.3. Median deficit of resources” shows the biggest median distance of children (23.44% of the amount of absolute poverty threshold) up to the poverty line, as compared to the remaining groups. Thus, besides the fact that the families with children show a high incidence of poverty, its increase depends on the number of children in the household, and considerable amounts of money are needed for the children to reach the respective poverty line.

Households with three or more children run a higher risk to be in a permanent state of poverty. Although it is possible to analyse the situation referring to only two years before the reporting period, it is still important to mention that more than 1/3 of the households with three and more children face the risk of the persistent poverty (Chart 3).

The housing conditions of children are of major importance for the development of their personalities. Evolution analysis of the HBS data indicates the highest crowding degree in households with three and more children, with an average of almost two persons per room (1.87 in 2008), and also relatively small living room per person (9.47 sq.m.) as compared to other households. Lack of utilities in their homes is mostly evident in this group of people. In this respect, about 70 % of persons stated that they had no running water supply, nor sewage system in their dwellings.

The financial situation of households with three and more children seems more difficult compared with that of other groups. A wide share of them (31.9 %) finds it difficult to pay the costs for power supply, central heating, gas.

Vulnerability to social exclusion with respect to education has to be analysed in the context of horizontal and vertical comparability. For instance, covering rates of children in the rural regions are lower than in the urban environment, they being different for various grades of education. The differences between covering rates in the preparation for school per residence areas show 15-25 percentage points (p.p.), for primary and secondary education these indicators being by about 10 points lower in rural areas than in urban areas.

About 1/4 of the households with one child have declared that they had no medical insurance for 2006-2008, and also a poor state of health. Households with three children have reported low access to healthcare services because of long distances (6.8 %). More than half of them (53.3 %) have reported that they had not applied for medical assistance because of their difficult financial situation, and also registered the lowest share

Chart 3. Persistent poverty in relation with the number of children in the household, 2008

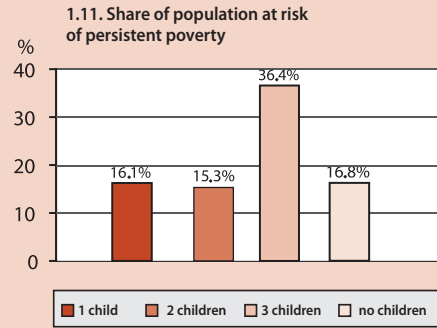
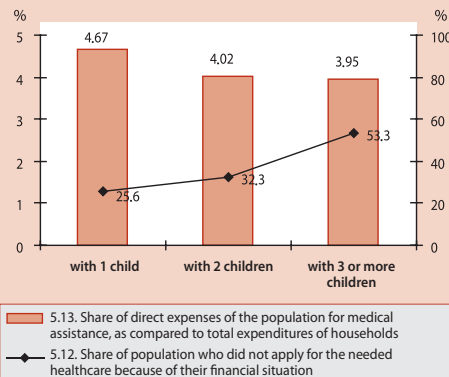


Chart 4. Financial access to healthcare services of households with children aged under 18 years, 2008



of expenses for medical assistance in the total expenditures (3.95 %) (Chart 4). This fact might be interpreted in a contradictory way: on the one hand, the low share of expenses implies the idea of relatively high income and, respectively, relatively high expenses. However, considering the low access to medical assistance reported by the households, this actually means that the households cannot afford expenses for qualitative medical treatment.

According to the HBS data, more than half of the number of households with three and more children benefit of social transfers (except pensions). Worth mentioning is also the fact that the share of income from social transfers is higher for these households (4.69 %).

The perception of public and community security is directly proportional with the number of children in the household. According to the indicator “7.8. *Perception of the reduced public security in the locality*,” the highest degree of insecurity is reported by households with one child, while the lowest value of this indicator is recorded for households with three and more children. Perception is also different with respect to the absence of access to recreation zones in the community, but this issue is less important for the households with three and more children. One should also mention the fact that the indicators “9.8. *Share of households having a personal computer*” and “9.9. *Access to personal computer*” demonstrate low access of the households to information and communication, depending on the number of children in the household. For instance, 21.5 % of the households with one child have a personal computer, as compared to just 8.3 % of the households with three and more children.

Environment problems, as the issues of the community/locality, are also seen in different ways by households. The households with one child show more concern about such issues, while the households with three and more children are less concerned of environment issues in their neighbourhood.

Thus, poverty and low access to goods and services, highlighted through the national social exclusion indicators, confirm the vulnerability of households with three and more children, which are greatly affected by financial problems, while the reduced perception of the individual and community security confirms their high risk of social exclusion and self-marginalization.

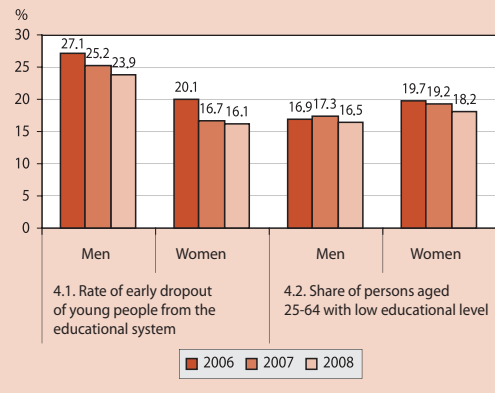
Young People

The research in this field indicates that young people in Moldova are facing a whole series of problems, the most serious being the lack of money and, as a result, poverty, then the lack of jobs, unsuitable living conditions, lack of conditions and opportunities of self-assertion and self-expression in life, and also lack of confidence in the future. The youth

remains a quite vulnerable group to social exclusion, not considering the policies and strategies developed in this respect. Although youth unemployment rate decreased in 2008, over the last three years it still constantly exceeds (2.8 times) the unemployment rate of the general population. The situation in this respect differs by development regions, with higher rates recorded in ATU Gagauzia and Center of Moldova.

The enrolment rate in the educational system of young people aged 15-24 remains quite low. According to official statistics, about 40 % of young people do not continue their studies, while the early drop-out rate of young people from the educational system, evaluated based on LFS, shows that about 20 % of them do not attend any form of education. This indicator shows higher values in comparison with the indicator “4.2. Share of persons aged 25 – 64 with low educational level,” both at nationwide level and disaggregated by residence environments, fact making the educational prospects endangered (Chart 5).

Chart 5. Educational capital through gender lens, 2006-2008



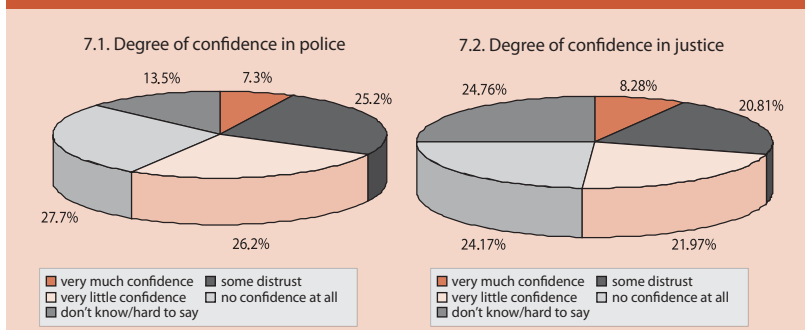
The indicators record similar trends by residence areas, but contradicting values by genders. For instance, a lower education level can be noticed among adult women (18.2 %), while among men we can notice more important trends of early drop-out from the educational system (23.9 %).

Inter-generational exclusion from education of young people, evaluated on the basis of HBS data, from the angle of the educational level of their parents shows trends that are directly proportional in this context. Young people from families with parents with higher education show more significant trends to continue their studies. In this case the share of those who reported that they do not continue their education is between 18.5 % and 21.5 % as related to their mother and father higher education, respectively. This share was equal to about 60 % when the person used to come from households with parents with less than secondary education.

The incidence of HIV/AIDS among the population aged 15-24 is another indicator which leads to an analysis of the risk of social exclusion of young people, which showed a slight decrease in 2008 compared to 2007 (11.02 and 14.63, respectively).

The level of confidence shown by young people in the state security entities is rather reduced. In accordance with the data provided by the Social Exclusion Module, 27.7% of the youth report that they have no confidence in the police, and 24.2 % do not trust the judiciary system (Chart 6).

Chart 6. Degree of confidence of young people in the state security entities, 2008



Indicators of the compartment “Culture, sports and leisure” are extremely important from the social inclusion perspective, particularly of young people. Availability of cultural services, libraries, reading rooms, sports fields, reduce other risks connected with the social exclusion. Access to travel services both inland and abroad is also directly related to young people, since they show a greater interest in such type of activities.

Nowadays, in our society, the availability of a personal computer has become a must in households with young people. In Moldova, access to a personal computer in rural areas, measured as “9.8. *Share of households having personal computer*”, remains quite limited, with only 4.7 % of the total number of households included in the survey. Therefore, it is obvious that young people have but limited information sources available, which leads to their vulnerability to social exclusion.

Persons with Low Income

In Moldova, the poverty surveys highlight a specific group of population with low income, who are exposed to the risk of social exclusion or self-exclusion. This group comprises the *employees in the agricultural sector*, *self-employed workers in agriculture (farmers)*, and also households with no workers, the latter including in their structure *unemployed persons*. Throughout the analysed period, an advanced risk to poverty has been noticed for these groups of people, the value reported for the persons *employed in the agricultural sector* amounting to 42.8 % in 2008. It should be mentioned that about one-third of the households with no workers feature a consumption per adult equivalent below the absolute poverty threshold. The risk of absolute poverty renders the people in these households particularly vulnerable, because of their reduced resources to provide for their living.

The persistent poverty, evaluated by means of the indicator “1.11. *Share of population at risk of persistent poverty*,” shows high values for the specified groups of population. According to the HBS panel data, over 30 % of the households headed by *employees in the agricultural sector*

continue to face poverty, with a consumption rate per adult equivalent below the absolute poverty line for two consecutive years. It should be mentioned that these are households that do not have equivalent plots of land that could ensure the necessary consumption minimum based on their own resources, the wages in this sector being quite low.

The risk at poverty for households headed by persons working in agriculture is confirmed also by the high incidence of poverty in the rural zones, which remained at a high rate during the entire investigation period (over 30 %). This situation leads to the conclusion that a region is the more affected by poverty, the greater the share of population occupied in agriculture is, and respectively it confirms the vulnerability of this group of persons to social exclusion.

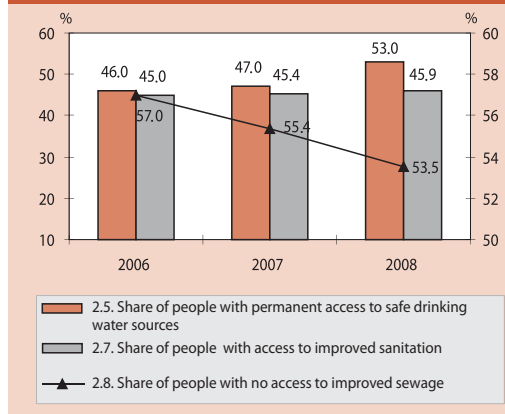
In urban environment the lack of support networks can be noticed, which is more obvious in small towns, while the employees in the agricultural sector are in a somewhat better situation in this respect.

Access to housing and overcrowding are not issues for these groups of persons, but a lack of facilities and dwelling equipment should be mentioned. In this way, the highest share of people with no running water supply in their homes and no access to improved sewage (over 80 %) is recorded for the households headed by persons employed in agriculture. Most of these households are situated in the rural area, as these facilities are very poorly developed in Moldovan villages.

The indicators "2.5. Share of persons with permanent access to safe drinking water sources" and "2.7. Share of persons with access to improved sanitation," monitored within the framework of the MDG and evaluated on the basis of administrative data, show approximately the same trends. Thus, in the period of time under consideration, the access to the respective services remains quite limited. However, these indicators show some improvement of the situation in this respect (Chart 7).

Almost every household reported they have had to overcome hardship in covering the costs of power supply, heating agents, natural gas, the rate of which has recorded a significant increase in 2008 as compared to the previous years. This is a consequence of the price increase to mentioned services, which can result in the worsening of the conditions of households with a low income, which are the most vulnerable to such economic impact.

Chart 7. Access to facilities and dwelling equipment, 2006-2008



In households headed by employees in agriculture, relatively poor trends can be noticed with respect to the youth' continuation of education and building a professional career, even in case of youth coming from households headed by persons with higher degree of education. About 38 % of the young people aged 15-24 in these households do not go on with their studies, and in households, headed by persons with an educational level less than secondary school, their rate exceeds 70 %. The low trend to carry on with the studies can result in lack of opportunities to find a well paid job, lack of skills to set up a business, which in turn will lead to an even deeper marginalization of these groups of people as to their chance to earn an income and, consequently, to the exclusion from social life.

The quality of knowledge is evaluated by means of three indicators, which reflect the skills of individuals in areas such as reading texts in foreign languages, filling out a form, using a computer and the Internet. The lowest share of people who are comfortable with the application of such knowledge is reported by the group of persons in households headed by employees in the agricultural sector. Only 1.8 % out of them have declared that they feel comfortable at reading texts in foreign languages, and 6.3 % said the same about the use of computer and the Internet; at the same time, the share of persons in households headed by employees in the non-agricultural sector who have declared having knowledge in the respective fields is about six time bigger.

The most marginalized people with regard to their access to healthcare services belong to households headed by *self-employed workers in the agricultural sector (farmers)*. According to the HBS data, almost half of them have reported that they do not benefit of any kind of mandatory medical insurances. Another aspect of the low access to healthcare is highlighted by means of the indicator "5.12. *Limited financial access to healthcare services.*" One should mention here that the share of those who did not apply for the necessary medical assistance because of their financial situation is particularly large in the case of persons in households headed by employees in the agricultural sector, which is two-thirds of all of them. In this way, the analysis of the indicators indicates a significant risk of exclusion of the mentioned groups from the healthcare services. This fact is especially important, because on one hand, due to their low income, these people cannot afford to buy a medical insurance policy and, on the other hand, they do not have resources to cover the necessary expenses for this purpose.

Another factor resulting in social exclusion of the group of population with low income is lack of communication and access to information. The biggest share of households with no telephone connection is registered among the employees of the agricultural sector (31.9 %). This is also the group with the least number of mobile phones per 100 households (55.68 %). A particularly small number of these households

have a personal computer (3.2 %), although the indicator shows a rising trend for the period of the survey.

People in households occupied in the agricultural sector are less concerned with environment issues. Only 2.3 % of the persons in the structure of the households of employees in agriculture and 3.1 % of the members of households headed by farmers have complained about noise; 9.9 %, and 9.5 %, respectively, complained about air pollution. Most of them (about 90 %) have reported that they heat their homes with solid fuel, a fact imposed by the lack of other heating sources or by too high prices for them.

In the group of people with low incomes, we can also include jobless households, because about one-third of the persons in these types of households have a consumption per equivalent below the absolute poverty line. The unemployment allowances are very small and do not cover the minimum requirements for unemployed people. In these circumstances, it is necessary to mention that the unemployment rate in Moldova records a decreasing trend, it making 4 % in 2008 compared to 7.4 % in 2006. Men whose education stopped before high school or the lyceum and women with higher education are more vulnerable as far as the labour force is concerned.

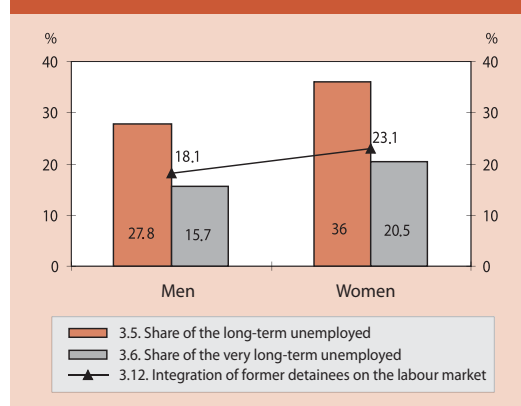
Both long-term and very long-term unemployment constitutes a bigger share among women, with a difference of about 8 and, respectively, 5 percentage points in 2008 as compared to the rates reported for men.

Analysis of administrative data, in their gender perspective, reveals trends opposite to the unemployment rates for the integration of former detainees on the labour market. According to the NEA's data for 2008 one can notice that women are easier to reintegrate into work. Almost one quarter of former female detainees obtained a job, while men encountered difficulties in this respect, and out of the total number of former detainees reported as being in search for a job, only 18 % succeeded to join the labour market.

Elderly Persons

At the beginning of 2009, the Republic of Moldova had 490.5 thousand inhabitants who were persons aged 60 years, of which about 61 % were women. Two-thirds of the total number of elderly people lived in rural areas. Depending on age, every second person is aged

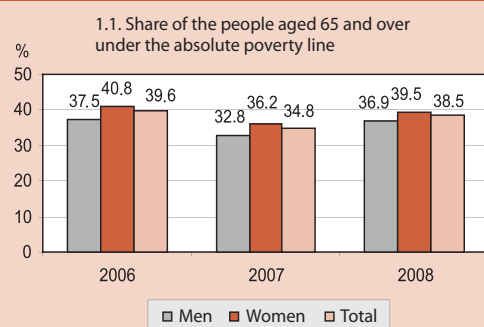
Chart 8. Unemployment and work integration, 2008



somewhere between 60-69 years, and 13.8 % are people older than 80 years.³⁶ One should mention the fact that, under the circumstances of the present demographic ageing, this group of population requires an increased attention within the economic and social policies. Elderly people are considered as being one of the main groups vulnerable to social exclusion, because of their age peculiarities with an impact on their personal autonomy in performing different activities (difficulties of the sensory, physical / locomotion level), as well as their ability to earn additional income. The vulnerability of elderly persons to social exclusion has to be evaluated in a complex, using indicators or data describing the situation of elderly people in the matrix with monitoring indicators.

One of the main risks faced by elderly persons is poverty, which is closely connected with the lack of material means for their self-sufficient old age, finally deteriorating into social exclusion. The poverty of elderly people can be analysed by means of the indicator “1.1. Share of population under absolute poverty line,” that is disaggregated depending on the social and economic category, the main income source and age group of the family head. Thus, from the total population living under the absolute poverty line in 2008, elderly people represent 37.3 %, their income being mainly from social allowances. The analysis of poverty of elderly persons confirms the assumption that, the older the age, the higher the risk at poverty for this group of people. Respectively, in the years 2006–2008, from the total population under the absolute poverty threshold, the share of persons of 65 years and over has varied around 39 %. One should mention that the vulnerability degree to poverty is higher among women (39.5 %) than among men (36.9 %) (Chart 9).

Chart 9. Incidence of absolute poverty of elderly people, 2006-2008



At the same time, compared to other social groups, elderly people are exposed to a quite significant risk of dropping into permanent poverty. In that sense, the indicator “1.11. Share of population at risk of persistent poverty” comes to confirm this fact. In this way, out of the total population in a continuous poverty condition, elderly people constitute a quite high share of 24.8 %, a fact that can be explained by their limited capacities to obtain additional income and their small pensions and benefits they receive.

This state of affairs makes them to turn to their children for support, to family and neighbours, thus activating the aspect of social solidarity. This helps elderly persons to get and to give more easily advice or assistance in case of sickness, but makes it more difficult for them to get a more substantial financial support for resolving emergency situations.

NOTE:

³⁶ NBS, Elderly persons in the Republic of Moldova in the year 2008; <http://www.statistica.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=2721>

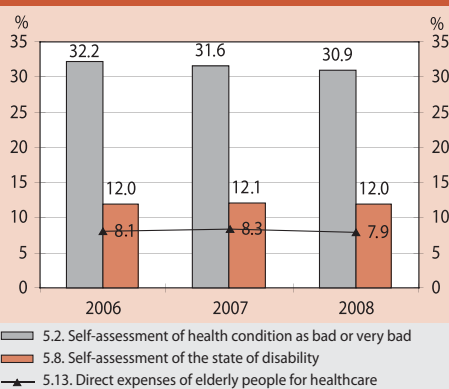
Housing conditions of the elderly persons are very important, as they help to provide for a decent old age, having both an influence on the demand for community assistance, and on their extent of expenses. The dynamic analysis of the data on the basis of the indicators "2.1. Number of persons per room," as well as "2.2. Dwelling area per member of household" shows that the lowest crowding can be encountered in households with elderly people. With an average number of less than one person per room (0.76 % in 2008), and a quite large living room for one person (27.93 square metres) compared to other households, the elderly people incur significant expenses for the payment of community services.

Thus, in comparison with other social groups, the share of elderly people who face difficulties in paying for electric power, heating and gas is quite large (30.6 % in 2008), and their number is rising because of the annual increase of the fees for these services. This situation is confirmed by the data of the indicators "2.4. Share of persons from households who cannot afford sufficient heating during the cold season," 2.6. Share of persons without water supply inside the house" and "2.8. Share of persons without access to improved sewerage," which show that about 67 % of the total number of households that can not afford sufficient heating in winter, have no running water, nor sewage system in their homes, are represented by elderly people. Under these conditions, elderly persons try to save as much as possible, also utilizing other alternative sources for heating. The indicator "10.1. Share of persons using solid fuel for house heating," means that in winter season about 68.8 % of the households with elderly people use alternative sources for home heating, a situation which is most typical for the rural areas.

It appears necessary to analyse the vulnerability of elderly persons to the social exclusion in connection with education and do that from the angle of their educational level, since they have a significant contribution to the constitution of the inter-generation culture, to transfer of their attitudes and values with respect to the economic opportunity. In this respect, the data of the indicator "4.15. Inter-generation exclusion from education of young aged 15-24" reflects the fact that the share of young people aged 15-24, who have not reported to take part in education during the month of the survey, is in direct correlation with the educational level of the head of the household. For instance, 45.6 % of the youth in households headed by elderly persons, where the mother has general or specialized secondary studies, and 60.6 % of the young people living in households where the mother has only incomplete secondary education, do not go on with their education, while the youngsters living in households headed by elderly people, with a mother having a higher education degree, show the lowest level of exclusion from education – 15.3 %. The same trends are kept also in case of the father's level of education; however, the education of the mother has a bigger influence on the implication of the young people in

attaining a higher education degree. One should mention the fact that only 2.8 % of elderly people are able to read in a foreign language, only 11.8 % know how to fill out a form and only 6.3 % can use a computer and the Internet.

Chart 10. State of health and healthcare expenses of elderly people, 2006-2008



Although the elderly persons are covered by the public health insurance, there are still cases when they are outside the system. For instance, 9.2 % of the households of elderly persons have reported that they do not have a medical insurance policy. The subjective assessment that elderly people make of their own health condition reveals their perception of the healthy quality of life and allows the observation of special behaviour features that lead to occurrence and development of self-isolation, marginalization and exclusion. Under these circumstances, the data of the indicators “5.2. *Self-estimation of the state of health*” and “5.8. *Self-estimation*

of the state of disability” have pointed out that, although the level of self-assessment of the health condition is quite feeble among the elderly persons, it is however much higher than within other domestic households, representing an average value of about 31 % over the years 2006-2008. Similar trends are noticed in the self-reporting of the state of disability where elderly people have a significant share of 12% (Chart 10).

The access of elderly people to medical services continues to be a problem. In this context, the data of the indicators “5.10. *Limited access to healthcare services*,” “5.12. *Limited financial access to healthcare services*” and “5.13. *Direct expenditures for healthcare services*” confirm that about 2 % of the elderly persons have only reduced access to healthcare services for reason of the great distances they have to cover. Almost one third of them (29.3 %) have declared that they had not applied for medical assistance because of their difficult financial situation. At the same time, the expenses for medical assistance have recorded a sufficiently high share in the total expenditures of these persons (7.93 %), fact that can be explained by the poor health condition that requires certain expenses and by the quite small pensions that have to provide for the payment of such expenses.

Social payments represent the main income source of elderly people. Consequently, they have a direct impact on poverty. For instance, the indicator “6.4. *Share of social transfers in the household incomes*” shows that, out of the total number of households, the most significant share of social transfers (including pensions) belongs to households of elderly

persons (46.6 %). It needs to be mentioned that only 34 % of the elderly people households benefit of certain social assistance allowances, which have a share of only 3.65 % of their income.

Pensions represent the main income source for elderly persons, meant to compensate for the income lost in connection with retirement and, at the same time, they prove the payment capacity of social insurances system. In this respect, the data of the indicators “6.6. Replacement ratio” and “6.7. Average monthly old age pension compared to the subsistence minimum for retired people” (Chart 11) reflect the fact that the pension compensates the income amount prior to the retirement in a proportion of only 26.3 %, while representing about 55% of the subsistence minimum for pensioners. This fact leads to the conclusion that the present retirement system is not able to provide for a decent old age, exempt from the risk of poverty, that is to say that the elder people are facing quite serious problems connected with the accumulation and redistribution of resources.

It should be also mentioned that, as Moldova is a country with a mainly agricultural economy, pensions in this sector of the economy play a significant role in the income constitution for the elderly persons in the rural area.

Measuring the differences between full seniority pensions and pensions in agriculture allows the evaluation and targeting of the social insurances policies for the purpose to reduce the inequalities and inequities in the redistribution of resources. Thus, the indicator “6.8. Average monthly pension in agriculture, as compared to the average monthly old age pension” shows that the average monthly pension in agriculture constitutes on the average about 90 % of the full seniority pension, respectively for men on the average 86 %, and for women - 91 % (Chart 12).

The perception of public and community security is connected with the perceptions and stereotypes inherited since ancient times, in which the elder people lived a good part of their lives. Respectively,

Chart 11. Ensuring the subsistence minimum of elderly people, 2006-2008

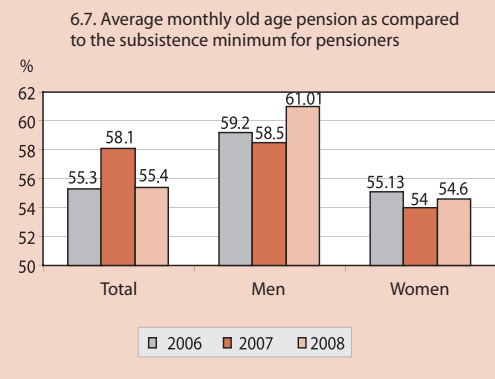
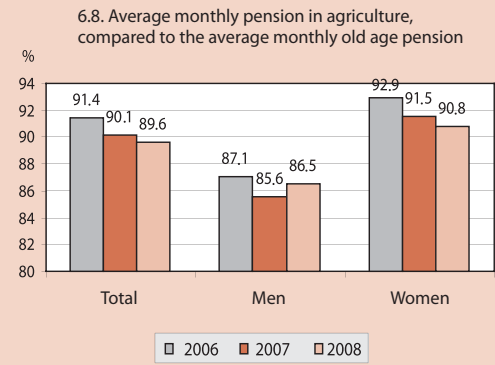


Chart 12. Social insurance of elderly persons in rural areas, 2006-2008



according to the “7.1. *Reduced level of confidence in police*” and “7.2. *Reduced level of confidence in the judiciary system*,” only 14.8 % of the persons aged 65-74 declared that they “*did not trust at all*” the police and 5.5 % of them declared the same with respect to the justice system. With regard to the living environment safety, the indicator “7.8. *Perception of the reduced public security in the locality*” confirms that pensioners have quite high level of perception of the community insecurity. 32.5 % of them reported that walking at night in the neighbourhood of their homes is “*quite dangerous*” or “*very dangerous*”.

Also, the elderly people place less importance upon the access to recreation areas in the community (19.7 %) as compared to other households. Worthwhile mentioning is the fact that most elderly people have quite good access to fixed telephone lines, but less access to mobile phones. The indicators “9.5. *Limited access to fixed phone*” and “9.7. *Access to mobile telephone*” show that about 25.1 % of the elderly households have a fixed telephone line, while one mobile telephone number is owned on the average by three households. As far as the access to other communication sources is concerned, the indicators “9.8. *Share of households having personal computer*” and “9.9. *Access to personal computer*” supply proof of a relatively poor access to information and communication (4.2 %) of the households with elderly persons.

Environmental problems as part of community issues are perceived as being quite important by households with elderly people. In this respect, data of the indicator “10.2. *Perception of environment issues as community/locality problems*” shows that older people complain most often of noise (9.6 %), of air pollution (13.4 %) and bad water quality (20.5 %).

To conclude, it can be said that the issues of poverty and poor access to goods and services, highlighted by means of the social exclusion indicators, help to confirm the vulnerability of elderly persons. Consequently, the need to promote a number of specific measures for diminishing their social exclusion is quite obvious.

Persons with disabilities³⁷

The access of persons with disabilities to the system of social state security is the key element in measuring their equal chances to take part in the economic and social life of the society, in view of diminishing the risk of poverty and exclusion.³⁸ Statistic data for the last years report an increasing trend of the number of people with disabilities. For instance, in 2002 the number of disabled persons was 141,400 while in 2008 this number rose to over 170,000 persons.³⁹ More than 2/3 of invalidity cases pertain to active age persons, about 60 % coming from rural areas. Against this background, the evaluation of vulnerability to exclusion of this group of persons presupposes a multiple approach, including all domains of the monitoring indicators matrix.

NOTES:

³⁷ The official definition used in the Moldovan laws in force is that of invalid (see BOX 9).

³⁸ UN Convention regarding the rights of persons with disabilities (signed by the Republic of Moldova on 30.03.2007, now under way of preparation for ratification).

³⁹ National Social Insurances House, upon request from the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection, Family and Child, through its letter no.10/22 as of 14.01.2008.

BOX 8. Concept of disability

The legal norms framework of the Republic of Moldova with regard to the rights of persons with disabilities is not unequivocal with respect to the definitions relating to invalidity and disability, both of them being used in parallel. The legal definition of invalidity is given by the **Law on social protection of invalids**,⁴⁰ which specifies the fact that "Invalids are persons who, in view of the limitation of their vital activities as a consequence of physical or mental defects, are in need of assistance and social protection. Limiting of vital activity of persons is manifested in the total or partial loss of their possibilities to help themselves, in deployment, orientation, communication; to control their behaviour and to practice labour activities. Invalidity is declared when the vitality limitation degree exceeds 25 percent. Moderate, marked and strongly marked limitation of vitality correspond to the invalidity degrees III, II and I". Due to its prevailing medical approach, this definition has been considered as being discriminating, contrary to the new trends and international definitions, based on the fundamental human rights, equal opportunities and equal and full participation in the community life. Promoting political measures in this field was quite obvious. Consequently the Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family worked out the project for **Strategy on social inclusion of persons with disabilities 2010-2013**,⁴¹ which provides for the revision and consistency of the national social protection system for persons with disabilities with international requirements and norms. It is expected that amendments are made to the definition of disability, and measuring focus of disabilities be placed rather to the gradual loss of work capacity than the medical aspect. A meaningful definition of the concept of disability is given in the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities⁴² which, in Art.1, states as follows: "Persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others." The Republic of Moldova signed this Convention in 2007 and at present it is under way of preparing for ratification. The importance of this Convention was recognized on the EU level where, in April 2009, after a series of discussions and analyses, the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly proposed that it be concluded by the European Community.⁴³

Similar to the case of other vulnerable groups, poverty is the main factor which leads to people with disabilities being deprived. In these conditions, the data of the indicator "1.1. Share of population under absolute poverty line," disaggregated by groups of households and persons, shows the share of persons with disabilities beneath the poverty threshold. In 2008, 31 % of the persons with disabilities were under the absolute poverty line. The risk of poverty is stronger among disabled men (31 %), than among women (27.6 %) (Chart 13). The groups of households with persons with disabilities face a much bigger risk of poverty (31.3 %) than those who do not comprise disabled persons in their structures (25.6 %). In the same way, the indicator "1.3. Median deficit of resources" serves to prove how big the median distance of these households up to the poverty threshold is compared with other groups of population (22.2 % as against 21.8 %).

NOTES:

⁴⁰ Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 821 as of 24.12.1991 on Social Protection of Invalids, Art. 2, paragraph 1; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=312881>.

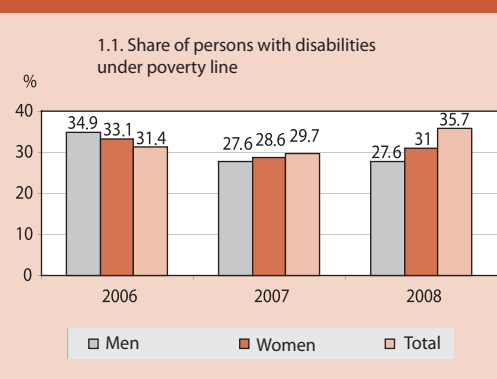
⁴¹ Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family, 2009, Project of Strategy for Social Inclusion of the Persons with Disabilities for 2010-2013, <http://www.mpsfc.gov.md/file/proiecte/Strategie%20FINAL%2010.09.pdf>

⁴² UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities adopted on 13 December 2006 passed on during the sixty-first session of the General Assembly by resolution A/RES/61/106; <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/signature.shtml>

NOTE:

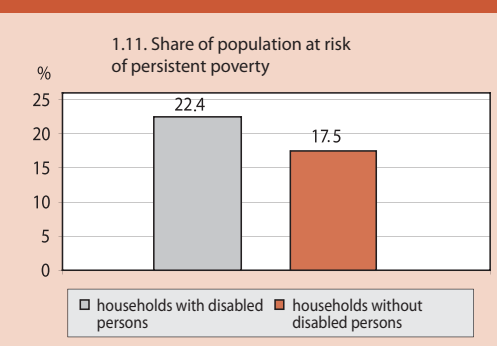
⁴³ Report on the proposal for a Council decision concerning the conclusion, by the European Community, of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (COM(2008)0530 – C6-0116/2009 – 2008/0170(CNS)), <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?type=R EPORT&reference=A6-2009-0229&language=RO#top>

Chart 13. Incidence of absolute poverty of persons with disabilities, 2006-2008



case of sickness or in case of depression, but it might be more difficult to obtain a more significant financial support for the resolving of emergency situations.

Chart 14. Risk at persistent poverty, 2008



the records showing on the average one person per room (1.04 % in 2008). A specific issue consists in the wide housing space available for one person (20.30 sq.m.), which impacts the expenditures for the payment of utilities.

As compared with the other households, the share of persons with disabilities who face difficulties in the payment of the expenses for electric power, heating and gas is the highest (32.9 % in 2008), fact explained by the small amounts of the invalidity/disability pensions and the annual increase of the price of services. This state of affairs is confirmed by the indicators "2.4. Share of persons from household who cannot afford sufficient heating during the cold season," "2.6. Share of persons without a running water supply inside the house" and "2.8. Share of persons without access to improved sewerage," which show that about 65.7 % of households with disabled persons out of the total number

In comparison with other households, persons with disabilities are exposed to an increased risk of permanent poverty. Therefore, the indicator "1.11. Share of population at risk of persistent poverty" confirms this fact, showing a share of 22.4 % of the households with persons with disabilities, as compared with 17.5 % of the households with no persons with disabilities (Chart 14). This situation should help to activate community support networks (appeal to family, neighbours, institutions of the state). In this way, disabled people may succeed more easily to obtain help in

The adequacy of housing conditions to the needs of the persons with disabilities and their access to infrastructure represent the main elements contributing to the achievement of an independent life, and has an impact on the demand for specialized services (of the community or residential kind). The dynamic analysis of the data on the basis of indicators "2.1. Number of persons per room" and "2.2. Dwelling area per member of household" does not reflect a crowding level in the households with persons with disabilities,

of households can not afford sufficient heating during the winter, 55.6 % have no running water supply at home, and 54.2 % have no sewage system in their homes. The high costs of utilities make the persons with disabilities to look for alternative solutions. The indicator “10.1. *Share of persons using solid fuel for house heating*” shows that during the cold season about 62 % of the households with disabled persons use hard fuel for heating, the situation being typical especially for the rural areas.

Insufficient access of the persons with disabilities to the labour market points to the fact that they are in a vulnerable position in society and that they are exposed to the risk of discrimination, poverty and social exclusion.⁴⁴ As a consequence, the participation level in labour activities of the persons with disabilities can be analysed with the help of the data of the indicators “3.13. *Integration of disabled persons on the labour market*” and “3.14. *Share of persons living in jobless households*,” which show that only 28.6 % of the total number of persons with disabilities succeed in finding a job, the share of such individuals being quite high in the total of households with no workers (20.9 %).

Although persons with disabilities represent one of the main categories covered by public health insurance, and are also included in the national healthcare programmes, there are still cases when a certain number of them are left outside the system. In this context, the indicator “5.9. *Share of population with no compulsory healthcare insurance*” confirms that yearly about 14 % of the members of households with disabled persons do not benefit from coverage by medical insurance policies.

A diagnosed condition of disability is closely correlated with the subjective perception of the health state of the persons with disabilities, which can offer a statement on the vision they have about their opportunities to take part in the economic and social life, and about the circumstances that generate their marginalization. Thus, data of the indicators “5.2. *Self-estimation of the state of health*” and “5.8. *Self-estimation of the state of disability*” show that, compared to the other households, people with disabilities have an extremely pessimistic vision about their own health condition (33.6%), fact that also has an impact on the degree of self-reporting of the disability (38.6%) (Chart 15).

The state of disability implies additional resources and efforts to have access to medical services. Data of the indicators “5.10. *Limited access to healthcare services*,” “5.12. *Limited financial access to healthcare services*” and “5.13. *Direct expenditures for healthcare services*” come to report on

NOTE:

⁴⁴ European Parliament resolution of 14 January 2009 on the situation of fundamental rights in the European Union 2004-2008 (2007/2145(INI)); <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P6-TA-2009-0019+0+DOC+XML+V0//RO>

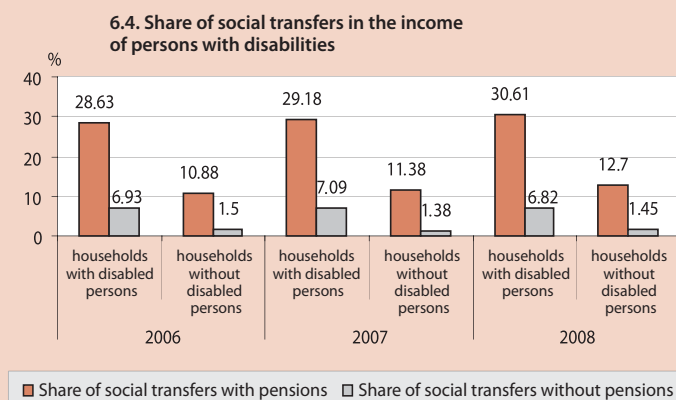
Chart 15. Self-assessment of the disabled condition by types of households, 2006-2008



the depth of this issue. Therefore, about 8.6 % of the households with persons with disabilities have reported poor access to medical services because of big distances that they must cover and of their disability condition, which hinders them to do so. Approximately 32.3 % of the households with disabled persons have mentioned that they have not turned to healthcare services because of their difficult financial situation. At the same time, the direct expenses for medical assistance have represented a significant share of the total expenditures (9.48 %), a situation, which is explained by the worsened health condition and the small amounts of the pensions and social benefits, which make for these expenses.

At present, social payments represent the main income source for the persons with disabilities, and the amount of these payments have a direct influence upon the capacity of disabled people to have a decent living, and avoid poverty. The indicator “6.3. *Share of households receiving social benefits (without pensions)*” shows that about 92.3 % of the households with disabled persons enjoy some sort of social assistance benefits. In comparison to the other households, the share of social benefits in the incomes of households including persons with disabilities is very high. Under these circumstances, the indicator “6.4. *Share of social transfers in the household incomes*” reflects the fact that social security benefits represent about 30.6 % of the total income of the households of persons with disabilities, as against 12.7 % for other households. And the share of social assistance allowances in the incomes of households with persons with disabilities constitutes 6.8 %, compared to 1.45 % for other households (Chart 16). It should be mentioned that the prevailing share of social security benefits over the social assistance allowances leads to the conclusion that, although the present amounts of such payments are very small and they do not provide any guarantees against poverty and social exclusion, the mechanisms for building up this system still work.

Chart 16. Incidence of social transfers, 2006-2008



Members of households that comprise persons with disabilities show a relatively high level of confidence in public security, but less in justice, as compared to other types households. In this respect, the indicators “7.1. *Level of confidence in police*” and “7.2. *Level of confidence in the judiciary system*” report that 24 % and 23.7 %, respectively, of the members of households with disabled persons have stated that they “have no confidence at all” in the respective authorities, as against 24.7 % and 22.6 % of the households with no disabled persons. This is proof for a quite optimistic outlook on public security, fact confirmed by the indicator “7.8. *Perception of the reduced public security in the locality*,” that shows that only 25.7 % of the members of households with persons with disabilities think that they live in an insecure environment, as compared with 37.4 % of those living in households with no persons with disabilities, and they exemplify this fact through the statement that going for a walk at night in the neighbourhood of their home is a “*quite dangerous*” or even “*very dangerous*” undertaking.

Persons with disabilities focus less on the lack of access to recreation areas in the community (19.7 %). Access to information and communication services, however, seems to be a special issue. Thus, the major part of the persons with disabilities has quite extensive access to fixed telephone lines, but less to the mobile telephones. The indicators “9.5. *Limited access to fixed phone*” and “9.7. *Access to mobile telephone*” show that about 13.1 % of the households comprising persons with disabilities have a fixed telephone connection, while only one mobile telephone number is owned by an average number of seven households. As far as possessing and having access to technical resources is concerned, the indicators “9.8. *Share of households having personal computer*” and “9.9. *Access to personal computer*” reflect the fact that persons with disabilities have a quite poor access and a reduced use of personal computers (8.5 %).

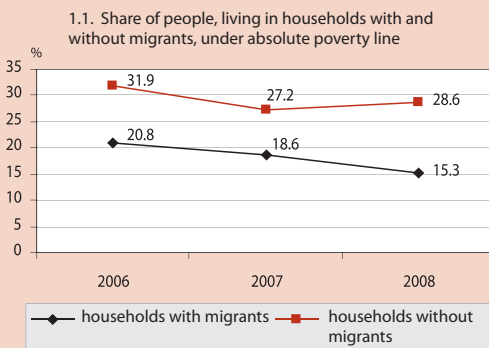
Issues referring to the environment and the community are perceived as very important by the disabled persons. In this respect, the data offered by the indicator “10.2. *Perception of environment issues as community/locality problems*” point out that most often the disabled persons are dissatisfied with the poor quality of drinking water (23.6 %), air pollution (10.9 %) and noise (7 %).

Consequently, persons with disabilities are vulnerable both in the light of low-income values, and their access to goods and services and this leads to the conclusion that the problems of this group of persons are dealt with in a fragmentary or insufficient manner within the national social policies.

Families of Migrant Workers

Migrants and their families constitute a group of persons with a specific risk of social exclusion.

Chart 17. Incidence of absolute poverty by types of households, 2006-2008



According to the data provided by the Labour Force Survey, in 2008 about 24 % of the active population was working outside the borders of the Republic of Moldova. Especially the active population of the rural areas (about 30 %) leave Moldova to work abroad, and less the urban population (16 %). The greatest part of migrants comes from the southern part of the Republic of Moldova (about 36 %), mainly men (over 30 %).

The studies indicate that the financial resources obtained from remittances have a significant influence on the financial

access to goods and services of the persons in the households that benefit from remittances, so that their vulnerability to social exclusion because of economic reasons is being diminished. For these persons, the least frequent poverty has been registered (Chart 17).

However, it is necessary that special attention be paid to the children of families of migrants that work abroad, particularly those with both parents out of the country. In such cases, children are left in the care of family, neighbours, sometimes even under no supervision at all. Teenagers left unsupervised, but with significant money sources, disposable from the amounts sent by their parents, are especially exposed to social risks. In view of the protection of the mentioned groups and to diminish such risks the state, the LPA and the schools need to undertake special efforts.

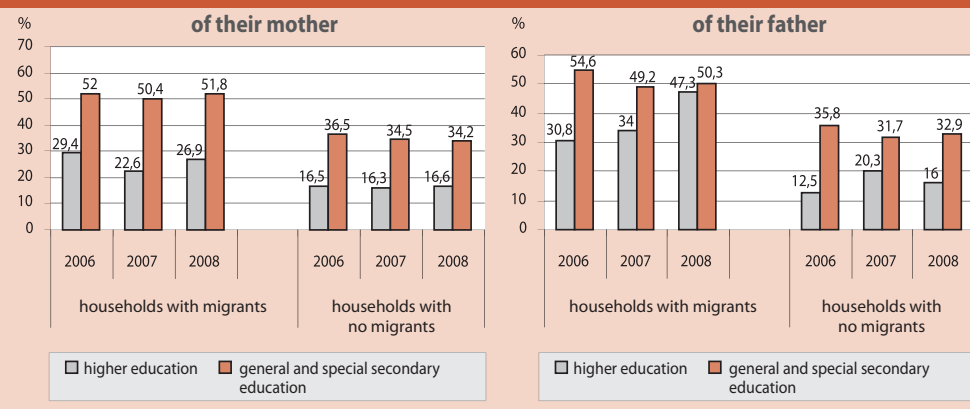
Another negative effect of migration is the breaking up of families, constitution of a certain type of family couples with children, but which in fact are featuring one single parent, while the second parent is away, in some cases even out of connection with the family. This fact also causes the marginalization of this group of persons by reason of specific feeling of embarrassment, shame, leading in the end to self-marginalization of such persons, both adults and children; this is the subject of a study in the context on the social cohesion.

Lack of access to labour for these types of families while returning home and lack of job opportunities on the labour market expands their risk of social exclusion. Therefore, the policies meant to create jobs and to return migrants back home need to be permanently on the agenda of the state authorities.

Another form of social exclusion, which can be witnessed in the families of persons gone to work abroad, is what is known as “4.15. *Inter-generation exclusion from education of young aged 15-24.*” Thus, the share of youth aged 15-24 who stated that they did not take part

in education in the month when the survey was conducted, evaluated based on their parents' education degree, exceeds the share of those in households with no migrants. The number of young people who do not attend the education system is even bigger in the households comprising migrants, where the parents have general and specialized secondary education degrees, exceeding over a period of three years by more than 15 p.p. the share of those in households with no migrants. The state of things is somewhat better in homes where the mother has a higher education degree, the difference being of less than 10 p.p. as compared to young people from families with no migrants (Chart 18).

Chart 18. (4.15) Inter-generational exclusion from education of young people by education level, 2006-2008



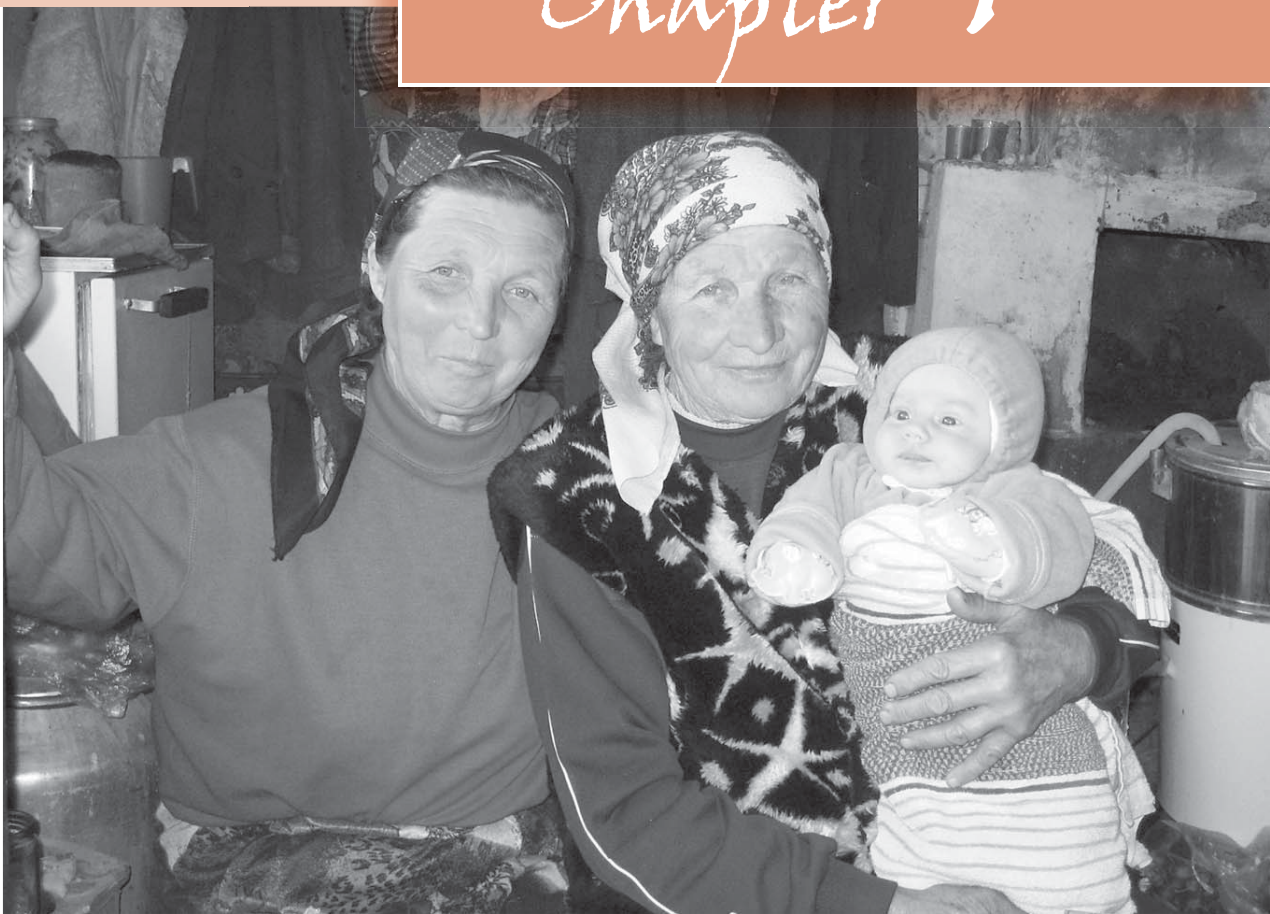
The crime rate, the rate of offences in connection with human trafficking, including convicted children and under-aged persons, is directly linked to migration. Although the mentioned indicators report a decreasing trend, the impact of migration on these facts remains well known.

Negative social impacts are enhanced by the fact that the major part of migrants does not contribute to building up the state insurance budget. At the same time, the various allowances, payments and benefits to be requested in future from the budget, both from the central and local budget funds, will exert a significant pressure on the budget.

To conclude, we could say that, considering social exclusion as a multi-dimensional phenomena, the approaches regarding its analysis should be accordingly multilateral, involving various methods of association and analysis of indicators in view of a better identification of the factors that had a contribution to the occurrence of exclusion, and the most affected subgroups, which are supposed to be targeted by the social policies. Consequently, the present methodology of the indicators analysis represents one of possible approaches to the assessment of social exclusion.

**Social Cohesion in the
Republic of Moldova:
*Theoretical and
Practical Aspects***

Chapter 4



Chapter IV.

Social Cohesion in the Republic of Moldova: *Theoretical and Practical Aspects*

4.1. Levels and tools for social cohesion analysis

The complexity of social cohesion phenomenon involves various levels of analysis (Table 4). Use of these levels of analysis depends on the time available, the level of particularity required and the number of researchers involved in the study.

Table 4. Levels of social cohesion analysis

Levels of social cohesion analysis	The aim of analysis
1. Evaluation of the general trend of social cohesion	Territorial analysis and evaluation of the trends related to each component of social cohesion
2. Evaluation of social cohesion as a whole	General analysis of the well-being and relationships with actions performed in the public area (public authorities and civil society)
3. Detailed evaluation of social cohesion: evaluation by areas of life	The analysis of social cohesion by areas of life (employment, income, housing, nutrition and consumption, healthcare, education, information, culture, etc.)
4. Evaluation of social cohesion by vulnerable groups	The analysis of social cohesion by vulnerable groups (children, elderly people, people with disabilities, women, families of migrant workers, etc.)

As this report considers the issue of social cohesion in the context of social inclusion, it is recommended to analyse the social cohesion only at the fourth level: *evaluation of social cohesion by vulnerable groups*.

General approach to the development of tools from the perspective of social cohesion. In Moldova, there is information about each of the socially vulnerable groups. This variety of data represents a significant basis for the study of social cohesion. Nevertheless, it is necessary to have data processing tools that will allow highlighting the most important components. These tools must provide help in understanding the discrepancy between social cohesion as a goal and social cohesion as

an asset (the achievements of a society within a certain territory or in a certain context), as well as to ensure actions for ongoing development of social cohesion (development of new processes) The matrix of statistical indicators of social cohesion monitoring in the Republic of Moldova, including the definitions and calculation formulae, are presented in Annex 6 to this report.

In this context, two types of tools can be mentioned: *questions* and *indicators*. *Questions* allow specifying the need for knowledge and type of information that must be sought. In other words, the questions convert the need for knowledge into the need for information. It is necessary to formulate correctly the questions to be able to pass to *indicators* selection. In their turn, the *indicators* determine the answers to *questions*, specifying what type of data must be collected, how often and from what sources, etc.

Methodological approaches in developing questions. Questions refer to the situation in the social area in relation to social cohesion objectives in order to show the potential gap between the goal and the process. For each of the key components included in the definition of social cohesion (equal access to rights; human dignity and recognition; autonomy, personal development; participation and obligations), the following types of questions are proposed:

- Question regarding the existence of the right/appropriate conditions: are conditions to reach the pursued ideal in place?
- Question regarding on the relevance and efficiency of the present conditions: to what extent are these conditions relevant for the pursued ideal?
- Question on checking the relevance of the existing conditions in the most sensitive areas: are they relevant in relation to the most vulnerable social groups, or being subject to isolation?
- Question on durability:: are the existing conditions vulnerable, do they generate risks and threats, are they sufficiently strong to ensure that they will last?

This is the basis for the development of questions for each of the socially vulnerable groups.

Development and selection of indicators. After the wording of questions, it is necessary to correlate them with one or more indicators that:

- fully reflect the question they refer to;
- have a high acceptance and the same interpretation;
- do not imply excessive expenditures.

Three types of indicators are used in the social cohesion analysis:

- *quantitative and objective indicators*, whose importance can be measured immediately (for example: the number of persons that entered for the first time the category of people with disabilities

or the number of children without parental care) or through non-discrete values (for example: the number of paediatricians per 10 thousand inhabitants);

- *qualitative and objective indicators* that cannot be measured, but it is possible to ask questions to verify the reality in an unbiased manner (for example: existence or absence in the Republic of Moldova of a pension indexation mechanism, the legislation on social protection to people with disabilities);
- *qualitative and subjective indicators* that reflect the respondents' evaluation or opinion (for example: when asked about the level of their satisfaction by specific areas). This refers to such basic components as confidence, satisfaction, values, collective conscience, social relationships, etc.

Definition of indicators and the scale of answers. The definition of an indicator often arises from its purpose.

For the *objective quantitative* indicator it is necessary to develop such a baseline measurement unit that would allow obtaining a real description as a response to the question asked. Returning, for example, to such a stringent problem for the Republic of Moldova as the child poverty, we would like to mention that the number of poor families with children does not provide a comprehensive image of this phenomenon. It is necessary to determine their poverty rate, the number of families with children under the poverty line must be compared with the total number of households of this type. If evaluating the situation of poverty in single-parent families, then it makes sense to evaluate the poverty rate of these families only in comparison with the poverty rate of families with children. Thus, a double ratio must be developed in this case:

$$\frac{\text{number of single-parent families under the poverty line}}{\text{total number of single-parent families}} \div \frac{\text{number of families with children under the poverty line}}{\text{total number of families with children}}$$

For an *objective qualitative indicator*, it is necessary to establish the framework of possible answers. It depends on the level of particularity of the expected answer. For example: in case of the question “Is the exercise of fundamental rights of elderly people ensured?”, an indicator could be: “the existence or lack of a law that guarantees the citizens' right to pension” (response scale: 1 – yes 2 – no), the quality of this law (how efficient the Law on State Social Insurance Pensions in the Republic of Moldova is) or even the level of law implementation. Therefore, a scale of values must be developed to include one or several of these dimensions. Such a scale is known as the “real evaluation scale” because it sets the levels based on the facts that can be verified objectively. For example, the law exists or does not exist, the law provides or does not provide for a control system, there is an appellate system or there isn't any, etc.

It is worth mentioning that the indicator, be it quantitative or qualitative, objective or subjective, can always be expressed in figures. This is important not only for simplicity, but also because it allows performing statistical or derivative calculations that improve the indicator actuality and data reliability.

Analysis and improvement of values through cross-references with other indicators, comparison of data and/or use of derived indicators.

Analysis of the indicator value is an important step to improve its relevance. Sometimes it is necessary to compare two indicators. For example, the feeling of isolation within the society can have two meanings: it can be an indicator of the mistrust in public authorities or an indicator of poverty, depending on the specific situation. This ambiguity can be totally or partially removed if we compare this indicator with the income indicator, for instance.

Besides, the indicator gains a lot in importance if it is framed in time. This allows developing derived indicators, which in their turn supplement the main indicators:

- *indicators for time-based comparison*, for example the correlation between the value of indicator at a specific moment and its value at a previous moment. The indicators for over-time comparison are extremely useful to analyse conditions and influences, as well to understand the processes;
- the analysis of the developments occurred during a certain period of time can encompass not only the analysis of the global change of this phenomenon, but also the specific development by setting *indicators related to different time scales (longitudinal indicators)*. For instance, based on the indicator of the condition (for example, the number of people living under the poverty line at this moment), it is possible to create an indicator related to different time scales, thus reflecting the duration of this condition (for example, the average duration of poverty for poor families);
- it is possible to develop coefficients by comparing the relationships between various indicators. This can be very useful when checking the evaluation. Thus, the *effectiveness indicators* (ratio between results and objectives), *efficiency indicators* (ratio between results and inputs) and *relevance indicators* (ratio between impact and objectives) are developed;
- *derived indicators* can be developed on the basis of more than two main indicators. In particular, for this it is necessary to find the values of arithmetical, geometrical, and weighted averages, etc.

Improving the data reliability: processing the statistical data. The numeric value of the indicator is always the result of statistic processing of a certain number of data referring to it. The mean value is used most frequently. In this respect, the greater the quantity of data, the more representative is the obtained average. The increase in the amount of the data collected is therefore a tool to improve the indicator reliability. This is especially important in case of subjective indicators.

Besides the average values, it is reasonable to use the data dispersion indicator (variance, standard deviation, mean deviation from the average, etc.)

4.2. Dimensions of social cohesion and access of vulnerable groups to rights

The need to evaluate the social cohesion in relation to vulnerable groups stems from the fact that to control the efficiency of any strategy it is necessary to know the situation of the most vulnerable people, i.e. the most sensitive to the lack of social cohesion. The situation of vulnerable groups calls for an increased attention, because these people can end up easier in a situation of isolation. In this context the social cohesion is evaluated on the basis of the following components: *Quality of life (general well-being)* and *Basic components of life (integrity)*. Relevant information is needed with regard to each of these groups to compare the *situation* of citizens' well-being according to the four dimensions of the *Quality of life (general well-being)* component: (a) equality in exercise of rights/non-discrimination; (b) dignity/recognition; (c) personal autonomy/development; (d) participation/commitment (Table 5).

Table 5. Evaluation of the vulnerable groups' social cohesion by their access to rights

Vulnerable groups	Citizens' well-being in four dimensions			
	Equality in exercise of rights/non-discrimination	Dignity/recognition	Personal autonomy/development	Participation/commitment
Children	Access to education, housing, healthcare.	Child's rights.	Child's personal development.	Participation in social life. Link between the school and society
Elderly people	Access to social services. Decent level of income	Acknowledgement of the role of the elderly people.	The ability to live on their own. Lack of isolation.	Participation in the activity of associations and public life.
People with disabilities	Adjustment of services. Access to employment.	The status of disabled.	Access to vocational training.	Participation in specialized organizations and public life.
Women	Access to specific needs: equality in treatment.	Dignity and recognition at work and the life of citizens.	Equality of chances.	Participation in women's organizations and public life.
The families of labour migrants	Access to public institutions.	Integration into the society.	Settlement of problems related to family disruption, children development.	Participation in the public life.

These methodological approaches have been used to develop indicators, process statistical data and analysis of the social cohesion in the Republic of Moldova (to follow below), on the basis of the available statistical data.

The evaluation of the social exclusion for each of the 5 vulnerable above identified groups includes: (1) analysis of the wellbeing, through the 4 associated dimensions and (2) analysis of the basic components of life. The complete list of proposed indicators for monitoring the social cohesion and the effects of respective policies, according to the vulnerable groups criteria, is presented in Annex 6.

The values of the respective indicators, which have been estimated on the basis of the data from the Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion, implemented in the first quarter of 2009, are presented in Annex 7. The named Annex does not include the other indicators, i.e. calculated on the basis of other sources than the named Ad-hoc Module, given also the fact that these have been already used for the analysis of the social exclusion. The below analysis is therefore made on the basis of the named two annexes. The numbering with letters and numbers of the indicators mentioned in the tables and charts that follow below correspond with the same numbering of indicators from Annexes 6 and 7.

Children

Protection of child rights represents a priority of the social policy in the Republic of Moldova. Nevertheless, a review of the situation related to the protection of child rights shows that children represent a vulnerable group, are subject to an increased risk of social cohesion.

(1) Situation of the vulnerable group

a) Equality in the exercise of rights/non-discrimination. It is not sufficient to analyse the situation regarding the exercise of the rights of the child at the country level. It is necessary to assess this situation at the levels of rayons, especially that the relevant data for many indicators are available at the level of administrative-territorial units.

The state of child rights is analysed throughout all the stages of child development. In the early childhood, preschool institutions have an important role in children's education. The indicator "C1. *Enrolment of children in preschool institutions*" is the leading indicator among the relevant indicators for this area. This indicator expresses the correlation between the number of places in preschool institutions and the number of children aged 3 to 6 years, indicating the enrolment of children in the preschool institutions from administrative-territorial units. The qualitative aspects of the educational process are reflected by the indicators "C2. *Staffing of the preschool institutions*" and "C3. *Supply of preschool institutions with qualified personnel*," which supplement each another.

The analysis of these indicators reveal that the worst situation is in Hincesti, Leova, Nisporeni, Cimislia and Orhei rayons, where the average number of children per educator is higher than the country's average. Moreover, the lowest values of the share of staff with university degree in pedagogy are also registered in these rayons (Table 6).

Table 6. (C2&C3) **Rayons with the lowest staffing level of preschool institutions with teaching staff, 2008**

	Children per educator, people	The share of staff with university degree in pedagogy, %
Total	11	32.3
<i>rayons</i>		
Hincesti	14	14.1
Leova	13	11.4
Nisporeni	13	17.7
Cimislia	12	18.2
Orhei	12	18.4
Cantemir	11	8.4

Source: Ministry of Education

The situation in Cantemir rayon is very specific. If the number of children per educator is rather close to the national average, when it comes to staff with university degree in pedagogy, only one of twelve educators has this degree. This leads us to the conclusion that the educators' load is quite high in these rayons and their low qualification has a negative impact on the quality of the children's education, which poses a risk for the social cohesion.

"C5. Supply of paediatricians" and "C6. Supply of therapeutic beds for the population use" are important indicators that characterize the conditions of maintaining and strengthening child health. Taking into account the specific location of these children healthcare facilities in Moldova, the values of these indicators are analysed at the local and national levels.

Indicator "C7. Child benefits" reflects the extent to which the child's right to a decent life is protected. In Moldova, except for the child benefits given for children aged between 1.5 (3) and 16 years, there is a positive trend in the size of monthly child benefits till the age of 1.5 years (for uninsured individuals) and 3 years (for insured people). However, the analysis of these benefits' size would not be enough to evaluate the real impact of them on the level of social support for families with children. It is necessary to report the size of these benefits to the subsistence minimum of the child of respective age. This analysis indicates a significant improvement in the ratio of the average amount of child benefits to the minimum subsistence level till 3 years of age (for

insured people), while in case of child benefits till 1.5 years of age (for uninsured people), this ratio remains practically unchanged.

Regarding the ratio of the average size of child benefits for children between 1.5 (3) and 16 years to the minimum subsistence level, we find that the situation got worse (Table 7).

Table 7. (C7) **Correlation between the sizes of children benefits and the minimum subsistence level for children of relevant age, 2006-2008, %**

	2006	2007	2008
Monthly child benefit till the age of 1.5 (3) years:			
- for insured persons	24.8	26.5	29.6
- for uninsured persons	13.6	11.5	13.7
- Monthly child benefits for children aged between 1.5(3) and 16 years	5.3	4.5	3.6

Source: NSIH and NBS

The exercise of child's right to education is reflected by the indicator "C8. Number of school aged children who do not attend school." Analysis of this indicator is performed at the national level and by administrative-territorial units.

Three indicators can be used to measure the extent to which the child's rights to protection against economic exploitation and involvement in various types of work that are harmful for their health or physical, mental and social development, are ensured: "C9. Economic activity of children aged 15-18 years," „C10. Children's working conditions" and "C11. Children's work week duration."

Indicator "C9. Economic activity of children aged of 15 to 18 years" is defined as the economic activity rate of children aged between 15 and 18 years. This indicator allows determining the size of the economically active population aged between 15 and 18 years (which accounts for 1.6% of the economically active population) and economic activity rates (employment and unemployment) (Table 8). These values are established at national level, as well as by areas of residence.

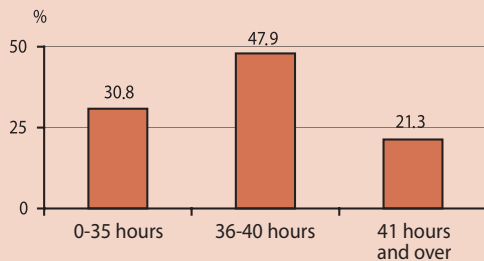
Table 8. (C9) **The level of economic activity of children aged 15-18 years, 2008, %**

	Total	Urban	Rural
Activity rate	8.0	4.1	10.5
Employment rate	7.2	3.4	9.5
Unemployment rate	10.4	15.9	9.1

Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

Indicator “C10. Children’s working conditions” defines the share of children working in harmful working conditions in the total number of employed children. Indicator “C11. Children’s work week duration” highlights the distribution of employed children by the duration of the work week. Analysis of this distribution shows that 69.2 % of children work more than provided by the labour legislation (for children aged 15-16 years the duration of work week shall not exceed 24 hours, and for those aged 16-18 years - 35 hours at most), while each fifth employed child works more than 40 hours a week (Chart 19). This situation indicates that in the Republic of Moldova the current legislation on children labour is not observed, a considerable economic exploitation of child labour being recorded.

Chart 19. (C11) Distribution of young workers by their work week duration, 2008, %



Source: NBS, Labour Force Survey

The situation of children from poor families is characterized by the indicators “C12. Child nutrition,” “C13. Expenditures for education,” “C.14. Existence of utilities in the houses with children”. These three indicators show the ratios between the consumption of foodstuffs, the average expenditures for education per person, the level of utilities supply in the houses of poor families with children and the corresponding average values of these three as total and by types of families. For example, to evaluate the access of poor children to housing and utilities in the

house, data of the Household Budget Survey are used both at national level and by households’ area of residence. Such a disaggregation is determined by the fact that in Moldova there is a considerable difference between the access to housing and opportunities to benefit from different public utilities in cities, towns and villages.

The lower access to housing of families with children is reflected by the fact that, in the cities and towns 1.4 % of poor families with children (and 10.8 % of well-off families) have a living area of 13.1 to 15 square meters per person, 2.5% of such families (5.9 % of not poor families) have from 15.1 to 20.0 square meters per person, and 0.6% (3% of not poor families) - have more than 20 square meters per household member. Regarding the presence of utilities in the house, at the national level the share of poor families with children that have running water at homes is by 2.4 times lower than of the non-poor families with children. There are 3.3 times fewer poor families with children that have WC and bathroom compared to non-poor families, hot water through public pipes – 7.1 times less, telephone – 1.2 times less (Chart 20).

Indicator “C15. Socialisation (exclusion) of children” allows us to determine the share of children who feel isolated from (abandoned by) society (15.9 %). This share is 1.5 times lower than the average per all households (23.9 %).

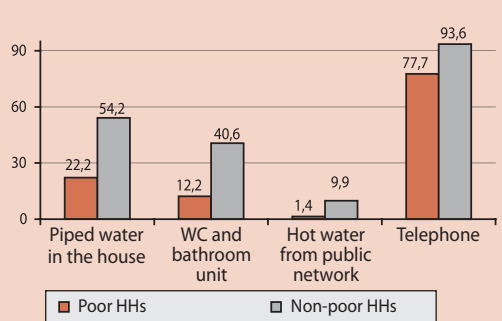
The risks of marginalisation and isolation of children are considerably high for children committing offences. This phenomenon is reflected quite well by the indicator “C16. Minors who committed crimes,” defined as the number of minors that committed crimes (children aged 0 to 17 years per 100,000 people), which indicates the degree of juvenile delinquency. The risks of children’s marginalisation and isolation increased significantly for under age children that committed repeated crimes. The share of these children in the total of those who committed offences is reflected by the indicator “C17. Minors who have committed repeated crimes.” There is also another group at risk from the social cohesion perspective, identified through the indicator „C18. Drug-addicts and/or substance abusers aged 0-17 years”.

b) Dignity and recognition. The analysis of the indicators “C19. Crimes committed against children” and “C20. Children who suffered injuries as a result of traffic accidents” aims to describe the conditions required to ensure children’s dignity.

Critical situations that children can be found in, are reflected by the means of such indicators as “C21. Children deprived of parental care” and “C22. Placement of children remained without parental guardianship/care.” At the same time, it is very important to analyse the places where those children left without parental care are placed: child houses, orphanages, boarding schools for children without parents, families, educational institutions. In terms of social cohesion, the most preferable alternative is to place such children in family homes. For young people, it is in particular important to enter an educational institution with the possibility to benefit of a dwelling in a hostel.

c) Personal development and autonomy. The personal development of children depends on the possibilities and opportunities of the families they live in. In this respect, it is important that the parents in the families with children manage to combine their professional activity with their child education. Indicators “C23. Right of the employed people with children under 14 years to a reduced workweek,” “C24. Ban on night-work of women with children under 3 years,” “C25. Ban on overtime work for women with children under 3 years” and “C26. Right to take special

Chart 20. (C14) Existence of utilities in the household with children, 2008, %



Source: NBS, Household Budget Survey

leave for growing children aged from 3 to 6 years,” defined on the basis of appropriate articles of the Labour Code, allow performing a qualitative analysis of the existence or lack of the respective rights.

The child’s personal development is influenced to a great extent by the participation of certain members of the household in child education. Indicator “C27. Members of HHs with children who participate in children growing, supervision, homework, supervision of children in their spare time” determines the share of those who carry out these activities: mother and father together; father or mother separately; grandmother or aunt; grandfather or uncle; nobody.

Table 9. (C27) Household members that take care of the children, Q1 2009, %

	Family members who:		
	participate in child education	supervise that children do their homework	supervise children during their spare time
Mother and father together	48.0	15.3	34.9
Father	2.1	3.6	5.5
Mother	41.7	39.2	33.7
Grandmother/aunt	6.9	4.8	12.3
Grandfather/uncle	0.3	0.7	1.6
Nobody	1.0	36.4	12.0

Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

Table 9 shows that the mother and father together are the household members who are involved the most in the education of children and their supervision during spare time, while mother is the one who more than others supervises the performance of child homework.

Another indicator that allows to evaluate the degree of child’s personal development is the indicator “C28. Attendance by children of extra-curricular education institutions.” This indicator shows the number of children (per total and as a percentage of the total number of pupils) who attend children’s art centres, centres for young naturalists and young tourists.

The children’s capacity to make choices in their adult life is reflected by the indicators “C29. Possibility given to children to choose the parent they want to live with or to meet both parents in the event of parents’ divorce” and “C30. Children legal age”. Articles 14, 51, 52 of the Family Code, Article 21 of the Penal Code and Article 46 of the Labour Code of the Republic of Moldova are used to analyse these indicators.

From the social cohesion perspective, it is important to evaluate the opportunities of children in critical situations to reach their personal development. This refers primarily to children with disabilities. The situation of children with disabilities is presented by the indicators “C31. *Children with disabilities*,” defined as the number of children with disabilities per 1000 children, “C33. *Children with disabilities in boarding schools*” and “C34. *Pupils in schools for children with intellectual or physical development deficiencies*,” defined as the number of children in the respective institutions. Indicator “C32. *Vocational and professional training of children with disabilities*” refers to the legal assurance of the access to vocational training and education through Articles 22-26 of the *Law on Social Protection of People with Disabilities*.

Table 10. (C35&C36) **Distribution of convicts by the main types of sanctions established , 2006-2008**

	2006	2007	2008
The number of underage convicts, persons	1316	662	445
Their share in the total number of convicts, %	10.6	6.8	6.0
Distribution by the main types of sanctions applied, people:			
- imprisonment;	227	124	100
- conditional imprisonment;	624	321	173
- non-remunerated community work;	320	154	108
- other sanctions.	145	43	64

Source: Ministry of Justice

The situation of convicted children is presented by indicator “C35. *Convicted minors*.” It defines the number of under-age convicts and their share in the total number of convicted people. Table 10 shows a significant decrease both in the number of underage convicts and their share in the total number of convicts. Indicator “C36. *Distribution of convicted minors by main types of sanctions established*” reflects a more humane attitude towards under-age convicts, as well as a greater application of educational sanctions for them.

d) Participation and commitment. Children’s chances to defend their interests are particularly reflected by the indicator “C37. *Protection of minors’ rights in the penal legislation*”. Articles 54, 97 and 104 of Penal Code of the Republic of Moldova are used to analyse it.

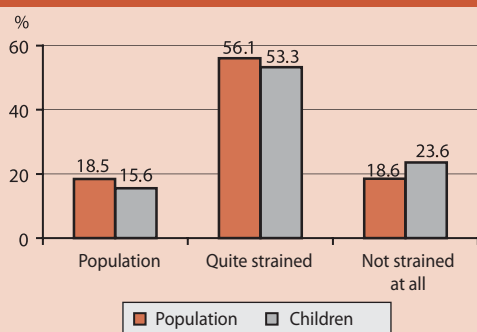
The participation and commitment opportunities in terms of citizenship for children is reflected by the indicators “C38. *Participation of children in volunteer activities*,” “C39. *Participation of children in activity of charitable organizations*” and “C40. *Capacity of children to make decisions*.” The review of the degree of children’s participation indicates that the share of children involved in volunteer activities and charity

actions is considerably higher if compared to the total population. At the same time, the share of children thinking that they can influence the decision-making process is much lower if compared to the whole population.

(2) Life basic components

The basic components of life characterize the level of children's satisfaction with the situation they are living in, their self-confidence, trust in people and confidence in various structures, level of communication with the household members, neighbours, and friends.

Chart 21. (C43) Children's assessment of the relationship between the elderly and youth, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within the HBS

Indicator “C43. Assessment by children of relationships among young and elderly people” is defined as the share of children that regard their relationship with the elderly people as strained or not. This indicator reveals the level of tension in relationship between the generations. At the same time, the share of children who regard these relationships as very strained or quite strained is much lower than the rest of population (Chart 21).

It is worth performing the analysis of the children's life basic components by the area of households' residence and by quintiles.

Elderly people

The attitude towards elderly people shows the level of the society's culture and responsibility for their social, financial and emotional-psychological state. In Moldova, elderly people represent one of the most numerous social groups of the population (10.2 % of the total population⁴⁵ are people of 65 years or older, i.e. one out of ten inhabitants is an elderly person), that has a significant impact on the social cohesion. The social cohesion of the “elderly people” vulnerable group is based on the indicators stipulated in the Annex 6, “Elderly people” section.

(1) Situation of the group

a) Equality in exercise of rights/non-discrimination. The possibility to provide a decent life for elderly people is directly related to the efficiency of the pension system that provides means of living to these people. The pension system, built on the principles of social equality, adds to the political and economic life such qualities as stability, predictability and social solidarity. The extent to which these qualities are ensured by the Moldovan pension system is described by a number of indicators

NOTE:

⁴⁵ National Bureau of Statistics, The structure of resident population of the Republic of Moldova, by sex and age, at the beginning of year 2009. <http://www.statistica.md/newsview.php?l=ro&idc=168&id=2602>.

among which the most important is the indicator “V1. *Legal retirement age.*” This indicator does not only reveal the increasing trends of the retirement age, the underlying causes and its impact on the number of pensioners, but also gives the possibility to determine whether this measure generated a social crisis in the society. To a large extent, this is due to the fact that the pension system reform tried to respond to the interest of the majority of pre-retirement age citizens: when establishing the pension size, the number of years worked and social insurance contributions are taken into account to a greater extent than previously. Thus, the pension size increased after the reform.⁴⁶

The protection from pensions’ depreciation as a result of inflation can be reflected through indicator “V2. *Pensions’ indexation.*” It describes the procedure of pension indexation based on the principles set in Article 13 of the *Law on State Social Insurance Pensions.*⁴⁷ In Moldova, indexation coefficient is calculated as the arithmetical mean of the annual CPI⁴⁸ growth and the annual growth of the national average wage during the previous year (Table 11). First of all, this allowed a 3.5-fold increase in real pensions during 2000-2008 and increase in their purchasing power and, secondly, this prevented the increase in the gap between the average amount of salaries and pensions.⁴⁹

Table 11. (V2) *Pensions’ indexation coefficient, 2006-2008, %*

	2006	2007	2008
Annual increase in CPI	11.9	12.7	12.3
Annual increase in wages	19.5	28.7	21.7
Indexation coefficient	15.7	20.7	17.0

Source: NSIH and NBS

Indicator “V3. *Access of elderly people to healthcare services*” describes the efficiency in fulfilment of elderly people’s right to health protection and maintenance. This indicator is analysed on the basis of the *Single Program of Compulsory Health Insurance*,⁵⁰ which is in force at national level. But, this indicator does not provide a full image of the situation in this area, because along with many free healthcare services stipulated in the *Single Program*, a significant number of healthcare services and medicines are provided against payment.

Limited financial access of elderly people to healthcare services is reflected by the indicator “V5. *Expenditures for healthcare of elderly people.*”

Expenditures for healthcare are measured in absolute terms and as a share in the total of consumption expenditures of elderly people. This indicator shows that the households with elderly people spend by 26.6 % more for healthcare than the households without such members, the share of these expenditures in the total consumption expenditures being 1.5 times higher (Table 12).

NOTES:

⁴⁶ Annual Social Report 2001.

⁴⁷ Law of the Republic of Moldova, no. 156, as of 14.10.1998, on state social insurance pensions; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311620>.

⁴⁸ Consumer Price Index.

⁴⁹ The economic successes of CPRM: demystifying the messages; <http://www.expert-grup.org/index.php?go=news&n=101>

⁵⁰ Decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, no. 1387, as of 10.12.2007, on the approval of the *Single Program of Compulsory Health Insurance*; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=326302>.

Table 12. (V5) **Elderly people's expenditures for health care, 2008**

	Households	
	with elderly people	without elderly people
Expenditures for healthcare, MDL per month	81.3	64.2
Share of these expenditures in the total consumption expenditures, %	7.7	5.0

Source: NBS, Household Budget Survey

The unfavourable situation in the area of healthcare of elderly people is also described by the indicator "V4. Life expectancy of 65 years old people," which determines the number of years that the people who reached the age of 65 will live. In Moldova, life expectancy of elderly people is significantly lower compared to many other countries – men who reached the age of 65 will live other 11.6 years, or 76.6 years on the average. Life expectancy of elderly women who are 65 years old is 14.3 years, a Moldovan woman living 79.3 years on the average.

Table 13. (V6) **Ratio between average pension and the pensioner's minimum subsistence level, 2006-2008**

	2006	2007	2008
Monthly average pension, MDL	442.3	548.3	645.5
Pensioner's minimum subsistence level, MDL	800.3	943.4	1167.4
Ratio between average pension and pensioner's minimum subsistence level, %	55.3	58.1	55.3

Source: NSIH and NBS

Indicator "V6. Ratio between average pension and the minimum subsistence level" shows the percentage share of the average amount of old age pension in the subsistence minimum for pensioners. The data of Table 13 show a negative relation between the size of the average pension and the pensioner's minimum subsistence level (although this ratio has improved if compared to 2001, when the average age pension accounted only for 33.5% of the pensioner's minimum subsistence level). This leads to the conclusion that the low pensions do not ensure, not even at a minimum level, proper living conditions to elderly people.

Indicator "V7. Ban discrimination of elderly people in the context of employment" determines whether there is any employment discrimination of the elderly. The new Labour Code of the Republic of Moldova (in force since 2003)⁵¹ stipulates, for the first time in a distinct article, the prohibition of employment discrimination, thus underlying the importance of this principle. Article 8 "Prohibition of employment discrimination" fully complies with the provisions of the

NOTE:

⁵¹ Labor Code of the Republic of Moldova no. 154 as of 28.03.2003, <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=326757>.

ILO Convention No. 111 as of 1958 „Concerning the Discrimination in respect of Employment and Occupation”⁵² and aims at establishing equal rights and chances for use of own labour skills. Only the professional qualifications shall be taken into account when signing an employment contract and establishing payment terms. No other conditions, including age-related, can be used as a reason for setting restrictions in labour relations. Nevertheless, the current practice of staff recruitment in Moldova proves a high prevalence of discriminatory approaches of replacing certain vacancies, precisely due to age.

The poor and solitary people stand out among the elderly people who live in the most difficult conditions. The poverty of the elderly can be analysed using indicator “V8. Poverty among elderly people” that is defined as the share of elderly people living under the poverty threshold. Data in Table 14 show that: (1) after the age of 65 the risk of poverty for the elderly rises significantly (1.6 times); (2) the risk of poverty for the urban elderly (cities/towns) is 3.1 times higher; (3) the poverty rate among the rural elderly is 1.6 times higher than in cities.

Table 14. (V8) Poverty rate among elderly people, 2008, %

	Population aged:	
	<65	65+
Total	24.3	38.3
Cities	8.6	26.8
Small towns	18.7	37.8
Villages	33.1	42.1

Source: NBS, Living Standards Statistics

Indicator “V9. Solitary elderly people” defines the share of single elderly people in the total number of aged persons, including those having not received any help from children, relatives. According to HBS data, 32.2 % of elderly people are solitary, 32.8 % - is the share of households consisting of two elderly people and 35.0 % of elderly people live together with other persons. Thus, 65% of elderly people live separately, and due to their limited physical and material conditions they particularly need help from their children and relatives. Nevertheless, about 61.6 % of the solitary elderly people from cities, 58.6 % from small towns and 41.6 % from villages do not have any support.

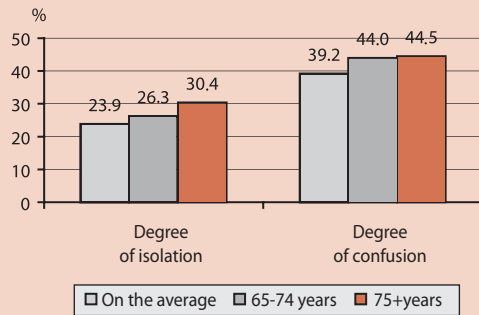
A potential risks for the exercise of elderly people’s rights to a self-sufficient life is the sustainability and functionality of the pension system. Built on the principle of intergenerational solidarity, the pension system can fulfil its task to provide resources to pensioners only if the number of taxpayers and insurance contributions is sufficient. The relevance of this issue for the Republic of Moldova is characterized by the indicator “V10. Financial sustainability of the pension system,” which is defined as the correlation between the amount of employed population and the number of elderly people.

NOTE:

⁵² ILO, Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention No. 111/1958, in force from 15.06.1960. <http://www.ilo.org/ilolex/cgi-lex/convde.pl?C111>

The risks of marginalization of elderly people are reflected by the indicators “V11. *Social isolation of the elderly people*” and “V12. *Confusion of elderly people due to the complexities of life.*” The first one is defined as the share of the elderly people who feel isolated (abandoned) within the society; the second one is measured as the share of elderly people who consider that life became so complicated that they feel discomfort.

Chart 22. (V15&V16) Degree of social isolation and confusion of the elderly, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within the HBS

The data provided in Chart 22 show that elderly people feel isolated to a greater extent compared to the average level for the rest of the population. At the same time, as people get older, the level of their isolation from the society is higher. The same evolution is valid for the elderly people who are in confusion because of complexity of life. In this case the share of confused elderly people is 1.5 times higher than those who feel isolated by the society.

b) Dignity and recognition. The role of elderly people in the society is reflected by indicator “V13. *Employed elderly people*” that is defined as the share of employed elderly people in the total number of elderly people. According to LFS data, people aged 65 years and older account for 3.6% of the total employed population in the Republic of Moldova, this being about 4 times higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. Both the physical health condition and the age-related discrimination on the labour hinder at most the employment of elderly people. To become a highly qualified specialist, it is not enough to graduate from a university, even a prestigious one. Only the experience makes the difference between a highly qualified specialist and a common representative of a profession. An individual becomes a professional in his/her area only if gaining a practical experience of 15 years on the average, or even 20-30 years in certain areas.

The degree of protection within the community of elderly people can be measured with the help of the indicator “V14. *Social aid provided to solitary elderly people and people unable to work,*” which is defined through three components elements as: a) the number of institutions providing social assistance at home, b) the number of attending staff involved (social workers and social assistants), c) the number of attended elderly and disabled people. The quality of the provided care can be measured by dividing the number of attended elderly and people with disabilities to the number of staff involved in service provision. The higher the number of attended people against the number of those who provide social aid, the less time is provided to each beneficiary in the community by the existing social services.

The capacity of the society to strengthen its efforts in order to support its members in case of the decease of their relatives is reflected by indicator “V15. *Social solidarity on help in case of decease.*” This indicator reflects both the availability of a social insurance system to make the last payments based on the previously insured risks (in compliance with Article 21 of the *Law on Allowances for Temporary Working disability and Other Social Benefits*),⁵³ but also the capacity of the society, through the fees and taxes paid to the state budget, to support the most vulnerable members of the society, who for certain reasons could not ensure these risks during their lifetime (Article 17 of the *Law on State Social Benefits for Certain Categories of Citizens*).⁵⁴

c) Personal development and autonomy. The possibility of the elderly people to start a new life is reflected by indicator “V14. *Right to early retirement.*” This determines the categories of population who have the right to an early retirement compared to the standard retirement age. The analysis of this indicator is based on the provisions of Articles 41 and 44 of the *Law on State Social Insurance Pensions*⁵⁵, where preferential conditions of early retirement are established for women who gave birth and educated 5 and more children, individuals who worked in harmful working conditions (List no.1), public servants. The right to retirement at a lower age than the standard retirement age is also stipulated in other laws. In this way, retirement in accordance with these laws occurs, in many cases, very early. Nevertheless, there is a perception that elderly people have very modest needs and, in addition, the area of their interests is very narrow. Even elderly people frequently share this point of view, considering this perception as true. This leads to their social exclusion and to overcome this situation it is necessary to use all the means to determine them to start a new life.

d) Participation and commitment. The possibility of elderly people to participate in public life is reflected by indicator “V17. *Participation of elderly people in national and local elections*” and “V18. *Participation of elderly people in charity and/or voluntary activities.*” These indicators define the share of elderly people who participate in national and local elections and, respectively, in the meetings of charitable organizations or volunteer work.

The risks related to the elderly people’s participation are reflected by indicator “V19. *Capacity/incapacity of the elderly people to influence the decision making process.*” It shows the share of elderly people who think that they are/are not able to influence the decisions at the level of their: a) family; b) suburb/neighbourhood; c) municipality; d) country. Based on the data in Chart 23 we can draw the following conclusions: i) the capacity of the elderly people to influence the decisions decreases steadily from the family level to the country level (the same trend is specific to the population in general); ii) the share of the elderly people able to influence the decision making process among people aged 75

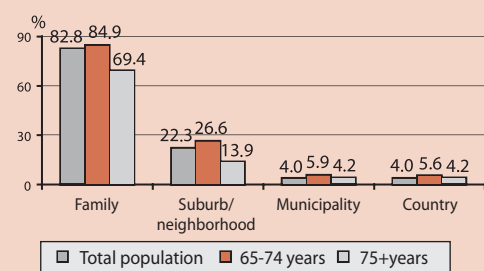
NOTES:

⁵³ Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 289 as of 22.07.2004 on Allowances for Temporary Working disability and Other Social Benefits; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=313082>.

⁵⁴ Law of the Republic of Moldova no.499 as of 14.07.1999 on State Social Benefits for Certain Categories of Citizens; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311676>.

⁵⁵ Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 156 as of 14.10.1998 on State Social Insurance Pensions; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=311620>.

Chart 23. (V19) Capacity/incapacity of the elderly people to influence the decision making process



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within the HBS

and over is considerably lower than among those of 65-74 years old. At the same time, people aged between 65-74 years have a greater capacity to influence the decision making process compared to other categories of people.

(2) Life basic components

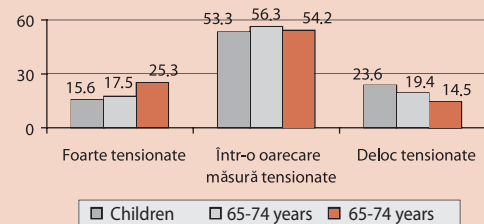
The methodological approaches to the indicators that describe the basic components of life are the same as for other socially vulnerable groups. The data needed for the analysis of these indicators are shown in Annex 6, „Elderly

people” section.

The support in various circumstances is very important for elderly people. The situation in this area is reflected by indicator “V23. Persons who can provide support to elder people in various situations,” defined as the share of the elderly people who, in different circumstances, can rely on help from: a household member, a co-worker, a friend, neighbour, relative, anyone else or no one. According to the data on this indicator, the individuals aged 65-74 years mostly rely on help from a household member when they need help in household chores or an advice for settling a serious personal/family problem they have, while those aged 75 and over don't rely on relatives in these situations. Regardless of age, elderly people rely a lot on relatives when they need to borrow the amount of EUR 250.

The attitude of the elderly people towards the next generations can be reflected by indicator “V27. Assessment by elderly people of relationships among elderly and young people.” It determines the share of the elderly people who assess the relationships between elderly people and youth as strained or non-strained. The data in Chart 24 show that 73.8 % of people aged 65-74 years and 79.5 % aged 75 years and over consider the relationships between elderly people and youth as being very strained or strained to a certain extent. Only 19.4 % of people aged 65-74 years and 14.5 % of people aged 75 years and over think that the relationships between generations are not strained. We would like to mention that the degree of tension in intergenerational relationships is appreciated more positively by children and youth than by the elderly people.

Chart 24. (V27) Assessment by elderly people (and by children) of relationships among elderly and young people, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within the HBS

Analysis of the basic components of life of elderly people shall be made both by area of residence (cities, small towns, villages) and by quintiles.

People with disabilities

The attitude towards people with disabilities is one of the criteria of morality and maturity of a State's social system. In Moldova, a lot of measures are undertaken so that this group of persons does not feel disadvantaged. Nevertheless, it is worth mentioning that the current pattern of social policy towards people with disabilities does not fully comply with the global trends regarding the relationships between people with disabilities and the society, which are based on the mutual awareness of society's accountability to ensure equal chances for all its members, not only at declarative level, but also through actions. As a result, people with disabilities represent a vulnerable group that creates a risk for social cohesion.

(1) Situation of the group

a) Equality in exercise of rights/non-discrimination. In analysing the conditions for the real exercise of the rights of people with disabilities, it is necessary to take into account the fact that in the present-day Moldova the old social policy pattern, created during the Soviet era, was completely destroyed. The main principles underlying the relationships between the society and people with disabilities in that pattern were isolation and compensation that hindered the integration of this group of citizens into society, although it allowed maintaining their existence to a certain level. The establishment of market relationships generated the change of approaches for settling the issue of people with disabilities, all the more so the developed countries have long ago shifted from the medical model of disability to the social one. In 1993, UN adopted *Resolution № 48/96 "Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities"*⁵⁶. In Moldova, the *Law on Social Protection of Disabled People* is in force, the provisions of which serve as a basis for the analysis of indicator "D1. Fundamental rights of the persons with disabilities" (Annex 6, „Persons with disabilities” section).

Are or are not people with disabilities discriminated in their access to common rights for the entire population? Within the evaluation of this situation the definition of discrimination on the basis of disability should be followed (Box 9). In Moldova, the direct discrimination on the basis of disability is continuously decreasing, but there are also cases when people with disabilities are denied employment because of their disability. Insurance companies refuse to insure the life, health and working capacity of the persons with disabilities. These people are more frequently subject to indirect discrimination. Thus, persons with disabilities are in a discriminatory way placed in residential institutions and practically are restricted in their freedom of movement.

NOTE:

⁵⁶ UN. Standard rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for persons with Disabilities. Resolution of the General Assembly from 85th plenary meeting, A/RES/48/96. <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/48/a48r096.htm>

BOX 9. Definition of discrimination on the basis of disability

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, signed by the Republic of Moldova in 2007,⁵⁷ defines the discrimination on the basis of disability as follows: “any distinction, exclusion or restriction on the basis of disability which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal basis with others, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field. It includes all forms of discrimination, including denial of reasonable accommodation.”

Ensuring equal access of people with disabilities to their right to a pension is reflected by indicator “D2. Disability support pension.” This pension is one of the three types of pensions offered by the state insurance system in Moldova. The conditions for the establishment of the disability pension are stipulated in a separate section (Part 3) of the *Law of the Republic of Moldova on State Social Insurance Pensions*, which stipulates that disability pension is as important as other types of pensions (age or successor pension). This leads us to the conclusion that people with disabilities are not discriminated in their rights to pension and when the appropriate conditions are met, they have equal rights to pensions as the rest of population.

The degree of marginalisation and isolation of persons with disabilities is reflected by indicators “D3. Social isolation (exclusion) of persons with disabilities” and “D4. Confusion of persons with disabilities because of the complexities of life”. To evaluate the next situations, a methodological approach, according to which the value of indicators specific to processes appropriate for persons with disabilities are compared to the values of the same indicators for persons without disabilities, will be used. At the same time, the social group “Persons with disabilities” is extremely heterogeneous because it includes people with the 1st, 2nd and 3rd degree of disability, i.e. people with great differences in the limitation of their physical skills. As a result, they have distinct opinions and attitudes towards the same processes occurring in the society. Therefore, evaluation of the situation regarding the disability in terms of social cohesion must be carried out taking into account the disability degree.

Table 15. (D3&D4) Social isolation and confusion of people with disabilities, Q1 2009, %

	People with disabilities by degrees:			Persons without disabilities
	1st	2nd	3rd	
They feel isolated (abandoned)	55.9	32.2	24.9	23.3
They feel confused (lost)	51.2	53.7	34.0	36.4

Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

NOTE:

⁵⁷ The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities was approved on 13 December 2006 during the 61st session of the General Assembly with Resolution A/RES/61/106. <http://www.un.org/disabilities/convention/signature.shtml>

Analysis of data in Table 15 shows that the share of persons with disabilities feeling isolated (excluded) from the society depends directly on the disability degree: in case of people with the 3rd degree of disability – each fourth person feels isolated, while among people with 1st degree of disability – every second person. A similar trend can be noticed for those who feel lost because of life complexities.

Having limited possibilities, persons with disabilities are subject to high risks of marginalisation. This phenomenon is reflected by indicators “D5. Unemployment among persons with disabilities” and “D6. Persons with disabilities who feel discouraged.” Indicator “D5. Unemployment among persons with disabilities” defines the share of persons with disabilities in the total number of people who have been unemployed for more than 1 and 2 years. The likelihood of marginalisation due to long-term unemployment and discouragement for persons with disabilities is objectively higher, as they face greater difficulties in looking for and finding a job. For instance, persons without a disability degree use different ways to find a job: registration with the Employment Agency (6.3%), attempt to start their own business (0.8%), publish announcements (6%), respond to announcements (4.7%), direct contact with employers (32.5%), refer for help to friends or relatives (49.7%). At the same time, people with the 2nd invalidity degree use only one modality to find a job – register with the Employment Agency (Annex 7, “Persons with disabilities” section).

b) Dignity and recognition. People with disabilities have the inalienable right to respect for their human dignity. Regardless of the origin, nature and severity of disabilities or impairment, people with disabilities have the same fundamental rights, as the other citizens of the country, and that is primarily the right to a decent life. The extent to which personal and professional skills of persons with disabilities are recognized is reflected by indicator “D7. Disabled adults in work.” This reflects the number of persons with disabilities who are employed and their share in the total number of people with disabilities. This indicator is relevant because social exclusion practices existing in the country form a restrictive environment for persons with disabilities on the labour market. In Moldova, the employment rate of this social group remains extremely low.

Table 16. (D8) Poverty rate among people with disabilities, 2008, %

	People with disabilities	People without disabilities
Total	31.6	26.1
Cities	33.8	9.8
Small towns	19.9	21.3
Villages	35.8	34.6

Source: NBS, Living Standards Statistics

The risk of lack of respect for the dignity of people with disabilities is characterized by indicator “D8. *People with disabilities in poverty*,” defined as the ratio of the number of people with disabilities living under poverty line to the total number of persons with disabilities. The analysis of data from Table 16 shows that the poverty rate for people with disabilities is 5.5 percentage points (or 1.2 times) higher than in case of those without disabilities. The difference between the poverty rate of people with disabilities and the poverty rate of people without disabilities in cities is much higher (3.4 times). Thus, persons with disabilities from cities are exposed to the risk of poverty to a greater extent.

Table 17. (D10) **Attendance of training courses, Q1 2009**

	People with 2nd degree of disability	Persons without disabilities
The share of people attending training courses, %	0.6	6.0
The average length of attended trainings, days	6.7	12.3

Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

c) **Personal development and autonomy.** The personal, family and professional development of persons with disabilities is determined to a high extent by their equal opportunities. These opportunities are reflected by indicator “D9. *People with disabilities who are financially independent*,” which is defined as the share of persons with disabilities from the 5th quintile in the total number of persons with disabilities. The distribution of persons with disabilities by quintiles shows that 13.7 % of people with disabilities belong to the most wealthy quintile and these people have a relative financial autonomy.

The professional development of people with disabilities has a direct connection with their professional qualifications and skills. This allows them to compensate their educational and professional training drawbacks and deficiencies, to overcome the psychological inhibitions and fears related to the employment in a collective body without persons with disabilities. This is how the relevance of indicator “D10. *Attendance of a training course by disabled people*” is explained. This indicator shows that, first of all, only people with the 2nd degree of disability attended certain training courses and, secondly, that the share of these persons in the group of people with the 2nd degree of disability is only 0.6%, which is 10 times lower than the one of people without disabilities (Table 17).

The duration of training attended by people with disabilities is on average shorter, being of 6.7 days compared with 12.3 days for the people without disabilities. Besides, all the persons with disabilities which have attended training courses went for a single course related to their profession or job, while people without disabilities attend all

types of courses – from computer to culture related courses. Thus, this leads us to the conclusion that the attendance of training courses does not provide an appropriate professional development to people with disabilities.

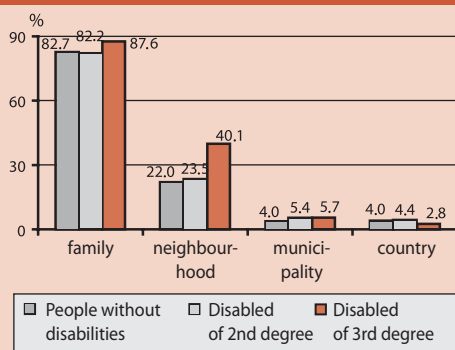
d) Participation and commitment. In Moldova, people with disabilities share the same civil and political rights as other persons. We can find out how the people with disabilities benefit of these rights, what is their level of participation in the public life using indicators “D11. Participation of disabled people in national and local elections”, “D12. Participation of disabled people in activity of trade unions and/or political parties” and “D13. Participation of persons with disabilities in charity and/or voluntary activities,” which are defined as the share of people with disabilities that participate in the relevant activities. These indicators reveal a high level of civic participation of persons with disabilities. People with the I degree of disability are less active, but the share of people with the 3rd and 2nd degree of disability that participate in national elections amounts 80% and, respectively, 91.2% (while the share of persons without disabilities is 75.5%), in local elections – 88.7% and, respectively, 90.6% (persons without disabilities – 76.9%) (Annex 7, „Persons with disabilities” section.) A similar trend is also registered in case of participation in other social activities.

The risks related to the participation of people with disabilities are reflected by indicator “D14. Capacity/incapacity of persons with disabilities to influence the decision making process.” The values of this indicator show a low capacity to influence the decision making process of people with the I degree of disability; none from this group thinks he/she can influence the decision taken at the level of municipality or country. Regarding the people with the 2nd and 3rd degree of disability, they have a quite higher confidence compared to the people without disabilities that they can influence the decision taken with regard to family, neighbourhood and municipality (Chart 25).

(2) Life basic components

The degree of satisfaction of people with disabilities is reflected by indicator “D15. Satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of persons with disabilities with their life.” People with disabilities are dissatisfied most of all with their health condition: 69.1 % of people with the 1st degree of disability are very dissatisfied (10 times more if compared to persons without

Chart 25. (D14) Capacity of people with disabilities to influence the decision making process, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion within HBS

disabilities), 41.9 % - people with the 2nd degree of disability (6.1 times more compared to persons without disabilities) and 31.3 % - people with the 3rd degree of invalidity (4.5 times more compared to persons without disabilities) (Annex 7, “Persons with disabilities” section.)

Evaluation of indicator “D16. Persons with disabilities who feel happy/unhappy” indicates a significantly lower share compared to the people without disabilities who reported they were very happy (among people with the 1st degree of disability no one was very happy). But, if compared to the people without disabilities, 3.8 times more persons with the 1st degree of disability, 1.9 times more people with the 2nd degree of disability and 3.2 times more people with the 3rd degree of disability are very unhappy.

Taking into account limited capacities of people with disabilities, when evaluating the basic components of life, indicator “D19. Confidence of persons with disabilities in systems providing various services” is particularly important. In case of persons with disabilities, the level of confidence in the system depends on the degree of disability. 65.4% of people with the 3rd degree of disability trust in the pension system, while the persons with the 1st degree of disability have more trust in this

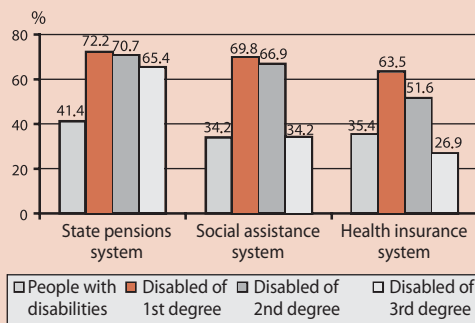
system – 72.7% (Chart 26). We can notice a similar trend when it comes to the level of confidence in the social assistance system and health insurance system. The confidence of people with disabilities in these systems is considerably higher than that of the people without disabilities. Regarding the Mayor’s Office, Police Station and justice, people with disabilities have less confidence than the ones without disabilities.

People with disabilities need support from the household members, neighbours, relatives, friends, etc. under different circumstances. As a result, the extremely high share of people who do not receive any

kind of help from anyone is very alarming. In settling a serious personal/family problem, 8.5 % of people with the 1st degree of disability and 11.2% of people with the 3rd degree of disability (persons without disabilities – 3.1%) do not receive advice from anyone. If they would need the sum of Euro 250, then 10.7% of people with the 2nd degree of disability and 20.5% of persons with the 3rd degree of disability (people without disabilities – 11.3%) would not have any one to ask this amount from.

The review of the basic components of life shall be made both by the size of localities (cities, small towns, villages), as well as by quintiles.

Chart 26. (D19) Confidence of disabled people in various service providing systems, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

Women

In Moldova, women account for more than half of the total population, having on the average a higher educational level than men. From the social cohesion perspective, the women's situation is evaluated in relation to four dimensions (Annex 6, "Women" section).

(1) Situation of the group

a) Equality in exercise of rights/non-discrimination. The equality in the exercise of rights is characterized first of all by the extent to which equal chances for women on the labour market are ensured. Participation of women in the labour market is an important factor of social cohesion, not only because it is a source of income for women, but also because remunerated work is seen as an important arena for social contacts and social interactions.

Indicator "F1. Pay differential between men and women" describes this issue in the most appropriate way. This indicator reflects almost all legal aspects related to the equality/inequality in the labour market area. The value of this indicator is calculated as the average salary of women compared to the average salary of men and shows how much the salaries paid to men exceed the salaried paid to women. However, only the analysis of this indicator is not sufficient to evaluate the risk of social cohesion. The main cause of the gender pay gap is the high level of gender segregation existing in the Republic of Moldova. Thus, we can mention the following components of segregation:

- occupational (activities with the highest share of employed women have the lowest remuneration level);
- professional (traditionally "female" jobs and posts are less prestigious and lower remunerated);
- vertical (women's are mainly represented at the bottom "levels" of the job pyramid, which is reflected in their salaries.)

In order to evaluate various components of gender segregation, the same indicator "F1. Pay differential between men and women" is used, but calculated not only per economy taken as a whole, but also by types of economic activities, as well as by specific positions/professions. Indicator "F2. Employed women by types of economic activities," which is defined as the share of employed women by types of economic activities, is used in addition. The impact of various components of segregation over the gender pay gap can be illustrated taking the education area as an example. In 2008, the average salary in education accounted for MDL 1669 or 66% of the average salary per economy. Nevertheless, 74% of women and only 26% of men were employed in this occupational area. Respectively, *the effect of professional segregation* is that women earn less than men. *Vertical segregation* means that in a "feminized" area, such as education, the share of women in leading positions is low. Respectively,

in the area of education, the average salary of women represents the share of 82% of the men's salary.

For women it is important that their special needs are ensured. The legal assurance of these special needs of women is revealed by indicators "F3. Availability of maternity leave allowance," "F4. Availability of health insurance in case of abortion," "F5. Right of pregnant women to part-time work," "F6. Ban on the night work or overtime work of pregnant women." For these purposes, appropriate articles of the Moldovan legal and regulatory acts are used.

The situation in the area of equal rights for single-parent families, headed by women, is evaluated using three indicators: "F7. Existence of single-parent households headed by women," "F8. Access of single-parent households, headed by women, to child benefits," "F9. Poverty in single-parent households, headed by women." The first of these indicators is determined as the share of these households in the total number of households with children. According to the Household Budget Survey, the share of single-parent households, headed by women, in the total number of households with children amounts to 11.0 % or one out of nine households with children. At the same time, the share of these households with 1 child amounts to 7.7 %, while the share of these households with 2 children is 3.3 %.

Indicator "F8. Access of single-parent households, headed by women, to child benefits" allows evaluating the access of this type of households to child benefits as absolute values, as well as a share in the structure of disposable income. However, the full image on the degree of influence of the child benefits on the well-being of single-parent households, headed by women, can be obtained only by comparing the obtained results with the appropriate values for couples with children. At the same time, it is not enough to use only the average values for these two types of families with children. Due to the fact that the situation in these families depends directly on the number of children, it is necessary to analyse the households with different number of children. This approach showed that in case of couples with children the child benefit, calculated per one member of the household, amounts to MDL 13.33 per month, while the one for the single-parent households, headed by women, is MDL 6.25 or 2.1 times lower (Table 18). Thus, if in case of couples with children, the size of the benefit (per one member of the household) rises with the increase in the number of children, then in case of the single-parent households, headed by women, this amount decreases a lot.

Table 18. (F8) **Children benefits (calculated per one member of the household), 2008**

	Family couples with children				Single-parent households headed by women		
	Total	With 1 child	With 2 children	With 3 children and more	Total	With 1 child	With 2 children
Child benefits, MDL, per month	13.33	12.94	11.86	17.93	6.25	9.43	1.19
Share in the disposable income, %	0.93	0.93	1.04	2.43	0.65	0.85	0.14

Source: NBS, HBS

Using indicator “F9. Poverty in single-parent households headed by women,” it is possible to determine the poverty rate of the single-parent households, headed by women, and by comparison with the poverty rate of the couples with children, to evaluate the poverty risk for single-parent families. For example: in 2008, the poverty rate of the couples with one child was 5.9 %, while that of the single-parent families with one child, headed by women - 11.8 %. Thus, in case when a family like “family couple with one child” changes in a “single-parent family with one child, headed by woman,” the poverty risk doubles.

The degree of marginalisation and social exclusion of women is represented by the indicators “F10. Social isolation (exclusion) of women” and “F11. Confusion of women because of the complexities of life.” The results of the Household Budget Survey (Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion) serve as data sources for these indicators, at national level and by the area of residence. These results show that the share of people feeling completely or partially isolated by the society is 1.4 times higher among women than among men, while 1.3 times more women than men feel lost/discomfort because of life’s complexities.(Table 19).

Table 19. (F10&F11) **Gender dimension of social isolation and confusion, Q1 2009**

	Total	
	Men	Women
Feel isolated (abandoned)	18.9	26.0
Feel confused (lost)	30.9	39.7

Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

Marginalisation and isolation of women foster their long-term and very long-term unemployment and the dispirited state in searching for a job. In order to evaluate appropriately these processes, the following

indicators are used: “F12. Long and very long-term unemployment among women” and “F13. Women who feel discouraged.” The first of these two indicators is defined as the share of women unemployed longer than 1 and 2 years, while indicator “F13. Women who feel discouraged” - as the share of women among discouraged people. At the same time, the definition of the International Labour Office is used to identify these persons. These indicators show that the share of the long-term and very long-term unemployment among women is 1.3 times higher than among men. Respectively, there are also more women among dispirited persons in searching for a job.

b) Dignity and recognition. The extent to which the women’s dignity is ensured is presented by the indicator “F14. Women – victims of the human beings trafficking.” In Moldova, the number of trafficked women decreased. But, this problem remains acute.

Indicator “F15. Rights of women within marriage” is used to see whether women’s role in the society is appreciated or not. Articles 15, 16 and 17 of the Family Code of the Republic of Moldova are used for the analysis of this indicator.

The lack of respect for women’s dignity is manifested especially through the fact that she is obligated for various reasons to have abortions.

Evaluation of this phenomenon is performed with the help of the indicator “F16. Abortion rate.” But, only the number of abortions does not provide a full image of the situation in this area. The analysis of the correlation between the number of abortions and the number of newborn children is more correctly to use.

Table 20. (F16) **The number of abortions per 100 newborns, 2006-2008**

	2006	2007	2008
Total	42.3	41.8	41.2
Cities	47.5	51.6	49.7
Rayons	33.7	30.9	29.7

Source: Ministry of Health

The data in Table 20 indicates that the correlation between the number of abortions and the number of newborn children has slightly diminished: if in 2006 42.3 abortions were performed per 100 newborns, then in 2008 – there were 41.2 abortions. The situation in cities is much more serious: 1 abortion is performed per 2 births, while in the rayons ratio is 3:1.

c) Personal development and autonomy. The women’s personal development is strongly linked to the opportunities they have. These opportunities are reflected by the indicator “F17. Reconciliation of

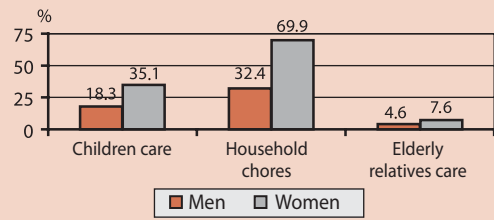
private, family and professional life of women.” This indicator shows that the share of women who cannot fulfil all their household responsibilities because of spending too much time at the office (47.7%) is higher by 5.5 percentage points than the one of men in this situation (42.2%). This notwithstanding, every day women take care of children 1.9 times more than men, do household chores – 2.2 times more frequently, take care of the elderly relatives – 1.7 times more often than men do (Chart 27). But, as it results from indicator “F18. Free time use by women,” men spend 2.1 times more time for sports and cultural activities than women. Therefore, we can draw the conclusion that women have less time for their personal development compared to men.

The extent to which women’s personal development allows them to integrate into the society on the basis of equal opportunities is evaluated by indicators “F19. Women with a university degree,” “F20. Women-entrepreneurship,” “F21. Women in decision-making posts.”

Women are supported by various structures for their self-development. A form of support is the possibility to attend a training course. Indicator “F22. Attendance of a training course by women” allows evaluating not only the share of women who attend these courses, but also to determine what kind of courses they are attending. For example, more than half (54.9 %) of all the women, having attended training courses, benefited from training related to their job (profession) and professional training provided by social assistance/employment services, compared to 38.9 % of men. But the share of men who benefited from a cultural course, a course related to their preferred occupations/hobby is 2.6 times higher than among women. We conclude that women are attending more sequentially training courses in order to raise their competitiveness on the labour market, while men attend courses for their preferred occupations/hobbies.

d) Participation and commitment. Are there any chances for women to participate in public life? The answer to this question is provided by indicators “F23. Women holding senior posts in central and local public administration” and “F24. Women holding elected public service posts.” National-level administrative data are used for their analysis. For indicators “F25. Participation of women in national and local elections” and “F26. Participation of women in activity of trade unions and/or political parties” and “F27. Participation of women in charity and/or voluntary activities,” data of Household Budget Survey (Ad-hoc Module on SE) are used. We would like to mention that women are

Chart 27. (F17) Use of the time beyond the working hours by men and women, Q1 2009, %



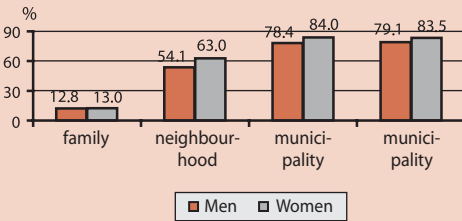
Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

participating more actively both in local and national elections. Thus, 79.8 % of women participated in local elections compared to 77 % of men, while in the national elections – 78.5 % of women and only 74.0 %

of men. However, men are more active in participating in meetings of trade unions and political parties, including charity organizations.

The risks of women's participation are reflected by the indicator "F28. Capacity/incapacity of women to influence the decision making process." The analysis shows that women are much more pessimistic than men regarding their capacity to influence decisions at various levels (Chart 28).

Chart 28. (F28) Lack of capacity to influence the decision making process, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

(2) Life basic components

The basic components of life characterize the level of women's satisfaction with the situation they are living in, their self-confidence, trust in other people and structures, the type of gender related relationship.

The level of women's satisfaction with the situation they are living in is characterized by indicator "F29. Satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of women with their life." It is evaluated on a scale of 1 to 10, from "very dissatisfied" to "very satisfied". The analysis of this indicator shows that more women than men are dissatisfied with their educational and well-being level, living conditions, family life and health condition. Men are more dissatisfied than women with their job and social/public life (Annex 7, "Women" section). Indicator "F30. Women who feel happy/unhappy" shows that women compared to men are more prone to consider themselves as very happy or very unhappy.

Self-confidence is reflected by the indicators "F31. Women's fear to lose their job" and "F32. Women's feeling of confidence in their future." Their analysis indicates that women fear losing their job less than men, but also there are less optimistic persons.

Important indicators characterizing the basic components of life are "F34. Women's feeling of trust in people" and "F33. Women's confidence in the systems providing various services." More women than men tend to distrust the social assistance system and Mayor's Offices, while men distrust another systems and institutions.

During evaluation of social cohesion, indicator "F37. Level of women's contact/communication with other people" is very important. This indicator is defined as the share of women who spend a lot of time to contact the family members within the household or out of it, as well as to contact the neighbours, friends, etc. In this respect, women are more advantaged than men.

The women's access to effective and emotional support when needed is reflected by indicator "F36. People who can provide support to women in various situations." In this case, two situations of effective help are used: help in household chores in case of illness or help with an amount of EUR 250 to solve a problem. Emotional support also involves two situations: giving an advice to settle a serious problem and possibility to discuss in order to mitigate the state of despondency. The support can come from a household member, friend, neighbour or any other persons.

Indicator "F35. Women's assessment of relationships among women and men" characterizes the condition of solidarity between men and women. Analysis of this indicator shows a high level of tension between men and women. 61.2 % of women and 56.8 % of men think that the relationships between men and women are very strained or strained to a certain extent (Chart 29).

Chart 29. (F35) Assessment by women and by men of relationships between men and women, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

It is adequate to perform the analysis of basic components of life not only at national level, but also by "cities," "small towns," "villages". According to certain indicators, different levels of respondents' well-being also reveal significant gaps in registered values. Therefore, it is desirable to undertake the analysis by quintiles as well.

Families of labour migrants

Over the past years, in Moldova, the work migration abroad has taken on a wide-scale character. Money transfers of migrant workers are a vital tool for their families. To a certain degree, these transfers mitigate social problems caused by the low level of the incomes for a significant part of the population of the country. However, external migration of workforce has also negative effects. Families of migrant workers identify themselves as a part of society to a lesser degree, thus creating risks for social cohesion. Evaluation of the situation of migrant workers' families is performed according to the four dimensions mentioned above and is presented in the Annex 6, "Labour migrants' families" section.

(1) Situation of the group

a) Equality in exercise of rights/non-discrimination. In Moldova, one of the main problems is the significant increase in the number of children left without parental care as a result of parents' migration abroad. There are a lot of cases when children are left in the care of older brothers/sisters or in the care of neighbours, or relatives living separately. The situation of children from families of migrant workers is reflected by the indicator "M1. School aged children whose parents have left abroad for labour." This indicator shows the correlation between the

number of school-aged children whose parents (one or both parents) are working abroad and the total number of pupils. This indicator has priority compared to the indicator characterizing only the absolute number of these children, because the increase in the number of school-aged children whose parents are working abroad is not enough to evaluate this situation. The increase in the number of school-aged children whose parents are working abroad can be established by the increase in the total number of school-aged children. Respectively, only reference to the total number of pupils makes it possible to objectively evaluate the spread of this phenomenon.

Table 21. (M1) **School-aged children whose parents are working abroad, 2006-2008**

	2006	2007	2008
School-aged children whose parents are working abroad, thousand persons	94.1	99.5	110.5
Relation between the number of these children and total number of pupils, %	18.2	20.3	24.0

Source: Ministry of Education

The data from Table 21 indicate that if in 2006 the parents of one out of six school-aged children were working abroad, then in 2008 – the parents of one out of four children were working abroad. The value of this indicator is distinct by administrative-territorial units. Thus, the correlation between the number of school-aged children whose parents (one or both) are working abroad and the total number of pupils is 24 % on average per country, while in the Basarabeasca rayon is 52.4 %, in Cimişlia rayon – 41.7 %, in Făleşti and Floreşti rayons – 37.6 %. The best situation in this area is in Chisinau municipality (11.2 %), Briceni rayon (13.8 %), and Bălţi municipality (15.5 %). Thus, it is necessary to disaggregate this indicator by administrative-territorial units.

The situation of labour migrants' children is also characterized by the indicator “M2. *Social protection of labour migrants' children*,” which determines the level of legal assurance of children left without parental care due to labour migration. The basis for the analysis of this indicator is Article 16 of the *Law on Labour Migration of the Republic of Moldova*.

The risks of marginalisation and isolation of migrant workers' children is reflected by the indicators “M3. *Social isolation (exclusion) of labour migrants' children*” and “M4. *Confusion of labour migrants' children because of the complexities of life*.” The aforementioned indicators show the share of children, left without parental care as a result of labour migration, who feel isolated/abandoned in the society and, respectively, confused (lost) because of life complexity. The values of these indicators must be compared with the data on the situation of children from the families without migrant workers.

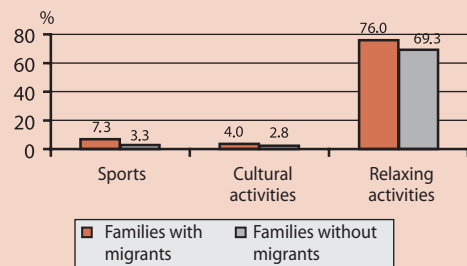
Table 22. (M3&M4) **Isolation and confusion of labour migrants' children, Q1 2009, %**

	Children from families:	
	with migrants	without migrants
Feel isolated (abandoned)	6.3	5.9
Feel confused (lost)	30.9	38.5

Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

Data from the Table 22 indicate that the feeling of isolation in the society is characteristic to a greater extent to the children of migrant workers' families compared to the children from families without migrant workers. Nevertheless, the children of migrant workers are more self-confident, only 30.9 % of them feeling confused (lost) because of the life complexity, while the share of children from families without migrant workers is higher – 38.5% (or 1.2 times higher).

c) Personal development and autonomy. The extent to which the personal, family and professional development of migrant workers' family members is ensured is presented by indicator "M5. Free time use by labour migrants' family members" that indicates the share of the members of migrant workers' families that spend the largest amount of time for: sports, cultural activities, relaxing activities, no activity. The methodological approach for analysis of the use of leisure time allows comparison of the situation in this area for the families with labour migrants and those without labour migrants. Chart 30 shows the share of the members of families with migrant workers who spend their largest amount of time for sports is 2.2 times higher than in the families without migrant workers, for cultural activities – 1.4 times, while for relaxing activities – 1.1 times higher. In this respect, we can draw the conclusion that the members of labour migrants' families have more opportunities to use their spare time for their personal development.

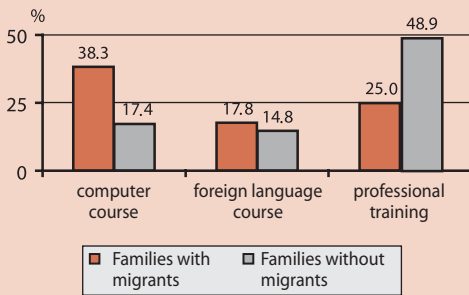
Chart 30. (M5) Use of leisure time by families with/without labour migrants, Q1 2009, %

Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

The situation of personal and professional development of the members of labour migrant' families is reflected by indicator "M6. Attendance of a training course by labour migrants' family members." This indicator represents the share of the members of labour migrants' families who attend various training courses. The data in Chart 31 show that the members of migrant workers' families and the members of the families without labour migrants prefer distinct training courses that ensure

their personal and professional development. The members of labour migrants' families prefer to attend computer skills training courses and courses of foreign languages. Among the members of labour migrants' families the share of those who attend these courses is 2.2 times higher

Chart 31. (M6) Attendance of a training course by families with/without labour migrants, Q1 2009, %



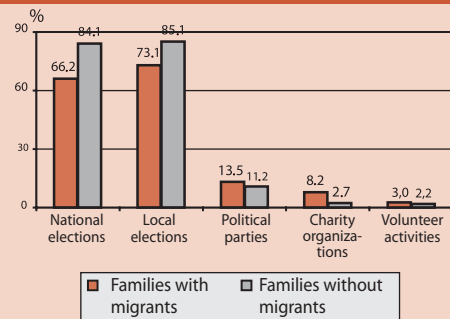
Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

that among the families without labour migrants, foreign language courses – 1.2 times higher. At the same time, training courses related to professional training provided by employment agencies were attended by almost 2 times more members of families without migrant workers. Most likely that this situation is determined by the possibility to pay for the computer skills training courses and courses of foreign languages (members of labour migrants' families have more financial opportunities to pay for these courses.)

d) Participation and commitment. Participation of the members of labour migrants' families in social life is characterized by the indicators: “M7. Participation of labour migrants' families in national and local elections,” “M8. Participation of labour migrants' families in activity of trade unions and/or political parties” and “M9. Participation of labour migrants' families in charity and/or voluntary activities.”

The indicators mentioned above define the share of members of labour migrants' families that participate in the aforementioned social activities. Chart 32 shows that the members of the families without migrant workers have a more active civic position. Respectively, 1.3 times more families without migrant workers voted in national elections and 1.2 times more in local elections compared to the families with migrant workers. But, the members of migrant workers' families are more active at the meetings of political parties, trade unions and charity activities.

Chart 32. (M7-9) Participation in the social life of families with/without labour migrants, Q1 2009, %



Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

The risk related to the participation in the social life of the members of labour migrants' families is represented by indicator “M10. Capacity/incapacity of labour migrants' families to influence the decision-making process.” This shows that among members of labour migrants' families more people think that they can influence the decision making process in the family and at the neighbourhood/suburb level, while when referring to the municipality and country level – there are less people

than among the families without migrant workers (Annex 7, “Labour Migrants’ Families” section.)

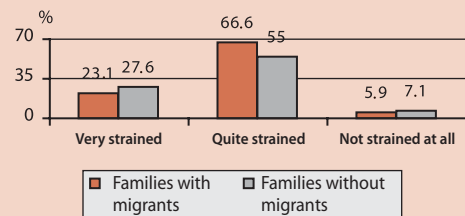
(2) Life basic components

Basic components of life characterize the level of satisfaction of the members of labour migrants’ families with the situation they are living in, with the confidence in their own forces, trust in people and systems providing services, the frequency of interaction with other people, the degree of tension between wealthy and poor people, etc.

The level of satisfaction of the members of labour migrants’ families with the situation they are living in is characterized by the indicator “M11. Satisfaction/dissatisfaction of labour migrants’ family members with their life.” This shows that among the members of labour migrants’ families compared to those without migrant workers, there are more people who are very satisfied with their level of well-being, family life and health condition and less of those who are very satisfied with their educational level, their job and social life (Annex 7, “Labour Migrants’ Families” section).

In order to evaluate social cohesion, it is very important to appreciate the relationship between wealthy and poor people. Indicator “M17. Assessment by labour migrants’ families of relationships among rich and poor people” can serve for this. Analysis of this indicator talks about a high level of tension between wealthy and poor people. Respectively, 89.7 % of the members of labour migrants’ families think that the relationships between wealthy and poor people are very strained and strained to a certain extent, compared to 82.6 % of the members of families without labour migrants. At the same time, 5.9 % of the members of labour migrants’ families and 7.1 % of the members of families without migrant workers consider the relationships between wealthy and poor people as non-strained (Chart 33).

Chart 33. (M17) Assessment of the relationships between the rich and the poor by families with/without labour migrants, Q1 2009, %

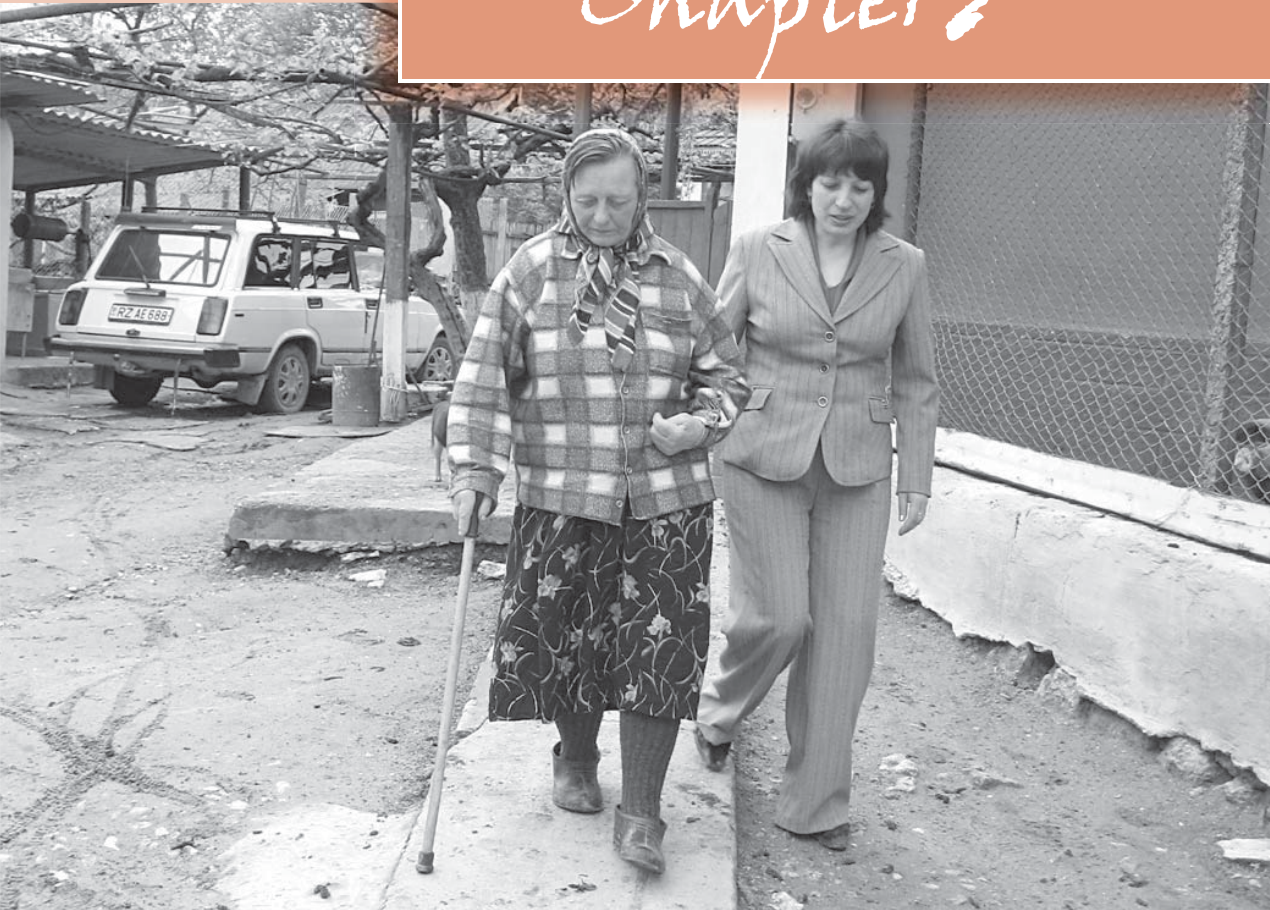


Source: NBS, Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion within HBS

The basic components of life shall be analysed both by the size of localities (cities, small towns, villages), as well as by quintiles.

From Exclusion to Inclusion and Cohesion

Chapter 5



Chapter V.

From Exclusion to Inclusion and Cohesion

5.1. European union and social inclusion

The EU promotes a threefold approach in terms of social inclusion policies, which comprises: (i) increasing access to basic services and opportunities, (ii) application of legislation to eliminate discrimination and (iii) development of measures aimed at addressing the specific needs of each separate vulnerable group.

Social policy of the European Community started along with its Foundation Treaty. The *Rome Treaty* lays the foundation of the social policy through the articles on the workers' freedom of movement and freedom of their settlement in the context of establishment of the common market. It should be noted that until the mid 80's, the EU policy focused mainly on economic development, while social issues were under less consideration.

With the emergence and awareness of the problem of "new poor," the EU had to strengthen its efforts towards social dimension. The Adoption of the *Single European Act* in 1986 was a major step in this regard, by applying directives on health and safety at work, social dialogue and the concept of economic and social cohesion.

A turning point for the European social construction was 1989, when the *Social Charter* was adopted, whereby the fundamental social rights and social policy direction of action were established. A year later, in 1990, the Maastricht Treaty was adopted, whereby the main objectives of the European Union were set – achievement of a "high level of employment and social protection, equality between women and men, [...] improvement of living standards and quality of life ..." At the same time, the *Social Policy Protocol*, adopted in 1991, which was annexed to the Maastricht Treaty, established the social policy objectives (predefined by the Social Charter⁵⁸): promotion of employment, improvement of living and working conditions, combating social exclusion, development of human resources, etc., signed by 11 Member States, except the United Kingdom.

The *Green Paper*, launched in 1993, initiated the process of discussion on the future of social policies at EU level, followed in 1994 by the White Paper that established the social policy priorities by 2000, which were materialized in social action programmes for the periods 1995-1997 and 1998 -2000.

The Amsterdam Treaty, adopted in 1997, repealed the *Social Policy*

NOTE:

⁵⁸ Resolution (2000/C 364/01) - Charter of fundamental rights of the European Union, signed at Strasbourg on 9th December 1989 by the Members States, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Official Journal C 364 , 18/12/2000 P. 0001 – 0022, [http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000X1218\(01\):EN:HTML](http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32000X1218(01):EN:HTML).

Protocol and launched the *Social Policy Agreement* and integrated a new article in the EU Treaty, which refers to employment, known also as Title VIII. Thus, employment has become one of the priorities of “common interest” within the Amsterdam Treaty, providing the Member States with the opportunity to develop a common strategy of recruitment, training and employment.⁵⁹ Other objectives referred to: (i) improvement of living and working conditions, (ii) adequate social protection, (iii) social dialogue, (iv) development of human resources aimed at enabling a high and sustainable employment, (v) combating all forms of marginalization and social exclusion, and (vi) provision of equal opportunities for women and men.

The year 2000 is considered crucial for the evolution of the EU’s social policy. Through the development of the *Lisbon Strategy* common strategic objectives were set by 2010, as follows:

- preparation of transition to a knowledge-based society and economy;
- promotion of economic reforms favourable for higher competitiveness and innovation;
- modernization of the European social model by investing in human resources and combating social exclusion;
- maintenance of fair determinations of macroeconomic policies to ensure a sustainable growth.

The conclusions of the Lisbon Summit urged upon the modernization of *European social model* and on building an *active welfare European state*, and with regard to combating social exclusion, community should play an active role in the complementary activities of the Member States towards a Social Europe. At the same time, Social Policy Agenda adopted in 2000 provides for specific objectives and elements of the strategy relating to social policy that were converted into an action programme for a five-year period, which was revised in 2006 and constitutes the current social policy framework.

In December 2000, the European Council in Nice⁶⁰ decided to implement a new method of combating poverty and social exclusion and four common objectives were defined in this regard:

1. Facilitation of participation in employment and access to resources, rights, goods and services for all;
2. Prevention of the risk of social exclusion;
3. Provision of support to the most vulnerable;
4. Mobilization of relevant institutions.

Common priority activities should be implemented through the National Action Plans and the Community Action Programme. A major role in this process is assigned to the Open Coordination Method (OCM) at all levels. It is worth mentioning that the National Action Plans for Social

NOTES:

⁵⁹ This common Strategy provided that the young unemployed shall receive a job or at least an education opportunity within six months from the date of their entry into unemployment, while unemployed adults shall become active again in maximum 1 year from the date of losing their last job.

⁶⁰ Communication from the Commission to the Council, the European Parliament, the Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions on the Social Policy Agenda, COM/2000/379, http://eur-lex.europa.eu/Result.do?T1=V5&T2=2000&T3=379&RechType=RECH_naturel&Submit=Search

Inclusion (NAPSinc) play a key role in the EU process, as they expand the common objectives translating them into national policies, taking into account the particularities of national social protection systems and related policies. The first NAPSinc of the Member States were prepared and submitted in 2001 to the European Commission, which reviewed them and then prepared the first common Report on Social Inclusion that was approved by the European Council in Laeken in 2001.

A strong basis for progress monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of efforts was established upon the adoption by the Laeken Council of a set of 18 indicators to measure poverty and social exclusion.

In March 2006, the European Commission and all 27 Member States adopted a new framework for strengthening social protection and social inclusion at EU level, which included 12 common objectives: 3 for each of the 3 directions of action (social inclusion, pensions, health and long-term care), and other 3 main objectives to ensure: a) consistency between the 3 directions of social action, b) coordination between the two main Lisbon processes, and namely the Social OMC, on the one hand and employment and economic cooperation at EU level, on the other hand.

Three policy areas ensure the OMC as a process:

1. Eradication of poverty and social exclusion;
2. Sustainable and adequate pensions;
3. Accessible, high-quality and sustainable health care and long-term care.

At the same time, the Laeken indicators were also revised. They were extended with the sub-group of indicators of the European Commission, while being broken down into a primary portfolio and three secondary portfolios with indicators for: (i) economic development and social cohesion (ii) social inclusion, (iii) pensions and (iv) health.

BOX 10. Major objectives of the European Community for 2006-2010

2006 was the first year when Member States developed integrated National Reports on strategies for social inclusion, pensions, health and long-term care in accordance with Guidelines set by the European Commission. Introduction of the Open Coordination Method in "social policy" has strengthened the EU's capacity to support Member States in activities aimed at enhancing social cohesion in Europe. This contributed to a higher awareness of the multidimensional nature of exclusion and poverty.

The results of analysis of all National Reports performed by the European Commission revealed that all Member States face social exclusion and inequality. In this respect, the key challenges for the period 2006 – 2010, which require urgent remedial measures to be taken by Member States are:

- **Reducing poverty among children by:**
 - Ensuring access to quality education for all children, focusing in particular on pre-school education and prevention of early school abandon;
 - Improving the situation of children from among immigrants and ethnic minorities;
- **Promoting active inclusive measures for labour market integration of disadvantaged groups;**
 - Coordinated and balanced approach to customized measures for labour market integration, development of quality social services and provision of an adequate minimum income;
- **For health and long-term care, Member States have identified the following actions as priorities:**
 - Ensure equal access to health services and reducing inequalities in access based on income;
 - Ensure high quality care;
- **Adequate and sustainable pensions:**
 - Support for employment of people with advanced age, including the use of all labour market activity policies;
 - Monitoring the effects of retirement for those who face difficulties in meeting the new eligibility criteria, especially for people with low incomes, people with interrupted activity, of which a high share is held by women.

In 2008, the EU launched the *Social Agenda* (revised in 2006), which is now fully coherent and supports the objectives set forth in the Lisbon Strategy, specifying further measures to achieve them. Thus, the focus was shifted from society to individuals, in order to empower individuals to realize their potential, while supporting those who cannot do that. The renewed Social Agenda is built on three principles: (i) opportunities, (ii) access and (iii) solidarity.

In November 2008, the European Parliament and the Council of Europe decided to declare 2010 the „European Year for Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion (2010).” This initiative is aimed at reiterating the strong political commitment of the European Union and Member States to continue efforts to eradicate poverty and social exclusion. It is an important instrument for promoting implementation of the Open Coordination Method. The national strategies and the strategy for implementation of the year 2010 will help increase the visibility of the National Strategic Reports on Social Protection and Social Inclusion and enhance the implementation performance in respect of the stated objectives.

However, 2010 is the link of the cycle initiated in Lisbon and opens the passage to the next level by creating conditions for developing a new long-term strategy.

5.2. Trends in poverty reduction policies and social inclusion in Moldova

In order to monitor and reduce the poverty impact, a series of National programmes and legal and regulatory documents have been so far implemented in the country.

The first document in this respect dates back in 1993 when the *Provisional method of assessment and estimation of the minimal consumption budget*⁶¹ was approved, which was developed to effectively promote the social policy, and especially to establish social safeguards at the lowest acceptable level. This indicator, determined based on balance of income and expenditure for socially vulnerable categories, includes scientifically grounded consumption norms and standards for food items, non-food items, and services provided. The consumption norms and standards for non-food items and services, included in the minimal consumer goods basket, were developed for different social and demographic population groups, taking into consideration their age peculiarities and gender, with the participation of the Moldovan Market and Marketing Institute of the Ministry of Trade and Material Resources jointly with the Moldovan Research Institute for Preventive and Clinical Medicine of the Ministry of Health. The former State Department of Statistics was in charge of calculating the average prices of goods and services that form the minimal consumer goods basket.

In 2000, the *National Programme for Poverty Alleviation*⁶² was approved, which defined objectives, tasks, main stages, and specific activities aimed at poverty alleviation in the Republic for 2000-2003. Among the main objectives of the Programme were: creating and implementing the system of minimal state social protection standards; implementing the comprehensive programme of creating and preserving jobs; reforming the system of social protection of the population which was most in need; and liquidating or avoiding salary arrears, pensions and indemnities. In the course of implementation of the above-mentioned objectives a special emphasis was given to the effective use of funds assigned for poverty alleviation activities, reinforcing the social protection of the most impoverished end of the population, and raising large-scale off-budget funds. In order to coordinate all activities aimed at programme implementation, the Ministry of Economy and Reforms created with the support of international organisations a specialized Poverty and Policy Monitoring Unit (PPMU).

The same decision approved a list of legal and regulatory documents, which were required to implement the activities of the National programme for poverty alleviation in the nearest future. One of them is the Regulation on the method of calculating the minimum subsistence level.⁶³ The minimum subsistence level is calculated using a regulatory-statistical method, which employs scientifically grounded norms of consumption of food items of the minimal consumer goods basket, and makes use of the statistical methods of estimation of the consumption of non-food items and services provided to population. The National Bureau of Statistics calculates and publishes the value of the minimum subsistence level on a quarterly basis per capita and

NOTES:

⁶¹ Decision of the Government of Moldova no. 460 as of 22.07.1993 on the approval of the Provisional method of assessment and estimation of the minimal consumption budget.

⁶² Decision of the Government of Moldova no. 564 as of 14.07.2000 on the approval of the National Programme for Poverty Alleviation.

⁶³ Decision of the Government of Moldova no. 902 as of 28.08.2000 on the approval of the Regulation on the method of calculating the minimum subsistence level.

at the country level as well as separately for urban and rural population, by dividing it into basic social and demographic categories. Based on this indicator the poverty trends were analysed. Different poverty lines were analysed at 30%, 40%, 50% and 100% of the minimum subsistence level.

In order to create a system of indicators for defining the causes of poverty and the impact of the programme for reform and decentralization of the social sector on population's living conditions, in 2002, the *Action Plan for strengthening the poverty monitoring and evaluation capacity*⁶⁴ was approved. The Plan was designed for three years and included activities aimed at monitoring and evaluating poverty in Moldova. The plan included deadlines, the institutional responsibility for each action, and defined the budget and the sources of financing. The working groups which were created and got involved in plan implementation were: the Technical Committee for supervision, coordination and implementation; the Inter-ministerial Working Group (Ministry of Economy, the National Bureau of Statistics, and line ministries), which was responsible for developing the criteria for poverty analysis and the methodology for consumption-based poverty analysis in line with the international practices, taking into account the social and economic peculiarities of the Republic of Moldova; the Advisory Group for poverty-related issues that included representatives of the Academy of Science of Moldova, the Academy of Economic Studies, territorial economy and reform divisions, of National and local social assistance funds, representatives of donor community (UNDP, World Bank, UNICEF, USAID, DFID in Moldova, EU TACIS, National Association for Rural Development "OIKOS," Employers' Organization and Trade Unions) and independent experts.

In December 2004, the Parliament of Moldova approved the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP)⁶⁵ for 2004-2006, which was the overarching policy framework for the medium term sustainable development of Moldova. The Government of Moldova made a commitment to ensure sustainable economic growth, which was a fundamental prerequisite for poverty reduction. The development of the EGPRSP was a participatory process, which involved all relevant stakeholders: representatives of civil society, the poorer segments of the population, representatives of business community, the central and local public administration authorities, and the international donors. Defining the EGPRSP based on open participatory process increased the level of the decision factors' responsibility, setting up the base for continued extension of partnership between the executive power and civil society. The main objectives of the EGPRSP were: improving the population's living conditions, increasing the social protection of the lower-income population, including by developing the social safeguards system, creating new jobs, especially for the poor population, providing the population with accessible, high-quality medical services, developing human capital that is able to achieve higher results by developing science and education system.

In 2005, the system for monitoring poverty and evaluating the impact of poverty reduction policy⁶⁶ was created, by separating the functions of the

NOTES:

⁶⁴ Decision of the Government of Moldova no. 619 as of 16 May 2002 on the approval of the Plan of Action for strengthening the poverty monitoring and evaluation capacity for the period of 1 June 2002 – 30 May 2005.

⁶⁵ Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 398 as of 02.12.2004 on the approval of the Economic Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (EGPRSP) for 2004-2006; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=313156>.

⁶⁶ Decision of the Government of Moldova no. 851 of 15.08.2005 on creating the poverty monitoring and evaluation system.

Ministry of Economy and of the National Bureau of Statistics. According to this document, the NBS calculates the National poverty line, develops the main indicators, and presents a set of standard tables with annual data on poverty trends and an explanatory note on calculating the poverty line and poverty indicators. The NBS also ensures the continuous collection, processing and presentation of information for poverty analysis, and makes the data available for users. ME creates and manages an integrated database on the main poverty indicators, ensures the monitoring and analysis of poverty and of the impact of the promoted poverty reduction policy, involving different relevant stakeholders (CPA, LPA), prepares Information note on poverty in Moldova, and the Poverty and Policy Impact Report. In order to inform the civil society on the impact of the poverty reduction policy, MET places the respective reports on its web-site, while the NBS makes the database on Household Budget Survey available for users by placing it on its web-site.

In 2007, the National Development Strategy for 2008-2011⁶⁷ was developed and approved, with an overarching objective to create conditions for improving the quality of population's living conditions by strengthening the foundation for a robust, sustainable and inclusive economic growth. The strategy aims at aligning Moldova to the European standards and, therefore, achieving the European integration objective. The priority development directions established in the strategy pursue bringing the relevant National policy in line with the European standards. The document is based on the following principles: participation – the strategy is developed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated in consultation with all relevant stakeholders; bringing the existing National strategies and programmes in line with the National priorities – the document outlines the specific objectives and puts together the sector approaches from the standpoint of the strategy priorities; reiteration of external commitments – the Strategy includes actions and commitments agreed upon by development partners. In order to achieve the general objectives, the strategy puts forward five midterm National priorities: strengthening of the democratic state by the rule of law and observance of human rights, settlement of the Transnistrian conflict and country reintegration, increasing the national economy competitiveness, human resources development, increasing the employment level and promoting social inclusion and regional development. In the course of strategy implementation, ongoing monitoring of implemented activities and obtained results will be carried out to amend, if necessary, the promoted policy and the implemented activities. The strategy shall be revised every four to five years in order to reconfirm or amend its objectives and main directions.

NOTE:

⁶⁷ Law of the Republic of Moldova no. 295 as of 21.12.2007 on the approval of the National Development Strategy for the period 2008-2011; <http://lex.justice.md/index.php?action=view&view=doc&lang=1&id=326734>.

In this way, over the past years, the national policies focused on economic development and reduction of human poverty. It should be noted that the poverty reduction objectives focused mainly on increasing the poor groups' access to the key sectors: education, healthcare, social protection and the employment market. Based on the situation in these sectors it is possible to measure the level of social inclusion and inequality, including the level of social cohesion at community level.

Conclusions and Recommendations



Conclusions and Recommendations

Social exclusion is a multidimensional phenomenon. Therefore, different methodologies of combining indicators should be used for its analysis in order to achieve a better identification of determinants of social exclusion and vulnerable groups who should be targeted by the social policy.

To monitor the phenomenon of social exclusion/inclusion and social cohesion, the administrative data, the data of HBS, LFS surveys and the Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion should be used.

To carry out a multidimensional analysis, it is necessary to study the social exclusion in 10 areas related to the quality of life: (i) poverty and inequality (14 indicators), (ii) housing and housing conditions (10 indicators); (iii) labour market (14 indicators); (iv) education (19 indicators); (v) healthcare (13 indicators); (vi) social protection (9 indicators); (vii) justice and security (8 indicators); (viii) culture, sports and leisure (4 indicators); (ix) participation in social life, governance, communication and access to information (10 indicators), and (x) environment (2 indicators). The suggested primary and secondary indicators shall be monitored every year, while the tertiary indicators every three years (see the list of social exclusion monitoring indicators in the Republic of Moldova in Annexes 3, 4 and 5.)

The main factors defining vulnerability of different population groups should be analysed every year on the basis of *primary and secondary indicators* to present the basic characteristics of social exclusion risk aiming at identifying certain mechanisms to promote social, economic, cultural and other types of inclusion. For an in-depth evaluation of social exclusion phenomena the tertiary indicators have been determined, to be collected and processed once in three years. Additionally, a list of six monitoring indicators, bearing specific value-added in this context, have been recommended: “1.14. *Dispersion of persistent poverty*,” “2.10. *Access to social housing*,” “4.16. *Quality of education*,” “4.18. *Economic opportunity of education*,” “4.19. *Relevance of education*,” “6.9. *Share of persons who benefit of social services*.” It should be mentioned that these 6 indicators would not necessarily imply significant costs, four of them could be included within the available surveys (HBS or LFS), and other two (no. 2.10. and 4.16.) could be considered in future perspective and evaluated in the context of national policies in the respective areas.

Social exclusion can be analysed using two basic methods. For the evaluation and definition of trends of social exclusion, the analysis of

vulnerable groups should be used. For the evaluation of the sector policy impact, areas describing the economic and social life of population should be used.

While analysing the social cohesion for each socially vulnerable group, the following should be evaluated: (i) the situation of vulnerable group in terms of four welfare dimensions: equal exercise of rights/non-discrimination, dignity & recognition, personal development & autonomy, participation & commitment; and (ii) life basic components.

It is reasonable to analyse the situation of social cohesion in Moldova based on certain indicators, the value of which is calculated using administrative data, data of the Household Budget Survey, the Labour Force Survey, researches on social exclusion issues (ad-hoc module) and the provisions of different legal and regulatory documents.

With respect to analysis of social cohesion based on basic components of life, while developing questions and selecting the appropriate indicators, one should take into account the fact that at present there is only one source of information to conduct this analysis – the data of the Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion. However, this module does not fully reflect all relevant aspects regarding the basic components of life. This refers to such aspects as safety nets, values and feelings (see the list of social cohesion monitoring indicators in the Republic of Moldova in Annexes 6 and 7.)

There is an objective need of developing additional indicators, which would reflect all aspects related to the basic components of life; developing additional questions for the Ad-hoc Module on ‘Social Exclusion, and using social cohesion indicators for social policy making.

The indicators showing social cohesion, defined on the basis of the ad-hoc module, should be calculated at the national level and disaggregated at territorial level. Frequency of calculation should be every three years.

The set of indicators proposed for the analysis of social exclusion/inclusion and social cohesion can be used to: (i) develop and enforce laws aimed at eliminating discrimination, (ii) increase access to basic social services and opportunities; and (iii) develop targeted measures to address the specific needs of each separate vulnerable group.

Annexes.

Annex 1. Multiple approaches of social exclusion

In the last decade the notion of “social exclusion” came under a multitude of definitions at the level of various countries and agencies working in the field of studying social welfare. This fact, actually, suggests a missing common understanding and consensus on the exclusion concept. British researcher Tony Atkinson has highlighted that it is this fact that contributed to spreading so broadly the term.⁶⁸

Social exclusion and inclusion in the UN system

Ever since it was created, the UN was preoccupied in improving living standards at the global level, and in this way promoting actions for human development, for diminishing exclusion and providing for conditions of sustainable development and social inclusion at all levels. These objectives are achieved by involving its specialized agencies and programs, being monitored by means of social statistical indicators.

In view of the UN, the concept of social exclusion is correlated with the concept of human development and that of sustainable development. It should be mentioned that the complex definition of the *sustainable development* was adopted in the frame of the *Copenhagen Summit* (1992), which comprised all most important aspects that contribute to improving the human and development conditions, which was quite close to the contents of the EU definition of social exclusion.

In the context of implementing programs for insuring a Sustainable Development, a whole series of specific indicators (58 indicators) have been worked up by UN programmes and agencies, in order to respond to the events at international level. Major targets have been focused on specific fields, such as: health, education, poverty reduction, improving the situation of women and rural development. These indicators have been used for monitoring the progress achieved in reaching the objectives set, after a programme established in time. This contributed to determining the background for creation of a whole set of indicators for development, whose aim was to quantify the living standards and important factors that impact on them. There have been taken into account the following perspectives:

- National aggregate level needs to be analyzed in international terms;
- In order to monitor domestic policy, the regional (sub-national) level is important;
- Monitoring and evaluation of program oriented evaluation.

NOTE:

⁶⁸ Atkinson, A. B., Hills, J. (eds), *Social Exclusion, Poverty and Unemployment, Exclusion, Employment and Opportunity*, London, London School of Economics, 1998.

Thus, the monitoring experiences of the UN and its agencies/programmes can be summarized as follows:

- Specific programmes, plans and agencies which carry out monitoring, including evaluation, in their field of activity, continuous improvement of methodologies and units of measure used;
- Statistical data which are coordinated and collected by the Economic and Social Affairs Department (ESAD).

BOX 11. Typology of the UN statistics

The social statistics introduced by the UN programmes and agencies comprise not only indicators measuring the living standards or access to some goods and services (which are very important in terms of measuring social exclusion/inclusion, carried out by other institutions), but for running the demographical aspects of the population (UN, 1989).

They can be grouped as follows:

- Demographical statistics describing the structure of the population and its changes in time; fertility; composition of the households and families; structure based on the marital status; geographical distribution of the population; also, mobility of various socio-economic groups;
- Economic statistics allowing to measure the level and distribution of incomes, consumption, wellbeing, economic activity, employment and labour conditions;
- Measures to evaluate the capability, access to basic services and primary cases of social exclusion emerged, comprising such fields as healthcare, nutrition, disability, learning and education, literacy, living area and dwelling;
- Indicators that quantify the factors which impact on wellbeing: levels of coverage and generosity of the social security system and wellbeing services, availability and quality of leisure and culture, communication and public security.

Starting from 2000, the UN activities are guided by the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), which are oriented towards ensuring a minimum level of income and living standards by 2015. It should be mentioned that the MDGs, according to their contents are a component part of the sustainable development, whereas actions accomplished via that are focused particularly on reaching the specific targets for remedying the situation of the excluded groups/areas, which are grouped in 8 general goals, with 48 specific targets in the international context.⁶⁹

Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education

Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

Goal 4: Reduce child mortality

NOTE:

⁶⁹ UN, Road map towards the implementation of the United Nations Millennium Declaration Report of the Secretary-General; <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/55/a55r002.pdf>
- A/RES/55/2.

Goal 5: Improve maternal health

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability

Goal 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development.

MDGs that have been introduced contributed to the starting up coordination and synchronization activities and intensifying communication at the level of UN agencies and programmes, including development and using at the country level of the instruments for common evaluation of the UN Development Assistance Frame (UNDAF).

Although the UN is an organization with a large spectrum of special plans and programmes, comprised in the Millennium Development Goals, it should be mentioned that the social exclusion and inclusion are not comprised on its agenda, but represents in itself, extremely important elements of its activity. One could conclude that only UNICEF is focused clearly on multiple deprivation, which was identified as a crucial factor of the social exclusion and inclusion. The UNDP development initiatives, which comprise a series of actions of other agencies, also approach these phenomena directly. The agenda of these institutions includes a series of aspects, which influence (more or less) social exclusion in some countries, the accents having been placed on the sustainability of the global environment and partnership for poverty reduction, development and raising living standards, which are tangent to the concepts of social exclusion /inclusion. These concepts, being at the same time relative by nature and specific to some countries, should be applied in certain social-economic conditions. Thus, the social inclusion policies, should also be formulated to take into account the broad context of the development processes.

In essence, reaching the sustainable development and Millennium Development Goals, particularly with regard to poverty reduction, hunger and multi-dimensional deprivation, results in reducing social exclusion, and more specifically, in elimination of reasons and symptoms of social exclusion, which implies the promotion of social inclusion.

Poverty and social exclusion according to World Bank

The World Bank, as donor and development assistance provider, is particularly interested in the efficiency of the projects it supports. Over the years, the World Bank accomplished a multitude of studies and analyses in the field of fighting poverty. The indicators derived from the MDGs, as well as other development indicators, represent the main basis for these analyses, including also the evaluation of the policies' impact in various countries. This indicators' derivation encompasses a relatively high level of international compatibility, being compiled first of all with the UN agencies (World Bank, 2005, 2006).

In the World Bank documents, frequently references are made to the concept of the integration of individuals, whereas the social inclusion

and participation are regarded, first of all, in the context of structural policies and fiscal reforms, which represents the main focus of the World Bank. Also, the interest for social inclusion studies, recently launched by the World Bank, seems, in fact, to be limited to the studying of efficiency of social protection policies on fighting poverty and social exclusion.

Finally, it should be mentioned that in the idea of raising efficiency of the evaluation and monitoring systems at the level of international agencies, one should take into account the efforts of the World Bank as it regards the development of measurement instruments for social capital phenomenon at the local communities' level, which represents an important factor for sustainable development. In this way, applying these quantitative and qualitative mechanisms at the level of developing countries, allows the formulation, evaluation of policies and actions aimed at strengthening capacities and efforts of individuals and local communities for development.

Social indicators of OECD

The concepts of social exclusion and inclusion are perceived differently by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which regards the social problems in close connection with the problems of economic development. In this context, it is worth mentioning that OECD did not try to work up its own definition of the social inclusion. Nevertheless, the notions of social exclusion/inclusion are used frequently in the documents of this organization, including in the frame of the reports and carried out analyses, which do not imply official declarations or global strategies in this regard.⁷⁰ The dimensions “*employment policies, healthcare policies, and data related to them, morbidity incidence and disability policies, labour market, social policies in the EU non-member countries, policies on the evolution of the international migration, migration policies,*” are managed via the Directorate for Occupation, Labour and Social Affairs. The statistical data required for monitoring based on common social indicators are collected by the Statistical Directorate.

The need of development by OECD of a set social indicators for creating an instrument to help making comparisons between the results of the social programmes in various countries has been obvious. At present the social indicators promoted by the OECD comprise both *contextual indicators* which illustrate the national differences in the social tendencies and social status, as well as the *response indicators*, comprised in four broad and interdependent areas of the social policy: (i) self-satisfaction/personal satisfaction; (ii) equity, (iii) social cohesion and (iv) health.

In the social field one can identify two categories of indicators: some of the *social status* (poverty, expectations from one's life and unemployment), and the others are the *reaction of the society* to various social problems (expenditures correlated with the social programs, number of beds in a

NOTE:

⁷⁰ United Nations Development Programme – Poland, Social Exclusion and Integration in Poland. Indicators' based approach, 2006, p.37.

hospital etc.). Also, the OECD considered useful also, to include in the new list the contextual indicators. In the short term, the demographical structure of the population, divorce rate and number of persons who look for an asylum are much under the control of the governments. However, all of them affect certainly the ability of some countries to reach tier social aims set.

This approach of the social indicators, according to OECD, has been looking to establish some social aims, to be agreed upon by all the countries, and to identify various indicators for the social status to reflect various dimensions of the outlined objectives.

Those four general objectives, which in the view of the OECD, resume the best way the social governmental objectives are as follows:

- Personal satisfaction (represented by indicators such as occupation level and unemployment),
- Equity (represented by the indicators such as poverty and unequal distribution of incomes),
- Healthcare (represented by indicators such as life expectancy and morbidity rate),
- Social cohesion. In this regard the choice of indicators is much more difficult to accomplish, because the social cohesion has different meanings/connotations from one person to another. The approach selected by the OECD is to follow those indicators, that show missing social cohesion. This is represented by indicators such as crime rate, consumption of drugs, suicides etc.

In all of those fields, the OECD has identified not only the indicators of the social status, but also indicators of the societal response to these deficiencies/problems. In the table below the whole list of the OECD social indicators is set forth. It is important to mention that these indicators have not been selected randomly, but have been established as a result of some discussions over time undertaken by the OECD countries.⁷¹

Table 23. List of OECD social indicators

<i>Contextual indicators</i>	
G1 Net national income	G2 Fertility rate
G3 Rate of elder people dependency	G4 Emigrants and newly-born population abroad
G5 Refugees and asylum seekers	G6 Divorce rate
G7 One-parent (mono-parental) families	
<i>Indicators of self-sufficiency</i>	
Social status	Societal responses
A1 Employment level	A7 Activation policies

NOTE:

⁷¹ Androniceanu, A., Stoian, M., Abaluță, O., Muntean, I., System of social indicators proposed by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, AES, Bucharest, 2004, p.145-147.

A2 Unemployment rate	A8 Expenditures for education
A3 Jobless young people	A9 Education and pre-school children care
A4 House-keepers	A10 Enrolment rate
A5 Employed mothers	A11 Literacy rate
A6 Retired people	A12 Replacement ratio
Equity indicators	
Social status	Societal responses
B1 Relative poverty	B5 Minimal wages
B2 Incomes distribution inequality	B6 Public social expenditures
B3 Low paid employees	B7 Private social expenditures
B4 Salary pay differential between men and women	B8 Net social expenditures
Health indicators	
Social status	Societal responses
C1 Life expectancy	C6 Institutionalized elderly persons
C2 Infant mortality	C7 Health insurance expenditures
C3 Potential years of life waste	C8 Responsibility of funding health services
C4 Limitation/lack of expectations from one's life	C9 Healthcare infrastructure
C5 Accidents	
Social cohesion Indicators	
Social status	Societal responses
D1 Strikes/labour conflicts	D7 Detainees (number of persons detailed as a result of a malpractice/penal act)
D2 Consumption of drugs and decease caused by their consumption	
D3 Suicide rate/suicides	
D4 Crimes rate/Crimes	
D5 Affiliation to groups	
D6 Level of participation in voting	

EU approaches

Fighting poverty, social exclusion and promotion of social inclusion represents one of the priority objectives of the European Union, being also one of the main pillars of the Lisbon Strategy. In this way, after the policies of sustainable economic development and labour force occupation, the process of social inclusion has been declared as being an indispensable element of the strategic actions at European community

NOTE:

Some indicators are comprised in several categories, but for the sake of concision each indicator was used only once.

level, and imposed efforts orientation to ensure interactions between the processes covered by the Lisbon Strategy (revised in 2005) and Strategy for Sustainable development (revised in 2006).⁷²

The process of social inclusion within EU started in 2000, by means of Open Cooperation Method (OCM)⁷³, which assumes that the member states, commit, based on general objectives, to contribute to “*Reaching a decisive impact upon poverty eradication and of social exclusion until 2010.*” At the same time, broad autonomy is provided in selection of ways and means of reaching established objectives at community level, as well as the priorities the countries intend to focus their efforts on. The national priorities and ways of reaching them are defined in the national plans of actions, adopted by each country taken apart. The European Commission encourages all the member states to run exchange of experience in the progress of specific political fields, as well as in selection of those best practices in their field of monitoring and evaluation. In order to support the exchange of experiences, there are performed periodical policy revisions and evaluations, which include reciprocal evaluations by means of annual reports on social inclusion. The latter are resumed in working papers, worked up by the EC, as well as by numerous trans-national and cooperation programs, funded by the EC.

In this context, the European Commission lays a particular stress on international comparability, based on data of the results obtained by policies and by countries, in terms of poverty reduction and social exclusion. In order to facilitate the comparability, from the very beginning in the Lisbon Strategy, a set of indicators was established which should make possible to compare the progresses made by each state in reaching the objectives of social inclusion. Thus, within the Committee for Social Protection there was instituted a working group in the field of social indicators (ISG)⁷⁴ aimed at working together with the Eurostat for a common list of indicators on exclusion/inclusion and social cohesion.

Social exclusion and social inclusion indicators in EU

The list of indicators on social inclusion, mostly known as Laeken indicators was adopted in the European Council Summit from Laeken din December 2001.⁷⁵ This set of indicators is mandatory at the EU level for monitoring of social exclusion phenomenon and measuring the social inclusion degree in the EU. The indicators have been divided by three levels: (i) primary, (ii) secondary and (iii) tertiary. The first two levels comprise 18 mandatory indicators for member countries which, on the basis of these indicators, on yearly basis, report the progress made in the field of social inclusion.

The primary level contains 10 indicators concerning monitoring of main factors of social exclusion, whereas at secondary level - 8 indicators, aimed at completing the primary level with additional data and describe other dimensions of exclusion⁷⁶.

NOTES:

⁷² The EU Strategy for Council of Europe, Sustainable Development Strategy of the EU (2001) revised in 2006 to incorporate economic, environmental and social problems; http://ec.europa.eu/sustainable/welcome/index_en.htm.

⁷³ Open Coordination Method was created in 1997 in the frame of European Employment Strategy (EES). At present this is extended also on the fields of: education and training; social inclusion and protection.

⁷⁴ http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/spc_indicators_subgroup_en.htm

NOTES:

⁷⁵ European Council, reunited at Laeken, adopted on December 14-15, 2001 – “Declaration on the Future of the European Union” or “Declaration from Laeken,” by which it commits to build a more democratic, more transparent and more efficient Union.

⁷⁶ Committee for Social Protection. Report on the poverty and social exclusion related indicators, 2001, p.3; http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_protection_committee/laeken_list.pdf.

In its initial version, the respective list at both levels used to include mainly measurement indicators on: (i) poverty risk divided by groups; (ii) disparities in distribution of incomes and risk of persistent poverty; (iii) long-term unemployment and regional disparities in employment; (iv) educational abandonment and low level of knowledge as factors implying exclusion; (v) measurement of objective and subjective health state evaluation. It should be mentioned that, the above-mentioned indicators have been limited to cover four dimensions of social exclusion: (1) monetary poverty; (2) employment; (3) healthcare and (4) education (CPS, 2001, Council, 2002.)

From the moment when the Social Indicators Sub-Group has been established in the within the Social Protection Commission, its activities have been oriented towards consolidation of the system of Laeken common indicators and re-definition or supplementing them for improving the process of Open Cooperation Method, and more efficient, reflection of the EC priorities and of the member states with regard to fighting social exclusion.

In this regard, in June 2006, on basis of ISG proposal, the Commission for Social Protection adopted a modified list of common indicators for measuring the social exclusion, which was aimed at covering, as smooth as possible, all the areas of interest for social inclusion policies at EU and member states' level. The new list of common indicators presents a Portfolio of 14 global indicators and 11 context indicators, aimed at reflecting the major policy objectives in the field of social protection and inclusion, such as:⁷⁷

- social cohesion, equality between men and women and equal opportunities for all through adequate, accessible, financially sustainable, adaptable and efficient social protection systems and social inclusion policies;
- effective and mutual interaction between the Lisbon objectives of greater economic growth, more and better jobs and greater social cohesion, and with the EU's Sustainable Development Strategy;
- good governance, transparency and the involvement of stakeholders in the design, implementation and monitoring of policy.⁷⁸

NOTES:

⁷⁷ EPSCO Council as of March 2006.

⁷⁸ European Commission, Portfolio of global indicators and increased efficiency portfolios of social inclusion, pensions and health, 2006, p.5; http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2006/indicators_en.pdf.

The portfolio of global indicators is supplemented with 3 specific portfolios such as: (i) social inclusion indicators portfolio; (ii) pensions portfolio and (iii) health indicators portfolio (incomplete set, in process of development.)

The methodological norms of the EU in the context of using these indicators states that, besides the problems of poverty and labour force employment, within the National Action Plans and Common Reports in the field of social inclusion, the issues of health, education, living conditions, homeless' problems, etc. must be included too.

Table 24. Portfolio of the EU Social Inclusion Indicators

Primary indicators	
SI-P1	At-risk-poverty rate + illustrative threshold values
SI-P2	Persistent at- risk of poverty rate
SI-P3	Relative median poverty risk gap
SI-P4	Long-term unemployment rate
SI-P5	Population living in jobless households
SI-P6	Early school leavers not in education or training
SI-P7	Employment gap of immigrants
SI-P8	Material deprivation – to be developed
SI-P9	Housing – to be developed
SI-P10	Unmet need for medical care by income quintile
SI-P11	Child well-being - to be developed
Secondary indicators	
SI-S1	At-risk-of poverty rate:
S1a	Poverty risk by household type
S1b	Poverty risk by the work intensity of households
S1c	Poverty risk by most frequent activity status
S1d	Poverty risk by accommodation tenure status
S1e	Dispersion around the at-risk-of-poverty threshold
SI-S2	Persons with low educational levels
SI-S3	Low reading literacy performance of pupils
Context indicators	
SI-C1	Income quintile ratio (S80/S20) – this indicator is also included in the overarching portfolio (indicator 2)
SI-C2	Gini Coefficient
SI-C3	Regional cohesion: dispersion in regional employment rates – this indicator is also included in the overarching portfolio (indicator 13)
SI-C4	Healthy Life Expectancy and Life expectancy at birth, at 65 (by socio-economic status when available) – this indicator is also included in the overarching portfolio (indicator 3)
SI-C5	At-risk-of-poverty rate anchored at a moment in time - this indicator is also included in the overarching portfolio (indicator 9)
SI-C6	At-risk-of-poverty rate before social cash transfers (other than pensions)
SI-C7	Jobless households by main household types
SI-C8	In/work poverty risk, breakdown full-time/par time
SI-C9	Making work pay indicators (unemployment trap, inactivity trap (esp. second earner case), low-wage trap)
SI-C10	Net income of social assistance recipients as a % of poverty threshold for 3 jobless household types
SI-C11	Self reported limitations in the daily activities by income quintiles, by sex, by age (0-17; 18-64; 65+)

Source: The European Commission, DGMPL, 2006.

NOTES:

⁷⁹ European Commission, Portfolio of global indicators and increased efficiency portfolios of social inclusion, pensions and health, p. 22-23; http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/docs/social_inclusion/2006/indicators_en.pdf

⁸⁰ Regulation (CE) no. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council of EU as of 16.06.2003 regarding the community level statistics related to incomes and living standards (EU-SILC), Official Journal of the European Union, 16/vol.1; <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=DD:16:01:32003R1177:RO:PDF>

⁸¹ EUROSTAT METADAT IN SDDS format: Summary methodology, http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_SDDS/EN/ilc_base.htm

It should be mentioned that the Social Inclusion Indicators Portfolio is divided by three types and contains: 11 primary indicators, 3 secondary ones and 11 context indicators.

Compared with the initial list, in the revised version, the primary level is limited to only key indicators which cover the main fields of poverty and social exclusion, whereas several indicators initially included at primary level, have shifted to the secondary level. Other Laeken indicators, are included at present in the Global Indicators Portfolio, being considered efficient for ensuring the monitoring the labour force occupation, economic growth and social cohesion policies, as well as their interaction with the social exclusion and the process of social inclusion.⁷⁹

It should be mentioned that from the initial list of indicators, due to irrelevance, three indicators have been excluded: the poverty rate calculated at 50% of the threshold, the long-term unemployment share and very long-term unemployment rate. At the same time, the new list of indicators has been completed with a new indicator in the field of education on functional illiteracy (decreased reading performance among 15 years old schoolchildren). Further work is being done on the development of indicators on material deprivation, dwelling, children's well-being and the level of satisfaction of needs depending on specified categories.

The first and second levels of indicators, also, the context indicators, represent only the starting point in developing a social inclusion monitoring system, whereas the member states are encouraged to develop "the third level" of indicators, which would reflect the policy and national priorities, approved for settling some specific problems included in the National Action Plans.

The proposed structure of common indicators at European community level, as well as the quite narrow circle of the fields regulated thereby, do not reflect so much the series of policies supposed to be monitored, as the limited methodological capacities related to international comparability of the social exclusion phenomenon.

This last problem represents a major provocation for the whole sphere of social statistics. Facing these difficulties, the European Commission and EU member states currently implement (before 2010) the EU programme - SILC (Community Statistics on Incomes and Living Conditions),⁸⁰ which has replaced the Households Panel of the European community.⁸¹

BOX 12. EU Community Statistics concerning the Income and Living Conditions – EU-SILC

EU-SILC is a multidimensional instrument focused on incomes, and at the same time, on the conditions of dwelling, labour, health, demography and education, thus availing the study of multidimensional approach of the social exclusion, including studies by modules. This instrument contains main target variables (annual) and secondary ones (by modules).

The set of main target variables include the data about the households or individuals (for persons aged at least 16 years) and are grouped by fields:

- At the level of households, five fields are covered: (1) basic/essential data, (2) incomes, (3) dwelling conditions, (4) social exclusion and (5) data concerning the labour force;
- The individual level is grouped in five fields: (1) basic/demographic data, (2) incomes, (3) education, (4) data concerning labour force and (5) health. Also, data on care of children below 12 years are also collected.

The secondary target variables (by modules) are introduced on yearly basis starting from 2005 only in the transversal component of the instrument. The first EU-SILC modules refer to those specified: 2005 – inter-generational transmission of poverty; 2006 – social participation; 2007 – dwelling conditions; 2008 – financial insolvency/exclusion; and 2009 – state of poverty.

It should be mentioned that since the introduction in 2003 of the EU-SILC survey, it became the main source of reference data for statistics on the analysis of incomes distribution, on poverty and on social exclusion at the EU level, these data are used in the context of “structural indicators” and of the exercises within Open Cooperation Method.⁸²

Monitoring social exclusion in the EU countries

The EU member states promote a broad spectrum of actions in the field of social inclusion, which vary from the social transfers for education, health and labour market policies. At the same time, research unveils that the system of indicators used for monitoring social exclusion and measuring the impact policies are not so well developed.

Most countries use relatively narrow systems of indicators for monitoring implementing the National Programmes for Social Integration. Very often they are the main effort (input) and performance indicators, more seldom – result (output) and effect indicators.

Even in case when the latter is fully used, they usually represent measures built upon Laeken indicators. Hence, this set of indicators is very rarely completed with other specific indicators of the member countries, although in this regard the European Commission offers a series of recommendations.

NOTE:

⁸² European Commission, Commission Report to the Council and European Parliament on Enforcing the Regulation (CE) no. 1177/2003 of the European Parliament and of the Council dated June 16, 2003, 2008; <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=COM:2008:0160:FIN:RO:DOC>

Some countries, such as France, Germany, Spain, Italy, have developed extended systems of national indicators of monitoring social phenomena at both national and regional levels. This kind of system is based on tens or even hundreds of social indicators, which do not refer directly to either social exclusion or inclusion, but which are useful for measuring the individuals' well-being and their presentations in various angles. Examples of these systems models of monitoring can be followed in *Annex 2*.

Annex 2. Systems of monitoring the social exclusion and inclusion in the EU countries

Structure of social indicators in France

In the French system all the actions in the field of social inclusion policies are evaluated in terms of three types of indicators: (i) context indicators; (ii) response indicators and (iii) impact indicators. Depending on the sources of data, used for monitoring and evaluation of policies, the following types of indicators are outlined:

- Indicators based on administrative data – collected at all administrative levels and coordinated by the National Institute for Statistics and Economic Studies. They are used mostly for monitoring the most important policy fields, including social policy. The Administrative data usually are used for compilation of result and impact indicators;
- The impact indicators of the policies which frequently are completed with data obtained from research. There can be distinguished general and specific indicators regarding the various fields of social policies.

The context indicators are used broadly for evaluation of numerous actions and policies. Usually, they serve as support for interpreting the action of response indicators by using information regarding the context in which these actions have taken place, as well as of their determined variables (macroeconomic and demographic). There can be distinguished, also, composed indicators, which make possible evaluation of social policies' results, but their interpretation needs some knowledge of the context indicators. The social inclusion policies are, also, evaluated with the help of Laeken indicators, completed with the national indicators, mainly, through the angle of responses and of the impact.

BOX 13. Main indicators for monitoring the exclusion based on National Actions Plan of France

1. Long-term unemployment rate: years spent in unemployment;
2. Percentage of men and women working in stable jobs;
3. The evolution of the percentage of men and women working in stable jobs;
4. The percentage of men and women having part-time jobs and wishing to work more;
5. The evolution of the percentage men and women having part-time jobs and wishing to work more;
6. Rate of access to employment for the active young who have left the educational system for a period of between 1 to 5 years;
7. Unemployment rate for the active young who have been out of the educational system for a period between 1 to 5 years;
8. Percentage of people asking/looking for employment who have attended the classes of a professional training courses during the last 12 months;
9. Rate of long-term unemployment (as ratio of the unemployed longer than 1 year in the total population);
10. Share of long-term unemployed (longer than 1 year) from the unemployed as defined by ILO (this indicator is calculated as a ratio between the number of the unemployed for a period longer than 12 months and the total number of unemployed);
11. The share of people living in long-term unemployment including those who enter this kind of unemployment (long-term unemployment);
12. Percentage of young people who exited /left unemployment (DEFM)⁸³ during 6 months (since unemployed) – annual average;
13. Percentage of adults who exited /left unemployment⁸⁴ during 12 months (since unemployed) – annual average;
14. Ratio of very long-term unemployed (more than 2 years) in the total number of the active population;
15. Child care: number of places offered by public structures (apart from the maternal system), very often data being compiled with survey data.

The social inclusion monitoring system in Italy

In the Italian system, competences in the field of the social policies, including social inclusion, after the system reform in 2001, have been delegated to the level of regional authorities, which currently are the main entities in charge for working up and implementing actions in this regard. The changes related to decentralization of power and responsibilities for various existent policy sectors, in fact, have led to suspending certain positive processes, related to coordination of the social policy, monitoring and evaluation at regional and national levels, which have been launched shortly before the reform of the system. At the same time, during the reform, the role of the central institutions involved

NOTES:

⁸³ Employment demand at the end of the month / Les demandeurs d'emploi en fin de mois.

⁸⁴ Indicateur francias de chomage. http://www.insee.fr/fr/themes/document.asp?reg_id=26&ref_id=14703

in coordination of establishment of regional social policies' monitoring and evaluation systems was diminished, this implied the responsibility of each region for accomplishment of the respective activities at both regional and national levels, which is obviously very difficult.

BOX 14. Indicators of social inclusion within the National Actions Plan of Italy

The 35 indicators are grouped in 6 specific fields. It should be mentioned that, in order to cover the most vulnerable groups identified as well as common social problems at the regional level, the fields of education, health and social exclusion are supplemented by a specific domain each, which include aspects of measuring the situation of children versus the poverty and degree of individuals' participation in the social life.

1. Economic Poverty

- Risk of poverty rate;
- Persistence of poverty risk;
- Severity of poverty risk;
- Dispersion of poverty risk;
- Poverty risk, with fixed poverty threshold;
- Absolute poverty risk;
- Poverty risk before social transfers;
- Perceived poverty (subjective);

Mostly the relative poverty risk is calculated based on EHP data and of the national panel data. The indicators calculated at national level, including subjective perception of poverty are disaggregated (by age, occupation, etc).

2. Participation on the labour market and social exclusion

- General conditions on the labour market;
- Long-term unemployment;
- Jobless households;
- Poverty risk for the employed;
- Poverty risk and household participation in the labour market;

Main indicators of the labour market are calculated based on data from the LFS, and poverty risk based on EHP data.

3. Economic Inequality

- Income inequality (ratio between top and bottom quintiles);
- Incomes distribution inequality (Gini Coefficient);
- Horizontal inequality;

Relative measures are calculated based on EHP data.

4. Living Conditions

- Material deprivation (dwelling);
- Material deprivation (utilities);
- Living conditions (area of residence);
- Access to services;

Residence and living conditions are calculated based on HBS. Access to services is measured based on longitudinal researches.

5. Education and Training

- Young people with low education levels;
- Adults with low education levels;
- Early school-leavers;
- Lifelong training;

Indicators on labour force and school behaviour (school abandonment or early drop-out from school, etc.) are calculated based on the basis of the Ministry of Education and LFS.

Poverty and social exclusion of minors

- Minors/under-age (younger than 18 years);
- Poverty risk of minors (before and after social transfers), poverty persistence and severity;
- Minors in jobless households;
- Child / minors' labour;

Poverty of children and young is calculated with the help of EHP and HBS data, as well as of the data from the LFS.

6. Health State and Social Exclusion

- Life expectancy;
- Health state perception and economic conditions;
- Multi-chronic persons;
- Disabled persons;

Subjective indicators are calculated on the basis of EHP, and the objective ones - on the basis of national statistics on health.

Social participation

- Socially isolated persons;
- Social, cultural and political participation;
- Social and family support networks.

Subjective indicators are calculated based on data of the research (Complex Household Research).

German System of Social Indicators

Institutional-formal problems, similar to those mentioned in the case of Italy, also occur within the German system of social inclusion monitoring. The federal structure of the state and constitutional norms constraint obviously affect the capacity of the coordinating power with regard to monitoring and evaluation of social policies implemented at the level of each region taken apart. In this way, many German regions have a vast experience and solutions determined for social inclusion policies' monitoring, but the impossibility of coordinating and integrating them into a common framework weakens the capacity to model and improve certain policies of social inclusion at central level.

The system of indicators is composed of over 400 indicators or (after disaggregation) of about 3000 elements, some of them are measured starting from 1950. The main task of the system is to compile data on life quality and individual living standards. This system is not strictly aimed at measuring phenomenon of social exclusion and inclusion.

BOX 15. German system of indicators

Indicators are divided in 14 categories:

1. Population;
2. Social-economic status and class identity;
3. Labour market and labour conditions;
4. Income and income structure;
5. Consumption and supply;
6. Transport;
7. Dwelling;
8. Health;
9. Education;
10. Participation in public and social life;
11. Environment;
12. Public security and crimes rate;
13. Leisure and media;
14. Global welfare rates.

Within this system both objective data (based on measurable indicators), and subjective data (based on information obtained from the surveys and researches) can be found. It is worth mentioning that the German system is also characterized by a well developed network of independent agencies of social research, supporting the monitoring system based on aggregated data. In this way, the completion of the system with various data from the surveys and researches in the field of social exclusion at the local, regional and national levels, have entailed the development of a efficient system of social policies evaluation.

Monitoring the social exclusion in Finland

The main indicators of poverty and social exclusion in Finland are calculated at the national level, although at the local level the country has its own independent indicators (they however do not provide the possibility to make a credible comparability at the country level). The indicators form various groups which cover only main fields of exclusion. The measurement indicators for phenomena of exclusion and state intervention are combined. It should be mentioned that the Finnish indicators are directed towards the priorities of the National Actions Plan.

BOX 16. Social exclusion indicators in the National Actions Plan of Finland

1. Economic exclusion

- Relative poverty risk - indicators calculated mainly based on Laeken and Laeken styled indicators measuring the relative poverty risk among various groups (for instance: children, mid-aged persons, elder people, unemployed, etc.), poverty persistence and inequality;
- Last resort social welfare benefits - indicators measuring series of incomes from the public transfers to the poor households;
- Indebtedness degree - measuring very indebted households.

2. Health problems

- Perception of health state - measures one's own subjective health state;
- Functional capacity of pensioners - measures objective ability of elder people to climb stairs;
- Differences of socially based health - difference of life expectancy in various social groups at the age of 30 (workers, public servants, decision-makers, farmers, men, women, etc.).

3. Exclusion from the labour market

- Unemployment rate - main statistics on unemployment available at EUROSTAT;
- Measures of employment promotion - main indicators of the APLFE,⁸⁵ purpose and several results;
- Non-participation in work - Non-activity measure at household level.

4. Exclusion from the housing market

- Housing problems - indicators measuring the inadequacy of dwelling and queuing up conditions within the state support mechanism (program ARAVA);
- Homelessness - indicators measuring the typology of vagrancy (individual and familial).

NOTE:

⁸⁵ OECD, Active Labour Market Programmes, <http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/detail.asp?ID=28>

5. Exclusion from education

- Inadequate schooling - exclusion from schooling system and measures of deficient education amongst the young population.

6. Other exclusions

- Children and young at risk of exclusion - indicators of young population inactivity (exclusive enrolment) and the aim of the state intervention in this field (children protection);
- Criminology problems, self-destruction and intoxications - measures of criminal and suicidal behaviour;
- Alcohol and drugs - measures related to dependence issues and treatment field.

The Romanian system of social indicators

Romania expressed its political will to participate in the process of social inclusion of the European Union, having adopted in 2002 the first National Anti-Poverty Plan and Promotion of Social Inclusion and, in 2005, signed Common Memorandum in the Field of Social Inclusion (which expressed the agreement to participate fully in the Open Coordination Method applied once with the EU integration). Achievement of the objectives mentioned within the documents mentioned above has implied: (i) adjustment and consolidation of the statistical system; (ii) working up the set of social indicators in compliance with those of the EU (2005)⁸⁶ and (iii) development and approval of the national mechanism of social inclusion monitoring (2006).⁸⁷

Currently, the Romanian social inclusion monitoring system is represented at central level by the National Commission on Social Inclusion (having a coordination and consulting status) and Units for Social Inclusion within ministries and agencies. At the local (county/judet) level, the inclusion is monitored by the County Commissions on Social Inclusion, comprising representatives of the ministerial structures and civil society. An important role within the monitoring system of the social inclusion is played by the National Institute of Statistics, which manages the system of social statistical indicators calculated early and on the basis of which the policies within National Anti-poverty Plans and Promotion of Social Inclusion are given ground.

The current set of indicators on social inclusion is a reformed version of the Laeken old set, selected based on principles and criteria evoked by the Atkinson (2002), which include 100 indicators⁸⁸ divided into 10 primary indicators and 8 secondary indicators, comprised in the list of structural indicators established by the European Commission. The tertiary level indicators have been grouped into 7 fields which cover relevant important dimensions of the social exclusion: poverty and inequality, social transfers, labour market, dwelling conditions, education, exclusion from healthcare and public order.

NOTES:

⁸⁶ Decision of the Government of Romania no. 488 dated 26.05.2005 on Approval of the National System of Social Inclusion Indicators.

⁸⁷ Decision of the Government of Romania no. 1217 dated 06.09.2006 on Establishment of the National Mechanism for Social Inclusion Promotion.

⁸⁸ Briciu, C., Measuring Poverty and Social Exclusion – A Case of Selective Assimilation of Innovation, Life Quality XX, no. 1-2 2009, p.166-167.

BOX 17. Set of social inclusion monitoring indicators of Romania

I. Primary indicators

1. Poverty rate;
2. Ratio between top and bottom quintiles (S80/S20);
3. Persistent poverty rate at the level of 60% of the median available incomes, by adult-equivalent;
4. Relative median deficit;
5. Variation coefficient of occupation rate;
6. Long-term unemployment rate ILO;
7. Share of population in households without occupied persons;
8. Share of young aged 18-24 years who dropped-out of the education system early;
9. Life expectancy;
10. Share of persons appreciating their health state as being bad or very bad.

II. Secondary indicators

1. Poverty rate at 40%, 50% and 70% thresholds;
2. Poverty rate versus a threshold anchored in time;
3. Poverty rate before the social transfers;
4. Gini Coefficient;
5. Persistent poverty rate at the level of 50% from the median available incomes by adult-equivalent;
6. Share of ILO long-term unemployed;
7. Share of ILO very long-term unemployed;
8. Share of persons aged 25–64 years with low level of education.

III. Tertiary indicators

1. Poverty and inequality;
2. Social transfers;
3. Labour market;
4. Housing conditions;
5. Education;
6. Exclusion from the healthcare;
7. Public order.

The main problem of the Romanian social inclusion monitoring system continues to be, however, the lack of data comparability between the European, national and county levels. Indicators collected at local level from administrative sources are not comparable with indicators calculated on the basis of questionnaires implemented by the National Institute of Statistics. The national system, revised in 2008, includes a series of indicators that need to be calculated also at county/local levels in order to provide a proper image of territorial distribution of the public effort of fighting some social problems.

Annex 3. Evolution of social exclusion/inclusion monitoring indicators according to Laeken concept and the indicators proposed for RM⁸⁹

Laeken social exclusion indicators, 2001-2006	Laeken overarching indicators on development and social cohesion, revised in 2006	Laeken social inclusion indicators, revised in 2006	Indicators on social exclusion monitoring in Moldova
<p>Primary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty rate set at 60% threshold of the median of available incomes by adult-equivalent Incomes distribution (incomes rate by quintiles) Median poverty depth Regional cohesion Long-term unemployment rate Persons living in jobless households Persons who early dropped-out schooling system, non-enrolled in education or training Life expectancy Health state self-evaluation 	<p>Overarching</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Poverty rate b) Relative median of poverty depth risk S80/S20 Healthy life expectancy Early school leavers Persons living in jobless households Projected/ planned total public social expenditures a) Median relative income of elderly people b) Aggregate replacement ratio Unmet needs of care Poverty rate at a fixed moment in time Employment rate of the elderly workers Workers' poverty risk Activity rate Regional disparities – Coefficient of variation of employment rates Health indicators (<i>to be developed</i>) 	<p>Primary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty rate Persistent poverty rate Relative median of poverty depth risk Long-term unemployment rate Population living in jobless households Early school leavers, not enrolled in education or training Employment gap of immigrants Material deprivation Dwelling Unmet needs for care by income quintile Child well-being 	<p>Primary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Share of population under the absolute poverty line (poverty rate) Share of population at risk of persistent poverty (Persistent poverty risk) Median deficit of resources (Relative median of poverty depth risk) S80/S20 Share of persons from households who cannot afford sufficient heating during cold season Long-term unemployment rate (ILO definition) Share of persons living in jobless households Rate of early dropout of education system among youth Inter-generational exclusion from education of the young aged 15-24 Life expectancy at birth Self-estimation of the state of health Poverty rate before social transfers Replacement ratio

NOTE:

⁸⁹ The description of the indicators and their calculation formulae are presented in Annex 4, the estimation of these indicators for 2006-2008 is presented in Annex 5.

Laeken social exclusion indicators, 2001-2006	Laeken overarching indicators on development and social cohesion, revised in 2006	Laeken social inclusion indicators, revised in 2006	Indicators on social exclusion monitoring in Moldova
<p>Secondary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Distribution of 60% threshold from the median of available incomes 2. Poverty rate anchored in time 3. Poverty rate before social transfers 4. Incomes distribution (Gini Coefficient) 5. Persistent poverty rate (at 50% threshold of the median available incomes) 6. Share of long-term unemployment 7. Very long-term unemployment rate 8. Persons with low level of education 	<p>Context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. GDP growth 2. Employment rate, by sex 3. Unemployment rate, by sex and age groups 4. Life expectancy at birth and at age of 65 years 5. Old age dependency ratio, current and projected 6. Distribution of population by households types, including collective households 7. Public debt, current and projected, % of GDP 8. Social protection expenditure, current, by function, gross and net (ESPROSS) 9. Jobless households by household types 10. Paid work indicators 	<p>Secondary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty risk 2. Persons with low education level 3. Low reading literacy performance of pupils 	<p>Secondary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Share of people under relative poverty line 2. Dispersion of population around poverty line: -20%, -10%, +10% 3. Share of households having difficulties in payment of utilities 4. Share of people without a running water supply inside the house 5. Share of long-term unemployed people 6. Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (ILO definitions) 7. Population working abroad, as percentage of active population 8. Direct expenditures for healthcare services 9. Share of social transfers in the household incomes 10. Average monthly old age pension compared to the subsistence minimum for retired people

Laeken social exclusion indicators, 2001-2006	Laeken overarching indicators on development and social cohesion, revised in 2006	Laeken social inclusion indicators, revised in 2006	Indicators on social exclusion monitoring in Moldova
<p>Tertiary At each country level</p>		<p>Context</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratio between income quintile (S80/S20) 2. Gini Coefficient 3. Regional cohesion: dispersion in regional employment rates 4. Healthy life expectancy and life expectancy at birth, at the age of 65 years 5. Poverty rate anchored in time 6. Poverty rate before social cash transfers (other than pensions) 7. Jobless households by main types of households 8. Poverty risk for employed, by the work intensity of households 9. Paid work indicators (unemployment trap, inactivity trap, low-wage trap) 10. Net income of social assistance recipients as % of the poverty threshold for jobless households 11. Self reported limitations in daily activities by income quintiles, by sex, by age (0-17; 18-64; 65+) 	<p>Tertiary The respective set includes indicators mentioned in the Annex 4, excluding those recommended as being primary or secondary</p>

Annex 4. Matrix of monitoring social exclusion indicators in the Republic of Moldova. Definitions, methodologies and calculation formulae

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1	Poverty and inequality								
1.1	Share of population under the absolute poverty line	MDG, NDS	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Number of persons living in households with expenditures per adult-equivalent (scale 1:0.7:0.5) below the poverty line versus the total number of population.</p> <p>Absolute poverty line is calculated based on food expenditures of the deciles 2-4, adjusted to 2282 kcal/person/day and adding to that the non-food expenditures (share of all households from HBS).</p> <p>Absolute poverty rate</p> $R_{sg} = \frac{n_s}{n_t} * 100$ <p>here: n_s – number of persons with consumption per adult-equivalent below the absolute poverty line, n_t – total number of population.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	<p>National level;</p> <p>Area of residence (urban, rural);</p> <p>Zones;</p> <p>Type of household I;</p> <p>Household composition;</p> <p>Social-economic status of household;</p> <p>Main source of household heads' income;</p> <p>Number of employees in the household;</p> <p>Education level of household head;</p> <p>Age groups of household head;</p> <p>Sex of household head;</p> <p>Type of household II (with/without migrants);</p> <p>Type of household III (with/without disabled);</p> <p>Age groups of persons, including sex;</p> <p>Disabled persons.</p>

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.2	Absolute poverty gap	RPPI	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Poverty gap according to Foster-Greer-Thorbecke representing the average consumption deficit of the population versus poverty line.</p> <p>Formula on calculation of the FGT group of indicators is applied:</p> $P_{\alpha} = (1/n) \sum_{i=1}^q \left(\frac{L - c_i}{L} \right)^{\alpha},$ <p>here: for Poverty gap $\alpha=1$, L - poverty line, C – consumption by adult-equivalent, i - individuals, n - total number of Individuals and q - number of persons with consumption below the poverty line.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level.
1.3.	Median deficit of resources	SE	New	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Poverty gap, which represents the median proportion between subtraction of the necessary resources per adult-equivalent of the poor from the poverty line, and the size of absolute poverty line, expressed as percentage.</p> <p>Calculation formula is:</p> $D = \frac{L - C_i}{L} * 100, \text{ here:}$ <p>L - poverty line, C – consumption per adult-equivalent, i - Individuals. Is calculated for poor people, i.e. in case when $C_i < L$.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Sex of household head; Type of household III (with disabled /without disabled); Age groups of persons, including by sex; Disabled persons, including by sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.4	Share of population under the extreme poverty line	MDG, NDS	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Number of persons living in households with expenditures per adult-equivalent (scale 1:0.7:0.5) below the extreme poverty line, versus the total number of population. <i>Extreme poverty line</i> is calculated based on food expenditures by deciles 2-4, adjusted to 2282 kcal/person/day. The indicator is estimated analogically with the indicator 1.1., based on extreme poverty line.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones.
1.5	Share of population living under \$4 per day/person (adjusted to PPP)	MDG, NDS	In use	Result	ME	HBS (NBS)	Number of persons living in households with consumption expenditures per person below the poverty line versus the total number of population. It is considered the equivalent in MDL of the threshold established at 4.3 US dollars per person a day at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). Poverty rate is estimated versus this „international“ threshold in terms of international comparisons on living standards and poverty, particularly in the MDGs context.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level.
1.6	Subjective poverty rate – self-assessment	RPPI	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of persons assessing the life level of their household as „bad“ or „very bad“.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.7	Subjective poverty rate versus necessary minimum	RPPI	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of persons living in households, with monthly resources below a subjective threshold, calculated based on a declared necessary minimum. Subjective poverty line is estimated by using self-evaluations of material well-being (of the cash amount, necessary for meeting the basic needs, Leyden approach ¹). Within HBS, the households indicate the cash amounts considered necessary for a minimum level of living. Subjective poverty line is estimated by simple linear regression and takes different values depending on the size of the household and area of residence. Poverty rate is evaluated according to formula presented in the calculation of indicator 1.1., considering the population below the estimated values of the subjective threshold, depending on the size of household and area of residence	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
1.8	Share of population under relative poverty line	RPPI	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Number of persons living in households with expenditures per adult-equivalent (scale 1:0.7:0.5) below the poverty line versus the total number of population. Poverty line accounts for 60% of the median of expenditures per adult-equivalent. Poverty rate according to estimated threshold is calculated by using formula presented for indicators 1.1.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.9	Gini Coefficient by consumption expenditures	NDS	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Inequality expressed by Gini Coefficient, calculated based on consumption expenditures per person, weighted.</p> <p>Incomes concentration coefficient (Gini Coefficient) determines the deviation degree of the actual distribution of incomes by equal groups of population from the line of smooth distribution of incomes. Statistical size of the index varies from 0 to 1, equalling 0 – total equality of incomes for all population groups; with 1 – total inequality, when the whole income belongs to a person.</p> <p><i>Informative:</i> if the value of the Gini coefficient oscillates within the limit 0.29 – 0.31, then the respective country avails of a average degree of inequality in distribution of the population incomes. If, however, the Gini coefficient, exceeds the value 0.35, the situation is characterized by a high degree of inequality of incomes distribution.</p> $G = \frac{1}{n} \left(n+1-2 \left(\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (n+1-i)Y_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n Y_i} \right) \right)$	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).

NOTE:

⁹⁰ Van Praag, B.M.S., and Frijters, P., The Measurement of Welfare and Well-Being: The Leyden Approach. In: Kahneman, D., Diener, E., and Schwarz (eds.), Well-being: The Foundations of Hedonic Psychology, Russell Sage Foundation, New York, 1999.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.10	Ratio between the top and bottom quintile - S80/S20	NDS	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Ratio of the total consumption expenditures of the 20% of the country population with highest consumption registered (the top quintile) to the total expenditures consumption of the 20% of population with lowest consumption (the bottom quintile), calculated for each group of population. Distribution of population by quintiles is carried out according to consumption per person, separated for each group of population. The calculations are made according to formula:</p> $Q_{80/20} = \frac{S_{80}}{S_{20}}$ <p>, here: $Q_{80/20}$ - Ratio between upper quintile and lower quintile, S_{80} - amount of expenditures consumption by persons from top quintile, S_{20} - amount of expenditures consumption by persons from bottom quintile.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.11	Share of population at risk of persistent poverty	SE	Passive	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Share of population living in households considered as poor, in the current year and at least 2 from the last 3 years (i.e. 3 years of those 4 from the study panel). Persistent poverty rate, here:</p> $R_{sr} = \frac{N_{sr}}{N_t} * 100$ <p>N_{sr} – number of persons having consumption per adult-equivalent below the absolute poverty line, repeated, at least 3 years of 4, when the household was subjected to research; N_t – total number of population in panel sample.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting, panel composition, can be evaluated starting with 2010.	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
1.12	Lack of support networks	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc Module on social exclusion (NBS)	<p>Share of persons from the total population having stated they have no one from whom they can ask help in difficult situations. Four situations are considered: (i) assistance needed in housekeeping in case of sickness; (ii) a necessary advise on a serious personal or family problem; (iii) the need to talk things out with someone in case of despondency; (iv) need to borrow an amount of €250 for settling certain emergency issue.</p>	Ad-hoc Module of social exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household II (with/without migrants); Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons, including by sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.13.	Dispersion of population around poverty line: -20%, -10%, +10%.	RPPI, SE	Passive	Result	ME, NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Distribution of population across the absolute poverty line. There is evaluated the poverty rate on poverty lines: -20%, -10%, +10%. The respective poverty lines are calculated as follows:</p> $L_{+10} = L + 0,1 * L;$ $L_{-20} = L - 0,2 * L; L_{-10} = L - 0,1 * L;$ <p>here: L – absolute poverty line.</p> <p>Poverty rates are measured analogically to formula of indicator 1.1., depending on respective thresholds, and namely:</p> $R_{-20} = \frac{N_{-20}}{N_t} * 100$ $R_{-10} = \frac{N_{-10}}{N_t} * 100$ $R_{+20} = \frac{N_{+10}}{N_t} * 100$ <p>here: N_{-20}, N_{-10}, N_{+10} – number of persons with consumption per adult-equivalent below the respective poverty line, N_t – total number of population.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
1.14	Dispersion of persistent poverty	SE	Recommended	Result	ME, NBS	HBS (NBS)	Persistent poverty rate at poverty line – 10%. It is estimated analogically to the indicator 1.13, considering a poverty line reduced by 10% and data of the panel study of the HBS.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting, panel composition, can be evaluated starting with 2010.	National level.
2	Housing and dwelling conditions of the households								
2.1	Number of persons per room	SE	Passive	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Average ratio between the total number of persons in the household and the number of rooms in the house:</p> $N = \text{mean}_{i=1:n} \frac{N_i}{C_i}$ <p>Here: n – Number of considered households, N_i – Number of persons in household <i>i</i>, C_i – number of rooms in household <i>i</i>.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of the household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
2.2	Dwelling area per household member	SE	Passive	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Average ratio between living space in a dwelling that the household avails of and the number of persons in the household:</p> $S = \text{mean}_{i=1, n} \frac{S_i}{N_i}$ <p>Here: n – number of considered households, N_i – number of persons in the household <i>i</i>, S_i – living space of the dwelling the household <i>i</i> avails of.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of the household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
2.3	Construction quality	SE	Passive	Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Share of dwellings of poor quality in total number of dwellings of the respective group of people, expressed as percentage. Dwellings declared in the study as being built: (i) of bricks, clay, wood; (ii) over 50 years ago (before 1960), are considered.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
2.4	Share of persons from households who cannot afford sufficient heating during cold season	SE	New	Result	NBS	NBS	<p>Share of persons living in households that cannot afford sufficient heating in the cold season of the year in the total number of population in the respective group, expressed as percentage:</p> $P = \frac{N_{inh}}{P_i} * 100$	Ad-hoc way of social exclusion, 4 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of the household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
2.5	Share of people with permanent access to safe drinking water sources	MDG, NDS	In use	Result	NSPCPM	Administrative data, (NSPCPM)	Share of people having access to improved sources of water, based on drinking water tests obtained within the monitoring process of underground and surface water quality.	Annual reporting	National level.
2.6	Share of people without a running water supply inside the house	SE	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of people living in households having no running water in their housing, from the total number of population in the respective group, expressed as percentage.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of the household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
2.7	Share of people with access to improved sanitation	NDS, MDG	In use	Result	MCRD	Administrative data (MCRD)	Share, in the total population, of people covered by services of collection, transportation, separation, processing, treatment, valorisation, neutralization (incineration) and storage of household waste, as well as the sweeping, washing and spraying streets, turning them green, disinfection works, deratization and knackerly (Law on public services of communal services, No. 1402-XV as of 24.10.2002, Official Monitor of the Republic of Moldova No. 14-17/49 as of 07.02.2003.)	Annual reporting	National level.
2.8	Share of persons without access to improved sewerage	NDS, MDG	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of persons living in households who have no access to improved sewerage in the total number of population in the respective group, expressed as percentage.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of the household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
2.9	Share of households having difficulties in payment of utilities	SE	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of households which have faced problems in paying bills for electrical power, central heating, natural gas.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
2.10	Access to social housing	SE	Recommended	Result	MLSPF	LPA, MP5FC	Share of persons who benefit of social housing in the total of those who are registered as needing them.	Additional research, annual reporting	National level.
3	Labour market								
3.1	Activity rate (ILO)	NDS	In use	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Global activity rate is the share of active population in the total population in the respective group, expressed as percentage: $R_g = \frac{P_a}{P_t} * 100$ here: P_a – Economically active population (or labour force) which comprises persons aged 15 years and over, who provide available labour force for production of goods and services during the reference period, including employed and unemployed population; P_t – Total population of 15 years and older.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
3.2	Share of persons employed in the informal sector	SE	In use	Reason	NBS	LFS (NBS)	<p>Share of persons employed in the informal sector in the total employed population in the respective group, expressed as percentage:</p> $P_i = \frac{P_{oi}}{P_o} * 100$ <p>here: P_{oi} – People employed in informal sector enterprises, comprising all persons who during the survey reference week had any of the following types of job (as the main or secondary activity):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Own account workers or employers working in informal sector enterprises; 2) Members of informal producers' co-operatives; 3) Contributing family workers, employed in formal sector or informal sector enterprises; 4) Employees employed by formal sector enterprises, informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households, who were in one or more of the following situations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • their employer did not pay social contributions for them; • they did not have the possibility to benefit from paid annual leave; • they would not be given paid sick leave in the case of illness or injury. 5) Persons engaged in the production of agricultural products exclusively for own consumption, having 20 hours or more during the survey reference week in this activity. <p>P_o – total employed population.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
3.3	Unemployment rate (ILO definitions)	NDS	In use	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	<p>Ratio between the number of unemployed, defined according to ILO criteria, and total active population in the respective group, expressed as percentage:</p> $R_u = \frac{N_u}{P_a} * 100$ <p>here: N_u – number of unemployed, being persons aged 15 years and over, who during the reporting period correspond to the following three conditions simultaneously: (i) do not have a job, and do not perform any activity in order to obtain incomes; (ii) are seeking for a job, using, during last weeks, various methods for finding it; (iii) are ready to start working in the next 15 days, if they find a job; P_a – active population.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.
3.4	Long-term unemployment rate (ILO definitions)	NDS	In use	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	<p>Ratio between the number of unemployed people who have been jobless for at least 12 months and the total active population, expressed as percentage:</p> $R_{lu} = \frac{N_{lu}}{P_a} * 100$ <p>here: N_{lu} – number of long-term unemployed, being persons unemployed for 12 months and more; P_a – active population.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
3.5	Share of long-term unemployed people	NDS	In use	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Share of persons unemployed for a year and more in the total number of unemployed, expressed as percentage: $P_{lu} = \frac{N_{lu}}{N_u} * 100$ <p>here: N_{lu} – number of long-term unemployed, being persons unemployed for 12 months and more; N_u – number of unemployed.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Sex.
3.6	Share of very long-term unemployed people	SE	Passive	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Share of persons who had been unemployed for at least 24 months and more in the total number of unemployed, expressed as percentage. The indicator is estimated analogically with the indicator 3.5., considering/applying the number of very long-term unemployed.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Sex.
3.7	Youth unemployment rate, aged 15-24 (ILO definitions)	NDS	In use	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Ratio between the number of unemployed youth, typically 15-24 years (according to ILO) and total number of active population from this age group, expressed as percentage. Indicator is estimated analogically with the indicator 3.4., considering/applying the number of persons aged 15-24 years to the denominator and numerator.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
3.8	Population working abroad, as percentage of active population	NDS	In use Primary	Result/ reason	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Ratio between the number of registered population, who work abroad and total number of active population, expressed as percentage. The indicator is estimated analogically with the indicator 3.4., considering/ applying the number of persons working abroad.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.
3.9	Employed persons exposed to dangerous/harmful agents at the workplace	SE	New	Reason	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Share of persons who stated that "their job is too demanding or stressful" or that "they work under dangerous or harmful conditions" in the total number of employed population in the respective group, expressed as percentage.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.
3.10	Non-compliance with qualification and job	SE	Passive	Reason	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Share of persons who would like to change the job "in order to more properly use/apply their skills or qualifications" in the total number of employed population in the respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.
3.11	Ratio of average annual salary to the subsistence minimum	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Ratio between the average annual salary per the entire economy and the subsistence minimum of the labour-able people, expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Sex.
3.12	Integration of former detainees on the labour market	SE	New	Process	NEA	Administrative data (NEA)	Share of former detainees placed on the labour market in the total number of former detainees registered as being in search of jobs in the respective group, expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
3.13	Integration of disabled persons on the labour market	SE	New	Process	NEA	Administrative data (NEA)	Share of disabled persons placed on the labor market in the total number of disabled persons registered as being in search of a job, expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level.
3.14	Share of persons living in jobless households	SE	Passive	Process or Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of individuals who live in households formed of persons who do not work or who are inactive, out of the total number of persons in the respective group, expressed as percentage. Employed person (workers) may be persons who have stated: (i) their occupational status as wage-earner, employer, self-employed worker in agricultural or non-agricultural sector, unpaid family worker, member of a cooperative or (ii) persons who, during the reference period, were not working because of illness, leave, unfavourable meteorological conditions, military service.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition Type of household II (with/without migrants); Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons, including by sex.
4	Education								
4.1	Rate of early dropout of education system among youth	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Share of population aged 18-24 years with low level of education (gymnasium, primary school, no primary school), who did not attend any form of training in the last four weeks prior to the survey/interview, in the total number of population from the respective age group, expressed as percentage.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
4.2	Share of persons aged 25 – 64 with low education level	SE	In use	Reason	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Share of population within the 25-64 age groups, who graduated from gymnasium at most, in the total number of persons from the same age group, expressed as percentage.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.
4.3	Enrolment (coverage) rate in education of the population aged 15-24 years	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of persons enrolled in an education level (secondary general, secondary vocational, secondary special, higher; all education forms: day or evening schools and distance learning) aged 15-24 years, in the total number of persons from the same age group (15-24), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level.
4.4	Net enrolment (coverage) rate in pre-school education	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children of official age for pre-school education (3-6 years) enrolled in pre-school education in the total number of population from the same age group (3-6 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
4.5	Gross enrolment (coverage) rate in the pre-school education	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children, regardless of their age, enrolled in pre-school education in the total number of population from the respective official age-group corresponding to the pre-school level (3-6 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
4.6	Enrolment rate in education of children aged 6-7 years	MDG, NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children aged 6-7 years, enrolled in education, in the total number of population from the same age group (6-7 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
4.7	Net enrolment rate in primary education	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children of official age for primary education (7-10 years) enrolled in primary school in the total number of population from the same age group (7-10 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
4.8	Gross enrolment rate in primary education	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children, regardless of their age, enrolled primary education in the total number of population from the respective official age-group corresponding to the primary level (7-10 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
4.9	Gross enrolment rate in general mandatory education (primary and lower-secondary)	MDG, NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children, regardless of their age, enrolled in general mandatory education (primary and lower-secondary), in the total number of population from the respective official age-group corresponding to this level of education (7-15 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
4.10	Net enrolment rate in lower-secondary education	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children of official age for gymnasium education (11-15 years) enrolled in gymnasium education in the total number of population from the same age group (11-15 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
4.11	Gross enrolment rate in lower-secondary education	NDS	In use	Reason	NBS	NBS	Share of children, regardless of their age, enrolled in gymnasium education in the total number of population from the respective official age-group corresponding to the gymnasium level (11-15 years), expressed as percentage.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
4.12	Share of persons of respective age with limited access to preschool education (available since 2008)	SE	New	Reason	ME	SADI (ME)	Share of people of preschool age who live in localities/settlements without kindergartens, and the distance to the nearest locality with kindergarten is bigger than the average distance in the country. Only localities which have no kindergarten are considered.	Social-economic indicators of the rural localities, annual reporting	National level; Zones.
4.13	Share of persons of respective age with limited access to primary education (available since 2008)	SE	New	Reason	ME	SADI (ME)	Share of people who live in localities/settlements deprived of possibility of primary education, and the distance to the nearest locality availing this possibility is bigger than the average distance in the country. Only localities that have no possibility of primary education are considered.	Social-economic indicators of the rural localities, annual reporting	National level; Zones.
4.14	Share of persons of respective age with limited access to lower-secondary education (available since 2008)	SE	New	Reason	ME	SADI (MET)	Share of people who live in localities/settlements deprived of possibility of lower-secondary education, and the distance to the nearest locality availing this possibility is bigger than the average distance in the country. Only localities that have no possibilities for lower-secondary education are considered.	Social-economic indicators of the rural localities, annual reporting	National level; Zones.
4.15	Inter-generational exclusion from education of the young aged 15-24	SE	New	Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of young people aged 15-24 years, who have not stated of their participation in education in the month of survey, by level of education of: (i) mother and (ii) father.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	Parent's education level, including: National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Types of household II (with/without migrants).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
4.16	Quality of education	SE	Recommended	Result/Reason	OECD, MEdu, UNICEF	OECD Research (MEdu)	Performances for international comparative tests, such as PISA (Program for International Schoolchildren Assessment). http://www.edu.gov.md/files/unsorted/PISA2009.doc	International estimate once in 3 years, Recommended starting with 2010	National level.
4.17	Quality of knowledge	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of persons who feel comfortable with: (i) reading texts in foreign languages, (ii) filling out a form, (iii) using computer and Internet. People, who evaluated their knowledge in the respective domain with a grade 8 and higher, were considered. In case of knowledge in the field of foreign languages – knowing at least a language is assessed at 8-10 points.	Ad-hoc Module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Sex.
4.18	Economic opportunity of education	SE	Recommended	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Which are the economic opportunities of graduates by education structure.	On-going statistical research	National level.
4.19	Relevance of education	SE	Recommended	Result	NBS	LFS (NBS)	Share of employees working in the field of their qualification.	On-going statistical research	National level.
5	Health								
5.1	Life expectancy at birth	MDG, NDS	In use	Result	NBS	Administrative data (MH)	Average number of years a newborn child is expected to live born expects to live, if she/he would live the rest of life, subject to mortality by age in the reference period.	Annual reporting	National level; Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
5.2	Self-estimation of the state of health	RPPI, SE	In use	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Self-assessment of their own state of health. Share of persons who assessed their health state as being bad or very bad, in the total population of respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (Urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household ; Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons, including sex.
5.3	Infant mortality rate	MDG, NDS	In use	Result	NBS	Administrative data (MH)	Children mortality aged 0-1 year per 1000 born alive, from 500 gr. in respective group.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.
5.4	Mortality rate of children under 5 years	MDG, NDS	In use	Result	NBS	Administrative data (MH)	Children mortality aged below 5 years per 1000 born alive in respective group.	Annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Sex.
5.5	HIV/AIDS incidence per 100,000 inhabitants	MDG, NDS	In use	Reason	MH	Administrative data (MH)	Number of new cases of HIV/AIDS disease per 100,000 inhabitants.	Annual reporting	National level; Rayons/Territorial administrative units.
5.6	HIV/AIDS incidence among the population aged 15-24 years, per 100,000 inhabitants	MDG, NDS	In use	Reason	MH	Administrative data (MH)	Number of new cases of HIV/AIDS disease among population aged 15-24 years, per 100,000 inhabitants.	Annual reporting	National level.
5.7	Overall incidence of active tuberculosis per 100,000 inhabitants	MDG, NDS	In use	Reason	MH	Administrative data, (MH)	Number of newly diagnosed cases of TBC disease per 100,000 inhabitants.	Annual reporting	National level; Rayons/Territorial administrative units.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
5.8	Self-estimation of the state of disability	SE	Passive	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Self-assessment of their state of disability. Share of persons who assessed their disability state as being of the 1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd degree in the total population of respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with disabled); Age groups of persons, including by sex.
5.9	Share of population with no compulsory health insurance	NDS	In use	Reason / process	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of persons who have stated they are not beneficiaries of any type of mandatory health insurance, in the total population of the respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
5.10	Limited access to healthcare services	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Health Ad-hoc Module to HBS (NBS)	Share of persons who have reported problems of access to a physician due to distance to the doctor's / hospital / healthcare centre. The share of persons who stated: „The medical centre is too far away” in the total population from respective group, were considered.	Ad-hoc Module on Healthcare, once in 4 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
5.11	Share of population in the rural area with limited access to basic healthcare services	SE	New	Reason	ME, LPA	SADI (ME)	It is calculated as a rate of persons who live in localities without healthcare centre, and the distance to the nearest locality that avails of this service is bigger than the average distance in the country. Only localities which do not have available healthcare service are considered for calculation purposes.	Social-economic indicators of the rural localities, annual reporting	National level; Zones.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
5.12	Limited financial access to healthcare services	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-Hoc Module on healthcare to HBS (NBS)	Share of population who did not ask for necessary healthcare assistance because of lack of financial resources. The share of persons, in total the population from respective group, who have stated: „Do not have money”, were considered for calculation purposes.	Ad-hoc Module on Healthcare, once in 4 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
5.13	Direct expenditures for healthcare services	SE	New	Result/reason	NBS	Ad-Hoc Module on healthcare to HBS (NBS)	Share of direct expenditures of the population for healthcare assistance versus total expenditures of the households from population's respective group, expressed as percentage. Calculation formula is: $P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n CS_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n CT_i} * 100$ here: CS_i – Expenditures for health of the household i, CT_i – Total expenditures of the household i, n – Number of households in respective group.	Ad-hoc Module on Healthcare, once in 4 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
6	Social protection								
6.1	Poverty rate before social transfers	RPPI Laeken	New	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Poverty rate of households before getting any of the social transfers. Two cases are considered: (i) before getting any type of special benefits, including pensions; (ii) before getting social benefits, exclusive pensions.</p> <p>Calculation method is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the size of incomes from the social transfers $T_{i,t}$ for each household is evaluated, - for each household the consumption without social transfers per adult-equivalent is calculated: $CE_{i,t} = (C_{i,t} - T_{i,t})$; - the formula is applied, R_{sa} where: $R_{sa} = \frac{n_s}{n_t} * 100$ <p>n_s – number of persons with consumption per adult-equivalent without social transfers which are below the absolute poverty line, n_t – total number of population.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
6.2	Distribution of social benefits (without pensions) for the 1 st and 5 th consumption quintiles	NDS	In use	Result/ Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	<p>Share of social benefits received by 1st quintile (the poorest) and 5th quintile (the wealthiest), respectively, in the total of social benefits. Expenditure quintiles per person are considered.</p>	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	Quintiles 1 / 5; National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
6.3	Share of households receiving social benefits (without pensions)	SE	Passive	Result / Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of households receiving special benefits, exclusive pensions, in total households from respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
6.4	Share of social transfers in the household incomes	SE	Passive	Result / Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of social transfers in total available incomes of the households. Two cases are considered: (i) including pensions, (ii) exclusive pensions.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
6.5	Median relative income of elderly people	SE, Laeken adjusted	Passive	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Average income per equivalent of persons aged 65 and over, versus the average income of persons aged 0-64 years, from respective group, expressed in percentage.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
6.6	Replacement ratio	SE	Passive	Result	NBS, NSIH	Administrative data (NSIH)	Ratio between average pension for age limit and average nominal salary in the economy.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Sex.
6.7	Average monthly old age pension compared to the subsistence minimum for retired people	NDS	In use	Reason	NSIH	Administrative data (NSIH), HBS (NBS)	Ratio between average monthly pension (as on Jan. 1 of each year) versus subsistence minimum of elder people.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level; Sex.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
6.8	Average monthly pension in agricultural sector compared to the average monthly old age pension	NDS	In use	Reason	NSIH	Administrative data (NSIH)	Average monthly pension in agriculture (at the beginning of year) versus average monthly pension for age limit.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level; Sex.
6.9	Share of persons who benefit of social services	SE	Recommended	Process	MLSPF	Ad-hoc Module to HBS (NBS)	Rate of persons who benefitted of social assistance services from total households.	Potential Ad-hoc Module to HBS on social services or additional questions in the HBS, once in 3 years	Area of residence; Zones; Socio-Economic groups.
7	Justice and security								
7.1	Reduced level of confidence in police	SE	New	Process or Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of interviewed persons who have stated: "Do not have confidence at all in police" in the total number of interviewed persons in the respective group.	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
7.2	Reduced level of confidence in judiciary system	SE	New	Process or Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of interviewed persons who have stated „Do not have confidence at all in the judiciary system” in the total number of interviewed persons in respective group.	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons.
7.3	Crime rate	SE	In use	Process or Reason	MIA	Administrative data (MIA)	Level of crimes committed per 10,000 inhabitants.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level.
7.4	Crime rate related to trafficking of human beings, including children	NDS	In use	Process or Reason	MIA, Centre for Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings	Administrative data (MIA)	Rate of crimes related to trafficking of human beings in total number of crimes.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level.
7.5	Crime rate against health and family	NDS	In use	Result	MJ	Administrative data (MJ)	Rate of crimes against health and family in total number of crimes.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level.
7.6	Rate of convicted minors	SE	In use	Result	MJ	Administrative data (MJ)	Share of sentenced under age persons in the total number of sentenced people.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level; Zones.
7.7	Share of minors convicted to prison	SE	In use	Result	MJ	Administrative data (MJ)	Share of minors sentenced to prison in the total number of sentenced minors.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level; Zones.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
7.8	Perception of the reduced public security in the locality	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Rate of persons who complained about insecurity in the locality/community, having declared that walking at night in their house neighbourhood is "Quite dangerous/risky" and "Very dangerous/risky".	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
8	Culture, sports and leisure								
8.1	Expenditures for recreation and culture	SE	New	Result	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of expenditures for recreation and culture in the total consumption expenditures, expressed in percentage.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of the household head; Type of household II (with/without migrants); Type of household III (with/without disabled).
8.2	Perception of lack of access to leisure or green areas as a problem of the community/locality	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of persons having stated of having no access to leisure or green areas in the neighbourhood.	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Age groups of the household head; Type of household III (with/without disabled).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
8.3.	Availability of tourism abroad	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Official tourism statistics (NBS)	<p>Number of trips by Moldovan citizens abroad via the tourism agencies and voyage operators, per 1000 inhabitants. Calculation formula:</p> $T = \frac{N_p}{P_s} * 1000$ <p>here: N_p – Number of trips by Moldovan citizens abroad via tourism agencies and voyage operators; P_s – Stable population in the reported year.</p>	Annual reporting	National level; Zones.
8.4.	Availability of domestic tourism	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Official tourism statistics (NBS)	<p>Number of Moldovan tourists accommodated/lodged in structures of collective accommodation in Moldova, per 1000 inhabitants. Calculation formula:</p> $T = \frac{N_f}{P_s} * 1000$ <p>here: N_f – total number of tourists accommodated in structures of collective touristic accommodation; N_f – number of foreign tourists accommodated in structures of collective touristic accommodation; P_s – Stable population in the reported year.</p>	Annual reporting	National level; Zones.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
9 Participation in the social life, governing, communication and access to information									
9.1	Participation in social life	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of households having stated of having taken part in meetings organized by some kind of charitable or volunteers' organization; have performed volunteer activities for a volunteers' organization or community.	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household II (with/without migrants); Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons.
9.2	Participation in political life	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of households having stated of having taken part in meetings of a trade union organization, a political party, group of political actions, protest or rally; contacted a politician or a public person, with regard to some questions, excluding the routine issues.	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household II (with/without migrants); Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons.
9.3	Participation in governing	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of households having stated of having taken part in last national and/or local elections.	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household II (with/without migrants); Type of household III (with/without disabled); Age groups of persons.

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
9.4	Access to telephone lines in public telephone networks	NDS	In use	Reason	MITC/ NRAECIT	Administrative data (NRAECIT)	Number of telephone lines available in public telephone network or connected to that, per 100 inhabitants (at the year of the end).	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural).
9.5	Limited access to fixed phone	SE	In use	Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of households having reported that their dwellings do not avail of fix phones in the total households from respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
9.6	Access to cell phone networks	NDS	In use	Reason	MITC/ NRAECIT	Administrative data (NRAECIT)	Number of subscribers for mobile networks per 100 inhabitants.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level.
9.7	Access to mobile telephone	SE	In use	Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Number of mobile phones available per 100 households.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
9.8	Share of households having personal computer	SE	In use	Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Share of households having stated of having personal computer in the total households included in research, in respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).

No.	Indicator	Usage	Status	Type	Data producer	Data source	Definition, description, calculation formula	Periodicity	Available level of disaggregation
9.9	Access to personal computer	SE	In use	Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Number of personal computers available per 100 households.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Type of household I; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
9.10	Access to internet	NDS	In use	Reason	MITC/ NRAECIT	Administrative data (NRAECIT)	Number of subscribers to Internet per 100 inhabitants.	Administrative data, annual reporting	National level.
10	Environment								
10.1	Share of persons using solid fuel for house heating	NDS	Passive	Reason	NBS	HBS (NBS)	Number of persons having stated of heating their housing with solid fuel in the total number of persons from respective group.	On-going statistical research, annual reporting	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).
10.2	Perception of environment issues as community/locality problems	SE	New	Reason	NBS	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion (NBS)	Share of persons having stated many and very many reasons to complaint of: (i) noise, (ii) air pollution and/or (iii) quality of water in the neighbourhood.	Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion, once in 3 years	National level; Area of residence (urban, rural); Zones; Household composition; Social-economic status of household; Type of household III (with/without disabled).

COMPONENT ELEMENTS OF ANNEX 4:

Usage

Usage in policy papers:

MDG – National Millennium Development Goals;

NDS – National Development Strategy for 2008-2011;

RPPi – Report on Poverty and Policies Impact;

ES – Calculated in the context of social exclusion monitoring.

Status of the indicator

In use – Calculated, reported and used by the indicated institution;

Passive – Can be easily calculated (data source is available), till present has not been reported or used in social exclusion monitoring;

New – Has not been reported or used until present, is proposed for usage in social exclusion monitoring; the data source is available or can become available once in a few (3-4) years not requiring substantial effort; has been calculated for the first time within this report;

Recommended – Recommended for the social exclusion monitoring, can be calculated with substantial contribution to the system of data collection and production (requiring introduction of additional indicator lines within the existing surveys or separate surveys are required); could not be calculated within this report;

Type of indicator

Result – outcome or impact level indicators which characterize final result of social inclusion process;

Process – indicators which characterize process of social inclusion.

Reason – indicators which characterize causes of social exclusion;

Data producer

(those who calculate and disseminate the indicators, not necessarily coincides with data source)

NEA – National Employment Agency (www.anofm.md);

NBS – National Bureau of Statistics (www.statistica.md);

MCRD – Ministry of Constructions and Regional Development (www.mcdr.gov.md)

ME – Ministry of Economy (www.mec.gov.md);

MEdu – Ministry of Education (www.edu.gov.md);

MITC – Ministry of Informational Technologies and Communications (www.mtic.gov.md).

NSPCPM – National Scientific and Practical Centre of Preventive Medicine (www.sanepid.md);

NSIH – National Social Insurance House (www.cnas.md)

Data Source

LFS – Labour Force Survey implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics;

HBS – Household Budget Survey implemented by the National Bureau of Statistic;

Administrative statistics of:

NSIH – National Social Insurance House;

NSPCPM – National Scientific and Practical Centre of Preventive Medicine;

Ad-hoc module on Social Exclusion – conducted by NBS as annex to HBS;

MS – Ministry of Health (www.ms.gov.md);

MLSPF – Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family (www.mmmpf.md).

Available disaggregation levels

National – National level;

Area of residence – Urban: cities (meaning big towns), small town; Rural;
Zones – Statistical zones - North, Center, South, including Administrative

Territorial Unit Găgăuzia (ATU Găgăuzia), Municipality of Chişinău - as defined in the sample of statistical surveys. Geographic regions include: North, Centre, South, ATU Găgăuzia, Municipality of Chişinău, Municipality of Bălţi, Administrative Territorial Unit of the Left Bank of Nistru (Transnistria) - data for the last are not available;

Type of household I – households consisting of one-person, family couple without children, family couple with children aged below 18 years, single parent with children aged below 18 years, other households with/without children;

Type of household II – Households with migrants, Households without migrants;

Type of household III – Households with disabled persons, Households without disabled persons;

Household composition - Households with 1 child aged below 18 years, Households with 2 children aged below 18 years, Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years, Households without children aged below 18 years;

Social-economic status of household – Employees in agricultural sector, Employees in non-agricultural sector, Self-employed in agricultural sector, Self-employed in non-agricultural sector, Pensioners, Others;

Main source of household head's income – Paid work, Self-employed in agricultural sector, Self-employed in non-agricultural sector, Social payments, Money from other country, Others sources;

Number of employees in the household - One-person households (No employee, 1 employee), Two-or-more-person Households (No employee, 1 employee, 2 employees, 3 and more employees);

Education level of household head - University degree, Secondary vocational and professional education, General secondary education, Secondary incomplete or primary education, Without an education;

Age groups of household head - aged below 25 years, 25-34 years, 35-44 years, 45-54 years, 55-64 years, 65 years and over;

Sex – women, men ;

Age groups of persons - Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age),

Economically active – aged 18-64, total (Men, Women), Elderly - aged 65 and over, total (Men, Women) ;

Parents' education level - University degree, General secondary and special education, Incomplete general secondary education and lower;

Rayons / Territorial administrative units - Municipalities (Chişinău and Bălţi), Municipality of Chişinău, Municipality of Bălţi, ATU Gagauzia.

Annex 5. Evolution of social exclusion indicators in the Republic of Moldova in 2006-2008

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
1.	POVERTY AND INEQUALITY				
1.1.	Share of population under absolute poverty line	NBS			
	Total		30.2	25.8	26.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		24.8	18.4	15.2
	Cities		20.6	14.0	10.1
	Small towns		30.1	23.8	21.2
	Rural		34.1	31.3	34.6
	Zones				
	North		32.8	30.4	30.0
	Center		33.7	30.2	31.2
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		34.1	29.5	35.2
	Municipality of Chişinău		19.7	11.4	8.5
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		29.6	25.8	29.0
	Family couple without children		25.7	26.1	27.6
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		29.0	22.1	25.3
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		27.1	21.9	20.6
	Other households with children		34.9	31.6	28.8
	Other households without children		27.3	21.3	22.7
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		25.1	22.9	22.4
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		31.7	26.1	25.6
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		52.8	43.1	42.3
	Households without children aged below 18 years		27.2	23.8	25.8
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		42.8	39.9	42.8
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		19.0	16.2	14.4
	Self-employed in agricultural sector		34.5	35.0	36.9
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		0.0	0.0	0.0
	Pensioners		41.8	33.5	37.3
	Others		23.8	16.4	17.9
	Main source of household head's income				
	Paid work		23.6	20.1	18.9
	Self-employed in agricultural sector		34.5	35.0	36.9
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		23.0	18.3	19.1
	Social payments		41.6	33.6	36.9
	Money from other country		16.7	9.2	12.1
	Others sources		29.8	9.7	26.6
	Number of employees in the household				

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	One-person households				
	No employee		34.3	29.6	34.3
	1 employee		20.0	18.5	16.0
	Two-or-more-person Households				
	No employee		35.4	27.0	31.7
	1 employee		30.0	23.3	23.3
	2 employees		27.8	23.5	23.5
	3 and more employees		33.5	35.8	33.8
	Education level of household head				
	University degree		12.2	8.7	8.1
	Secondary vocational and professional education		24.4	22.4	22.5
	General secondary education		33.5	26.8	29.4
	Secondary incomplete or primary education		45.4	40.7	42.6
	Without an education		55.2	51.0	55.9
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		21.9	13.7	13.6
	25-34 years		28.4	19.6	17.7
	35-44 years		26.7	24.3	24.3
	45-54 years		27.1	24.6	23.5
	55-64 years		29.0	25.4	27.9
	65 years and over		42.0	35.5	38.2
	Sex of household head				
	Men		29.4	25.9	26.9
	Women		31.8	25.7	25.4
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		20.8	18.6	15.3
	Households without migrants		31.9	27.2	28.6
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		35.0	29.6	31.3
	Households without disabled persons		29.3	25.2	25.6
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		32.8	28.5	27.2
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		27.1	24.6	23.2
	Men		27.6	25.4	24.8
	Women		26.7	23.9	22.0
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		39.6	34.8	38.5
	Men		37.5	32.8	36.9
	Women		40.8	36.2	39.5
	Disabled persons				
	Men		31.4	29.7	35.7
	Women		34.9	27.6	27.6
	Total		33.1	28.6	31.0
1.2.	Absolute poverty gap	NBS	7.9	5.9	6.4
1.3.	Median deficit of resources	NBS			
	Total		23.37	19.72	21.93
	Area of residence				

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Urban		23.10	15.53	19.08
	Cities		26.97	14.59	19.75
	Small towns		23.02	15.97	18.85
	Rural		23.57	21.58	22.74
	Sex of household head				
	Men		23.02	20.04	21.84
	Women		24.28	19.34	22.60
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		26.45	19.43	22.21
	Households without disabled persons		22.60	19.79	21.88
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		24.21	19.45	23.44
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		23.00	19.92	21.87
	Men		23.18	20.88	22.40
	Women		22.58	19.01	21.71
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		23.52	20.21	19.71
	Men		22.54	18.42	18.85
	Women		24.16	20.77	20.98
	Disabled persons				
	Men		26.72	22.49	20.16
	Women		23.91	17.84	20.16
	Total		24.65	18.91	20.16
1.4.	Share of population under extreme poverty line	NBS			
	Total		4.5	2.8	3.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		4.1	1.2	1.3
	Cities		3.5	0.7	0.8
	Small towns		5.0	1.9	2.0
	Rural		4.7	3.9	4.6
	Zones				
	North		4.9	3.1	4.0
	Center		6.1	3.9	4.2
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		3.5	3.1	3.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		2.7	0.6	0.4
1.5.	Share of population living under \$4 per day/person (adjusted to PPP)	ME	34.5	29.8	30.4
1.6.	Subjective poverty rate – self-assessment	NBS			
	Total		40.0	21.9	21.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		43.5	24.6	22.8
	Rural		38.0	20.1	20.1
1.7.	Subjective poverty rate versus necessary minimum	Consultants, NBS			
	Total		9.2	7.4	22.9
	Area of residence				
	Urban		24.4	18.6	26.4
	Rural		4.3	5.6	23.2

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
1.8.	Share of population under relative poverty line	NBS	16.9	15.1	14.8
1.9.	Gini Coefficient by consumption expenditures	NBS			
	Total		0.315	0.298	0.292
	Area of residence				
	Urban		0.324	0.294	0.285
	Cities		0.328	0.290	0.284
	Small towns		0.304	0.288	0.266
	Rural		0.297	0.284	0.271
1.10.	Ratio between the top and bottom quintile - S80/S20	NBS			
	Total		4.94	4.49	4.41
	Area of residence				
	Urban		5.27	4.41	4.18
	Cities		5.48	4.30	4.13
	Small towns		4.72	4.19	3.86
	Rural		4.48	4.22	4.00
1.11.	Share of population at risk of persistent poverty	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	18.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	11.3
	Cities		n/a	n/a	8.2
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	13.3
	Rural		n/a	n/a	22.0
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	17.0
	Center		n/a	n/a	23.6
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	17.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	9.2
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	17.2
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	18.3
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	18.0
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	15.7
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	20.8
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	15.5
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	16.1
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	15.3
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	36.4
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	16.8
	Social-economic status of household				

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	30.8
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	9.3
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	19.9
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	-
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	24.8
	Others		n/a	n/a	16.0
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	22.4
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	17.5
1.12.	Lack of support networks	NBS			
	<i>Lack of assistance needed in housekeeping in case of sickness</i>				
	Total		n/a	n/a	1.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	2.2
	Cities		n/a	n/a	1.5
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	3.0
	Rural		n/a	n/a	0.8
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	2.3
	Center		n/a	n/a	0.7
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	1.1
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	1.3
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	5.2
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	0.9
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.2
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.4
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	1.0
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	1.0
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.2
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.4
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	-
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.7
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	-
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	1.4
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	0.9
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	26.7
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	1.5
	Others		n/a	n/a	1.7

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		n/a	n/a	0.5
	Households without migrants		n/a	n/a	1.6
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	1.2
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	1.4
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		n/a	n/a	0.8
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		n/a	n/a	1.6
	Men		n/a	n/a	1.1
	Women		n/a	n/a	1.8
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		n/a	n/a	1.4
	Men		n/a	n/a	0.5
	Women		n/a	n/a	1.8
	Missing possibility of getting a needed advice with regard to a serious personal or family problem				
	Total		n/a	n/a	2.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	3.8
	Cities		n/a	n/a	4.7
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	2.7
	Rural		n/a	n/a	1.6
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	0.2
	Center		n/a	n/a	0.5
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	0.3
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	0.1
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	6.7
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	2.6
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	2.1
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.9
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	1.9
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	2.2
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	2.4
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.7
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	0.9
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	3.2
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	0.9
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	3.2

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	1.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	26.7
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	3.3
	Others		n/a	n/a	0.9
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		n/a	n/a	1.1
	Households without migrants		n/a	n/a	3.5
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	2.8
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	2.5
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		n/a	n/a	1.7
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		n/a	n/a	2.9
	Men		n/a	n/a	1.7
	Women		n/a	n/a	3.7
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		n/a	n/a	4.9
	Men		n/a	n/a	4.6
	Women		n/a	n/a	5.0
	Missing possibilities to talk things out with someone in case of despondency				
	Total		n/a	n/a	2.7
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	3.2
	Cities		n/a	n/a	2.9
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	3.5
	Rural		n/a	n/a	2.4
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	2.0
	Center		n/a	n/a	4.4
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	2.2
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	2.2
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	4.9
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	2.6
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	3.5
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	2.8
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	1.5
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	3.0
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.9
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	2.3
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	4.1
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	3.2

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	1.8
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	2.7
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	2.3
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	-
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	3.6
	Others		n/a	n/a	2.2
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		n/a	n/a	1.8
	Households without migrants		n/a	n/a	3.0
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	2.9
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	2.7
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		n/a	n/a	1.7
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		n/a	n/a	1.9
	Men		n/a	n/a	1.7
	Women		n/a	n/a	3.2
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		n/a	n/a	5.2
	Men		n/a	n/a	3.5
	Women		n/a	n/a	6.1
	Missing possibilities to borrow an amount of €250 for settling an emergency situation				
	Total		n/a	n/a	10.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	10.8
	Cities		n/a	n/a	10.3
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	10.8
	Rural		n/a	n/a	10.4
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	10.5
	Center		n/a	n/a	12.0
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	12.1
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	6.9
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	19.5
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	10.6
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	8.0
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	4.3
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	8.9
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	11.9
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	8.6

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	8.6
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	6.4
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	12.9
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	8.4
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	8.5
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	11.0
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	26.7
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	15.9
	Others		n/a	n/a	5.2
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		n/a	n/a	2.3
	Households without migrants		n/a	n/a	12.7
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	12.4
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	10.1
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		n/a	n/a	-
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total				
	Men		n/a	n/a	9.6
	Women		n/a	n/a	10.6
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total				
	Men		n/a	n/a	10.9
	Women		n/a	n/a	25.1
1.13.	Dispersion of population around poverty line	ME, NBS			
	Absolute threshold -20%.		17.4	12.8	14.4
	Absolute threshold -10%.		23.2	19.0	20.1
	Absolute threshold +10%.		36.7	32.5	33.4
1.14.	Dispersion of persistent poverty	Recommended, ME or NBS	-	-	-
2.	HOUSING AND DWELLING CONDITIONS OF HOUSEHOLDS				
2.1.	Number of persons per room	NBS			
	Total		1.04	1.03	1.01
	Area of residence				
	Urban		1.23	1.21	1.18
	Cities		1.34	1.35	1.30
	Small towns		1.07	1.05	1.02
	Rural		0.90	0.88	0.87
	Zones				
	North		0.94	0.92	0.94
	Center		0.96	0.97	0.93
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		0.93	0.89	0.88
	Municipality of Chişinău		1.34	1.36	1.27

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		0.47	0.46	0.47
	Family couple without children		0.77	0.78	0.77
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		1.48	1.48	1.50
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		1.10	1.07	1.12
	Other households with children		1.39	1.43	1.38
	Other households without children		1.08	1.08	1.10
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		1.27	1.28	1.24
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		1.46	1.49	1.50
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		1.91	1.85	1.87
	Households without children aged below 18 years		0.76	0.76	0.75
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		1.01	1.03	1.05
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		1.25	1.26	1.22
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		0.98	0.95	1.00
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		1.16	1.11	1.22
	Pensioners		0.82	0.78	0.76
	Others		1.20	1.16	1.14
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		1.14	1.10	1.28
	25-34 years		1.45	1.42	1.50
	35-44 years		1.29	1.32	1.42
	45-54 years		1.05	1.07	1.12
	55-64 years		0.90	0.86	0.92
	65 years and over		0.77	0.75	0.75
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		1.08	1.03	1.04
	Households without disabled persons		1.03	1.03	1.00
2.2.	Dwelling area per member of household	NBS			
	Total		21.48	22.00	22.35
	Area of residence				
	Urban		17.04	17.30	18.17
	Cities		14.93	14.93	15.91
	Small towns		19.86	20.27	21.12
	Rural		24.82	25.60	25.63
	Zones				
	North		23.90	24.11	23.80
	Center		23.87	24.32	24.66
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		21.96	23.29	23.78
	Municipality of Chişinău		15.21	15.22	16.71
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		39.38	40.06	39.30

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Family couple without children		23.79	23.53	23.35
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		12.86	13.03	12.91
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		18.05	18.14	17.20
	Other households with children		13.75	13.44	13.78
	Other households without children		17.29	17.35	17.36
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		15.20	15.12	15.60
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		12.76	12.89	12.38
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		9.64	10.00	9.47
	Households without children aged below 18 years		27.49	27.79	27.91
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		21.53	22.15	21.35
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		17.07	17.29	17.90
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		22.76	23.85	21.59
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		17.44	18.58	17.65
	Pensioners		26.31	27.05	27.93
	Others		18.25	17.17	19.23
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		20.37	19.69	15.99
	25-34 years		14.13	14.48	13.42
	35-44 years		15.90	15.67	14.25
	45-54 years		20.79	20.95	18.57
	55-64 years		24.37	25.22	23.96
	65 years and over		27.19	28.04	27.81
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		20.10	20.67	20.30
	Households without disabled persons		21.69	22.21	22.66
2.3.	Construction quality	NBS			
	Construction material used for walls (bricks, clay, wood)				
	Total		47.0	49.2	48.1
	Area of residence				
	Urban		14.9	15.8	17.1
	Cities		4.0	4.0	4.8
	Small towns		29.5	30.7	33.2
	Rural		71.3	74.7	72.1
	Zones				
	North		56.0	55.0	56.8
	Center		59.4	63.0	59.0
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		68.3	72.4	74.2
	Municipality of Chişinău		5.4	5.3	3.7
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		57.6	57.8	54.5

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Family couple without children		50.6	54.8	52.8
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		40.2	41.2	40.5
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		34.8	39.9	39.1
	Other households with children		47.8	52.6	51.1
	Other households without children		39.6	38.8	39.1
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		35.1	39.3	39.8
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		48.4	50.9	48.3
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		64.2	68.4	62.9
	Households without children aged below 18 years		49.8	51.0	49.7
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		67.7	71.5	74.3
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		21.1	24.3	26.0
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		70.2	73.5	66.8
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		12.1	19.3	10.8
	Pensioners		61.7	62.9	62.0
	Others		30.5	32.4	37.0
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		50.0	53.8	49.8
	Households without disabled persons		46.6	48.4	47.8
	Year of housing construction (over 50 years ago)				
	Total		17.4	15.8	16.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		13.8	11.0	10.8
	Cities		13.1	9.7	7.6
	Small towns		14.6	12.8	14.9
	Rural		20.0	19.4	20.6
	Zones				
	North		21.4	20.9	23.2
	Center		18.1	16.5	17.3
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		16.5	14.2	15.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		11.9	9.1	6.4
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		29.3	25.4	25.6
	Family couple without children		16.3	16.3	16.0
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		12.1	11.5	12.3
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		18.5	15.9	16.0
	Other households with children		12.0	12.6	11.6
	Other households without children		15.2	11.3	12.5
	Household composition				

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		11.3	11.6	9.3
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		14.0	11.5	15.6
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		17.2	19.6	15.7
	Households without children aged below 18 years		20.7	18.2	18.8
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		14.7	17.2	15.7
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		11.3	8.9	9.3
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		13.2	14.8	13.0
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		-	5.0	3.0
	Pensioners		28.3	24.6	25.1
	Others		11.9	12.0	12.8
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		19.1	15.9	16.6
	Households without disabled persons		17.1	15.8	16.2
2.4.	Share of persons from households who cannot afford sufficient heating during the cold season	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	57.8
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	64.0
	Cities		n/a	n/a	67.6
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	59.4
	Rural		n/a	n/a	53.1
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	61.5
	Center		n/a	n/a	51.0
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	52.5
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	65.1
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	69.9
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	59.6
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	47.3
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	48.7
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	56.7
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	62.6
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	54.4
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	47.4
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	55.5
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	63.3

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	49.2
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	56.3
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	51.8
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	60.3
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	67.0
	Others		n/a	n/a	52.8
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		n/a	n/a	47.2
	25-34 years		n/a	n/a	45.6
	35-44 years		n/a	n/a	52.5
	45-54 years		n/a	n/a	56.5
	55-64 years		n/a	n/a	57.4
	65 years and over		n/a	n/a	66.6
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	65.7
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	56.3
2.5.	Share of people with permanent access to safe drinking water sources	NBS, NSPCPM	46.0	47.0	53.0
2.6.	Share of people without water supply inside the house	NBS, consultants			
	Total		57.0	56.4	54.8
	Area of residence				
	Urban		16.1	17.4	15.3
	Cities		2.2	3.3	3.0
	Small towns		34.0	35.2	31.1
	Rural		86.4	84.9	83.7
	Zones				
	North		73.1	71.3	67.5
	Center		74.1	74.9	72.3
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		70.0	65.7	68.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		6.8	6.3	4.9
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		66.4	65.3	62.5
	Family couple without children		61.8	62.2	58.3
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		53.8	51.3	49.2
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		43.3	50.2	55.5
	Other households with children		62.0	61.1	59.8
	Other households without children		47.4	48.2	47.0
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		46.9	48.1	48.4
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		61.2	59.2	56.2
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		80.3	75.0	71.4
	Households without children aged below 18 years		55.8	56.3	54.2

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		86.2	84.5	84.6
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		30.5	31.6	32.2
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		87.7	86.3	84.3
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		4.8	17.9	15.3
	Pensioners		68.3	68.8	66.5
	Others		42.3	43.0	47.2
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		34.9	34.8	36.9
	25-34 years		49.7	46.8	44.1
	35-44 years		52.6	49.9	49.4
	45-54 years		54.6	54.6	53.7
	55-64 years		59.3	60.4	54.9
	65 years and over		71.0	72.2	70.9
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		60.9	62.9	55.6
	Households without disabled persons		56.3	55.4	54.6
2.7.	Share of people with access to improved sanitation	MCRD	45.0	45.4	45.9
2.8.	Share of people without access to improved sewerage	NBS			
	Total		57.0	55.4	53.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		15.3	15.8	15.3
	Cities		1.5	1.5	1.8
	Small towns		33.0	33.6	29.2
	Rural		85.8	84.3	82.7
	Zones				
	North		71.6	69.1	65.9
	Center		73.6	74.0	71.2
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		69.6	65.4	67.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		6.7	5.9	4.0
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		65.5	64.6	61.8
	Family couple without children		61.2	61.2	56.7
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		53.1	50.6	47.9
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		43.2	49.8	54.4
	Other households with children		61.4	59.9	58.3
	Other households without children		46.6	46.6	46.2
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		46.1	47.0	47.9
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		60.8	58.4	54.5
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		79.9	74.4	68.8
	Households without children aged below 18 years		55.1	55.1	53.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		85.5	83.6	84.3
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		29.9	30.8	30.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		87.3	85.4	82.8
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		4.8	13.4	15.3
	Pensioners		67.6	67.6	65.0
	Others		41.0	41.2	46.7
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		34.6	33.0	35.2
	25-34 years		49.3	46.3	43.1
	35-44 years		51.6	49.2	48.5
	45-54 years		54.1	53.1	52.2
	55-64 years		58.5	59.6	54.3
	65 years and over		70.5	70.8	68.9
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		60.5	61.6	54.2
	Households without disabled persons		55.6	54.4	53.4
2.9.	Share of households having difficulties in payment of utilities	NBS			
	Total		26.2	25.7	31.0
	Area of residence				
	Urban		37.2	38.2	47.4
	Cities		43.9	46.5	57.5
	Small towns		28.3	27.8	32.6
	Rural		17.9	16.2	18.2
	Zones				
	North		19.7	16.5	26.2
	Center		20.4	20.6	18.9
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		26.1	20.4	24.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		41.4	49.5	56.1
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		23.8	24.0	31.2
	Family couple without children		19.9	22.3	26.6
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		26.1	26.6	31.7
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		34.3	30.6	37.2
	Other households with children		29.1	25.4	29.5
	Other households without children		30.7	29.8	35.4
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		28.8	27.7	32.9
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		27.2	25.6	28.5
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		28.1	23.1	31.9
	Households without children aged below 18 years		24.7	25.2	30.9
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		21.7	16.8	26.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		32.4	32.7	37.0
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		19.5	16.9	21.0
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		16.0	28.8	10.1
	Pensioners		24.6	24.9	30.6
	Others		27.0	26.0	28.8
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		28.4	26.8	32.9
	Households without disabled persons		25.9	25.6	30.7
2.10.	Access to social housing	Recommended, MLSPF	-	-	-
3.	LABOR MARKET				
3.1.	Activity rate (ILO)	NBS			
	Total		46.3	44.8	44.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		49.7	47.1	47.1
	Rural		43.7	43.1	42.2
	Zones				
	North		n/a	43.0	42.5
	Center		n/a	44.1	42.9
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	39.2	38.8
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	52.8	53.0
	Sex				
	Male		50.0	47.8	47.3
	Female		43.0	42.2	41.5
3.2.	Share of persons employed in the informal sector	NBS			
	Total		35.1	33.6	31.1
	Area of residence				
	Urban		19.5	18.2	15.7
	Rural		47.7	45.7	43.6
	Zones				
	North		n/a	41.8	40.9
	Center		n/a	37.4	34.8
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	33.2	31.1
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	21.0	17.0
	Sex				
	Male		35.6	35.4	32.8
	Female		34.7	31.9	29.5
3.3.	Unemployment rate (ILO definitions)	NBS			
	Total		7.4	5.1	4.0
	Area of residence				
	Urban		9.2	6.9	5.5
	Rural		5.8	3.6	2.7
	Zones				
	North		n/a	4.2	3.1
	Center		n/a	5.5	3.2
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	3.6	3.5
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	6.5	3.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Sex				
	Male		8.9	6.3	4.6
	Female		5.7	3.9	3.4
3.4.	Long-term unemployment rate (ILO definitions)	NBS			
	Total		3.0	1.9	1.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		4.2	2.9	2.0
	Rural		2.1	1.1	0.7
	Sex				
	Male		3.9	2.3	1.3
	Female		2.2	1.5	1.3
3.5.	Share of long-term unemployed people	NBS			
	Total		38.2	35.5	31.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		41.9	39.6	34.5
	Rural		33.2	29.3	25.8
	Sex				
	Male		39.6	34.5	27.8
	Female		35.7	37.3	36.0
3.6.	Share of very long-term unemployed people	NBS			
	Total		25	20.8	17.7
	Area of residence				
	Urban		27.5	21.6	20.0
	Rural		21.7	19.7	13.8
	Sex				
	Male		24.8	20.5	15.7
	Female		25.2	21.4	20.5
3.7.	Youth, aged 15-24, unemployment rate (ILO definitions)	NBS			
	Total		17.1	14.4	11.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		19.8	16.5	13.5
	Rural		15.3	12.7	9.1
	Zones				
	North		n/a	12.2	9.7
	Center		n/a	16.2	10.0
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	13.5	8.8
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	14.8	9.7
	Sex				
	Male		18.0	14.9	10.2
	Female		15.9	13.8	12.4
3.8.	Population working abroad as percentage of active population	NBS			
	Total		22.8	25.5	23.8
	Area of residence				
	Urban		15.0	17.5	16.4
	Rural		29.4	32.1	29.9

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Zones				
	North		n/a	27.5	25.1
	Center		n/a	28.8	29.1
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	42.4	35.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	9.5	9.6
	Sex				
	Male		28.7	33.1	30.6
	Female		16.8	17.9	16.8
3.9.	Employed persons exposed to dangerous/ harmful agents at the work place	NBS			
	Total		15.7	13.5	12.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		22.5	19.9	18.5
	Rural		10.3	8.4	7.2
	Zones				
	North		n/a	8.4	6.1
	Center		n/a	10.8	8.7
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	6.7	6.8
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	26.2	25.8
	Sex				
	Men		18.0	15.3	13.7
	Women		13.4	11.7	10.7
3.10.	Non-compliance with qualification and job	NBS			
	Total		1.60	1.80	2.02
	Area of residence				
	Urban		0.96	1.28	1.76
	Rural		2.12	2.20	2.23
	Zones				
	North		n/a	2.02	1.85
	Center		n/a	1.72	1.60
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	2.90	3.34
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	0.91	1.81
	Sex				
	Men		1.85	2.01	2.26
	Women		1.35	1.58	1.78
3.11.	Ratio of average annual salary to the subsistence minimum	NBS			
	Total		42.67	53.24	54.08
	Men		41.95	46.0	48.47
	Women		55.1	56.32	58.54
3.12.	Integration of former detainees on the labor market	NEA			
	Total		27.7	14.8	18.5
	Men		n/a	n/a	18.1
	Women		n/a	n/a	23.1
3.13.	Integration of disabled persons on the labor market	NEA			
	Total		11.4	22.8	28.6

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
3.14.	Share of persons living in jobless households	NBS			
	Total		13.4	13.2	14.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		14.8	16.9	17.1
	Cities		13.9	16.1	15.1
	Small towns		15.9	17.9	19.5
	Rural		12.5	10.5	12.3
	Zones				
	North		18.1	14.4	17.3
	Center		11.8	12.3	11.6
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		11.1	11.8	14.3
	Municipality of Chişinău		12.0	14.0	13.9
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		59.4	51.8	54.1
	Family couple without children		34.2	28.1	27.7
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		2.5	3.5	3.7
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		31.1	26.2	33.0
	Other households with children		5.0	5.9	6.1
	Other households without children		7.3	7.5	7.6
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		4.7	7.4	6.2
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		6.3	6.2	7.4
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		4.1	2.8	7.2
	Households without children aged below 18 years		26.2	23.1	24.3
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		6.7	7.5	16.9
	Households without migrants		12.9	11.6	13.8
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		21.8	17.1	20.9
	Households without disabled persons		12.0	12.6	13.2
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		6.5	7.3	8.5
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		5.5	6.4	6.7
	Men		4.1	5.0	4.8
	Women		6.7	7.6	8.2
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		51.3	43.6	46.1
	Men		46.2	37.4	41.2
	Women		54.6	47.9	49.3
4.	EDUCATION				
4.1.	Rate of early dropout of education system among youth	NBS			
	Total		23.6	21.0	20.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Area of residence				
	Urban		9.7	8.7	7.4
	Rural		33.1	32.1	31.4
	Sex				
	Men		27.1	25.2	23.9
	Women		20.1	16.7	16.1
4.2.	Share of persons aged 25 – 64 with low educational level	NBS			
	Total		18.40	18.29	17.40
	Area of residence				
	Urban		7.74	7.79	7.43
	Rural		27.17	26.36	25.17
	Zones				
	North		n/a	17.25	17.14
	Center		n/a	25.04	24.59
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	25.52	22.66
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	4.99	4.47
	Sex				
	Men		16.94	17.28	16.53
	Women		19.73	19.22	18.19
4.3.	Enrolment rate in education of the population aged 15-24 years	NBS	42.6	41.2	39.6
4.4.	Net enrolment rate in pre-school education	NBS			
	Total		68.5	71.1	72.7
	Area of residence				
	Urban		85.4	87.4	89.2
	Rural		59.4	62.0	63.5
4.5.	Gross enrolment rate in pre-school education	NBS			
	Total		70.1	72.6	74.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		87.2	88.8	90.8
	Rural		61.0	63.6	65.2
4.6.	Coverage rate in education of children aged 6-7 years	NBS			
	Total		90.5	91.3	91.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		98.8	100.4	102.5
	Rural		86.2	86.6	85.5
4.7.	Net enrolment rate in primary education	NBS			
	Total		87.6	87.7	87.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		93.3	94.0	94.9
	Rural		84.7	84.5	83.7
4.8.	Gross enrolment rate in primary education	NBS			
	Total		94.4	94.0	93.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		100.5	100.9	101.6

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Rural		91.4	90.5	89.4
4.9.	Gross enrolment rate coverage in general mandatory education (primary and lower secondary)	NBS			
	Total		92.0	91.6	90.9
	Urban		97.2	97.4	97.6
	Rural		89.2	88.5	87.5
4.10.	Net enrolment rate in lower secondary education	NBS			
	Total		86.2	85.6	84.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		90.4	90.0	89.6
	Rural		83.9	83.3	82.0
4.11.	Gross enrolment rate in lower-secondary education	NBS			
	Total		90.5	90.1	89.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		95.4	95.4	95.1
	Rural		87.9	87.3	86.3
4.12.	Share of persons of respective age with limited access to preschool education (available since 2008)	Consultants SADI 2008 /ME			
	Total		n/a	n/a	3.9
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	4.0
	Center		n/a	n/a	4.1
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	4.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	1.4
4.13.	Share of respective age persons with limited access to primary education (available since 2008)	Consultants SADI 2008 /ME			
	Total		n/a	n/a	1.1
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	1.0
	Center		n/a	n/a	1.1
	South		n/a	n/a	1.2
	ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	0.2
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	1.3
4.14.	Share of respective age persons with limited access to lower-secondary education (available since 2008)	Consultants SADI 2008 /ME			
	Total		n/a	n/a	6.4
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	9.8
	Center		n/a	n/a	3.6
	South		n/a	n/a	8.6
	ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	1.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	3.2
4.15.	Inter-generational exclusion from education of young aged 15-24	NBS, Consultants			

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Mothers' education level				
	University degree		18.7	17.5	18.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		17.2	16.4	19.5
	Cities		14.0	18.8	22.2
	Small towns		22.5	10.9	12.5
	Rural		22.2	20.0	15.8
	Zones				
	North		18.0	17.4	15.1
	Center		24.6	16.4	14.8
	South		25.6	11.1	14.3
	Municipality of Chişinău		13.2	19.9	22.1
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		26.9	-	9.7
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		19.1	15.1	19.1
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		15.9	18.6	18.7
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		-	-	24.2
	Pensioners		16.6	34.9	15.3
	Others		16.6	21.0	18.9
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		29.4	22.6	26.9
	Households without migrants		16.5	16.3	16.6
	General secondary and special education		41.8	39.9	40.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		33.9	33.0	35.4
	Cities		32.8	28.3	33.2
	Small towns		34.9	36.6	37.4
	Rural		46.7	44.5	43.7
	Zones				
	North		43.6	38.3	43.8
	Center		43.9	44.5	39.4
	South		43.1	42.7	41.8
	Municipality of Chişinău		34.5	31.5	35.7
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		55.8	49.4	54.6
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		37.6	35.6	34.9
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		49.9	50.6	45.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		28.6	27.3	13.8
	Pensioners		38.0	32.5	45.6
	Others		30.2	32.2	39.9
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		52.0	50.4	51.8
	Households without migrants		36.5	34.5	34.2
	Incomplete general secondary education and lower		67.7	66.2	62.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		44.8	64.9	61.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Cities		33.7	48.4	50.9
	Small towns		47.4	72.0	69.6
	Rural		71.3	66.5	62.6
	Zones				
	North		64.5	58.2	63.5
	Center		74.7	67.3	61.2
	South		63.6	73.2	67.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		56.9	47.4	46.0
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		63.0	73.9	65.8
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		60.6	58.9	59.2
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		71.2	65.2	66.0
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		-	-	-
	Pensioners		72.2	70.4	60.6
	Others		69.9	66.7	57.3
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		78.2	74.0	71.4
	Households without migrants		61.7	61.2	56.6
	Father's education level				
	University degree		14.9	22.8	21.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		13.3	20.5	20.2
	Cities		12.0	19.1	22.5
	Small towns		16.0	23.5	15.4
	Rural		19.7	29.2	25.8
	Zones				
	North		15.4	20.8	29.8
	Center		19.4	28.7	16.8
	South		20.8	19.1	17.6
	Municipality of Chişinău		11.6	21.5	21.3
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		6.0	-	42.4
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		-	21.2	19.4
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		30.8	23.3	16.3
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		-	25.3	28.1
	Pensioners		10.1	32.4	23.4
	Others		12.2	41.4	39.2
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		30.8	34.0	47.3
	Households without migrants		12.5	20.3	16.0
	General secondary and special education		42.4	38.0	39.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		33.3	27.1	33.3
	Cities		35.0	23.6	32.1
	Small towns		32.0	29.5	34.3
	Rural		47.0	43.7	42.2
	Zones				
	North		42.0	36.7	40.8

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Center		44.2	42.3	39.4
	South		43.3	41.5	40.0
	Municipality of Chişinău		37.1	26.4	35.2
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		56.0	50.1	48.0
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		38.5	29.9	32.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		48.5	50.0	46.8
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		25.8	6.5	6.1
	Pensioners		39.8	30.3	45.9
	Others		29.2	32.9	37.2
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		54.6	49.2	50.3
	Households without migrants		35.8	31.7	32.9
	Incomplete general secondary education and lower		62.2	64.6	58.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		47.9	75.3	78.2
	Cities		56.8	78.7	81.5
	Small towns		45.6	74.2	74.9
	Rural		65.8	62.7	55.2
	Zones				
	North		61.0	55.1	59.2
	Center		65.6	65.4	53.7
	South		59.9	69.8	62.1
	Municipality of Chişinău		55.9	72.8	72.2
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		57.1	73.6	77.6
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		57.2	55.5	58.1
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		65.8	63.3	56.1
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		-	-	-
	Pensioners		72.6	68.8	61.8
	Others		53.2	81.7	40.0
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		68.7	65.3	64.6
	Households without migrants		58.1	64.0	54.6
4.16.	Quality of education	Recommended starting from 2010, OECD, MEdu, UNICEF	-	-	-
4.17.	Quality of knowledge	NBS			
	Knowledge of foreign languages				
	Total		n/a	n/a	7.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	10.3
	Cities		n/a	n/a	14.0
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	5.5
	Rural		n/a	n/a	5.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	5.0
	Center		n/a	n/a	5.2
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	6.6
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	13.9
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	1.8
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	12.6
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	4.1
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	12.4
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	2.8
	Others		n/a	n/a	9.3
	Sex				
	Men		n/a	n/a	5.2
	Women		n/a	n/a	8.7
	Filling out a form				
	Total		n/a	n/a	26.1
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	33.4
	Cities		n/a	n/a	36.0
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	30.2
	Rural		n/a	n/a	20.2
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	23.3
	Center		n/a	n/a	22.5
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	22.0
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	37.7
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	18.7
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	38.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	20.7
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	48.4
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	11.8
	Others		n/a	n/a	32.4
	Sex				
	Male		n/a	n/a	25.7
	Female		n/a	n/a	26.3
	Computer and Internet use				
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	30.9
	Cities		n/a	n/a	40.2
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	19.1
	Rural		n/a	n/a	11.1
	Total		n/a	n/a	19.9
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	12.1
	Center		n/a	n/a	12.2

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	16.5
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	42.3
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	6.3
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	35.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	7.2
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	21.9
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	6.3
	Others		n/a	n/a	26.6
	Sex				
	Male		n/a	n/a	21.1
	Female		n/a	n/a	19.2
4.18.	Economic opportunity of education	Recommended, NBS	-	-	-
4.19.	Relevance of education	Recommended, NBS	-	-	-
5	HEALTH				
5.1.	Life expectancy at birth	NBS, MH			
	Total		68.4	68.8	69.4
	Men		64.6	65.1	65.6
	Women		72.2	72.6	73.2
5.2.	Self-estimation of the state of health	NBS			
	Area of residence				
	Urban		13.6	12.9	12.1
	Cities		13.7	12.5	9.8
	Small towns		13.4	13.4	15.0
	Rural		15.6	15.9	15.5
	Total		14.7	14.6	14.0
	Zones				
	North		15.3	14.7	15.8
	Center		14.8	15.6	14.1
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		15.5	15.6	16.0
	Municipality of Chişinău		13.4	12.7	10.0
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		39.5	34.2	35.2
	Family couple without children		24.8	28.8	27.6
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		6.1	5.4	4.3
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		7.5	8.7	8.1
	Other households with children		11.0	9.4	8.1
	Other households without children		17.3	17.0	15.9
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		9.3	8.9	7.8
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		8.2	6.9	5.9
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		8.7	6.5	4.7

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Households without children aged below 18 years		24.1	24.4	24.1
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		8.1	10.1	8.1
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		8.0	7.6	6.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		11.6	11.9	9.6
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		2.7	10.9	3.5
	Pensioners		32.2	31.6	30.9
	Others		8.1	7.3	6.7
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		32.7	35.0	33.6
	Households without disabled persons		11.6	11.3	10.9
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		3.2	2.9	2.3
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		13.0	12.6	11.5
	Men		11.7	11.4	10.5
	Women		14.1	13.5	12.2
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		45.7	44.9	44.9
	Men		40.5	40.9	39.6
	Women		49.0	47.4	48.3
5.3.	Infant mortality rate	NBS, MH			
	Total		11.8	11.3	12.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		13.0	10.3	11.2
	Rural		11.0	11.8	12.7
	Zones				
	North		11.8	11.8	12.8
	Center		12.9	12.3	13.4
	South		10.0	11.8	11.8
	ATU Gagauzia		13.3	12.7	11.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		10.9	7.7	9.4
	Sex				
	Boys		12.6	11.3	12.7
	Girls		10.9	11.2	11.5
5.4.	Mortality rate of children under 5 years	NBS, MH			
	Total		14.0	14.0	14.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		14.9	12.4	14.3
	Rural		13.5	14.9	14.6
	Zones				
	North		13.5	14.5	15.0
	Center		15.7	14.7	16.3
	South		13.2	16.3	14.8
	ATU Gagauzia		15.5	14.7	14.1
	Municipality of Chişinău		12.4	9.8	10.5
	Sex				
	Boys		15.2	14.3	15.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Girls		12.8	13.7	13.8
5.5.	HIV/AIDS incidence per 100.000 persons	MH			
	Total		9.95	11.42	12.56
	Rayons / Territorial administrative units				
	Municipalities (Chişinău and Bălţi)		18.85	19.62	21.03
	Municipality of Chişinău		11.4	12.57	11.72
	Municipality of Bălţi		58.58	56.91	69.55
	ATU Gagauzia		3.77	6.90	9.39
5.6.	HIV/AIDS incidence among the population aged 15-24 years, per 100,000 persons	MH	13.30	14.63	11.02
5.7.	Overall incidence of active tuberculosis, per 100,000 persons	MH			
	Total		102.9	99.1	92.6
	Rayons/teritorial administrative units		85.6	88.8	85.4
	Municipalities (Chişinău and Bălţi)		117.8	103.0	96.0
	Municipality of Chişinău		119.5	98.6	90.9
	ATU Gagauzia		85.3	75.1	55.1
5.8.	Self-estimation of the state of disability	NBS			
	Total		5.3	5.4	4.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		5.3	5.2	4.6
	Cities		4.5	4.6	7.3
	Small towns		6.2	6.1	5.1
	Rural		5.1	5.6	5.1
	Zones				
	North		6.2	6.2	6.3
	Center		5.0	5.5	5.5
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		5.3	5.6	5.3
	Municipality of Chişinău		4.1	4.1	4.3
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		2.6	3.2	2.6
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		2.4	3.0	3.1
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		3.8	3.7	2.7
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		0.8	4.4	6.7
	Pensioners		12.0	12.1	12.0
	Others		3.6	2.9	2.5
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		35.6	38.2	38.6
	Age groups of persons				
	Children aged 0-17 (below 18 years of age)		1.4	1.7	1.7
	Economically active – aged 18-64, total		6.4	6.7	6.5
	Men		6.8	7.0	6.9
	Women		6.0	6.4	6.1
	Elderly - aged 65 and over, total		6.8	6.4	7.0
	Men		11.4	8.1	9.5
	Women		4.0	4.7	5.3

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
5.9.	Share of population with no compulsory health insurance	NBS			
	Total		22.5	22.6	21.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		17.3	16.9	14.7
	Cities		16.5	14.7	12.7
	Small towns		18.5	19.6	17.3
	Rural		26.3	26.9	26.4
	Zones				
	North		22.6	24.0	23.4
	Center		26.7	26.7	26.2
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		23.2	25.6	22.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		16.7	13.3	12.0
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		13.3	15.9	13.3
	Family couple without children		19.4	18.0	17.0
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		22.8	23.2	23.8
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		13.7	13.7	11.7
	Other households with children		23.4	24.0	23.0
	Other households without children		27.8	27.7	25.2
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		25.1	24.9	23.8
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		20.6	21.9	21.9
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		20.9	20.3	21.3
	Households without children aged below 18 years		22.2	22.1	19.8
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		24.8	23.4	28.3
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		15.0	14.5	13.0
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		41.7	44.0	47.8
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		14.4	16.6	7.0
	Pensioners		10.4	10.5	9.2
	Others		39.4	41.5	39.3
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		14.7	14.5	13.6
	Households without disabled persons		23.9	24.0	22.7
5.10.	Limited access to healthcare services	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	5.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	2.0
	Cities		n/a	n/a	1.5
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	2.8
	Rural		n/a	n/a	8.5
	Zones				

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	North		n/a	n/a	7.5
	Center		n/a	n/a	3.9
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	11.5
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	0.8
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	8.1
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	8.2
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	1.1
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	17.3
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	3.5
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	5.4
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	2.4
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	4.6
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	6.8
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	7.1
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	9.0
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	2.1
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	3.0
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	10.4
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	2.0
	Others		n/a	n/a	-
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	8.6
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	4.8
5.11.	Share of population in the rural area with limited access to basic healthcare services	Consultants, ME			
	Total		n/a	n/a	4.5
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	4.3
	Center		n/a	n/a	3.9
	South		n/a	n/a	7.5
	ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	1.6
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	2.2
5.12.	Limited financial access to healthcare services	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	29.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	20.9
	Cities		n/a	n/a	14.5
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	30.3
	Rural		n/a	n/a	36.4

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	35.2
	Center		n/a	n/a	28.5
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	43.0
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	15.0
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	35.1
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	29.4
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	26.3
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	52.3
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	30.8
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	22.2
	Household composition		n/a	n/a	
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	25.6
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	32.3
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	53.3
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	28.0
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	67.1
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	19.3
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	38.6
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	28.8
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	29.3
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	32.3
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	28.5
5.13.	Direct expenditures for healthcare services	NBS			
	Total		5.27	5.43	5.58
	Area of residence				
	Urban		5.45	5.67	5.8
	Cities		5.80	5.89	5.95
	Small towns		4.87	5.33	5.57
	Rural		5.11	5.19	5.34
	Zones				
	North		5.0	4.94	5.5
	Center		5.28	5.45	5.21
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		5.01	5.12	5.49
	Municipality of Chişinău		5.63	6.00	5.98
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		6.55	6.17	6.95
	Family couple without children		7.52	8.44	7.49
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		4.29	4.34	4.16

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		4.05	3.26	3.92
	Other households with children		4.58	4.56	4.56
	Other households without children		5.20	5.47	6.28
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		4.69	4.17	4.67
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		4.21	4.93	4.02
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		3.78	3.59	3.95
	Households without children aged below 18 years		6.31	6.61	6.87
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		4.69	4.16	5.11
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		4.85	4.47	4.93
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		4.39	5.10	4.58
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		2.06	5.96	2.80
	Pensioners		8.12	8.34	7.93
	Others		3.80	4.43	4.60
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		4.31	2.31	3.53
	25-34 years		3.95	4.02	4.13
	35-44 years		3.56	4.37	4.07
	45-54 years		5.55	4.99	5.26
	55-64 years		6.42	6.53	6.88
	65 years and over		7.29	8.15	8.14
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		9.06	9.33	9.48
	Households without disabled persons		4.71	4.84	5.0
6.	SOCIAL PROTECTION				
6.1.	Poverty rate before social transfers	Consultants, NBS			
	<i>Including pensions</i>				
	Total		40.4	38.4	40.7
	Area of residence				
	Urban		33.2	29.2	29.6
	Cities		29.1	24.2	24.6
	Small towns		38.3	35.6	36.9
	Rural		45.6	45.0	48.8
	Zones				
	North		45.6	44.6	44.7
	Center		42.2	42.1	44.6
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		45.6	43.1	51.1
	Municipality of Chişinău		28.2	21.6	22.1
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		58.5	56.6	59.8
	Family couple without children		49.4	54.3	57.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		31.3	25.9	31.3
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		33.1	28.1	32.3
	Other households with children		41.6	41.0	38.6
	Other households without children		38.1	31.8	35.1
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		30.5	29.8	31.7
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		35.8	33.3	32.6
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		57.8	49.7	50.9
	Households without children aged below 18 years		45.8	44.3	48.0
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		47.7	44.5	49.0
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		22.2	20.9	20.4
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		41.4	43.0	42.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector			-	4.3
	Pensioners		69.5	67.5	72.9
	Others		27.6	19.9	23.8
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		24.8	15.9	14.9
	25-34 years		29.9	22.1	23.1
	35-44 years		29.3	28.8	29.2
	45-54 years		31.1	29.8	29.0
	55-64 years		42.4	40.0	46.9
	65 years and over		74.1	73.8	77.0
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		54.8	52.5	58.5
	Households without disabled persons		37.9	36.0	37.8
	Exclusive pensions				
	Total		31.6	27.7	28.8
	Area of residence				
	Urban		26.1	20.1	17.5
	Cities		21.7	15.3	12.8
	Small towns		31.7	26.0	24.1
	Rural		35.5	33.3	37.1
	Zones				
	North		34.1	32.9	32.3
	Center		35.0	32.3	34.1
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		35.8	31.2	37.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		21.0	12.3	10.4
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		32.0	28.2	31.6
	Family couple without children		27.1	28.5	29.0
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		29.9	23.6	28.1

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		27.8	24.0	21.8
	Other households with children		36.5	33.2	31.6
	Other households without children		28.6	23.4	25.1
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		26.4	24.3	24.6
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		32.9	27.4	27.9
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		54.3	45.9	47.0
	Households without children aged below 18 years		28.8	26.1	27.8
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		43.5	40.8	44.5
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		19.7	17.4	16.2
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		35.7	37.1	39.4
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		-	-	-
	Pensioners		44.7	36.5	40.3
	Others		25.4	18.3	21.3
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		21.9	15.5	14.9
	25-34 years		29.2	21.7	21.4
	35-44 years		27.6	25.5	26.2
	45-54 years		28.2	26.1	25.2
	55-64 years		30.9	27.6	29.7
	65 years and over		44.5	38.2	41.9
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		40.4	36.3	39.7
	Households without disabled persons		30.1	26.3	27.0
6.2.	Distribution of social benefits (without pensions) by consumption quintiles 1 and 5	Consultants, NBS			
	Quintile 1		17.4	18.9	17.8
	Area of residence				
	Urban		12.3	10.2	5.5
	Cities		10.7	7.0	4.9
	Small towns		15.4	14.0	6.1
	Rural		23.3	27.3	31.8
	Zones				
	North		19.7	19.8	24.7
	Center		22.4	28.4	21.7
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		19.6	21.6	23.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		10.9	5.5	1.3
	Quintile 5		25.5	25.7	27.8
	Area of residence				
	Urban		35.5	34.8	42.8
	Cities		39.1	42.1	58.6
	Small towns		28.3	26.0	25.0

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Rural		14.3	17.0	10.8
	Zones				
	North		27.0	15.6	20.6
	Center		13.7	16.3	18.9
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		16.5	29.7	10.0
	Municipality of Chişinău		37.0	43.9	59.1
6.3.	Share of households receiving social benefits (without pensions)	Consultants, NBS			
	Total		39.2	39.3	27.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		48.1	24.8	23.4
	Cities		48.8	24.2	20.6
	Small towns		47.2	25.5	27.6
	Rural		32.4	50.5	30.6
	Zones				
	North		33.1	41.8	29.5
	Center		35.1	45.6	30.1
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		43.4	42.6	29.4
	Municipality of Chişinău		48.7	25.5	20.2
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		31.8	34.2	18.8
	Family couple without children		35.9	37.6	23.9
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		39.6	43.6	33.4
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		41.8	32.6	20.6
	Other households with children		45.8	46.8	38.1
	Other households without children		42.3	36.6	27.6
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		40.0	38.9	30.1
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		41.2	46.6	33.4
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		60.6	60.8	57.8
	Households without children aged below 18 years		36.4	36.0	23.0
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		27.5	44.6	27.1
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		41.3	28.4	20.4
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		29.5	45.0	28.3
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		41.5	44.8	27.9
	Pensioners		42.8	47.2	34.0
	Others		46.1	37.0	26.5
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		96.3	94.9	92.3
	Households without disabled persons		30.3	30.9	17.6
6.4.	Share of social transfers in the household incomes	NBS			

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Including pensions				
	Total		13.20	13.56	14.89
	Area of residence				
	Urban		11.64	11.87	13.57
	Cities		11.21	10.73	12.35
	Small towns		12.42	13.94	15.97
	Rural		14.76	15.25	16.32
	Zones				
	North		17.49	17.02	17.46
	Center		12.41	13.85	14.32
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		13.13	13.99	17.81
	Municipality of Chişinău		10.53	10.16	11.80
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		32.12	30.16	29.67
	Family couple without children		26.09	29.83	30.59
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		3.50	4.66	4.57
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		8.81	6.74	9.77
	Other households with children		8.87	8.43	8.95
	Other households without children		11.87	10.38	12.18
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		6.18	6.92	7.20
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		6.41	6.38	6.33
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		9.00	7.29	9.22
	Households without children aged below 18 years		20.77	20.91	22.72
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		4.88	4.76	5.90
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		5.01	5.13	5.63
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		9.26	9.51	5.35
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		3.11	3.98	6.16
	Pensioners		43.16	44.58	46.61
	Others		4.29	3.22	3.63
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		28.63	29.18	30.61
	Households without disabled persons		10.88	11.38	12.70
	Exclusive pensions				
	Total		2.21	2.08	2.11
	Area of residence				
	Urban		2.36	2.03	2.15
	Cities		2.42	1.71	1.75
	Small towns		2.25	2.61	2.84
	Rural		2.07	2.13	2.06
	Zones				
	North		2.44	2.15	2.10

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Center		2.08	2.29	2.58
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		1.98	2.45	2.38
	Municipality of Chişinău		2.27	1.66	1.61
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		2.72	2.51	1.79
	Family couple without children		1.78	2.04	2.55
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		2.09	2.49	2.00
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		2.96	1.20	1.70
	Other households with children		2.27	2.00	2.29
	Other households without children		2.30	1.77	1.85
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		1.92	1.76	1.84
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		2.07	2.25	1.78
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		4.35	3.65	4.69
	Households without children aged below 18 years		2.20	2.01	2.08
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		1.34	1.28	1.57
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		1.68	1.45	1.46
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		2.10	2.36	1.86
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		1.34	1.20	0.96
	Pensioners		3.76	3.63	3.65
	Others		2.39	1.93	2.08
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		6.93	7.09	6.82
	Households without disabled persons		1.50	1.38	1.45
6.5.	Median relative income of elderly people	NBS, Consultants			
	Total		80.71	81.64	77.91
	Area of residence				
	Urban		70.06	70.03	69.60
	Cities		62.80	66.25	67.05
	Small towns		75.77	74.45	70.75
	Rural		93.71	93.76	90.65
	Zones				
	North		87.84	81.75	82.73
	Center		85.01	93.57	86.81
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		94.45	92.71	90.93
	Municipality of Chişinău		63.30	65.95	65.37
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		67.01	63.76	58.88
	Family couple without children		69.47	84.98	71.70
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		130.99	104.64	92.57

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		115.20	76.31	98.40
	Other households with children		88.29	91.28	92.80
	Other households without children		80.68	73.71	76.91
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		81.19	84.65	87.92
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		91.80	93.97	87.18
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		101.17	93.75	100.00
	Households without children aged below 18 years		69.02	71.41	68.42
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		100.8	103.27	92.46
	Households without disabled persons		78.4	77.66	75.15
6.6.	Replacement coefficient	NBS, NSIH			
	Total		27.0	27.4	26.3
	Sex				
	Men		22.8	24.8	25.3
	Women		30.0	30.0	29.9
6.7.	Average monthly old age pension compared to the subsistence minimum for retired people	NSIH			
	Total		55.3	58.1	55.4
	Sex				
	Male		59.2	58.48	63.01
	Female		55.13	53.99	54.6
6.8.	Average monthly pension in agricultural sector compared to the average monthly old age pension	NSIH			
	Total		91.4	90.1	89.6
	Sex				
	Male		87.1	85.6	86.5
	Female		92.9	91.5	90.8
6.9.	Share of persons who benefit of social services	Recommended, MLSPF	-	-	-
7.	JUSTICE AND SECURITY				
7.1.	Reduced level of confidence in police	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	24.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	33.7
	Cities		n/a	n/a	39.5
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	26.5
	Rural		n/a	n/a	18.0
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	21.7
	Center		n/a	n/a	19.9
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	22.5
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	36.4

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	17.9
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	28.7
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	20.7
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	23.8
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	20.5
	Others		n/a	n/a	28.5
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	24.0
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	24.7
	Age groups of persons				
	15-24 years		n/a	n/a	27.7
	25-64 years		n/a	n/a	26.1
	65-74 years		n/a	n/a	14.8
	75 years and more		n/a	n/a	9.5
7.2.	Reduced level of confidence in judiciary system	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	22.7
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	31.5
	Cities		n/a	n/a	39.3
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	21.8
	Rural		n/a	n/a	16.4
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	20.1
	Center		n/a	n/a	17.6
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	19.2
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	36.2
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	24.4
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	26.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	21.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	12.3
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	17.5
	Others		n/a	n/a	23.6
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	23.7
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	22.6
	Age groups of persons				
	15-24 years		n/a	n/a	24.2
	25-64 years		n/a	n/a	25.0
	65-74 years		n/a	n/a	5.5
	75 years and more		n/a	n/a	7.4
7.3.	Crimes rate	MIA	66.4	65.7	64.4
7.4.	Crime rate related to trafficking of human beings. including children	MIA, Center for Fighting Trafficking in Human Beings	1.2	1.2	1.0

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
7.5.	Crime rate against health and family	MJ	10.6	11.0	10.6
7.6.	Rate of convicted minors	MJ			
	Total		10.6	6.8	6.0
	Zones				
	North		10.9	6.6	4.9
	Center		14.1	9.7	7.7
	South		8.9	7.2	6.5
	ATU Gagauzia		10.1	7.5	6.5
	Municipality of Chişinău		8.9	4.6	5.8
	Municipality of Bender		3.3	11.1	4.7
7.7.	Share of minors convicted to prison	MJ			
	Total		17.2	18.7	22.5
	Zones				
	North		19.1	18.5	21.2
	Center		15.6	15.7	26.1
	South		12.8	18.8	20.0
	ATU Gagauzia		21.0	23.1	40.9
	Municipality of Chişinău		19.4	22.5	17.1
7.8.	Perception of the reduced public security in the locality	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	35.5
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	52.0
	Cities		n/a	n/a	63.0
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	38.4
	Rural		n/a	n/a	23.4
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	32.2
	Center		n/a	n/a	25.3
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	30.2
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	58.1
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	40.8
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	38.5
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	36.2
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	36.0
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	32.6
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	34.3
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	35.9
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	32.0
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	30.3
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	37.0
	Social-economic status of household				

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	28.8
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	44.3
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	20.8
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	34.6
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	32.5
	Others		n/a	n/a	37.9
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	25.7
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	37.4
8.	CULTURE, SPORTS AND LEISURE				
8.1.	Expenditures for recreation and culture	NBS			
	Total		2.03	2.14	2.13
	Area of residence				
	Urban		3.06	2.91	3.04
	Cities		3.68	3.26	3.71
	Small towns		2.06	2.35	1.82
	Rural		1.06	1.39	1.19
	Zones				
	North		1.28	1.79	1.43
	Center		1.39	1.39	1.38
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		1.33	1.87	1.71
	Municipality of Chişinău		3.62	3.26	3.52
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		1.13	1.66	1.61
	Family couple without children		1.99	1.29	1.73
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		2.92	2.99	3.39
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		2.17	2.16	2.23
	Other households with children		1.78	2.53	2.02
	Other households without children		1.74	1.59	1.51
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		2.43	2.89	2.49
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		2.18	2.23	2.86
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		2.12	3.25	2.62
	Households without children aged below 18 years		1.70	1.51	1.59
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		0.83	1.04	0.91
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		2.94	2.67	2.95
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		1.04	1.18	0.93
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		3.24	1.97	1.91
	Pensioners		1.08	1.45	1.34
	Others		2.36	3.21	2.39

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Age groups of household head				
	aged below 25 years		2.38	3.06	2.88
	25-34 years		2.93	3.21	3.47
	35-44 years		2.99	2.33	2.72
	45-54 years		1.73	2.22	1.67
	55-64 years		1.35	1.54	1.62
	65 years and over		1.08	1.31	1.38
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		1.60	1.78	1.65
	Households without migrants		2.12	2.21	2.24
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		1.18	1.55	1.46
	Households without disabled persons		2.15	2.22	2.23
8.2.	Perception of lack of access to leisure or green areas as a problem of the community/locality	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	21.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	27.6
	Cities		n/a	n/a	26.7
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	28.8
	Rural		n/a	n/a	16.4
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	16.1
	Center		n/a	n/a	17.2
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	30.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	24.7
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		n/a	n/a	11.1
	Family couple without children		n/a	n/a	21.7
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	21.0
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	20.6
	Other households with children		n/a	n/a	23.9
	Other households without children		n/a	n/a	21.3
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	22.2
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	25.1
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	17.4
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	19.4
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	18.9
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	23.6
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	18.8
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	27.8

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	19.7
	Others		n/a	n/a	21.5
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	18.0
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	21.7
8.3.	Availability of tourism abroad	NBS			
	Total		16	21	23
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	4
	Center		n/a	n/a	0.5
	South		n/a	n/a	1
	ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	n/a
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	99
8.4.	Availability of domestic tourism	NBS			
	Total		70	68	58
	Zones				
	North		28	32	34
	Center		42	52	54
	South		34	34	17
	ATU Gagauzia		27	27	28
	Municipality of Chişinău		195	170	117
9.	PARTICIPATION IN SOCIAL LIFE & GOVERNANCE; COMMUNICATION & ACCESS TO INFORMATION				
9.1.	Participation in social life	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	4.2
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	3.5
	Cities		n/a	n/a	2.5
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	4.7
	Rural		n/a	n/a	4.7
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	2.5
	Center		n/a	n/a	4.7
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	4.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	4.0
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	5.0
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	6.6
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	-
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	1.9
	Others		n/a	n/a	4.9
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		n/a	n/a	5.5
	Households without migrants		n/a	n/a	4.0
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	4.5

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	4.1
	Age groups of persons				
	15-24 years		n/a	n/a	4.4
	25-64 years		n/a	n/a	5.0
	65-74 years		n/a	n/a	0.8
	75 years and more		n/a	n/a	1.3
9.2.	Participation in political life	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	13.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	9.4
	Cities		n/a	n/a	7.0
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	12.5
	Rural		n/a	n/a	16.9
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	14.3
	Center		n/a	n/a	16.3
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	16.4
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	7.1
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	14.1
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	16.3
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	19.3
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	23.6
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	8.4
	Others		n/a	n/a	12.4
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		n/a	n/a	15.2
	Households without migrants		n/a	n/a	13.4
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	16.7
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	13.0
	Age groups of persons				
	15-24 years		n/a	n/a	12.0
	25-64 years		n/a	n/a	16.0
	65-74 years		n/a	n/a	8.4
	75 years and more		n/a	n/a	4.2
9.3.	Participation in governing	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	81.1
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	78.4
	Cities		n/a	n/a	76.3
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	81.2
	Rural		n/a	n/a	83.2
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	81.6
	Center		n/a	n/a	85.0
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	77.7
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	78.6

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	80.3
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	80.9
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	82.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	87.6
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	86.8
	Others		n/a	n/a	68.8
	Type of household II				
	Households with migrants		n/a	n/a	74.3
	Households without migrants		n/a	n/a	82.0
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	81.6
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	81.0
	Age groups of persons				
	15-24 years		n/a	n/a	34.2
	25-64 years		n/a	n/a	91.0
	65-74 years		n/a	n/a	96.5
	75 years and more		n/a	n/a	87.5
9.4.	Access to telephone lines in public telephone networks	MITC/NRAECIT			
	Total		28.4	30.3	31.3
	Area of residence				
	Urban		39.2	41.0	42.0
	Rural		20.9	22.7	23.7
9.5.	Limited access to fixed phone	NBS			
	Total		22.0	20.9	16.8
	Area of residence				
	Urban		9.0	8.5	6.9
	Cities		4.3	4.6	3.3
	Small towns		14.9	13.4	11.6
	Rural		31.3	30.3	24.5
	Zones				
	North		27.8	27.1	21.0
	Center		29.0	27.7	23.7
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		26.3	20.5	16.2
	Municipality of Chişinău		3.1	3.9	3.6
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		37.5	35.4	31.9
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		10.6	8.4	6.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		28.2	26.4	16.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		0.8	1.3	1.1
	Pensioners		32.4	30.7	25.1
	Others		12.9	12.1	12.9
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		19.1	16.8	13.1
	Households without disabled persons		22.5	21.5	17.3

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
9.6.	Access to cell phone networks	MITC/NRAECIT	37.9	52.7	67.9
9.7.	Access to mobile telephone	NBS			
	Total		n/a	n/a	84.04
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	118.29
	Cities		n/a	n/a	134.06
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	97.83
	Rural		n/a	n/a	57.16
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	70.3
	Center		n/a	n/a	64.77
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	62.37
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	140.71
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	55.68
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	138.10
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	69.81
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	214.82
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	30.64
	Others		n/a	n/a	117.66
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	66.68
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	86.67
9.8.	Share of households having personal computer	NBS			
	Total		8.4	9.2	13.0
	Area of residence				
	Urban		16.2	17.0	23.6
	Cities		21.6	24.5	32.2
	Small towns		9.0	7.6	12.5
	Rural		2.4	3.2	4.7
	Zones				
	North		2.6	3.3	5.2
	Center		4.5	5.6	7.4
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		4.4	4.1	6.4
	Municipality of Chişinău		23.3	26.0	34.7
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		1.4	2.3	4.1
	Family couple without children		3.5	3.0	4.8
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		14.1	15.6	18.9
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		11.8	11.3	18.0
	Other households with children		10.8	11.9	17.4
	Other households without children		11.9	14.3	23.1
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		13.8	15.0	21.5

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		12.2	13.2	16.4
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		5.4	6.3	8.3
	Households without children aged below 18 years		5.3	6.2	9.7
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		2.1	2.4	3.2
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		17.3	18.5	25.9
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		2.2	3.1	5.1
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		55.7	41.9	47.4
	Pensioners		2.2	2.5	4.2
	Others		11.8	12.9	14.9
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		7.4	5.4	8.5
	Households without disabled persons		8.5	9.7	13.7
9.9.	Access to personal computer	NBS			
	Total		8.46	9.22	13.10
	Area of residence				
	Urban		16.45	17.14	23.76
	Cities		21.96	24.71	32.48
	Small towns		9.12	7.62	12.45
	Rural		2.45	3.18	4.73
	Zones				
	North		2.56	3.28	5.17
	Center		4.50	5.62	7.47
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		4.42	4.12	6.45
	Municipality of Chişinău		23.67	26.22	35.0
	Type of household I				
	One-person household		1.55	2.34	4.10
	Family couple without children		3.61	3.03	4.84
	Family couple with children aged below 18 years		14.07	15.62	19.19
	Single parent with children aged below 18 years		11.83	11.31	18.01
	Other households with children		10.82	11.99	17.49
	Other households without children		12.17	14.47	23.29
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		13.80	15.04	21.73
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		12.23	13.18	16.50
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		5.42	6.28	8.28
	Households without children aged below 18 years		5.49	6.28	9.71
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		2.05	2.40	3.16
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		17.57	18.64	26.15

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		2.19	3.08	5.24
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		55.73	41.93	47.37
	Pensioners		2.22	2.52	4.19
	Others		11.82	13.06	14.94
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		7.35	5.35	8.58
	Households without disabled persons		8.63	9.81	13.78
9.10.	Access to Internet	MITC/NRAECIT	2.44	3.08	4.37
10.	ENVIRONMENT				
10.1.	Share of persons using solid fuel for house heating	NBS			
	Total		57.4	58.5	59.9
	Area of residence				
	Urban		18.1	19.3	20.9
	Cities		5.4	5.0	6.2
	Small towns		34.2	37.3	39.8
	Rural		85.6	87.2	88.5
	Zones				
	North		76.0	73.2	74.4
	Center		76.3	79.6	80.3
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		63.3	67.8	70.5
	Municipality of Chişinău		7.4	5.3	7.2
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		85.1	87.4	88.6
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		31.5	34.1	38.1
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		88.8	90.7	89.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		12.7	23.4	19.7
	Pensioners		66.8	66.8	68.8
	Others		44.0	48.1	56.5
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		60.8	65.6	62.0
	Households without disabled persons		56.7	57.3	59.5
10.2.	Perception of environment issues as community/locality problems	NBS			
	Noise				
	Total		n/a	n/a	11.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	22.4
	Cities		n/a	n/a	31.7
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	10.8
	Rural		n/a	n/a	3.7
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	8.0
	Center		n/a	n/a	6.5
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	5.3
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	28.7
	Household composition				

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	11.6
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	10.2
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	8.7
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	12.7
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	2.3
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	19.5
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	3.1
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	0
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	9.6
	Others		n/a	n/a	9.6
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	7.0
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	12.5
	Air pollution				
	Total		n/a	n/a	11.6
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	22.4
	Cities		n/a	n/a	31.7
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	10.8
	Rural		n/a	n/a	3.7
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	12.7
	Center		n/a	n/a	11.5
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	13.3
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	39.7
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	19.6
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	17.3
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	16.2
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	18.6
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	9.9
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	26.5
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	9.5
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	0
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	13.4
	Others		n/a	n/a	21.8
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	10.9

No.	Indicator	Calculation of indicator by	Years		
			2006	2007	2008
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	20.0
	Quality of water				
	Total		n/a	n/a	27.4
	Area of residence				
	Urban		n/a	n/a	42.2
	Cities		n/a	n/a	53.7
	Small towns		n/a	n/a	28.0
	Rural		n/a	n/a	16.7
	Zones				
	North		n/a	n/a	19.5
	Center		n/a	n/a	17.8
	South, including ATU Gagauzia		n/a	n/a	23.3
	Municipality of Chişinău		n/a	n/a	54.3
	Household composition				
	Households with 1 child aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	29.9
	Households with 2 children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	24.6
	Households with 3 and more children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	22.9
	Households without children aged below 18 years		n/a	n/a	27.9
	Social-economic status of household				
	Employees in agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	17.5
	Employees in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	37.8
	Self-employed in agricultural sector (farmers)		n/a	n/a	14.0
	Self-employed in non-agricultural sector		n/a	n/a	12.3
	Pensioners		n/a	n/a	20.5
	Others		n/a	n/a	33.3
	Type of household III				
	Households with disabled persons		n/a	n/a	23.6
	Households without disabled persons		n/a	n/a	28.2

Symbols used

"n/a" = not available

"- " - not applicable

Annex 6. Matrix of social cohesion monitoring indicators in the Republic of Moldova. Definitions, methodologies and calculation formulae

CHILDREN

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity	
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group							
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination							
1. Do present conditions allow efficient exercise of children's rights?	C1. Enrolment of children in preschool institutions.	Ratio between the number of places in preschool institutions and number of children aged 3-6 years.	National level; Administrative-Territorial Units (ATUs).	Administrative data.		Once a year.	
	C2. Staffing of the preschool institutions.	Ratio between the number of children and actual staff in preschool institutions.	National level; ATUs.	Administrative data.		Once a year.	
	C3. Supply of preschool institutions with qualified personnel.	Share of educators with pedagogy university degree.	National level; ATUs.	Administrative data.		Once a year.	
	C4. Cost of preschool services for poor families.	Cost of preschool services of institutions' versus the subsistence minimum.	National level; ATUs.	Administrative data.		Once a year.	
	C5. Supply of paediatricians.	Number of paediatricians per 10 thousand children aged 0-14 years.	National level; Cities, rayons - total.	Administrative data.		Once a year.	
	C6. Supply of therapeutic beds for the population use.	Number of therapeutic beds in total and per 10 thousand children aged 0-14 years.	National level; Cities, rayons - total.	Administrative data.		Once a year.	
	2. Is there children's rights accomplishment insured? Are children discriminated?	C7. Child benefits.	Family Ratio between the Average size of child benefits and the subsistence minimum for children of respective age group.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
		C8. Number of school aged children who do not attend school.	Training Share of school aged children who do not attend school.	National level; ATUs.	Administrative data.		Once a year.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
		Labour				
	C9. Economic activity of children aged 15-18 years.	Rate of economic activity of children aged 15-18 years.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
	C10. Children's working conditions.	Share of children working in harmful working conditions in the total number of employed children.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
	C11. Children's work week duration.	Number of hours a week worked by employed children aged 15-18 years.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
		Children from poor families				
	C12. Child nutrition.	Ratio between consumption of food products of poor families with children and average consumption – in total and by types of households.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
	C13. Expenditures for education.	Ratio between average expenditures on education per capita of poor families with children and average expenditures – in total and by types of households.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
	C14. Existence of utilities in the houses with children.	Ratio between the level of utilities supply in dwellings of poor families with children and average level – in total and by types of households.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
	C15. Social isolation (exclusion) of children.	Share of children who feel isolated (abandoned) by society.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	C16. Minors who committed crimes.	Number of minors who committed crimes (children aged 0-17 years per 100 thousand persons).	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	C17. Minors who committed repeated crimes.	Share of minors who committed repeated crimes.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	C18. Drug-addicts and/or substance abusers aged 0-17 years.	Number of people sick of drug addiction and substance abuse aged of 0-17 years, under observation in the curative-prophylactic institutions.	National level; Cities; Rayons.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
3. What is the situation of children in poor or socially excluded families?						
4. Which are the risks of children marginalization and isolation?						

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
b) Dignity and recognition						
1. Are the conditions in place to ensure the dignity of children?	C19. Crimes committed against children.	Number of crimes committed against children.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	C20. Children who suffered injuries as a result of traffic accidents.	Number of children who suffered injuries as a result of traffic accidents.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	C21. Children deprived of parental care.	Number of children living without parental care.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	C22. Placement of children without parental guardianship.	Number of children remained without parental care, placed in: - Child Houses; - Orphanages; - Boarding schools for orphan children; - Families; - Educational institutions.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
c) Personal development and autonomy						
1. To what extent is the personal development of children ensured?	C23. Right of the employed people with children under 14 years to a reduced workweek.	Families: combining parents' professional activity with children education Existence or lack of the right according to which workers with children under age 14 can benefit of a shortened/reduced workweek.	National level.		Labour Code of RM no. 154 as of 28.03.2003, art. 97	As amendments are made.
	C24. Ban on night work of women with children under 3 years.	Existence or lack of the ban on night-work for women with children under age 3.	National level.		Labour Code of RM, art. 103	As amendments are made.
	C25. Ban on overtime work for women with children under 3 years.	Existence or lack of the ban on extra work for women with children under age 3.	National level.		Labour Code of RM, art. 105	As amendments are made.
	C26. Right to take special leave for growing children aged from 3 to 6 years.	Existence or lack of the possibility to take additional leave for growing children aged of 3 to 6 years.	National level.		Labour Code of RM, art. 126	As amendments are made.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
2. To what extent are children prepared for autonomy, difference, the ability to make choices and adult life?	C27. Members of HHs with children who participate in children growing, supervision, homework, supervision of children in their spare time.	Share of HH members involved in children growing, homework, supervision: mother and father together; father separately; mother separately; grand-mother, aunt; grand-father, uncle; nobody.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	C28. Attendance by children of extra-curriculum education institutions.	Children's free time Number of children (total and % versus the actual number of pupils) attending: - creative centres for children; - young naturalists centres; - young tourists centres.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	C29. Possibility given to children to choose the parent they want to live with or to meet both parents in the event of parents' divorce.	In case of parents' divorce, there is/is no opportunity for children to choose the parent they want to stay with, as well as to meet both parents.	National level.		Family Code of RM, art. 52	As amendments are made.
	C30. Children legal age.	Legal marrying age.	National level.		Family Code of RM, art. 14	As amendments are made.
		Legal age of criminal or civil liability.	National level.		Penal Code of RM, art. 21	As amendments are made.
		Legal age of getting labour capacity and signing individual labour contracts.	National level.		Labour Code of RM, art. 46	As amendments are made.
		Legal age of majority.	National level.		Family Code of RM, art. 51	As amendments are made.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
3. What are the possibilities for children in critical situations to attain self-development and autonomy?	C31. Children with disabilities.	Children with disabilities Number of children with disabilities aged 0-15 years calculated per 1000 children.	National level.	Administrative data.	Law No. 821 as of 24.12.1998 on social protection of disabled, art. 22-26	Once a year.
	C32. Vocational and professional training of children with disabilities.	Insuring legal access to training and vocational training.	National level.	Administrative data.		To the extent amendments are made.
	C33. Children with disabilities in public boarding schools.	Number of children with disabilities in boarding-schools.	National level.	Administrative data.	Once a year.	
	C34. Pupils in schools for children with intellectual or physical development deficiencies.	Number of pupils in schools for children with intellectual or physical development deficiencies.		Administrative data.	Once a year.	
	C35. Convicted minors.	Balance between criminal and educational sanctions in the sentencing of children Number of minors convicted and their share in total of convicted persons.				
	C36. Distribution of convicted minors by main types of sanctions established.	Number of convicted minors by main types of sentences established.		National level.	Administrative data.	Once a year.
d) Participation and commitment						
1. Are equal chances insured for children to defend their interests? 2. Is the possibility of children to participate in public life or meet commitments ensured?	C37. Protection of children's rights in criminal legislation.	Existence or lack of opportunity of minors rights protection in the criminal legislation.	National level.		Penal Code, art. 54, 97, 104.	As amendments are made.
	C38. Participation of children in voluntary activity.	Share of children running/ not running voluntary activity.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	C39. Participation of children in activity of charitable organizations.	Share of children having participated/ not participated in meetings organized by any charitable organisation.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
	C40. Children's capacity to take decisions.	Share of children considering they are capable to impact on decision making process (in total and by age groups) with regard to: a) family; b) suburb/ neighbourhood; c) municipality; d) country.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
2. LIFE BASIC COMPONENTS						
1. How do children perceive their situation?	C41. Satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of the children with their situation. C42. Children who feel happy/ unhappy. C43. Assessment by children of relationships among young and elderly people. C44. Trust in people. C45. Confidence of children in the systems providing various services.	Share of children satisfied/dissatisfied with their: - level of education; - level of well-being; - living conditions; - health status; - social life. Share of children who considered themselves happy/unhappy. Share of children assessing the relationships among elderly people and children as being strained/not strained at all. Share of children considering that most of people are worthy/not worthy of trust. Share of children having/not having confidence in: - police; - justice; - mayoralty; - system of state pensions; - system of social assistance; - system of health insurance; - system for support and mediation for unemployed.	National level; Area of residence. National level; Area of residence. National level; Area of residence. National level; Area of residence. National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.. Ad-hoc module on SE. Ad-hoc module on SE. Ad-hoc module on SE. Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years. Once in 3 years. Once in 3 years. Once in 3 years. Once in 3 years.
2. What is the level of confidence between the generations and among children and other people?						
3. What is the level of children's confidence in the capacities of the systems providing services they need?						

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
4. Who can provide help (support) to children in various situations?	C46. Persons who can provide help to children in various situations.	Share of children who in various situations can count on the help of: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbour; - a relative; - someone else; - nobody.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
5. How often do children communicate with other people?	C47. Level of children's contact / communication with other people.	Share of children spending much time for: - communication with family members; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
6. What is children's feeling of confidence in their future?	C48. Children's feeling of confidence in their future.	Share of children being optimistic about their future.	National level.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

ELDERLY PEOPLE

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group						
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination						
1. Are the conditions in place for the exercise of elderly peoples' rights?	V1. Legal retirement age.	There is / no legally established retirement age Statutory minimum number of working years to qualify for a pension	National level.	Administrative data.	Law No. 156 dated 14.10.1998, on state social insurance pensions, art. 41	As amendments are made.
	V2. Pensions' indexation.	Way of running pensions' indexation.	National level.	Administrative data.	Law No. 156 dated 14.10.1998 on state social insurance pensions, art. 13	As amendments are made.
	V3. Access of elderly people to healthcare services.	There is / there is no access of the elderly people to health services.	National level.	Administrative data.	Administrative Decisions of the Government of the Republic of Moldova No. 1387 dated 10.12.2007 on Program of Mandatory Health Insurance.	As amendments are made.
	V4. Life expectancy of 65 years old people.	Number of years expected to live by persons having reached the age of 65.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	V5. Expenditures for healthcare of elderly people.	Expenditures for health care and their share in the total consumption expenditures of the elderly people.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
	V6. Ratio between average pension and the minimum subsistence level.	Average pension as percentage of a pensioner subsistence minimum.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
2. Are elderly people discriminated against in their access to rights and services?	V7. Ban discrimination of elderly people in the context of employment.	There is/there is no elderly people discrimination in the employment area.	National level.		Labour Code of RM no. 154 as of 28.03.2003, art. 8	As amendments are made.
3. What is the situation of the elderly people living in most difficult conditions?	V8. Poverty among elderly people.	Share of elderly people living below the poverty threshold.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
4. What are the risks with regard to the exercise of elderly peoples' rights?	V9. Solitary elderly people.	Share of single elderly people in the total number of aged persons, including those having not received any help from children, relatives.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
5. What are the risks of the elderly people marginalization?	V10. Financial sustainability of the pension system.	Ratio between the working population and the number of elderly people.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	V11. Social isolation (exclusion) of the elderly people.	Share of elderly people who feel isolated (abandoned) by the society.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	V12. Confusion of elderly people due to the complexities of life.	Share of elderly people who confused/discomfort because of life's complexities.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
b) Dignity and recognition						
1. Is the role of elderly people in society valued and recognised?	V13. Employed elderly people.	Share of employed elderly people in the total number of aged people.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
2. Is support given to the most vulnerable elderly people?	V14. Social aid provided to solitary elderly people and people unable to work.	Number of institutions providing social assistance at home. Number of the service staff involved (social workers, social assistants). Number of elderly and disabled people served/ given support.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
3. Is support provided for elderly people at the end of their lives?	V15. Social solidarity on help in case of decease.	Support is/is not available at decease.	National level.		Law of the R.M. No. 289 dated 22.07.2004: on allowances for temporary labour incapacity and sundry social insurance payments, art. 21	As amendments are made.
c) Personal development and autonomy						
1. Are there any opportunities for elderly people to start a new life?	V16. Right to early age retirement.	Categories of population having the right to retirement at younger age than standard one.	National level.		Law No. 156 dated 14.10.1998 on State social insurance pensions, art. 41, 44.	As amendments are made.
d) Participation and commitment						
1. Is the possibility of elderly people to participate in public life ensured?	V17. Participation of elderly people in national and local elections.	Share of elderly people who participated/did not participate in national and local elections.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	V18. Participation of elderly people in charity and/or voluntary activities.	Share of elderly people who participated/did not participate in meetings of any charitable organizations and performed/ did not perform a voluntary activity.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
2. What risks are there for elderly people participation?	V19. Capacity/incapacity of the elderly people to influence the decision-making process.	Share of elderly people believing they are/are not able to influence the process of decision-making with regard to: a) family; b) suburb/ neighbourhood; c) municipality; d) country.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
2. LIFE BASIC COMPONENTS						
1. What is the satisfaction level of elderly people with the conditions they are living in?	V20. Satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of the elderly people with their life.	Share of elderly people satisfied/unsatisfied with their: - level of education; - job; - level of well-being; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
2. To what extent elderly people have trust in their own forces?	V21. Elderly people who feel happy/unhappy.	Share of elderly people considering themselves happy/unhappy.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
3. Who can provide help to elderly people in various situations?	V22. Feeling of confidence of elderly people in their future. V23. Persons who can provide support to elderly people in various situations.	Share of elderly people feeling optimistic/not optimistic about their future. Share of elderly people who, in various situations, count on help of: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbour; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	National level; Area of residence. National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE. Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years. Once in 3 years.
4. What is the level of elderly people's confidence in other people and the capacities of the systems to provide services they need?	V24. Elderly persons' feeling of trust in people.	Share of elderly people considering that most people are worthy/ not worthy of trust.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
	V25. Confidence of the elderly people in systems providing various services.	Share of elderly people having/not having confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
5. How often do elderly people communicate with other people?	V26. Level of elderly people's contact/ communication with other people.	Share of elderly people spending much time for: - communication with family members; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
6. What is the attitude of elderly people regarding the generations that come after them?	V27. Assessment by elderly people of relationships among elderly and young people.	Share of elderly people estimating relationships among elderly and young people as strained/ not strained.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group						
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination						
1. Are there conditions in place to ensure that the rights of people with disabilities can be exercised in practice?	D1. Fundamental rights of the persons with disabilities.	The fundamental rights of persons with disabilities are/ are not legalized.	National level.		Law No. 821 dated 24.12.1991 on Social protection of people with disabilities	As amendments are made.
2. Are people with disabilities discriminated against in access to common services intended for the whole population?	D2. Disability support pension.	Conditions for setting-up disability related pension.	National level.		Law No. 156 dated 14.10.1998 on State social insurance pensions, part III	To the extent amendments are made.
3. What is the level of marginalization and isolation of persons with disabilities?	D3. Social isolation (exclusion) of disabled persons.	Share of persons with disabilities who feel isolated (abandoned) by the society.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	D4. Confusion of persons with disabilities because of the complexities of life.	Share of persons with disabilities, who feel confused/discomfort because of life's complexities.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
4. What are the risks of people with disabilities becoming marginalised?	D5. Unemployment among persons with disabilities.	Share of persons with disabilities unemployed for over 1 and 2 years.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
		Basic ways used for getting a job.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
	D6. Persons with disabilities who feel discouraged.	Share of persons with disabilities among persons who feel discouraged. Main reasons of not looking for a job.	National level; Area of residence. National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey. Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once a year. Once in 3 years.
b) Dignity and recognition						
1. Are the human and occupational abilities of people with disabilities valued and acknowledged?	D7. Disabled adults in work.	Number of persons with disabilities working and their share in the total number of persons with disabilities.	National level; Area of residence.	Lab or Force Survey.		Once a year.
2. Is there any risk of lack of respect for disabled persons' dignity?	D8. People with disabilities in poverty.	Ratio between the number of persons with disabilities living under poverty threshold and total number of persons with disabilities.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
c) Personal development and autonomy						
1. To what extent is the personal, domestic and occupational development of people with disabilities ensured within the community?	D9. People with disabilities who are financially independent.	Share of persons with disabilities from the 5 th quintile in the total number of persons with disabilities.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
	D10. Attendance of a training course by disabled people.	Share of persons with disabilities attending various training courses.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
d) Participation and commitment						
1. What is the participation/commitment level of people with disabilities in public life?	D11. Participation of persons with disabilities in national and local elections.	Share of persons with disabilities who take part/do not take part in national and local elections, %.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity						
2. What are the risks for participation of persons with disabilities?	D12. Participation of disabled in activity of trade unions and/or political parties.	Share of persons with disabilities who participated/did not participate in meetings of a trade union organization or political party.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.						
	D13. Participation of persons with disabilities in charity and/or voluntary activities.	Share of persons with disabilities who participated/did not participate in meetings of any charitable organizations and performed/did not perform a voluntary activity.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.						
	D14. Capacity/incapacity of persons with disabilities to influence the decision-making process.	Share of persons with disabilities who believe they are not able to influence the process of decision-making with regard to: a) family b) suburb/ neighbourhood; c) municipality; d) country.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.						
2. LIFE BASIC COMPONENTS												
1. What is the satisfaction level of people with disabilities with the conditions they are living in?	D15. Satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of persons with disabilities with their life.	Share of persons with disabilities satisfied/unsatisfied with their: - level of education; - job; - level of well-being; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.						
							D16. Persons with disabilities who feel happy/unhappy.	Share of persons with disabilities who consider themselves happy/unhappy.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
D18. Feeling of confidence of people with disabilities in their future.	Share of persons with disabilities feeling optimistic/not optimistic about their future.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.							

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
3. What is the level of elderly people's confidence in the capacities of the systems to provide services they need?	D19. Confidence of persons with disabilities in systems providing various services.	Share of persons with disabilities having/not having confidence in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice. 	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
4. What is the level of elderly persons' trust in other people?	D20. Disabled persons' feeling of trust in people.	Share of persons with disabilities considering that most people are worthy/ not worthy of trust.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
5. How do persons with disabilities evaluate the relationships among rich and poor?	D21. Assessment by disabled persons of relationships among the rich and the poor people.	Share of persons with disabilities assessing the relationships among rich and poor as being strained/not strained at all.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
6. Who can provide support/help to persons with disabilities in various situations?	D22. People who can provide support to persons with disabilities in various situations.	Share of persons with disabilities who, in various situations, count on the help of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbour; - relative; - someone else; - nobody. 	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
7. How often do persons with disabilities communicate with other people?	D23. Level of disabled persons' contact / communication with other people.	Share of people with disabilities spending much time for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - communication with family members; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc. 	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

WOMEN

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group						
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination						
1. Are equal labour related opportunities for men and women ensured?	F1. Pay differential between men and women.	Ratio between the average salary of women and average salary of men (in total, by types of economic activities and occupations).	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	F2. Employed women by types of economic activities.	Share of employed women by types of activities.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	F3. Availability of maternity leave allowance.	There is/there is no maternity leave allowance.	National level.		Law of the R.M. No. 289 dated 22.07.2004 on allowances for temporary labour incapacity and sundry social insurance payments, art. 7, 16.	As amendments are made.
2. Are the specific needs of women provided for?	F4. Availability of health insurance in case of abortion.	Abortion is/is not covered by the health insurance system.	National level.		Decision of the Government of the R.M. No. 1387 dated 10.12.2007 on Program of Mandatory of Mandatory Health Insurance.	To the extent amendments are made.
	F5. Right of pregnant women to part-time work.	Existence or lack of the pregnant women's right to part-time work.				As amendments are made.
	F6. Ban on the night work or overtime work of pregnant women.	Existence or lack of the ban on night work or extra work for pregnant women.				As amendments are made.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
3. What is the situation of single-parent families where the parent is a woman?	F7. Existence of single-parent families headed by women.	Share of single-parent households headed by women in the total number of HHs with children.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
	F8. Access of the single-parent HHs, headed by women to child benefits.	The value of social benefits and its share in disposable income of HHs of this type.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
	F9. Poverty in single-parent HHs headed by women.	Poverty rate of single-parent HHs headed by women and ratio between this rate and the poverty rate of family couples with children.	National level; Area of residence.	Household Budgets Survey.		Once a year.
4. What is the level of marginalization and isolation of women?	F10. Social isolation (exclusion) of women.	Share of women who feel isolated (abandoned) by the society.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	F11. Confusion of women because of the complexities of life.	Share of women who feel confused/discomfort because of life's complexities.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	F12. Long and very long-term unemployment among women.	Share of women unemployed for over one and two years.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
b) Dignity and recognition	F13. Women who feel discouraged.	Share of women in the total number of persons who feel discouraged.	National level; Area of residence.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
	1. Is the dignity of women ensured?	Women as victims of trafficking in human beings.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	2. Is the place of women in society recognised?	Rights of women within marriage.	National level.		Family Code of the RM, art. 15, 16, 17.	As amendments are made.
3. What risk is there of missing respect for women's dignity?	Abortion rate.	Ratio between the number of abortions and number of born children.	National level; Cities, rayons (total).	Administrative data.		Once a year.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
c) Personal development and autonomy						
1. To what extent is women's personal development and autonomy ensured?	F17. Reconciliation of private, family and professional life of women.	Share of women who find difficult to undertake all the responsibilities in the household due to spending of much time at work.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
		Share of women who beyond working time carry out: - children's care; - housekeeping; - taking care of an elder relative.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
		Share of women who spend most free time for: - sports; - cultural activities; - relaxing activities; - not a single activity.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
		Share of women with university degree.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
		Share of women-entrepreneurs in the total number of employed women.	National level.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
2. To what extent the personal development of women enables them to integrate into society under conditions of equal opportunities?	F21. Decision-making posts held by women.	Share of decision-making jobs held by women.	National level.	Labour Force Survey.		Once a year.
	F22. Attendance of a training course by women.	Share of women attending various training courses.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
d) Participation and commitment						
1. Is women's possibility to participate in public/community life ensured?	F23. Women holding senior posts in central and local public administration.	Share of women holding senior functions in the central and local public administration bodies.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	F24. Women holding elected public service posts.	Share of women in the total number of Parliament members and people elected to LPA bodies.	National level.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	F25. Participation of women in national and local elections.	Share of women who participated/did not participate in national and local elections.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
	F26. Participation of women in activity of trade unions and/or political parties.	Share of women who participated/did not participate in meetings of a trade union organization or political party.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	F27. Participation of women in charity and/or voluntary activities.	Share of women who participated/did not participate in meetings of any charitable organizations and performed/did not perform a voluntary activity.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
2. What are the risks for participation of women?	F28. Capacity/incapacity of women to influence the decision-making process.	Share of women who believe they are able/not able to influence the process of decision-making with regard to: a) family b) suburb/ neighbourhood; c) municipality; d) country.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
2. LIFE BASIC COMPONENTS						
1. What is the satisfaction level of women with the conditions they are living in?	F29. Satisfaction/ dissatisfaction of women with their life.	Share of women satisfied/unsatisfied with their: - level of education; - job; - level of well-being; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	F30. Women who feel happy/unhappy.	Share of women who consider themselves happy/unhappy.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
2. To what extent women have trust in their own forces?	F31. Women's fear to lose their jobs.	Share of women being/not being concerned of the possibility to lose their job in the next 6 months.	National level.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	F32. Women's feeling of confidence in their future.	Share of women feeling optimistic/not optimistic about their future.	National level.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
3. What is the level of elderly people's confidence in the capacities of the systems to provide services they need?	F33. Women's confidence in systems providing various services.	Share of women having/not having confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
4. What is the level women's trust in other people?	F34. Women's feeling of trust in people.	Share of women considering that most people are worthy/ not worthy of trust.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
5. What bonds of solidarity are there between the sexes?	F35. Women's assessment of relationships among women and men.	Share of women assessing the relationships among men and women as being strained/not strained at all.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
6. Who can provide help to women in various situations?	F36. People who can provide support to women in various situations.	Share of women who, in various situations, count on the help of: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbour; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
7. How often do women communicate with other people?	F37. Level of women's contact / communication with other people.	Share of women spending much time for: - communication with family members; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

LABOR MIGRANTS' FAMILIES

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group						
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination						
1. What is the situation of children from labour migrants' families?	M1. School aged children whose parents have left abroad for labour.	Ratio between the number of school aged children whose parents (one or both) have left abroad for labour and the total number of school-aged children.	National level; ATUs.	Administrative data.		Once a year.
	M2. Social protection of labour migrants' children.	Level of insuring social protection of children from labour migrants' families.	National level.		Law No. 180-XVI dated 10.07.2008 on labour migration, art. 16.	As amendments are made.
2. What is the level of marginalization and isolation of women?	M3. Social isolation (exclusion) of labour migrants' children.	Share of children from labour migrants' families who feel isolated (abandoned) by the society.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	M4. Confusion of labour migrants' children because of the complexities of life.	Share of children from labour migrants' families who feel confused/discomfort because of life's complexities.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
c) Personal development and autonomy						
1. To what extent is the personal, domestic and occupational development of labour migrants' families ensured within the community?	M5. Free time use by labour migrants' family members.	Share of labour migrants' family members who spend most of their spare time for: - sports; - cultural activities; - relaxing activities; - not a single activity.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	M6. Attendance of a training course by labour migrants' family members.	Share of labour migrants' family members attending various training courses.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
d) Participation and commitment						
1. Is the possibility of labour migrants' families to	M7. Participation of labour migrants' families in national and local elections.	Share of labour migrants' family members who participated/ did not participate in national and local elections.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
participate in public/community life ensured?	M8. Participation of labour migrants' families in activity of trade unions and/or political parties.	Share of labour migrants' family members who participated/did not participate in meetings of a trade union organization or political party.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	M9. Participation of labour migrants' families in charity and/or voluntary activities.	Share of labour migrants' family members who participated/did not participate in meetings of any charitable organizations and performed/did not perform a voluntary activity.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	M10. Capacity/incapacity of labour migrants' families to influence the decision-making process.	Share of labour migrants' family members who believe they are able/not able to influence the process of decision-making with regard to: a) family b) suburb/ neighbourhood; c) municipality; d) country.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
2. LIFE BASIC COMPONENTS						
1. What is the satisfaction level of the labour migrants' family members with the conditions they live in?	M11. Satisfaction/dissatisfaction of labour migrants' family members with their life.	Share of labour migrants' family members satisfied/ unsatisfied with their: - level of education; - job; - level of well-being; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	M12. Labour migrants' family members who feel happy/unhappy.	Share of labour migrants' family members who consider themselves happy/unhappy.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
	M13. Fear of labour migrants' family members to lose their jobs.	Share of labour migrants' family members being/not being concerned of the possibility to lose their job in the next 6 months.	National level.	National level.	Ad-hoc module on SE.	
2. To what extent labour migrants' family members have trust in their own forces?	M14. Feeling of confidence of labour migrants' family members in their future.	Share of labour migrants' family members feeling optimistic/not optimistic about their future.	National level.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Questions	Indicators	Definition	Disaggregation	Source	Legal framework	Periodicity
3. What is the level of migrants' families' confidence in the capacities of the systems to provide services they need?	M15. Confidence of the labour migrants' family members in the systems providing various services.	Share of labour migrants' family members having/not having confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
4. To what extent the labour migrants' family members have trust in other people?	M16. Feeling of trust in other people of the labour migrants' families.	Share of labour migrants' family members considering that most people are worthy/ not worthy of trust.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
5. How do labour migrants' family members evaluate relationships between the rich and the poor people?	M17. Assessment by labour migrants' families of relationships among rich and poor people.	Share of labour migrants' family members assessing the relationships among rich and poor people as being strained/not strained at all.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
6. Who can help the labour migrants' family members in various situations?	M18. People who can provide support to labour migrants' family members in various situations.	Share of labour migrants' family members who, in various situations, count on the help of: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbour; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.
7. How often do labour migrants' family members communicate with other people?	M19. Level of contact/ communication of labour migrants' families with other people.	Share of labour migrants' family members spending much time for: - communication with family members; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	National level; Area of residence.	Ad-hoc module on SE.		Once in 3 years.

Annex 7. Social cohesion indicators in the Republic of Moldova by vulnerable groups (on the basis of data from the Social Exclusion Ad-hoc Module as of 1st quarter 2009)

CHILDREN

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Total children
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group				
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination				
1	C15	Feel being isolated/abandoned by the society.	23.9	15.9
2		Life has become so complicated /complex that people feel confused/ discomfort.	39.2	25.2
c) Personal development and autonomy				
3	C27.1	In HHs with children. the latter are taken care of by: - mother and father together; - father; - mother; - grand-mother. aunt; - grand-father. uncle; - nobody.	48.0 2.1 41.7 6.9 0.3 1.0	- - - - - -
4	C27.2	In HHs with children, the following persons supervise children's homework: - mother and father together; - father; - mother; - grand-mother. aunt; - grand-father. uncle; - nobody.	15.3 3.6 39.2 4.8 0.7 36.4	- - - - - -
5	C27.3	In HHs with children, the following persons supervise children in their spare-time: - mother and father together; - father; - mother; - grand-mother. aunt; - grand-father. uncle; - nobody.	34.9 5.5 33.7 12.3 1.6 12.0	- - - - - -
d) Participation and commitment				
6	C39	In some meetings of the charitable organizations: - have participated; - have not participated.	3.7 96.2	6.3 93.7
7	C38	A certain voluntary activity: - have performed; - has not performed.	2.6 97.3	4.7 95.3
8	C40.1	Consider they are able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.	82.8 22.3 4.0 4.0	40.9 4.6 - 0.7
9	C40.2	Consider they are not able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.	12.6 63.1 82.3 82.3	44.4 78.2 82.6 82.0

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Total children
2. BASIC COMPONENTS OF LIFE				
10	C41.1	Are very satisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	9.5 7.0 4.4 5.8 22.4 13.8 5.3	0.8 0.5 14.4 19.1 18.6 40.5 12.4
11	C41.2	Are very dissatisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	5.7 5.7 8.6 8.7 8.3 9.3 7.8	1.4 0.8 5.8 8.1 1.2 1.0 0.6
12	C42	Consider themselves: - very happy; - very unhappy.	12.8 2.8	30.6 0.6
13	C45.1	Have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	43.0 36.2 36.3 12.5 50.8 33.3 30.7	13.1 7.2 28.0 8.5 45.3 38.2 12.2
14	C45.2	Do not have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	29.1 33.0 44.8 41.6 44.6 54.1 46.8	15.5 19.8 36.2 24.5 32.0 42.2 35.6
15	C43	Regard relationships among elderly and young people as being: - very strained; - strained to some extent; - not strained at all.	18.5 56.1 18.6	15.6 53.3 23.6
16	C44	Regarding the trust in people: - consider that most people are worthy of trust; - are cautious in relationships with people.	5.9 5.1	8.1 5.9
17	C48	Feeling of confidence in the future: - are optimistic; - are not optimistic.	61.2 31.9	87.3 18.4
18	C47	Spend as much time as necessary for: - communication with family members who live in the HH or beyond it; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	5.1 2.1	3.8 4.3

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Total children
19	C46.1	In case of sickness, help/support in housekeeping can be provided by: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	68.9 0.2 4.3 4.9 19.8 0.3 1.5	90.8 - 3.7 0.8 3.3 - 0.8
20	C46.2	In case of an important personal or family problem, advice to settle/ solve it can be received from: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	56.4 1.4 11.4 2.0 25.0 0.2 3.2	70.4 - 18.4 - 9.5 - 1.7
21	C46.3	When feeling despondent, the respondent will talk things out with: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	38.2 2.5 26.6 8.9 20.1 0.3 2.9	39.7 - 51.3 - 7.3 - 1.7
22	C46.4	If the respondent needs 250 Euros to resolve/face a certain emergency situation, this amount can be borrowed from: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	15.2 2.0 11.1 3.1 45.4 2.4 11.4	57.0 - 3.9 - 13.2 1.1 -

NOTE:

Indicators for point b) are not reflected since their source is different from the Social Exclusion Ad-Hoc Module.

ELDERLY PEOPLE

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Including elderly people aged (years):	
				65-74	>75
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group					
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination					
1	V11	Feel being isolated/abandoned by the society.	23.9	26.3	30.4
2	V12	Life has become so complicated /complex that people feel confused/ discomfort.	39.2	44.0	44.5
d) Participation and commitment					
3	V18.1	In some meetings of the charitable organizations: - have participated; - have not participated.	3.7 96.2	0.8 98.9	1.3 98.7
4	V18.2	A certain voluntary activity: - have performed; - has not performed.	2.6 97.3	0.8 99.2	- 100.0
5	V19.1	Consider they are able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.	82.8 22.3 4.0 4.0	84.9 26.6 5.9 5.6	69.4 13.9 4.2 4.2
6	V19.2	Consider they are not able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.	12.6 63.1 82.3 82.3	10.6 65.3 83.1 84.2	22.4 66.9 81.3 81.5
7	V17.1	In national elections: - have participated; - have not participated.	76.3 10.7	95.1 4.0	85.1 14.2
8	V17.2	In local elections: - have participated; - have not participated.	77.6 13.0	95.6 4.4	84.2 15.1
2. BASIC COMPONENTS OF LIFE					
9	V20.1	Are very satisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	9.5 7.0 4.4 5.8 22.3 13.6 5.3	8.9 2.0 2.6 3.3 10.6 0.9 2.9	4.7 - 5.5 1.3 3.9 4.5 -
10	V20.2	Are very dissatisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	5.5 5.7 8.6 8.7 8.3 9.3 7.8	11.0 2.3 7.3 8.0 11.5 21.5 7.8	11.7 2.7 14.2 12.3 12.8 26.0 10.8

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Including elderly people aged (years):	
				65-74	>75
11	V21	Consider themselves: - very happy; - very unhappy.	12.8	5.0	3.1
			2.8	4.2	7.3
12	V25.1	Have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	43.0	75.2	77.2
			36.2	46.2	41.3
			36.3	52.9	45.4
			12.5	11.5	10.1
			50.8	54.4	55.8
			33.3	36.5	38.3
			30.7	34.4	31.9
13	V25.2	Do not have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	29.1	22.9	19.1
			32.9	23.6	22.6
			44.8	41.1	40.3
			41.6	20.1	12.2
			44.6	49.1	37.1
			54.1	45.2	35.5
			46.8	37.4	25.3
14	V27	Regard relationships among elderly and young people as being: - very strained; - strained to some extent; - not strained at all.	18.5	17.5	25.3
			56.1	56.3	54.2
			18.6	19.4	14.5
15	V24	Regarding the trust in people: - consider that most people are worthy of trust; - are cautious in relationships with people.	5.9	4.7	10.2
			5.1	4.6	2.5
16	V22	Feeling of confidence in the future: - are optimistic; - are not optimistic.	61.2	44.9	37.1
			31.9	39.3	39.6
17	V26	Spend as much time as necessary for: - communication with family members who live in the HH or beyond it; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	5.1	6.8	2.5
			2.1	1.8	3.4
18	V23.1	In case of sickness, help/support in housekeeping can be provided by: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	68.9	45.6	34.4
			0.2	-	-
			4.3	2.8	0.6
			4.9	11.1	12.2
			19.8	38.4	47.4
			0.3	0.6	3.1
			1.5	1.2	1.6
19	V23.2	In case of an important personal or family problem, advice to settle/solve it can be received from: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	56.4	46.5	39.4
			1.4	0.5	-
			11.4	4.0	3.9
			2.0	5.2	4.3
			25.0	37.7	45.8
			0.2	-	1.5
			3.2	4.7	5.1

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Including elderly people aged (years):	
				65-74	>75
20	V23.3	When feeling despondent, the respondent will talk things out with:			
		- HH member;	38.2	31.2	29.5
		- work colleague;	2.5	0.2	-
		- friend;	26.6	14.0	6.8
		- neighbor;	8.9	19.7	26.9
		- relative;	20.2	28.3	28.8
		- someone else;	0.3	0.7	0.6
- nobody.	2.9	4.7	6.0		
21	V23.4	If the respondent needs 250 Euros to resolve/face a certain emergency situation, this amount can be borrowed from:			
		- HH member;	15.1	10.9	8.7
		- work colleague;	2.0	0.5	-
		- friend;	11.1	2.1	2.5
		- neighbor;	3.1	4.6	-
		- relative;	45.4	45.6	51.3
		- someone else;	2.4	0.8	1.4
- nobody.	11.4	18.3	23.7		

NOTE:

Indicators for points b) and c) are not reflected since their source is different from the Social Exclusion Ad-Hoc Module

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Including:			
				Disabled by disability degree			Non-disabled
				1st	2nd	3rd	
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group							
a) Equality in the exercise of rights/ non-discrimination							
1	D3	Feel being isolated/abandoned by the society.	23.9	55.9	32.2	24.9	23.3
2	D4	Life has become so complicated/complex that people feel confused/discomfort.	39.2	51.2	53.7	34.0	36.4
c) Personal development and autonomy							
3		Most of spare time is spent for:					
		- sports;	5.5	-	-	2.5	5.8
		- cultural activities;	3.7	3.8	0.8	-	3.9
		- relaxing activities.	69.9	68.1	72.7	86.3	69.5
4		Spend as much time as necessary for hobbies/ personal interests.	20.7	3.9	17.7	18.5	21.0
5	D10.1	Some training course:					
		- have attended;	5.7	-	1.9	-	6.0
		- have not attended.	93.4	100.0	97.3	100.0	93.1

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Including:			
				Disabled by disability degree			Non-disabled
				1st	2nd	3rd	
6	D10.2	The following types of trainings have been attended by respondents who have been trained during the last year:					
		- computer training course;	15.8	-	-	-	16.0
		- language study course;	18.1	-	-	-	18.4
		- training course related to one's job/profession and vocational training provided within social assistance;	42.7	-	100.0	-	41.8
		- cultural course, related to preferred/practiced occupations/hobby.	5.7	-	-	-	5.8
d) Participation and commitment							
7	D14.1	Consider they are able to influence the decision making process with regard to:					
		a) their family;	82.8	82.8	82.2	87.6	82.7
		b) suburb/neighborhood;	22.3	20.4	23.5	40.1	22.0
		c) municipality;	4.0	-	5.4	5.7	4.0
		d) country.	4.0	-	4.4	2.8	4.0
8	D14.2	Consider they are not able to influence the decision making process with regard to:					
		a) their family;	12.6	13.4	15.2	12.4	12.5
		b) suburb/neighborhood;	63.0	68.0	65.7	40.2	63.2
		c) municipality;	82.2	73.2	83.4	75.9	82.4
		d) country.	82.3	90.2	84.5	78.8	82.2
9	D11.1	In national elections:					
		- have participated;	76.3	74.2	91.2	80.0	75.5
		- have not participated.	10.7	12.1	6.6	20.0	10.8
10	D11.2	In local elections:					
		- have participated;	77.6	62.6	90.6	88.7	76.9
		- have not participated.	13.0	29.7	8.2	11.3	13.2
11	D12	In some meetings of a trade union organization or political party:					
		- have participated;	11.7	16.2	5.9	5.7	3.5
		- have not participated.	88.2	85.1	94.1	94.3	96.5
12	D13.1	To some meetings of the charity organization:					
		- have participated;	3.7	14.9	5.9	5.7	3.5
		- have not participated.	96.2	85.1	94.1	94.3	96.5
13	D13.2	A certain voluntary activity:					
		- have performed;	2.6	11.1	1.9	2.8	2.6
		- has not performed.	97.3	88.9	97.4	97.2	97.4
2. BASIC COMPONENTS OF LIFE							
14	D15.1	Are very satisfied with their:					
		- education level;	9.5	3.8	6.5	11.6	9.7
		- job;	7.0	-	-	10.6	7.3
		- well-being level;	4.4	9.4	1.7	3.6	4.6
		- living conditions;	5.8	9.4	2.4	3.6	6.0
		- family life;	22.4	9.4	16.7	13.1	22.9
		- health status;	13.6	-	-	-	14.9
		- social/public life.	5.3	-	2.1	2.6	5.6

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Including:			
				Disabled by disability degree			Non-disabled
				1st	2nd	3rd	
15	D15.2	Are very dissatisfied with their:					
		- education level;	5.5	6.1	10.3	2.7	5.4
		- job;	5.7	-	3.3	-	5.9
		- well-being level;	8.6	9.9	13.8	8.4	8.4
		- living conditions;	8.7	3.8	13.4	11.6	8.5
		- family life;	8.3	12.7	18.2	8.4	7.7
		- health status;	9.3	69.1	41.9	31.3	6.9
- social/public life.	7.8	5.4	12.8	2.8	7.7		
16	D16	Consider themselves:	12.8	-	11.8	11.5	13.0
		- very happy;	2.8	9.9	4.9	8.4	2.6
17	D17	Considered the probability to lose their jobs within the next 6 months as being:					
		- high and very high;	17.6	-	14.5	17.0	17.7
		- low and very low.	59.9	100.0	46.6	70.0	59.8
18	D18	Feeling of confidence in the future:	61.2	55.8	39.0	51.4	61.9
		- are optimistic;	31.9	39.4	35.7	36.5	31.6
19	D19.1	Have confidence in:					
		- state pension system;	43.0	72.0	70.7	65.4	41.1
		- social assistance system;	36.1	69.8	66.9	34.2	34.2
		- health insurance system;	36.3	63.5	51.6	26.9	35.4
		- support system for unemployed;	12.6	28.4	24.7	6.5	12.5
		- mayoralty;	50.8	44.4	52.6	47.5	48.6
		- police;	33.4	30.6	32.7	27.1	33.5
- justice.	30.6	28.9	27.1	23.8	30.3		
20	D19.2	Do not have confidence in:					
		- state pension system;	29.1	6.4	9.4	18.4	38.5
		- social assistance system;	33.0	13.3	25.9	34.2	33.4
		- health insurance system;	54.8	36.5	45.7	59.2	55.4
		- support system for unemployed;	41.6	17.4	30.0	35.8	42.4
		- mayoralty;	44.6	43.3	40.9	47.8	44.7
		- police;	54.1	35.5	49.9	59.0	54.3
- justice.	46.8	38.2	40.0	41.9	47.4		
21	D20	Regarding the trust in people:	5.9	-	7.1	9.1	5.9
		- consider that most people are worthy of trust;	5.1	3.8	3.0	-	5.2
		- are cautious in relationships with people.					
22	D23	Spend as much time as necessary for:					
		- communication with family members who live in the HH or beyond it;	5.1	38.1	3.3	8.4	4.9
		- communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	2.1	-	2.6	6.2	2.0

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	Including:			
				Disabled by disability degree			Non-disabled
				1st	2nd	3rd	
23	D22.1	In case of sickness, help/support in housekeeping can be provided by:					
		- HH member;	68.9	59.3	62.4	65.3	69.3
		- work colleague;	0.2	-	-	-	0.2
		- friend;	4.3	4.1	2.3	7.9	4.3
		- neighbor;	4.9	-	4.1	3.4	5.0
		- relative;	19.8	36.6	31.2	23.4	19.0
		- someone else;	0.3	-	-	-	0.3
- nobody.	1.5	-	-	-	1.6		
24	D22.2	In case of an important personal or family problem, advice to settle/solve it can be received from:					
		- HH member;	56.4	53.9	54.9	42.3	56.7
		- work colleague;	1.4	-	-	-	1.5
		- friend;	11.4	9.2	6.3	12.5	11.7
		- neighbor;	2.0	-	1.7	4.0	2.0
		- relative;	25.0	28.4	30.7	36.4	24.7
		- someone else;	0.2	-	0.6	-	0.2
- nobody.	3.2	8.5	3.0	11.2	3.1		
25	D22.3	When feeling despondent, the respondent will talk things out with:					
		- HH member;	38.2	41.6	36.5	43.3	38.2
		- work colleague;	2.5	-	2.0	-	2.6
		- friend;	26.6	22.9	17.4	15.4	27.2
		- neighbor;	8.9	6.4	12.8	16.1	8.6
		- relative;	20.2	29.2	22.1	22.4	19.9
		- someone else;	0.3	-	1.8	-	0.3
- nobody.	2.9	-	5.5	2.9	2.7		
26	D22.4	If the respondent needs 250 Euros to resolve/face a certain emergency situation, this amount can be borrowed from:					
		- HH member;	15.1	26.5	12.4	-	15.4
		- work colleague;	2.0	-	2.7	-	2.0
		- friend;	11.1	3.8	6.1	4.0	11.5
		- neighbor;	3.1	-	2.4	8.4	3.1
		- relative;	45.4	36.8	42.2	55.3	45.5
		- someone else;	2.4	-	2.4	5.7	2.4
- nobody.	11.4	9.8	10.7	20.5	11.3		
27	D21	Regard relationships among rich and poor people as being:					
		- very strained;	26.2	5.7	26.7	30.8	26.3
		- strained to some extent;	57.0	62.5	63.7	58.6	56.6
- not strained at all.	7.7	17.0	6.6	3.6	7.8		

NOTE:

Indicators for point b) are not reflected since their source is different from the Social Exclusion Ad-Hoc Module.

WOMEN

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Men	Women
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group				
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination				
1	F10	Feel being isolated/abandoned by the society.	18.9	26.0
2	F11	Life has become so complicated /complex that people feel confused/ discomfort.	30.9	39.7
c) Personal development and autonomy				
3	F18.1	The most of spare is spent for sports and running cultural activities.	12.8	6.2
4	F18.2	Spend as much time as necessary for hobbies/ personal interests.	22.6	20.4
5	F17.1	It is difficult to meet all the responsibilities in the household, because they spent too much time at work.	42.2	47.7
6	F17.2	On daily basis take care of children and deal with their education.	18.3	35.1
7	F17.3	On daily basis do housekeeping.	32.4	69.9
8	F17.4	On daily basis take care of an elderly or disabled relative.	4.6	7.6
9	F22.1	Some training course: - have attended; - have not attended.	4.6 94.8	5.5 93.1
10	F22.2	The following types of trainings have been attended by respondents who have been trained during the last year: - computer training course; - language study course; - training course related to one's job/ profession and vocational training provided within social assistance; - cultural course, related to preferred/practiced occupations/hobby.	11.3 13.9 38.9 11.1	11.3 18.3 54.9 4.2
d) Participation and commitment				
11	F28.1	Consider they are able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.	82.5 29.8 5.5 4.7	81.8 21.8 2.9 2.9
12	F28.2	Consider they are not able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.	12.8 54.1 78.4 79.1	13.0 63.0 84.0 83.5
13	F25.1	In national elections: - have participated; - have not participated.	74.0 10.7	78.5 9.9
14	F25.2	In local elections: - have participated; - have not participated.	77.0 12.4	79.8 11.7
15	F26	In some meetings of a trade union organization or political party: - have participated; - have not participated.	15.9 84.1	11.2 88.7
16	F27.1	In some meetings of the charitable organizations: - have participated; - have not participated.	4.4 95.3	3.9 96.1

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Men	Women
17	F27.2	A certain voluntary activity: - have performed; - has not performed.	2.7 97.1	2.9 97.1
2. BASIC COMPONENTS OF LIFE				
18	F29.1	Are very satisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	8.2 6.8 6.0 7.1 24.7 16.6 6.8	10.0 6.9 3.9 5.3 21.1 10.9 4.3
19	F29.2	Are very dissatisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	5.0 6.6 7.9 8.3 7.0 9.3 7.9	7.3 5.9 8.5 8.7 8.7 9.7 6.7
20	F30	Consider themselves: - very happy; - very unhappy.	14.5 3.3	12.7 2.6
21	F31	Considered the probability to lose their jobs within the next 6 months as being: - high and very high; - low and very low.	16.6 59.7	15.3 63.2
22	F32	Feeling of confidence in the future: - are optimistic; - are not optimistic.	61.3 33.7	49.7 31.9
23	F33.1	Have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	37.6 32.5 33.3 12.9 53.5 36.2 31.0	47.6 39.6 38.7 12.8 50.5 33.7 31.2
24	F33.2	Do not have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	29.1 29.5 54.9 70.4 41.1 56.1 45.8	26.1 32.2 53.4 67.5 41.8 50.3 43.6
25	F34	Regarding the trust in people: - consider that most people are worthy of trust; - are cautious in relationships with people.	5.9 4.2	6.4 5.0
26	F37	Spend as much time as necessary for: - communication with family members who live in the HH or beyond it; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	4.4 2.2	5.2 2.1

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Men	Women
27.	F36.1	In case of sickness, help/support in housekeeping can be provided by: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	73.5 0.3 4.1 4.6 16.0 - 0.9	66.8 0.1 2.9 5.6 22.6 0.4 1.5
28	F36.2	In case of an important personal or family problem, advice to settle/ solve it can be received from: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	61.5 1.0 14.5 1.5 18.7 0.1 2.2	55.1 1.1 7.9 2.5 29.5 0.3 3.2
29	F36.3	When feeling despondent, the respondent will talk things out with: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	41.9 1.6 30.8 7.1 14.1 0.4 3.6	36.8 2.8 21.4 9.7 26.1 0.5 2.4
30	F36.4	If the respondent needs 250 Euros to resolve/face a certain emergency situation, this amount can be borrowed from: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	18.0 2.3 13.8 3.6 42.1 2.7 9.5	15.4 1.4 8.8 3.2 48.5 1.9 12.0
31.	F35	Regard relationships among men and women as being: - very strained; - strained to some extent; - not strained at all.	4.4 52.4 31.2	7.3 53.9 27.5

NOTE:

Indicators for point b) are not reflected since their source is different from the Social Exclusion Ad-Hoc Module.

LABOR MIGRANTS' FAMILIES

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	HHs with children aged below 17		HHs without children aged below 17	
1. SITUATION of the vulnerable group							
a) Equality in the exercise of rights / non-discrimination							
1	M3	Feel being isolated/ abandoned by the society.	23.9	23.3	22.6	21.1	25.4
2	M4	Life has become so complicated /complex that people feel confused/ discomfort.	39.2	30.9	38.5	27.5	42.4
c) Personal development and autonomy							
3	M5.1	Most of spare time is spent for: - sports; - cultural activities; - relaxing activities.	5.4 3.7 69.8	5.5 4.3 67.7	7.6 4.4 70.2	7.3 4.0 76.0	3.3 2.8 69.3
4	M5.2	Spend as much time as necessary for hobbies/ personal interests.	20.7	21.0	19.0	30.5	21.2
5	M6.1	Some training course: - have attended; - have not attended.	5.7 93.4	6.3 92.3	5.9 93.2	4.1 94.5	5.5 93.7
6	M6.2	The following types of trainings have been attended by respondents who have been trained during the last year: - computer training course; - language study course; - training course related to one's job/ profession and vocational training provided within social assistance; - cultural course, related to preferred/practiced occupations/hobby.	15.8 18.1 42.7 5.7	5.4 8.2 49.6 6.4	14.5 23.8 36.1 8.8	38.3 17.8 25.0 -	17.4 14.8 48.9 3.0
d) Participation and commitment							
7	M10.1	Consider they are able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.	82.8 22.3 4.0 4.0	82.0 22.8 5.6 4.4	81.2 22.8 3.6 4.1	83.5 26.6 2.5 0.9	4.3 21.4 4.6 4.2

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	HHs with children aged below 17		HHs without children aged below 17	
8	M10.2	Consider they are not able to influence the decision making process with regard to: a) their family; b) suburb/neighborhood; c) municipality; d) country.					
			12.6	12.3	13.9	9.7	11.8
			63.0	60.6	63.0	55.0	64.3
			82.2	83.7	81.8	87.0	81.9
			82.3	84.2	81.1	85.5	82.7
9	M7.1	In national elections: - have participated; - have not participated.	76.3	66.6	70.7	66.2	84.1
			10.7	9.6	12.5	16.3	8.7
10	M7.2	In local elections: - have participated; - have not participated.	77.7	71.4	71.1	73.1	85.1
			13.0	10.1	14.7	18.5	11.5
11	M8	In some meetings of a trade union organization or political party: - have participated; - have not participated.	11.7	11.0	12.3	13.5	11.2
			88.2	88.5	87.7	86.5	88.8
12	M9.1	In some meetings of the charitable organizations: - have participated; - have not participated.	3.7	3.9	4.3	8.2	2.7
			96.2	96.1	95.7	91.8	97.2
13	M9.2	A certain voluntary activity: - have performed; - has not performed.	2.6	1.7	3.2	3.0	2.2
			97.3	98.3	96.7	97.0	97.7
2. BASIC COMPONENTS OF LIFE							
14	M11.1	Are very satisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	9.5	8.4	8.3	6.8	11.2
			7.0	4.8	7.9	4.0	6.8
			4.4	6.0	4.3	7.5	4.0
			5.8	6.3	7.1	8.3	4.3
			22.3	21.2	28.0	18.5	17.9
			13.6	21.0	16.4	14.6	10.2
			5.3	6.4	5.0	2.4	5.8
15	M11.2	Are very dissatisfied with their: - education level; - job; - well-being level; - living conditions; - family life; - health status; - social/public life.	5.5	7.1	5.2	2.1	5.9
			5.7	7.3	6.2	4.9	5.1
			8.6	4.1	9.5	3.7	9.2
			8.7	2.6	9.6	8.0	8.9
			8.3	4.8	5.7	9.1	11.0
			9.3	6.7	5.2	7.1	13.6
			7.8	6.9	8.6	3.9	7.7
16	M12	Consider themselves: - very happy; - very unhappy.	12.8	24.5	14.2	12.7	9.4
			2.8	2.3	2.0	3.9	3.4

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	HHs with children aged below 17		HHs without children aged below 17	
17	M13	Considered the probability to lose their jobs within the next 6 months as being: - high and very high; - low and very low.	18.6 59.9	14.9 61.0	16.4 59.4	8.6 54.1	20.2 59.7
18	M14	Feeling of confidence in the future: - are optimistic; - are not optimistic.	61.2 31.9	64.7 28.9	65.0 29.3	68.7 27.4	46.6 44.2
19	M15.1	Have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	43.0 36.2 36.3 12.5 50.8 33.3 30.7	40.0 42.4 46.0 49.1 53.6 41.2 36.0	33.7 38.4 34.4 11.6 49.5 31.1 30.2	48.8 33.7 33.5 11.2 49.3 30.6 26.0	51.3 33.3 36.5 12.4 47.2 32.5 30.6
20	M15.2	Do not have confidence in: - state pension system; - social assistance system; - health insurance system; - support system for unemployed; - mayoralty; - police; - justice.	29.1 33.0 44.8 41.6 44.6 54.1 46.8	28.5 34.2 47.7 40.0 36.0 46.4 39.6	28.4 33.6 55.9 45.8 43.8 54.7 47.8	22.3 32.9 56.9 43.2 46.4 59.8 44.5	30.5 32.1 55.0 37.9 46.7 54.6 46.5
21	M16	Regarding the trust in people: - consider that most people are worthy of trust; - are cautious in relationships with people.	5.9 5.1	9.6 8.6	5.5 4.7	5.2 2.3	5.7 5.0
22	M19	Spend as much time as necessary for: - communication with family members who live in the HH or beyond it; - communication with other people than HH members, like neighbors, friends etc.	5.1 2.1	5.5 3.2	6.5 1.6	0.6 2.6	4.2 2.3
23	M18.1	In case of sickness, help/support in housekeeping can be provided by: - HH member; - work colleague; - friend; - neighbor; - relative; - someone else; - nobody.	68.9 0.2 4.3 4.9 19.8 0.3 1.5	79.7 - 3.7 1.7 13.9 - 0.5	82.7 0.1 2.9 1.5 11.4 00.0 1.1	62.9 - 9.7 6.0 14.4 - 0.7	54.6 0.2 5.0 8.3 28.8 0.6 2.0

No.	No. in An. 6	Questionnaire line	Total population	HHs with children aged below 17		HHs without children aged below 17	
24	M18.2	In case of an important personal or family problem, advice to settle/ solve it can be received from:					
		- HH member;	56.4	69.2	65.2	58.9	46.1
		- work colleague;	1.4	-	1.7	-	1.6
		- friend;	11.4	10.3	10.3	16.2	12.1
		- neighbor;	2.0	1.7	0.7	1.5	3.2
		- relative;	25.0	18.4	19.2	19.1	31.9
		- someone else;	0.2		0.0	0.7	0.3
- nobody.	3.2	0.3	2.6	2.6	4.3		
25	M18.3	When feeling despondent, the respondent will talk things out with:					
		- HH member;	38.2	44.4	42.7	31.1	33.7
		- work colleague;	2.5	1.3	2.9	2.4	2.3
		- friend;	26.6	29.5	29.6	33.2	22.8
		- neighbor;	8.9	6.6	6.0	8.6	11.9
		- relative;	20.2	15.5	16.2	22.1	24.3
		- someone else;	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.4
- nobody.	2.9	1.6	2.4	2.0	3.6		
26	M18.4	If the respondent needs 250 Euros to resolve/face a certain emergency situation, this amount can be borrowed from:					
		- HH member;	15.1	37.0	14.7	40.0	9.2
		- work colleague;	2.0	1.7	2.5	2.5	1.7
		- friend;	11.1	10.2	12.6	12.6	10.2
		- neighbor;	3.1	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6
		- relative;	45.4	39.9	42.4	42.4	49.9
		- someone else;	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0	1.7
- nobody.	11.4	2.1	10.4	10.4	14.7		
27	M17	Regard relationships among rich and poor people as being:					
		- very strained;	26.2	27.7	24.5	23.1	27.6
		- strained to some extent;	57.0	53.4	59.0	66.6	55.0
- not strained at all.	7.7	8.4	8.4	5.9	7.1		

NOTE:

Indicators for point b) are not reflected since their source is different from the Social Exclusion Ad-Hoc Module.

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