

WOMEN AND MEN IN THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Analysis from a territorial perspective



Chisinau, 2012



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„Women and men in the republic of Moldova. Analysis from a territorial perspective”

Edition, 2012

Grup de autori:

Victoria Trofimov, *coordonatorul grupului, cercetător*

Nina Cesnocova, *șefa Secției statistice demografice, BNS*

Elena Vâtcărău, *șefa Direcției statistice pieței muncii și demografiei, BNS*

Ala Negruță, *șefa Direcției statistice sociale și a nivelului de trai, BNS.*



National Bureau of Statistics/NBS

MD-2019, mun. Chisinau 106 Grenoble St.

Tel.: (373 22) 40 30 00, Fax: (373 22) 22 61 46

E-mail: moldstat@statistica.md

Web-Page: www.statistica.md

The publication has been developed with the support of the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and of Swedish Government and published within the framework of the joint UN project on “Strengthening the National Statistical System.”

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Translation into English: Eleonora Rusnac and Veaceslav Musteata

Cover, design and layout: Ion Axenti

Pictures: UNDP, UN Women, Ion Axenti

Women and men in the republic of Moldova. Analysis from a territorial perspective

National Bureau of Statistics – Ch.: Bons Office, 2012 – 304 pag., 300 ex.

ISBN

CZU

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SHORTING and SYMBOLS used

- M – men
- W – women
- p.p. – percentage points
- % – percents
- ‰ – per mille
- “-” – not applicable

INTRODUCTION

Equality of chances and equity among women and men has been a sensitive issue of humankind in all times. The problem goes beyond national borders. Even in highly developed countries with mature democracies men win most frequently in the social debate between the sexes. This very reality has determined the need for placing the gender equity in the forefront of attention of the international community. As proof of this comes the fact that the Goal „Promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment” is third among the eight Millennium Development Goals comprised by the Millennium Declaration signed in 2000 in New-York by 147 states, including the Republic of Moldova.

This document conveyed the highest importance to the need to promote an equitable distribution of roles between women and men. In addition, there are a number of other significant documents, which aim to ensure different aspects of gender equality internationally. Here we mention only the Beijing Action Platform, the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination of Women.

Article 16 „Equality” of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova expressly stipulates that „all the citizens of the Republic of Moldova are equal before law and public authorities irrespective of their race, nationality, ethnicity, language, confession, gender, opinion, political affiliation, property or social background”. Many of the documents of the national public authorities of our country make reference to gender equality, including the Program of Activity of the current government. The major priority of the Program is obvious from its name which reads: „European Integration: Freedom, Democracy, Welfare”. The gender policy is presented in this document as a priority of the social policy specifically emphasizing „promotion of active participation of women in decision making of public authorities, decrease of any type of discrimination, insuring equality of chances in the social-economic area”.

The Law No. 5-XVI of 9 February 2006 on equality of chances between women and men, with a specific article which bans discrimination on gender principle and Law No. 45-XVI of March 01, 2007 on prevention and combating home violence play a significant role in promoting gender equality.

One of the main tasks mentioned in the Strategy for the Development of National Statistics for the period 2008-2011 is promotion of better disaggregation of statistical data by sex in all areas of statistics and development of gender statistics aimed at providing data support for development and monitoring of implementation of national policies and programmes related to insuring equality of chances between women and men.

Taking into account the abovementioned realities, the Report “Women and men in the Republic of Moldova. Analysis from a territorial perspective” is an attempt to show for the first time the situation in our country as far as role distribution between women and men is concerned generally in society, but also at the level of the development regions: Chisinau municipality, North, Centre, South, Gagauzia ATU. In view of the importance of the issue, this research is not only necessary and useful for national users, but it is also

imperious for a number of considerations, several of them being mentioned separately.

In our opinion, one of the most important considerations which make this research necessary resides in the fact that in our country historically women are the majority of the population with 108 women to 100 men. This reality leads to numerous economic-social distortions in various areas. In addition, there is the parallel aspect that women are less represented at all levels of economic activity structures starting from the highest management positions as well as in ownership relationships and in other important areas of everyday life.

Thus, it is not a secret that frequently gender equity is more an objective than a reality. Additionally, in order to remedy the situation and balance the multi-dimensional gender relations, the users, including decision makers, need to know the true situation in the area.

Another important argument for the need of such a statistical report is that, while over the last years a number of researches have been carried out on various manifestations of gender relations, there has never been a study like this one, which is disaggregated by regions of the country. Thus, promotion of such a study will lead to identification of regional specifics and, thus, contribute to developing better targeted policies focused on the gender dimension and oriented towards particular development needs of each region.

Based on the above, **the aim of the research**, generalized in the publication "Women and men in the Republic of Moldova. Analysis from a territorial perspective" is to present a panoramic view on women - men relations in the Republic of Moldova in various socio-economic-political areas, to reveal their similarities and differences of manifestation regionally, as well as to outline some recommendations with a potential to improve gender policies at national level.

While the aim was to develop a collection of reliable statistical data strongly delineated by gender, the methodology comprised analysis of numerous statistical sources, both local and international, as well as some studies related to gender related statistics developed over the last years including by the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova. A number of research methods were used as work tools such as analysis and synthesis, comparative analysis, static and dynamic analyses, various statistical methods through use of specific indicators – calculation of weights, ratios, mean values, etc. Since meeting the needs of specific beneficiaries is a natural aim, a brief sociological study of the beneficiaries of the report data was carried out in order to estimate the needs related to the frequency and outputs of the research.

The data of the research came from the databases of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, National Chamber for Social Insurance, Ministry of Health, National Centre for Management in Healthcare, Ministry of Informational Technologies and Communication, Ministry of Internal Affairs, etc. Data collection for the report has conducted to compilation of a separate database which responds to multiple research needs.

In order to reach the aim of the research, the report was structured around several logical subdivisions, which present gender relations in a specific area from a regional perspective.

In **Introduction** the importance of the gender equity issue and its research from regional perspective is defined along with the objectives of the research and a brief description of the work.

The section **Population** presents data on the population, which are disaggregated by region from gender perspective, including population density, structure by age groups, etc.

The section **Demographic processes** reveals data on birth rate, mortality rate, marriage and divorce rates, fertility, population growth, demographic ageing of the population.

The section **Labour market** provides information about the structure of the population as far as employment status is concerned: active population; employed population, structured from different perspectives; various aspects of unemployment.

The section **Entrepreneurship** shows how women and men are represented in the business world and how their activity is carried out from regional perspective.

The section **Living standards** shows how sexes thrive according to available income and consumer expenditures of the population; how much is the population of different regions of the country affected by absolute and extreme poverty; to what extent households have access to basic amenities, etc.

The section **Education** presents the gender and territorial structure of the educational staff of various types of educational institutions – preschool, pre-university, university, as well as the structure of students in educational institutions of different levels, etc.

The section **Health** describes the morbidity of the population from territorial and gender perspectives structured by age groups, causes of the disease, including the most frequent ones; sex of the healthcare staff, etc.

The section **Social protection** shows the numbers of people which receive public support – pensioners, disabled, caring for children – disaggregated territorially according to gender structure, the reasons for public support, as well as the size of monthly support.

The section **Crimes** reveals gender and regional structure of crimes, including of the aggravated ones with description of typology of people who committed crimes, etc.

The section **Political activity** shows the administrative-territorial organisation of the Republic of Moldova; the structure of the central, regional and local public authorities from gender perspective, participation of women in election.

The section **Conclusion** provides a synthesis of conclusions of the research with proposals for improvement in promotion of authentic gender equality in the Republic of Moldova.

In order to facilitate access to the study of a wider range of users, including those without specialised training in the area, a glossary of terms and indicators used in the report was developed (Methodological notes and data sources) which is structured separately for each section.

To ensure the easier reading of the paper and to provide a panoramic view of one or another aspect of the analysis, annexes with statistical data, presented in tables and charts were added at the end of each thematic chapter. Also, to facilitate the understanding of the statistical data by the data users, a set of maps consisting of graphical representation of statistical indicators in territorial aspect has been developed (enclosed at the end of publication).

The Report "Women and men in the Republic of Moldova. Analysis from a territorial perspective" was developed within the Joint UN Project "Strengthening the National Statistical System", implemented by the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova in partnership with UNDP and UN Women and with the financial support of the Government of Sweden. Gratitude is addressed to the management and staff of the National Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova for their support in the development of the report, and extends special thanks to Lucia Spoiala, General Director, Vitalie Valcov, deputy General Director, Nina Cesnocova, Head of Section of Demographic Statistics, Elena Vatcarau, Head of Division of Labour Market and Demographic Statistics and Ala Negruta, Head of Division of Social and Living Standards Statistics.

The National Bureau of Statistics takes this occasion to extend its gratitude to all partners who contributed to the development of this publication.

Since this paper has been written in an accessible academic language and was structured around specific areas and offered for view through multiple visuals, it has a wide range of potential users. It is intended for central, regional and local decision makers, staff of public institutions, academia and other stakeholders concerned with promotion of equality and equity in society.

Key words: women, men, gender perspective, equity, equality, segregation, regions, regional development.

SUMMARY

The comparative gender analysis in the Republic of Moldova, with regional level disaggregation allowed for revealing similarities but also differences in the condition of women and men in different territories. The implemented research allowed for drawing some conclusions along analysed sections, as outlined below.

CENTRAL AND LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

Election processes are an important indicator of the level of democratic development of the country, while the analysis of their evolution in time allows for a view on maturity of these processes both for the country as a whole and in regional profile.

- When comparing central public authorities, namely the condition in 2008 with the current one, we notice that almost no changes have occurred, the participation of women being as low now as in the past.
- Participation of women in local general election has changed in a favourable manner. In 2008 women amounted to 16.9% of the elected mayors and vice mayors, while in 2011 their number has grown up to 17.9%, nationally.
- At the regional level, the situation has changed insignificantly from 14 April 2008 up to 5 June 2011 and it shows a very modest participation of women.
- Out of the total number of registered candidates, women (20.1 on average per country) were better represented in the South (24.1%) and least of all in Gagauzia ATU (only each ninth candidate was a woman).
- In the regions North, South and Gagauzia ATU the share of women in positions of mayors / vice mayors has changed insignificantly and showed some positive trends. In the region Centre the respective share showed a decrease from 16.7% to 15.8%.
- In all cities of the country – Chisinau, Balti, Bender, Comrat, and Tiraspol – the general mayors are men. In Gagauzia ATU no women gained any of the 26 key positions of mayor.
- As compared to the local election of 14 April 2008 when only one woman was elected as President of rayon, in June 2011 three women gained such positions (one in each of the three zones): in Region North – in Briceni, in Centre – in Rezina, and in the South – in Leova. In Gagauzia ATU the Bashkan (Governor) is a man. The positions of vice presidents of rayons women are represented in the amount of 10 percent. Women in positions of municipal and local council members amount to over 37.5 percent.
- The lowest representation of women in local and municipal councils is found in Chisinau (18.8%). In other regions the share is larger (27-28%), however, it has also changed in favour of men as compared to the election of 2008.

Thus, an accentuated “masculinisation” trend is seen in election processes and central and local decision making positions, although there are some positive, albeit slow, changes at the local level, the most favourable trend being seen in the South region.

POPULATION

Population, as main socio-economic subject and object, reacts relatively slowly but steadily to changes that have occurred in the economic, social, cultural, etc., conditions and its characteristics may serve as a long term indicator of the development level of a country or of a region.

- The number of resident population of the Republic of Moldova as of 1 January 2011 was 3,560.4 thousand people. Territorially the population of the Republic of Moldova is distributed as follows: the greatest number of people lives in Centre region - 29.8%, followed by North region - 28.5%, Chisinau - 22.0%, South region - 15.2% and Gagauzia ATU - 4.5%.
- The population of the Republic of Moldova continues to decrease. Over a short time span, 2007-2010, the country's population has decreased by 12.3 thousand persons. A long-term depopulation trend has been registered in all regions. The greatest decrease is found in the North zone (-11.3 thousand people). Centre region follows (-3.5 thousand persons), where the number of population has grown only in Anenii Noi, Criuleni and Ialoveni rayons. The population in South regions has also decreased (-2.8 thousand people), a slight growth being registered only in Cantemir rayon, Cahul rayon showing just a recovery. In Gagauzia ATU, population has grown by 953 people over 2007-2010, while in Chisinau population has grown by 4.4 thousand.
- An urbanization trend is obvious in the population of the country, the number of people in all cities having grown. This is a trend which is shared by all European countries with modern development.
- As of 1 January 2011 the general density of the population in the Republic of Moldova was 116.9 inhabitants/km², having decreased as compared to previous years. The highest density of population is found in Balti municipality (1,908.7 inhabitants/km²) and Chisinau municipality (1,381.1 inhabitants/km²). Across the regions, the highest population density is registered in rayons of Centre region, followed by North region, with the lowest density in the rayons of South region.
- Out of total population of the Republic of Moldova 51.9% (1,848.3 thousand persons) – are women and 48.1% (1,712.1 thousand persons) are men. An equal proportion between sexes was found in rayons Cantemir, Leova and Telenesti. The greatest gender gap is found in Chisinau municipality with 1,000 men to 1,128 women. The respective figures for the North zone are slightly lower – 1,100 women to 1,000 men. In Balti municipality and Donduseni rayon the gender gap is even greater: 1,176 and 1,142 women respectively to 1,000 men.
- Additionally, within the 0-17 age group the proportion is in favour of men: 1,054 men to 1,000 women. However at the age of 30 the shares of men and women are equal, while starting with age 40 the number of women exceeds the number of men. Within the 60-79 age group the number of women is 1.5 times higher than that of men, while in age group 80 and over women exceed men 2.2 times.

- In 2010, the average age of the population of the Republic of Moldova was 36.3 years. It has grown as compared to 2007 when it amounted to 35.6 years. The most „elderly” structure of the population by age is maintained in the North zone, especially Don-duseni, Drochia, Briceni, Edinet and Riscani, where the ageing index is the highest at the regional level and it is 21-24%, to be compared to the national average of 14.4%. The ageing index has significantly grown in the rayons: Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Ialoveni, Cantemir, Orhei, Rezina, as well as in Chisinau and Balti cities. The situation is better in Ialoveni and Criuleni rayons.
- Women were affected by the ageing phenomenon to a greater extent. The share of the old female community (60 and over) in the structure of population by development regions varies from 13.8% in Chisinau up to 21.5% in North zone. In all the regions of the country (except North) the male population has not reached the demographic ageing threshold.
- Economically, an important indicator is the demographic dependence. The highest demographic dependence values are registered in Chisinau and Balti cities. In regions Centre, South and Gagauzia ATU the growth of the number of dependents is conditioned mainly by the 0-14 age group, which allows for an optimistic evaluation of the labour force potential for the economy of the country (if we disregard other processes which are associated with the labour market). Only in the North zone the alarming values of the demographic dependence are caused by persons of over 60.

To generalize, a more favourable status of the population indices is found in the South region, while the North region shows less optimistic trends.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

The demographic processes have a direct impact on occupational processes of a national economy, since they represent the main pool which supplies labour force on the labour market.

They are highly affected by the socio-economic development of the national economy, but the traditions established in time in a specific historical zone of the national, as well as the newer trends, frequently common for the entire modern world economy, are also a determining factor.

- Over the period 2007-2010 the number of births has had an alternating pattern: in 2010 the number of live births was 40,474, which shows a 6.6% growth as compared to 2007, while it shows a decrease by 329 (0.8%) as compared to 2009. Regionally, the number of births has shown ambiguous patterns with both positive and negative trends.
- The lowest birth rates were registered in Chisinau, although over the last four years the birth rate in the capital city has grown from 9.3 ‰ to 10.1‰. The birth rate was also growing in all regions. The highest birth rates were registered in Gagauzia ATU (where in 2009 the highest value was registered - 14 live births per 1,000 inhabitants) as well as in regions of the Centre zone - Ialoveni, Criuleni, Ungheni and Straseni.

- In 2010 more than half (51.3%) of the live births were boys, the masculinity proportion being 105 boys to 100 girls. Regionally the proportion was as follows: Chisinau municipality and North zone – 107; Centre – 103; South – 109. In Gagauzia ATU an absolute equality between the sexes was registered - 50/50.
- The total fertility rate of the latest years was 1.3. The highest value of this indicator is maintained in Soldanesti rayon (1.73). In 21 rayons the total fertility rate is lower than the critical one (1.5), while the simple replacement of the parents' generation by their children requires 2.2. The lowest fertility rate is found in Chisinau (0.96).
- In all the regions of the country more than half of the new-borns are first children in the family. Most of the children born to numerous families are from mothers of South region and Gagauzia ATU, which account for 5% of the total number of new-borns. In the capital city most families have one child, about one third have two children and rarely – three children, while the share of families with four or more children is rather insignificant (1.5%).
- The share of children born outside marriage is still high – every fifth child, on the average per country, while in the South zone – each fourth child and in Cantemir rayon - about each second child.
- The analysis of marriage and divorce rates shows that the situation has evolved visibly only in Gagauzia ATU over the last four years: in 2010 the marriage indicator has decreased from 13.2‰ to 7.8‰, while the divorce rate has decreased even more – from 7.9‰ to 3.2‰.
- The failed marriages among families with minors amounted to 30% of total divorces. As a result, over five thousand minors lose one of the parents annually. Divorces take place more frequently in young families with divorcee age between 25 and 34.
- Both generally for the country and in all regions with no exceptions the share of first marriages from 15 to 19 years has decreased in total first marriages. A leader in early marriages is Briceni rayon (30% of the girls and 5% of the boys). The most reluctant marriages are concluded by the young people of Chisinau municipality with further decreasing trends.
- Starting in 2005 the mortality rate has been steadily high. It has never gone below 12%. The lowest mortality rate is in Chisinau, the figure remaining steady over the last four years (8‰). The mortality rate in the North zone stayed high and almost unchanged (14‰).
- As compared to 2007 on the average per country the male mortality rate has grown over 2010 from 12.9‰ up to 13.5 ‰, while the female mortality rate has stayed unchanged at 11%. The above trends are specific for all regions, however, in Gagauzia ATU the reduction of female mortality rate has conducted to the greatest gender gap in favour of women - four percent.
- Over the last years relatively favourable trends are noticeable in infant mortality (11.7‰ in 2010 as compared to 12.2‰ in 2008). The lowest female infant mortality was registered in Chisinau (5.4‰), which is comparable to the same indicator of developed

countries (how much?). The worst situation was registered in Centre region for boys (17.2‰), followed by Gagauzia ATU, with 14.7‰.

- An alarming trend is seen in maternal mortality, from 7 persons on average per country in 2007 up to 18 in 2010, with the highest number registered in the North region – 8 persons.
- Life expectancy at birth in 2010 has grown insignificantly as compared to 2007 - by 0.3 years. Notwithstanding this, the average life span for men stayed almost unchanged, while that of women has grown, which conducted to even greater gender gaps. On the average per country women live by 8.4 years longer than men. The greatest gap in the life expectancy of women and men was registered in Gagauzia ATU - over 10 years.
- In 2010 life expectancy at birth was 65 for men and 73.4 – for women. The longest lifespan is found in Chisinau (76.5 years for women and 68.5 years for men) and Balti (respectively 76.3 and 66.6 years), followed in decreasing order by regions North, Gagauzia ATU, South and Centre.
- Reduction of the population number in the Republic of Moldova is conditioned not only by the negative natural growth, but also by increasing migration. The influence of these factors varies depending on the region. In 2010 the negative natural growth in both sexes was registered in a decreasing order in regions North (absolute maximum for the country being in Donduseni rayon), then South and Centre. A positive mean natural growth of the population, but also growth of migration, was found in Gagauzia ATU and, even more pronounced in Chisinau. A negative migration growth was found in all regions – South, Centre and North.

Demographic processes show an ambiguous pattern: the most favourable situation regarding mortality and life expectancy is in Chisinau and Balti cities. However, in the same two cities the lowest birth rates, fertility rates are found along with smallest families. In Gagauzia ATU the birth rates are high and the largest families are to be found. Due to the cumulative impact of demographic trends, these two regions show a positive population growth.

LABOUR MARKET

The demographic trends in combination with economic development patterns have conducted to a specific configuration of the labour market. The latter reacts quite rapidly to the former and in reality we have, on the one hand, their consequence and, on the other hand, the origin of some interdependent processes, which may be both virtuous and vicious.

- In 2010 the economically active population of the Republic of Moldova amounted to 1,235.4 thousand people, showing a steady decrease over the period 2007-2010 in all development regions, except Chisinau, which shows a slight increase of the indicator. The share of labour force in Centre and South regions in both sexes in the total labour force of the country is similar to the distribution of the country's population among the same regions (respectively 29% and 19%). In addition, the share of Chisinau popula-

tion in total population of the country is 22.2%, while the share of economically active population of Chisinau in total labour force is higher - 28.8%. In North region the pattern shows the reverse, a lower share of labour force (27%) as compared to the number of population (30.6%) in the total population of the country.

- The rate of general activity of the population of age 15 and over was 41.6%, showing a decrease. Men show higher values as compared to women both as totals for the country and in all regions, the gaps varying in 2010 from 3.5% in North region – up to 15.9% in Chisinau.
- The employed population has been gradually decreasing as compared to previous years in all regions, both in men, and in women. The reduction has occurred mainly in the rural space (-13.4%) to be compared to urban space (-2%). The top figures by region: -18% in North region, -10% in the Centre, -3% in South region.
- The employment rate is also higher in men (40.9%) as compared to women (36.4%) in all regions of the country, the differences amounting to 2.2% in South region and down to 12% in Chisinau. In addition, the values of this indicator for Chisinau significantly exceed the average per country and the figures registered in the rest of the regions: the employment rate of women in Chisinau is 42% and of men, respectively, 54%.
- The employment rates by sex and age group show a general decreasing pattern with small exceptions from the general rule. The severity of the situation is shown in the following order: North, Centre, South and Chisinau. In North region the employment rate is decreasing in both sexes, except for age group 15-24. In the Centre the decrease is seen in both women and men in all age groups. In South region the trend is similar, but it shows a slight growth in women 15-24 of age and in age group 55 +. In Chisinau the employment rate is decreasing in both sexes in age groups 25-54 and 55+ and it is increasing in younger groups, the growth being more pronounced in women than in men.
- The education level of all employed women is higher with most women having higher education (25.5%), followed by lyceum and general secondary education (22.2%), then vocational secondary education (20.2%). The greatest number of higher educated women lives in Chisinau - 45% (in other regions – 15-20%). In North region women with vocational secondary education and those with lyceum and general secondary education predominate (23% of each). In Centre region - women with lyceum and general secondary education predominate (27.8%), while in the South zone – the ones with vocational secondary education (23%). Most employed men have vocational secondary education (32%), followed by the ones with higher education (20.5%), then come the ones with lyceum and general secondary education (19.2%). As in case of women, the greatest number of men with higher education is in Chisinau (37.5%). In the other regions a great share of men has vocational secondary education (between 34 and 37 percent).
- The structure of employed population by economic sector and sex reveals that in all regions of the country services predominate in the total of female employment. The share of services in total male employment predominates only in Chisinau. In the rest of the regions the main share of male employment goes to agricultural activity. Employed women predominate in health and social work (80%), education (74%), hotels and res-

taurants (71%), financial activity (68%). Meanwhile, men predominate in construction (86%), transportation and communications (66%), public authorities (59%).

- Employment by form of ownership, both for women and for men, shows predominance of private property. Thus, private property, depending on the region of the country, comprises 76-81% of the male employment (top regions: Centre, North, South, Chisinau) and 60-66% of the female employment (top regions: Chisinau, Centre, North, South).
- Most of the employed population works in enterprises of the formal sector (four of every five women and three of every four men) and they have a formal job (72% of women and 66% of men). In all regions of the country the share of women in formal employment is higher as compared to that of men.
- Paid work (employees) predominates among women (from 67% in Centre zone – up to 95% in Chisinau). Among men employees amounts to 55% in Centre zone and it reaches 86% in Chisinau. Still, women earn one quarter (24%) less than men (76.1% of the average earning of men). These gender pay gap are registered in all municipalities and rayons of the country. The only exception is Nisporeni rayon of Centre region, where the average monthly earning of women in 2010 was 106.3% of that registered for men.
- The national unemployment rate has reached 7.4%. Unemployment affects men and persons of the urban areas to a greater extent in all the regions of the country. The ranking according to unemployment incidence goes as follows: Chisinau, Centre, South, and North. The most alarming reality is that the unemployment rate in youth (age 15-24) exceeds the average per country for both women and men. In Chisinau – it exceeds the latter twice. In regions North and South, respectively, unemployment of young women is three times higher than the average, while of men it is two times higher. In Centre region the unemployment rate of youth is four times higher than of adults for women and three times higher for men. Among unemployed women the highest share is registered in higher educated women (26.5%). The greatest number of unemployed men has vocational secondary education (26.9%).

The occupational situation is alarming in all regions, in the following consequence: North region, followed by Centre, South, Chisinau. Unemployment incidence, on the contrary, is highest in Chisinau and lowest in North region. We tried to delineate the comparative profiles of women and men. On the average a women in the labour market of the Republic of Moldova has a high level of education (most have higher education), is employed in services, is employee and prefers employment in the private and formal sectors. Men have preferentially vocational secondary education and are employed in the agricultural sector. They also give precedence to paid employment (as employee) and private enterprises of the formal sector.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The analysis of entrepreneurship activity is important, since the most active part of the population is employed in it, while the involvement of women in business activity requires, as a rule, a considerable additional effort. Such studies at the regional level allow revealing the problems related to local business development in certain zones and make an attempt at their resolution through targeted policies.

- Both nationally and regionally enterprises with up to 9 staff members prevail, that is, three of every four companies are classified as micro-enterprises. In Centre and South zones this proportion is in favour of small enterprises with up to 49 employees. The share of medium sized (50-249 persons) and large enterprises (250 persons and more) are small, 3.4% and 2.3%, respectively.
- The number of employees who work in small and medium enterprises was 309.4 thousand people, which amount to 58.8% of total number of employees in enterprises.
- The income from sales of small and medium enterprises over the period was 65,263.2 million lei or 36.8% of the total sales of the economy, the trend being towards further increase.
- The share of women-entrepreneurs in Moldova (27.5%) is comparable to similar indicators of other countries: in EU, on the average, women amount to 30% of the entrepreneurs.
- No significant differences were found between women and men regionally. The difference between the highest share of women in the North zone and the lowest in the Centre zone is less than 3 percent.
- The youngest entrepreneurs are concentrated in Chisinau (15-34 of age) and women are leading this group. The lowest representation of youth in business activity is in North and South zones, where women and men over 55 are more active.
- Entrepreneurs of both sexes in the entire country prefer to work in wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants; however the most of them are still women. In the agricultural sector the entrepreneurship spirit is weakly developed. Agricultural enterprises in all regions are managed mostly by men.
- In the area of real estate and leasing a relatively high share of both sexes, which considerably exceeds the average per country, is maintained by women and men of Chisinau. The share of enterprises with industry as main activity is greater in Centre region and Gagauzia ATU, most of the managers being men.
- In all the regions (except Chisinau) women have relatively more frequently established enterprises by a more difficult method, initiation of a new business. However, women had relatively lower opportunities than men to establish businesses by privatization in South and Centre regions. In all regions the share of women who have established businesses by merger of several companies is relatively lower than that of men.
- The main source of initial capital for a start up were own savings of the entrepreneurs, about three fourths of all financial resources. Another important source are loans (about 17%), most of them from relatives or friends (12%) and only 5% - bank loans. The share of foreign investments was 5.3%. State subsidies account for a minimal share in the financial resources for business start-ups – less than 1% of the initial capital.
- Several differences were identified in sources of initial capital by development regions. The share of foreign investments in Chisinau is considerably higher – 82.3%. In Centre and North regions the bank loans have a higher share (23-29%) followed by state subsidies (22%).

- Most of the enterprises in all regions (74.4% managed by men and 73.5% - by women) have faced difficulties in their operation, more frequently in South region (79.3%) and in Gagauzia ATU – 77.5%.
- The most frequent bottlenecks in establishing a new business were as follows: insufficient funds, including low access to loans (86%); unfavourable tax policy (20%); lack of qualified staff (12%); lack of advanced technologies (6.0%). The analysis by development regions showed that in the capital city entrepreneurs mention the existence of some or other problems less frequently.
- There are also difficulties related to the process of selling commodities and providing services: most of the entrepreneurs (73%), irrespective of sex, have mentioned the fact. More difficulties in sale of production were mentioned by enterprises from Gagauzia ATU (79%). Entrepreneurs of Chisinau had faced the same problem relatively less frequently. Among the main reasons which have conditioned difficult sales most of the entrepreneurs mentioned insufficiency of funds in clients (56%) and the large number of homogeneous producers in the market (46%), as well as deficiencies in promotion in enterprises (9%) etc.

From viewpoint of women's activity in business the regions rank as follows in decreasing order: North, Chisinau, South, Gagauzia ATU, and Centre. In Chisinau there are also the youngest business representatives. The problems of production sales are easiest to solve also in Chisinau. The greatest barrier for a start-up in all regions and in both sexes was insufficiency of funds.

LIVING STANDARDS

The socio-demographic characteristics, occupational and social status of household members are major factors which determine their living standards.

- Almost each second household is constituted of one or two persons and, of late, the share of such households is continuously growing. More numerous households are situated mainly in South region, while the smaller ones are found in North region.
- Each fourth person has no stable source of income, being thus a dependent on other members of the household. Salaries and pensions are the main sources of income for a large portion of the country's population. Women are more dependent on the social payments than men. Each fifth woman has as income source the pension, in case of men this source being mentioned by about 17%.
- In the Republic of Moldova there is a certain disparity in the socio-economic development of regions, including in the level of development of their infrastructure. Since the vast majority of apartments in Chisinau are in blocks of apartments, which are traditionally connected to main utilities, the living standards in Chisinau are better than in the other regions of the country.
- The existence of durable goods in apartments is also different in regional profile. In general, over the last years, households have improved their living conditions through purchase of TVs, refrigerators, washing machines, computers, etc.

- A certain growth in the level of penetration of landline and mobile telephony is registered. The best coverage with landline telephones is in Chisinau (95.9%), while the lowest penetration of landline telephones is in Centre region. In addition, in Chisinau two thirds of the households have mobile telephones, which is twice as much as in the other regions of the country.
- The main source of income in households is salary, which contributes to the formation of income to the extent of 40 percent, followed by social payments, self-employment. The most dependent on earnings is the population of Chisinau, while the most vulnerable in this respect is the population of the North region. In general, irrespective of the region, the contribution of social payments to the income of the population is growing of late, which shows a greatest dependence of the population on the system of social contributions, especially, social insurance ones.
- The transfers from abroad are an important source of income for the population. On the average, it amounts to 16.8% of the current income of the households. The most dependent on such transfers is the population of South region, where, in fact, the greatest share of people who have emigrated is registered.
- The discrepancies existing in the socio-economic development of regions are reflected also in the poverty levels. Poverty affects most the population of Centre region of the country, where poverty rate is about 30%, followed by population of the South, with a poverty level of 28%.

The comparison of living standards of the population in monetary form shows that the highest level of income and expenditure was found in Chisinau, while the lowest – in the North. The access of households to main utilities is ranked as follows: Chisinau municipality, South, North and Centre.

EDUCATION

The access of the population to high quality education is a fundamental human right and a public commodity, which allows the individual self realization as personality, including professionally, thus the opportunity of gaining a decent place in the society.

- Over the last years the situation related to access of children to preschool education has considerably improved both nationally and regionally. A growth of the gross enrolment rate in preschool education from 70.1% in 2006 up to 77.1% was registered in 2010. Traditionally the enrolment rate in preschool education was greater in the urban space, 94.5% as compared to 67.1% in rural space.
- The most overcrowded are kindergartens of Chisinau and Gagauzia ATU, they being used to full capacity. The lowest rate of preschool capacity use is in South region, where there are only 65 children to 100 places in preschool institutions, one of the reasons being the decrease of the pre-school age population in the respective region by 4.4%.
- The national educational system is undergoing a period of reform and restructuring. The current schools network is oversized and, within the context of demographic evolution, the need emerged to correlate the system to the current number of children.

As a result of primary and general secondary school network optimization, the number of schools has been reduced by 57 institutions over the last five years. At the same time, changes were operated in the structure of primary and general secondary schools by type: more lyceums emerged but the number of primary and general secondary schools has decreased.

- A positive change is noticeable in the level of provision of computers to the primary and general secondary schools. On the average, the proportion is 21 pupils per one computer, in Chisinau and Gagauzia ATU there are 24 pupils per computer, while in regions North, Centre, South - 20 pupils per computer.
- One of the quality indicators of the educational services is the average size of a school class. Over the 2010/2011 school year one class had, on the average, 19 children, the most crowded being classes in Chisinau (23 pupils/class) and Gagauzia ATU (22 pupils/class), the average size of classes in the other regions not exceeding 18 pupils/class.
- Upon graduation of the gymnasium, children may either continue their education in the lyceum, or choose vocational secondary or specialised education. The territorial distribution of vocational educational institutions reveals that most of the rayons have at least one vocational school. The most highly developed network of vocational secondary institutions is in North region. As far as colleges are concerned, we find an oversized proportion in Chisinau and in North region as compared to the other regions.
- Along with the improvement of the educational level provided by the institutions, the degree of concentration of these institutions in Chisinau and Balti cities grows as well. Eighty percent of the total universities are located in Chisinau.
- Vocational secondary education is the educational level in demand mainly among boys, while specialised secondary studies are required mostly by girls. The explanation of this would be that boys opt for shorter term studies to embark earlier into the labour market. Higher education is also in most demand among girls. One of the factors which determine a higher participation of girls in higher education may be that more girls opt for lyceum and specialised secondary education, these levels allowing for the opportunity to continue with higher education.
- The ranking of professions in regional profile is determined by the type of institutions located in the respective regions. However, some of the professions such as machine operator, cook, plasterer, tailor etc. exist in all regions of the country. In case of colleges, there are institutions in all regions which train specialists for such economy sectors as teaching, economy, social assistance and music. Except for Gagauzia ATU, all the other regions offer the opportunity to obtain specialised secondary studies in healthcare.
- Vocational secondary training is in most demand among boys, since the specific offer for training is oriented mainly towards technical areas, which are preferred mainly by boys. At the same time, like in case of specialised secondary education and higher education, a certain gender related polarization is noticeable: in the specialised secondary education girls tend to choose profiles, such as teaching, healthcare, social assistance, services and design, while in higher education the most „feminized” areas are chemi-

cal technology and biotechnologies, social assistance, educational sciences, social sciences, communication science, the humanities, healthcare.

In the aspect of providing educational services to the population, the distribution among regions is relatively even. Specialised and higher education is an exception, being located in the cities of the country for objective reasons. A serious problem is the feminisation of the staff within the educational sector.

HEALTH

The health of the population is a set of complex indicators, which directly points to the outputs of the efficiency of economic and social policies, which are promoted in a national economy.

- In the Republic of Moldova the staffing of the healthcare system faces the same difficulties, which are common for most of the CIS and Eastern European countries. Uneven distribution of healthcare staff, deficit of healthcare staff in rural areas and excess staff in the urban space, uneven sector employment, which makes for an inequitable proportion between primary healthcare, hospital treatment and preventive healthcare, are some of the problems of special significance.
- On the average, there are 35 doctors, including 5.3 family doctors per 10000 inhabitants. The regions Centre and South are the most disadvantaged with less than 15 doctors per 10000 inhabitants, while Chisinau is the region with the best staffing with doctors.
- As a labour market sector, healthcare is strongly feminised. Out of the total number of doctors, women account for 57.2%. In some rayons the share of female doctors exceeds 60 percent, while in Chisinau women represent 75% of total doctors.
- The Republic of Moldova is still a focus of tuberculosis proliferation. In 2010 as many as 3,109 cases were registered of active tuberculosis or 87.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Most affected by this disease is the population of Centre region.
- A particularly urgent problem is the need for early detection of oncological diseases. The incidence through malignant neoplasms is 220.5 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Men suffer most frequently from pulmonary cancer, determined mainly by prevalence of smoking among men, while women suffer from mammal gland cancer, cancer of the womb cervix and colon cancer.
- Over the last years, the number of people affected by chronic alcoholism has stabilised. Alcoholism is a disease more specific for men with incidence of 2,311 cases per 100,000 men in 2010, which is six times higher than among women (393 cases). The South region shows the highest level of prevalence through chronic alcoholism and chronic psychosis.
- Sexually transmitted infections are a major public health problem. These are the main diseases that affect the reproductive life in developing countries and the Republic of Moldova is not an exception in this respect. When we refer to certain specific infections,

we find that there were, on the average, 70 cases of syphilis, 36 cases of gonorrhoea and 397.1 cases of trichomoniasis per 100,000 people.

- Over the period 2006-2010 in Chisinau municipality and North region the highest incidence of malignant neoplasms was registered. In these regions there are, respectively 234.2 and 230.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, Centre region being mostly affected by tuberculosis with 105.8 new cases of this disease per 100,000 inhabitants, the South region showing the highest prevalence though alcoholism and chronic psychosis, where there are, on the average, 1,582.4 persons per 100,000 inhabitants. The highest number of sexually transmitted diseases is registered in Gagauzia ATU with 731.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants.
- Every year, about 13 thousand people aged 16 and over are granted disability degrees; thus, on the average, a number of 372.8 persons per 100,000 inhabitants are acknowledged as invalids for the first time. Incidence of primary disability is much higher in men. Regionally, the highest incidence of primary disability is registered in Gagauzia ATU region, where there are 532.1 persons with primary disability per 100,000 inhabitants.

Regionally, the ranking of staffing with doctors is as follows: Chisinau, North, Gagauzia ATU, Centre, South. If we refer to specific morbidities, we find that the highest number of malignant neoplasms is registered in Chisinau and North region, while Centre region is affected most by tuberculosis. The cumulative incidence of such social vices as alcoholism and sexually transmitted infections shows the most alarming situation in Gagauzia ATU and a relatively better situation in Chisinau. It is worth mentioning that the morbidity levels at regional level are determined by the existence of respective healthcare services, but also by the level of people's applying for healthcare services.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Social protection of the population is an important criterion of the security degree, which the person has when, for objective reasons, she or he cannot secure the necessary resources for subsistence. Insuring a decent level of income in order to secure a decent living standard should be a major objective and *sine qua non* of the social policies.

- On average per country, there are 5.3 age retired pensioners per one working age adult, while the proportion between the pensioners and employed persons has reduced from 1:2.0 in 2006 up to 1:1.8 in 2010. This makes for the growth of economic pressure on employed population in the economy.
- The specific features of the national economy with focus on agricultural sector, especially in the rural space, affects the structure of age retired pensioners, so that 46 percent of the pensioners have been working in the agricultural sector and 54 percent in the non agricultural one. Except for Chisinau municipality, in all regions of the country persons who have worked in the agricultural sector prevail in the structure of age retired pensioners.

- At the time of accessing the right to age retirement pension, each third person is employed. A share of 45.3% of men continues to work. Employed women make up a share of 28.5% of total women which have accessed the right to pension in 2010.
- The average size of age retirement pension is continuously growing and it reached 836.6 lei in 2010, twice as big as compared to year 2006. Men receive a pension which is, on average, 18% higher as compared to women, due to existing disparities in the average salaries of men and women. The regional differences are also maintained for pensions in favour of Chisinau municipality, where the average pension is at least 30% higher as compared to the one in the other regions of the country.
- The age retirement pension differs also depending on the sector in which the person has been working prior to being retired. Thus, the average pension of the retired agricultural sector employees is 20% lower than the pension of non-agricultural sector employees.
- The average income replacement rate in 2010 was 28.1%. At first sight, women are in a favourable position with a replacement rate of 30% as compared to 27.3% in case of men. This situation was conditioned by the fact that women have lower salaries than men; however, the differences are more accentuated when compared to difference in the average pension for men and women.
- On average, there are 5.9 disabled pensioners per 100 working age persons. The greatest number of disability pension beneficiaries is in Gagauzia ATU, with 8 disability pensioners per 100 working age persons.

Regionally, the highest monthly pension is ranked in a decreasing order as follows: Chisinau, North, Gagauzia ATU, South, and Centre. This degree of coverage with pensions is assured also due to the fact that the share of pensioners who get minimal pensions shows an exactly opposite ranking order.

CRIMES

The crime situation is determined not only by socio-economic factors, but also by the efficiency of the police authorities, which is reflected in the level of crime detection, and, eventually, a better record keeping and reporting of crimes.

- Over the last years, a trend is noticeable of a growing number of registered crimes, from 24.8 thousand cases in 2006 up to 33.4 thousand cases in 2010. Like in other countries, the greatest number of crimes is committed in cities, especially in the capital of the country. The Republic of Moldova is not an exception in this respect with over 1,000 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants being registered annually in Chisinau. The population of the North region also faces a high crime rate (756 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) as well as Gagauzia ATU (765.5 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants). The lowest crime rate is registered in Centre region (643 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants) and South (691 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants).

- Criminality phenomenon is dominated by men, women accounting for a lower share of persons who committed crimes (10.6%). As a rule, men start to commit delinquencies at a younger age than women.
- According to type of delinquency, we may state that women are more frequently involved in committing theft and drug related crimes. The highest number of thefts committed by women is found in Balti municipality (57 persons per 100,000 women) and Chisinau municipality (54 persons per 100,000 women).
- Juvenile delinquency has been decreasing over the last years. Less and less minors are involved in committing crimes. As compared to 2006, the share of crimes committed by minors in total crimes has decreased twice and it was 4.1% in 2010. The ranking of crimes committed by minors is different by minors' age. Minors of 14-15 are involved more frequently in theft, while those of 16-17 commit more robberies.

As far as crimes are concerned, the safest region for people is Centre, followed by South, Gagauzia ATU and North, while the most crime prone environment is found in Chisinau.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The regional differences in socio-economic development determine not only certain gaps in the well-being of the population, but they also create some behaviour patterns in relationships between women and men.

- On average, 6 of 10 women had faced, starting at the age of 15, at least one form of violence by current husband/partner or the most recent one.
- The phenomenon of violence against women in families is the most widely spread in Centre region, where about 73% of the women have suffered at least once one form of violence over their lifetime, the lowest violence incidence being found in Chisinau municipality (58.4%).
- Cases of psychological violence were reported by about 60 percent of women. The most affected are also women of the Centre zone (67.6%), while women of other regions are exposed to this form of violence in proportion of 55%-57%.
- Physical violence by the current or most recent husband/partner was reported by about 40% of women, while the probability of such physical violent actions is also higher among women of Centre zone. The forms of physical violence applied by husbands/partners vary from a single slapping up to use of firearms and suffocation of women. On average, each third woman was at least once slapped during her lifetime, each fourth was shoved and subjected to brutal treatment, and each fifth was hit with fists or other things which have provoked pain.
- In respect to sexual violence, about 19% of the women were at least once victims of sexual violence by their husband/partner over their lifetime. As opposed to other types of violence, the greatest prevalence is registered in Chisinau (23.5%). An explanation of this figure would be the difference in women's perception of abusive sexual behaviour,

since some actions might be perceived as „marriage obligations” and not as violence. Another reason could be the fact that women in the other regions of the country were more reluctant to report cases of sexual violence.

Violence is an aspect which is both important, as well as alarming for the society, especially because it is difficult to detect but it has not only physical incidence; it has destructive psychological effects, as well as a high degree of „demonstration”, since a vicious behaviour becomes passable to the following generations. Regionally, the lowest level of registered violence against women is in Chisinau, followed by North and South, while the highest incidence of this social vice is found in Centre region.

The analysis, which was carried out, allowed us to outline not only the real life distribution of roles in the society between women and men in the Republic of Moldova; it has also revealed some existing problems which require solutions, including the need for insuring genuine gender equity and equal opportunities for all concerned actors.



WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

CHAPTER I.

ADMINISTRATIVE-TERRITORIAL ORGANISATION AND CENTRAL AND LOCAL PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

This section comprises information related to the administrative-territorial division of the Republic of Moldova, as well as the results of local election of 2011. The data on the number of women and men are supplied by hierarchical levels and are disaggregated by administrative-territorial unit.

The data are classified according to the Classification of Administrative-Territorial Units of the Republic of Moldova (CUATM).

The Classification of Administrative-Territorial Units of the Republic of Moldova was developed in pursuance of Law on Administrative-Territorial Organisation of the Republic of Moldova No. 764-XV of 27 December 2001. The Laws for amendment and completion of Law No. 764-XV of 27 December 2001 on Administrative-Territorial Organisation of the Republic of Moldova include Law No. 37-XV of 14 February 2003 and Law No. 124-XV of 18 March 2003, as well as Law on Local Public Authorities No. 123-XV of 18 March 2003.

Methodological notes and data sources

• Definitions

Village is an administrative-territorial unit, which encompasses the rural population joined by territory, geographical conditions, economic, socio-cultural conditions, traditions and customs.

Two or more villages may join to form one common administrative-territorial unit, namely, a **commune**.

The village, in which the office of the village (commune) council is located is called **residence village**. The commune is named after the residence village.

Town is an administrative-territorial unit, which is more developed than a village economically, socially and culturally, with town-like structures and industrial and commercial entities with population employed to a great extent in industry, public services, various types of intellectual activity, in cultural and political life.

Municipality is an urban type community, which plays a special role in the economic, socio-cultural, scientific, political and administrative life of the country, with important industrial, commercial entities and educational, healthcare and cultural institutions.

Pursuant to the effective legislation, the status of municipality is allocated to Chisinau, Balti, Bender, Comrat, and Tiraspol.

Rayon is an administrative-territorial unit composed of villages (communes) and towns, joined by territory, economic and socio-cultural relations.

Gagauzia is an autonomous territorial unit (ATU) with special status, which, while being a form of self-determination of the Gagauz ethnicity, is an integral and inalienable part of the Republic of Moldova. It solves independently its problems of political, economic and cultural nature, within its competencies, in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, in the interest of its entire population.

Basic principles of local public administration – public administration in administrative-territorial units is based on principles of local autonomy, decentralization of public services, election of local public authorities and consultation of citizens in local issues of special interest. The autonomy refers both to organization and operation of local public authorities, and to management of the communities, which they represent.

Village or town authorities – public administration authorities, which allow exercise of local autonomy in villages and towns; they are elected local councils and elected mayors. The local councils and mayors work under the law as autonomous administrative authorities and they solve public issues in villages and towns. The rayon council coordinates the operation of village and municipality councils in view of provision of public services of rayon level.

Election bodies – bodies, which organize the election of the Parliament, local public authorities, as well as referendums.

● Sources of data

Administrative-territorial organisation – National Bureau of Statistics.

Outcomes of local election – Rayon Councils.

Administrative-territorial organisation

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, the territory of the country is administratively organised in villages, towns, rayons and Gagauzia Autonomous Territorial Unit. In compliance with the law, some towns may be declared municipalities (cities).

The special status of autonomy for some of the communities on the left bank of Nistru River and some of the communities in the South of the country shall be established by law.

The administrative territorial organisation of the Republic of Moldova has two tiers: villages (communes) and towns (municipalities) refer to the first tier, while rayons refer to the second tier

The administrative territorial organisation of the Republic of Moldova as of 1 January 2012 consists of 1,681 communities, of them: 5 cities, 60 towns, 40 communities within towns (municipalities), 917 villages (communes) and 659 communities within communes (see, Table 1.1)

After Declaration of Independence and up to date the administrative territorial organisation of the country has been subjected to different changes. Currently the Republic of Moldova is structured into 32 rayons, one autonomous territorial unit and one administrative-territorial unit on the left bank of Nistru River

Upon adoption of the Law on Regional Development in the Republic of Moldova in 2006, six development regions were delineated (North, Centre, South, Gagauzia ATU, Chisinau municipality and Transnistria).

Central and local public authorities

The Government, the ministries, local councils, mayors of communities, etc., are state authorities authorized to take actions and issue orders which are mandatory; they are public authorities, however, they differ by territorial competence, which may be extended to the entire national territory or to the territory of the administrative-territorial unit, where they were elected.

Box 1.1. Representative forum of central authority

	2008				2011			
	persons		in % of total		persons		in % of total	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
President of the State	-	1	-	100.0	-	1	-	100.0
Presidential advisers	2	7	22.2	77.8	2	7	22.2	77.8
Chairman of the Parliament	-	1	-	100.0	-	1	-	100.0
Members of the Parliament	22	79	21.8	78.2	20	81	19.8	80.2
Prime Minister	1	-	100.0	-	-	1	-	100.0
Deputy Prime Ministers	-	2	-	100.0	-	4	-	100.0
Ministers	5	12	29.4	70.6	1	15	6.25	93.75
Deputy Ministers	4	23	14.8	85.2	6	27	18.2	81.8
Directors of other central authorities	2	9	27.3	72.7	3	5	37.5	62.5
Deputy Directors of other central authorities	2	7	36.4	63.6	1	10	9.1	90.9
Chairman of the Constitutional Court	-	1	-	100.0	-	1	-	100.0
Chairman of the Supreme Court of Justice	-	1	-	100.0	-	1	-	100.0

If we compare the situation in 2008 with the current one, we notice that it has stayed almost unchanged, the participation of women being as modest now as it was then.

For a group to be able to influence decisions, which are taken as a general matter, the groups should have no less than 30%. The table above shows that in 2011 there was only one position (Directors of other central authorities – 37.5%) where women have exceeded this share. The situation is similar to the one in 2008 with the exception that the position which has reached 30% is inferior to the one in 2011 (Deputy Directors of other central authorities – 36.4%).

Pursuant to the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova and the Election Code, the election of the rayon and municipal councils, mayors of cities, village and commune councils and local mayors is done by direct, secret and freely expressed vote by all citizens of the Republic of Moldova, which have reached the age of 18 and over. The will of the people is the basis for the state power. The State guarantees the free expression of citizens' will

by defending democratic principles and norms of the election rights.

In June 2011 in the Republic of Moldova general local election took place in two rounds, where 900 mayors and 11,534 village/commune/municipality/rayon council members were elected. Since June 05, 2011 in 512 communities none of the candidates for the position of mayor gained 50% of the votes needed for winning in the election, the second round of election was organised on June 19.

When analysing the gender perspective of the election process, it is worth mentioning that based on total results, out of the total number of candidates registered for positions of mayors of cities, towns and villages (communes), only 20.1% were women, of them 163 (18.1% of total) were elected in position of mayor. The share of women in the positions of vice mayor was 21% (see, Table 1.3).

According to these data, we find that women are present more in the positions voted by local councils than in positions voted directly by the citizens, since the percentage of women among mayors is 18.1%, while among vice mayors they amount to 21.0%. Regionally, the distribution of mayor positions from gender perspective was in all cases in favour of men. In the South of the country there was the largest number of women which were candidates for mayor position (24.1%) and, ultimately, they were elected (23.4%).

Figure 1.1.
Distribution of local
public authorities in
gender perspective,
2011, %

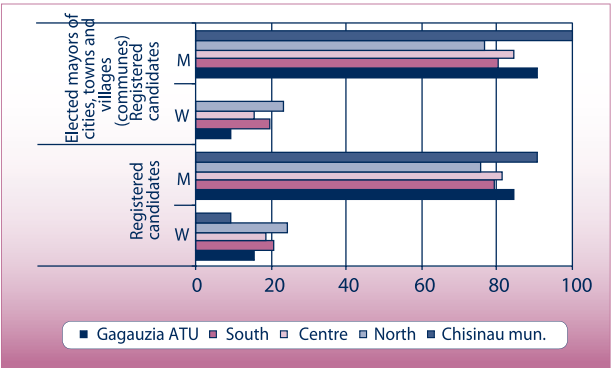
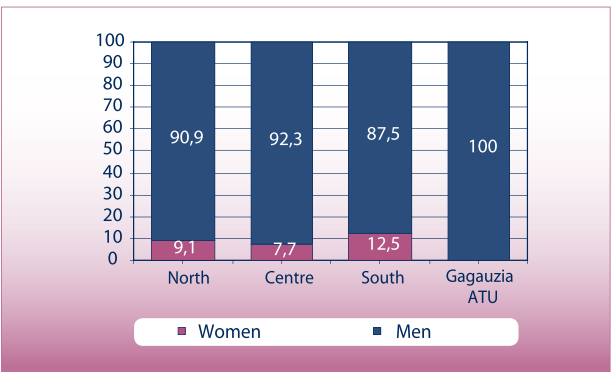


Figure 1.2.
Representative forum
of local power,
2011, %



The gender distribution with respect to the position of President of the rayon was also in favour of men. Regionally, in the North of the country, 90.9% of the elected presidents were men, only in Briceni rayon a woman had obtained the position. The same situation is in Centre zone (Rezina rayon) and in the South (Leova rayon). The Bashkan (Governor) of Gagauzia ATU is a man and the three vice chairmen of the council are also men (see, Table 1.2).

In municipal and local councils only 27.3% of council members are women. Chisinau municipality has 351 council members with 81.2 % men. In Gagauzia ATU, as well as in the other zones, the situation is similar, with men predominating in councils.

As compared to local election of April 14, 2008 when only one woman was elected in the position of president of rayon, now we have three women in such positions (one in each zone). Regarding elected mayors, a growth of the share of women is also noticeable from 17.5% to 18.1%. In the election of October 2005 this share was as low as 14.8%.

Regionally, each of the indicators of local election has evolved from election of April 14, 2008 to the ones in June 05, 2011 with a very modest presence of women.

In the North zone their share in positions of mayor/vice mayor has changed insignificantly with some positive trends - from 19.1% to 21.5%. A similar situation is found in the South of the country, where the share of women has grown from 20.1% to 22.9%, and in Gagauzia ATU– from 3.8% to 5.7%. However, in Centre region this share has decreased, from 17.2% to 15.7%.

In local and municipal councils the lowest representation of women is found in Chisinau (18.8%). In the election of April 14, 2008 such situation was found in Gagauzia ATU (21.5%) with a 20.4% decrease in local election of 2011. The greatest share of women council members was found in North zone of the country with 31.5% in 2008; however this indicator has decreased in local election of 2011 by 3.5% and it amounted to 28.0%. In addition, the share of women in positions of rayon council member in South region has also decreased (from 31.4% to 27.5%) like in the Centre region (from 29.1% to 27.8%).

When we analyse the representative forum of the central and local authorities regionally from a gender perspective we may state that the involvement of women in the decision making processes at the respective levels is minor.

Tables

Table 1.1. Administrative organisation of the territory of the Republic of Moldova as of 1 January 2012

	Municipalities	Towns	Communities within towns (municipalities)	Residence villages	Communities within communes	Total communities
Republic of Moldova	5	60	40	917	659	1681
Chisinau mun.	1	6	2	12	14	35
Balti mun.	1	–	–	2	–	3
Bender mun.	1	–	–	1	–	2
Rayons						
Anenii Noi	–	1	5	25	14	45
Basarabeasca	–	1	–	6	3	10
Briceni	–	2	–	26	11	39
Cahul	–	1	1	36	17	55
Cantemir	–	1	–	26	24	51
Calarasi	–	1	1	27	15	44
Causeni	–	2	1	28	17	48
Cimislia	–	1	3	22	13	39
Criuleni	–	1	2	24	16	43
Donduseni	–	1	–	21	8	30
Drochia	–	1	–	27	12	40
Dubasari	–	–	–	11	4	15
Edinet	–	2	4	30	13	49
Falesti	–	1	1	32	42	76
Floresti	–	3	–	37	34	74
Glodeni	–	1	1	18	15	35
Hincesti	–	1	–	38	24	63
Ialoveni	–	1	–	24	9	34
Leova	–	2	1	23	13	39
Nisporeni	–	1	–	22	16	39
Ocnita	–	3	–	18	12	33
Orhei	–	1	–	37	37	75

	Municipalities	Towns	Communities within towns (municipalities)	Residence villages	Communities within communes	Total communities
Rezina	–	1	3	24	13	41
Riscani	–	2	6	26	21	55
Singerei	–	2	1	24	43	70
Soroca	–	1	–	34	33	68
Straseni	–	2	2	25	10	39
Soldanesti	–	1	–	22	10	33
Stefan Voda	–	1	–	22	3	26
Taraclia	–	1	–	14	11	26
Telenesti	–	1	2	30	21	54
Ungheni	–	2	1	31	40	74
Gagauzia ATU	1	2	1	23	5	32
Left bank of Nistru ATU	1	9	2	69	66	147

Table 1.2. Results of local election of 2011

	Presidents of rayons, Bashkan of Gagauzia ATU		Vice presidents, presidents of Gagauzia ATU council		Municipal and local council members	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	3	30	7	67	3147	8387
Chisinau mun.	-	-	-	-	66	285
North	1	10	2	21	1109	2855
Balti mun.	-	-	-	-	16	41
Briceni	1	-	1	2	96	261
Donduseni	-	1	-	2	67	168
Drochia	-	1	-	2	105	229
Edinet	-	1	-	2	119	268
Falesti	-	1	1	1	87	333
Floresti	-	1	-	3	159	279

	Presidents of rayons, Bashkan of Gagauzia ATU		Vice presidents, presidents of Gagauzia ATU council		Municipal and local council members	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Glodeni	-	1	-	2	82	190
Ocnita	-	1	-	2	87	187
Riscani	-	1	-	1	94	312
Singerei	-	1	-	2	99	260
Soroca	-	1	-	2	98	327
Centre	1	12	4	27	1232	3201
Anenii Noi	-	1	-	2	108	249
Calarasi	-	1	-	2	100	259
Criuleni	-	1	-	3	83	253
Dubasari	-	1	2	-	43	95
Hincesti	-	1	-	3	128	354
Ialoveni	-	1	-	2	66	294
Nisporeni	-	1	-	2	57	262
Orhei	-	1	-	3	120	298
Rezina	1	-	-	2	107	193
Strășeni	-	1	-	2	107	257
Soldanesti	-	1	1	-	107	161
Telenesti		1		2	91	256
Ungheni	-	1	1	4	115	270
South	1	7	1	16	665	1753
Basarabeasca	-	1	-	1	25	95
Cahul	-	1	1	2	140	293
Cantemir	-	1	-	3	76	305
Causeni	-	1	-	3	108	252
Cimislia	-	1	-	2	77	222
Leova	1	-	-	2	115	176
Stefan Voda	-	1	-	2	84	281
Taraclia	-	1	-	1	40	129
Gagauzia ATU	-	1	-	3	75	293

Table 1.3. Results of local election of 2011

	Registered candidates		Elected			
			Mayors of municipalities, towns and villages (communes)		Deputy Mayors (as of 1 November 2011)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	843	3361	163	737	45	169
Chisinau mun.	21	115	2	19	3	12
North	289	1107	62	253	21	50
Balti mun.	3	16	1	2	1	2
Briceni	13	64	3	25	1	6
Donduseni	26	72	7	15	-	2
Drochia	21	121	7	21	-	3
Edinet	40	96	7	25	2	2
Falesti	36	111	8	25	-	1
Floresti	41	151	8	32	10	10
Glodeni	17	84	1	18	-	1
Ocnita	23	71	4	17	5	15
Riscani	19	80	5	23	-	1
Singerei	26	97	5	21	1	3
Soroca	24	144	6	29	1	4
Centre	306	1342	56	298	14	79
Anenii Noi	31	119	6	20	1	4
Calarasi	36	103	4	24	-	2
Criuleni	23	112	5	20	-	2
Dubasari	5	42	1	10	1	5
Hincesti	16	147	7	32	1	7
Ialoveni	6	94	2	23	2	18
Nisporeni	15	101	2	21	-	1
Orhei	50	168	8	30	2	9
Rezina	12	60	2	23	1	1
Strășeni	33	99	7	20	-	8
Soldanesti	19	67	3	20	5	18
Telenesti	24	106	5	26	-	1

	Registered candidates		Elected			
			Mayors of municipalities, towns and villages (communes)		Deputy Mayors (as of 1 November 2011)	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Basarabeasca	2	28	-	7	-	-
Cahul	43	126	11	26	1	1
Cantemir	24	100	3	24	-	-
Causeni	30	105	7	20	3	10
Cimislia	53	74	7	16	-	3
Leova	31	83	6	19	-	1
Stefan Voda	25	88	4	19	1	4
Taraclia	7	74	5	10	-	2
Gagauzia ATU	12	119	-	26	2	7

Table 1.4. Results of local election of 2008

	Presidents/ Vice Presidents		Mayors/ Deputy Mayors		Rayon council members		Council members municipality/ village	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chisinau mun.								
Chisinau mayoralty	-	1	-	4	-	-	17	34
Chisinau praetor's offices	-		2	12	-	-	-	-
Other mayoralties in Chisinau mun.	-		3	27	-	-	61	231
North	4	25	62	262	53	305	1118	2543
Balti mun.	-		1	3			9	48
Briceni	-	3	7	25	5	28	92	230
Donduseni	-	2	5	18	6	21	67	169
Drochia	-	2	4	24	2	31	94	230
Edinet	-	1	8	24	4	29	111	247
Falesti	2	2	8	26	2	31	124	296
Floresti	-	2	10	30	7	26	166	278
Glodeni	1	3	3	16	3	30	71	154
Ocnita	-	3	3	18	10	23	90	153

	Presidents/ Vice Presidents		Mayors/ Deputy Mayors		Rayon council members		Council members municipality/ village	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Riscani	1	2	4	26	5	28	97	219
Singerei	-	3	4	22	3	29	89	237
Centre	3	36	65	325	76	327	1168	3023
Anenii Noi	-	3	7	19	8	15	90	234
Calarasi	-	4	3	26	7	26	85	241
Criuleni	-	4	7	20	6	27	85	218
Dubasari	-	2		11	7	20	40	101
Hincesti	1	3	6	33	6	29	132	349
Ialoveni	1	2	3	27	5	28	81	246
Nisporeni	-	2	3	20	4	29	60	211
Orhei	-	4	9	29	6	29	116	328
Rezina	-	3	4	21	6	17	114	188
Straseni	-	2	4	23	6	27	79	244
Soldanesti	-	2	3	20	3	24	92	150
Telenesti	-	2	7	24	7	26	88	261
Ungheni	1	3	9	52	5	30	106	252
South	-	22	33	159	40	211	666	1569
Basarabeasca	-	2		9	3	23	24	68
Cahul	-	2	10	27	4	31	125	312
Cantemir	-	3	6	22	4	29	92	214
Causeni	-	3	6	21	3	30	106	238
Cimislia	-	3	2	21	5	28	76	191
Leova	-	3	6	19	12	20	95	174
Stefan Voda	-	3	3	26	6	20	91	227
Taraclia	-	3	-	14	3	30	57	145
Gagauzia ATU	-	3	1	25	3	24	79	300



WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION

This sections presents data on the number and density of population, its structure by age groups, as well as the distribution of country's population by various criteria. The data are disaggregated by region and by sex. A special attention was paid to the main indicators of the population structure evolution, such as demographic indicators on processes of population ageing, demographic dependence, average age of the population, etc.

Methodological notes and data sources

• Definitions:

Resident population – number of persons with permanently residence on the respective territory, including the persons who are temporarily absent.

Present population – number of people which were on the respective territory at the time of the census, including temporarily resident persons.

Density of population – expressed in mean number of inhabitants on an area unit (usually, km²).

Natural increase – difference between the number of live births and the number of deceased over a year. A positive natural growth (increase) – the number of live births exceeds the number of the deceased. A negative natural growth (natural decrease) – the number the deceased exceeds the number of live births.

Migration growth – difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants of a region.

Depopulation – a systematic decrease of the population. The main reason for depopulation is the decline of fertility to very low levels.

Gender ratio – the ratio between the number men to 1,000 women.

Population ageing index – number of persons aged 60 and over per 100 inhabitants.

Index of demographic dependence – number of children aged 0-14 and old people of 60 and over per 100 persons aged 15-59.

Average age of the population – is determined as the arithmetic mean of mid intervals weighted to the number persons of the respective age.

• Data sources:

Population censuses and current statistics, natural and migratory movement of population.

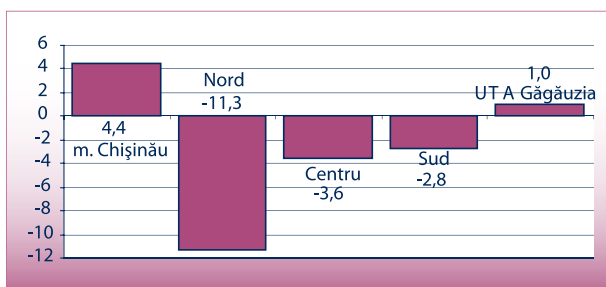
The number of population for the years between censuses were determined based on the data of the last census and data related to natural and migratory movement for the period starting after the census date and up to the reference year.

The structure of the population and demographic indices are calculated annually by the NBS

Number and density of resident population

The number of resident population of the Republic of Moldova as of 1 January 2011 was 3,560.4 thousand people.

Figure 2.1.
Growth/decrease
of the population
number by
development regions,
2007-2011, thousand
persons



Over a short period, 2007-2010, the number of population has decreased by 12.3 thousand people (or by 0.3%). The greatest decrease was registered in the North zone – by 11.3 thousand (1.1%). Without Balti municipality this reduction would be even more accentuated. Losses of population number are found also in regions Centre – 3.6 thousand (0.3%) and South – 2.8 thousand (0.5%). However, over this period, growth of population

number was found in Chisinau – by 4.4 thousand (0.6%) and in Gagauzia ATU– by 1.0 thousand (0.6%).

While there are small exceptions for the country as a whole, territorially a long term de-population trend is noticeable, which is more accentuated in the rural space. It is conditioned by the intensification of urbanisation processes which are common internationally, but also by some national aspects – labour force migration .

In most of the administrative territorial units a decrease of the population was found in 2010 as compared to year 2007. There also some insignificant exceptions: Cahul (+1.0 thousand) and Ungheni (+0.2 thousand). The number of population in rayons Anenii Noi, Dubasari and Orhei remained almost unchanged.

Territorially, the population of the Republic of Moldova is distributed as follows: the greatest number of inhabitants is in region Centre - 29.8% of total population of the country, followed by North region - 28.5%, Chisinau municipality - 22.0%, South region - 15.2% and Gagauzia ATU- 4.5%.

At the same time, in Cahul rayon, Balti municipality and Gagauzia ATU growth of the population number is conditioned both by natural increase and by the migration growth. Only in Chisinau municipality and Ungheni rayon the number of population has grown through natural increase of the population, which has exceeded the loss through emigration (see, Table 2.1).

As of 1 January 2011, the overall density of the population of the Republic of Moldova was 116.9 inhabitants/1 km², which shows a decrease as compared to previous years. Territorial variation of the density are explained both by differentiated evolution of the demographic phenomena and by factors of economic and geographic nature. Chisinau and Balti cities concentrate 23% of the total population and over half of the urban population. The highest population density was registered in cities Balti (1,908.7 inhabitants/1 km²) and Chisinau (1,381.1 inhabitants/1 km²) (see, Table 2.2).

When analysing the general population density by rayons, the highest values are found in rayons of Centre region, while the lowest - in rayons of the South. The rayons of development region North are in a medium position with a density of 80-90 inhabitants/1 km².

Box 2.1. Maximal and minimal density values as of January 01, 2011, inhabit./1 km²

Centre		South	
Dubasari	113.8	Causeni	70.4
Ialoveni	126.5	Cimislia	66.8
Straseni	125.3	Leova	70.4
Ungheni	108.4	Taraclia	65.6

Distribution of population by sex

Due to the combined impact of the demographic factors (gender proportion of live births and mortality differentiated by sex) and the impact of larger share of males among the emigrants, the female population continues to be prevalent in 2010. Consequently, population distribution by sex is as follows: 51.9% (1,848.3 thousand people) – are women and 48.1% (1,712.1 thousand people) – men. An equal proportion of men and women is registered in the following rayons: Cantemir, Leova and Telenesti. The largest gender gap is found in Chisinau municipality, where there are 1,128 women to 1,000 men. The respective figure is slightly lower in the North zone – 1,100 women to 1,000 men. In Balti municipality and Donduseni rayon gender gap is even bigger: 1,176 and 1,142 respectively to 1,000 men (see, Table 2.4).

Additionally, in the age group 0-17 the proportion is in favour of men: 1,054 men to 1,000 women. The difference is explained by a larger number of newborn boys than girls, which is one of the demographic patterns. At the age of 30 this proportion of sexes becomes equal, while starting at the age of 40, the number of women exceeds that of men.

Due to high male mortality and taking into account that life expectancy of women exceeds that of men, the gender profile of the population shows a significant prevalence of older women. In the age group 60-79 the number of women is 1.5 times higher than that of men, while at the age of 80 plus, the proportion is even higher - by 2.2 times (see, Annex, Table 3).

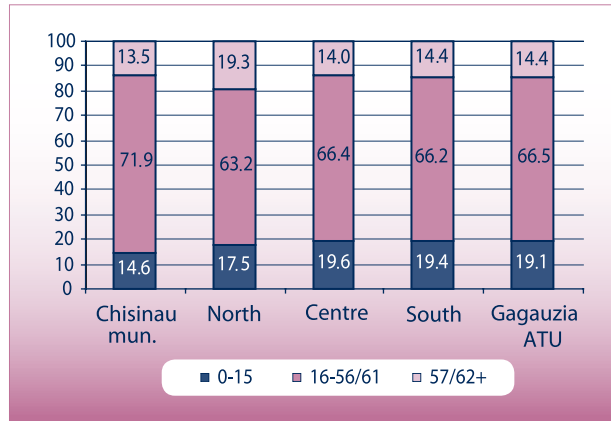
Structure of population by main age groups

The changes which occurred in the age structure of the population show a pronounced increase of the demographic ageing of the population through growth of the share of adult and elderly population, mainly persons over 60. The process goes along with the decrease of the number and proportion of young persons under 15 of age.

The structure of the population as of 1 January 2011 by large age groups shows a share of 17.8 percent of population under working age, 66.7 of working age population and 15.5 percent beyond the working age. The significant growth of elderly persons and the reduction of children's share in total population are common for all regions. For example, only in North zone the number of population beyond working age exceeds that of children. Thus, the proportion of these age groups in North region is the most unfavourable (see Table 2.5).

ANALYSIS FROM A TERRITORIAL PERSPECTIVE

Figure 2.2.
Structure of the
population by main
age groups as of
1 January 2011, %

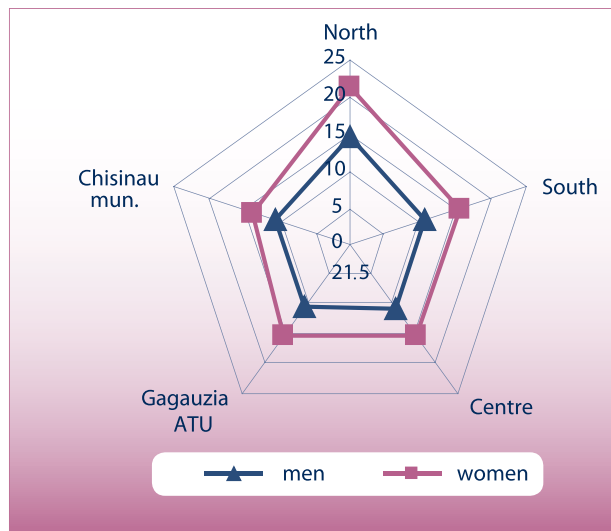


Ageing index

The population structure by sex and age is relatively inertial; therefore the demographic changes are insignificant over such short periods. However, if we analyse the population structure by large age groups territorially, we state that over the last four years all administrative-territorial units have „aged” to a certain extent. Thus, the ageing index has significantly grown in rayons Anenii Noi, Criuleni, Ialoveni, Cantemir, Orhei, Rezina, Chisinau and Balti cities.

However, the population of Ialoveni and Criuleni rayons has not yet reached demographic ageing: the share of inhabitants of 60 and over in these rayons is 10.7% and 11.7% respectively and it does not exceed the critical 12% threshold. The most „elderly” structure of the population by age is maintained in rayons Donduseni, Drochia, Briceni, Edinet and Riscani, where ageing index is the highest regionally amounting to 21-24%, to be compared to the national level of 14.4%.

Figure 2.3.
Ageing index,
women and men,
2010, %



bărbați

femei

In general, women were more affected by demographic ageing. The share of elderly women (60 and over) in population structure by development regions varies from 13.8% in Chisinau up to 21.5% North zone. The ageing index among men is lower than among women. The differences amount to 6.7 percent in North, 3.2 - in Chisinau and 5 – in the other regions. In all regions of the country (except North) male population has not reached the demographic ageing threshold (12% of total inhabitants).

The average age is a qualitative demographic indicator for the population, which correlate with the economic production potential of the population. The growth of the share of pre-retirement population is an element of reducing labour capacity and, thus, economic efficiency.

In 2010 the average age of the population of the Republic of Moldova was 36.3 years, which is higher than in 2007 when it was 35.6 years. The average age of women (37.8 years) was higher than that of men (34.6 years). Thus, due to demographic ageing the growth of the average age was more pronounced in women than in men.

The analysis of the average age of the population by development regions has revealed a younger population in the South than in other regions, while in rayons of North zone the average age is the highest. The differences refer both to women and to men.

Box 2.2. Average age of the population, 2010, years

<i>North</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>South</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>W</i>
Briceni	37.4	42.1	Ialoveni	32.6	35.0
Donduseni	38.6	43.6	Telenesti	33.3	36.2
Drochia	37.9	42.1	Ungheni	33.2	36.8
Edinet	37.8	42.0	Cantemir	32.7	35.4
Ocnita	37.6	41.9	Causeni	33.9	37.2

The effects of population ageing are numerous and complex; they have a significant impact on the demographic processes, social development and economic growth. These indicators are used in calculating the pension fund, the fund for child care, for development of welfare policies and for management of human resources, etc.

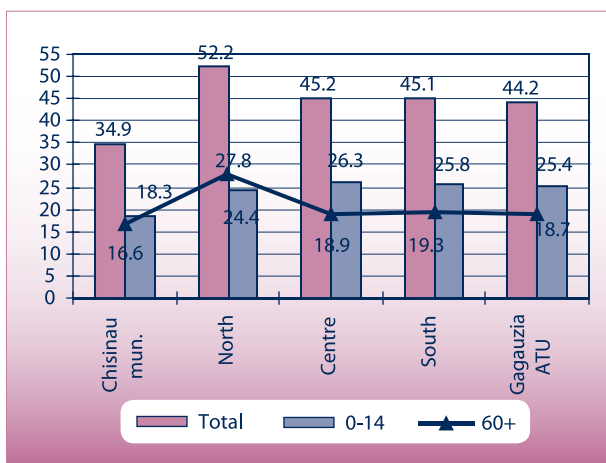
Their negative effects are especially alarming, since they show a growth of the dependents with greater load on the working population. They are one of the main concerns associated with ageing.

Demographic dependence

The demographic dependence indicator for the working population is believed to be optimal when its number is twice as high as that of the persons unable to work (for example when there are approximately 500 of persons unable to work per 1.000 working persons).

The lowest demographic dependence indicators are registered in Chisinau and Balti cities. The worst correlation of the number of children under 15 and people aged 60 and over per 1,000 persons aged 15-59 was noticed in North zone. At the end of 2010 in Donduseni rayons, for each 1,000 persons aged 15-59, there were 600 persons beyond this age, while in the other rayons of the same zone there were over 500 persons unable to work per 1,000 working persons.

Figure 2.4.
Demographic
dependence, 2010, %



From the economic perspective an important indicator is which segment of population beyond working age prevails. For example, in Chisinau municipality the working population faces almost equal load from the side of the younger generation and from the side of the elderly one. In regions Centre, South and Gagauzia ATU the growth of the number of dependent persons occurs mainly on the side of 0-14 age group

Such evolutions allow for an optimistic evaluation of the future in way of labour force offer in the economy of the country (if we ignore other associated processes within labour market). Only in the North zone the alarming values of the demographic dependence are conditioned by persons over 60 of age.

The unfavourable demographic processes, such as demographic ageing, are truly significant in the context of development and promotion of policies related to social protection of the elderly and creating equal opportunities for all age groups and equitable ones in gender aspects.

The changes, which take place in the evolution of the population, come as a direct result of the trends registered within the following demographic indicators: birth rate, mortality rate and migration.

Tables

Table 2.1. Population number at the end of the year, persons

	persons			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	3572703	3567512	3563695	3560430
Chisinau mun.	785087	785600	786232	789534
North	1017946	1013717	1010317	1006622
Balti mun.	148114	148100	148156	148922
Briceni	76590	76201	75708	75251
Donduseni	46388	45902	45603	45093
Drochia	91492	91000	90620	90122
Edinet	83884	83600	83324	82926
Falesti	93600	93102	92907	92564
Floresti	91492	91000	90627	90034
Glodeni	62893	62502	62176	61877
Ocnita	56801	56502	56312	56077
Riscani	71297	70900	70515	69970
Singerei	93906	93800	93670	93403
Soroca	101489	101108	100699	100383
Centre	1066429	1065194	1064752	1062848
Anenii Noi	83105	83100	83088	83144
Calarasi	79604	79302	79064	78821
Criuleni	72787	72800	72992	73115
Dubasari	35211	35200	35204	35188
Hincesti	123499	123200	122791	122044
Ialoveni	97987	98300	98596	99108
Nisporeni	67386	67199	67084	66762
Orhei	125915	125900	125866	125866
Rezina	53200	53000	52930	52597
Strășeni	91491	91493	91481	91346
Soldanesti	44109	43800	43613	43292
Telenesti	74916	74700	74639	74177
Ungheni	117219	117200	117404	117388

	persoane			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Basarabasca	29500	29500	29398	29173
Cahul	123808	124400	124395	124777
Cantemir	63406	63200	63111	62819
Causeni	92904	92700	92613	92304
Cimislia	62903	62601	62219	61740
Leova	53896	53800	53820	53834
Stefan Voda	72498	72400	72275	71917
Taraclia	44609	44500	44397	44192
Gagauzia ATU	159717	159900	160166	160670

Table 2.2. Population density as of the year end, number of inhabitants per 1 km²

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	118.0	117.7	117.5	117.4	117.3
Chisinau mun.	1365.0	1373.4	1374.3	1375.4	1381.2
North	102.2	101.6	101.2	100.9	100.5
Balti mun.	1885.7	1898.7	1898.5	1899.2	1909.1
Briceni	94.5	94.0	93.6	93.0	92.4
Donduseni	72.8	72.0	71.3	70.8	70.0
Drochia	92.4	91.5	91.0	90.6	90.1
Edinet	90.5	89.9	89.6	89.3	88.9
Falesti	88.0	87.3	86.8	86.6	86.3
Floresti	83.0	82.6	82.1	81.8	81.2
Glodeni	84.3	83.4	82.9	82.4	82.0
Ocnita	95.7	95.1	94.6	94.3	93.9
Riscani	76.9	76.2	75.7	75.3	74.8
Singerei	91.7	90.8	90.7	90.6	90.4
Soroca	97.1	97.3	96.9	96.5	96.2
Centre	100.7	100.3	100.2	100.1	100.0
Anenii Noi	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.6	93.7
Calarasi	106.6	105.6	105.2	104.9	104.6
Criuleni	106.0	105.8	105.8	106.1	106.3
Dubasari	114.5	113.9	113.8	113.8	113.8

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Hincesti	84.4	83.9	83.7	83.4	82.9
Ialoveni	124.4	125.1	125.5	125.8	126.5
Nisporeni	107.8	107.1	106.8	106.6	106.1
Orhei	103.1	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5
Rezina	85.9	85.6	85.2	85.1	84.6
Strășeni	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.3
Soldanesti	74.5	73.7	73.2	72.9	72.4
Telenesti	89.1	88.3	88.0	88.0	87.4
Ungheni	108.3	108.3	108.3	108.4	108.4
South	74.2	73.7	73.6	74.8	73.3
Basarabeasca	100.2	99.9	100.2	99.8	99.0
Cahul	80.3	80.1	80.5	80.5	80.7
Cantemir	73.3	73.1	72.8	72.7	72.4
Causeni	71.4	70.9	70.7	78.1	70.4
Cimislia	69.1	68.2	67.8	67.4	66.8
Leova	71.3	70.5	70.4	70.4	70.4
Stefan Voda	73.5	72.6	72.5	72.4	72.0
Taraclia	66.6	66.2	66.1	65.9	65.6
Gagauzia ATU	86.5	86.4	86.5	86.6	86.9

Table 2.3. Number men and women at the end of the year, persons

	persons							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total	1855244	1717459	1852581	1714931	1850208	1713487	1848324	1712106
Chisinau mun.	416480	368607	416744	368856	416737	369495	418535	370999
North	533418	484528	531192	482525	529404	480913	527201	479421
Balti mun.	80170	67944	80163	67937	80075	68081	80499	68423
Briceni	40161	36429	39962	36239	39719	35989	39412	35839
Donduseni	24745	21643	24490	21412	24332	21271	24046	21047
Drochia	47961	43531	47698	43302	47497	43123	47283	42839
Edinet	44246	39638	44094	39506	43952	39372	43702	39224
Falesti	48266	45334	48011	45091	47898	45009	47727	44837
Floresti	47609	43883	47345	43655	47155	43472	46877	43157

	persons							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Glodeni	32711	30182	32516	29986	32389	29787	32200	29677
Ocnita	29992	26809	29798	26704	29699	26613	29549	26528
Riscani	37139	34158	36940	33960	36787	33728	36473	33497
Singerei	48106	45800	48055	45745	48002	45668	47781	45622
Soroca	52312	49177	52120	48988	51899	48800	51652	48731
Centre	545360	521069	544744	520450	544502	520250	543568	519280
Anenii Noi	42569	40536	42575	40525	42567	40521	42581	40563
Calarasi	40576	39028	40423	38879	40297	38767	40125	38696
Criuleni	37231	35556	37232	35568	37323	35669	37395	35720
Dubasari	17916	17295	17906	17294	17930	17274	17921	17267
Hincesti	62551	60948	62400	60800	62177	60614	61791	60253
Ialoveni	49766	48221	49963	48337	50108	48488	50430	48678
Nisporeni	34156	33230	34054	33145	34004	33080	33836	32926
Orhei	65524	60391	65500	60400	65486	60380	65514	60352
Rezina	27034	26166	26934	26066	26916	26014	26758	25839
Strășeni	46594	44897	46604	44889	46590	44891	46563	44783
Soldanesti	22620	21489	22445	21355	22347	21266	22196	21096
Telenesti	37751	37165	37645	37055	37604	37035	37332	36845
Ungheni	61072	56147	61063	56137	61153	56251	61126	56262
South	277051	266473	276874	266227	276428	265800	275565	265191
Basara-beasca	15195	14305	15195	14305	15144	14254	15039	14134
Cahul	64172	59636	64485	59915	64465	59930	64604	60173
Cantemir	31713	31693	31611	31589	31559	31552	31440	31379
Causeni	47334	45570	47231	45469	47216	45397	47043	45261
Cimislia	32045	30858	31891	30710	31695	30524	31426	30314
Leova	27022	26874	26970	26830	26977	26843	26971	26863
Stefan Voda	36653	35845	36618	35782	36565	35710	36346	35571
Taraclia	22917	21692	22873	21627	22807	21590	22696	21496
Gagauzia ATU	82935	76782	83027	76873	83137	77029	83455	77215

Table 2.4. **Women per 1,000 men, at the end of the year**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1080	1080	1080	1080
Chisinau mun.	1130	1130	1128	1128
North	1101	1101	1101	1100
mun. Balti	1180	1180	1176	1176
Briceni	1102	1103	1104	1100
Donduseni	1143	1144	1144	1142
Drochia	1102	1102	1101	1104
Edinet	1116	1116	1116	1114
Falesti	1065	1065	1064	1064
Floresti	1085	1085	1085	1086
Glodeni	1084	1084	1087	1085
Ocnita	1119	1116	1116	1114
Riscani	1087	1088	1091	1089
Singerei	1050	1050	1051	1047
Soroca	1064	1064	1064	1060
Centre	1047	1047	1047	1047
Anenii Noi	1050	1051	1050	1050
Calarasi	1040	1040	1039	1037
Criuleni	1047	1047	1046	1047
Dubasari	1036	1035	1038	1038
Hincesti	1026	1026	1026	1026
Ialoveni	1032	1034	1033	1036
Nisporeni	1028	1027	1028	1028
Orhei	1085	1084	1085	1086
Rezina	1033	1033	1035	1036
Straseni	1038	1038	1038	1040
Soldanesti	1053	1051	1051	1052
Telenesti	1016	1016	1015	1013
Ungheni	1088	1088	1087	1086
South	1040	1040	1040	1039
Basarabeasca	1062	1062	1062	1064
Cahul	1076	1076	1076	1074
Cantemir	1001	1001	1000	1002
Causeni	1039	1039	1040	1039
Cimislia	1038	1038	1038	1037
Leova	1006	1005	1005	1004
Stefan Voda	1023	1023	1024	1022
Taraclia	1056	1058	1056	1056
Gagauzia ATU	1080	1080	1079	1081

Table 2.5. Structure of resident population by age groups at the end of the year, %

	procente					
	2007			2010		
	0-15	16-56/61	57/62+	0-15	16-56/61	57/62+
Total	19.2	65.9	14.8	17.8	66.7	15.5
Chisinau mun.	15.4	72.7	12.0	14.6	71.9	13.5
North	18.8	62.0	19.2	17.5	63.2	19.3
mun. Balti	15.7	70.0	14.3	15.0	69.5	15.5
Briceni	18.3	58.9	22.8	17.3	60.4	22.3
Donduseni	17.5	57.0	25.5	16.2	58.6	25.2
Drochia	18.4	59.1	22.5	17.0	60.5	22.5
Edinet	18.0	59.8	22.2	17.0	60.8	22.2
Falesti	21.1	61.4	17.4	19.6	62.8	17.6
Floresti	19.4	61.9	18.7	17.8	63.5	18.7
Glodeni	20.1	61.1	18.8	18.5	62.5	19.0
Ocnita	16.3	62.8	20.9	15.2	63.9	20.9
Riscani	19.0	59.2	21.8	17.6	61.0	21.4
Singerei	23.1	61.7	15.2	20.9	63.6	15.5
Soroca	19.3	62.7	18.0	17.7	64.1	18.2
Centre	21.2	65.2	13.5	19.6	66.4	14.0
Anenii Noi	20.0	67.1	12.9	18.7	67.5	13.8
Calarasi	20.8	63.9	15.3	18.7	65.5	15.8
Criuleni	21.1	66.6	12.3	20.2	67.0	12.8
Dubasari	20.1	66.5	13.4	18.5	67.1	14.4
Hincesti	21.9	64.8	13.3	20.1	66.0	13.9
Ialoveni	21.2	67.7	11.1	20.1	68.3	11.6
Nisporeni	22.7	64.2	13.0	20.5	65.8	13.7
Orhei	19.9	66.1	14.0	18.6	67.0	14.4
Rezina	20.0	65.4	14.6	18.3	66.6	15.1
Straseni	20.8	66.3	12.9	19.5	67.0	13.5
Soldanesti	22.1	60.7	17.3	20.4	62.8	16.8
Telenesti	23.6	62.7	13.7	21.1	64.9	14.0
Ungheni	21.8	64.1	14.1	20.1	65.5	14.4
South	21.4	64.8	13.8	19.4	66.2	14.4

	procente					
	2007			2010		
	0-15	16-56/61	57/62+	0-15	16-56/61	57/62+
Cantemir	23.4	64.2	12.4	21.1	66.2	12.7
Causeni	21.3	64.5	14.2	19.7	65.4	14.9
Cimislia	21.5	64.5	14.0	18.6	66.4	15.0
Leova	21.6	65.4	13.0	19.5	67.1	13.4
Stefan Voda	22.1	63.4	14.4	20.2	64.9	14.9
Taraclia	19.3	64.6	16.1	17.9	65.6	16.5
Gagauzia ATU	20.1	66.2	13.7	19.1	66.5	14.4

Table 2.6. Index of population ageing

	Number of persons aged 60 and over to 100 inhabitants							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	16.0	11.2	16.1	11.2	16.4	11.5	16.8	11.8
Chisinau mun.	12.3	9.4	12.7	9.8	13.2	10.2	13.8	10.6
North	21.0	14.5	21.0	14.4	21.2	14.6	21.5	14.7
Balti mun.	14.9	10.8	15.2	10.9	15.6	11.2	16.2	11.6
Briceni	25.4	17.4	25.0	17.1	25.2	17.2	25.2	17.3
Donduseni	28.0	19.7	28.3	19.4	28.4	19.4	28.5	19.5
Drochia	24.7	17.3	24.8	17.2	24.9	17.4	25.3	17.6
Edinet	24.6	17.2	24.5	17.1	24.4	17.3	24.5	17.3
Falesti	19.1	13.3	19.0	13.3	19.1	13.4	19.4	13.6
Floresti	20.5	13.8	20.4	13.7	20.7	14.0	21.2	14.2
Glodeni	20.4	13.9	20.3	13.8	20.6	14.0	21.1	14.3
Ocnita	23.4	15.9	23.3	15.8	23.2	15.9	23.3	15.9
Riscani	24.1	16.6	23.9	16.3	24.0	16.5	24.1	16.5
Singerei	16.9	11.2	16.8	11.1	17.0	11.2	17.4	11.6
Soroca	20.4	13.2	20.4	13.3	20.5	13.5	20.8	13.5
Centre	14.4	10.0	14.5	10.1	14.9	10.4	15.3	10.7
Anenii Noi	13.7	9.7	13.9	9.8	14.3	10.1	14.7	10.5
Calarasi	16.5	11.6	16.7	11.7	17.1	11.9	17.5	12.3
Criuleni	13.0	8.7	12.9	8.8	13.5	9.1	13.8	9.4
Dubasari	14.2	9.7	14.5	9.9	15.1	10.3	15.7	10.8

	Number of persons aged 60 and over to 100 inhabitants							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Hincesti	14.1	10.2	14.3	10.4	14.5	10.6	14.8	11.0
Ialoveni	11.5	7.9	11.6	8.0	12.1	8.4	12.5	8.8
Nisporeni	14.1	9.8	14.2	9.9	14.5	10.0	14.9	10.3
Orhei	15.1	10.1	15.0	10.1	15.4	10.5	15.8	11.0
Rezina	15.8	10.9	15.8	10.9	16.3	11.3	16.8	11.7
Strășeni	13.6	9.6	13.7	9.7	14.1	10.0	14.4	10.4
Soldanesti	19.1	13.0	18.9	12.8	19.0	12.9	19.3	12.8
Telenesti	14.6	10.2	14.7	10.1	15.1	10.2	15.6	10.4
Ungheni	15.0	10.5	15.0	10.3	15.2	10.6	15.6	10.9
South	15.1	10.2	15.1	10.2	15.4	10.5	15.7	10.8
Basarabeasca	14.5	9.2	14.3	9.0	14.5	9.0	14.9	9.2
Cahul	14.7	10.0	14.6	10.0	14.9	10.2	15.2	10.4
Cantemir	13.6	9.3	13.6	9.2	14.1	9.5	14.2	9.7
Causeni	15.4	10.6	15.5	10.7	15.8	11.0	16.1	11.3
Cimislia	14.9	10.6	15.2	10.9	15.5	11.3	16.0	11.7
Leova	14.6	9.4	14.6	9.3	14.7	9.5	14.9	9.6
Stefan Voda	15.7	10.6	15.6	10.6	15.9	11.1	16.4	11.5
Taraclia	18.2	11.5	17.9	11.4	18.2	11.5	18.6	12.0
Gagauzia ATU	14.9	10.2	14.8	10.0	15.0	10.2	15.4	10.5

Table 2.7. Average age of the population, years

	years							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	37.0	33.9	37.3	34.2	37.6	34.4	37.8	34.6
Chisinau mun.	35.8	33.2	36.2	33.6	36.6	34.0	37.0	34.3
North	39.7	35.8	39.9	36.0	40.1	36.2	40.2	36.3
Balti mun.	37.4	34.3	37.8	34.7	38.2	34.9	38.5	35.2
Briceni	41.8	37.2	41.9	37.3	41.9	37.4	42.1	37.4
Donduseni	43.2	38.4	43.3	38.5	43.5	38.6	43.6	38.6
Drochia	41.6	37.5	41.8	37.6	41.9	37.8	42.1	37.9
Edinet	41.7	37.5	41.8	37.6	41.9	37.7	42.0	37.8

	years							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Glodeni	39.3	35.5	39.4	35.7	39.6	35.8	39.7	36.0
Ocnita	41.5	37.1	41.7	37.3	41.7	37.5	41.9	37.6
Riscani	41.0	36.8	41.2	36.9	41.8	37.2	41.4	37.2
Singerei	36.6	33.3	36.8	33.5	37.0	33.7	37.2	33.8
Soroca	39.1	35.2	39.4	35.5	39.6	35.7	39.7	35.9
Centre	36.0	33.1	36.2	33.3	36.4	33.6	36.6	33.7
Anenii Noi	36.2	33.6	36.5	33.9	36.7	34.1	37.0	34.3
Calarasi	37.0	34.1	37.2	34.3	37.4	34.5	37.6	34.6
Criuleni	35.3	32.6	35.9	32.8	35.7	32.9	35.9	33.1
Dubasari	36.7	33.4	36.9	33.6	37.0	34.0	37.3	34.2
Hincesti	35.3	32.9	35.5	33.0	35.8	33.3	36.0	33.6
Ialoveni	34.4	32.0	34.6	32.2	34.8	32.4	35.0	32.6
Nisporeni	35.2	32.6	35.4	32.8	36.2	33.4	35.8	33.2
Orhei	36.8	33.4	37.0	33.7	37.2	33.9	37.4	34.0
Rezina	37.0	34.1	37.2	34.3	37.4	34.5	37.6	34.7
Straseni	35.8	33.2	35.9	33.4	36.2	33.6	36.2	33.8
Soldanesti	37.8	34.6	38.0	34.7	38.1	34.9	38.1	34.9
Telenesti	35.5	32.7	35.8	33.0	36.0	33.2	36.2	33.3
Ungheni	36.2	32.8	36.4	33.0	36.6	33.1	36.8	33.2
South	36.1	33.2	36.3	33.5	36.6	33.7	36.8	33.9
Basarabeasca	36.5	33.3	36.7	33.5	37.1	33.8	37.4	34.0
Cahul	35.7	32.9	36.0	33.2	36.3	33.5	36.5	33.7
Cantemir	34.6	32.0	34.8	32.3	35.1	32.5	35.4	32.7
Causeni	36.6	33.4	36.8	33.5	37.0	33.7	37.2	33.9
Cimislia	35.9	33.6	43.1	40.8	36.6	34.2	37.0	34.5
Leova	35.9	32.9	36.0	33.1	36.3	33.3	36.4	33.6
Stefan Voda	36.5	33.6	36.6	33.8	36.8	34.0	36.9	34.2
Taraclia	38.1	34.7	38.3	34.9	38.5	35.1	38.7	35.2
Gagauzia ATU	36.6	33.4	36.8	33.6	37.1	33.8	37.2	33.9

Table 2.8. **Indicii sarcinii demografice, la sfîrşitul anului**

	procente					
	2007			2010		
	Total	Of which aged:		Total	Of which aged:	
		0-14	60+		0-14	60+
Total	45.5	25.6	19.9	44.6	23.8	20.8
Chisinau mun.	33.3	18.8	14.6	34.9	18.3	16.6
North	54.1	26.5	27.6	52.2	24.4	27.8
mun. Balti	37.8	19.8	18.0	38.9	19.3	19.6
Briceni	62.2	27.3	35.0	59.6	25.4	34.2
Donduşeni	67.1	26.8	40.3	64.3	24.4	39.9
Drochia	61.4	27.2	34.2	59.3	24.8	34.5
Edinet	60.0	26.3	33.7	58.2	24.8	33.4
Falesti	55.5	30.1	25.3	52.8	27.5	25.3
Floresti	53.7	27.1	26.5	51.7	24.6	27.0
Glodeni	55.4	28.6	26.8	53.4	26.1	27.3
Ocnita	53.4	22.9	30.5	51.2	21.2	30.0
Riscani	60.9	27.9	33.0	57.8	25.5	32.3
Singerei	54.2	32.4	21.8	50.9	28.9	22.0
Soroca	52.7	26.9	25.8	50.3	24.3	26.0
Centre	46.4	28.4	18.0	45.2	26.3	18.9
Anenii Noi	43.2	26.4	16.8	42.8	24.7	18.1
Calarasi	49.2	28.1	21.0	47.0	25.1	21.9
Criuleni	43.4	27.7	15.6	43.6	26.8	16.8
Dubasari	43.4	26.2	17.2	43.7	24.5	19.1
Hincesti	47.5	29.5	18.0	45.5	26.8	18.8
Ialoveni	41.3	27.5	13.8	41.7	26.5	15.2
Nisporeni	48.5	30.7	17.8	46.1	27.7	18.5
Orhei	44.6	26.3	18.3	44.1	24.7	19.4

	în procente					
	2007			2010		
	Total	Of which aged:		Total	Of which aged:	
		0-14	60+		0-14	60+
Telenesti	51.2	32.4	18.8	47.8	28.6	19.2
Ungheni	48.5	29.4	19.1	47.0	27.3	19.7
South	47.5	28.8	18.7	45.1	25.8	19.3
Basarabeasca	44.6	27.4	17.2	40.3	23.3	17.0
Cahul	45.9	27.7	18.2	43.7	25.1	18.6
Cantemir	48.5	31.5	17.0	45.8	28.3	17.5
Causeni	48.3	28.9	19.4	46.7	26.6	20.2
Cimislia	47.7	28.8	18.9	44.4	24.3	20.1
Leova	46.3	28.7	17.5	43.0	25.4	17.5
Stefan Voda	50.1	30.3	19.8	48.4	27.6	20.7
Taraclia	48.3	26.1	22.1	46.9	24.3	22.6
Gagauzia ATU	45.1	26.8	18.4	44.2	25.4	18.7



WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

CHAPTER III.

DEMOGRAPHIC PROCESSES

This section comprises a number of series of statistical data related to vital statistics of the population (births, deaths, marriages and divorces) and (international) migration statistics.

The data on births are distributed by sex of the infant rank and social status of the mother.

The data on the deaths are shown by age, sex and main cause of death. This section includes also generalized demographic indicators, which show the reproduction processes of the population – total fertility rate, life expectancy at birth.

To the extent of data availability for the first time data were presented on migration processes, which take place in the country and abroad (disaggregated by rayon and sex).

Methodological notes and data sources

- **Definitions:**

Birth rate – shows the number of live births per 1.000 inhabitants in a reference year.

Total fertility rate – means the number of children born to a woman over her fertile lifetime, in fertility conditions of the respective year.

Rank of the new born refers to the numerical order of the new born in relation to the total number of live births of a mother.

General mortality rate shows the number of deceased per 1.000 inhabitants in a reference year.

Infant mortality rate shows the number of children who died at age under one per 1.000 live births in a reference year.

Under 5 mortality rate shows the average number children which died prior to reaching the age of 5 per 1.000 live births in the reference year.

Maternal mortality rate represents the number of women who died following complications of pregnancy and childbirth in the reference year per 100.000 births of the respective year.

Specific mortality rate by age – is the frequency of deaths by age, calculated per 1.000 persons of the respective age.

Mortality rate by cause of death – annual number of deaths due to the reference cause on average per 100.000 inhabitants.

Marriage rate – annual number of marriages per 1.000 inhabitants (population in mid year).

Divorce rate – annual number of divorces per 1.000 inhabitants (population in mid year).

Life expectancy at birth – represents an estimation of the mean number of years which a person could live, if specific mortality rate by age in a reference year stayed unchanged throughout his or her entire life.

Migration – territorial movement of persons accompanied by change of residence.

Immigrant – foreign citizen or person with no citizenship that obtained the right to reside permanently or temporarily in the Republic of Moldova.

Emigrant – citizen of the Republic of Moldova who goes abroad to reside permanently or temporarily on the territory of another state.

Repatriated person – a citizen of the Republic of Moldova and/or a person that was born in the Republic of Moldova and his/her decedents. as well as persons who have previously lived permanently in the Republic of Moldova at least 10 years and have the right to reside permanently on the territory of the Republic of Moldova pursuant to the law.

• Data sources:

- Demographic statistical bulletins.
- Data on natural and migratory movement of the population are based on administrative data sources owned by the following state authorities:

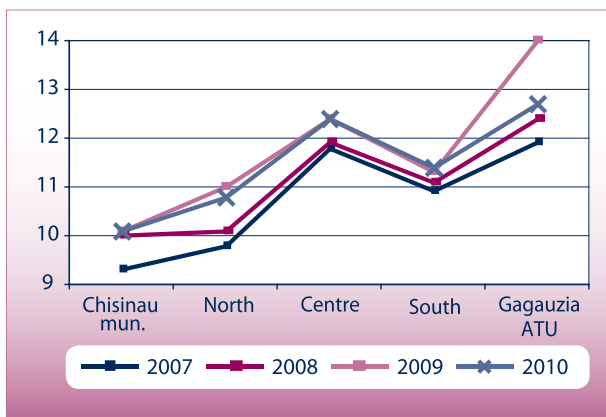
1. For data on **vital statistics** – Ministry of Information Technology and Communications (State Company „Centre for State Information Resources (CSIR) „Registru”), Ministry of Justice (Civil Status Service), Ministry of Health (National Centre for Health Management);
 2. For data on **migratory movement** – State Company CSIR „Registru” – owner of the Registry for Population, Ministry of Internal Affairs (Bureau for Migration and Asylum).
- The data on vital statistics were obtained by exhaustive statistical research based on administrative data in compliance with effective international guidelines, especially with UN „Principles and recommendations on civil status statistics” (ST/ESA/STAT/SER.M/19/Rev.2 New York, 2003).
 - The development of mortality data by cause of death was carried out by the National Centre for Management in Healthcare of the Ministry of Health in compliance with International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 10th edition, which is a regulatory document for insuring uniformity of methodology approaches and international data comparability.
 - Generalized demographic indicators, which describe the reproductive processes in population and life expectancy, are calculated annually by NBS.

Birth rate

Over the period 2007-2010 the number of births has alternated: the number of live births in 2010 was 40.474, an 6.6% increase as compared to 2007 and a decrease by 329 (0.8%) as opposed to 2009. The birth rate was 11.4 live births per 1.000 inhabitants, an increase as compared to 2007 when the respective value was 10.6‰.

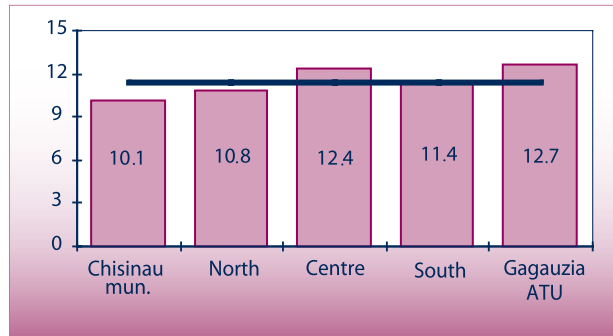
Over the period 2007-2010 the number of births had ambiguous regional patterns, showing both positive and negative trends. Significant differences were noticed in the value of the indicator, as well as in trends across regions.

Figure 3.1.
Evolution
of birth rate,
2007-2010, ‰



The lowest birth rate was found in Chisinau municipality, although over the last 4 years, the birth rate in the capital city has grown from 9.3‰ to 10.1‰. Over the same period birth rate in the South of the country stayed almost the same at 11 live births per 1.000 inhabitants. The birth rate in Gagauzia ATU has been constantly growing and it showed the highest value for the period in 2009 - 14 live births per 1.000 inhabitants. Birth rate has also grown in regions North and South with an insignificant decrease of the gap between these regions.

Figure 3.2.
Birth rate,
2010, ‰



In 2010 birth rate has shown territorial differences. The lowest birth rates were registered traditionally in Chisinau, in the North zone of the Republic of Moldova with minimal values in rayons Ocnita and Donduseni. Low birth rates may be seen also in two rayons of the South: Basarabeasca and Cimislia.

The highest birth rates were found in Gagauzia ATU and in rayons of the Centre of the country - Ialoveni, Criuleni, Ungheni and Straseneni.

This is also confirmed by the total fertility rate – the average number of children born to one woman over her fertile life. Total fertility rate over the last years was 1.3 (for a simple replacement of parents' generation by their children the value 2.2 is needed).

The highest value of this indicator is maintained in Soldanesti rayon (1.73). Extremely low birth rates are found in 16 rayons, where the total fertility has stabilized within the range 1.3-1.5. Total fertility rate as registered over the last years in Chisinau municipality, Balti municipality and Basarabeasca, Cimislia, Ocnita rayons has varied within 0.96-1.23 and thus it goes beyond the critical threshold (demography experts set the critical threshold at 1.5).

Figure 3.3.
Total fertility rate,
2010

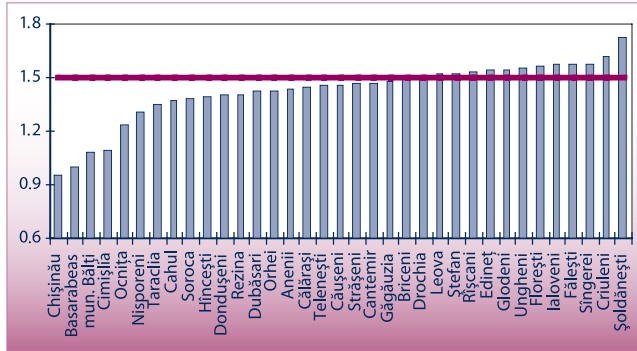
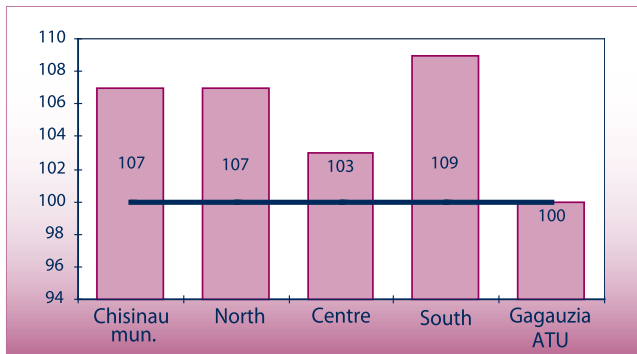


Figure 3.4.
Masculinity ratio
for new-borns,
2010



A traditional aspect of the demographic processes is that more boys are born annually than girls. In 2010 more than half (51.3%) of the live new-borns were boys, the masculinity ratio being 105 boys to 100 girls. Regionally the ratio was as follows: Chisinau municipality and North – 107; Centre – 103; South – 109. In Gagauzia ATU an absolute gender equality was registered - 50/50.

Thus, the ratio of male to female birth rate is in favour of men, the average national difference being 1,6‰, while the gap for Chisinau municipality is bigger, of 2‰.

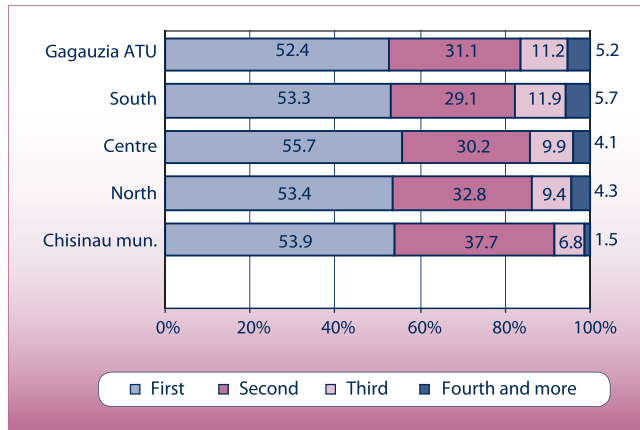
Such trends are an objective fact of life and they are common everywhere. Still, along with the development of human society, especially growing performance of modern medicine, the behavioural factor of the population may affect the gender ratio of live new-borns to a growing extent. The desire of the parents to have a child of a certain sex and the use of early prenatal diagnostic may contribute to an increase of intentional interruption of pregnancy and thus, to an artificial change of ratios between the sexes.

Over the reference period a slight growth was found of live new-borns of 1st rank (they amounted to 54,3%), while the share of live births of 2nd, 3rd, 4th and higher ranks has decreased.

In all regions of the country, over half of the new-borns are first children in the family. The share of second children is higher in Chisinau municipality. Thus, families with one child predominate in the capital, about one third of families have two children, rarely - three children, while the share of families with four and more children is insignificant (1.5%).

Nationally, most of the children born into numerous families are in the South zone and Gagauzia ATU, where they amount to over 5% of the total number of new-borns.

Figure 3.5.
The rank of new-borns , 2010 %



From legal status viewpoint, the share of children born outside marriage is still high – one in five children, while in South zone – one in four children.

Births outside marriage are not common in Chisinau and Balti cities, as well as Ialoveni rayon and Gagauzia ATU. The situation is different in Donduseni, Ocnita and Soldanesti rayons, where each third child is born outside marriage, while in Cantemir rayon – about each second child.

Boxa 3.1. **Maximal and minimal values of the share of children born outside marriage, 2010. %**

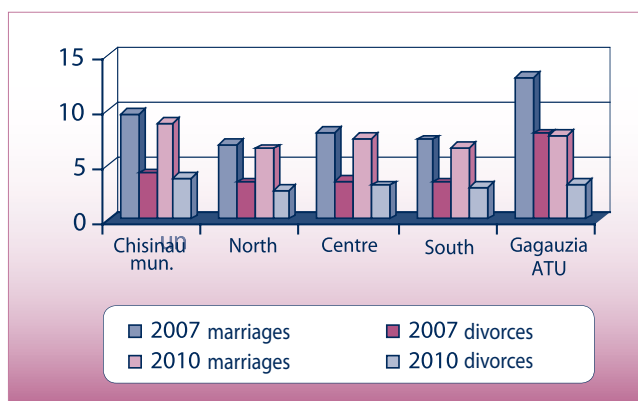
Chisinau mun.	15.2	Donduseni	34.0
Balti mun.	16.2	Ocnita	33.1
Ialoveni	15.7	Soldanesti	33.6
Gagauzia ATU	17.5	Cantemir	40.2

Additionally, as mentioned earlier, the general birth rates in Soldanesti and Cantemir rayons exceed much the national average.

Nuptiality and divorce

Over the period 2007-2010 the intensity of these processes has been decreasing from one year to another. Consequently, the number of registered marriages has decreased from 8.2 to 7.4 per 1.000 inhabitants, and the number of divorces - from 3.9 to 3.2 ‰.

Figure 3.6.
**Marriage and
divorce rates in
2007 and 2010, ‰**



The data analysis shows that over four years the situation has visibly changed only in Gagauzia ATU. Thus, in 2007 Gagauzia ranked first by number of concluded and annulled marriages as calculated per 1.000 persons. In 2010 the marriage rate has decreased from 13.2‰ to 7.8‰, while the divorce rate has fallen even more significantly – from 7.9‰ to 3.2‰.

When we analyse these indicators from a regional perspective, Rezina has a special place among all rayons with a marriage rate of 7.0‰ in 2010 and 6.1‰ in 2008. In Rezina the highest divorce rate is registered, respectively 5.7‰ in 2010 and 5.3‰ in 2008 (see. Table 3.6).

Both nationally and in all the regions with no exceptions the share of first marriages registered at the age of 15-19 has dropped as function of total marriages concluded for the first time.

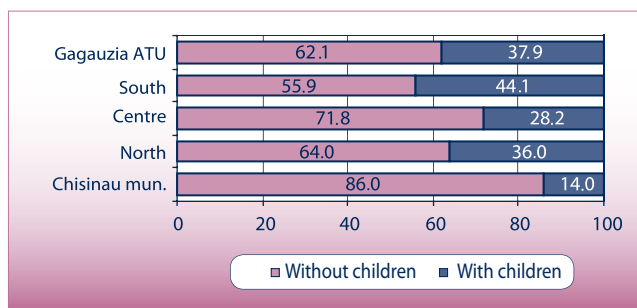
In Chisinau municipality young men and ladies of this age group are not in a hurry to get married. However, in the North the share of girls that marry at an early age is still rather high. In Gagauzia ATU in 2007 the most significant share of young people who have married before the age of 20 was registered. Among the rayons with the largest number of early marriages we find Briceni rayon: 30% - girls and 5% - boys. Over a relatively short period, by 2010, in all regions the share of early marriages started to show a downward trend.

Boxa 3.2. Share of first marriages at the age 15-19 of total first marriages, %

	2007		2010	
	M	W	M	W
Total	3.5	19.5	1.8	14.7
Chisinau mun.	1.7	9.2	0.9	5.7
North	4.5	26.8	2.7	20.6
Centre	3.6	21.1	1.8	15.8
South	3.7	21.4	1.7	17.6
Gagauzia ATU	6.0	22.1	3.2	17.0

Dissolved marriages in case of couples with minor children amounted to 30% of total divorces. As a result, approximately 5-6 thousand minor children lose one parent. The divorces occur most frequently in young families with age of spouses in the 25-34 range.

Figure 3.7.
Comparative share
of divorces in
families without
children and with
children, 2010, %



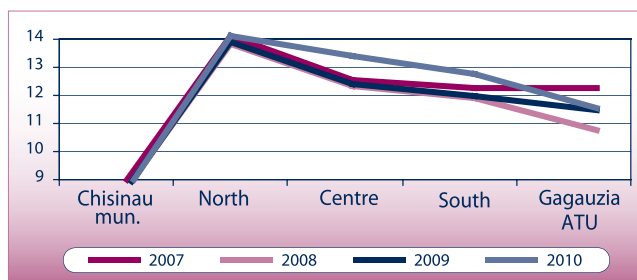
The change in the divorce rate patterns was accompanied by a growing number of divorces in families without children, the share of which has been growing each year and has reached 70% of the total number of divorces in 2010.

In the South and Gagauzia ATU, where the share of large families is higher, the share of divorces in couples with minor children is also higher.

Mortality

Starting in 2005 mortality rate shows consistently high values and has not decreased lower than 12‰. Territorially the evolution of general mortality rate shows a high variation.

Figure 3.8.
Evolution of general
mortality rate,
2007-2010, ‰

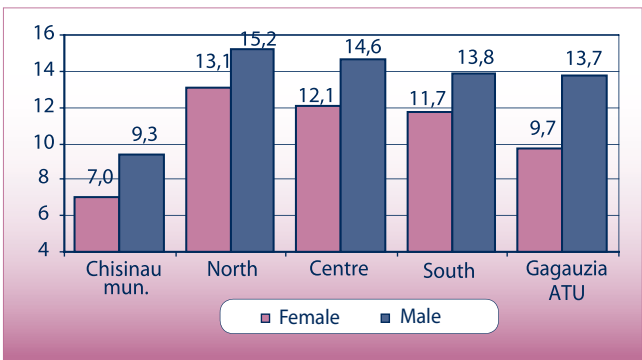


The lowest mortality rate is in Chisinau municipality and over the last four years it has not changed (8‰). Also unchanged but consistently high (14‰) was mortality rate in the North. In the Centre zone an increase in mortality was registered in 2010. Only in Gagauzia ATU a decrease of mortality was found, the most significant figure being found in 2008 - by 1.4 percentage points.

As compared to 2007, on average per country, the rate of male mortality has grown in 2010 from 12.9‰ to 13.5 ‰, while female mortality stayed unchanged at 11‰.

The abovementioned trends are common for all regions, however in Gagauzia ATU the reduction of female mortality has led to the highest gender gap in favour of women – 4 percent.

Figure 3.9.
Male and female
mortality rate,
2010, ‰



The structure of mortality by cause of death stayed almost unchanged: similarly to previous years the greatest number of deaths occurred due to circulatory system diseases (56.2%), followed by tumours (13.1%), diseases of the digestive system (10.0%), accidents, poisonings and injuries (8.5%), diseases of the respiratory system (5.6%).

Male mortality by cause of death differs from female mortality. „Male overmortality” was 3.5 times higher by accidents, poisonings and injuries, 4.4 times higher by infectious and parasitic diseases, 2.0 times higher – by respiratory diseases and 1.3 times higher – by tumours. „Female overmortality” was registered by circulatory system diseases (1.2 times higher). The data show the existence of some specific aspects in mortality of the population by development regions and by classes and causes of death.

Boxa 3.3. Mortality rate by medical cause, 2010 (per 100.000 inhabitants)

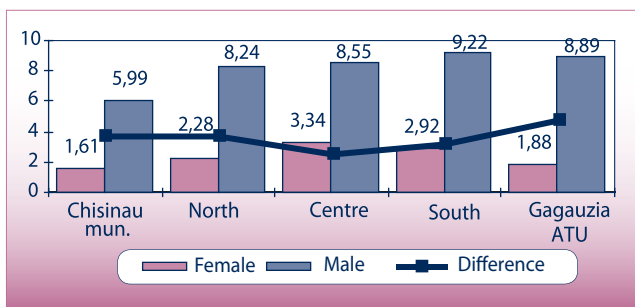
	Circulatory system diseases	Tumours	Digestive system diseases	Accidents, poisonings and injuries
Chisinau mun.	441	153	70	64
North	849	179	103	101
Centre	716	147	174	124
South	707	160	124	132
Gagauzia ATU	636	160	140	89

The worst situation is in North zone, where mortality is higher through circulatory system diseases due to the age structure of the population in the region, where the largest share of elderly persons is found. In Centre zone mortality through digestive system diseases exceeds 1.4 times the average per country (conditioned by high male and female mortality rates in Nisporeni and Strasenii rayons).

In the South zone mortality through external causes is higher than in all the other regions (determined by the high male mortality in Cantemir and Cimisliia rayons).

The mortality rates among working persons shows even more the gender mortality rate gaps both as a general matter and by cause of death. Mortality due to unnatural causes (such as accidents, assassinations, suicides and other external matters) is more common in the working population. During the younger period (age 20-39), male deaths prevail due to circulatory system diseases: 32.6 and 7.8 deaths per 100.000 persons of respective age and sex (see Table 3.14).

Figure 3.10.
Mortality rates
in working age
persons, 2010,
per 1,000 women
and men



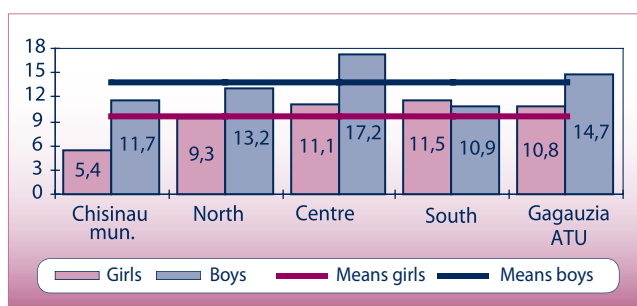
The above shows to a great extent the variance of mortality rates in this age group, as well as gender differences.

In Gagauzia ATU male mortality at the working age is 4.7 times higher than in women. In other regions the difference is also high - 3 times or more.

Over the last years relatively favourable trends are found in evolution of infant mortality. Its level has stabilized at approximately 12 deaths in up to one year old infants per 1.000 live births. In addition, starting 1 January 2008 due to transition to European standards in statistics of new born children, infants with 500 grams mass and 22 weeks pregnancy are registered (before 1 January 2008 only infants of 1.000 grams and over were registered as well as those born after the 30-th finalized week of pregnancy).

This beneficial trend has had an unexpected output, since along with lower girls' mortality (from 11.2‰ to 9.5‰), mortality among boys has relatively grown (from 11.3‰ to 13.9‰).

Figure 3.11.
Infant mortality
rate, 2010, ‰



Still, a low female infant mortality has been registered only in Chisinau municipality (5‰), which is comparable to similar indicators of developed countries. In North region this indicator coincides with the mean for the country (9‰). The worst situation was registered in Centre region (17‰) – much more than the average per country as related to male infant mortality. In Gagauzia ATU this indicator was 15‰.

The lowest rates of infant mortality were registered in rayons Stefan Voda (5.8‰), Drochia (7.7‰), Falesti (8.1‰) and Basarabeasca (8.3‰) and the highest - in rayons Telenești (20.8‰), Soldanesti (20.4‰), Ocnita (17.7‰), Cimisia (17.5‰) and Hincesti (16.8‰) (see Table 3.16)

The main causes of children's deaths are conditions originating in the perinatal period, which are the reason for 39.9% of total deaths in children under one, including congenital malformations, chromosome deformations and anomalies – 29.4%, respiratory diseases – 13.4% accidents, poisonings and injuries – 6.5% (see Table 3.17).

Boxa 3.4. Infant mortality rates by cause of death, 2010
(per 100.000 live births)

	Respiratory diseases		Congenital anomalies		Perinatal period conditions	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chisinau mun.	52	122	156	268	311	609
North	57	89	323	392	361	552
Centre	231	299	277	538	369	598
South	170	217	170	434	577	341
Gagauzia ATU	98	98	294	588	392	686

Among the three main causes for infant deaths, mortality due to respiratory diseases is relatively lower in girls in Chisinau municipality, as well as in new-borns of both sexes in North zone and Gagauzia ATU.

A high level of mortality rates due to congenital anomalies among boys was found in regions Centre, South, Gagauzia ATU. High mortality rates among boys due to perinatal

period were found in all development regions. Only South zone is an exception, mortality due to this reason in girls being 1.7 times higher than in boys.

An alarming situation refers to growing maternal mortality, which was 7 persons in 2007 and 18 persons in 2010 nationally, the highest being registered in North region, 8 persons in 2010.

Life expectancy at birth

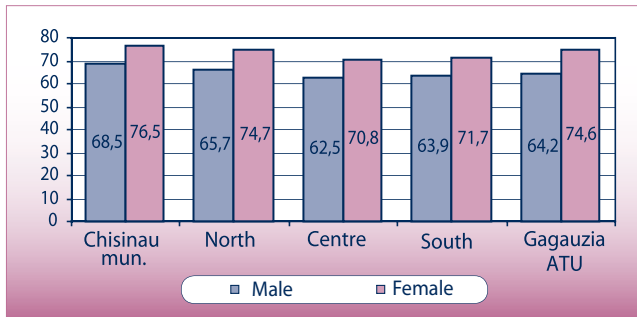
General and infant mortality rates have influenced the values of life expectancy at birth. Thus, in 2010 as compared to 2007, life expectancy at birth has significantly grown - by 0.3 years. However, the average lifespan for men has stayed almost unchanged, while that of women has grown, which contributed to an even greater gender gap of these indicators.

On average per country, women live 8.4 years longer than men. This gap is due to a higher level of premature deaths in men. Due to the differentiated mortality rates the lifespan of inhabitants of the urban space was longer than that of the rural space, respectively by 4.4 years in men and by 4.5 years in women.

The highest values (68.5 years in men and 76.5 years in women) were registered in Chisinau municipality and in most rayons of North zone of the country. Minimal life expectancy values were found in inhabitants of Centre zone (65.7 years in men and 74.7 years in women).

The highest gender gap in life expectancy was found in Gagauzia ATU – over 10 years.

Figure 3.12.
Life expectancy
at birth, 2010,
years



In 22 territorial units, life expectancy at birth is lower than the average per country, minimal levels (up to 65.6 years) being found in rayons Hincesti, Cantemir, Nisporeni and Calarasi. This gap is due to higher general mortality rates in the above-listed rayons. In Hincesti rayon the high mortality rate decreases the lifespan even more - 60.4 years in men and 68.5 years in women.

Migration

External migration processes are one of the negative factors, which affect the social, economic and demographic conditions in the country, as well as the stability and security of the state in general. External migration, both the final and the temporary one, for labour, decreases mechanically the population number of communities. However, it is especially harmful in that it conducts to the decrease of the number of working age and reproductive age persons.

In the Republic of Moldova migration is a wide scale thing of major importance due to the fact that a significant share of working and fertile age persons are involved in the process. However, we still do not have adequate and complete data on the exact number of our citizens who work abroad. One of the main reasons for the problem is the lack of an efficient and sustainable system for recording migration. The lack of national uniform control over the Eastern border of our country, due to the unresolved Transnistria conflict, has a negative impact on the process of recording migration.

Migration of the population has important consequences for the population number of the country, modification of its structure, primarily in the age and gender aspects, but also in its other characteristics.

Over the period 2007 – 2010, like in previous years, more persons have emigrated from the Republic of Moldova, as compared to those who have immigrated. The gender differences are significant in that more women than men chose to emigrate. Women also rank first among immigrants.

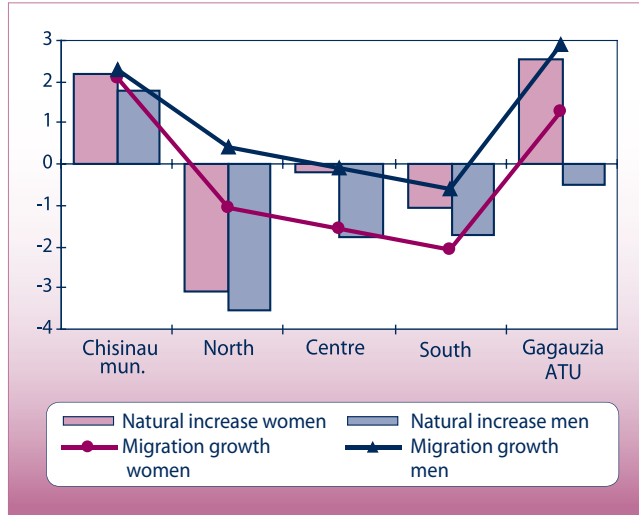
Over the last four years, as many as 25.5 thousand people left to reside permanently in other countries. The most active migration ties are maintained with Ukraine and Russia (19.8 thousand or 78% of total emigrants). The number of citizens of the Republic of Moldova who chose for their new residence USA was 2.7 thousand Germany – 0.9 thousand Israel – 0.8 thousand people. Most of the emigrants - both women and men belong to 20-29 and 30-39 age groups. We reiterate the earlier mentioned idea that these are the persons in their most active working and reproductive age.

A part of the emigration of the country is compensated by the repatriation of persons who have the Republic of Moldova as their origin country and other immigrants. Over the period 2007-2010 as many as 7.7 thousand people repatriated. Most of the repatriates come from Russia and Ukraine - 81%.

Over the same period a number of 9.3 thousand immigrant came to the Republic of Moldova. They are categorised as follows according to the purpose of their immigration: for studies – 21.9%, for labour – 37.9%, family immigration – 40.2%.

Thus, the reduction of the population number in the Republic of Moldova is conditioned both by negative natural growth of the population, but also by the migration. The influence of these factors varies from one region to another.

Figure 3.13.
Natural increase and
migration growth,
2010, ‰



Growth of the population number in Chisinau municipality is both due to the natural increase and to the migration growth. In Gagauzia ATU the number of population has grown due to immigrants of both women and men, as well as due to numeric prevalence of female births which decreases female mortality. In all the other regions the population number has decreased due to negative impact of natural and migration growth in both sexes.

Regretfully, the informational subsystems of ministries, which are involved in developing data related to migration (and which are different from the ones of the State Registry of Population), need improvement. For this reason currently the data are not diversified and not sufficiently disaggregated from territorial and gender perspectives.

Demographic processes have a direct impact on the occupational processes in the national economy, since they represent the main pool for supply of labour force to the labour market.

Tables

Table 3.1. Birth rate per 1.000 inhabitants

	Birth rate per 1.000 inhabitants							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total	9.9	11.4	10.2	11.7	10.6	12.3	10.6	12.1
Chisinau mun.	8.4	10.3	8.9	11.2	9.2	11.2	9.2	11.1
North	9.0	10.7	9.4	11.0	10.1	11.9	10.0	11.7
mun. Balti	8.5	10.7	4.5	6.0	9.1	11.5	9.3	12.1
Briceni	8.6	11.1	9.0	11.2	9.4	10.8	9.8	11.4
Donduseni	8.1	8.5	7.7	9.5	8.6	10.8	8.7	10.1

Drochia	8.9	9.6	9.5	11.1	9.2	11.2	9.6	10.4
Edinet	8.2	9.9	9.7	11.6	10.2	12.5	9.8	11.7
Falesti	10.9	12.3	10.3	12.0	11.9	13.9	11.3	12.4
Floresti	9.5	11.6	9.7	10.6	10.9	12.3	11.3	11.8
Glodeni	8.8	10.3	8.8	10.8	11.7	13.1	10.1	12.5
Ocnita	8.2	9.0	9.0	10.0	8.6	10.3	8.2	10.0
Riscani	8.8	10.5	8.7	10.9	9.4	11.3	10.2	11.5
Singerei	10.7	12.6	10.1	12.9	12.1	13.8	10.5	13.8
Soroca	8.5	9.7	9.5	9.4	9.7	10.4	9.8	11.1
Centre	11.2	12.5	11.4	12.4	11.7	13.1	12.0	12.9
Anenii Noi	10.2	11.8	11.3	12.6	12.0	12.4	11.5	12.3
Calarasi	10.1	11.9	9.7	10.3	11.1	13.8	11.3	12.2
Criuleni	11.9	14.6	13.1	14.1	13.1	14.4	14.6	13.6
Dubasari	9.6	11.5	13.0	10.9	12.0	11.3	10.8	12.8
Hincesti	10.9	12.5	10.6	10.7	10.4	11.7	11.3	12.5
Ialoveni	12.8	14.1	13.2	14.1	13.1	14.3	14.8	14.6
Nisporeni	11.4	12.0	11.4	12.4	10.2	11.5	10.2	12.0
Orhei	11.0	11.7	11.0	12.7	10.6	13.1	11.4	12.8
Rezina	10.2	11.3	10.7	12.0	10.8	12.1	11.0	11.3
Straseni	12.7	13.1	12.3	13.0	13.1	13.5	12.5	13.0
Soldanesti	10.2	12.1	10.0	10.8	12.5	13.6	11.6	13.1
Telenesti	10.8	12.3	11.5	11.8	12.1	12.7	10.8	12.3
Ungheni	11.3	13.0	11.1	13.8	12.1	14.1	12.1	13.8
South	10.4	11.4	10.4	11.8	10.6	12.0	10.7	12.1
Basarabeasca	10.1	11.6	9.3	10.7	8.3	10.5	7.9	8.6
Cahul	9.7	11.8	10.7	11.7	9.7	11.6	10.9	13.7
Cantemir	11.2	12.3	10.9	12.5	12.6	13.0	11.7	13.0
Causeni	11.1	11.7	11.2	11.9	10.4	13.0	11.6	12.0
Cimislia	7.9	8.7	6.9	9.9	8.7	10.0	8.7	9.7
Leova	11.9	11.5	10.9	12.0	12.1	12.4	11.7	13.3
Stefan Voda	11.7	12.4	11.8	13.1	12.2	12.6	11.0	12.1
Taraclia	9.5	10.2	9.4	11.9	10.3	12.0	9.7	11.3
Gagauzia ATU	10.9	13.0	12.1	12.7	13.2	14.8	12.3	13.2

Table 3.2. Total fertility rate

	2009	2010
Total	1.33	1.31
Chisinau mun.	0.96	0.95
North		
mun. Balti	1.05	1.08
Briceni	1.45	1.50
Donduseni	1.47	1.40
Drochia	1.55	1.50
Edinet	1.64	1.54
Falesti	1.73	1.58
Floresti	1.60	1.56
Glodeni	1.72	1.54
Ocnita	1.28	1.23
Riscani	1.48	1.53
Singerei	1.73	1.58
Soroca	1.35	1.38
Centre		
Anenii Noi	1.49	1.44
Calarasi	1.57	1.45
Criuleni	1.61	1.62
Dubasari	1.43	1.42
Hincesti	1.30	1.39
Ialoveni	1.48	1.57
Nisporeni	1.32	1.31
Orhei	1.41	1.42
Rezina	1.47	1.40
Straseni	1.56	1.47
Soldanesti	1.84	1.73
Telenesti	1.62	1.46
Ungheni	1.57	1.55
South		
Basarabeasca	1.18	1.00
Cahul	1.19	1.37
Cantemir	1.54	1.47
Causeni	1.48	1.46

Cimislia	1.16	1.09
Leova	1.51	1.52
Stefan Voda	1.65	1.52
Taracalia	1.43	1.35
Gagauzia ATU	1.64	1.48

Table 3.3. Female fertility by age groups, 2010

	Total age 15-49	Live births per 1.000 women of respective age						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Total	41.0	26.7	85.3	79.4	47.0	19.6	3.7	0.1
Chisinau mun.	31.9	9.2	44.2	55.7	51.7	24.1	4.6	0.1
North								
mun. Balti	34.9	18.0	60.0	74.8	42.9	15.9	4.4	0.2
Briceni	43.7	42.7	104.5	90.1	48.1	12.6	2.9	0.0
Donduseni	38.8	23.7	92.2	115.4	39.9	5.8	1.4	0.6
Drochia	41.7	36.3	119.8	92.4	33.7	15.0	2.0	0.0
Edinet	44.0	36.1	109.2	95.3	48.0	15.5	3.7	0.0
Falesti	46.0	31.3	115.0	101.0	43.2	19.5	4.6	0.3
Floresti	45.0	32.9	120.5	88.2	47.8	18.5	3.8	0.0
Glodeni	44.5	32.3	115.0	94.9	48.4	14.3	2.4	0.0
Ocnita	34.7	32.4	93.5	70.5	32.7	15.2	1.5	0.0
Riscani	44.3	36.8	120.1	88.5	38.2	19.1	2.2	0.0
Singerei	47.0	34.2	115.9	96.1	48.6	16.8	4.4	0.3
Soroca	40.7	33.6	100.0	85.5	40.9	12.4	3.5	0.0
Centre								
Anenii Noi	44.2	26.9	92.7	104.6	45.2	15.3	3.0	0.0
Calarasi	44.3	34.0	103.7	90.9	41.1	16.5	2.8	0.0
Criuleni	51.5	35.6	122.9	99.8	47.6	15.7	2.2	0.0
Dubasari	43.3	19.0	122.2	90.0	31.7	16.8	3.6	0.0
Hincesti	44.2	27.8	96.7	81.3	43.0	24.1	4.2	0.2
Ialoveni	52.2	31.9	107.0	97.5	54.6	20.7	3.0	0.3
Nisporeni	41.6	35.3	94.3	79.1	36.5	16.1	1.0	0.0
Orhei	43.5	30.9	98.2	96.3	39.6	16.0	2.5	0.0
Rezina	41.3	28.7	101.8	85.2	46.1	15.4	2.7	0.5
Straseni	46.6	27.3	104.2	89.7	50.6	17.8	3.2	0.3
Soldanesti	48.1	33.9	108.9	120.3	55.7	23.0	3.9	0.0

	Total 15- 49 ani	Născuți-vii la 1000 femei de vîrsta respectivă						
		15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49
Ungheni	46.6	26.6	103.6	98.6	52.7	22.7	5.0	0.0
South								
Basarabeasca	30.5	16.5	66.8	65.3	34.1	13.6	3.4	0.8
Cahul	43.6	26.1	81.1	83.8	52.8	26.4	4.0	0.0
Cantemir	46.1	37.3	100.0	91.3	44.9	18.7	2.1	0.0
Causeni	44.7	26.7	106.7	90.3	43.1	20.7	3.4	0.0
Cimisia	34.3	29.5	77.0	66.2	29.1	14.3	2.0	0.0
Leova	47.3	28.8	113.3	86.6	47.0	20.3	7.4	0.0
Stefan Voda	45.3	27.3	101.4	106.4	45.6	18.6	4.6	0.0
Taracalia	40.6	24.5	79.3	87.2	50.8	23.6	3.7	0.6
Gagauzia ATU	46.9	27.2	103.1	92.3	48.5	21.0	4.1	0.0

Table 3.4. Distribution of new born by live births order, 2010, %

	%				
	Live births – total	Of them:			
		first	second	third	Fourth and over
Total	100	54.3	32.2	9.5	3.9
Chisinau mun.	100	53.9	37.7	6.8	1.5
North	100	53.4	32.8	9.4	4.3
mun. Balti	100	54.6	35.7	7.8	1.9
Briceni	100	52.7	31.7	9.8	5.9
Donduseni	100	54.0	32.8	8.3	5.0
Drochia	100	56.9	31.3	9.0	2.9
Edinet	100	50.9	33.9	10.0	5.2
Falesti	100	56.0	31.1	9.4	3.6
Floresti	100	53.0	31.9	10.3	4.8
Glodeni	100	53.1	28.9	12.6	5.4
Ocnita	100	49.1	37.5	8.9	4.5
Riscani	100	54.2	32.1	9.1	4.6
Singerei	100	49.6	33.3	10.2	7.0
Soroca	100	54.9	32.8	8.8	3.4
Centre	100	55.7	30.2	9.9	4.1
Anenii Noi	100	51.7	34.6	10.0	3.6
Calarasi	100	55.6	30.1	10.5	3.9

Criuleni	100	54.9	31.8	9.7	3.7
Dubasari	100	54.9	35.4	6.3	3.4
Hincesti	100	49.2	31.3	12.6	6.9
Ialoveni	100	81.1	14.6	2.8	1.5
Nisporeni	100	53.4	32.4	9.7	4.6
Orhei	100	53.6	33.7	9.7	3.0
Rezina	100	53.1	31.9	10.4	4.6
Straseni	100	53.6	32.3	10.6	3.5
Soldanesti	100	49.4	29.3	13.6	7.6
Telenesti	100	51.9	32.1	11.7	4.4
Ungheni	100	51.7	31.4	12.5	4.4
South	100	53.3	29.1	11.9	5.7
Basarabeasca	100	53.5	28.6	12.9	5.0
Cahul	100	50.6	32.1	12.1	5.2
Cantemir	100	49.7	29.5	13.5	7.3
Causeni	100	59.5	25.1	10.6	4.9
Cimislia	100	61.8	25.6	8.9	3.7
Leova	100	52.8	28.4	13.8	4.9
Stefan Voda	100	49.4	29.6	12.0	9.0
Taracalia	100	50.4	33.2	11.2	5.2
Gagauzia ATU	100	52.4	31.1	11.2	5.2

Table 3.5. Share of non-marital live births, %

	%			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	22.7	22.3	22.9	22.4
Chisinau mun.	16.8	16.7	16.5	15.2
North	24.3	24.2	24.6	24.2
mun. Balti	17.9	20.4	17.8	16.2
Briceni	18.6	18.4	21.6	17.9
Donduseni	28.9	28.9	31.5	34.0
Drochia	26.6	27.0	22.9	25.8
Edinet	24.0	21.8	22.8	20.0
Falesti	28.0	27.2	28.2	24.5
Floresti	24.5	26.1	29.7	30.7
Glodeni	26.7	23.9	28.7	28.0

	%			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Riscani	22.9	24.0	22.0	22.1
Singerei	23.0	19.9	20.9	23.2
Soroca	26.7	29.1	26.9	28.5
Centre	24.3	23.6	24.5	24.5
Anenii Noi	22.2	20.1	24.0	21.3
Calarasi	31.1	29.7	29.9	31.1
Criuleni	23.7	20.9	21.7	21.8
Dubasari	18.5	20.9	19.0	20.5
Hincesti	26.2	22.9	25.1	24.8
Ialoveni	15.1	15.1	15.2	15.7
Nisporeni	27.7	26.1	29.5	29.2
Orhei	26.3	26.6	27.6	26.6
Rezina	28.0	27.4	31.8	25.6
Straseni	21.0	20.8	19.6	23.6
Soldanesti	29.3	34.6	33.3	33.6
Telenesti	23.7	25.9	25.7	28.2
Ungheni	25.7	25.3	24.4	23.9
South	25.6	25.2	26.8	25.8
Basarabeasca	22.3	24.5	21.4	24.5
Cahul	28.8	28.4	29.2	25.8
Cantemir	39.5	36.0	40.0	40.2
Causeni	17.8	16.2	20.3	17.7
Cimislia	28.7	25.2	25.9	27.4
Leova	29.8	32.3	30.2	28.4
Stefan Voda	18.7	21.7	22.9	22.5
Taraclia	17.5	16.7	19.2	20.7
Gagauzia ATU	18.0	18.1	18.2	17.5

Table 3.6. Marriage rates (per 1,000 inhabitants)

	numărul căsătoriilor la 1000 locuitori			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	8.2	7.5	7.5	7.4
Chisinau mun.	9.7	8.6	8.8	8.9
North	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.5

mun. Balti	7.6	7.7	6.3	7.3
Briceni	7.5	6.5	5.4	6.7
Donduseni	5.8	5.3	6.4	5.1
Drochia	6.3	6.6	6.2	6.9
Edinet	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.6
Falesti	6.9	6.3	6.7	6.5
Floresti	6.8	6.8	6.6	5.9
Glodeni	6.1	6.6	5.1	5.9
Ocnita	6.2	5.2	6.9	5.1
Riscani	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.2
Singerei	7.1	7	10.1	6.9
Soroca	6.9	6.4	6.0	6.4
Centre	8.0	7.4	7.7	7.5
Anenii Noi	10.6	8.6	9.5	8.5
Calarasi	7.5	6.8	7.0	7.2
Criuleni	8.8	7.8	8.2	7.9
Dubasari	6.7	5.6	5.0	5.1
Hincesti	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.6
Ialoveni	9.1	9	9.6	8.6
Nisporeni	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.9
Orhei	8.4	7.4	7.9	7.7
Rezina	6.5	6.1	6.5	7
Straseni	9.1	8.4	8.6	7.9
Soldanesti	6.2	5.5	5.5	5.6
Telenesti	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.7
Ungheni	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.3
South	7.4	6.7	6.6	6.7
Basarabeasca	6.4	5.9	5.6	6.2
Cahul	7.3	7.3	6.4	6.8
Cantemir	8.3	6.5	6.3	6.6
Causeni	7.4	6.7	6.8	7.1
Cimislia	6.6	6.2	7.6	7
Leova	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.6
Stefan Voda	7.7	6.8	6.1	6.4
Taraclia	7.4	6.2	6.7	6.5
Gagauzia ATU	13.2	9.4	8.9	7.8

Table 3.7. Divorce rates (per 1,000 inhabitants)

	Divorce rates (per 1,000 inhabitants)			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.2
Chisinau mun.	4.2	3.9	3.8	3.8
North	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7
mun. Balti	4.0	3.9	3.2	3.5
Briceni	3.1	2.6	2.8	2.2
Donduseni	3.1	3	3.2	3.2
Drochia	3.5	3.2	2.7	2.6
Edinet	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.3
Falesti	3.1	3	3.1	2.5
Floresti	3.8	3.4	2.7	2.9
Glodeni	3.7	2.8	2.1	3
Ocnita	3.0	3.2	2.6	2.1
Riscani	3.4	2.5	2.5	2.1
Singerei	3.2	3.1	12.3	2.6
Soroca	3.3	3	3.2	2.8
Centre	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.1
Anenii Noi	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.3
Calarasi	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3
Criuleni	3.4	2.7	3.0	2.5
Dubasari	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.1
Hincesti	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.2
Ialoveni	3.2	2.9	3.3	3.1
Nisporeni	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7
Orhei	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.1
Rezina	4.8	5.3	4.1	5.7
Straseni	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.7
Soldanesti	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.8
Telenesti	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.8
Ungheni	3.3	2.7	3.3	2.5
South	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0
Basarabeasca	3.5	4.1	3.7	3.7
Cahul	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.8
Cantemir	3.5	3.7	2.8	2.8
Causeni	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8
Cimislia	4.0	3.0	3.6	3.7
Leova	3.6	3.0	2.7	3.2
Stefan Voda	3.2	3.3	3.1	2.8
Taraclia	3.0	2.8	3.4	2.3
Gagauzia ATU	7.9	5.6	3.9	3.2

Table 3.8. **Marriages by number of concluded marriage, 2010**

	Number of marriage	Number of marriage					
		Husband			Wife		
		1st	2st	3 rd +	1st	2st	3 rd +
Total	26398	21821	3516	1061	22434	3063	901
Chisinau mun.	7005	5429	1354	222	5718	1138	149
North	6572	5501	787	284	5604	725	243
mun. Balti	1081	855	165	61	890	147	44
Briceni	505	420	60	25	429	41	35
Donduseni	233	173	34	26	181	33	19
Drochia	621	532	69	20	553	53	15
Edinet	547	441	74	32	459	69	19
Falesti	607	552	49	6	559	42	6
Floresti	530	469	35	26	457	47	26
Glodeni	368	313	48	7	316	42	10
Ocnita	288	228	37	23	235	38	15
Riscani	505	424	55	26	432	52	21
Singerei	642	563	61	18	567	60	15
Soroca	645	531	100	14	526	101	18
Centre	7932	6873	778	281	7021	676	235
Anenii Noi	710	575	110	25	583	101	26
Calarasi	570	479	57	34	505	40	25
Criuleni	578	519	55	4	527	45	6
Dubasari	181	165	16	0	167	14	0
Hincesti	925	816	100	9	821	93	11
Ialoveni	850	746	84	20	765	70	15
Nisporeni	461	406	33	22	413	32	16
Orhei	974	849	66	59	866	56	52
Rezina	369	307	30	32	311	30	28
Straseni	718	614	50	54	640	35	43
Soldanesti	241	205	34	2	203	38	0
Telenesti	497	446	36	15	455	34	8
Ungheni	858	746	107	5	765	88	5
South	3638	3084	426	128	3119	389	130
Basarabeasca	182	151	12	19	153	12	17
Cahul	852	701	129	22	721	110	21
Cantemir	416	355	58	3	359	49	8
Causeni	652	569	70	13	579	62	11
Cimislia	434	355	60	19	366	49	19
Leova	353	302	25	26	305	25	23
Stefan Voda	460	400	37	23	405	29	26
Taracia	289	251	35	3	231	53	5
Gagauzia ATU	1251	934	171	146	972	135	144

**Table 3.9. Share of first marriages at age 15-19
in total marriages concluded for the first time, %**

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	19.5	3.5	17.4	2.6	15.8	2.2	14.7	1.8
Chisinau mun.	9.2	1.7	5.9	0.9	6.4	1.3	5.7	0.9
North	26.8	4.5	24	3.4	21.5	2.9	20.6	2.7
mun. Balti	18.5	2.6	16.3	2.5	12.6	1.7	15.8	2.2
Briceni	36.0	7.7	35.4	4.3	29.7	3.8	29.8	4.8
Donduseni	31.4	3.7	23.5	3.2	26.8	4.1	17.7	4.0
Drochia	28.3	4.1	27.1	4.0	23.8	4.1	23.5	2.1
Edinet	30.7	4.8	25.2	4.1	24.4	3.2	22.4	3.6
Falesti	25.5	5.4	22.6	4.2	17.8	2.2	19.3	3.4
Floresti	24.2	4.5	20.6	3.0	20.0	2.2	19.0	2.3
Glodeni	23.3	4.9	19.3	2.0	22.8	3.4	22.8	2.2
Ocnita	31.3	6.3	26	4.7	23.2	2.6	18.3	3.9
Riscani	24.0	2.5	29.3	3.0	26.3	4.1	22.7	1.7
Singerei	30.7	4.3	27.1	4.3	22.2	2.4	21.0	2.3
Soroca	26.8	4.7	24.0	2.6	22.5	3.6	18.1	2.1
Centre	21.1	3.6	17.8	2.8	17.1	2.2	15.8	1.8
Anenii Noi	21.2	4.0	17.6	4.3	16.5	3.3	14.6	1.6
Calarasi	19.6	2.5	18.6	1.2	15.5	1.3	12.3	2.3
Criuleni	20.9	3.4	17.7	3.9	16.7	1.4	19.2	2.1
Dubasari	22.2	1.0	17.2	1.1	10.6	2.6	13.8	1.8
Hincesti	23.2	3.8	19.1	2.6	18.7	1.4	16.4	2.0
Ialoveni	20.5	3.3	17.6	3.1	17.7	1.7	14.9	1.2
Nisporeni	21.2	4.6	20.8	3.3	17.8	3.5	18.2	1.5
Orhei	20.4	3.7	16.8	3.8	16.9	1.4	14.2	2.6
Rezina	19.3	2.4	16.8	1.1	11.4	1.8	13.2	1.6
Straseni	20.0	4.1	15.1	1.7	15.5	1.3	12	1.1
Soldanesti	21.3	1.7	15.6	1.9	21.7	3.2	22.2	2.0
Telenesti	22.6	4.3	20.0	2.7	20.9	4.7	21.3	1.6
Ungheni	21.9	4.5	18.2	2.6	17.4	2.7	16.9	2.1
South	21.4	3.7	20.4	3.0	18.6	2.4	17.6	1.7
Basarabeasca	19.6	2.5	21.3	3.1	19.4	2.3	13.1	0.7
Cahul	15.6	3.8	16.1	3.0	15.9	2.7	14.3	1.9
Cantemir	18.5	3.9	15.6	2.3	14.3	2.3	15.3	2.5
Causeni	25.9	3.0	21.3	1.7	23.5	2.7	20.2	1.1
Cimislia	25.5	4.3	21.8	3.5	19.2	2.4	19.7	1.7
Leova	21.9	2.8	24.3	2.2	17.7	1.9	16.7	0.7
Stefan Voda	22.4	4.3	23.2	2.2	20.3	2.1	22.7	1.8
Taracia	25.1	4.4	22.1	3.8	18.9	1.9	17.3	2.8
Gagauzia ATU	22.1	6.0	20.4	3.8	19.7	3.4	17.0	3.2

Table 3.10. Divorces by number of common children, 2010

	Total	Number of common children				
		No children	1 child	2 children	3 children and over	Number of common children – total
Total	11175	7930	2240	863	142	4431
Chisinau mun.	2993	2573	350	64	6	496
North	2741	1755	710	239	37	1321
mun. Balti	523	261	215	39	8	318
Briceni	165	82	59	20	4	112
Donduseni	143	139	3	1	0	5
Drochia	234	97	93	39	5	195
Edinet	192	183	7	1	1	15
Falesti	234	229	5	0	0	5
Floresti	259	118	99	33	9	192
Glodeni	188	166	14	6	2	32
Ocnita	120	74	34	10	2	62
Riscani	150	55	53	40	2	140
Singerei	247	202	34	10	1	59
Soroca	286	149	94	40	3	186
Centre	3323	2386	600	295	42	1326
Anenii Noi	353	278	57	18	0	93
Calarasi	258	257	1	0	0	1
Criuleni	185	84	63	34	4	144
Dubasari	4	4	0	0	0	0
Hincesti	387	167	130	77	13	327
Ialoveni	308	307	1	0	0	1
Nisporeni	182	96	50	32	4	127
Orhei	387	367	14	3	3	30
Rezina	299	200	68	29	2	132
Straseni	336	147	124	59	6	260
Soldanesti	122	54	42	21	5	100
Telenesti	209	202	3	2	2	13
Ungheni	293	223	47	20	3	98
South	1606	898	456	204	48	1010
Basarabeasca	108	92	12	3	1	21
Cahul	351	158	141	44	8	253
Cantemir	178	73	63	30	12	159
Causeni	259	210	35	13	1	64
Cimislia	232	108	64	46	14	198
Leova	173	61	70	34	8	164
Stefan Voda	205	149	34	18	4	82
Taracalia	100	47	37	16	0	69
Gagauzia ATU	512	318	124	61	9	278

Table 3.11. General mortality rates, per 1,000 inhabitants

	General mortality rates, per 1,000 inhabitants							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total	11.2	12.9	10.9	12.7	10.7	13.0	11.1	13.5
Chisinau mun.	7.3	9.6	7.0	9.4	6.9	9.3	7.0	9.3
North	13.4	14.8	13.1	14.6	12.8	15.1	13.1	15.2
mun. Balti	9.2	11.4	7.8	8.6	8.4	11.7	8.0	11.8
Briceni	15.4	16.6	15.6	16.1	14.4	16.6	15.8	15.9
Donduseni	16.2	18.5	15.9	19.5	15.5	19.3	17.9	19.8
Drochia	14.7	15.2	13.9	15.4	13.0	16.3	13.2	15.9
Edinet	15.0	16.3	14.0	15.4	14.4	16.5	15.2	17.3
Falesti	13.4	14.6	13.6	15.3	12.7	14.4	13.1	15.0
Floresti	14.8	16.3	13.9	15.9	13.8	16.2	13.8	16.7
Glodeni	13.9	14.9	13.9	13.7	14.0	16.4	13.7	15.4
Ocnita	14.7	15.4	15.0	15.7	13.3	14.5	14.2	15.4
Riscani	15.0	15.7	14.3	15.0	15.1	16.5	14.9	16.6
Singerei	10.9	11.6	10.6	12.5	11.7	12.8	11.6	12.4
Soroca	13.5	15.5	12.6	13.3	12.6	14.6	12.8	15.7
Centre	11.7	13.4	11.6	13.2	11.4	13.6	12.1	14.6
Anenii Noi	11.0	12.4	10.9	13.4	10.0	14.3	11.0	13.6
Calarasi	13.3	16.6	12.6	14.1	12.6	16.1	13.7	16.1
Criuleni	11.5	14.4	11.4	14.7	10.5	12.5	11.8	13.5
Dubasari	14.7	13.4	12.2	12.5	11.4	13.3	11.3	12.9
Hincesti	11.2	13.9	11.1	12.6	11.9	13.0	13.7	16.2
Ialoveni	10.3	11.5	10.1	12.7	10.1	12.3	10.3	12.9
Nisporeni	12.0	11.5	11.2	12.8	11.5	13.7	11.9	14.6
Orhei	11.9	13.4	12.3	12.9	11.5	13.9	12.2	14.8
Rezina	13.3	15.4	12.7	14.6	11.3	13.6	12.3	15.4
Straseni	11.8	13.1	12.3	13.0	12.0	13.5	12.6	14.8
Soldanesti	14.5	15.5	14.6	15.2	15.7	16.1	14.5	18.8
Telenesti	10.6	12.4	11.3	12.3	11.2	13.7	11.8	15.0
Ungheni	10.5	13.1	10.9	12.9	10.8	12.5	11.2	13.0
South	11.7	13.0	11.2	12.9	11.3	13.0	11.7	13.8
Basarabeasca	11.5	14.9	9.9	12.9	11.9	15.1	11.3	15.3
Cahul	10.2	11.7	9.7	11.2	10.5	12.1	10.4	13.2
Cantemir	11.7	11.3	10.5	12.9	10.5	13.6	12.1	14.8
Causeni	13.0	14.8	12.2	14.2	11.9	13.0	12.5	13.5
Cimislia	11.3	13.4	11.9	13.4	11.4	13.4	11.9	15.0
Leova	11.3	12.3	11.3	12.9	12.3	12.7	11.8	13.0
Stefan Voda	12.4	13.0	12.0	13.0	11.8	12.2	12.6	13.8
Taraclia	13.3	14.0	12.8	13.6	11.5	14.2	11.9	13.6
Gagauzia ATU	11.1	13.6	9.7	12.3	10.2	13.2	9.7	13.7

Table 3.12. **Mortality rate due to medical causes in 2010**

	per 100,000 inhabitants					
	Circulatory system diseases		Tumour		Digestive system diseases	
	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total	719	654	132	190	108	136
Chisinau mun.	434	448	128	180	61	79
North	903	789	147	215	86	122
mun. Balti	437	541	169	246	81	114
Briceni	1195	821	134	223	78	103
Donduseni	1405	1125	169	213	66	137
Drochia	739	726	184	240	108	172
Edinet	1109	980	162	237	80	145
Falesti	952	821	117	189	86	122
Floresti	964	887	134	231	100	106
Glodeni	919	689	161	175	99	128
Ocnita	965	760	155	215	81	147
Riscani	1067	931	169	223	63	74
Singerei	858	767	113	156	84	90
Soroca	923	787	102	207	93	133
Centre	753	677	121	175	164	185
Anenii Noi	646	592	157	192	146	202
Calarasi	845	723	109	150	167	204
Criuleni	774	689	137	157	145	160
Dubasari	753	643	112	162	100	127
Hincesti	800	660	134	167	216	195
Ialoveni	654	622	119	163	129	181
Nisporeni	672	584	100	176	197	221
Orhei	789	707	128	229	165	187
Rezina	827	795	116	154	168	212
Straseni	795	745	103	172	200	219
Soldanesti	947	977	148	203	153	170
Telenesti	753	763	99	149	166	176
Ungheni	658	523	106	171	134	135
South	755	657	135	185	113	136
Basarabeasca	788	697	126	197	60	162
Cahul	641	646	127	171	105	140
Cantemir	762	683	133	175	168	165
Causeni	842	631	163	205	102	110
Cimislia	723	687	127	247	136	118
Leova	757	648	119	164	119	115
Stefan Voda	826	662	121	149	104	140
Taraclia	795	641	163	190	92	167
Gagauzia ATU	636	635	115	208	110	172

Table 3.13. Mortality rate for external reasons in 2010

	per 100,000 inhabitants							
	Accidents, poisonings and injuries		din care:					
			suicides		homicides		Traffic accidents	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	45	167	5	34	4	10	5	22
Chisinau mun.	27	105	4	21	3	5	5	18
North	41	167	4	29	3	11	5	22
mun. Balti	25	111	1	18	0	3	4	15
Briceni	51	173	10	28	5	8	3	25
Donduseni	17	227	12	24	-	24	-	24
Drochia	42	186	-	30	2	9	6	33
Edinet	25	176	2	20	2	15	5	33
Falesti	38	147	4	24	4	9	-	13
Floresti	77	182	4	32	4	14	9	28
Glodeni	59	185	0	67	6	17	12	17
Ocnita	34	184	7	49	0	15	0	15
Riscani	63	202	5	24	5	15	3	21
Singerei	31	125	0	31	4	9	13	13
Soroca	37	193	8	27	8	6	6	31
Centre	59	191	7	38	6	12	6	23
Anenii Noi	59	175	9	54	9	5	5	30
Calarasi	60	160	12	57	2	26	12	15
Criuleni	67	179	5	20	5	11	8	25
Dubasari	45	226	6	41	0	12	11	12
Hincesti	73	281	8	61	8	12	3	30
Ialoveni	50	179	10	49	14	2	0	21
Nisporeni	80	191	9	36	6	18	6	24
Orhei	69	185	6	23	9	15	8	25
Rezina	56	166	-	4	4	8	4	19
Straseni	47	158	4	40	9	4	6	16
Soldanesti	85	222	9	38	4	9	4	28
Telenesti	56	181	8	27	0	19	3	22
Ungheni	33	172	2	32	2	12	5	27
South	56	210	7	51	4	13	5	21
Basarabeasca	60	197	7	42	0	14	0	42
Cahul	53	188	8	42	5	15	2	8
Cantemir	38	251	3	79	0	6	3	41
Causeni	57	207	11	46	4	20	4	26
Cimislia	73	224	3	46	6	10	13	36
Leova	70	224	15	30	-	11	4	11
Stefan Voda	55	216	3	73	8	17	11	11
Taracalia	48	176	4	51	9	5	4	9
Gagauzia ATU	31	150	6	32	1	8	6	29

Table 3.14. Mortality rates at working age

	per 1,000 women and men of respective age							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	2.71	7.88	2.56	7.79	2.49	7.93	2.50	8.50
Chisinau mun.	2.00	6.25	1.97	6.25	1.76	5.68	1.61	5.99
North	2.46	7.54	2.35	7.66	2.30	8.04	2.28	8.24
mun. Balti	2.46	7.55	2.36	7.48	2.40	7.80	2.13	7.70
Briceni	2.21	7.73	1.88	7.51	1.97	7.34	1.89	8.03
Donduseni	1.63	7.57	2.27	8.72	1.96	8.92	2.12	10.15
Drochia	1.72	6.79	1.96	7.57	1.73	7.56	1.77	8.26
Edinet	2.34	6.96	2.38	7.64	2.30	7.60	1.93	8.00
Falesti	3.01	7.89	3.23	8.38	2.07	8.60	2.64	8.82
Floresti	3.26	8.41	2.93	8.85	2.78	9.20	3.30	9.02
Glodeni	1.99	8.04	2.27	6.40	2.60	9.20	2.44	9.15
Ocnita	1.77	7.85	1.84	7.50	2.24	6.54	1.78	7.61
Riscani	2.17	6.63	2.26	6.36	1.91	7.75	2.26	7.08
Singerei	2.52	6.95	2.02	7.64	2.61	7.95	2.56	6.91
Soroca	3.29	8.05	2.41	7.73	2.54	8.18	2.27	9.20
Centre	3.35	9.20	3.14	8.75	3.20	9.32	3.34	10.15
Anenii Noi	3.15	8.64	3.04	9.33	2.93	10.23	2.71	9.59
Calarasi	4.66	12.86	3.43	9.97	3.58	11.00	3.86	11.34
Criuleni	3.71	9.48	3.02	10.53	3.16	8.89	3.19	9.49
Dubasari	4.09	9.65	2.94	9.82	4.46	9.15	3.84	9.27
Hincesti	3.21	9.14	3.15	8.20	3.22	8.79	4.40	12.80
Ialoveni	2.69	7.73	3.36	9.87	3.38	9.35	2.90	9.72
Nisporeni	2.91	7.94	3.00	8.23	3.08	8.97	3.61	9.77
Orhei	3.92	9.14	2.97	7.97	2.99	10.08	2.82	9.46
Rezina	3.40	10.61	2.73	8.06	2.73	8.59	3.09	9.55
Straseni	3.66	9.28	4.40	9.06	3.20	9.44	4.12	10.63
Soldanesti	3.05	8.45	3.13	8.24	4.21	9.44	3.65	11.92
Telenesti	3.05	8.51	3.13	8.32	3.42	8.75	3.99	9.96
Ungheni	2.52	8.94	2.43	7.28	2.66	8.31	2.15	8.30
South	3.14	8.03	2.94	8.38	2.78	8.26	2.92	9.22
Basarabeasca	3.67	11.31	2.72	9.21	3.66	11.07	2.73	10.96
Cahul	2.58	6.93	2.42	7.53	2.33	7.43	2.88	8.63
Cantemir	4.02	7.39	3.11	8.56	2.78	9.20	3.03	10.53
Causeni	3.50	9.65	2.92	9.19	2.19	8.29	3.41	8.98
Cimislia	3.34	8.85	3.08	9.46	2.86	9.24	2.72	9.80
Leova	3.07	7.70	3.37	8.67	4.14	7.94	2.81	8.78
Stefan Voda	2.89	7.17	3.09	7.80	3.49	7.15	3.17	8.80
Taraclia	2.55	7.10	3.50	7.31	1.90	8.04	1.98	8.73
Gagauzia ATU	2.64	8.73	2.07	7.67	1.96	8.12	1.88	8.89

Table 3.15. **Maternal mortality** (number of women who died through complications during pregnancy of childbirth)

	<i>persons</i>			
	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	7	15	7	18
Chisinau mun.	1	2	1	3
North	4	5	0	8
Briceni	1	1	-	-
Drochia	-	1	-	1
Edinet	-	1	-	2
Falesti	1	-	-	1
Ocnita	1	-	-	-
Riscani	-	1	-	-
Singerei	1	-	-	2
Soroca	-	1	-	2
Centre	1	7	2	4
Anenii Noi	-	-	-	1
Dubasari	-	-	1	-
Hîncesti	-	2	-	-
Ialoveni	-	1	1	1
Nisporeni	-	-	-	2
Rezina	-	1	-	-
Ungheni	1	1	-	-
South	0	3	3	2
Cahul	-	-	-	1
Cantemir	-	1	-	-
Causeni	-	1	2	-
Cimislia	-	-	1	-
Stefan Voda	-	1	-	1
Gagauzia ATU	1	0	1	1

Table 3.16. **Infant mortality, per 1,000 live births**

	Decedați în vîrstă sub 1 an (la 1000 nașcuți-vii)							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	11.2	11.3	11.5	12.7	10.1	13.9	9.5	13.9
Chisinau mun.	6.3	9.3	7.3	11.2	9.6	11.4	5.4	11.7
North	9.7	13.7	12.9	12.6	9.3	14.1	9.3	13.2
mun. Balti	7.4	6.9	9.6	13.6	4.1	12.8	8.1	8.5

Briceni	5.8	22.1	11.0	12.3	5.3	20.6	7.7	19.5
Donduseni	5.0	16.1	10.6	-	4.7	17.4	14.3	18.7
Drochia	11.6	2.4	13.2	8.3	4.6	6.2	2.2	13.4
Edinet	16.4	20.4	16.3	15.3	11.2	14.2	11.6	15.3
Falesti	11.4	17.9	16.2	16.5	12.3	11.2	11.1	5.4
Floresti	15.4	11.8	13.0	15.0	13.6	16.9	5.6	21.5
Glodeni	0.0	16.0	13.9	9.3	13.1	28.1	6.1	13.4
Ocnita	4.1	20.7	3.7	3.7	7.8	7.3	24.8	11.3
Riscani	-	13.9	21.8	10.8	5.8	10.5	8.0	10.4
Singerei	13.6	13.8	10.3	22.0	13.7	12.7	15.8	9.6
Soroca	15.7	12.6	14.1	8.7	11.9	15.7	5.9	18.5
Centre	12.8	11.8	12.2	14.6	11.1	13.8	11.1	17.2
Anenii Noi	18.3	8.4	8.3	15.7	7.8	18.0	6.1	14.1
Calarasi	-	12.9	7.7	12.5	17.9	16.8	17.6	12.7
Criuleni	9.0	11.6	10.2	6.0	14.3	17.5	9.2	18.5
Dubasari	17.4	15.0	8.6	16.0	9.3	15.4	15.5	13.6
Hincesti	19.0	13.0	12.1	13.8	10.8	21.1	15.7	17.2
Ialoveni	14.1	8.9	10.7	16.2	10.7	15.9	9.4	16.9
Nisporeni	17.9	5.0	15.4	9.8	11.5	10.5	8.6	22.7
Orhei	13.9	14.1	13.9	14.3	13.0	10.1	6.7	15.5
Rezina	18.1	10.1	38.2	22.3	13.8	9.5	-	20.5
Straseni	8.4	10.2	17.5	12.0	6.5	9.9	10.3	13.8
Soldanesti	12.9	7.6	13.3	8.7	7.2	3.5	15.5	25.2
Telenesti	12.3	17.5	9.2	13.7	10.9	12.8	22.3	19.8
Ungheni	8.7	15.0	4.4	23.2	10.8	12.6	10.8	18.0
South	14.5	9.2	12.5	11.1	9.2	16.3	11.5	10.9
Basarabeasca	26.1	6.0	14.2	6.5	23.8	20.0	8.4	8.2
Cahul	16.1	9.9	8.7	7.1	11.2	23.1	11.4	8.5
Cantemir	8.4	10.3	20.2	12.7	5.0	14.6	13.6	14.6
Causeni	15.2	5.6	7.5	11.1	4.1	10.1	11.0	9.2
Cimislia	7.8	3.7	9.0	9.8	10.8	13.0	18.2	16.9
Leova	18.5	12.9	20.4	6.2	18.4	15.0	15.9	14.0
Stefan Voda	11.5	13.5	20.9	17.1	2.2	17.8	5.0	6.9
Taraclia	18.3	9.0	-	19.5	12.8	15.4	9.0	12.3
Gagauzia ATU	16.5	9.0	11.0	12.3	11.8	14.1	10.8	14.7

Table 3.17. Infant mortality rate by cause of death in 2010

	per 100,000 live births					
	Respiratory diseases		Congenital anomalies		Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period	
	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	132	183	254	433	386	549
Chisinau mun.	52	122	156	268	311	609
North	57	89	323	392	361	552
mun. Balti	134	121	134	483	403	121
Briceni	-	-	771	976	-	244
Donduseni	-	-	476	-	952	1869
Drochia	-	-	-	447	0	224
Edinet	-	218	465	437	698	437
Falesti	185	-	-	180	370	359
Floresti	-	391	-	587	375	1174
Glodeni	-	-	-	804	612	268
Ocnita	-	-	1240	377	413	377
Riscani	-	-	533	-	-	779
Singerei	198	-	594	159	594	478
Soroca	-	185	392	185	196	1109
Centre	231	299	277	538	369	598
Anenii Noi	204	402	204	402	-	402
Calarasi	220	-	659	636	659	212
Criuleni	366	411	183	411	183	616
Dubasari	515	452	-	-	515	905
Hincesti	428	531	143	531	285	398
Ialoveni	0	0	269	844	403	703
Nisporeni	0	1008	0	252	865	504
Orhei	134	258	268	517	134	775
Rezina	0	685	-	685	-	342
Straseni	172	-	344	172	515	861
Soldanesti	388	-	-	1439	388	719
Telenesti	0	220	1238	441	743	881
Ungheni	540	258	135	644	405	515
South	170	217	170	434	577	341
Basarabeasca	-	-	840	820	-	-
Cahul	426	-	-	610	568	122
Cantemir	-	976	271	488	542	0
Causeni	-	-	183	737	917	184
Cimislia	-	-	730	-	730	1689
Leova	317	280	-	-	1270	560
Stefan Voda	-	463	-	231	-	-
Taracalia	452	-	-	412	-	823
Gagauzia ATU	98	98	294	588	392	686

Table 3.18. Under-five mortality rate

	per 1,000 live births							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	13.7	14.3	13.7	15.1	12.1	16.3	11.0	16.1
Chisinau mun.	8.3	11.1	8.3	12.4	9.9	12.6	6.5	13.1
North	11.8	17.0	14.7	15.3	11.6	17.1	10.3	15.7
mun. Balti	8.9	11.0	13.8	13.6	4.1	15.3	8.1	8.5
Briceni	11.6	24.6	11.0	17.2	5.3	28.3	7.7	22.0
Donduseni	10.0	21.5	10.6	4.9	14.2	17.4	14.3	18.7
Drochia	16.3	4.8	15.4	8.3	9.1	10.3	2.2	20.1
Edinet	16.4	22.9	16.3	15.3	11.2	16.2	11.6	15.3
Falesti	13.3	21.4	16.2	20.2	15.8	11.2	11.1	12.6
Floresti	22.0	13.8	13.0	19.3	15.5	18.7	7.5	25.4
Glodeni	-	19.2	13.9	9.3	15.7	30.6	6.1	13.4
Ocnita	4.1	20.7	3.7	3.7	7.8	14.6	33.1	15.1
Riscani	-	22.2	24.9	16.1	8.7	10.5	10.7	13.0
Singerei	13.6	15.5	12.3	23.7	17.2	15.9	17.8	11.1
Soroca	15.7	16.8	20.2	17.4	13.9	21.6	5.9	20.3
Centre	14.8	14.7	15.3	17.2	13.6	16.3	13.4	19.7
Anenii Noi	22.9	8.4	10.4	15.7	7.8	18.0	8.1	20.1
Calarasi	2.4	15.1	7.7	12.5	20.1	16.8	22.0	14.8
Criuleni	11.3	13.5	10.2	8.0	22.5	23.3	11.0	28.7
Dubasari	17.4	15.0	12.9	31.9	9.3	15.4	20.6	18.1
Hincesti	19.0	18.3	19.7	15.3	15.5	22.5	17.1	18.6
Ialoveni	18.8	11.8	12.2	19.1	10.7	18.8	10.8	16.9
Nisporeni	20.4	7.5	25.6	9.8	17.2	13.1	14.4	22.7
Orhei	15.3	16.9	16.7	19.5	14.4	17.6	8.0	16.8
Rezina	25.3	16.8	38.2	28.7	17.2	9.5	-	24.0
Straseni	8.4	11.9	19.2	15.4	8.2	11.5	12.0	13.8
Soldanesti	17.2	19.1	17.7	13.0	10.8	10.4	19.4	25.2
Telenesti	12.3	19.7	9.2	15.9	13.1	14.9	24.8	19.8
Ungheni	8.7	16.4	8.8	23.2	12.2	12.6	13.5	23.2
South	19.4	13.5	16.0	13.7	12.0	19.4	12.2	13.3
Basarabeasca	26.1	12.0	14.2	13.1	23.8	20.0	8.4	16.4
Cahul	22.5	14.2	14.5	7.1	14.4	27.4	12.8	9.8
Cantemir	11.2	15.4	23.1	20.3	7.5	22.0	16.3	14.6
Causeni	17.0	7.4	9.4	12.9	6.1	10.1	11.0	11.0
Cimislia	15.6	11.1	18.0	13.1	14.4	19.5	18.2	23.6
Leova	21.6	16.1	27.2	6.2	24.5	18.0	15.9	16.8
Stefan Voda	20.8	20.2	20.9	17.1	2.2	20.0	5.0	6.9
Taracia	22.8	9.0	0.0	27.2	17.0	15.4	9.0	20.6
Gagauzia ATU	18.7	11.0	12.0	16.4	13.6	15.8	12.7	15.7

Table 3.19. Life expectancy at birth

	years			
	2009		2010	
	M	W	M	W
Total	65.3	73.4	65.0	73.4
Chisinau mun.	68.2	76.0	68.5	76.5
North	65.7	74.7	65.7	74.7
mun. Balti	66.0	76.0	66.6	76.3
Briceni	66.3	76.6	66.1	75.8
Donduseni	65.1	75.8	63.7	75.0
Drochia	66.8	76.7	66.4	76.6
Edinet	66.1	75.4	65.9	75.3
Falesti	65.3	73.3	65.1	73.1
Floresti	63.7	72.3	63.3	72.8
Glodeni	63.2	73.0	64.8	74.1
Ocnita	67.3	76.1	66.9	73.7
Riscani	66.4	75.3	66.5	74.5
Singerei	65.5	72.7	67.1	73.1
Soroca	65.1	74.0	64.4	74.9
Centre	63.7	71.3	62.5	70.8
Anenii Noi	62.2	72.8	63.8	72.1
Calarasi	61.5	70.8	61.9	69.6
Criuleni	63.5	70.7	62.7	70.2
Dubasari	64.6	71.3	64.2	70.9
Hincesti	63.9	70.2	60.4	68.5
Ialoveni	63.3	70.6	62.5	71.2
Nisporeni	63.5	71.0	62.0	70.0
Orhei	63.4	71.7	63.0	71.8
Rezina	64.8	72.2	62.2	71.7
Straseni	63.5	70.5	62.5	69.4
Soldanesti	63.7	69.9	61.0	70.8
Telenesti	63.7	71.3	62.4	70.0
Ungheni	65.5	72.8	64.3	72.8
South	64.3	72.0	63.9	71.7
Basarabeasca	61.1	70.3	61.9	71.8
Cahul	64.8	72.3	64.7	72.5
Cantemir	62.3	72.0	61.3	69.9
Causeni	64.8	72.2	64.7	70.9
Cimislia	64.2	71.2	63.3	70.6
Leova	64.8	69.1	64.3	71.0
Stefan Voda	65.7	72.5	64.7	71.6
Taraclia	64.4	74.1	65.2	74.3
Gagauzia ATU	64.9	74.0	64.2	74.6

Table 3.20. **Natural increase**

	per 1,000 inhabitants							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	-1.34	-1.51	-0.66	-1.00	-0.09	-0.68	-0.44	-1.37
Chisinau mun.	1.07	0.71	1.92	1.79	2.28	1.86	2.21	1.77
North	-4.42	-4.12	-3.70	-3.61	-2.66	-3.17	-3.10	-3.53
mun. Balti	-0.76	-0.65	-0.17	-1.18	0.76	-0.18	1.26	0.37
Briceni	-6.88	-5.45	-6.51	-4.95	-4.94	-5.84	-6.01	-4.51
Donduseni	-8.08	-9.93	-8.25	-9.94	-6.84	-8.48	-9.26	-9.69
Drochia	-5.81	-5.60	-4.39	-4.31	-3.82	-5.09	-3.57	-5.54
Edinet	-6.80	-6.42	-4.26	-3.87	-4.27	-4.03	-5.39	-5.63
Falesti	-2.50	-2.31	-3.32	-3.25	-0.85	-0.51	-1.82	-2.58
Floresti	-5.26	-4.73	-4.15	-5.28	-2.94	-3.90	-2.47	-4.94
Glodeni	-5.11	-4.65	-5.06	-2.96	-2.25	-3.31	-3.59	-2.86
Ocnita	-6.54	-6.44	-5.92	-5.72	-4.77	-4.20	-6.01	-5.38
Riscani	-6.16	-5.19	-5.64	-4.08	-5.70	-5.26	-4.67	-5.18
Singerei	-0.27	1.02	-0.48	0.39	0.40	0.94	-1.11	1.36
Soroca	-4.99	-5.82	-3.14	-3.91	-2.96	-4.17	-2.92	-4.61
Centre	-0.54	-0.90	-0.21	-0.83	0.32	-0.53	-0.17	-1.76
Anenii Noi	-0.75	-0.57	0.38	-0.81	2.07	-1.97	0.54	-1.31
Calarasi	-3.19	-4.72	-2.94	-3.77	-1.54	-2.29	-2.39	-3.92
Criuleni	0.38	0.17	1.75	-0.62	2.63	1.94	2.78	0.17
Dubasari	-5.12	-1.85	0.78	-1.62	0.56	-2.02	-0.50	-0.12
Hincesti	-0.29	-1.36	-0.58	-1.89	-1.48	-1.27	-2.37	-3.76
Ialoveni	2.50	2.60	3.07	1.37	2.98	1.98	4.54	1.69
Nisporeni	-0.53	0.42	0.26	-0.45	-1.26	-2.23	-1.65	-2.54
Orhei	-0.96	-1.70	-1.28	-0.18	-0.89	-0.76	-0.78	-2.02
Rezina	-3.10	-4.04	-2.04	-2.60	-0.52	-1.46	-1.38	-4.09
Straseni	0.94	-0.07	0.04	0.02	1.18	0.00	-0.11	-1.85
Soldanesti	-4.22	-3.38	-4.57	-4.39	-3.26	-2.58	-2.87	-5.67
Telenesti	0.16	-0.08	0.24	-0.51	0.93	-0.97	-1.04	-2.73
Ungheni	0.85	-0.07	0.21	0.91	1.29	1.58	0.88	0.80
South	-1.31	-1.58	-0.84	-1.07	-0.78	-0.95	-1.04	-1.70
Basarabeasca	-1.45	-3.28	-0.59	-2.24	-3.56	-4.62	-3.44	-6.76
Cahul	-0.54	0.13	0.96	0.52	-0.82	-0.48	0.48	0.45
Cantemir	-0.44	0.98	0.38	-0.41	2.09	-0.57	-0.35	-1.78
Causeni	-1.92	-3.08	-0.93	-2.33	-1.50	0.07	-0.93	-1.48
Cimislia	-3.35	-4.73	-4.97	-3.51	-2.64	-3.33	-3.20	-5.23
Leova	0.59	-0.81	-0.41	-0.86	-0.26	-0.30	-0.11	0.30
Stefan Voda	-0.68	-0.61	-0.19	0.08	0.38	0.36	-1.59	-1.68
Taracia	-3.74	-3.81	-3.36	-1.75	-1.23	-2.18	-2.15	-2.27
Gagauzia ATU	-0.14	-0.60	2.36	0.44	3.08	1.56	2.56	-0.51

Table 3.21. Migration growth

	per 1,000 inhabitants							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	-0.57	-1.27	-0.78	-0.48	-1.19	-0.16	-0.58	0.57
Chisinau mun.	5.13	5.30	-1.29	-1.11	-2.30	-0.13	2.10	2.30
North	-0.34	-1.17	-0.48	-0.53	-0.71	-0.18	-1.07	0.42
mun. Balti	7.52	7.63	0.09	1.07	-1.86	2.29	4.02	4.64
Briceni	0.25	1.42	1.55	-0.28	-1.15	-1.08	-1.74	0.33
Donduseni	-0.87	-3.05	-2.11	-0.79	0.37	1.87	-2.56	-0.90
Drochia	-3.25	-5.00	-1.11	-0.97	-0.40	0.95	-0.95	-1.07
Edinet	1.43	-0.36	0.82	0.53	1.04	0.63	-0.32	1.86
Falesti	-6.17	-6.04	-1.97	-2.12	-1.50	-1.31	-1.76	-1.25
Floresti	-0.14	-0.90	-1.41	0.07	-1.08	-0.30	-3.45	-2.33
Glodeni	-6.20	-6.38	-0.92	-3.56	-1.66	-3.35	-2.26	-0.84
Ocnita	1.04	-1.89	-0.57	1.79	1.45	0.79	0.95	2.18
Riscani	-4.54	-3.72	0.27	-1.73	1.55	-1.60	-3.90	-1.70
Singerei	-8.33	-11.26	-0.58	-1.59	-1.50	-2.63	-3.51	-2.37
Soroca	8.33	6.25	-0.54	0.06	-1.29	0.33	-1.85	3.20
Centre	-2.66	-3.34	-0.92	-0.36	-0.76	0.15	-1.54	-0.10
Anenii Noi	-0.39	-0.59	-0.23	0.54	-2.26	1.88	-0.21	2.34
Calarasi	-3.93	-5.59	-0.84	-0.05	-1.59	-0.59	-1.89	2.09
Criuleni	-1.80	-1.85	-1.72	0.96	-0.19	0.90	-0.86	1.26
Dubasari	-3.75	0.00	-1.34	1.56	0.78	0.87	0.00	-0.29
Hincesti	-5.00	-6.28	-1.84	-0.54	-2.10	-1.80	-3.86	-2.22
Ialoveni	2.20	2.66	0.88	1.04	-0.08	1.14	1.87	2.22
Nisporeni	-6.66	-5.49	-3.25	-2.11	-0.21	0.27	-3.30	-2.12
Orhei	-3.70	-4.52	0.92	0.33	0.67	0.43	1.21	1.56
Rezina	0.31	-0.66	-1.67	-1.23	-0.15	-0.54	-4.51	-2.66
Straseni	0.07	-1.14	0.17	-0.20	-1.48	0.04	-0.47	-0.56
Soldanesti	-6.44	-8.04	-3.20	-1.87	-1.12	-1.60	-3.91	-2.36
Telenesti	-7.53	-10.70	-3.05	-2.45	-2.02	0.43	-6.22	-2.41
Ungheni	-0.59	-1.57	-0.36	-1.09	0.18	0.44	-1.32	-0.60
South	-5.39	-6.31	0.20	0.15	-0.83	-0.65	-2.09	-0.59
Basarabeasca	0.07	-2.10	0.59	2.24	0.20	1.05	-3.51	-1.69
Cahul	-2.45	-1.85	3.90	4.15	0.51	0.73	1.67	3.60
Cantemir	-4.03	-2.68	-3.60	-2.88	-3.74	-0.60	-3.43	-3.72
Causeni	-4.39	-5.66	-1.25	0.11	1.19	-1.65	-2.74	-1.52
Cimislia	-9.27	-10.97	0.16	-1.30	-3.52	-2.74	-5.33	-1.68
Leova	-10.47	-11.59	-1.52	-0.78	0.52	0.78	-0.11	0.45
Stefan Voda	-9.63	-13.76	-0.76	-1.84	-1.83	-2.38	-4.42	-2.22
Taraclia	-2.21	-3.22	1.44	-1.25	-1.66	0.46	-2.72	-2.09
Gagauzia ATU	2.80	-2.89	-1.25	0.74	-1.76	0.47	1.26	2.92



WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

CHAPTER IV.

LABOUR MARKET

This section presents the main indicators of the labour market – economically active population, employment and unemployment, number and remuneration of employees, as well as the structure of these categories by development regions (municipalities and rayons) according to different demo-socio-economic characteristics: sex, age group, area, education level, economic activities, etc.

Methodological notes and data sources

• Definitions:

Economically active population (or **labour force**) comprises all persons of 15¹ and over, which provide the labour force, available for production of goods and services during the reference period, including the **employed** and **unemployed population**.

Activity rate of the population aged 15 and over represents the share of the active population aged 15 and over in the total population aged 15 and over (in %).

Employed population comprises all persons aged 15 and over which carried out an economic or social activity producing goods or services **for at least one hour**² during the reference period (one week), for obtaining an income in form of salary, in kind payment or other benefits.

¹ The threshold of working age (15) used by the Employment Agency is in compliance with European Norms and the Labour Code of the Republic of Moldova. Thus, Article 46 (2) of the Labour Code provides that a physical person reaches the working capacity upon reaching the age of 16. However, a physical person may conclude an individual labour contract upon reaching 15 with the written consent of the parents (art. 46 (3)).

² In case of persons employed in households for production of agricultural produce exclusively for own consumption (household consumption) the minimal duration is 20 hours per week

Employment rate – the share of employed population of 15 and over in total population of the same age group, expressed in percent.

Employment gender gap - difference between employment rate of women and employment rate of men, expressed in percent.

Employed population by economic activity – employed population of 15 and over, distributed across the following three activity sectors:

- Primary sector: agriculture, forestry, fishery;
- Secondary sector: industry (mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply) and construction;
- Tertiary sector: commercial services (trade, hotels and restaurants, transports, storage and communications, financial intermediation, real estate transactions, etc.) and social services (public administration and defence, education, health and social work, personal service activities, etc.).

Type of production units is defined according to the System of National Accounts. The three sectors are:

- Production units of the *Formal sector*;
- Production units of the *Informal sector*;
- *Households*.

Employment in the formal sector is defined as employment in:

- Incorporated enterprises, organisations and institutions (economic units with legal entity status) or
- Unincorporated enterprises, which are registered.

Employment in the informal sector includes all persons who, irrespective of their status in employment, who during the reference period were employed in *informal sector enterprises*, and have had the occupation (job) as main or secondary activity, Informal sector enterprises are defined as private unincorporated enterprises (with no legal entity status), which are not registered.

Type (nature) of job may be *formal* or *informal*.

Formal employment includes:

- Freelance persons who work in formal sector enterprises;
- Employers who work in formal sector enterprises;
- Members of formal production cooperatives;
- Employees, for which the employer pays social contributions and who get annual paid vacation and paid sick leave.

Informal employment includes:

- Own account workers working in the informal sector enterprises;
- Employers who work in informal sector enterprises;
- Members of informal producers' cooperatives;
- Contributing family workers, whether employed in in the formal sector or informal sector enterprises;
- Employees in the formal sector or informal sector enterprises, or as paid domestic workers by households that satisfy at least one of the following criteria:
 - the employer does not pay social contributions for them;
 - do not benefit from paid annual leave;
 - do not benefit, in case of illness, from paid sick leave.
- The persons employed in the production of agricultural goods in households. exclusively for own consumption, with a duration of the work week of 20 hours and over.

Occupational groups: Population grouping by **occupation** takes into account the profession or the occupation exercised effectively by the employed person; occupation means a useful activity which brings income (in money or in kind) and which is carried out by a person, generally in an economic-social entity. The employed population was distributed by groups of occupation based on the **Classification of Occupations of the Republic of Moldova**³. harmonised with the international classification (ISCO-88, ILO):

Status in employment means the situation of a person. depending on the way of obtaining incomes from the carried out activity. namely:

- employees;
- self-employment: employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers, members of producers' cooperatives.

Employee is a person carrying out an activity under a working contract within an economic or social unit – irrespective of ownership type – or for private persons (based on a contract or an agreement), receiving remuneration in form of salary, in cash or in kind, commission etc. People under obligatory military service also registered with the same status.

³ Groups of occupation according to the Classification of Occupations of the Republic of Moldova:

- Legislators, senior officials and managers
- Professionals
- Technicians and associated professionals
- Clerks
- Service workers and shop and market sales workers
- Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- Craft and related trades workers
- Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- Elementary occupations
- Armed forces

Self-employment - persons who carry out an income generating economic activity with labour relations that are not subject to labour law (entrepreneurs and their assistants).

ILO⁴ Unemployed are persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference period, meet simultaneously the following requirements:

- have no job and carry out no work for obtaining income;
- are looking for a job and have been using different methods to find such job over the last four weeks (registration with employment offices or private employment agencies, actions for self employment, publication of advertising and responding to advertisements, appeals to friends, relatives, colleagues, trade unions, etc.);
- are available to start work within next 15 days, if they found a job immediately.

ILO Unemployment rate: proportion of ILO unemployed within active population. expressed in percent.

Unemployment gender gap: the difference between the ILO unemployment rate among women and the ILO unemployment rate among men. expressed in percent.

Earnings are defined as the total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable periodically to all persons counted on the payroll (including managers, administrators, home workers) in return for work done during the accounting period regardless of whether it is paid on the basis of working time, output or piecework, or according to some other remuneration system (final production or carried out task, commission etc.).

Gender pay gap – the difference in respect to 100 of the ratio between average gross earning received by women and the average gross earning received by men, expressed in percent.

Development regions/statistical zones – indicators of labour force. employment and unemployment may be disaggregated by the following regions/statistical zones: Chişinău municipality, North, Centre and South (including Gagauzia ATU⁵). The indicators of earnings are presented by development region pursuant to Law on Regional Development.

• Data sources:

- Labour Force Survey in households, NBS;
- Monthly and annual surveys on number and earnings of employees in enterprises, NBS;
- Registered unemployment, National Employment Agency.

⁴ According to the criteria of International Labour Office

⁵ Survey plan/sample for Labour Force Survey was built in 2005, Gagauzia ATU being a part of the South statistical zone (the Law on regional development was adopted on December 28, 2006).

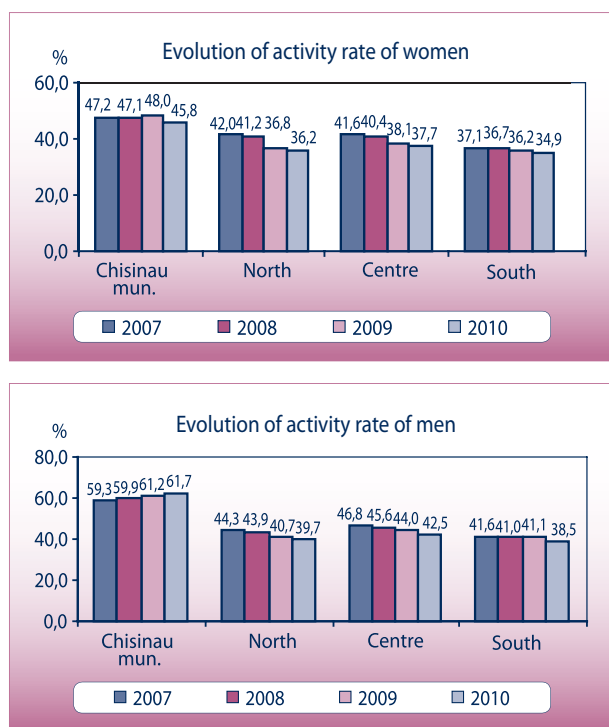
Labour force

In 2010 the economically active population of the Republic of Moldova was about 1,235.4 thousand people, showing a continuous decrease over the period 2007-2010. The number of active population is gradually decreasing each year in all the development regions (North, Centre and South), except for Chisinau municipality, where a slight increase of this indicator was registered over the above mentioned period.

The share of labour force in Centre and South regions, both for women, and for men in total labour force of the country is in proportion with the distribution of the country's population among these regions (respectively 29% and 19%). However, the share of labour force in Chisinau mun. and in North region in total labour force of the country differs substantially from the population share of these regions in total population of the country, both for women, and for men. Thus, the population share of Chisinau mun. in total population of the country is 22.2%, while the share of active population of Chisinau mun. in total labour force is larger - 28.8%. In North region the reverse is noticeable, with the share of labour force smaller (27%) as compared to the population number (30.6%) in total population of the country (see Table 4.1).

The activity rate of the population of 15 and over was 41.6%, with higher values for men (45%) as compared to women (38.6). The value of this indicator in men is higher as compared to that in women in all regions, the difference being from 2 to 15 percent over the years. The greatest differences are registered in Chisinau mun. while the smallest - in North region. Similarly to the number of active population, activity rate is decreasing both in women and in men in regions North, Centre and South. In Chisinau mun. this indicator is on the increase, especially in men and less in women (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1.
Evolution of activity
rate in 2007-2010, by
sex and region, %



Employment

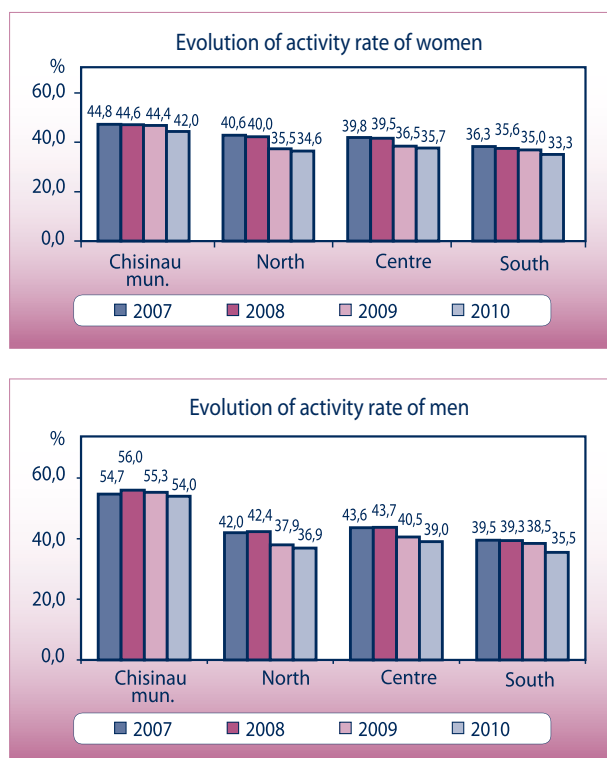
The employed population was about 1,143.4 thousand people in 2010, having gradually decreased as compared to previous years both in women and in men. Over four years. the employed population has been decreasing mainly in the rural area (-13.4%) as compared to the urban one (-2%), including: -18% in North region, -3% in South region and -10% in Centre region.

Among employed women of the rural area the most important decrease has occurred in North region (-21%) and in South region (-14%). The number of employed men of the rural space is also decreasing in all regions. North region showing the highest decrease (-15%).

In the urban area, both in women and in men the decrease is slow, being more accentuated only in Centre region (from -3% in men to -6% in women). while in South zone even an increase of employment for both sexes is registered (+4% in women and +8% in men) (see. Table 4.7).

The employment rate of population aged 15 years and over was 38.5%. having decreased as compared to values registered in previous years. For men it was higher (40.9%) as compared to women (36.4%). At the national level, gender employment gap was - 4.5%, including in Chisinau mun. -12.0%, in North region - 2.3%, Centre -3.3% and South region - 2.2% (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2.
Evolution of the
employment rate in
2007-2010, by sex
and region, %



The employment rate of women and men is decreasing both in the urban and in the rural areas.

The analysis of the gender employment gap depending on rural or urban areas, shows that similarly to the national situation, in Chisinau mun. the highest values of this indicator are registered both in the urban (-12.2%), and in the rural areas (-10.1%). The gender gap in the urban area is higher in North region (-4%), while in the rural area - in Centre region (-3.1%) (Figure 4.3).

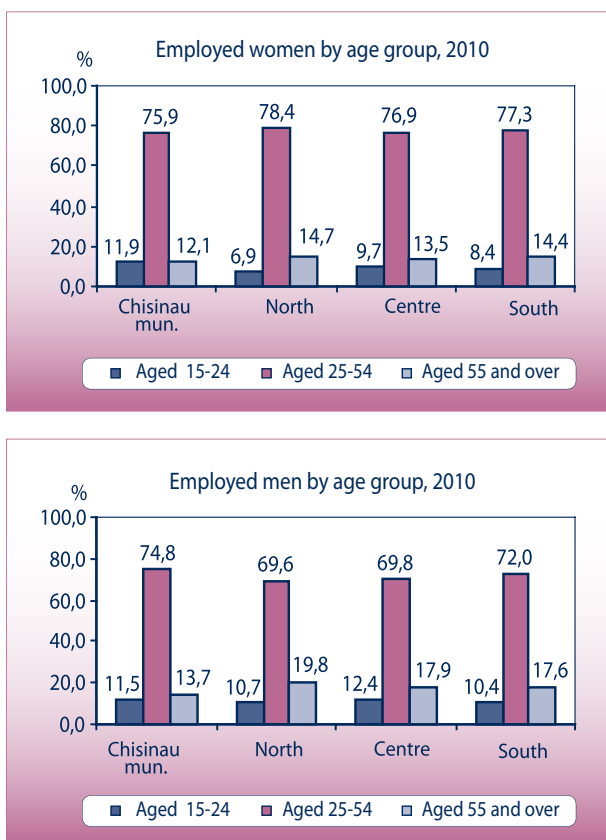
Figure 4.3.
Employment rate by
rural/urban areas in
2010, by sex and by
region, %



The structure of employed population by age group shows the following: the share of young persons (age 15-24) is 10.3%, of adult persons (age 25-54) - 74.3% and of elderly persons (55 and over) - 15.4%. The analysis of employment structure by age groups and sex reveals that the share of women (in total employed women) as compared to that of men (in total employed men) is lower among the young (respectively 9.3% and 11.3%) and among the elderly (respectively 13.6% and 17.1%), but it is higher in the adult age group (respectively 77.1% and 71.5%). The evolution of the indicator over the last years shows no significant change. The values of this indicator for 2010 by territory are shown in Figure 4.4.

While employment structure by sex and age group has not significantly changed (with minor exceptions) over the last years, employment rates by age groups in territorial profile for women and men have shown different patterns (Figure 4.5.). Employment rates by sex and age group show a general decreasing pattern with small deviations from the general rule. The severity of the situation is seen in the regions in the following order: North, Centre, South and Chisinau mun. In North region, employment rate is decreasing in both women and men, except for age group 15-24. In Centre region it is decreasing in both women and men in all age groups. In South region the trend is similar, but it shows a slight increase in women of age group 15-24 and age group 55 and over. In Chisinau municipality, the employment rate is decreasing in both women and men in age groups 25-54 and 55 and over and it is increasing in the young age group with slightly more pronounced effects in women than in men (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.4.
Employment by age
groups in 2010, by sex
and region, %

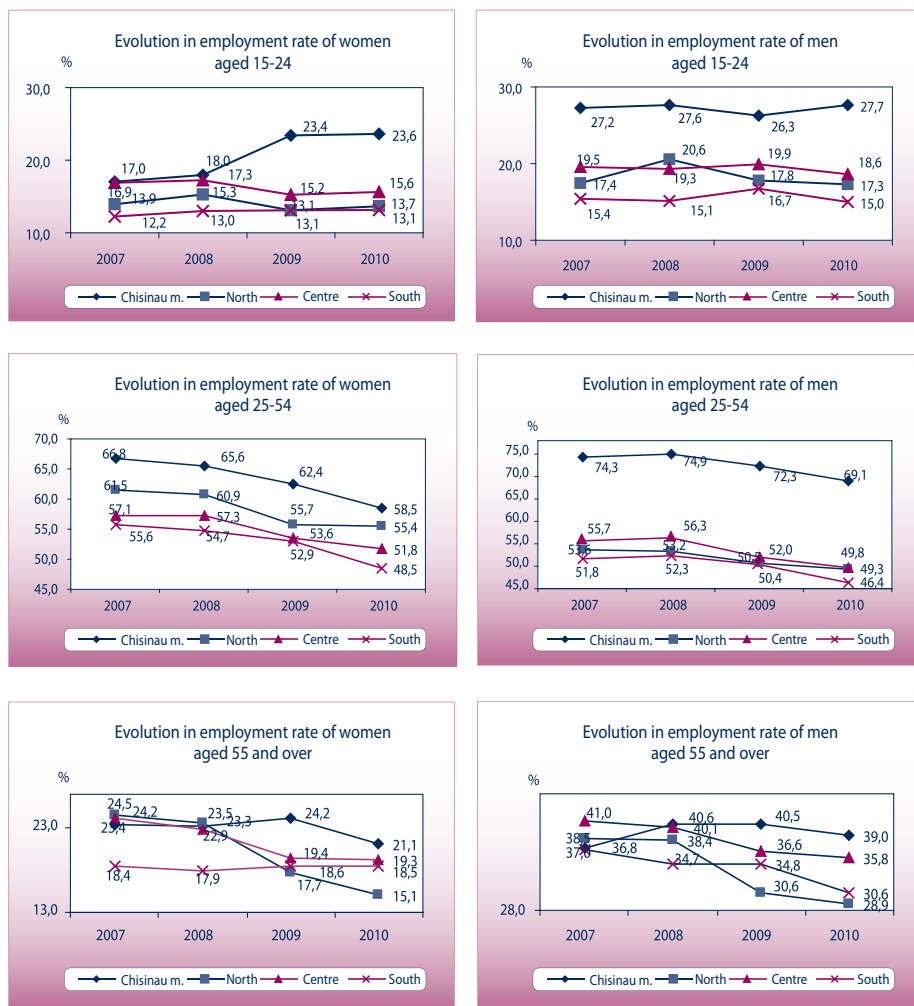


The gender gap of employment by age groups shows varying patterns with the following values: -2.7% in the young, +0.5% in adults and -15% in the elderly. Territorially, among the young (age 15-24), the largest difference is found in Chisinau municipality (-4%), among the adults (age 25-54) - in North region (+6.1) and among the elderly (55 and over) in Chisinau municipality (-17.9%). It is worth mentioning that in all regions, in age group 25-54, positive values of this indicator are registered (see Table 4.10).

The distribution of employed population by level of education and by sex shows the following patterns: among employed women those with higher education prevail (25.5%), followed by those with lyceum and general secondary education (22.2%) to finalize with those with specialised secondary education (20.2%). The share of women with higher education registers the highest values in Chisinau municipality (45%). In the other regions this indicator shows values from 15 to 20 percent. In North region women with specialised secondary education predominate, as well as the ones with lyceum and general secondary education (respectively, 23% each in total employed women of these regions). In Centre region women with lyceum studies and general secondary education predominate (27.8%), while in South zone – the ones with specialised secondary education (23%).

Among men the greatest share goes to those with secondary professional education (32%), followed by those with higher education (20.5%) and those with lyceums and general secondary education (19.2%). The analysis by regions reveals that in Chisinau

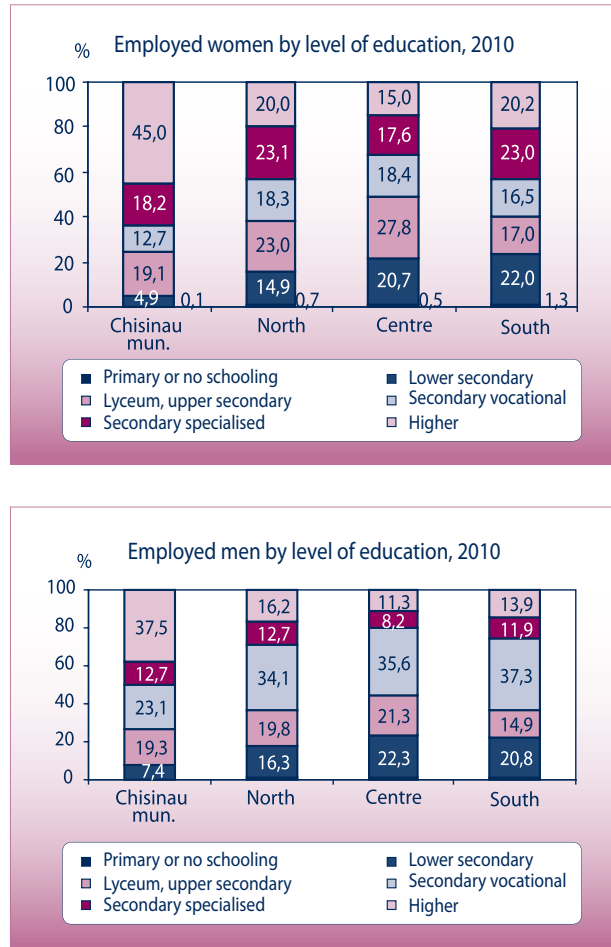
Figure 4.5. Evolution of employment rates by age groups in 2007-2010, by sex and region, %



municipality the largest share goes to those with higher education (37.5%). In the other regions the greatest share belongs to men with secondary professional education (from 34 to 37 percent) (Figure 4.6).

The distribution by *economic activities* shows that 27.5% of total employed persons have worked in the *agricultural sector*. The value of this indicator is decreasing over the last years both for women (from 30.1% in 2007 to 24.5% in 2010), and for men (respectively, from 35.5% to 30.5 %). The share of women employed in agriculture (in total female employment) is lower than that of men in all regions (varying from 7 to 12%). In addition, in total female employment the share of *services* is growing, the process being especially accentuated in North, Centre and South regions and less in Chisinau municipality The

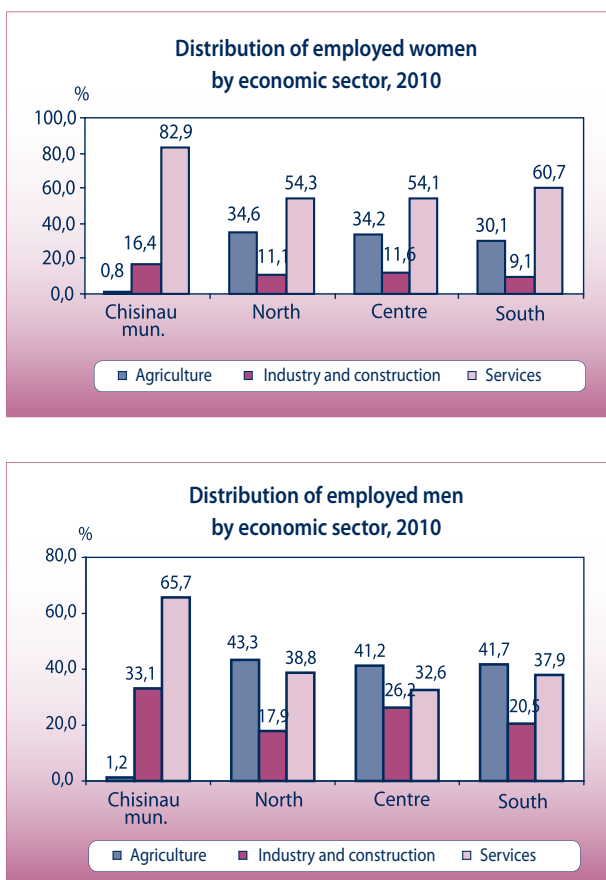
Figure 4.6.
Structure of
employed population
by education level
in 2010, by sex and
region, %



share of women employed in services by region (in total female employment in the respective regions) is 15-23 percent higher than the share of men employed in services (in total employed men), and it amounts to 54% in Centre and South reaching 82% in Chisinau. The share of *services* in total male employment predominates only in Chisinau municipality. In the rest of the regions, agricultural activity has a prevailing share in men employment (41-43%) (Figure 4.7).

The analysis of the paid employment structure by separate economic activity shows that employees women prevail in *health and social work* (80% women and 20% men), in education (respectively 74% and 26%), hotels and restaurants (71% and 29%), financial activities (68% and 32%). At the same time, men predominate in construction (86% men and 14% women), transportation and communications (66% and 34%), public administration (59% and 41%). In other activities the differences between women and men are not significant. Approximately the same differences between women and men employees by economic activity are found in regions (see Table 4. 21).

Figure 4.7.
Distribution of
employed population
by economic sector
in 2010, by sex and
region, %

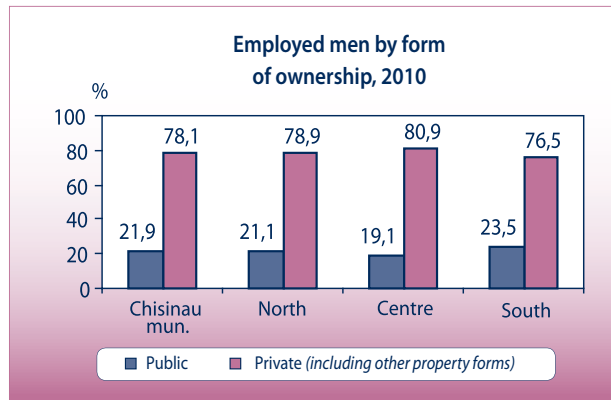
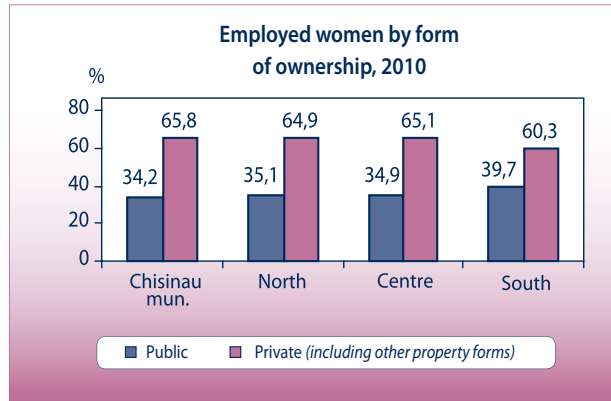


Distribution by *form of ownership* shows that 28% of the population was employed in public property entities and 72% - in private property ones and other ownership forms. Women prefer to work in public property entities to a greater extent than men, while men show a preference to private property units. This is common to all regions (Figure 4.8).

The structure of employed population by *status in employment* reveals that employees amounted to 71 percent and self-employment, respectively - to 29%. The share paid-employment activities among women is larger than among men in all regions of the country. Thus, in total female employment the share of employees ranges from 67% in Centre to 95% in Chisinau mun. Among men employees range from 55% in Centre to 86% in Chisinau mun (see, Table 4.14).

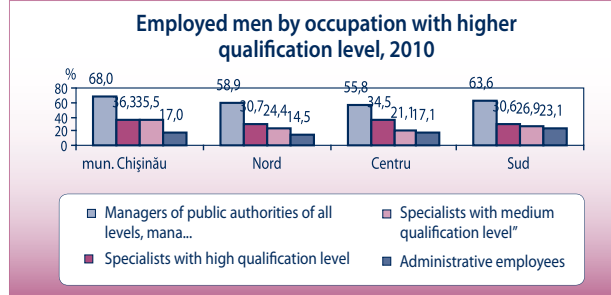
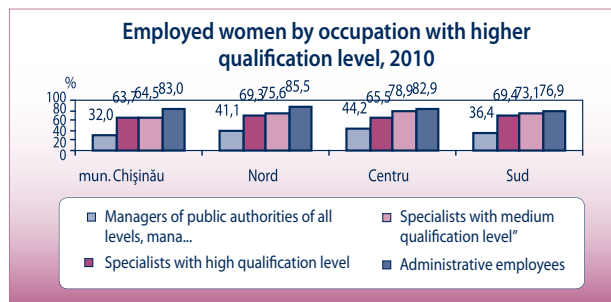
The analysis by groups of occupations shows that women predominate in the group of *specialists with higher qualification level* (66% women and 34% men), in the group of *administrative officers/clerks* (83% and 17% men) and in the groups of *service workers and shop and market sales workers* (74% women and 26% men). However, men predominate in the group of *legislators, senior officials and managers* (64% men and 36% women) and

Figure 4.8.
Distribution of
employed population
by form of ownership
in 2010, by sex and
region, %



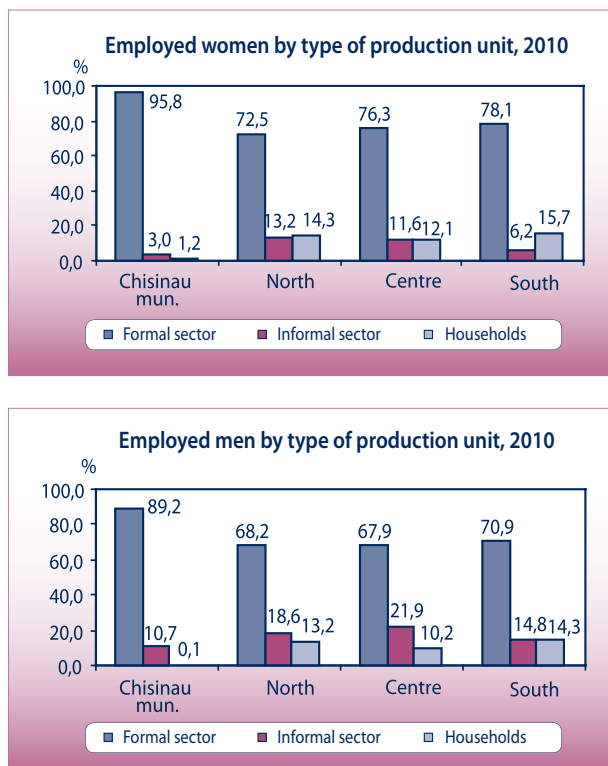
in the group of *craft and related trades workers* (74% men and 26% women). In other occupational groups no significant variations were found (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9.
Employed population
by occupations with
higher qualification
levels in 2010 by sex
and region, %



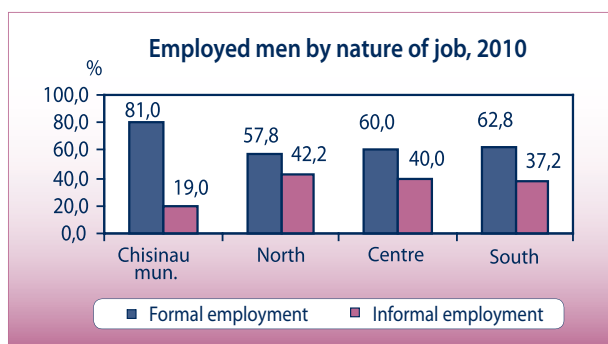
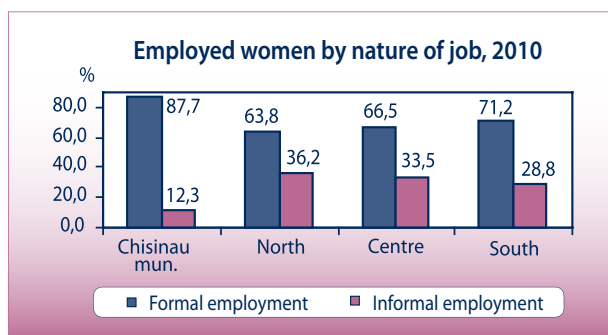
Most of the employed population (four of five women and three of four men) work in enterprises of the *formal sector*. In the *informal sector* 12.7% of total employed persons were employed in 2010. The informal sector is preferred more by men than by women (within this sector men account for two thirds of the employed persons, while women, respectively, for one third) and it is specific more of agricultural sector and rural area (see Table 4.17).

Figure 4.10.
Employed population
by type of production
unit in 2010, by sex
and region, %



Out of the total number of persons employed in economy 30.9% had an *informal job*. In all regions of the country the share of women is higher than that of men in formal employment, while the share of men is higher in the informal sector. In addition, within formal employment the difference between the share of women and that of men is smaller than in the informal employment (see Table 4.18).

Figure 4.11.
Employed population
by nature of job in
2010, by sex and
region, %



Unemployment

The number of *ILO unemployed* in 2010 amounted to 92 thousand people, showing an increase as opposed to previous year. The unemployment affects to a greater extent men and persons of the urban areas. Thus, in all regions of the country, women have shares between 36% and 40%, while men show shares between 60% and 64% (see Table 4.1).

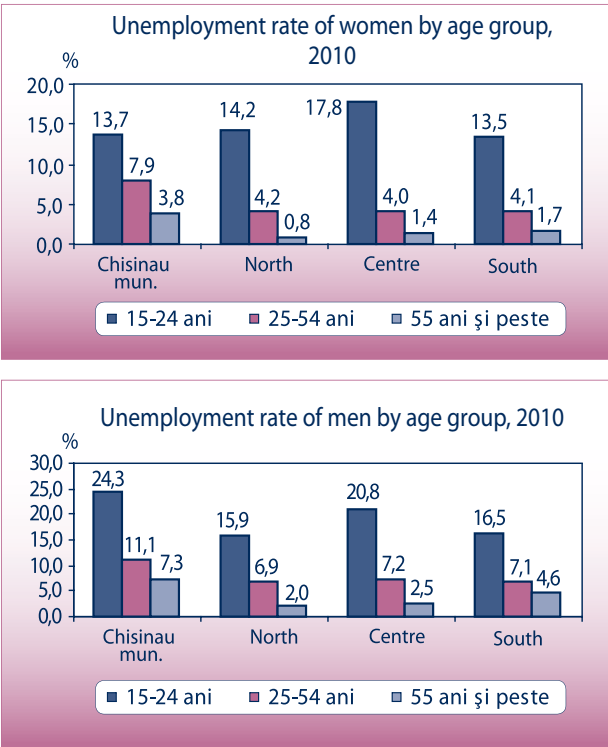
At the national level, unemployment rate has reached the level of 7.4%. The unemployment rate of men (9.1%) is higher than of women (5.7%), thus the unemployment gender gap is -3.4%. The urban area also shows a higher unemployment than the rural one (respectively 9.6% and 4%, the gap being 5.6%). Territorially higher unemployment rates, both of women and men, were found in Chisinau municipality (8.2% in women and 12.4% in men) and in the urban area of Centre region (respectively 8.2% and 14.0%) (see Table 4.2 and Table 4.23). The highest gender gap of unemployment by rural/urban area (-5.8%) was also found in the urban area of Centre region (the difference between the unemployment rate of women as compared to men).

Figure 4.12.
Evolution of the
unemployment rate
in 2007-2010, by sex
and region, %



The analysis of unemployment rate by age groups reveals that in the young (aged 15-24) this indicator exceeds the mean for the country both of women, and of men. Thus, in Chisinau municipality, both among women and among men, the unemployment rate in the young (aged 15-24) exceeds twice the unemployment rate of adults (age 25-54). In

Figure 4.13.
The unemployment
rate by age group
in 2010, by sex and
region, %



North and South regions, respectively, the indicator for women is exceeded three times, while for men – two times. In Centre region, the unemployment rate of the young is four times higher than of adults among women and three times higher among men. The highest level of the unemployment gender gap (-10.6%) by age was registered in Chisinau municipality for the young within the group aged 15-24 (Figure 4.13).

The analysis of the unemployed by level of education shows that among unemployed women the biggest share belongs to those with higher education (26.5%), followed by those with general upper secondary education (23.8%) and then by women with secondary vocational/professional education (21.2%). Among the unemployed men the main share belongs to those with secondary vocational/professional studies (26.9%), then those with lyceum and general upper secondary education (23.9%) and those with gymnasium studies (20.7%). Additionally, among the unemployed with higher education, women have equal shares with men (50% each), among those with secondary specialised education 41 percent are women, among those with lyceum and general upper secondary education women account for 38 percent, while among those with secondary vocational/professional education each third unemployed person is a woman, while 29 percent is the share of women among those with lower secondary education (Figure 4.14).

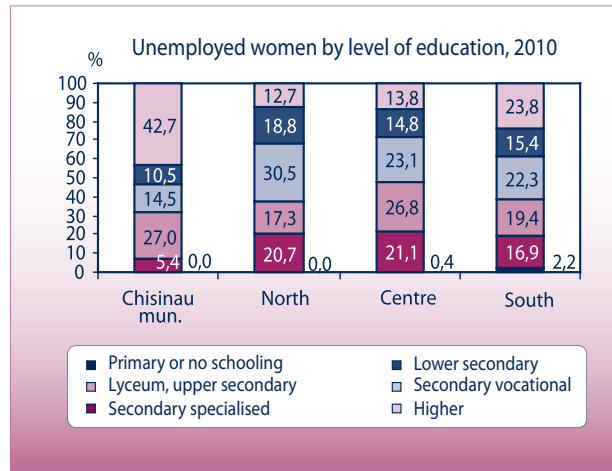
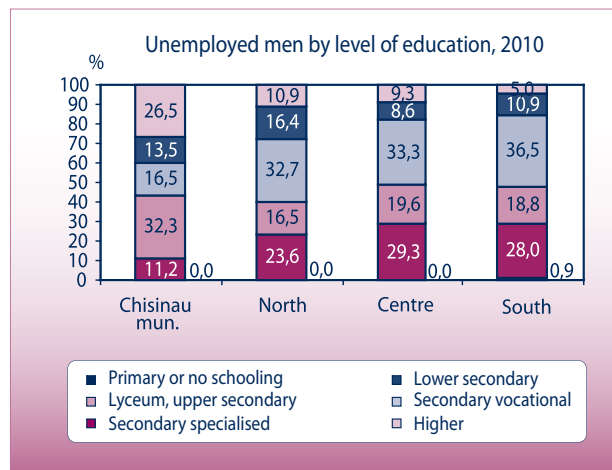


Figure 4.14.
The unemployment
rate by level of
education in 2010 by
sex and region, %



Earnings

The remuneration inequality between women and men is still rather high in the Republic of Moldova. Moreover, the impact of gender difference may be relatively delayed, since a lower remuneration increases the risk of financial dependence not only throughout the professional/working lifespan, but also implies smaller pensions and thus, a growing poverty risk in older age. Therefore, gender pay gap is an important indicator for the monitoring of wage discrepancies between women and men.

The data analysis for overall economy (agriculture, industry, construction and services) reveals that women earn, on average, a quarter (24%) less than men (76.1% of the average earning of men). If we express this gender pay gap in monetary terms, we get on average, the amount of 820 lei. Thus, the average gross earning in September 2010 was 2.619 lei for women and 3.440 lei for men. This discrepancy is maintained almost at the level of 2009 (23.6%), having slightly decreased as opposed to previous years (respectively, 27.4% in 2007 and 26.7% in 2008).

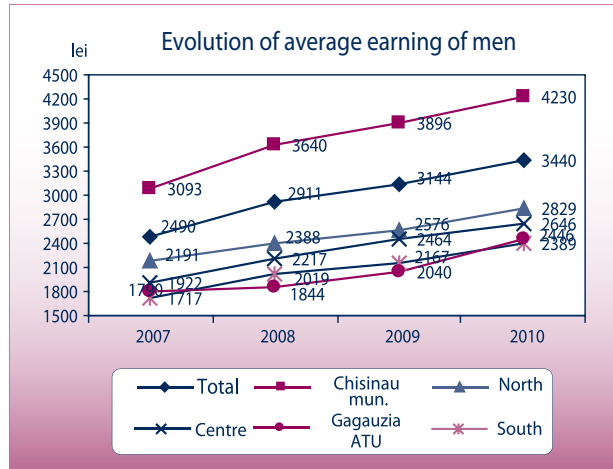
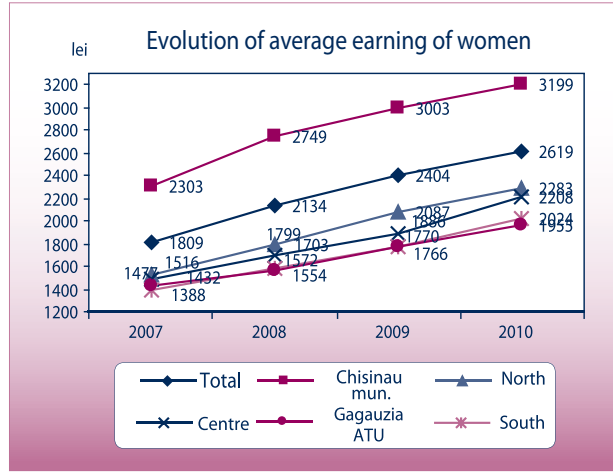
If we view the gender pay gap from the territorial perspective, we may notice that in all cities and rayons over the analysed years women earn less than men, the discrepancy being from 0% to 44% (see Table 4.29). The only exception is Nisporeni rayon of Centre region where the average monthly earning of women in 2010 is 106.3% as compared to that of men (the gender gap here is -6.3%). In the North region the highest level of differences was registered in Drochia rayon (34.8%); in Centre region - in rayons Rezina (35.3%) and Ialoveni (34.3%), in South region - in Leova rayon (20.3%). In Chisinau municipality the difference between the average salary of women and that of men was 24.4% while in Gagauzia ATU it was respectively, 20.3%.

The lowest gender pay gap was registered in North region. rayons Falesti (0.9%) and Singerei (4.1%), in Centre region - in rayons Calarasi (0.3%) and Telenesti (0.6%) and in South region - in Cantemir rayon (6.5%).

From territorial perspective, high levels of earnings among women were registered in municipalities Chisinau (3.199 lei) and Balti (2.985 lei), in rayons Orhei (2.574) and Ung-heni (2.395 lei). The level of high salaries earned by men is also higher in municipalities Chisinau (4.230 lei) and Balti (3.554 lei), as well as in rayons Drochia (3.081 lei). Donduseni (2.890 lei) and Soroca (2.783 lei).

Labour force employment and earnings from it, albeit rather modest, provide a certain degree of economic security to the population. However, a relatively small part of the population takes the decision in favour of self employment through entrepreneurship activity, which provides a much higher freedom of decision making as compared to the employee status.

Figure 4.15.
Evolution of average
wage earning in 2007-
2010, by sex and
region, %



Tables

Table 4.1. Population of 15 and over by participation in economic activity, %

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Active population	650.8	663.0	644.0	658.8	616.8	648.5	604.8	630.6
Employed population	625.7	621.5	622.3	628.8	586.7	597.7	570.1	573.3
Unemployment	25.2	41.5	21.8	30.0	30.2	50.8	34.7	57.3
Inactive population	893.1	724.8	906.4	732.6	937.6	755.5	961.0	772.2
Chisinau mun.								
Active population	169.8	182.3	171.4	184.8	174.6	186.8	169.9	185.2
Employed population	160.9	168.3	162.2	173.0	161.4	168.8	156.0	162.3
Unemployment	8.9	14.0	9.2	11.8	13.2	18.0	13.9	22.9
Inactive population	189.7	125.4	192.1	124.0	189.1	118.3	201.2	115.1
North								
Active population	195.7	181.8	192.7	180.2	172.2	168.7	169.7	165.2
Employed population	189.3	172.5	187.1	174.1	165.8	157.1	162.1	153.5
Unemployment	6.4	9.3	5.6	6.1	6.5	11.6	7.6	11.6
Inactive population	270.6	229.0	274.5	230.6	295.2	245.5	299.3	251.4
Centre								
Active population	176.5	185.3	172.3	181.5	162.5	178.7	163.2	171.3
Employed population	168.9	172.9	168.4	174.0	155.7	164.7	154.7	157.0
Unemployment	7.6	12.5	3.9	7.5	6.8	14.0	8.5	14.3
Inactive population	248.1	210.9	253.7	216.4	264.1	227.6	270.1	231.6
South								
Active population	108.8	113.6	107.7	112.3	107.5	114.4	102.0	108.9
Employed population	106.6	107.9	104.6	107.7	103.8	107.1	97.3	100.4
Unemployment	2.3	5.7	3.0	4.6	3.7	7.3	4.7	8.4
Inactive population	184.6	159.5	186.1	161.5	189.1	164.1	190.5	174.1

Table 4.2. Population of 15 and over by participation in economic activity, %

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Activity rate	42.2	47.8	41.5	47.3	39.7	46.2	38.6	45.0
Employment rate	40.5	44.8	40.1	45.2	37.7	42.6	36.4	40.9
Unemployment rate	3.9	6.3	3.4	4.6	4.9	7.8	5.7	9.1
Inactivity rate	57.8	52.2	58.5	52.7	60.3	53.8	61.4	55.0

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Chisinau mun.								
Active population	47.2	59.3	47.1	59.9	48.0	61.2	45.8	61.7
Employed population	44.8	54.7	44.6	56.0	44.4	55.3	42.0	54.0
Unemployment	5.3	7.7	5.4	6.4	7.6	9.6	8.2	12.4
Inactive population	52.8	40.7	52.9	40.1	52.0	38.8	54.2	38.3
North								
Active population	42.0	44.3	41.2	43.9	36.8	40.7	36.2	39.7
Employed population	40.6	42.0	40.0	42.4	35.5	37.9	34.6	36.9
Unemployment	3.3	5.1	2.9	3.4	3.8	6.8	4.5	7.0
Inactive population	58.0	55.7	58.8	56.1	63.2	59.3	63.8	60.3
Centre								
Active population	41.6	46.8	40.4	45.6	38.1	44.0	37.7	42.5
Employed population	39.8	43.6	39.5	43.7	36.5	40.5	35.7	39.0
Unemployment	4.3	6.7	2.3	4.1	4.2	7.8	5.2	8.3
Inactive population	58.4	53.2	59.6	54.4	61.9	56.0	62.3	57.5
South								
Active population	37.1	41.6	36.7	41.0	36.2	41.1	34.9	38.5
Employed population	36.3	39.5	35.6	39.3	35.0	38.5	33.3	35.5
Unemployment	2.1	5.0	2.8	4.1	3.4	6.4	4.6	7.7
Inactive population	62.9	58.4	63.3	59.0	63.8	58.9	65.1	61.5

Table 4.3. Active population by rural/urban areas

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total								
Urban	293.5	295.9	292.5	299.4	295.2	300.6	294.1	301.6
Rural	357.3	367.2	351.5	359.3	321.7	347.9	310.7	328.9
Chisinau mun.								
Urban	157.3	166.6	159.4	169.5	161.4	171.2	157.3	170.4
Rural	12.6	15.7	11.9	15.3	13.2	15.6	12.7	14.8
North								
Urban	66.8	63.2	66.3	61.9	65.4	60.0	66.7	61.5
Rural	128.9	118.6	126.4	118.3	106.8	108.7	102.9	103.6
Centre								
Urban	37.1	35.7	33.9	36.4	33.0	36.3	35.6	37.6
Rural	139.4	149.7	138.4	145.1	129.5	142.3	127.6	133.7
South								
Urban	32.4	30.4	32.9	31.7	35.3	33.0	34.4	32.1
Rural	76.4	83.2	74.8	80.7	72.2	81.3	67.6	76.7

Table 4.4. Active population by age groups

	mii persoane							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Aged 15-24	59.2	81.2	61.0	78.8	61.7	81.6	62.2	81.2
Aged 25-54	493.8	465.8	487.0	462.0	468.5	456.9	463.6	447.1
Aged 55 and over	97.8	116.0	96.0	118.0	86.6	109.9	79.0	102.2
Chisinau mun.								
Aged 15-24	18.6	27.1	19.3	26.0	22.2	22.0	21.6	24.7
Aged 25-54	132.7	133.6	133.1	134.7	128.9	138.8	128.7	136.5
Aged 55 and over	18.5	21.6	19.0	24.1	23.4	26.0	19.7	24.0
North								
Aged 15-24	13.0	17.8	14.8	19.7	12.7	19.6	13.0	19.5
Aged 25-54	144.5	123.3	140.6	119.2	131.8	115.6	132.6	114.7
Aged 55 and over	38.2	40.7	37.3	41.3	27.7	33.5	24.0	30.9
Centre								
Aged 15-24	18.7	23.6	17.7	21.7	16.9	26.3	18.2	24.5
Aged 25-54	131.0	128.7	129.1	126.8	124.8	122.1	123.8	118.0
Aged 55 and over	26.8	33.1	25.6	33.0	20.9	30.3	21.1	28.8
South								
Aged 15-24	8.9	12.6	9.3	11.5	9.9	13.7	9.4	12.5
Aged 25-54	85.6	80.3	84.2	81.3	83.1	80.5	78.4	77.9
Aged 55 and over	14.3	20.6	14.2	19.6	14.6	20.1	14.2	18.5

Table 4.5. Activity rate by age

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Youth (aged 15-24)	17.7	23.6	18.4	23.1	19.1	23.7	19.5	24.1
Adults (aged 25 and over)	48.9	55.7	47.8	55.2	45.1	53.5	43.5	51.5
mun. Chişinău								
Youth (aged 15-24)	20.2	31.7	21.6	31.6	28.4	31.2	27.4	36.5
Adults (aged 25 and over)	56.5	69.8	55.4	70.1	53.4	70.2	50.7	69.0
North								
Youth (aged 15-24)	15.5	20.2	17.5	22.2	15.3	20.6	15.9	20.6
Adults (aged 25 and over)	47.7	50.9	46.5	49.8	41.5	46.7	40.5	45.3
Centre								
Youth (aged 15-24)	20.0	23.5	18.9	21.7	17.8	24.7	19.0	23.5
Adults (aged 25 and over)	47.7	54.7	46.5	53.6	43.9	50.8	43.0	49.2
South								
Youth (aged 15-24)	13.8	18.1	14.4	16.5	14.8	18.9	15.2	18.0
Adults (aged 25 and over)	43.7	49.6	42.9	49.4	42.5	48.9	40.2	45.1

Table 4.6. **Active population aged 20-49 by number de children of preschool age (under 8)**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	449.2	461.5	448.6	456.1	443.0	440.5	434.0	429
Persons who have no children of preschool age	331.7	373.7	341.2	381.1	316	352.3	298	328.4
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	117.5	87.8	107.4	75	127	88.2	136	100.6
Chisinau mun.	139.7	131.6	141.7	131.1	143.6	131.3	142.9	129.1
Persons who have no children of preschool age	105.3	109.6	106.5	112.3	101.5	109.5	95.8	104.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	34.4	22	35.2	18.8	42	21.8	47.1	24.5
North	115.3	131.4	112.9	128.8	109.2	117.1	107.7	115.6
Persons who have no children of preschool age	84	106.3	86.2	108.6	78	91.8	76.5	87.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	31.3	25.2	26.7	20.1	31.2	25.3	31.2	27.9
Centre	121.5	122.4	119.9	120.7	117.4	116.5	113.8	112.6
Persons who have no children of preschool age	91.5	97.9	91.2	97.3	85.7	92.9	80.1	85.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	29.9	24.5	28.6	23.4	31.7	23.6	33.7	27
South	72.7	76.2	74.2	75.5	72.8	75.6	69.6	71.8
Persons who have no children of preschool age	50.7	60	57.3	62.8	50.8	58	45.6	50.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	21.9	16.1	16.9	12.6	22	17.5	24	21.2

Table 4.7. **Employed population by rural/urban areas**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Urban	277.7	271.0	278.1	281.1	276.4	271.8	272.0	266.4
Rural	348.0	350.6	344.1	347.7	310.2	325.9	298.1	306.9
Chisinau mun.								
Urban	148.7	153.8	151.0	158.6	149.1	155.2	144.2	149.0
Rural	12.2	14.5	11.1	14.4	12.3	13.5	11.8	13.3
North								
Urban	62.9	56.9	62.3	58.0	61.7	53.5	62.2	54.9
Rural	126.4	115.6	124.8	116.1	104.1	103.6	99.9	98.6
Centre								
Urban	34.7	32.3	33.0	34.2	31.6	31.3	32.7	32.3
Rural	134.2	140.5	135.4	139.8	124.2	133.4	122.0	124.7
South								
Urban	31.4	27.9	31.9	30.4	34.2	31.7	32.8	30.2
Rural	75.2	79.9	72.7	77.3	69.6	75.3	64.5	70.3

Table 4.8. **Employment rate by rural/urban areas**

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Urban	41.2	46.9	41.0	48.6	40.6	47.2	39.5	46.4
Rural	40.0	43.3	39.5	42.7	35.5	39.3	34.0	37.0
Chisinau mun.								
Urban	44.9	54.8	45.1	56.3	44.5	55.7	42.1	54.3
Rural	43.1	53.5	39.1	52.9	43.2	51.2	40.8	51.0
North								
Urban	38.0	40.3	37.3	41.2	36.6	37.9	36.6	38.5
Rural	42.0	42.9	41.6	43.0	34.8	38.0	33.4	36.0
Centre								
Urban	39.4	42.0	37.5	44.4	36.3	40.3	37.1	41.1
Rural	39.9	44.0	40.0	43.6	36.5	40.6	35.3	38.5
South								
Urban	35.0	35.3	35.8	38.7	37.9	40.7	37.3	38.6
Rural	36.9	41.2	35.5	39.6	33.7	37.6	31.5	34.3

Table 4.9. **Employed population by age groups**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Aged 15-24	51.1	69.1	53.5	70.8	52.5	68.8	52.9	65.0
Aged 25-54	477.8	440.2	473.5	443.4	449.4	422.9	439.6	410.0
Aged 55 and over	96.8	112.3	95.3	114.6	84.7	106.1	77.6	98.3
Chisinau mun.								
Aged 15-24	15.7	23.3	16.0	22.7	18.3	18.5	18.6	18.7
Aged 25-54	127.2	125.0	127.5	127.2	120.9	125.7	118.5	121.3
Aged 55 and over	18.1	20.0	18.6	23.0	22.1	24.6	18.9	22.3
North								
Aged 15-24	11.7	15.4	12.9	18.2	10.9	16.9	11.1	16.4
Aged 25-54	139.5	117.3	137.1	115.5	127.3	107.9	127.1	106.8
Aged 55 and over	38.1	39.8	37.1	40.4	27.5	32.3	23.8	30.3
Centre								
Aged 15-24	15.9	19.6	16.1	19.3	14.5	21.2	15.0	19.4
Aged 25-54	126.6	120.8	126.8	122.5	120.5	114.0	118.9	109.5
Aged 55 and over	26.5	32.4	25.5	32.1	20.7	29.5	20.8	28.0
South								
Aged 15-24	7.9	10.7	8.4	10.6	8.7	12.1	8.1	10.4
Aged 25-54	84.4	77.0	82.1	78.1	80.7	75.3	75.2	72.4
Aged 55 and over	14.2	20.2	14.1	19.1	14.3	19.7	14.0	17.7

Table 4.10. **Employment rate by age group**

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Aged 15-24	15.3	20.1	16.1	20.8	16.2	20.0	16.6	19.3
Aged 25-54	60.4	58.5	59.9	58.8	56.2	55.9	53.9	53.4
Aged 55 and over	23.1	38.6	22.3	38.6	19.7	35.0	18.0	33.0
Chisinau mun.								
Aged 15-24	17.0	27.2	18.0	27.6	23.4	26.3	23.6	27.7
Aged 25-54	66.8	74.3	65.6	74.9	62.4	72.3	58.5	69.1
Aged 55 and over	23.4	37.0	23.3	40.6	24.2	40.5	21.1	39.0
North								
Aged 15-24	13.9	17.4	15.3	20.6	13.1	17.8	13.7	17.3
Aged 25-54	61.5	53.6	60.9	53.2	55.7	50.5	55.4	49.3
Aged 55 and over	24.5	38.5	23.5	38.4	17.7	30.6	15.1	28.9
Centre								
Aged 15-24	16.9	19.5	17.3	19.3	15.2	19.9	15.6	18.6
Aged 25-54	57.1	55.7	57.3	56.3	53.6	52.0	51.8	49.8
Aged 55 and over	24.2	41.0	22.9	40.1	19.4	36.6	19.3	35.8
South								
Aged 15-24	12.2	15.4	13.0	15.1	13.1	16.7	13.1	15.0
Aged 25-54	55.6	51.8	54.7	52.3	52.9	50.4	48.5	46.4
Aged 55 and over	18.4	36.8	17.9	34.7	18.6	34.8	18.5	30.6

Table 4.11. **Employed population by educational attainment**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total								
Primary or no schooling	10.2	10.7	7.0	7.8	4.2	7.1	3.3	4.9
Lower secondary	102.0	103.3	100.1	102.9	85.6	91.6	85.2	92.9
General upper secondary	132.8	120.8	135.0	117.3	126.4	108.3	126.7	110.1
Secondary vocational	111.7	197.0	113.4	205.5	106.5	201.9	94.0	183.2
Secondary specialized	133.4	78.0	127.5	78.8	123.4	70.3	115.4	64.9
Higher	135.5	111.9	139.2	116.5	140.6	118.5	145.5	117.3
Chisinau mun.								
Primary or no schooling	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Lower secondary	6.3	8.6	6.3	6.7	6.7	8.2	7.6	11.9
General upper secondary	23.1	30.3	23.2	27.3	27.5	29.9	29.8	31.3
Secondary vocational	27.6	42.9	28.5	48.3	27.9	44.1	19.8	37.5
Secondary specialized	35.5	22.4	32.7	25.0	30.2	22.3	28.4	20.6
Higher	68.2	63.8	71.5	65.5	68.8	64.2	70.3	60.8
North								
Primary or no schooling	5.1	4.6	3.5	4.0	1.6	2.4	1.2	1.5
Lower secondary	34.8	30.1	33.6	32.1	23.9	25.0	24.1	25.0
General upper secondary	40.5	34.3	45.1	35.7	38.6	30.6	37.3	30.4
Secondary vocational	35.8	58.9	35.1	58.4	30.0	56.2	29.7	52.3
Secondary specialized	44.9	24.5	42.4	22.9	40.5	19.7	37.4	19.5
Higher	28.1	20.1	27.4	20.9	31.2	23.2	32.4	24.8
Centre								
Primary or no schooling	3.1	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.3	2.2	0.8	2.1
Lower secondary	37.8	40.2	38.5	43.7	31.7	37.8	32.1	35.1
General upper secondary	43.7	35.4	43.7	34.8	42.6	33.0	43.0	33.4
Secondary vocational	30.7	59.7	31.7	58.6	29.2	60.0	28.5	55.9
Secondary specialized	30.9	19.4	28.2	16.5	27.3	14.4	27.2	12.8
Higher	22.8	14.8	24.2	18.3	23.7	17.4	23.2	17.7
South								
Primary or no schooling	1.9	2.4	1.3	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.2	1.2
Lower secondary	23.1	24.4	21.8	20.3	23.3	20.6	21.4	20.9
General upper secondary	25.5	20.8	23.0	19.4	17.7	14.9	16.5	14.9
Secondary vocational	17.6	35.5	18.2	40.3	19.5	41.7	16.1	37.5
Secondary specialized	22.0	11.6	24.2	14.4	25.4	13.9	22.4	12.0
Higher	16.4	13.2	16.1	11.7	16.9	13.7	19.7	14.0

Table 4.12. **Employed population by civil status**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Unmarried	72.7	106.4	71.8	111.0	71.6	106.6	80.9	110.0
Married	439.8	479.2	439.4	479.1	414.7	456.7	395.7	433.3
Widowed	58.3	13.2	55.6	13.2	46.1	12.0	39.9	9.9
Divorced	54.9	22.7	55.4	25.4	54.2	22.5	53.6	20.1
Chisinau mun.								
Unmarried	30.3	38.8	30.4	37.0	31.2	35.7	37.3	37.1
Married	99.2	118.9	97.5	125.8	93.6	123.1	86.0	117.0
Widowed	9.5	2.0	10.5	2.2	10.5	2.3	9.6	1.3
Divorced	21.9	8.6	23.8	8.0	26.1	7.7	23.0	6.9
North								
Unmarried	12.4	22.7	12.2	24.9	11.2	22.7	12.9	24.9
Married	139.6	139.2	140.2	138.2	125.8	126.3	122.6	121.6
Widowed	20.2	4.1	17.5	4.1	13.7	2.0	11.4	1.9
Divorced	17.1	6.5	17.2	6.9	15.0	6.1	15.2	5.0
Centre								
Unmarried	19.8	30.0	19.4	32.7	17.0	30.3	17.7	30.8
Married	122.2	134.1	122.9	130.8	117.0	124.7	113.6	117.5
Widowed	18.4	4.5	18.5	4.8	14.7	5.3	13.5	4.3
Divorced	8.5	4.3	7.6	5.8	7.0	4.5	9.9	4.4
South								
Unmarried	10.1	14.9	9.8	16.5	12.2	17.8	13.0	17.1
Married	78.8	87.0	78.9	84.3	78.3	82.6	73.5	77.2
Widowed	10.3	2.6	9.1	2.1	7.3	2.5	5.4	2.3
Divorced	7.4	3.4	6.8	4.8	6.1	4.2	5.4	3.8

Table 4.13. **Employed population by economic activity**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total								
Agriculture	188.1	220.5	176.8	211.9	145.8	187.9	139.6	175.1
Industry	70.3	87.8	74.9	88.5	69.2	86.2	64.4	81.4
Construction	7.1	68.6	9.5	73.3	8.7	64.2	6.0	61.5
Services	360.2	244.7	361.2	255.1	363.0	259.4	360.2	255.3
Chisinau mun.								
Agriculture	1.9	3.0	1.1	2.5	1.0	1.6	1.2	2.0
Industry	23.9	31.3	26.7	33.3	26.6	33.0	22.0	31.1

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Construction	4.2	28.1	5.2	30.9	4.7	25.2	3.6	22.6
Services	130.9	105.9	129.2	106.3	129.2	109.0	129.3	106.6
North								
Agriculture	79.6	84.2	75.9	84.8	57.3	69.4	56.1	66.5
Industry	19.4	24.1	20.7	22.6	18.2	21.4	17.0	20.1
Construction	0.7	11.6	1.5	10.9	1.5	9.8	0.9	7.4
Services	89.5	52.6	88.9	55.8	88.8	56.5	88.0	59.5
Centre								
Agriculture	65.5	76.8	64.7	74.7	55.5	69.9	52.9	64.8
Industry	17.8	22.0	19.0	20.9	16.1	19.9	17.0	19.3
Construction	1.7	21.4	2.1	23.1	1.5	21.0	1.0	21.8
Services	84.0	52.7	82.6	55.3	82.6	53.8	83.7	51.2
South								
Agriculture	41.2	56.5	35.0	49.8	32.0	46.9	29.3	41.9
Industry	9.2	10.5	8.6	11.8	8.4	11.9	8.4	10.9
Construction	0.5	7.4	0.7	8.4	1.0	8.2	0.5	9.7
Services	55.7	33.5	60.4	37.7	62.4	40.1	59.1	38.0

Table 4.14. **Employed population by occupational status**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	F	B	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total								
Employees	435.9	395.8	441.9	408.4	438.1	398.5	429.0	379.5
Non-Employees	189.8	225.7	180.4	220.3	148.6	199.2	141.1	193.8
Chisinau mun.								
Employees	149.9	145.4	152.3	150.9	152.4	147.8	148.7	140.4
Non-Employees	11.0	22.9	9.8	22.1	9.0	21.0	7.4	21.9
North								
Employees	109.2	93.8	108.8	93.7	110.2	93.2	108.2	93.3
Non-Employees	80.1	78.7	78.2	80.3	55.6	64.0	53.8	60.3
Centre								
Employees	105.6	91.3	106.9	93.9	101.0	89.8	103.0	85.5
Non-Employees	63.4	81.6	61.4	80.1	54.7	74.9	51.7	71.5
South								
Employees	71.3	65.4	73.8	69.9	74.5	67.7	69.1	60.3
Non-Employees	35.3	42.5	30.9	37.8	29.3	39.3	28.2	40.1

Table 4.15. **Employed population by ownership form, thousand people**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	F	B	F	B	F	B
Total								
Public	207.4	119.1	208.2	122.2	208.0	121.3	203.0	121.5
Private (other ownership forms)	418.3	502.4	414.1	506.6	378.6	476.4	367.1	451.7
Chisinau mun.								
Public	57.6	36.4	56.4	35.9	54.9	35.1	53.4	35.5
Private (other ownership forms)	103.3	131.9	105.7	137.1	106.5	133.7	102.6	126.8
North								
Public	56.8	30.9	58.9	31.9	58.2	30.5	56.9	32.4
Private (other ownership forms)	132.5	141.6	128.1	142.2	107.6	126.7	105.2	121.1
Centre								
Public	54.5	29.8	53.4	30.1	53.8	31.2	54.1	30.0
Private (other ownership forms)	114.4	143.0	115.0	144.0	101.9	133.5	100.6	127.0
South								
Public	38.5	21.9	39.4	24.3	41.1	24.5	38.7	23.7
Private (other ownership forms)	68.0	85.9	65.2	83.4	62.7	82.6	58.6	76.8

Table 4.16. **Employed population (structure) by certain occupations**

	percentage							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Managers of public authorities of all levels, managers and high rank employees of economic-social and political entities	5.3	8.0	5.2	8.4	5.6	8.7	5.3	9.2
Specialists with high qualification level	16.6	9.2	17.3	9.9	17.1	10.0	18.2	9.3
Specialists with medium qualification level	11.5	4.1	11.2	4.4	12.5	4.6	12.3	4.7
Administrative employees	2.9	0.6	3.3	0.5	4.0	0.6	3.4	0.7
Chisinau mun.								
Managers of public authorities of all levels, managers and high rank employees of economic-social and political entities	9.1	14.4	8.0	15.2	8.3	15.9	8.7	17.8

	percentage							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Specialists with high qualification level	31.1	19.9	32.1	19.9	28.5	19.3	29.6	16.2
Specialists with medium qualification level	13.6	6.1	12.5	6.7	13.4	6.3	13.6	7.2
Administrative employees	3.7	1.0	4.4	0.6	5.3	0.8	4.8	0.9
North								
Managers of public authorities of all levels, managers and high rank employees of economic-social and political entities	4.3	5.6	4.5	6.4	5.2	7.4	4.6	7.0
Specialists with high qualification level	10.0	5.1	11.4	5.4	12.8	6.2	14.1	6.6
Specialists with medium qualification level	11.7	3.3	10.8	3.1	13.0	4.4	12.7	4.3
Administrative employees	3.0	0.4	3.1	0.4	3.4	0.5	2.6	0.5
Centre								
Managers of public authorities of all levels, managers and high rank employees of economic-social and political entities	3.7	5.3	4.1	5.2	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.7
Specialists with high qualification level	12.0	4.4	11.9	5.7	12.5	5.7	11.6	6.0
Specialists with medium qualification level	8.8	2.9	9.0	3.3	10.3	3.3	10.7	2.8
Administrative employees	2.0	0.6	2.3	0.4	3.3	0.5	3.2	0.6
South								
Managers of public authorities of all levels, managers and high rank employees of economic-social and political entities	3.7	5.9	3.8	6.2	4.9	6.5	3.4	5.8
Specialists with high qualification level	13.7	6.9	13.3	7.5	13.2	7.7	17.5	7.5
Specialists with medium qualification level	12.2	4.2	13.7	4.5	13.4	4.0	12.2	4.3
Administrative employees	3.3	0.5	3.4	0.6	4.1	0.6	2.9	0.8

Table 4.17. **Employed population by type of production unit**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Enterprises of the formal sector	494.9	468.5	503.7	484.5	482.4	455.0	461.0	427.3
Enterprises of the informal sector	46.9	83.2	47.9	88.9	46.9	91.8	50.2	95.2
Households	83.9	69.8	70.6	55.4	57.3	50.8	58.9	50.8
Chisinau mun.								
Enterprises of the formal sector	153.9	153.9	156.3	157.8	154.7	152.1	149.4	144.8
Enterprises of the informal sector	5.1	13.8	4.7	14.7	5.4	16.4	4.8	17.3
Households	1.9	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.2
North								
Enterprises of the formal sector	129.1	114.3	129.7	116.1	124.0	108.2	117.5	104.7
Enterprises of the informal sector	19.9	25.9	24.0	31.7	19.4	28.6	21.4	28.6
Households	40.2	32.3	33.3	26.2	22.4	20.3	23.1	20.2
Centre								
Enterprises of the formal sector	129.1	122.2	131.5	128.3	120.2	116.5	118.1	106.6
Enterprises of the informal sector	14.8	30.2	14.6	29.7	15.7	32.3	17.9	34.4
Households	25.0	20.5	22.3	16.0	19.8	15.9	18.6	16.0
South								
Enterprises of the formal sector	82.8	78.1	86.2	82.2	83.5	78.2	76.0	71.2
Enterprises of the informal sector	7.1	13.3	4.6	12.8	6.5	14.5	6.1	14.9
Households	16.7	16.4	13.8	12.7	13.8	14.4	15.3	14.4

Table 4.18. **Employed population by nature of job**

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Formal occupations	426.3	401.4	438.8	422.6	428.3	400.7	412.4	377.5
Informal occupations	199.4	220.1	183.5	206.2	158.4	197.0	157.7	195.8
Chisinau mun.								
Formal occupations	131.4	128.6	139.3	138.9	141.0	137.4	136.9	131.5
Informal occupations	29.5	39.7	22.9	34.1	20.4	31.4	19.1	30.8
North								
Formal occupations	111.8	98.8	113.5	100.0	108.8	94.1	103.4	88.8

Informal occupations	77.5	73.7	73.6	74.0	57.0	63.0	58.7	64.8
Centre								
Formal occupations	108.7	105.3	110.3	113.0	104.4	102.5	102.9	94.2
Informal occupations	60.2	67.6	58.1	61.0	51.3	62.2	51.8	62.8
South								
Formal occupations	74.4	68.8	75.7	70.6	74.1	66.7	69.3	63.1
Informal occupations	32.2	39.1	28.9	37.1	29.7	40.4	28.0	37.4

Table 4.19. Employed population aged 20-49 by number children of preschool age

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	449.2	461.5	448.6	456.1	443	440.5	434	429
Persons who have no children of preschool age	331.7	373.7	341.2	381.1	316	352.3	298	328.4
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	117.5	87.8	107.4	75	127	88.2	136	100.6
Chisinau mun.	139.7	131.6	141.7	131.1	143.6	131.3	142.9	129.1
Persons who have no children of preschool age	105.3	109.6	106.5	112.3	101.5	109.5	95.8	104.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	34.4	22	35.2	18.8	42	21.8	47.1	24.5
North	115.3	131.4	112.9	128.8	109.2	117.1	107.7	115.6
Persons who have no children of preschool age	84	106.3	86.2	108.6	78	91.8	76.5	87.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	31.3	25.2	26.7	20.1	31.2	25.3	31.2	27.9
Centre	121.5	122.4	119.9	120.7	117.4	116.5	113.8	112.6
Persons who have no children of preschool age	91.5	97.9	91.2	97.3	85.7	92.9	80.1	85.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	29.9	24.5	28.6	23.4	31.7	23.6	33.7	27
South	72.7	76.2	74.2	75.5	72.8	75.6	69.6	71.8
Persons who have no children of preschool age	50.7	60	57.3	62.8	50.8	58	45.6	50.6
Persons who have at least one child of preschool age	21.9	16.1	16.9	12.6	22	17.5	24	21.2

Table 4.20 Number of employees by municipalities and rayons

	as of yearend, people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	342378	297158	340835	292816	330389	277817	324974	272509
Chisinau mun.	136273	131957	140334	135053	139664	128736	142338	130773
North	83739	65812	81997	63217	78171	60955	74828	58889
mun. Balti	21337	17848	22318	17972	20799	17344	20404	17337
Briceni	3983	3191	4020	2906	4066	2984	3907	3010
Donduseni	3046	2610	3095	2704	3127	2753	2887	2765
Drochia	7230	6490	6762	6025	6364	5494	5976	5233
Edinet	6430	5415	6017	4935	5709	4460	5599	4369
Falesti	6732	4405	6324	3935	6151	3712	5795	3214
Floresti	6539	5094	6467	4984	6549	5166	6378	5027
Glodeni	4864	3917	4319	3761	4078	3706	3416	2971
Ocnita	3639	2906	3370	2689	3346	2903	3385	2688
Riscani	5367	3682	5102	3536	4899	3485	4437	3363
Singerei	6553	4203	6179	3868	5704	3397	5444	3421
Soroca	8019	6051	8024	5902	7379	5551	7200	5491
Centre	64890	47416	63507	46574	61238	43788	58857	42328
Anenii Noi	5638	4662	5789	5105	5557	4766	5241	4408
Calarasi	4152	3106	3932	3365	4168	2986	4026	2819
Criuleni	4208	2614	4060	2462	3893	2327	3803	2360
Dubasari	2246	1916	2239	1838	2077	1751	2006	1580
Hincesti	7834	5969	7136	5617	6525	5255	6103	4947
Ialoveni	5545	4131	5317	4182	5295	3908	5118	3967
Nisporeni	3042	2040	3107	2011	3159	1978	3197	1958
Orhei	8532	6324	8517	6074	8043	5792	8044	5842
Rezina	3592	2708	3622	2596	3477	2252	3201	2151
Straseni	5027	3731	5178	3732	4941	3602	4743	3585
Soldanesti	2736	1749	2621	1417	2554	1296	2477	1278
Telenesti	4794	3141	4600	2964	4415	2954	4125	2709
Ungheni	7544	5325	7389	5211	7134	4921	6773	4724
South	39236	32701	37963	30310	36184	29449	34679	27764
Basarabeasca	2506	3586	2328	3286	2242	3049	2104	2933
Cahul	10431	7576	10522	7009	9612	7205	9523	6785
Cantemir	4561	3167	4270	3044	4300	2983	3995	2913
Causeni	5347	3811	5373	3593	5179	3551	5093	3563
Cimislia	3906	3958	3748	3446	3459	3201	3222	3097
Leova	3091	1996	2867	1904	2838	1810	2719	1689
Stefan Voda	4736	4296	4707	3953	4533	3890	4399	3579
Taraclia	4658	4310	4148	4075	4021	3760	3624	3205
Gagauzia ATU	15428	11798	14269	10441	13821	10370	13339	9486

Table 4.21 Number of employees by economic activity

	as of yearend, people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	342378	297158	340835	292816	330389	277817	324974	272509
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish farming	31546	47704	26890	43531	23911	40319	19782	36334
Industry	62054	61009	59087	56929	53174	52173	52416	50557
Construction	3180	18941	3151	18603	2562	14716	2526	15763
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes, of household and personal goods	24550	25128	27909	28319	26508	26669	26959	27252
Hotels and restaurants	6472	2147	6791	2518	6263	2584	6313	2619
Transportation and communications	16078	32634	16403	32729	15839	31671	15722	30562
Financial activity	8735	4552	9798	5102	9607	4411	9589	4576
Real estate transactions	12747	15996	13587	16955	13901	18015	14055	17878
Public administration	22970	34428	23192	33388	22322	33258	22382	32666
Education	93136	32163	92658	32005	93358	31417	91787	31739
Healthcare and social assistance	49795	13134	49834	12958	51230	12884	51598	12626
Other	11115	9322	11535	9779	11714	9700	11845	9937
Chisinau mun.	136273	131957	140334	135053	139664	128736	142338	130773
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish farming	1480	2657	1501	2639	1350	2292	1424	2291
Industry	28481	29897	27501	28748	25859	27047	27144	26886
Construction	2016	12282	2036	12188	1552	9171	1500	9544
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes, of household and personal goods	14660	18291	17013	20624	16399	19016	16450	19403
Hotels and restaurants	4024	1540	4361	1822	3989	1880	4175	2028

	as of yearend, people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Transportation and communications	8098	17864	8579	18049	8509	17476	8638	17047
Financial activity	7468	4205	8494	4704	8298	4010	8226	4196
Real estate transactions	10403	13907	11033	14716	11357	15477	11583	15901
Public administration	9399	11081	9557	10849	9580	11912	10206	12966
Education	25917	9696	25346	10005	26654	9863	26396	9923
Healthcare and social assistance	18693	5187	19026	5008	20097	5186	20425	5128
Other	5634	5350	5887	5701	6020	5406	6171	5460
North	83739	65812	81997	63217	78171	60955	74828	58889
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish farming	13497	18422	11014	16427	9985	15398	8022	14166
Industry	16721	15817	16298	15125	14100	13483	13182	12488
Construction	587	2471	522	2329	491	2295	514	2636
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes, of household and personal goods	3859	3453	4547	4004	4080	4055	4277	3805
Hotels and restaurants	510	161	521	209	512	200	416	91
Transportation and communications	3420	6042	3335	6094	3203	6031	3133	6229
Financial activity	539	153	573	173	575	172	602	169
Real estate transactions	865	836	909	779	871	856	1047	1090
Public administration	3899	5954	4027	5872	4148	6259	4140	6102
Education	24070	7865	24269	7606	24284	7512	23855	7586
Healthcare and social assistance	13700	3222	13917	3156	13830	3235	13552	3067
Other	2072	1416	2065	1443	2092	1459	2088	1460
Centre	64890	47416	63507	46574	61238	43788	58857	42328
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish farming	7147	11151	6432	10668	5441	9642	4595	8382
Industry	10428	9187	10045	8364	8656	7825	7773	7501
Construction	255	1597	286	1491	239	1211	299	1732

	as of yearend, people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes, of household and personal goods	2953	2476	3103	2776	2984	2625	3021	2420
Hotels and restaurants	89	62	99	76	116	104	148	98
Transportation and communications	2486	3821	2448	3958	2348	3801	2203	3321
Financial activity	386	107	403	107	397	104	398	108
Real estate transactions	713	723	721	750	533	537	492	487
Public administration	4060	6227	4078	6084	4106	6014	4011	5823
Education	24618	8176	24548	8168	24564	8161	23990	8364
Healthcare and social assistance	9940	2738	9528	2919	9969	2492	10057	2630
Other	1815	1151	1816	1213	1885	1272	1870	1462
Sud	39236	32701	37963	30310	36184	29449	34679	27764
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish farming	6791	11597	5869	10181	5343	9652	4484	8552
Industry	5016	4177	4527	3629	3781	3176	3524	3044
Construction	219	1003	191	996	162	769	152	928
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes, of household and personal goods	1318	836	1420	952	1246	828	1193	838
Hotels and restaurants	40	15	31	17	51	24	51	21
Transportation and communications	1939	4118	1840	3874	1738	3717	1721	3301
Financial activity	273	69	288	73	271	98	291	79
Real estate transactions	239	234	235	235	218	203	247	212
Public administration	2503	3560	2531	3425	2502	3676	2434	3617
Education	14372	4708	14441	4576	14343	4767	13922	4837

	as of yearend, people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Healthcare and social assistance	5332	1494	5284	1470	5258	1515	5438	1341
Other	1194	890	1306	882	1271	1024	1222	994
UTA Găgăuzia	15428	11798	14269	10441	13821	10370	13339	9486
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fish farming	2532	4318	1925	3903	1695	3571	1052	2896
Industry	3716	2522	3214	2032	3300	1965	3319	1930
Construction	64	432	55	363	32	300	76	404
Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes, of household and personal goods	724	539	798	497	621	544	653	556
Hotels and restaurants	14	9	41	40	73	89	43	15
Transportation and communications	351	522	337	462	320	438	336	404
Financial activity	62	23	32	50	58	32	65	29
Real estate transactions	127	110	110	84	147	268	133	159
Public administration	645	1067	640	933	683	875	672	890
Education	4772	1336	4716	1284	4537	1455	4595	1402
Healthcare and social assistance	2010	476	1971	407	1977	447	2024	412
Other	411	444	430	386	376	386	371	389

Table 4.22 Unemployment by mediums

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Urban	15.8	24.9	14.3	18.4	18.7	28.7	22.1	35.3
Rural	9.3	16.6	7.4	11.6	11.5	22.0	12.6	22.0
Chisinau mun.								
Urban	8.6	12.8	8.4	11.0	12.3	15.9	13.0	21.5
Rural	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.0	0.9	1.5
North								
Urban	3.9	6.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	6.5	4.5	6.6
Rural	2.5	3.0	1.5	2.2	2.7	5.1	3.0	5.0
Centre								
Urban	2.3	3.4	0.9	2.2	1.5	5.1	2.9	5.3
Rural	5.2	9.1	3.0	5.3	5.3	8.9	5.6	9.0
South								
Urban	1.0	2.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9
Rural	1.3	3.3	2.1	3.4	2.6	6.0	3.1	6.5

Table 4.23 Unemployment rate by rural/urban areas

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Urban	5.4	8.4	4.9	6.1	6.3	9.6	7.5	11.7
Rural	2.6	4.5	2.1	3.2	3.6	6.3	4.1	6.7
Chisinau mun.								
Urban	5.5	7.7	5.3	6.5	7.7	9.3	8.3	12.6
Rural	2.5	7.6	6.6	5.5	6.3	13.1	6.8	10.1
North								
Urban	5.9	9.9	6.1	6.4	5.7	10.8	6.8	10.8
Rural	1.9	2.5	1.2	1.8	2.5	4.7	2.9	4.8
Centre								
Urban	6.3	9.4	2.6	6.0	4.5	13.9	8.2	14.0
Rural	3.8	6.1	2.2	3.6	4.1	6.3	4.4	6.8
South								
Urban	3.0	8.0	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.9	4.7	6.0
Rural	1.7	3.9	2.8	4.2	3.6	7.4	4.6	8.5

Table 4.24 Unemployment by age group

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Aged 15-24	8.2	12.1	7.6	8.0	9.2	12.9	9.3	16.3
Aged 25-54	16.0	25.7	13.4	18.6	19.1	34.1	23.9	37.1
Aged 55 and over	1.0	3.7	0.7	3.4	1.9	3.8	1.5	3.9
Chisinau mun.								
Aged 15-24	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.9	3.5	3.0	6.0
Aged 25-54	5.5	8.6	5.6	7.5	8.0	13.1	10.2	15.2
Aged 55 and over	0.5	1.6	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.8
North								
Aged 15-24	1.3	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.7	1.8	3.1
Aged 25-54	4.9	6.0	3.5	3.7	4.4	7.7	5.5	7.9
Aged 55 and over	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.6
Centre								
Aged 15-24	2.9	4.0	1.5	2.4	2.4	5.1	3.2	5.1
Aged 25-54	4.4	7.8	2.3	4.2	4.3	8.1	5.0	8.5
Aged 55 and over	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.7
South								
Aged 15-24	1.0	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.3	2.1
Aged 25-54	1.2	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.4	5.3	3.2	5.5
Aged 55 and over	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.9

Table 4.25 Unemployment rate by age groups

	%							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Aged 15-24	13.8	14.9	12.4	10.2	15.0	15.8	15.0	20.0
Aged 25-54	3.2	5.5	2.8	4.0	4.1	7.5	5.2	8.3
Aged 55 and over	1.0	3.2	0.8	2.8	2.2	3.5	1.9	3.9
Chisinau mun.								
Aged 15-24	15.8	14.1	16.9	12.5	17.4	16.0	13.7	24.3
Aged 25-54	4.2	6.4	4.2	5.6	6.2	9.4	7.9	11.1
Aged 55 and over	2.5	7.5	1.8	4.4	5.5	5.3	3.8	7.3
North								
Aged 15-24	10.3	13.5	12.8	7.3	14.3	13.8	14.2	15.9
Aged 25-54	3.4	4.8	2.5	3.1	3.4	6.6	4.2	6.9
Aged 55 and over	0.4	2.3	0.6	2.3	0.8	3.5	0.8	2.0
Centre								
Aged 15-24	15.3	16.8	8.7	11.1	14.3	19.4	17.8	20.8
Aged 25-54	3.3	6.1	1.8	3.3	3.4	6.6	4.0	7.2
Aged 55 and over	1.2	2.0	0.3	2.5	0.7	2.6	1.4	2.5
South								
Aged 15-24	11.1	15.1	9.7	8.0	11.4	11.3	13.5	16.5
Aged 25-54	1.4	4.1	2.4	3.9	2.9	6.5	4.1	7.1
Aged 55 and over	0.6	2.4	0.6	2.7	1.4	2.4	1.7	4.6

Table 4.26 Unemployment by educational attainment

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Primary or no schooling	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2		0.4	0.1	0.1
Lower secondary	4.9	8.2	2.6	5.9	4.7	9.7	4.9	11.8
General upper secondary	6.4	8.8	3.8	9.6	6.0	17.0	8.3	13.7
Secondary vocational	4.8	11.8	4.8	3.6	6.7	6.2	7.4	15.4
Secondary specialized	3.8	4.8	3.4	5.4	5.5	8.3	4.9	7.2
Higher	5.2	7.4	7.0	5.4	7.3	8.3	9.2	9.1
<i>mun. Chişinău</i>								
Primary or no schooling	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0
Lower secondary	0.5	1.3	0.6	2.8	0.6	3.2	0.7	2.6
General upper secondary	2.3	2.9	1.0	3.8	2.9	6.0	3.8	7.4
Secondary vocational	1.7	3.8	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.4	2.0	3.8
Secondary specialized	1.4	1.8	1.5	3.0	2.5	4.7	1.5	3.1
Higher	3.0	4.2	4.2	11.8	4.9	18.0	5.9	6.1
<i>Nord</i>								
Primary or no schooling	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0		0.2	0.0	0.0
Lower secondary	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.6	2.7
General upper secondary	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.1	3.6	1.3	1.9
Secondary vocational	1.7	3.6	1.2	1.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.8
Secondary specialized	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.9
Higher	1.0	1.4	1.4	6.1	1.3	11.6	1.0	1.3
<i>Centre</i>								
Primary or no schooling	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1		0.1	0.0	0.0
Lower secondary	2.6	4.0	1.0	1.1	2.2	2.7	1.8	4.2
General upper secondary	1.9	3.0	1.0	2.6	1.3	4.9	2.3	2.8
Secondary vocational	1.1	3.1	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.1	2.0	4.8
Secondary specialized	0.9	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.2
Higher	1.0	1.2	0.8	7.5	0.7	14.0	1.2	1.3
<i>South</i>								
Primary or no schooling	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1		0.1	0.1	0.1
Lower secondary	0.7	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.8	2.4
General upper secondary	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.4	0.7	2.3	0.9	1.6
Secondary vocational	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.1	3.1
Secondary specialized	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9
Higher	0.2	0.5	0.6	4.6	0.4	7.3	1.1	0.4

Table 4.27 Unemployment by civil status

	thousand people							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total								
Unmarried	7.8	15.2	7.7	10.9	9.6	19.5	11.7	23.6
Married	14.0	24.2	10.7	17.6	15.4	28.6	17.3	30.0
Widowed	1.1	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.5	1.7	0.7
Divorced	2.2	1.5	2.4	1.2	3.4	2.3	4.0	2.9
Chisinau mun.								
Unmarried	2.8	5.0	2.7	4.8	4.3	7.6	5.2	10.5
Married	4.9	8.1	5.0	6.3	6.0	9.2	6.1	11.3
Widowed	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.2
Divorced	1.0	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.0
North								
Unmarried	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	3.5	1.4	4.3
Married	4.5	6.1	2.3	3.9	3.7	7.4	4.4	6.6
Widowed	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Divorced	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.6	0.6
Centre								
Unmarried	3.1	5.5	1.8	3.1	2.4	6.1	3.7	6.1
Married	3.4	6.4	1.8	4.2	3.9	7.3	4.1	7.2
Widowed	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
Divorced	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7
South								
Unmarried	0.9	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.5	2.7
Married	1.2	3.6	1.7	3.2	1.8	4.7	2.7	5.0
Widowed	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1
Divorced	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5

Table 4.28 Unemployment registered by Territorial Employment Agencies by municipalities and rayons

	as of yearend, persons							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	10636	8262	10536	7297	21366	17310	22047	18672
Chisinau mun.	1343	664	1698	993	3310	2491	3041	2486
North	3194	2338	3048	1894	7553	5817	8554	6816
mun. Balti	492	253	313	139	556	280	441	283
Briceni	118	80	182	96	325	232	302	260
Donduseni	65	102	105	117	414	391	690	642
Drochia	312	252	359	207	470	354	356	288
Edinet	344	242	302	175	903	692	813	636
Falesti	237	177	211	126	864	696	1264	878
Floresti	212	140	264	126	546	445	909	687

	as of yearend, persons							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Glodeni	200	143	250	152	989	813	1092	915
Ocnita	154	109	155	95	412	202	641	507
Riscani	152	287	218	175	559	532	855	706
Singerei	211	164	162	131	381	283	373	249
Soroca	697	389	527	355	1134	897	818	765
Centre	3338	3294	3103	2642	6586	5894	6774	6132
Anenii Noi	246	85	187	87	194	118	146	71
Calarasi	184	189	176	166	332	302	230	174
Criuleni	140	218	176	132	346	247	402	329
Dubasari	533	474	440	408	640	631	522	513
Hincesti	392	503	358	300	721	606	730	637
Ialoveni	219	238	258	181	549	472	387	316
Nisporeni	121	176	113	143	513	465	463	360
Orhei	181	137	208	185	313	275	594	570
Rezina	169	134	151	105	356	301	335	341
Straseni	182	171	174	187	208	237	213	247
Soldanesti	233	164	110	103	564	656	784	910
Telenesti	191	375	234	268	469	447	583	566
Ungheni	547	430	518	377	1381	1137	1385	1098
South	1711	1319	1768	1254	2917	2396	2792	2414
Basarabeasca	254	133	270	104	330	208	290	255
Cahul	214	150	296	181	551	387	573	536
Cantemir	164	126	155	133	279	255	322	271
Causeni	254	225	338	262	780	569	541	355
Cimislia	118	144	99	108	82	121	140	150
Leova	115	137	152	107	233	222	252	196
Stefan Voda	286	242	184	180	218	263	289	300
Taraclia	306	162	274	179	444	371	385	351
Gagauzia ATU	1050	647	919	514	1000	712	886	824

Table 4.29 Remunerarea salariaților

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	1809	2490	2134	2910.5	2403.5	3144	2619	3439.5
Chisinau mun.	2303	3093	2749	3639.6	3002.6	3896	3198.5	4229.5
North	1516	2191	1799	2388.4	2086.5	2575.7	2282.5	2828.5
mun. Balti	2061	2738	2444.1	3036.5	2654	3155.5	2984.6	3553.6
Briceni	1270	1815	1498.4	2038.3	2055	2535	1842.1	2395.1

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Donduseni	1487	2150	1503.6	2288.9	1977	2529	2110.5	2889.9
Drochia	1231	2212	1506.1	2245	1782	3119	2009.5	3080.6
Edinet	1448	1928	1760.7	2254.3	2182.3	2418.6	2036.3	2417.2
Falesti	1356	1466	1517.1	1790.2	1724.7	1845.2	1990.2	2007.8
Floresti	1449	1831	1653.7	2286.2	1953.8	2395.7	2108.1	2602.1
Glodeni	1207	1615	1503.2	1988.2	1741	2088.5	1942.7	2252.1
Ocnita	1226	1905	1638.5	1966.3	1971.5	2371	2053.9	2322.1
Riscani	1290	1455	1440.5	1767.9	1754.7	1907.4	1920.8	2377.4
Singerei	1261	1393	1458.7	1816	1648.6	1848.6	1956.3	2040.7
Soroca	1476	2075	1527.6	2429.6	1958.2	2347.1	2249.8	2782.8
Centre	1477	1922	1702.5	2217.2	1885.8	2463.5	2208.4	2646.3
Anenii Noi	1580	2362	1762.4	2432.8	2040	2476	2206.3	2678
Calarasi	1569	1787	1786.2	2031.8	2120	2238	2268	2275.6
Criuleni	1340	1749	1552	1852.2	1756	2107	2023.7	2191.9
Dubasari	1376	1733	1707.8	2055	1836	2302	2040.5	2531.3
Hincesti	1343	1626	1446.2	1778.1	1791.4	2150	2085.5	2373
Ialoveni	1520	2235	1753.6	3022.3	2145	3102.6	2164.1	3295.5
Nisporeni	1337	1514	1555.1	1870.5	1879.9	2247	2206.7	2075.2
Orhei	1577	1953	1989.8	2272.1	2285.6	2680.6	2574.2	2985.2
Rezina	1644	2424	1807.9	2900	2019.7	3402.1	2273.2	3511.3
Straseni	1468	1901	1717.9	2236.6	1995.9	2443.5	2117.7	2591.4
Soldanesti	1240	1621	1423.1	1560.2	1701.3	1794.8	1882.2	2173.9
Telenesti	1221	1390	1380	1638.3	1760.4	1653.3	1937.6	1949.9
Ungheni	1672	2082	1883.4	2373.6	2049	2651.9	2395.2	2805.2
South	1388	1717	1572.3	2019.1	1765.7	2167.4	2023.8	2389.3
Basarabeasca	1578	2624	1865	3088.9	2002	2714	2323.3	2755.4
Cahul	1606	1763	1726.8	2133.4	1891	2365	2227.9	2575.9
Cantemir	1328	1303	1488.4	1699.8	1599	1999	1854.7	1983.7
Causeni	1347	1668	1509	1782.1	1723	2148	1956	2419.2
Cimislia	1267	1636	1510.5	1981.4	1763	2076	2030.4	2339.7
Leova	1249	1469	1419.3	1662	1687.7	1887.2	1910.2	2397.3
Stefan Voda	1258	1383	1389.6	1536.1	1714.5	1879.4	1847.5	2056.9
Taraclia	1231	1693	1561.6	2058.6	1696.6	2084.9	1940.1	2420.7
Gagauzia ATU	1432	1790	1554.4	1843.6	1770	2040.1	1955.3	2446.2



WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

CHAPTER V.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

This section presents the performance of the small and medium-size enterprises in 2010, as a breakdown by region, according to the following criteria: number of units, number of employees, sales income.

The financial reports submitted by the economic entities, and the State Enterprise “Registru” are a comprehensive source of information, which can provide a lot of various data, including as a breakdown by regions. However, there are factors which limit the use of this data source for the purpose of gender analysis of the economic area. Since the gender approach has never been a priority in terms of data gathering, the data in these sources have not been disaggregated by sex.

This shortage of gender-based information has been settled using special statistical reports developed by NBS. This section presents the main characteristics of entrepreneurs – sex, education, age groups, and the types of business of the enterprises, establishment of enterprises, etc. The business start-up conditions are also analysed: the start-up capital sources, the type of prior activity, the enterprise development conditions, the main difficulties in the entrepreneurial activity.

Methodological notes and data sources

• Definitions:

Entrepreneurship: there is no one single definition of the term “entrepreneurship” recognised at international level. Therefore, the concept of “female entrepreneur” could be used both when business is started by a woman and when a woman leads the family business or partnership or when she is a shareholder in the enterprise she leads.

The definitions used in the gathering or spreading of data on female and male entrepreneurship include such concepts as owners, managers who conduct independent and entrepreneurial activities. All these concepts are presented and put in the context of entrepreneurship, which includes the main definitions in the statistical database of UNECE. These also include top leaders/lead managers of enterprises – both hired and owners of business.

Enterprise – the smallest legally-established unit, which has decisional autonomy and is organized in such a way as to carry out, in one or several locations, one or several activities aimed at producing goods and services. Through some surveys, information can also be gathered about the regional units of the enterprises.

Regional unit – an enterprise or a part of an enterprise (such as a branch, workshop, factory, warehouse, office, mine, repository, etc.) which meets the following criteria: is located on a specific address, carries out an economic activity which employs at least one person.

Employer – a person who exercises his/her activity (job) in his own unit (enterprise, agency, workshop, shop, office, farm, etc.) and employs one or several permanent staff.

Types of economic activity – the totality of types of economic activities used to establish the scope of the statistical survey – Annual Structural Survey, as presented by the Classification of the Types of Economic Activities in Moldova (CAEM).

Share of enterprises led by women/men by size of enterprise and type of economic activity. This index represents the number of enterprises led by women/men out of the total number of enterprises of the corresponding size, and the activities carried out by these entities.

Ratio of female to male leaders of enterprises, who received bank credits and state subsidies. The number of men and women, who receive state subsidies and loans to support the development of the enterprises they lead, calculated out of the total number of managers who received such support.

The classification of enterprises by legal-organisational form was done in accordance with the Classification of the Legal-Organisational Forms of the Economic Entities in Moldova (CFOJ).

The classification of enterprises by ownership form was done in accordance with the Classification of Ownership Forms (CFP) of Moldova.

The distribution of enterprises by regions was done in accordance with the Classification of Territorial-Administrative Units of Moldova (CUATM)..

- **Data sources:**

The data on the activity of small and medium enterprises in Moldova for 2010 have been selected based on the financial reports submitted by the economic entities who have a full or simplified double-entry bookkeeping. The reporting criteria for the small and medium-size enterprises are established in accordance with the Law on Support of the Small and Medium Size Enterprise Sector No. 206-XVI of July 7 as follows: average annual number of employees – up to 250 persons; average annual sales income – up to 50 million MDL, total annual book value of assets - up to 50 million MDL.

Annual Structural Survey (ASA) is a structural-type statistical research conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics, which covers enterprises that conducted economic activities on the territory of Moldova. ASA reflects the annual results of enterprises' activities.

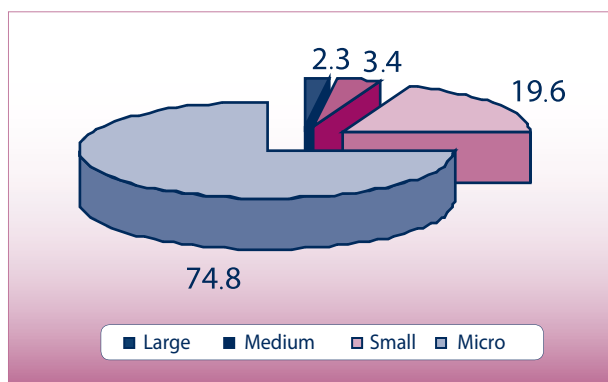
Statistical Survey “Conditions for Enterprise Development”. This is developed based on the structural survey of the enterprise. In order to analyse the gender aspect of the entrepreneurship development for 2009, an additional module was developed, which enabled identifying the peculiarities of female and male entrepreneurs and analysing the issues of business starting and development through the prism of gender differences. The survey was conducted in the period May-June 2009. In the sample for the structural survey, which included 27.9 thousand enterprises, 15,537 enterprises were selected or 55.7% of the survey basis.

Number and size of enterprises

In 2010, the number of small and medium enterprises (hereinafter SME) was 45.6 thousand, which is 4.3% higher (1.9 thousand more enterprises) compared to 2009.

The SME sector accounts for about 97.7% of the total number of enterprises. This share fits the global trend of increase in the number of small enterprises employing a small number of staff. A predominant portion of enterprises, both at national and regional level, hire up to 9 employees; therefore, three out of four enterprises are classified as “micro”. The share of medium enterprises (50-249 employees) is 3.4% and that of large enterprises (250 employees and more) – 2.3%.

Figure 5.1.
Distribution
of enterprises
by size, 2010, %



The number of staff employed with small and medium enterprises during the reference period was 309.4 thousand persons, which accounted for 58.8% of the total number of enterprise employees. The sale incomes of the small and medium enterprises during this period represented 65263.2 million MDL, or 36.8% of the total sale incomes per economy (see figure 5.2).

Performance of the small and medium enterprises

An analysis of the performance of SME shows an increased efficiency of the enterprises in this sector. Thus, the average sale income per enterprise represented 1430.2 thousand MDL, or 114.9 thousand MDL higher (8.7%) compared to 2009. The average sale incomes of SME calculated per employee also increased: in 2010 they represented 210.9 thousand MDL or by 29.1 thousand MDL (or 16%) higher than in 2009. At the same time, the average number of employees per enterprise in 2010 represented 7 persons, similarly to 2009.

Box 5.1. Average Performance of SME, 2010 average per enterprise

	No. of enterprises (thousand)	Average	
		number of employees	turnover, million MDL
Chisinau mun.	30.1	5	258
North	5.5	11	160
Centre	6.4	8	165
South	2.3	11	133
Gagauzia ATU	1.2	10	161

Two thirds of the small and medium enterprises are located in the Chisinau municipality, being the most efficient: with the lowest number of employees (5 persons on average per enterprise), they obtained the biggest sale incomes (an average of 258 million MDL).

Enterprises in the Centre area had a lower economic performance: with an average of 11 employees, their sale incomes reached an average of 133 million MDL.

Aside from the quantitative aspects of SME development, the qualitative aspect has to also be mentioned – the start-up of a new economic activity, which represents a beneficent alternative to the traditional employment and allows the fulfilment of a person's constitutional right to choose the activity area in which he/she wants to work. Another important part of start-ups is the fact that they generate new jobs for third parties as well.

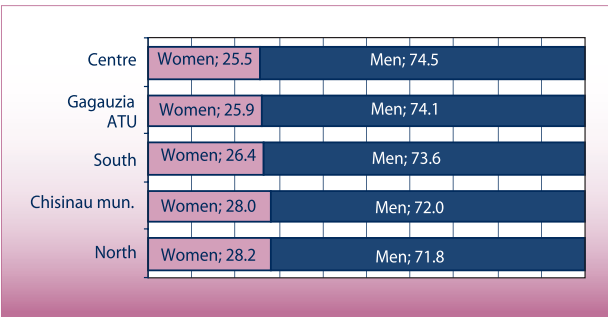
Entrepreneurship from gender perspective

As shown by an analysis of information sources, the study of the entrepreneurship spirit of women and of the employment has become in the recent years one of the most popular gender study areas.

According to official statistics, women constitute the demographic majority in Moldova. As indicated in the previous sections, there are 1080 women for every 1000 men. Therefore, at least 8% more women are likely to be single and to earn their living by themselves.

According to an analysis of the data in the statistical survey "Conditions for Enterprise", the number of male versus female entrepreneurs is 2.6 times higher.

Figure 5.2.
Distribution
of entrepreneurs by
sex, %, 2009



The share of female entrepreneurs in Moldova (27.5%) is comparable with the similar indicator in other countries: in the EU, women make up for 30% of the entrepreneurs.

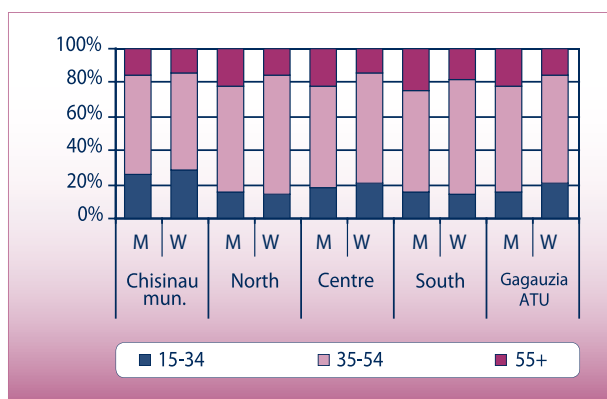
There are no significant differences between women and men in terms of regions. The difference between the highest share of business women (in the North area) and the lowest one (in the Centre) constitutes less than 3 percentage points.

An analysis of the age structure of entrepreneurs shows that the biggest share is represented by the age groups of 35-44 and 45-54. These 2 groups account together for approximately 2/3 of the total number of respondents. Young entrepreneurs are also represented, of which 2.4% are young men and women aged 15-24. The group of young citizens having the highest potential – aged 25-34, represent about 23%. The oldest age group (55 and older) accounts for 17.1% of respondents.

The younger entrepreneurs (15-34 years old) operate in the Chisinau municipality, with women leading. In the North area, young people have the lowest representation in business. In this area, female and male entrepreneurs aged 35 – 54 have the biggest share. In the North and South areas, young men and women are not much involved in business while those over 55 years old are quite active.

The average age of entrepreneurs in the municipality of Chisinau is lower than in other regions, constituting 43 years, while in the South region, the average age is 47 (the highest average age in terms of regions). These differences are valid for both men and women entrepreneurs.

Figure 5.3.
Distribution
of entrepreneurs by
age, 2009, %

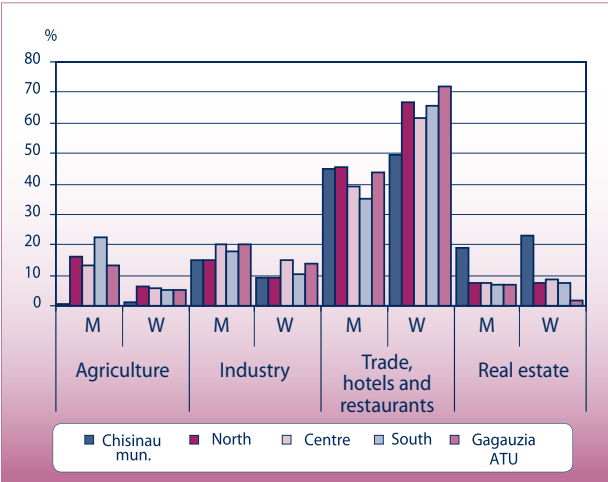


An analysis by the main type of activity shows that the enterprises operating in the area of wholesale and retail, hotels and restaurants account for the biggest share (47%), followed by other types of activity such as real estate transactions, rentals and service provision to enterprises (15%). The incidence of other types of activities is as follows: industry (14%); transportation and telecommunication (8%); constructions (7%); agriculture, economy, hunting, forestry, and fishing (6%) (see figure 5.5)

The preferences and opportunities for entrepreneurs to choose the types of activity differ by region and by sex.

Though both female and male entrepreneurs in all regions give preference to operations in the areas of wholesale and retail, hotels and restaurants, the share of women is bigger. In the field of real estate transactions, rentals and service provision to enterprises, both female and male entrepreneurs in the Chisinau municipality account for a relatively high share, which exceeds significantly the national average value. The share of enterprises operating mainly in the industry area is higher in the Centre region and the Gagauzia ATU, where the majority of entrepreneurs are men. Agricultural enterprises in all regions are led mostly by men.

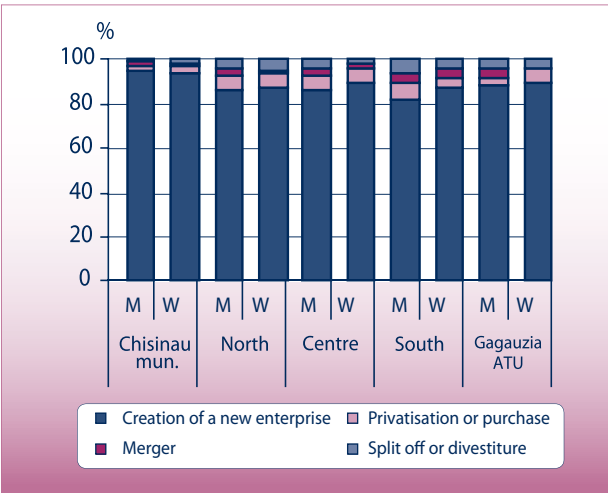
Figure 5.4.
Types of economic activity of entrepreneurs, 2009, %



The other types of activity (constructions, transportation and communications) are conducted mainly by enterprises located in the Chisinau municipality.

Most of the operating enterprises (87.4%) have been established by initiation of new business. Therefore, a small part of the enterprises (4.3%) were established as a result of the reorganisation of an existing business: by merger (1.8%), split off or divestiture from another enterprise (2.5%). Around 4% of enterprises were established as a result of privatisation.

Figure 5.5.
Method of enterprise establishment, 2009, %



Data show some gender differences: women entrepreneurs had an opportunity to establish enterprises by means of privatisation more seldom than men entrepreneurs in the South and Central regions. In all regions, the share of women who created their business by means of merger of several enterprises is relatively lower than the share of men who did the same.

Correspondingly, in all regions (except the municipality of Chisinau), women more often had to create enterprises using the most complicated way – by means of establishing a new business.

The main source of start-up capital when creating a business are personal savings of entrepreneurs, which comprised almost $\frac{3}{4}$ of all financial resources. Another major source was borrowed funds – 17.3 %. Another important source is borrowed funds (about 17%), of which the largest share are borrowings from relatives or friends (12%), bank credits constituting only 5%. The share of foreign investments represents 5.3%. State subsidies represent a minimal share among funding sources at the stage of business initiation – below 1% of the start-up capital.

Certain differences in terms of the start-up capital sources by development regions have been identified. Therefore, the share of foreign investments in the municipality of Chisinau is significantly higher than in the other regions – 82.3%. In the Central and North regions, the share of bank credits (23% and respectively 29%) and state subsidies (22%) is relatively higher.

It is well-known that micro-financing programs are a common source of support for physical entities to start up their business. However, in Moldova there are presently no credible statistics about crediting, including micro-crediting, particularly broken down by sex. Such data are interesting and necessary and in order to obtain them, NBS started negotiations with the National Bank in order to collect such information. Regardless of all the efforts made, the data disaggregated by sex perspective are not available yet.

It is also necessary to mention some restrictions which entrepreneurs encounter in their activity, since most enterprises in all regions (74.4% run by men and 73.5% run by women) faced difficulties in their activity, most often in the South region (79.3%) and Gagauzia ATU – 77.5%.

The shortage of funds was mentioned by the majority (86%) of entrepreneurs; this is expressed by a lack of funds and also a limited access to credits. One out of five respondents mentioned the unfavourable fiscal policy. The shortage of qualified labour force represents the main problem of 12% of the entrepreneurs. Only a small part of the entrepreneurs (6.0%) is concerned about the lack of modern technologies. Analysis by development regions shows that, in the capital, entrepreneurs complained about the presence of difficulties relatively more seldom.

There are also difficulties related to the sale of products and rendering of services: the majority of entrepreneurs (73%), with virtually no gender-based differences, mentioned this issue. The analysis by regions revealed that it is relatively more difficult for the enterprises in Gagauzia ATU (79%) to sell products/services. Entrepreneurs from the municipality of Chisinau encountered this problem with a relatively lower frequency.

Among the main reasons that engendered difficulties in the sale of products/provision of services, the majority of respondents mentioned the shortage of funds of their costumers (56%) and the presence of a large number of similar manufacturers who compete on the market (46%). Among other issues related to the sale of products/services are: price dumping by competitors (14%), insufficient popularity of enterprises on the market (9%), etc.

A regional approach allows identifying some specific problems encountered within the organisation of business, particularly by small enterprises, from a gender perspective.

Tables

Table 5.1. Number and size of enterprises

	Total		Large		Medium		Small		Micro	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Total	39987	46704	667	1073	1774	1587	7194	9132	30352	34912
Chisinau mun.	26327	30840	411	725	834	856	4431	5542	20651	23717
North	5302	5675	108	137	386	306	1095	1365	3713	3867
Balti mun.	1756	2069	33	47	70	70	367	436	1286	1516
Briceni	395	335	5	5	16	17	74	94	300	219
Donduseni	222	244	4	5	15	11	31	43	172	185
Drochia	371	418	11	14	35	24	63	103	262	277
Edinet	386	301	10	10	29	24	99	117	248	150
Falesti	245	282	9	9	40	25	66	84	130	164
Floresti	278	225	9	13	29	22	57	71	183	119
Glodeni	253	255	6	6	29	20	41	61	177	168
Ocnita	274	262	1	5	19	12	58	68	196	177
Riscani	341	400	5	6	33	23	57	72	246	299
Singerei	268	331	3	4	42	31	76	99	147	197
Soroca	513	553	12	13	29	27	106	117	366	396
Centre	5274	6539	78	126	309	233	945	1337	3942	4843
Anenii Noi	529	644	9	17	24	19	112	154	384	454
Calarasi	306	347	6	6	17	18	51	81	232	242
Criuleni	343	377	4	8	14	9	69	90	256	270
Dubasari	134	166	1	2	14	8	23	34	96	122
Hincesti	482	573	12	17	33	21	92	138	345	397
Ialoveni	639	889	8	22	30	22	94	162	507	683
Nisporeni	198	291	3	6	12	11	46	55	137	219
Orhei	796	1018	12	14	37	35	125	176	622	793
Rezina	272	307	3	4	20	12	51	70	198	221
Straseni	551	675	7	13	27	27	105	138	412	497
Soldanesti	177	202	1	0	13	11	27	39	136	152
Telenesti	201	183	5	3	28	17	46	57	122	106
Ungheni	646	867	7	14	40	23	104	143	495	687
South	2032	2388	48	56	170	124	484	615	1330	1593
Basarabeasca	125	121	3	2	12	4	30	39	80	76
Cahul	554	694	12	18	46	30	161	170	335	476
Cantemir	86	103	5	6	12	10	28	31	41	56
Causeni	375	459	5	6	21	21	75	105	274	327
Cimislia	233	271	4	7	26	15	56	86	147	163
Leova	112	104	1	0	13	12	34	37	64	55
Stefan Voda	259	313	7	10	21	16	44	65	187	222
Taraclia	288	323	11	7	19	16	56	82	202	218
Gagauzia ATU	1052	1262	22	29	75	68	239	273	716	892

Table 5.2. Performance of the small and medium enterprises, 2010

	Numărul de unități		Numărul de salariați		Venituri din vânzări		Profit pînă la impozitare
	mii	în % față de total	mii persoane	în % față de total	mil. lei	în % față de total	mil. lei
Total	45.6	97.7	309.4	58.8	65263.2	36.8	5456.9
Chisinau mun.	30.1	97.6	164.4	54.7	42485.2	32.6	3604.0
North	5.5	97.6	58.5	58.8	9368.7	42.5	940.4
mun. Balti	2.0	97.7	15.4	45.6	3017.5	31.6	278.9
Briceni	0.3	98.5	3.6	76.8	556.6	89.8	69.1
Donduseni	0.2	98.0	2.2	60.9	326.4	37.4	42.9
Drochia	0.4	96.7	4.5	52.1	754.5	28.0	66.4
Edinet	0.3	96.7	3.9	63.3	748.0	47.6	61.2
Falesti	0.3	96.8	4.2	70.3	578.3	61.2	60.3
Floresti	0.2	94.2	3.4	47.6	618.1	43.3	76.4
Glodeni	0.2	97.6	3.6	76.4	353.2	73.3	45.4
Ocnita	0.3	98.1	2.9	78.1	379.5	64.2	42.4
Riscani	0.4	98.5	4.5	80.3	555.5	69.5	45.2
Singerei	0.3	98.8	4.6	76.0	667.3	88.6	70.8
Soroca	0.5	97.6	5.8	60.7	813.7	47.4	81.5
Centre	6.4	98.1	49.9	71.2	8214.1	51.4	547.7
Anenii Noi	0.6	97.4	4.8	68.6	901.0	52.2	56.9
Calarasi	0.3	98.3	3.4	70.7	584.5	68.1	6.8
Criuleni	0.4	97.9	2.6	68.4	388.6	55.6	54.9
Dubasari	0.2	98.8	1.7	78.4	173.5	80.1	21.2
Hincesti	0.6	97.0	5.0	66.0	736.5	44.6	50.0
Ialoveni	0.9	97.5	5.0	62.4	1054.1	34.6	76.3
Nisporeni	0.3	97.9	2.1	64.9	333.6	50.9	27.5
Orhei	1.0	98.6	7.3	71.6	1133.9	58.2	49.3
Rezina	0.3	98.7	2.8	85.5	514.7	41.2	33.4
Straseni	0.7	98.1	4.6	73.0	1075.8	69.7	65.1
Soldanesti	0.2	100.0	2.1	100.0	245.0	100.0	19.5
Telenesti	0.2	98.4	3.1	85.5	324.1	76.8	39.2
Ungheni	0.9	98.4	5.4	67.2	748.7	43.6	47.6
South	2.3	97.7	24.6	64.9	3264.6	53.2	204.5
Basarabeasca	0.1	98.3	1.3	79.5	171.8	91.7	-0.6
Cahul	0.7	97.4	6.1	56.9	945.2	57.4	56.8
Cantemir	0.1	94.2	1.7	41.9	219.5	48.9	23.5
Causeni	0.5	98.7	3.6	70.1	588.4	43.4	53.7
Cimislia	0.3	97.4	3.5	77.3	383.1	41.1	20.8
Leova	0.1	100.0	2.0	100.0	236.7	100.0	3.0
Stefan Voda	0.3	96.8	3.0	57.0	301.1	56.8	47.4
Taracia	0.3	97.8	3.4	74.2	418.8	52.5	-0.3
Gagauzia ATU	1.2	97.7	12.0	67.0	1930.6	59.6	160.3

Table 5.3. Distribution of entrepreneurs by development region, by age group and sex, %

	Age groups, years						
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Average age, years
Men	2.2	20	29.3	30.4	15.6	2.5	45
Chisinau mun.	2.4	23.6	32.5	26.4	12.8	2.2	44
North	2.1	14	26.6	35	18.3	3.9	47
Centre	2.1	16.6	23.9	35.6	19.6	2.3	46
South	1.4	14	22.9	37.5	21.9	2.4	47
Gagauzia ATU	1.3	14.2	23.8	38.8	20.1	1.8	46
Women	2.9	21.2	29.9	31.6	13.4	1.1	43
Chisinau mun.	3.2	25.8	29.9	27.3	12.6	1.2	42
North	1.4	13.2	26.9	43	14.2	1.5	45
Centre	3.5	17	31.6	34.2	13.6	0.2	43
South	3.2	11.2	32.5	34.7	17	1.5	45
Gagauzia ATU	2.1	18.1	34.2	30.6	15	0	43

Table 5.4. Distribution of enterprise owners by development region, age group and sex, %

	Age groups, years						
	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 +	Average age, years
Men	2.5	19.1	30.8	31.3	14.1	2.1	45
Chisinau mun.	2.9	21.9	34.6	27.6	11.5	1.6	43
North	2.2	14.3	27.6	35.7	16.5	3.8	46
Centre	2	17.5	24.6	35.4	18.4	2.1	45
South	0.8	15	23.9	38.9	19	2.3	47
Gagauzia ATU	1.4	13.6	26	39.5	17.8	1.7	46
Women	3	20.9	31.7	32	11.5	0.9	43
Chisinau mun.	3.2	25.3	32	28.6	9.9	0.9	42
North	1.7	13.3	27.8	42.4	13.1	1.8	45
Centre	3.5	17	32.2	32.9	14.4	0	43
South	3.1	9	36.1	36.1	14.5	1.2	45
Gagauzia ATU	2	20.4	36.1	25.9	15.6	0	43

Table 5.5. Distribution of enterprises by development region, type of economic activity and entrepreneur's sex, %

	Total	Development regions				
		Chisinau mun.	North	Centre	South	Gagauzia ATU
Men	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	7	0.8	16.3	13.3	22.3	13.2
Industry	15.9	14.7	15	20.1	17.9	20.4
Construction	8	8.9	6.1	7.3	6.5	7.4
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	43.4	44.8	45.4	38.9	35.3	43.8
Transport and communication	8.1	8	7.3	9.8	7.9	6.2
Real estate, renting and business activities	14	18.9	7.2	7.2	6.8	6.7
Other activities	3.6	3.9	2.8	3.5	3.2	2.5
Women	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	2.9	0.9	6.3	5.6	4.9	5.4
Industry	10.1	9.2	9.2	14.9	10.1	13.7
Construction	2.4	3.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	2
Wholesale and retail trade; hotels and restaurants	55.9	49.7	66.8	61.3	65.5	72.2
Transport and communication	6.4	7.7	3.6	5.4	6.1	1.5
Real estate, renting and business activities	16.8	22.9	7.6	8.6	7.3	1.5
Other activities	5.5	6.3	5.2	3.1	5.4	3.9

Table 5.6. Distribution of enterprises by sources of the start-up capital, development region and entrepreneur's sex, %

	Total	Development regions				
		Chisinau mun.	North	Centre	South	Gagauzia ATU
Men						
Own savings and savings of co-owners	100	59.7	17	13.6	6.3	3.4
Funds borrowed from relatives or friends	100	55.4	18.5	16.4	7.5	2.2
Bank credits	100	33.2	27.1	24.4	13.3	2.1
State subsidies	100	46.6	19.8	24.1	6.8	2.7
Foreign investments	100	81.8	6.7	6.7	3.8	1.1
Women						
Own savings and savings of co-owners	100	59.7	17.7	13	6.2	3.5
Funds borrowed from relatives or friends	100	58.7	17.3	13.9	7.9	2.2
Bank credits	100	29.9	34.5	19.8	12.7	3.2
State subsidies	100	42.5	31.7	14.7	7.4	3.6
Foreign investments	100	83.7	5.4	6	3.9	1

Table 5.7. Main difficulties in enterprise activity by development region and entrepreneur's sex, %*

	Development regions				
	Chisinau mun.	North	Centre	South	Gagauzia ATU
Men					
Lack of funds	70.3	77.3	77	76.4	76.7
Limited access to credit	13.3	13.7	15.6	12	12
Unfavourable tax policy	18.1	15	21.5	23.7	18.4
Women					
Lack of funds	76.4	75.3	77.8	74.4	84.5
Limited access to credit	12.4	11.3	10.9	10.1	7.7
Unfavourable tax policy	16.9	17.7	18.8	20.7	9.2

* respondents could select several answers

CHAPTER VI.



LIVING STANDARDS

The section *Living standards* covers information with regard to households' wellbeing by region and the sex of household members, as well as of the household head. In particular, it analyses the structure and type of the household, average size of household, sources of income, consumption expenditures, living conditions and poverty rate.

Methodological notes and data sources

- **Definitions:**

Household, as observation unit, is defined as a group of persons, not necessarily related, living at the same address with common house-keeping and budget or one person living separately, keeping the house alone and not belonging to other households.

Household with children is a household comprising children under the age of 18 inclusively.

Couples are households composed of unmarried couples, with or without children.

Single persons – households formed by only one person who does not have relatives, as well as those who have relatives, but live permanently separately from them and do not have a common budget.

Durable goods are all the goods owned by a household, which are functional or will be repaired in the nearest future.

Disposable income is defined as the totality of cash and in-kind incomes received from employment and self-employment, various social benefits, sales of agricultural production from plots, property income, other current transfers (including goods received as a gift and gratuities).

Consumption expenditures include cash and in-kind household expenditure for all consumption needs of the household: consumption of food products, purchase of non-food items and payment of various services.

Absolute poverty line is the value of food expenditure that ensures a consumption of 2,282 kcal/person/day, adjusted to the structure of food consumption of households in deciles 2-4, plus non-food expenditure established based on the average structure of household expenditures.

Poverty rate is the number of people in the household whose monthly expenditures per adult equivalent are lower than the absolute poverty line, as a share of the total population, expressed as a percentage.

- **Data sources**

Household Budget Survey is a household's sample survey, the main objective of which is determining the multilateral living conditions of population in terms of income, expenditure, consumption, living conditions and other indicators. Information collected within this survey allows for identification of categories of households/disadvantaged persons and analysis of the impact of various programmes and policies on social economic situation of population.

Characteristics of households

Socio-demographic characteristics of households are the major factors that determine their wellbeing. According to the Household Budgets Survey (HBS), the average size of a household⁶ in 2010 was 2.6 persons, with a distinction between the households headed by women – 2.1 persons and those by men – 2.9 persons. The many-member households are mainly located in the South region, where, on average, a household consists of 2.8 persons, and the smallest households are found in the North region (2.4 persons). Such a situation is determined both by the high birth rate in the South region, and the ageing of population, characteristic especially to the North region of the country.

Almost every second household in Moldova consists of one or two persons, and in recent years the share of such households is continuously increasing (see Table 6.1). We note that, when it comes to one-member households, then the gender differences are most obvious. One-member households are characteristic especially to women, having a share of 44.6% from the total households headed by them. Single women are more frequently encountered in the North (52.2%) and the fewest are in the mun. of Chisinau (36.1%). In the case of men, we find a higher share of single persons in the North, and the fewest cases are encountered in the South. One of the reasons for this situation is the higher life expectancy of women compared to that of men, women surviving spouses, which means that many of these households are, in fact, headed by old ladies.

⁶ When calculating the size of household, only persons present in households were considered, thus persons working abroad have been excluded.

Figure 6.1. Distribution of households by their average size and sex of the household head, 2010

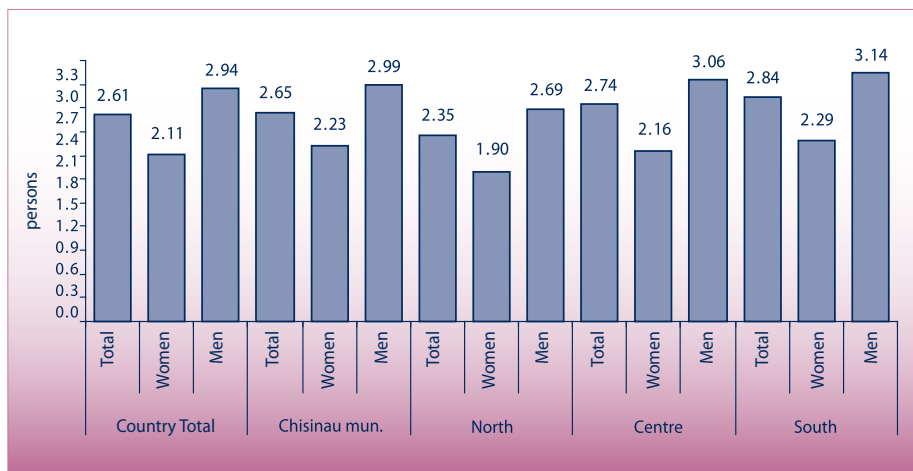
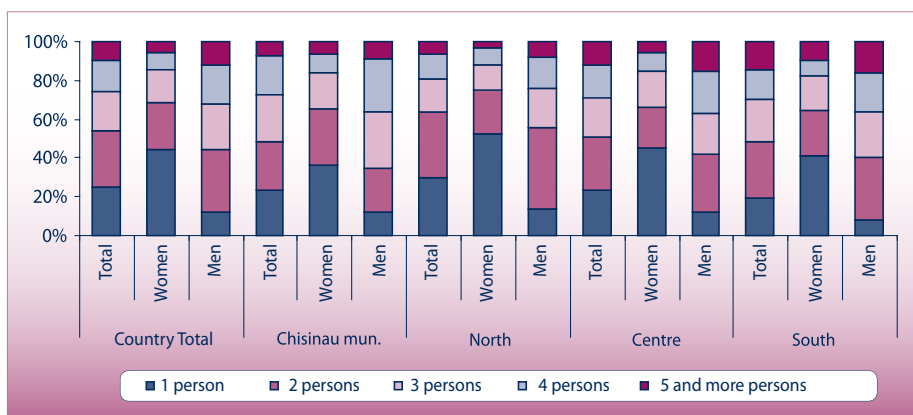


Figure 6.2. Distribution of households by size and sex of the household head, by regions, 2010

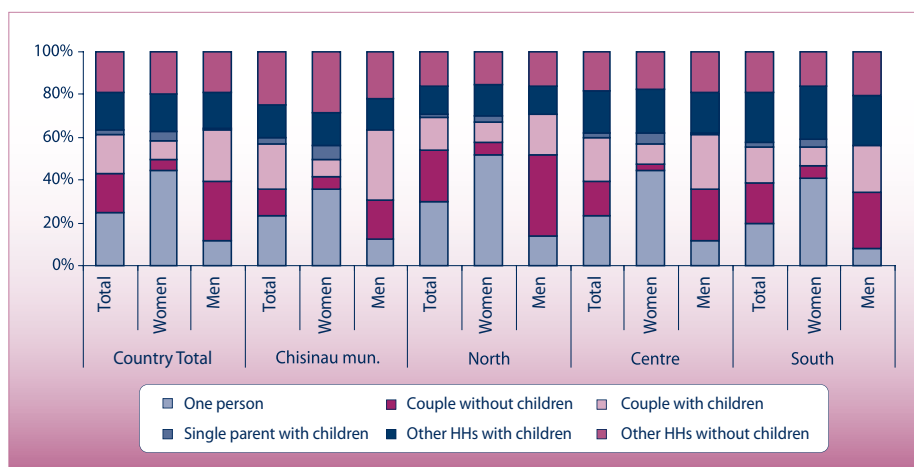


Large households are most often headed by men. Thus, every third household headed by men consists of 4 and more persons. In case of women, this category of households makes only 14.8%. Basically there are no marked differences in the structure of households, by size, depending on the sex of household head.

When referring to the type of the household, then we find that about 37% of the total of households are couples, including every second couple has children under the age of 18. A specific feature for Moldova is that households formed of more family nuclei remain to be quite widespread. On average, per total country, such households make 36.4%. At regional level, household structure differs significantly, especially with reference to the households in the composition of which there are children. In the municipality of Chisinau, couples with children have the largest share in the structure of

households, the lowest being registered in the North (21.3% vs. 15.2%). However, for South and Central regions, it is characteristic a greater share of households consisting of several family nucleuses. As a separate category of households are the households formed of a single parent with children, especially characteristic form municipality of Chisinau.

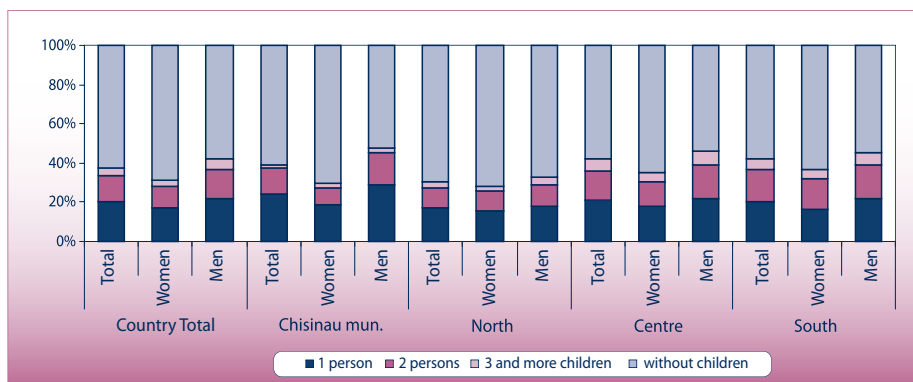
Figure 6.3. Distribution of households by type and sex of household head, by regions, 2010



Men often are regarded as household heads in couples with or without children, with some differences by region. Thus, while in the North the men are heads to 37.8% of couples without children (vs. 19.3% in case of couples with children), then the situation is reversed for households in the municipality of Chisinau, where men are considered heads of households for 18.6% of couples without children (compared to 32.3% couples with children). Women are often mentioned as the head of household, when we refer to mixed households (from several family nucleuses) and the single parent households. Of the total households headed by women, 4.6% are actually women who are taking care of their children alone, compared to 0.4% of households headed by men. At regional level, the gender gap shows that most single mothers with children are found in the municipality of Chisinau (6.2%) and Central region (5.1%), followed by the South region (3.9%) and North region (3.3%).

On average, in total per country, about 60 percent of households have no children in their composition, every fifth household has only one dependent child, the rest have two or more children. In regional aspect, household structure reflects the situation related to the birth rate, characteristic for each region. South and Central regions have the highest share of households with children, including those with three or more children (see Figure 6.4).

Figure 6.4. Distribution of households by number of children and sex of the household head, by regions, 2010



Sources of income of the population directly determine the socioeconomic status of the person, and also the level of economic and social security. Distribution of persons aged 15 years and over by main source of income shows that almost every fourth person does not have a reliable source of income, being thus dependent on the other household members. Salaries and pensions represent the basic sources for most of the population. Every fifth person in this age group is living on the account of pension, and every tenth has as source of income the self-employment in agriculture. Women are more dependent on social benefits than men. Every fifth woman has pension as a basic source of income and in case of men this source of income is indicated by about 17%. However, men are more involved in self-employed agricultural activities and employment in the non-agricultural private sector, while women - more often from employment in the public sector

Both men and women in the municipality of Chisinau primarily receive their income from employment in the non-agricultural sector. In the other regions of the country, population is more dependent on social benefits and incomes from self-employment in agriculture. However, women are more dependent on pensions than men, most probably because of earlier retirement.

Regarding the distribution of household members by age group and the main source of income, we find significant gender differences. Thus, women aged 19-60 years old practice self-employment in the non-agricultural sector more often than men. At the same time, the share of dependent persons is decreasing with the age, instead the share of those who have remittances from abroad as source of income increases (see Table 6.3).

Box 6.1. Distribuția membrilor gospodăriei în vîrstă de 15 ani și peste, după principala sursă de venit, pe regiuni, 2010, %

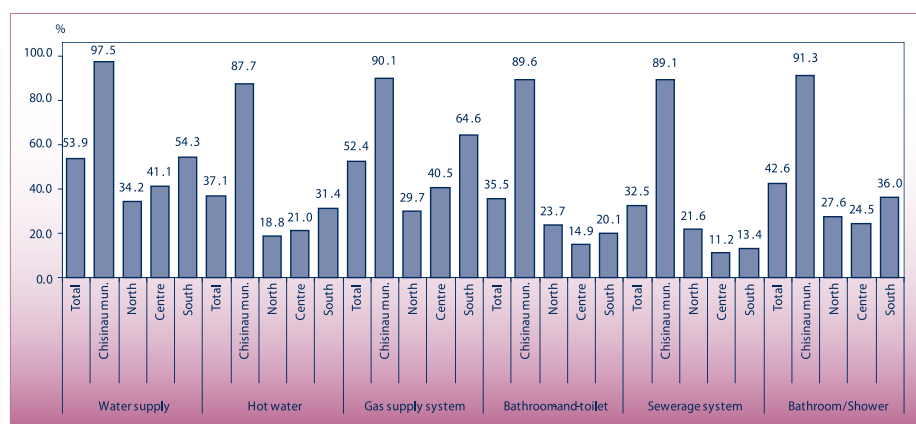
	Total		Chisinau mun.		North		Centre		South	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total household members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which those deriving income from:										
Self-employment in agricultural sector	10.4	14.5	1.3	1.2	12.1	16.6	14.3	19.8	12.7	19.3
Employment in agricultural sector	2.5	5.2	0.5	1.0	3.0	6.1	2.7	5.3	3.9	8.6
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	1.7	4.6	2.9	6.2	1.0	3.1	1.4	5.5	1.6	3.6
Employment in the public non-agricultural sector	11.9	7.2	11.8	8.9	11.7	6.6	11.1	6.4	13.8	7.1
Employment in the private non-agricultural sector	12.4	15.3	26.1	31.9	8.0	9.9	9.0	11.6	8.1	9.0
Scholarships	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.8
Pensions	26.4	16.8	18.9	12.4	34.6	23.6	24.3	15.0	25.5	14.6
Social payments	4.0	1.8	5.3	0.9	3.3	1.8	3.9	2.4	3.8	2.1
Maintenance	24.0	28.1	26.5	32.6	18.7	24.6	27.8	27.4	24.1	28.9
Remittances	4.2	4.4	2.7	1.9	5.2	5.4	3.7	4.9	5.1	5.2
Other source of income	1.4	1.0	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8

Living conditions

In the Republic of Moldova there is a certain gap in the socio-economic development of regions, including in relation to the development of their infrastructure. In this context, there are huge discrepancies between the infrastructure of municipality of Chisinau and the other regions of the country. Given that the great majority of housings in the municipality of Chisinau are flats, which are traditionally connected to the main amenities, the most of households have water supply systems, including hot water, gas from gas pipes, toilet, bathroom, etc. In the other regions the living conditions of households are lower, being determined by the level of urbanization of the region, but also by rehabilitation and development of infrastructure.

With the launch of Program of Water Supply and Sewerage in Settlements of the Republic of Moldova until 2015, during the recent years there was registered an improvement in the situation of population access to safe water sources. This is reflected also by the HBS data, according to which the share of households from the Centre and South of the country connected to the water pipe in 2010 almost doubled compared to the year 2007. Thus, it is attested an improvement of the living conditions of population with reference to the availability of amenities related to water supply, bathroom or shower. Depending on this indicator the most deplorable situation is in the North region, where only 34 percent of the households are connected to the water pipe. However, if referring to related amenities to the water pipe, then we find that the sewerage system, toilet and bathroom are least accessible for population from the Central region (see Figure 6.5).

Figure 6.5. Housing amenities, by regions, 2010



Main housing amenities depend least on the sex of the household head. Even if there are some minor differences in the share of households headed by men or women in terms of bathroom availability or hot water installation in homes, they are determined mainly by the availability of these services in that region, and to some extent to the wellbeing of the household.

Living conditions of households are also determined by the provision of households with durable goods, particularly those that ease daily life, such as refrigerator, washing machine, vacuum cleaner, but also goods that ensure public access to information - TV, radio, computer, etc. In general, the provision of households with such goods has improved over the last five years. More and more households have refrigerators: in 2010, on average, there were 84 refrigerators to 100 households, compared to 79 in 2007. Similarly, there were noted higher shares of households that have a washing machine (66 units to 100 households, compared to 56), a vacuum cleaner (49 compared to 40) and a computer (24 compared to 9).

Since the population of Chisinau municipality enjoys a higher standard of living than people of other regions, respectively, the provision of households with durable goods is higher. These goods are the least accessible to population from the North region, and one explanation would be the fact that most elderly people are concentrated in this

region and this population group usually can afford less buying such expensive goods for the household (see Table 6.5).

The endowment of households headed by women is inferior compared to those headed by men. Thus, households headed by men have a higher share of all durable goods. The largest discrepancies are in cars: on average, 27 units to 100 households headed by men compared to 8 cars in case of households headed by women. In regional aspect, we noted the same trends by sex of the household head for all durable goods. Exception is the Central region, in terms of availability of a computer in the household, the gap being only 2 units on average per 100 households.

Boxa 6.2. Dotarea gospodăriilor cu bunuri de folosință îndelungată, după sexul capului gospodăriei și regiuni, 2010, unități la 100 gospodării

	Total		Chisinau mun.		North		Centre		South	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Television set	96	104	103	110	90	100	97	101	97	107
Computer	20	26	45	66	9	13	13	15	16	20
Refrigerator	81	86	90	94	77	85	77	82	83	87
Washing machine	59	71	78	86	48	63	51	64	63	79
Vacuum cleaner	44	52	73	83	32	41	34	41	39	54
Car	8	27	8	37	6	23	9	24	10	26

When referring to the ownership of cars depending on gender, we find that the share of women who own cars varies from 17.0% in the municipality of Chisinau to 8.8% in the South region. On average, there are 77 cars to 1,000 women in the municipality of Chisinau to 23 cars in the Central region. The hierarchy of male owners is similar to that of women, the highest number of cars to 1,000 men being registered in the municipality of Chisinau, and the least - in the Central region (see Figure 6.7). The lowest level of assurance with personal car is registered in the rayon of Straseni (76 per 1,000 men and 8 per 1,000 women) and Falesti rayon (183 and 16).

Figure 6.6.
Share of car owners
by sex, %, 2010

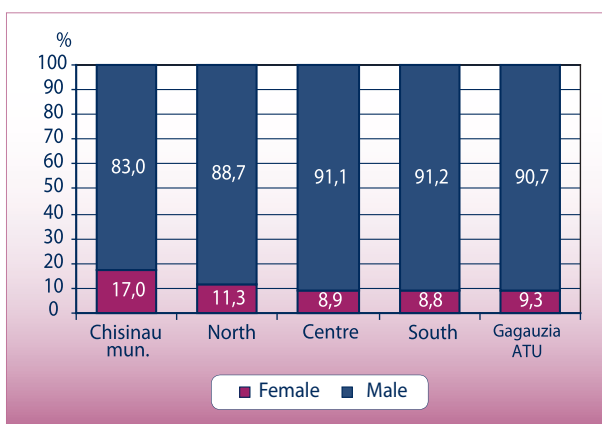
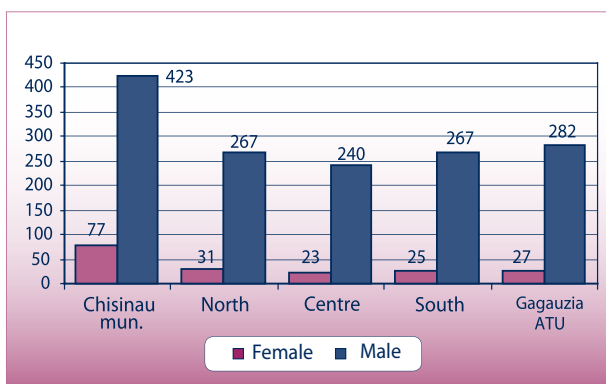


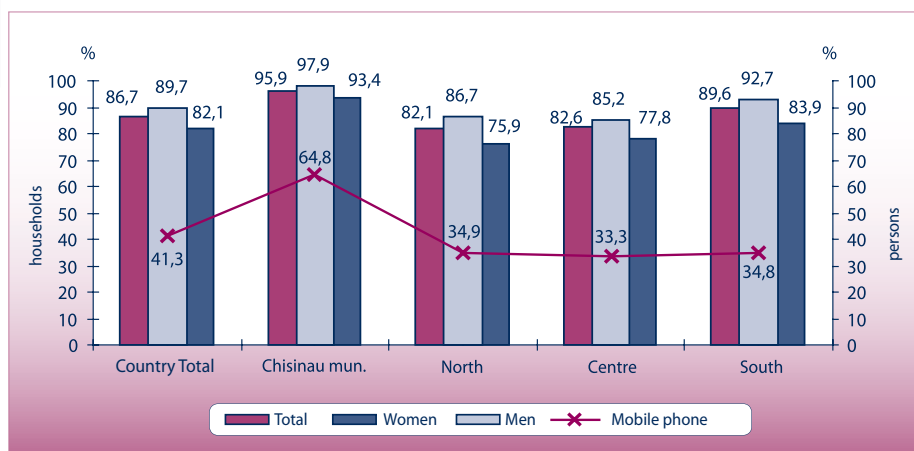
Figure 6.7.
Number of car
owners by gender,
per 1,000 inhabitants,
2010



In general, ownership of certain goods such as car, house, and land is important from the perspective of security and economic and social independence of the person. Holding ownership of such goods may reduce the risk of feminization of poverty, but also gives women more decision making power in solving problems within the family, and this is a factor that minimizes the occurrence of acts of domestic violence.

In terms of households' access to landline telephone network, it is found that about 87 percent of households are connected to it. Largest coverage with landline telephony is in the municipality of Chisinau, which accounts for 95.9% and the lowest penetration of landline telephony is in the Central region. By sex, the share of households with landline telephone varies between 89.7% in households headed by men and 82.1% in households headed by women.

Figure 6.8. Penetration of landline and mobile telephony, 2010



Development of mobile services registered an upward trend during the last years. According to HBS, about 41 percent of households have at least one cell phone. Penetration of mobile telephony shows significant discrepancies in regional aspect. Thus, in the municipality of Chisinau, two thirds of the households have mobile telephony, this level is double compared to the penetration in the other regions of the country (about 34%).

Income and expenditure of households

Income of households determines not only the socio-economic status of the households, but also their level of vulnerability. Presence of reliable sources of income offers the entire household financial stability, and greater access to certain goods and services. Sources of income of the household usually reflect economic activity and occupation areas of population in a certain region of the country.

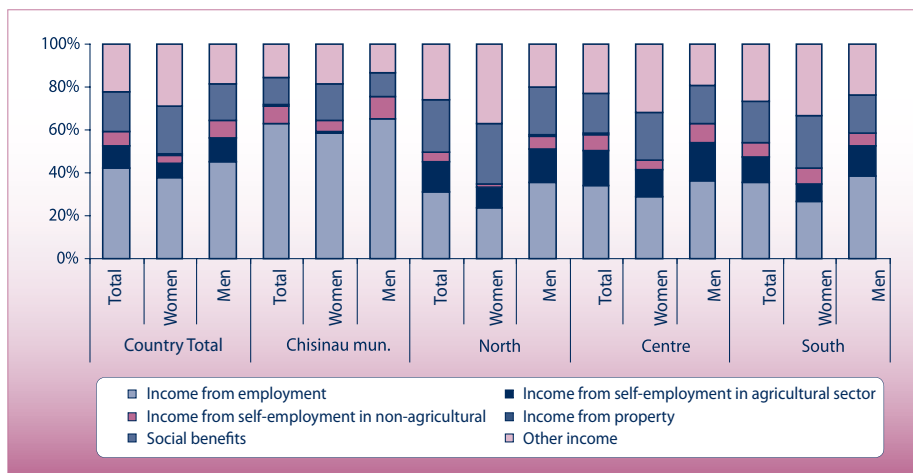
Over the past four years the average income of households in nominal terms was increasing, but in real terms remained virtually at the level of the year 2007 (see Table 6.6). The main source of income is employment, which per total in the country contributes to formation of incomes in a share of 40 percents. Social benefits are the second source of income in the income structure, followed by transfers from abroad. Agricultural activity is also one of the sources of income for a great share of the population, but the revenue generated by these activities is not significant, which undermines their role in formation of the households' income. Thus, whereas the population employed in agriculture is decreasing, there is a lower contribution of income from agricultural activity. While in 2007 about 15.1% of households' income was generated by self-employment in agricultural activities, in 2010 the share of these incomes was only 10%.

Regional aspect reveals significant discrepancies not only in the size of incomes, but also in their structure. A more developed economy in the municipality of Chisinau means more job opportunities and, respectively, more opportunities to obtain income. On average, the income of households in this region exceeds the overall country average by 1.4 times, and in all the other regions, the income level, although is increasing compared to the previous period, is placed below the national average (see Table 6.6). In 2010, in descending order of average amount of income, regions were placed as follows: North, South, Centre.

Employment remains being the main source of income for households in all the regions of the country, but its contribution varies greatly from one region to another. Mostly, income from employment, prevails in population of the municipality of Chisinau (63% of total income), and the most vulnerable in this respect is the population of the North region (31%). Moreover, the population of the North region is most dependent on social benefits, which contribution was 24.5% in 2010 (see Figure 6.9). In general, regardless of the region, the contribution of social benefits to formation of income of the population was increasing during the last years, which shows a greater dependence of the population on the social benefits system, particularly that of social insurance.

Transfers from abroad are an important source of income for people in the Republic of Moldova. On average, they represent 16.8% of the current income of households. Migration flows have affected all the regions of the country, yet the least is tempted to leave the population of the municipality of Chisinau, the region with relatively the highest living standard of population. For other regions, money remittances represent on average about one fifth of the population income. Most dependent on these transfers is the population from the South (22.4% of income), where actually there is the largest share

Figure 6.9. Structure of disposable income by sex of household head and region, 2010



of persons working abroad, around 20% of the population aged 15 years and over. In Central and North regions, the share of migrants does not exceed 14%.

When referring to the income by sex of household head, then we find that average income of households headed by women exceeds the average income of households headed by men with only 3%. In regional aspect, the situation is different and only in the North and Central regions, the income of households, where the household head is female, prevails against the income of households headed by men. In the municipality of Chisinau and in the South, the households, where the household head is a man, (see Table 6.6) are in an advantaged position in terms of income.

The main source of income, regardless of the sex of household head is employment, with a differentiation of this indicator from 37.5% in women and up to 45.1% in men. Households headed by men have income generated more from the productive activities and, in the case of households headed by women there is a greater contribution of social benefits, and also transfers from abroad (see Annex, Table 6.8). By region, the same trends in the hierarchy of sources of income of households are identified. Regardless of who is the household head, in the municipality of Chisinau prevails the income from employment, and in the other regions the population also uses other sources of income. In the case of households headed by men in the North and Central regions, the incomes from agricultural activities have a higher share in the structure of income, compared with similar households in the South. However, households headed by women in the South, practice mostly self-employment in non-agricultural sector.

In 2010, on average per country total, one of four households received money from abroad, these transfers being more frequent in households headed by women (27.5%) (see Table 6.1). This could be one of the reasons for prevailing of income for households headed by women compared to those headed by men. With a greater number of house-

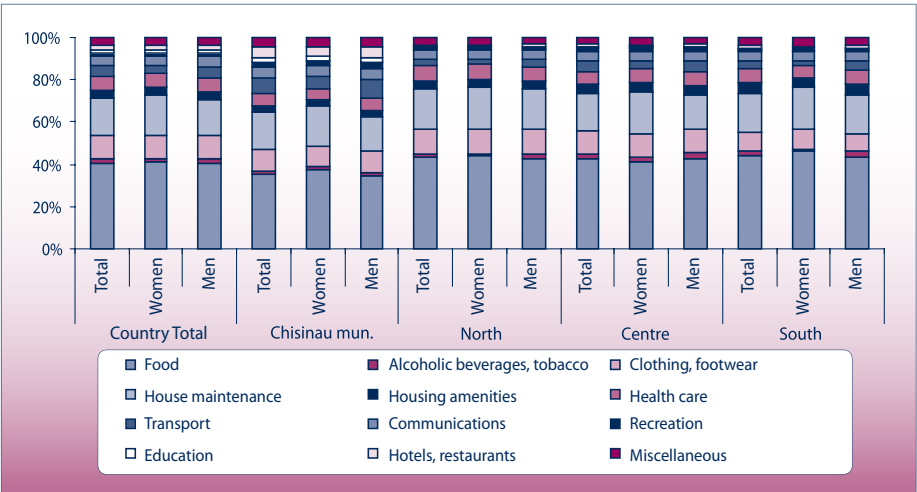
⁸ According to LFS data for 2010

holds benefiting from remittances is characterized the South region (32.1%), among them households headed by women being the most (34.7%). This would mean that the phenomenon of migration in the South is growing and the largest share of migrants is made by men. In the North, only 22% of households benefit from remittances, with significant differences by sex of household head (7.5 percentage points). Usually, households consisting of 2-3 persons and those with children under 18 years old, receive most frequently remittances.

Households' consumption expenditures are generally determined by the amount of income. Thus, consumption expenditures of households have the same trend as the income level, the largest expenditure being characteristic for the population of the municipality of Chisinau, and the smallest expenditures are in the Central region (see Table 6.7).

Most of the spending is intended to cover food consumption needs (40.8%), followed by home care expenditure (17.8%), and those for clothing and footwear (10.8%). The structure of consumption expenditures is determined also by the area of residence of the household. While households in the North, Central and South regions direct most of their expenditure for food needs (over 42% of the total consumption expenditures), population in the municipality of Chisinau allocate for food only 35.6%, making thus possible to cover a greater extent of additional expenditure for various non-food goods and services.

Figure 6.10. Structure of consumption expenditures by sex of household head and region, 2010, %



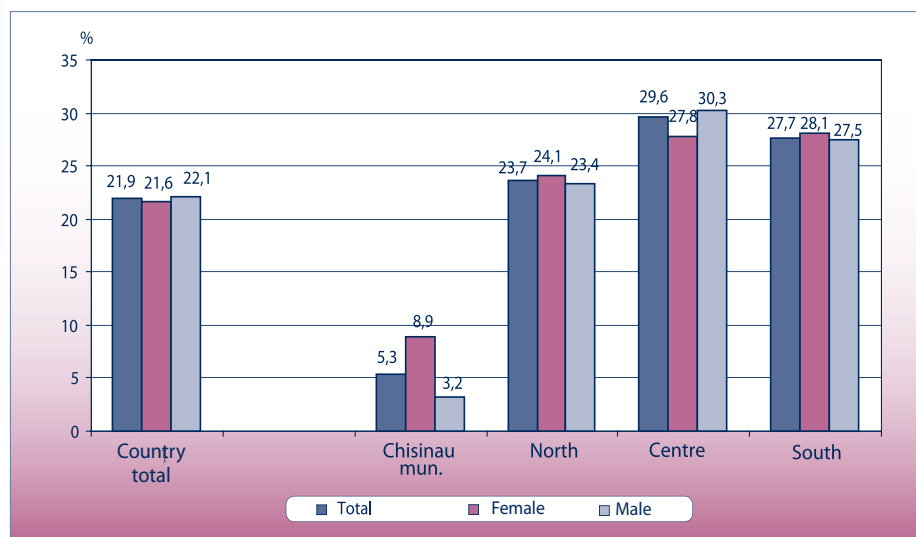
Although there are no considerable gender differences in the structure of consumer expenditures, it could be noted that woman headed households tend to spend more for food, house care, medical and health care, while households headed by men spend more on alcohol and tobacco, housing amenities, transportation and leisure (see Figure 6.10).

Absolute poverty rate

Existing disparities in the socioeconomic development of regions are also reflected by the poverty rate. In 2010, on average, every fifth person is subject to absolute poverty, or in other words, every fifth person obtained lower incomes than the absolute poverty line of MDL 1,015.9. Compared to 2007, the situation has improved, and the poverty rate has decreased by 3.9 percentage points (see Table 6.10).

Poverty affects most population in the Central region of the country, where the poverty rate is about 30%, followed by population in the South, with a poverty rate of 28%. The situation is relatively better in the North region, where every fourth person is considered poor. The geographical distribution of poverty is associated not only with the different level of modernization, but with an economic development mainly agrarian. Thus, these regions of the country, especially rural settlements, are disadvantaged in terms of physical infrastructure, public amenities, living conditions and access to basic social services, which over the years led to deepening of the differences in regional aspect. Especially emerges municipality of Chisinau, where only 5% of inhabitants are consuming less than the poverty line (see Figure 6.11).

Figure 6.11. Absolute poverty rate by sex of household head and region, 2010, %



Poverty is determined by many economic and social factors. As in the case of other countries, poverty in the Republic of Moldova is also associated with the household type. Usually, the large households are subject to the greatest risk of poverty. Thus, the poverty rate for households consisting of 5 or more members is 35%, a much higher level than the average per country total. Single persons are also more disadvantaged than households consisting of 2-3 persons (see Table 6.12). The situation of large households varies from one region of the country to another. If, on average, the population from the North region is in a better position compared to the population from the South, then in

case of population from large households, the situation is reversed, large households from the South region face a poverty risk of 33% compared to 37.6% in the North region and 45.1% in the Central region.

There are no essential differences between the wellbeing of households by sex of household head. Both households where the head is female, and those headed by men are subject virtually to the same risk of poverty. However, we can note certain differences determined by sex for single persons. On average, single women face a higher risk of poverty than men, and the basic reason is that the main sources of income such as pensions and average wages actually are lower for women. Exception is the South region, where single women are in a better position than men (see Table 6.3).

Box 6.3. Absolute poverty rate, by household size, region and sex, 2010, %

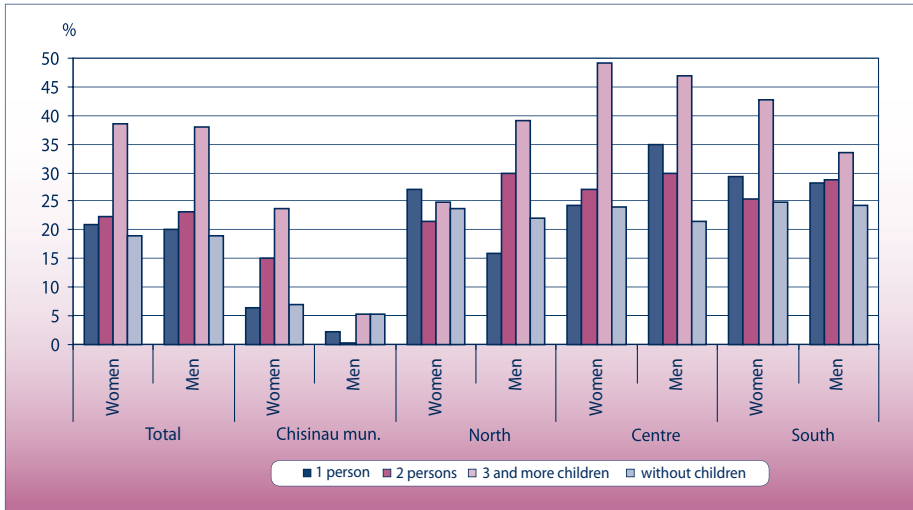
	Total		Chisinau mun.		North		Centre		South	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Household size, persons										
1	20.4	18.9	6.3	3.8	24.0	26.9	27.9	18.8	17.9	21.7
2	14.8	17.8	4.8	5.6	18.9	18.9	17.5	20.7	22.5	20.5
3	17.7	20.3	4.5	2.2	21.7	22.1	22.8	30.2	25.9	27.9
4	21.3	18.3	7.9	1.7	28.6	18.6	19.6	26.4	31.9	29.8
5+	40.2	33.4	27.7	5.8	34.6	38.4	56.2	42.6	40.1	30.6

Number of children in the family is another factor that determines the wellbeing of households. Thus, the birth of every child next compared to the first, increases significantly the family chances of entering into poverty. Households with 3 or more children in a share of 38.2% fall under poverty incidence, while for households with one child the poverty rate is 20.4% (see Table. 6.14). Households with 3 or more children in the Central region are subject to highest risk of poverty (47.5%). Sex of household head reveals significant discrepancies in the case of Chisinau municipality, where households with children and headed by women are more likely to be poor. In the other regions the difference is not so significant.

When referring to the household type, we may conclude that couples with or without children, and also single-parent households are subject to a lower risk of being poor. The most disadvantaged are households consisting of several family nucleuses, given that 28.5% of them are in a state of absolute poverty. Also, note that couples with children and headed by women, and also single women with children are in a much better situation compared to similar households headed by men. And depending on the type of household, the regional poverty profile reveals the same trends, the most disadvantaged being the households in the South and Central regions.

Thus, the wellbeing of households is determined by several factors, both quantitative and qualitative. The disparities existing in the socioeconomic development of regions reveal a much better position in population of the municipality of Chisinau compared with other regions of the country.

Figure 6.12. Absolute poverty rate by the number of children in the household, region and sex, 2010



Tables

Table 6.1. Main characteristics of households, %

	Total			Chisinau mun.			North			Centre			South		
	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W
2007															
Households composed of:															
1 person	21.9	38.7	10.1	18.2	28.5	8.4	26.2	45.1	11.0	21.8	42.5	10.6	19.1	36.3	9.6
2 persons	29.5	26.1	31.9	30.7	34.5	27.0	30.8	23.3	36.9	27.2	21.4	30.4	29.1	25.2	31.3
3 persons	20.9	18.4	22.6	22.3	19.8	24.6	20.5	17.0	23.3	20.5	18.6	21.5	20.4	18.7	21.4
4 persons	17.2	10.5	21.8	20.7	12.1	28.9	15.1	10.0	19.2	16.3	9.9	19.8	17.6	9.8	22.0
5 and more persons	10.6	6.3	13.5	8.1	5.1	11.0	7.4	4.6	9.6	14.1	7.6	17.7	13.7	10.0	15.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of household:															
one person	21.9	38.7	10.1	18.2	28.5	8.4	26.2	45.1	11.0	21.8	42.5	10.6	19.1	36.3	9.6
couple without children	18.9	6.4	27.7	15.7	11.7	19.5	21.6	5.8	34.2	18.2	3.0	26.5	19.1	4.1	27.4
couple with children	17.0	4.5	25.9	19.6	6.7	31.8	15.2	4.6	23.6	17.7	2.5	25.9	16.2	3.3	23.4
one parent with children	4.1	8.7	0.8	5.0	9.1	1.2	4.0	8.2	0.6	3.3	8.1	0.7	4.2	10.1	0.9
other households with children	20.1	22.3	18.6	16.3	14.8	17.7	17.8	21.1	15.1	23.3	28.9	20.2	24.2	27.8	22.2

	Total			Chisinau mun.			North			Centre			South		
	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W
other households without children	18.0	19.3	17.0	25.2	29.2	21.4	15.3	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.0	16.1	17.2	18.5	16.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households with dependent children:															
1 child	22.0	19.6	23.8	25.8	22.4	29.0	20.2	17.0	22.8	21.5	19.6	22.6	21.4	20.6	21.9
2 children	14.7	12.0	16.6	12.9	6.3	19.2	13.1	12.6	13.5	16.5	15.5	17.1	16.8	14.9	17.9
3 and more children	4.5	4.0	4.9	2.2	1.9	2.5	3.5	4.3	2.9	6.3	4.5	7.3	6.4	6.0	6.6
households without children	58.8	64.4	54.8	59.1	69.4	49.3	63.1	66.1	60.8	55.7	60.4	53.1	55.3	58.6	53.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households receiving remittances from abroad	23.1	26.8	20.5	15.4	16.7	14.2	22.8	28.3	18.4	24.1	28.3	21.8	31.5	38.2	27.8
2010															
Households composed of:															
1 person	24.8	44.6	11.7	23.1	36.1	12.3	30.2	52.2	13.8	23.3	44.8	11.7	19.4	40.9	7.8
2 persons	29.3	24.0	32.8	25.5	29.1	22.5	33.6	22.4	42.0	27.3	21.2	30.6	29.3	23.7	32.3
3 persons	20.3	16.5	22.8	24.3	18.9	28.7	17.1	13.2	20.1	20.0	18.3	20.9	21.6	17.5	23.8
4 persons	16.1	9.3	20.5	19.6	9.8	27.7	13.0	9.3	15.7	17.1	9.6	21.2	15.5	8.1	19.6
5 and more persons	9.5	5.5	12.1	7.5	6.1	8.7	6.1	2.9	8.4	12.2	6.0	15.6	14.1	9.8	16.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Type of household:															
one person	24.8	44.4	11.7	23.1	36.1	12.3	30.1	51.9	13.8	23.2	44.7	11.6	19.4	40.9	7.8
couple without children	18.6	4.9	27.6	12.8	5.7	18.6	23.9	5.4	37.8	16.4	2.8	23.8	19.3	6.0	26.5
couple with children	18.2	8.9	24.4	21.3	8.0	32.3	15.2	9.6	19.3	20.2	9.2	26.2	17.0	8.5	21.6
one parent with children	2.0	4.6	0.4	3.0	6.2	0.4	1.5	3.3	0.2	2.0	5.1	0.3	1.8	3.9	0.6
other households with children	17.4	17.8	17.1	15.0	15.2	14.8	13.6	14.5	12.9	19.8	20.8	19.3	23.7	24.6	23.2
other households without children	19.0	19.4	18.7	24.8	28.8	21.6	15.7	15.3	16.0	18.3	17.4	18.7	18.8	16.1	20.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

	Total			Chisinau mun.			North			Centre			South		
	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W	Total	M	W
Households with dependent children:															
1 child	20.1	17.1	22.1	24.2	18.6	28.9	16.8	15.7	17.7	20.8	18.1	22.2	20.0	16.5	22.0
2 children	13.5	11.4	14.8	13.0	9.0	16.2	10.8	10.4	11.1	15.1	12.4	16.5	16.5	15.9	16.9
3 and more children	4.2	3.0	5.0	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.7	6.4	4.6	7.3	5.9	4.6	6.6
households without children	62.2	68.5	58.0	60.7	70.6	52.5	69.4	71.9	67.6	57.8	64.9	54.0	57.5	63.0	54.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Households receiving remittances from abroad	24.5	27.5	22.5	17.0	19.5	15.0	22.0	26.3	18.8	28.8	33.4	26.3	32.1	34.7	30.7

Table 6.2. Average size of household, persons

	Total			Chisinau mun.			North			Centre			South		
	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M
Average size of household, persons															
2007	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.1
2010	2.6	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.2	3.0	2.4	1.9	2.7	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	3.1
Average number of children under 18 years, per one household with children, persons															
2007	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
2010	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7

Table 6.3. **Distribution of household members aged 15 and over by main source of income and age group, 2010, %**

	15-18 years		19-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		80 years and over	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
	Total															
Total household members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which income from:																
Self-employment in agricultural sector	8.6	7.0	19.1	14.1	21.6	21.9	24.8	22.3	28.4	14.8	10.0	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	3.5	5.3	37.1	34.2	50.6	46.5	47.2	56.2	46.9	46.0	26.1	10.5	1.1	1.6	-	-
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	0.6	-	7.3	1.7	12.5	3.7	9.3	3.5	4.7	2.9	0.6	0.4	-	-	-	-
Scholarships	10.4	6.3	1.8	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social payments	6.3	8.5	4.8	14.2	3.4	13.4	6.6	6.3	12.8	28.6	60.8	88.6	99.0	98.1	100.0	100.0
Maintenance	67.9	68.5	20.2	17.6	3.2	4.6	1.9	3.4	1.1	2.0	0.1	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances	0.8	1.5	7.9	9.3	8.3	8.7	9.0	7.0	5.3	4.6	2.0	0.6	-	0.3	-	-
Other source of income	1.9	2.9	1.8	3.7	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	0.5	-	-	-	-	-
	Chisinau mun.															
Total household members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which income from:																
Self-employment in agricultural sector	-	-	2.1	0.5	-	3.9	3.1	3.7	1.7	0.8	2.2	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	2.5	9.9	50.6	45.2	79.3	50.6	67.3	73.0	66.8	56.9	31.4	19.9	1.9	9.8	-	-
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	-	-	9.3	2.2	10.8	6.5	13.0	3.8	7.9	6.4	-	1.0	-	-	-	-
Scholarships	6.6	2.8	3.1	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social payments	5.4	6.2	2.6	13.3	1.3	19.9	5.7	2.9	14.8	26.1	63.8	79.1	98.1	90.1	100.0	100.0
Maintenance	81.9	73.2	27.4	19.7	5.2	14.3	6.5	9.8	4.5	7.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances	-	0.1	1.6	7.3	3.3	4.4	2.7	3.4	4.2	0.4	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other source of income	3.6	7.8	3.3	7.0	-	0.4	1.7	3.4	-	1.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
	North															
Total household members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which income from:																
Self-employment in agricultural sector	4.9	10.3	22.4	22.2	26.8	25.6	35.5	27.4	33.2	17.7	10.7	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	2.7	4.6	36.8	28.6	42.5	44.6	35.4	51.1	41.5	41.8	22.5	8.5	1.1	0.3	-	-

	15-18 years		19-29 years		30-39 years		40-49 years		50-59 years		60-69 years		70-79 years		80 years and over	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	-	-	4.2	0.9	10.1	1.5	6.3	2.0	4.4	3.0	0.8	-	-	-	-	-
Scholarships	12.1	10.5	0.6	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social payments	4.8	10.4	3.1	12.4	4.3	8.9	8.3	7.5	12.6	30.1	63.6	90.7	98.9	99.4	100.0	100.0
Maintenance	70.9	58.3	16.3	15.1	4.8	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances	0.8	2.5	15.1	11.6	10.7	14.1	10.4	9.8	6.2	5.5	1.8	0.8	-	0.3	-	-
Other source of income	3.7	3.4	1.5	4.6	0.9	3.1	2.4	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.6	-	-	-	-	-
Centre																
Total household members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which income from:																
Self-employment in agricultural sector	12.7	8.6	28.0	21.2	32.0	32.6	30.1	30.4	35.6	20.0	13.3	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	4.2	3.3	27.5	26.6	33.6	43.8	41.1	51.1	43.8	42.3	24.8	7.0	-	-	-	-
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	1.4	-	7.6	1.6	18.2	3.8	10.6	3.8	3.5	1.2	1.1	0.3	-	-	-	-
Scholarships	14.2	8.1	1.9	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social payments	5.8	6.4	8.5	16.2	4.4	12.0	7.2	7.3	10.7	30.4	59.1	92.3	100.0	99.5	100.0	100.0
Maintenance	60.3	71.5	18.1	19.4	1.2	0.2	-	1.7	-	0.4	0.4	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances	0.5	0.9	8.5	9.4	9.6	7.0	10.6	5.8	5.5	4.9	1.1	0.4	-	0.5	-	-
Other source of income	0.8	1.1	-	-	0.9	0.5	0.3	-	0.9	0.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
South																
Total household members	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
of which income from:																
Self-employment in agricultural sector	13.5	6.7	33.7	20.1	32.3	25.6	25.3	27.9	33.4	17.1	11.8	-	-	-	-	-
Employment	4.3	5.4	26.6	31.3	42.5	47.7	51.2	48.8	42.0	46.9	29.5	8.7	1.5	1.0	-	-
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	0.7	-	6.5	2.0	9.6	2.9	7.5	5.2	4.0	1.7	-	0.7	-	-	-	-
Scholarships	7.0	0.8	0.9	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Social payments	9.0	12.0	5.3	15.9	3.9	13.0	4.2	7.6	14.2	26.1	54.0	89.7	98.5	99.0	100.0	100.0
Maintenance	64.0	72.6	14.7	13.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	0.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remittances	1.6	2.6	10.5	10.0	11.0	9.2	11.4	9.3	4.5	7.0	3.1	1.0	-	-	-	-
Other source of income	-	-	1.9	1.6	-	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	-	-	-	-	-

Table 6.4. Provision of households with main amenities, %

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M
Mains water drainage												
Country total	43.0	46.5	40.5	39.6	44.0	36.4	42.0	45.6	39.7	53.9	56.0	52.4
Chisinau mun.	94.6	95.8	93.5	95.1	95.5	94.7	95.8	96.6	95.1	97.5	97.7	97.3
North	27.6	30.1	25.5	27.5	29.5	26.0	29.6	31.7	28.1	34.2	35.5	33.2
Centre	24.7	23.5	25.4	17.2	16.7	17.4	22.0	23.3	21.3	41.1	42.5	40.3
South	33.7	33.6	33.7	21.2	24.1	19.4	26.3	28.1	25.2	54.3	55.0	54.0
Hot water												
Country total	30.3	30.6	30.1	32.8	31.9	33.5	35.3	33.8	36.3	37.1	35.6	38.1
Chisinau mun.	82.9	81.0	84.8	82.7	78.2	86.9	86.1	84.6	87.4	87.7	82.5	91.9
North	11.6	8.7	14.0	16.3	13.0	18.9	16.3	12.6	18.8	18.8	17.9	19.5
Centre	16.6	15.1	17.4	16.3	12.4	18.3	20.0	16.5	21.9	21.0	18.0	22.7
South	18.8	16.4	20.1	20.8	18.9	22.0	28.5	24.3	31.0	31.4	25.9	34.3
Mains gas supply												
Country total	46.9	50.2	44.5	47.7	50.2	46.0	50.1	51.2	49.4	52.4	53.2	51.8
Chisinau mun.	90.8	91.7	89.9	90.5	90.1	90.9	87.9	88.2	87.6	90.1	88.0	91.8
North	27.4	29.0	26.1	25.7	25.2	26.1	27.7	27.1	28.1	29.7	30.4	29.2
Centre	28.0	29.9	26.9	29.5	30.8	28.8	38.7	37.8	39.1	40.5	41.8	39.7
South	55.3	57.0	54.3	56.8	59.5	55.1	60.4	62.6	59.0	64.6	65.2	64.3
Interior WC												
Country total	33.4	39.5	29.2	34.2	39.5	30.4	34.3	37.9	32.0	35.5	38.9	33.3
Chisinau mun.	87.8	89.7	86.1	88.2	89.3	87.2	87.8	89.3	86.6	89.6	87.4	91.4
North	22.1	25.2	19.7	23.2	25.6	21.4	22.4	24.1	21.1	23.7	25.7	22.2
Centre	12.4	14.7	11.2	11.9	13.6	11.0	13.3	14.5	12.7	14.9	17.9	13.3
South	17.7	22.8	14.9	15.6	19.4	13.3	19.5	21.0	18.5	20.1	21.2	19.5
Sewerage system												
Country total	32.0	38.8	27.2	33.4	39.1	29.3	32.5	36.8	29.7	32.5	37.3	29.4
Chisinau mun.	88.8	91.2	86.6	89.8	91.5	88.1	88.2	89.3	87.3	89.1	88.6	89.6
North	21.7	25.1	19.0	21.4	24.3	19.2	20.9	22.8	19.6	21.6	24.9	19.2
Centre	9.7	12.4	8.3	10.9	12.0	10.3	11.0	13.1	9.9	11.2	14.0	9.6
South	13.3	19.9	9.6	13.9	18.6	11.0	14.8	19.1	12.2	13.4	17.2	11.4
Bathroom or shower												
Country total	39.1	42.4	36.8	39.9	41.6	38.6	41.4	41.3	41.4	42.6	42.7	42.5
Chisinau mun.	90.1	90.5	89.7	90.4	89.1	91.6	90.4	89.3	91.2	91.3	88.4	93.8
North	24.3	26.2	22.9	26.9	26.4	27.2	26.3	25.0	27.2	27.6	28.3	27.1
Centre	20.4	19.6	20.9	20.2	17.1	21.8	23.1	20.4	24.7	24.5	21.7	26.1
South	30.2	30.6	30.0	25.6	26.2	25.2	34.0	31.2	35.7	36.0	32.8	37.7

Table 6.5. Provision of households with durable goods,
pieces per 100 households

	2007			2008			2009			2010		
	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M
Television set												
Country total	96	92	98	98	95	100	100	95	103	101	96	104
Chisinau mun.	101	98	103	105	102	107	107	102	111	107	103	110
North	96	92	99	97	94	99	96	90	100	96	90	100
Centre	91	86	94	94	89	97	98	93	101	100	97	101
South	95	91	97	97	92	100	99	95	102	103	97	107
Computer												
Country total	9	8	10	13	12	14	19	15	21	24	20	26
Chisinau mun.	26	22	31	35	32	38	49	41	55	56	45	66
North	3	3	3	5	3	7	9	5	11	11	9	13
Centre	6	4	6	7	6	8	10	7	12	14	13	15
South	4	4	4	6	5	7	12	10	13	18	16	20
Refrigerator												
Country total	79	76	82	82	79	84	83	79	86	84	81	86
Chisinau mun.	95	93	97	94	92	97	93	92	95	92	90	94
North	77	72	81	80	76	83	81	76	84	81	77	85
Centre	72	67	75	74	69	77	77	72	80	80	77	82
South	76	70	79	79	76	82	83	78	86	85	83	87
Washing machine												
Country total	56	51	59	60	54	64	64	57	69	66	59	71
Chisinau mun.	74	70	79	78	73	83	83	76	88	82	78	86
North	46	42	50	51	45	56	56	47	62	57	48	63
Centre	50	42	54	52	43	56	57	49	61	59	51	64
South	60	54	63	62	56	66	67	61	71	74	63	79
Vacuum cleaner												
Country total	40	37	42	44	41	46	47	43	49	49	44	52
Chisinau mun.	72	65	78	74	71	77	77	75	79	79	73	83
North	30	27	33	35	30	38	38	32	42	37	32	41
Centre	28	24	30	32	27	34	36	32	38	39	34	41
South	38	33	40	39	35	42	41	35	45	49	39	54
Car												
Country total	16	9	22	18	9	24	20	9	27	19	8	27
Chisinau mun.	20	12	28	20	12	28	24	10	35	24	8	37
North	14	8	18	17	9	23	17	8	24	16	6	23
Centre	14	7	18	17	7	22	19	9	24	19	9	24
South	20	9	25	17	7	23	21	11	28	20	10	26

Table 6.6. Disposable income, monthly average per person, MDL

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Country total	1018.7	1188.6	1166.1	1273.7
of which:				
Women	1067.3	1239.4	1202.7	1303.5
Men	993.7	1162.4	1148.8	1259.6
Chisinau mun.	1418.1	1683.8	1716.2	1749.7
of which:				
Women	1445.5	1584.3	1663.2	1690.3
Men	1398.5	1755.2	1749.0	1786.1
North	917.8	1079.0	1037.2	1194.9
of which:				
Women	948.4	1146.4	1088.2	1221.8
Men	899.8	1041.1	1013.8	1180.6
Centre	896.8	1045.8	990.1	1086.5
of which:				
Women	944.0	1118.1	1007.1	1131.1
Men	878.5	1018.2	983.0	1069.4
South	881.3	974.0	973.6	1106.7
of which:				
Women	834.1	1009.1	974.4	1090.2
Men	900.8	958.0	973.3	1113.2

Table 6.7. Consumption expenditure, monthly average per person, MDL

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Country total	1119.1	1227.5	1217.4	1371.7
of which:				
Women	1175.4	1298.5	1288.6	1414.5
Men	1090.1	1190.9	1183.8	1351.4
Chisinau mun.	1471.6	1698.7	1748.2	1921.8
of which:				
Women	1518.7	1682.3	1752.7	1858.9
Men	1437.9	1710.5	1745.4	1960.3
North	975.4	1094.2	1096.1	1215.3
of which:				
Women	1000.2	1139.2	1155.5	1252.4
Men	960.9	1068.8	1068.9	1195.6
Centre	1072.7	1088.7	1076.2	1198.1
of which:				
Women	1134.2	1152.3	1122.2	1291.1
Men	1048.8	1064.4	1057.2	1162.4
South	991.7	1073.1	985.1	1215.6
of which:				
Women	995.4	1157.0	1043.5	1189.7
Men	990.1	1035.1	960.1	1225.9

Table 6.8. Structure of disposable income, monthly average per person, MDL

	Total			Chisinau mun.			North			Centre			South		
	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M
2007															
Disposable income	1018.7	1067.3	993.7	1418.1	1445.5	1398.5	917.8	948.4	899.8	896.8	944.0	878.5	881.3	834.1	900.8
of which by source, in %															
Employment	41.4	37.0	43.8	62.9	55.7	68.1	30.2	24.6	33.6	31.6	25.3	34.2	33.3	28.6	35.1
Self-employment in agricultural sector	15.1	11.3	17.3	1.3	0.7	1.7	18.6	15.2	20.6	24.1	20.3	25.7	22.6	19.1	23.9
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	6.4	5.8	6.7	7.4	8.3	6.7	5.8	3.9	7.0	6.4	4.8	7.1	5.3	3.8	5.9
Income from property	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.1
Social benefits	13.6	14.9	12.8	10.2	12.1	8.7	17.0	17.6	16.6	13.9	14.8	13.5	14.0	17.4	12.7
Pensions	11.5	13.1	10.6	8.5	10.9	6.7	14.9	15.3	14.6	11.6	13.0	11.0	11.5	14.9	10.3
Child allowances	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
Compensations	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5
Other income	23.2	30.6	19.1	17.8	22.5	14.2	28.3	38.6	21.9	23.8	34.5	19.4	24.6	30.6	22.3
Remittances	17.5	23.8	14.1	8.7	13.1	5.3	23.6	32.6	18.0	20.2	30.1	16.0	20.7	25.4	18.9
2010															
Disposable income	1273.7	1303.5	1259.6	1749.7	1690.3	1786.1	1194.9	1221.8	1180.6	1086.5	1131.1	1069.4	1106.7	1090.2	1113.2
of which by source, in %															
Employment	42.6	37.5	45.1	62.6	58.9	64.8	31.4	23.5	35.7	34.4	29.1	36.6	35.4	26.6	38.7
Self-employment in agricultural sector	9.8	6.7	11.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	13.5	9.6	15.6	16.0	12.1	17.6	12.3	8.1	13.9
Self-employment in non-agricultural sector	6.8	4.2	8.0	8.3	5.0	10.2	4.6	1.7	6.1	7.6	4.6	8.9	6.4	7.2	6.1
Income from property	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Social benefits	18.7	22.3	16.9	13.1	16.5	11.1	24.5	28.2	22.5	18.7	22.0	17.4	19.5	24.7	17.4
Pensions	15.1	18.6	13.4	10.0	12.6	8.5	21.0	24.2	19.3	14.6	19.0	12.8	15.6	21.0	13.4
Child allowances	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.9
Compensations	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7
Other income	22.0	29.0	18.6	15.2	18.8	13.2	26.1	37.0	20.1	23.1	31.8	19.6	26.4	33.4	23.7
Remittances	16.8	22.4	14.0	7.5	10.1	6.0	20.8	30.1	15.7	20.4	27.8	17.4	22.4	28.6	20.1

Table 6.9. Structure of consumption expenditure, monthly average per person, MDL

	Total			Chisinau mun.			North			Centre			South		
	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M	Total	W	M
2007															
Consumption expenditure	1119.1	1175.4	1090.1	1471.6	1518.7	1437.9	975.4	1000.2	960.9	1072.7	1134.2	1048.8	991.7	995.4	990.1
of which in %															
Food	43.8	43.8	43.8	39.2	39.0	39.4	46.7	47.4	46.3	44.1	44.6	43.9	47.2	48.0	46.9
Alcoholic beverages. tobacco	2.5	1.9	2.9	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	2.0	3.7	2.9	4.1	3.2	2.3	3.6
Clothing. footwear	12.0	12.3	11.8	11.3	11.6	11.1	13.2	13.5	13.0	12.0	12.3	11.9	11.2	11.8	10.9
House maintenance	13.5	13.8	13.4	10.0	10.3	9.7	14.8	15.3	14.5	15.2	16.8	14.6	15.1	15.2	15.1
Housing amenities	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.4	4.3	3.8	4.5
Health care	5.4	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.6	6.3	4.9	4.4	5.2	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.1
Transport	4.9	4.8	5.0	8.3	8.5	8.0	2.9	2.3	3.2	4.2	3.1	4.6	3.5	2.5	3.9
Communications	4.2	4.5	4.1	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.6	3.6	4.1	4.7	3.9
Recreation	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.0
Education	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
Hotels. restaurants	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.3	4.8	5.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.2
Miscellaneous	3.8	4.0	3.6	4.9	5.1	4.7	3.6	3.9	3.5	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.0
2010															
Consumption expenditure	1371.7	1414.5	1351.4	1921.8	1858.9	1960.3	1215.3	1252.4	1195.6	1198.1	1291.1	1162.4	1215.6	1189.7	1225.9
of which in %															
Food	40.8	41.5	40.4	35.6	37.8	34.3	43.2	44.1	42.7	42.4	41.3	42.8	44.3	46.1	43.6
Alcoholic beverages. tobacco	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.6	0.9	2.0	2.5	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.1	2.4
Clothing. footwear	10.8	10.6	10.8	10.2	9.5	10.6	12.1	11.9	12.1	11.4	11.6	11.3	8.9	9.5	8.7
House maintenance	17.8	19.5	17.0	17.2	19.2	16.0	18.9	19.5	18.5	17.1	19.4	16.1	18.3	19.9	17.7
Housing amenities	3.9	3.6	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.3	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.8	4.1	5.1
Health care	6.4	6.4	6.3	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.8	7.5	6.5	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.7	6.0	7.0
Transport	5.0	3.6	5.6	7.5	5.7	8.5	3.0	1.8	3.7	4.6	3.6	5.0	3.7	2.0	4.4
Communications	4.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Recreation	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.7	2.3	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.1	1.0
Education	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.2	0.7
Hotels. restaurants	2.2	2.2	2.2	4.8	4.6	5.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.2
Miscellaneous	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.8	4.1	3.7

Table 6.10. **Absolute poverty rate, %**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Country total	25.8	26.4	26.3	21.9
of which:				
Women	25.7	25.4	25.9	21.6
Men	25.9	26.9	26.5	22.1
Chisinau mun.	11.4	8.5	5.3	5.3
of which:				
Women	13.9	12.9	8.0	8.9
Men	9.5	5.3	3.6	3.2
North	30.4	30.0	28.3	23.7
of which:				
Women	31.9	29.9	29.5	24.1
Men	29.5	30.1	27.7	23.4
Centre	30.2	31.2	33.2	29.6
of which:				
Women	29.0	28.3	31.2	27.8
Men	30.7	32.4	34.0	30.3
South	29.5	35.2	38.0	27.7
of which:				
Women	28.9	33.7	39.3	28.1
Men	29.7	35.8	37.5	27.5

Table 6.11. **Extreme poverty rate, %**

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Country total	2.8	3.2	2.1	1.4
of which:				
Women	3.0	2.9	2.7	1.6
Men	2.6	3.3	1.9	1.3
Chisinau mun.	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.2
of which:				
Women	1.0	0.5	1.7	0.5
Men	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.1
North	3.1	4.0	1.3	0.9
of which:				
Women	3.6	4.4	2.2	1.8
Men	2.8	3.7	0.9	0.5
Centre	3.9	4.2	3.5	2.6
of which:				
Women	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.3
Men	4.2	4.8	3.5	2.7
South	3.1	3.9	2.6	1.7
of which:				
Women	5.2	4.6	3.6	2.2
Men	2.2	3.6	2.1	1.5

Table 6.12. Absolute poverty rate, by household size, %, 2010

	<i>1 persoană</i>	<i>2 persoane</i>	<i>3 persoane</i>	<i>4 persoane</i>	<i>5 și mai multe persoane</i>
Country total	20.0	16.8	19.4	19.0	35.0
of which:					
Women	20.4	14.8	17.7	21.3	40.2
Men	18.9	17.8	20.3	18.3	33.4
Chisinau mun.	5.6	5.2	3.0	3.1	14.1
of which:					
Women	6.3	4.8	4.5	7.9	27.7
Men	3.8	5.6	2.2	1.7	5.8
North	24.7	18.9	22.0	21.7	37.6
of which:					
Women	24.0	18.9	21.7	28.6	34.6
Men	26.9	18.9	22.1	18.6	38.4
Centre	24.9	19.9	27.8	25.0	45.1
of which:					
Women	27.9	17.5	22.8	19.6	56.2
Men	18.8	20.7	30.2	26.4	42.6
South	18.9	21.1	27.3	30.2	33.0
of which:					
Women	17.9	22.5	25.9	31.9	40.1
Men	21.7	20.5	27.9	29.8	30.6

Table 6.13. Absolute poverty rate, by household type, %, 2010

	<i>O singură persoană</i>	<i>Cuplu familial fără copii</i>	<i>Cuplu familial cu copii până la 18 ani</i>	<i>Părinte singur cu copii până la 18 ani</i>	<i>Alte gospodării cu copii până la 18 ani</i>	<i>Alte gospodării fără copii</i>
Country total	20.0	18.9	19.8	19.0	28.5	18.5
of which:						
Women	20.5	18.3	10.8	17.2	30.4	17.4
Men	18.9	18.9	21.6	32.7	27.4	19.1
Chisinau mun.	5.6	7.2	0.8	3.9	9.3	5.8
of which:						
Women	6.3	9.1	-	4.2	17.0	7.0
Men	3.8	6.8	0.9	-	3.1	4.9
North	24.9	20.3	21.8	17.7	28.0	23.5
of which:						
Women	24.1	19.6	13.5	19.5	31.7	24.1
Men	26.9	20.4	24.5	-	25.6	23.1
Centre	25.0	22.9	29.6	32.3	38.5	20.7
of which:						
Women	28.0	24.4	7.2	29.9	38.7	19.6
Men	18.9	22.8	33.0	52.2	38.3	21.1
South	18.9	20.2	26.7	28.2	31.5	29.8
of which:						
Women	17.9	25.6	25.9	20.6	32.2	32.4
Men	21.7	19.5	26.8	52.6	31.1	28.9

Table 6.14. **Absolute poverty rate, by number of children under 18 years in the household, %, 2010**

	<i>1 child</i>	<i>2 children</i>	<i>3 or more children</i>	<i>without children</i>
Country total	20.4	22.9	38.2	19.0
of which:				
Women	20.9	22.4	38.6	18.9
Men	20.2	23.1	38.1	19.0
Chisinau mun.	3.5	5.0	12.1	6.1
of which:				
Women	6.4	15.1	23.8	7.0
Men	2.2	0.2	5.2	5.4
North	19.8	26.9	35.4	22.6
of which:				
Women	27.0	21.6	24.8	23.8
Men	15.9	30.0	39.2	22.0
Centre	32.0	29.1	47.5	22.3
of which:				
Women	24.3	27.2	49.2	23.9
Men	34.8	29.8	47.0	21.6
South	28.5	27.7	36.1	24.5
of which:				
Women	29.3	25.4	42.8	25.0
Men	28.2	28.8	33.6	24.3

Table 6.15. **Number and percentage of car owners by sex**

	2008				2010			
	<i>thou. persons</i>		<i>% of total</i>		<i>thou. persons</i>		<i>% of total</i>	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	60223	443703	12.0	88.0	69825	502349	12.2	87.8
Chisinau mun.	27730	143386	16.2	83.8	32251	157106	17.0	83.0
North	14285	111801	11.3	88.7	16252	127845	11.3	88.7
Balti mun.	3758	24337	13.4	86.6	4181	26874	13.5	86.5
Briceni	1801	12965	12.2	87.8	2009	14442	12.2	87.8
Donduseni	519	4169	11.1	88.9	599	4944	10.8	89.2

	2008				2010			
	<i>thou. persons</i>		<i>% of total</i>		<i>thou. persons</i>		<i>% of total</i>	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Drochia	927	8844	9.5	90.5	1086	10285	9.6	90.4
Edinet	1308	10033	11.5	88.5	1487	11428	11.5	88.5
Falesti	633	6887	8.4	91.6	779	8210	8.7	91.3
Floresti	883	7780	10.2	89.8	1042	9145	10.2	89.8
Glodeni	675	5663	10.7	89.3	778	6638	10.5	89.5
Ocnita	942	6271	13.1	86.9	1028	7086	12.7	87.3
Riscani	810	6642	10.9	89.1	969	7844	11.0	89.0
Singerei	682	7499	8.3	91.7	779	8736	8.2	91.8
Soroca	1347	10711	11.2	88.8	1515	12213	11.0	89.0
Centre	10222	106820	8.7	91.3	12245	124785	8.9	91.1
Anenii Noi	1366	11549	10.6	89.4	1588	13304	10.7	89.3
Calarasi	613	7375	7.7	92.3	781	8675	8.3	91.7
Criuleni	799	9375	7.9	92.1	923	10807	7.9	92.1
Dubasari	278	2995	8.5	91.5	321	3543	8.3	91.7
Hincesti	940	11842	7.4	92.6	1153	13741	7.7	92.3
Ialoveni	1130	12192	8.5	91.5	1346	14332	8.6	91.4
Nisporeni	567	6867	7.6	92.4	692	7980	8.0	92.0
Orhei	1332	12725	9.5	90.5	1607	14865	9.8	90.2
Rezina	524	3939	11.7	88.3	591	4679	11.2	88.8
Straseni	301	2817	9.7	90.3	360	3392	9.6	90.4
Soldanesti	884	9586	8.4	91.6	1090	11242	8.8	91.2
Telenesti	486	6314	7.1	92.9	609	7443	7.6	92.4
Ungheni	1002	9244	9.8	90.2	1184	10782	9.9	90.1
South	5930	62231	8.7	91.3	6841	70850	8.8	91.2
Basarabeasca	408	3780	9.7	90.3	454	4264	9.6	90.4
Cahul	1847	14211	11.5	88.5	2093	15894	11.6	88.4
Cantemir	427	5831	6.8	93.2	559	6795	7.6	92.4
Causeni	1025	10420	9.0	91.0	1166	12106	8.8	91.2
Cimislia	652	7045	8.5	91.5	770	8152	8.6	91.4
Leova	386	5216	6.9	93.1	467	6018	7.2	92.8
Stefan Voda	754	10386	6.8	93.2	836	11631	6.7	93.3
Taraclia	431	5342	7.5	92.5	496	5990	7.6	92.4
Gagauzia ATU	2056	19465	9.6	90.4	2236	21763	9.3	90.7

Table 6.16. Number of car owners

	per 1000 inhabitants			
	2008		2010	
	W	M	W	M
Total	33	259	38	293
Chisinau mun.	67	389	77	423
North	27	232	31	267
Balti mun.	47	358	52	393
Briceni	45	358	51	403
Donduseni	21	195	25	235
Drochia	19	204	23	240
Edinet	30	254	34	291
Falesti	13	153	16	183
Floresti	19	178	22	212
Glodeni	21	189	24	224
Ocnita	32	235	35	267
Riscani	22	196	27	234
Singerei	14	164	16	191
Soroca	26	219	29	251
Centre	19	205	23	240
Anenii Noi	32	285	37	328
Calarasi	15	190	19	224
Criuleni	21	264	25	303
Dubasari	16	173	18	205
Hincesti	15	195	19	228
Ialoveni	23	252	27	294
Nisporeni	17	207	20	242
Orhei	20	211	25	246
Rezina	19	151	22	181
Straseni	6	63	8	76
Soldanesti	39	449	49	533
Telenesti	13	170	16	202
Ungheni	16	165	19	192
South	21	234	25	267
Basarabeasca	27	264	30	302
Cahul	29	237	32	264
Cantemir	14	185	18	217
Causeni	22	229	25	267
Cimislia	20	229	25	269
Leova	14	194	17	224
Stefan Voda	21	290	23	327
Taraclia	19	247	22	279
Gagauzia ATU	25	253	27	282



WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION

The *Education* section contains data on the number of pupils and students, teaching staff, and facilities in the educational system. The data have been broken down by education levels, regions and sex.

Methodological notes and data sources

- **Definitions:**

Gender Parity Index (GPI) – the quotient of the number of females by the number of males enrolled in a given level of education. A value of GPI lower than 1 indicates a higher enrolment rate by males than by females while a value higher than 1 indicates a higher enrolment rate by females than by males. When it equals 1, GPI indicates an equal enrolment rate by males and females.

Enrolled – students registered in the first year of an educational level for the first time.

Graduates – students who have passed the graduation exams and obtained an educational certification document, according to the templates developed by the Ministry of Education.

Average size of a class – the rate of the number of students registered in an academic year (class) and the number of classes in the same academic year.

Number of students per one computer – the ratio of the number of students who use the computer within the educational process and the number of computers available at the educational institution to enable the educational process.

Gross preschool enrolment rate – total number of children attending preschool education, regardless of their age, as a percentage of the total number of population of the official age corresponding to the preschool education (i.e. 3-6 years) in a certain academic year.

Average number of pupils per 100 places in preschool institutions – the ratio between the number of pupils and the number of places in the preschool institutions in a certain year, multiplied by 100.

- **Data sources:**

Statistical reports presented by the preschool institutions, primary and general secondary schools, gymnasiums and lyceums, vocational secondary and specialised secondary institutions.

Statistical data on education show the situation at the *beginning of the academic year*, except for the pre-school education, which reflects the situation *at the end of the calendar year*.

Preschool education

The preschool education is the first level of the educational system, being represented by all the preschool institutions of different types and programs, which aim at educating children to get integrated socially and in school, by developing their creative capacities and building on their psychological, physiological and intellectual potential.

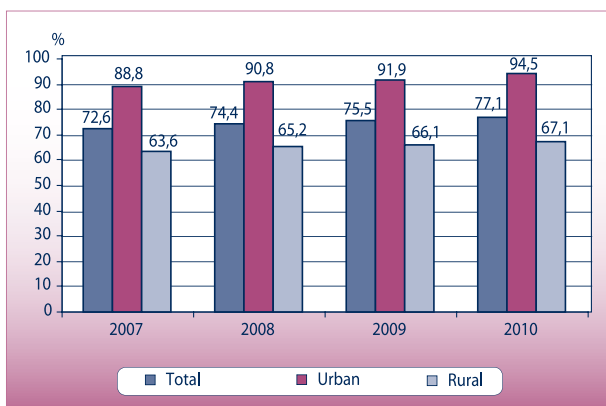
In the recent 4 years, access of children to preschool education has improved considerably both at national and regional levels. 47 kindergartens have been opened or reopened in different localities in the country: 23 – in the Centre region, 16 – in the North, 6 – in the municipality of Chisinau and 2 – in the South region. As a breakdown by rayons, the biggest number of kindergartens was opened in Orhei (7), Ocnita (6), Floresti and Ungheni (4 in each) rayons. In 2010, the number of preschool institutions in Moldova was 1381 (see table 7.1).

Increasing access to preschool education is one of the objectives of the Moldovan government. This can be achieved due to the support of the development partners who have contributed to the implementation of the Education for All – Fast Track Initiative (EFA/FTI) Project. In 2011, the project „Fair Access to Good Quality Early Education Services for Children in Rural Areas” was launched. The project aims at establishing 50 community centres for early education, equipped with furniture, toys and teaching materials. However, according to the data of the Ministry of Education, even today, in 230 localities in the county there are still no kindergartens, 8 out of 10 kindergartens require capital renovation, while 2 in 3 need additional fittings.

As a result of reopened kindergartens and increased number of children of preschool age, there can be noted a growth of the gross rate of enrolment in the preschool education from 72.6% in 2007, to 77.1% in 2010. Traditionally, the rate of preschool enrolment is higher in the urban area – 94.5% compared to 67.1% in the rural areas. This situation is determined by a limited access of the rural population to preschool education and also to parents’ choice to leave their children in the care of grandparents or other household

members. In the recent 4 years, both in rural and the urban areas, there has been an increase in the preschool enrolment rate of children aged 3-6 (see figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1.
Gross enrolment
rate in preschool
education by area of
residence, 2007-2010



The national average number of pupils enrolled in preschool institutions per 100 places is 80. Kindergartens in the municipality of Chisinau and the administrative-territorial unit (ATU) Gagauzia host the biggest number of pupils (see figure 7.2). At the same time, the lowest rate of enrolment is recorded in the South region, where there are only 65 pupils per 100 places, one of the reasons being the decrease in the number of population of preschool age in this region by 4.4%. As regards the developed regions, the most over-populated are the preschool institutions in the municipality of Balti – 101 pupils per 100 places and the rayon of Ialoveni, with 103 pupils per 100 places. At the same time, in Leova rayon, only 50% of the capacity of the preschool institutions is used – this is the lowest index for the country.

The number of children, both girls and boys, enrolled in the preschool institutions has been increasing continuously by around 3% annually. At the same time, the number of girls has been constantly lower by about 5 thousand persons, given the more reduced number of girls in the population structure for this age group. The number of children enrolled in the preschool institutions has increased in the last 4 years by 9.9 thousand children on an average or by 8.3%.

In terms of regions, the highest increase of the number of pupils is recorded in the municipality of Chisinau – by 3.9 thousand (or 13.6%). This is due primarily to the growth of the population of this age (by 11.3%), and the fact that some parents from the neighbouring settlements prefer to register their children with kindergartens in the municipality of Chisinau. At the same time, in the other regions, there has been a slower increase in the number of children. In the South, there was a growth by 0.5 thousand (2.5%), and in the North – by 1.4 thousand (4.5%). These trends are also fed by the growth of the number of children of preschool age in the respective regions.

The situation also differs in terms of rayons. During 2007-2010, there was a significant raise in the number of pupils attending preschool institutions in the following rayons: Dubasari (32.5%), Donduseni (25.3%), Ocnita (21.9%) and Ialoveni (16.9%). At the same time, there are rayons where this trend took a downturn: Stefan Voda (7.9%), Basarabeasca (6.8%), Edinet (5.2%), Soroca (3.8%), Taraclia (2.9%) and Glodeni (1.5%) (see table 7.2).

Figure 7.2.
Number of pupils
per 100 preschool
institution places,
2010

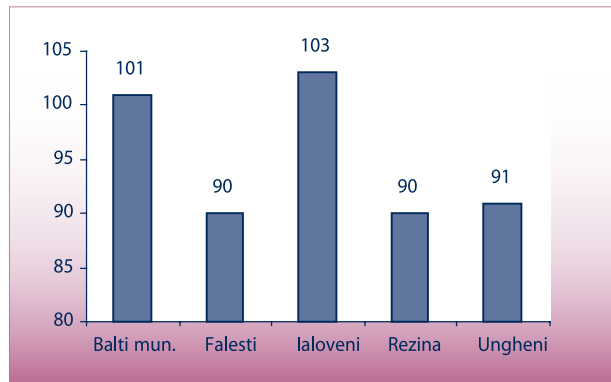
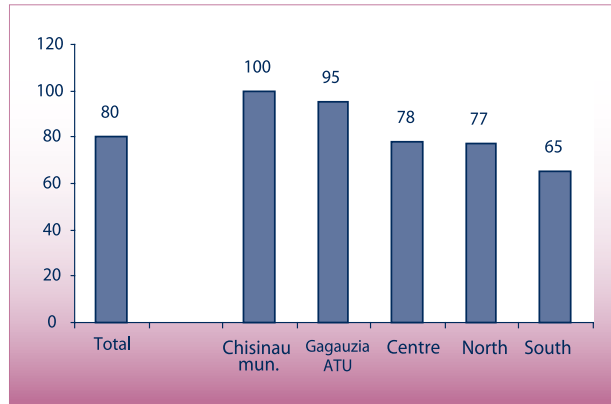
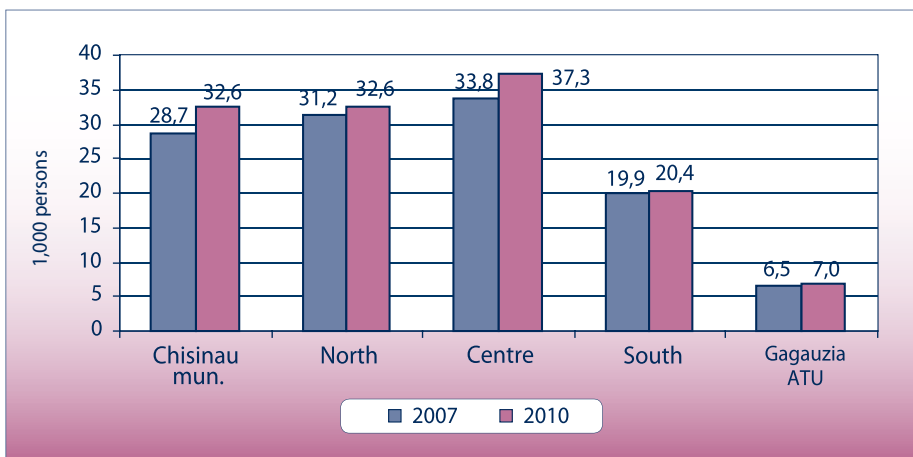


Figure 7.3. Evolution of the number of pupils enrolled in preschool institutions in 2007 and 2010



The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in preschool education reached 0.99 in 2010, on a national level. This index shows the level of access to education of females compared to that of males. Since the value of this index is close to 1, the conclusion is that boys and girls have equal access to preschool education in Moldova. The highest value of this index was recorded in the municipality of Chisinau – 1.05, the North region – 0.99, Centre– 0.98, Gagauzia ATU – 0.97, and the lowest one – in the South region – 0.96.

Thirty-three preschool institutions around the country have groups for children with special needs. Most of these groups are created for children with speech disorders. In 2010, these groups were attended by 1963 children, or 6.0% less than in 2007. Children in the municipality of Chisinau (62.2%) and the North region (28.5%) benefit from such services most of all. At the same time, this kind of services is not available to children in the South region and in the Gagauzia ATU.

Primary and general secondary education

The national education system has undergone a process of reform and restructuring in the recent years. According to some research in the area of education, the existing school network is oversized and, given the demographic involution, it should be correlated to the existing number of children. In this context, the Ministry of Education has undertaken a series of actions to improve the situation in preschool education, with the aim of increasing the quality of education services.

At the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011, the network of primary and secondary education institutions comprised 1489 schools, gymnasiums and lyceums, including 5 night schools and 1484 day schools. The day education is conducted in 85 primary schools, 763 gymnasiums, 495 lyceums, 108 general secondary schools and 33 schools for children with intellectual or physical development disabilities.

As a result of optimisation of the network of primary and general secondary education institutions, the number of such facilities reduced by 52 in the last 4 years. At the same time, some changes were made to the structure of primary and general secondary educational institutions. Therefore, more lyceums appeared (by 5.1%), while the number of primary schools reduced (by 9.6%), and 42.5% of the general secondary schools were turned into gymnasiums or lyceums.

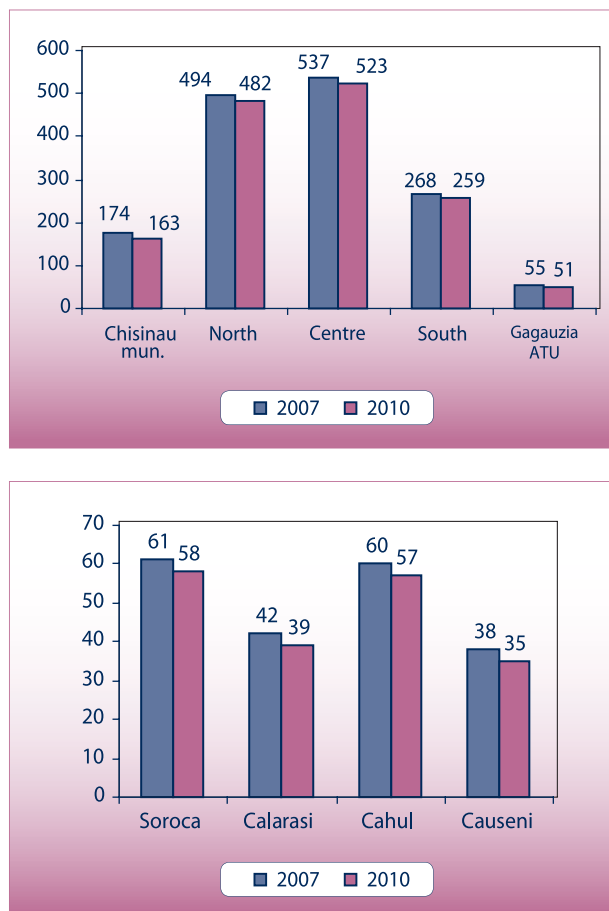
Boxa 7.1. Primary and general secondary educational institutions in 2007-2010

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	1541	1526	1512	1489
Day schools	1534	1519	1505	1484
▪ primary schools	94	92	91	85
▪ gymnasiums	678	689	708	763
▪ lyceums	471	489	492	495
▪ general secondary schools	254	214	179	108
▪ schools for children with intellectual or physical development disabilities	37	35	35	33
Evening schools	7	7	7	5

⁹ Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova: Press Releases, Feasibility Study conducted within the Project „Quality Education in the Rural Areas of Moldova”, funded by the World Bank.

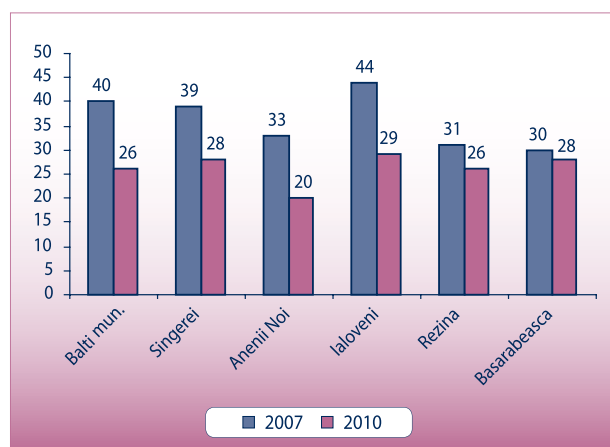
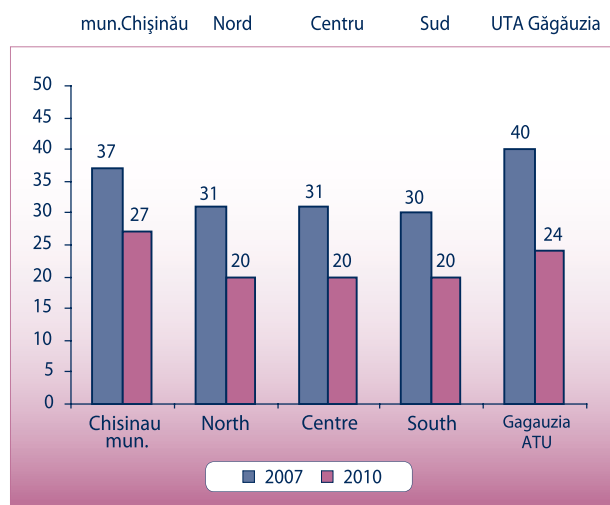
This decreased in 2010 compared to 2007 happened primarily on the account of the Centre region (reduction by 14 institutions). In the North and South regions, 12 and respectively 9 institutions were closed. Most of the closed schools were in the rayons of Soroca, Calarasi, Cahul, and Causeni (3 in each) (see figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4.
Evolution of
the number of
primary and
general secondary
educational
institutions, 2007
and 2010



In the last years, the availability of computers in the primary and general secondary educational institutions improved significantly. The first actions to provide these institutions with computers were initiated within the presidential program "Salt" on the Implementation of Information and Communication Technologies in the educational system. Thus, the number of children using one computer has significantly reduced during the last four years and represented 21 students per computer in the academic year 2010/2011. In the municipality of Chisinau, this index represents 27 students per computer, in Gagauzia ATU - 24, and the regions of North, Centre and South - 20 students per computer (see figure 7.5). This is due primarily to the decrease in the number of school population in these regions, and the increase in the number of computers available at the respective institutions within the last years.

Figure 7.5.
Number of students
per computer, 2007
and 2010

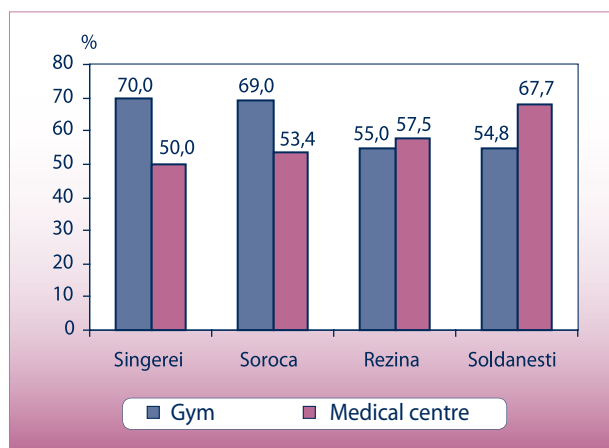
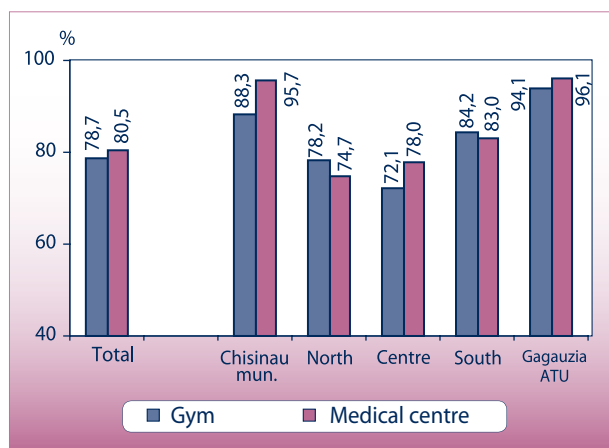


Significant changes in terms of the availability of computers happened in Anenii Noi rayon, the number of students using one computer having decreased from 33 to 20, in the municipality of Balti - from 40 to 26, in Ialoveni rayon - from 44 to 29, in Singerei rayon - from 39 to 28, in Rezina rayon - from 31 to 26, and in Basarabeasca - from 30 to 28.

The school infrastructure also differs from one region to another. In terms of the availability of gyms and healthcare centres at the institutions, the best situation is in the municipality of Chisinau and Gagauzia ATU. In the academic year 2010/2011, of the total number of primary and secondary educational institutions in Gagauzia ATU, 94.1% had gyms and 96.1% had medical centres. The schools in the Centre and North regions have a lower availability of such facilities. At a rayon level, the poorest situation is in the rayon of Soldanesti, Rezina and Singerei (see figure 7.6), which has a negative impact on the quality of the educational process and engenders an uneven ground between the regions in terms of child rights and access to quality education.

The number of students in the primary and general secondary educational institutors reduced in the recent years by 14.3% and represented 396.5 thousand persons at the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011. On average, the number of students per

Figure 7.6.
The share of
primary and
general secondary
educational
institutions that
had a gym and a
medical centre at
the beginning of
the academic year
2010/2011



10,000 inhabitants is 1114, compared to the academic year 2007/2008 when it was 1289. This drop down in the number of students has engendered a problem with the efficient use of the planned capacities of educational institutions.

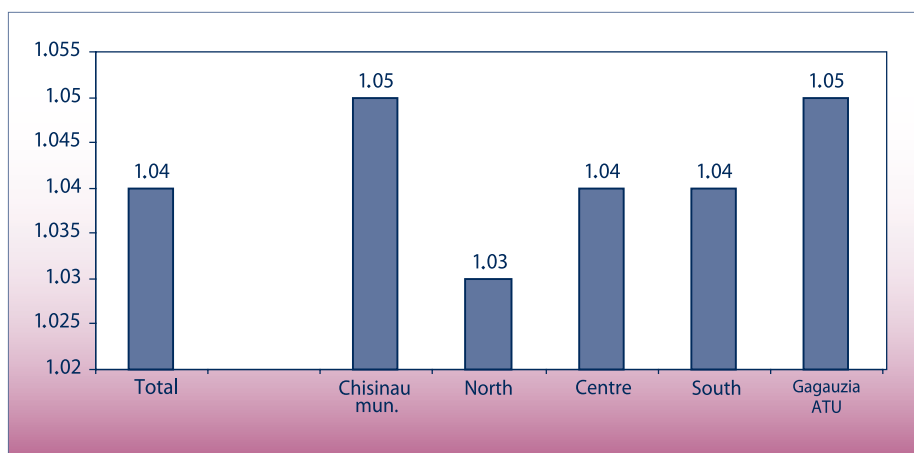
The trends in terms of female and male enrolment in the primary and general secondary education institutions are similar to those observed for the preschool education. On the overall, the gender differences are not strong. While in the 1-9th grades boys are over-represented, in the lyceum grades girls represent 57% of the total number of students. This situation is due to the fact that after graduation of the gymnasium, boys choose, to a bigger extent, to follow a vocational school.

Box 7.2. The share of girls in the total number of students in 2007-2010, %

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	50.0	49.9	49.9	49.8
grades 1-4	48.3	48.3	47.7	48.3
grades 5-9	48.9	48.8	48.6	48.7
grades 10-11(12)	57.8	57.6	57.4	56.7

For 2010/2011, the gender parity index at a national level in the primary and general secondary education was 1.04. The lowest misbalance in terms of boys' and girls' enrolment in these education levels are in the North region – 1.03, and the highest ones – in the municipality of Chisinau and Gagauzia ATU. In the regions Centre and South, the value of this indicator is equal to the national average. (see figure 7.7).

Figure 7.7. Gender parity index in the primary and general secondary education at the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011



One of the indexes that show the quality of educational services is the average size of a class. According to the data for 2010/2011, at a national level, the average number of students in a class is 19. Classes are most crowded in Chisinau (23 students/class) and the Gagauzia ATU (22 students/class). In the other regions, the average size of class does not exceed 18 students. At the same time, within each region there are rayons where the average size of a class exceeds the national average, i.e., in the municipality of Balti – 24 students/class, the rayon of Hincesti – 21, Ialoveni and Basarabeasca – 20 students/class (see figure 7.8).

This situation would appear to favour children; however, the decrease in the number of students in schools engenders serious problems with the maintenance of facilities, staff employment, possible opening of new classes and, for a longer term – securing children's access to qualitative education in their areas.

Given the fact that the number of enrolled students is reducing, there is also a downwards trend regarding the teaching staff in the primary and general secondary education institutions. In the academic year 2010/2011, the number of staff working in these institutions was 37.3 thousand persons or 3.4% less than in 2006/2007 (see figure 7.9). In terms of the sex of the teaching staff, one can observe that the staff reduction happened mainly on the account of men. As a result, the share of women in the total number of teaching staff has increased even more, reaching 84.2% compared to 80.6% in 2007.

Figure 7.8.
Average size of a
classroom at the
beginning of the
academic year
2010/2011

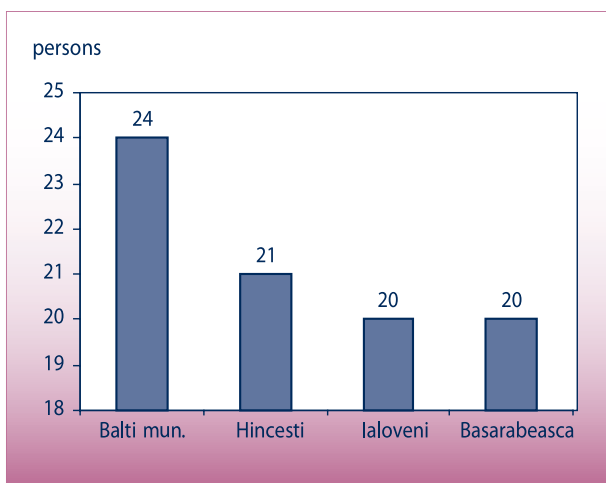
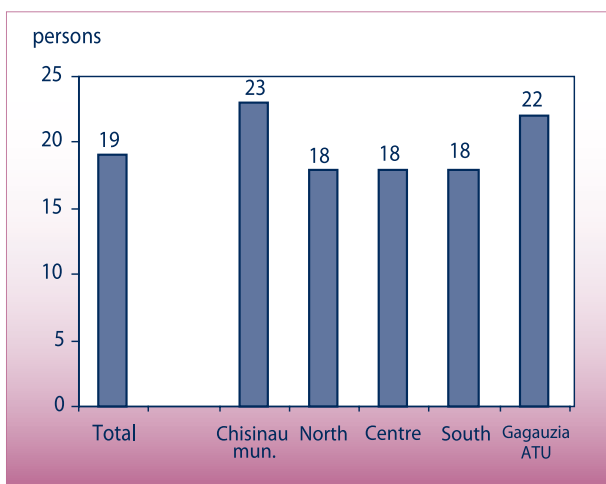
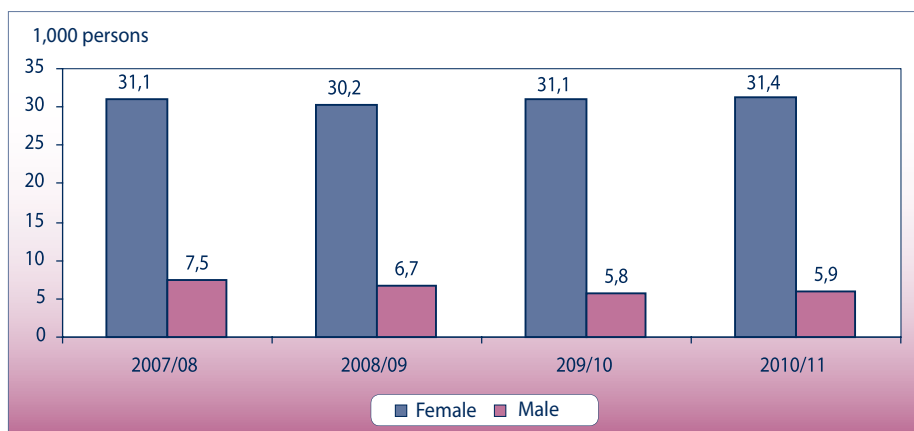
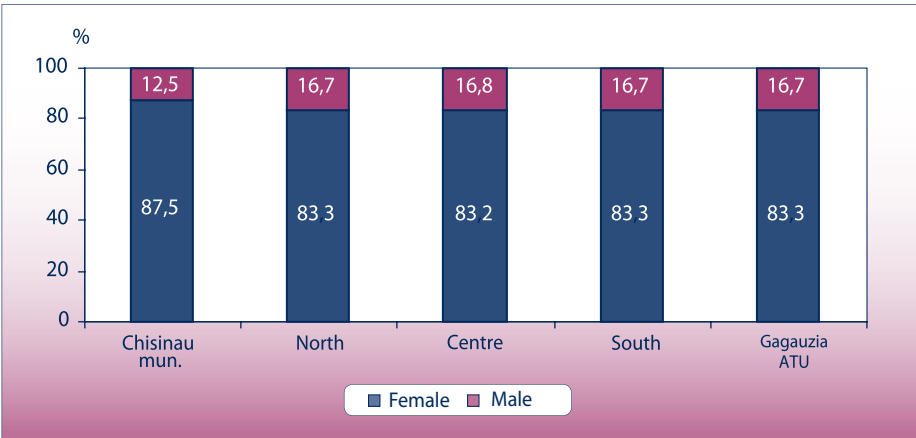


Figure 7.9. Teaching staff in the primary and general secondary education, by sex, 2007-2010, by gender



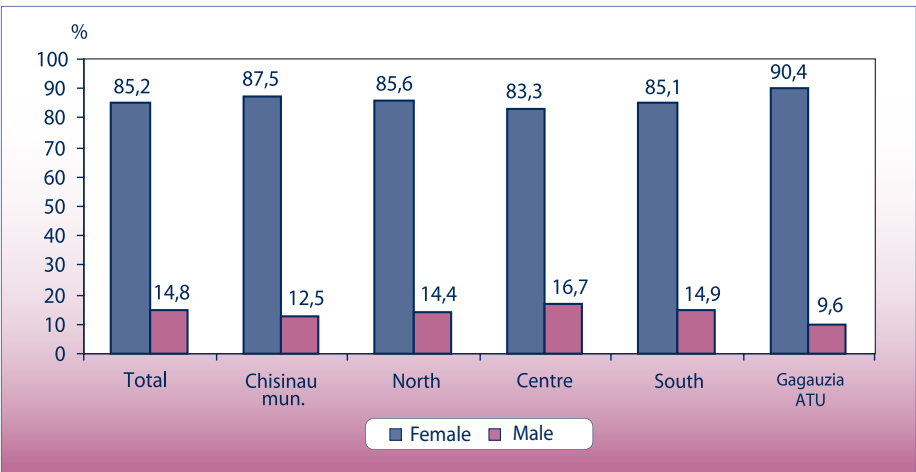
The “feminisation” of the primary and general secondary education does not differ significantly by regions, except for the Chisinau municipality, where the share of women is the highest – 87.5% of the total number of teaching staff. At the same time, the prevalence of females versus males in the educational system is traditional; this is also a general international trend.

Figure 7.10. Share of women and men in the total number of staff at the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011



Speaking about the administrative positions in the educational system, between 12.5% (in municipality Chisinau) and 16.8% (in the Centre region) of these are held by men. Looking at the hierarchy of leadership positions, one can observe that 27% of the Principal positions are held by men, while among teachers, 84.1% are women. Therefore, the share of men and women in administrative positions is proportional with their representation among the general teaching staff

Figure 7.11. Share of teaching staff holding administrative positions at the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011



After graduation of gymnasiums, students have the possibility to continue their education at lyceum or go for a vocational secondary or a specialised secondary school by choosing a profession or a specialty depending on their individual interests and capacities. At the same time, we should note that the vocational school and junior college system takes into account the peculiarities of the regional economic and social development.

Secondary vocational and specialised education

Secondary vocational education trains skilled workers, the studies being conducted in vocational schools, schools of trades and vocational lyceums. Vocational lyceums and vocational schools also provide, besides professional education, general education.

During 2007-2010, the network of vocational secondary institutions consisted of 23 schools of trades (including 6 schools under penitentiary institutions), 50 vocational schools and 2 specialised lyceums. Following the reorganisation of the vocational education, at the beginning of the academic year 2007/2008, the number of schools of trades reduced by 3 units, by merger.

The number of students enrolled in the vocational secondary education decreased from 24.5 thousand at the beginning of the academic year 2007/2008 to 21.4 thousand in 2010/2011. The ratio between the number students at this educational level and the number of population has reduced from 69 students per 10,000 inhabitants in 2007/2008 to 60 students in 2010/2011.

Looking at the regional distribution of institutions providing vocational education one can observe that in most rayons there is at least one institution specialised in vocational education of the population. The network of vocational facilities is best developed in the North region, where 28 institutions of this kind are located, most of the rayons having 2 such institutions, while the rayon of Floresti and Balti municipality there are 4 and respectively 6 vocational institutions. Only three rayons in the North have just one facility of this type each.

At the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011, the share of students in the vocational secondary education system by development regions was as follows: the biggest share of students was enrolled in the North region (35.3%), followed by Chisinau municipality (32.4%), the Centre region (16.9%), with fewer persons studying in the South region (12.3%) and Gagauzia ATU (3.0%) (see table 7.9).

The educational supply by regions is not necessarily proportional with the number of population in each region. While there is no significant variation in terms of the number of population in the North and Centre regions, we can still note that in the North, the rate of students per 10,000 inhabitants is twice as high as the one in the Centre.

Figure 7.12.
Vocational secondary
institutions and the
number of students
at the beginning of
the academic year
2010/2011

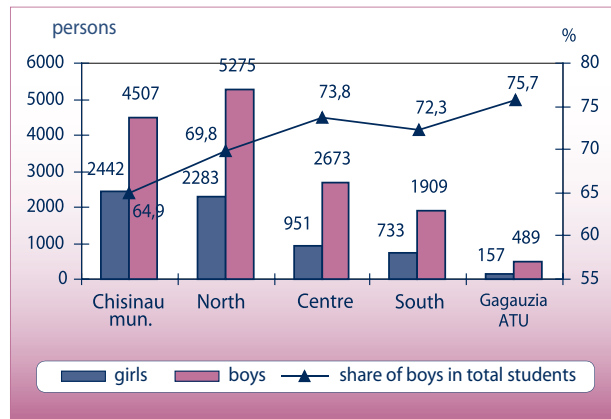
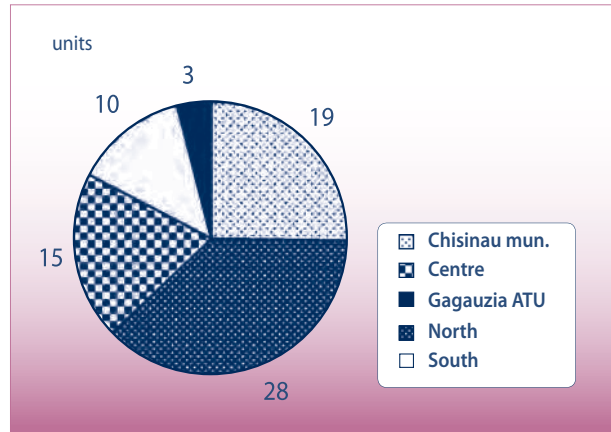
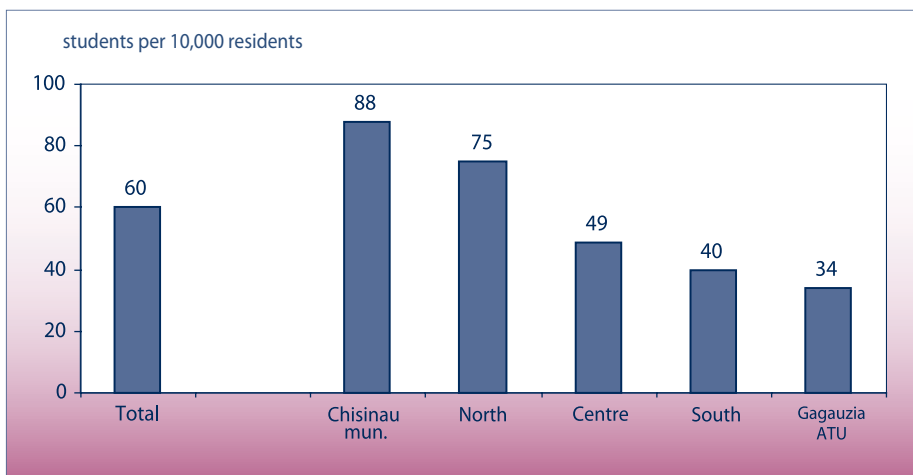


Figure 7.13. Students per 10,000 inhabitants at the beginning
of the academic year 2010/2011



Secondary vocational education is a cycle preferred mainly by boys, who represent yearly about 2/3 of the total number of students, while at the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011, their share was 69.3%. An explanation for this could be that boys choose shorter-term studies in order to be able to get onto the labour market sooner.

The professions available in each region depend on the profile of the institutions. Generally, the municipality Chisinau has the most varied offer for training skilled workers; the curricula of the vocational secondary institutions contain about 50 professions. In the North, the educational offer includes about 40 professions, while in the regions Centre and South approximately 25 professions are available. The narrowest range of professions/trades is in Gagauzia ATU, where there are only 3 institutions of this kind.

The hierarchy of professions by regions depends on the profile of the institutions existing in the corresponding areas. However, some specialities are available in all the regions, namely: auto mechanic (11.1% of the total number of students), cook (9.9%), plasterer (7.4%), sewer (4.4%), electrical fitter (3.5%), and facing tiles worker (2.6%).

Of the total number of students who study the profession of auto mechanic, 39.9% are in the North region, and 31.3% - in Chisinau municipality. 40% of the cooks also study in the North, and 36.1% - in Chisinau municipality. As regards students who have chosen the profession of plasterer, 35.9% study in the Centre region, while sewers are taught preponderantly in the South (28.9%) and North (27.7%) regions. Electric fitters and facing tiles workers – in the North (47% and 34.8% respectively).

In the other regions, except Gagauzia ATU, the following professions also have significant shares: computer operator, gas and electric welder (6.8% of the total number of students each), carpenter (5.0%), seamstress (apparel industry) (3.8%). At the same time, there are professions available only in certain regions. Thus, the qualifications of car-body aligner, electro-mechanic for refrigeration equipment and tailor-furrier. The qualification of air telecommunication line mechanic and telecommunication operator is available only in the Centre region, while the trades of crane operator and farmer-viticulturist may be obtained at the institutions in the Centre and the South.

The distribution of students by sex varies significantly only among different professions/trades, since some are traditionally demanded mostly by girls and others – by boys. Thus, girls prefer the following professions: shop assistant, controller-cashier, hair dresser, sewer/seamstress, tailor, flower-grower, confectioner. About 90% of the students trained in these professions/trades are girls. To a smaller extent, girls also prevail at for professions such as baker, cook, candy-maker, operator etc.

In the vocational secondary education, teaching staff is represented almost equally by men and women. In the academic year 2010/2011, the training-educational activity was secured by 2257 teachers, of which 52.7% are women; however, the situation is different when speaking about the positions held by men and women. Thus, of the total number of leading positions (231), only one in four is held by a woman, and one in two positions of deputy principal are held by women. Women constitute a majority for general

¹⁰ According to the List of apprenticeships/trades for the training of staff in the professional secondary education, Decision of the government of Moldova No. 1421 of 18.12.2006

¹¹ Operator for the automated dairy product production line; telecommunications; scanners and copiers; computer operators.

subjects (806 persons in total) (76.3%), while for the specialised subjects most of the teachers and master trainers are men (52.9% and 57.4% respectively).

In terms of regions, the share of women has a higher value in Chisinau municipality, both for the leading positions and the teaching positions. In Gagauzia ATU, not only the leading positions are “feminized”, but also the ones of teachers of general subjects.

Secondary specialised education provides professional training of a medium qualification level and is carried out in colleges. In the academic year 2010/2011, in Moldova there were 48 colleges of which 42 are state-funded. Only one institution ceased its activity in the period 2007-2010 – the Pedagogical College of Taraclia). The Police College was reorganised into a College under the Stefan cel Mare Academy. Within the same period, the Border-Guard College was founded.

The number of students in these institutions fluctuated during the past 4 years. At the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011, the number of students at colleges represented 32.2 thousand persons, being virtually equal to the level of the previous academic year but by 0.5 thousand people lower than in 2008/2009 (see table 7.11). It can be observed that, at the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011, there were, on average, 90 students in the specialized secondary education per 10,000 inhabitants compared to 88 students in the academic year 2007/2008.

The distribution of colleges by development regions shows a bigger number of such institutions in the Chisinau municipality and the North region compare to the other regions. It should be mentioned that, the higher the educational level of the institutions, the higher the concentration of the latter in the Chisinau and Balti cities. In the specialised secondary education, at the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011, almost half of the total number of colleges and 58.1% of the total number of students in them were located in Chisinau municipality. In Balti municipality there are 6 colleges with 11.4% of the total number of students.

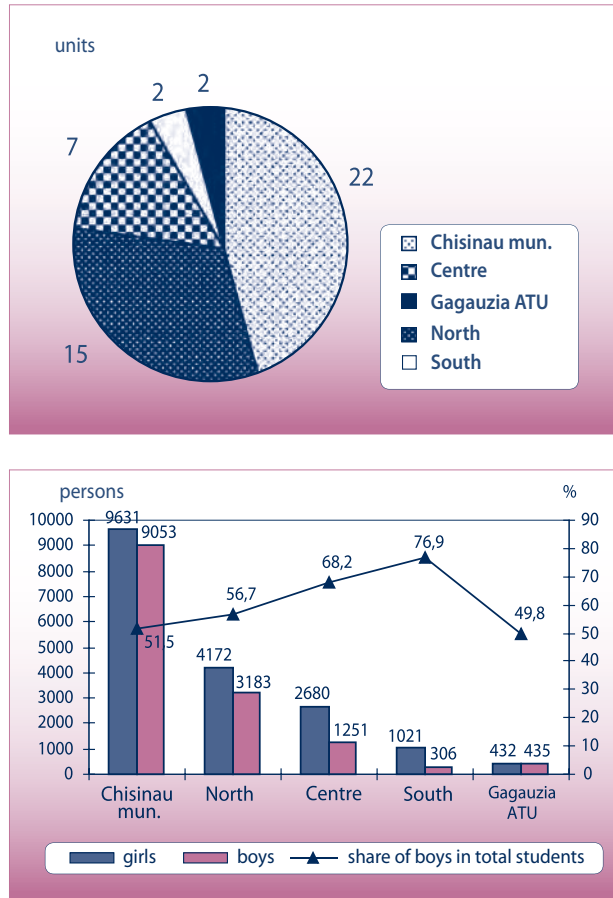
Compared to the vocational secondary education, specialised secondary studies are demanded mostly by female students. Therefore, during 2007-2010, the prevalence of girls against boys accounts for about 12 percentage points.

This educational level is chosen mostly by the gymnasium graduates. At the beginning of the academic year 2010/2011, the share of students with gymnasium education was 87%, of which 54.6% were girls. Among the students with general secondary education, the share of girls was 63.1%.

The educational offer of colleges differs by region. Thus, colleges in Chisinau municipality teach specialists for virtually all the economic areas, except some specialties which correspond to the needs of the local labour market, such as agriculture electrification and mechanisation, agronomy, veterinary medicine, railroad transport, technology of dairy and meat products, technological industry and car constructions technology.

The following specialties are taught in all regions: pedagogy (preschool and primary education), economy (accounting), social assistance (the lowest share of students at this

Figure 7.14.
Colleges and students
at the beginning of
the academic year
2010/2011



specialty in Chisinau – 6.4%) and music. Except for Gagauzia ATU, in all the other regions the specialty of medicine is also available in the specialised secondary education.

Generally speaking, the series of specialties varies from one region to another. Given that, in the South region the number of institutions is lower than in the other regions, the latter provide education only for the following specialties: medicine, informatics, economics, social assistance, pedagogy, music and visual arts.

The gender distribution of students varies significantly among different profiles; this explains the traditional “masculinisation” and “feminisation” of certain industry starting in the education institutions. Thus, girls show a higher interest in modelling and apparel, knitwear (94.4% in the total number of students in the academic year 2010/2011), pedagogy (92.8%), medicine (83.5%), social assistance (83.3%), services (83.3%) and design (79.9%). Boys represent the majority at specialties such as electro-technical studies (97.3%), mechanics (94.5%), transportation (91.8%), constructions (87.1%) and agriculture (70.5%). There are no difference in terms of the distribution of boys and girls by specialties in each development region.

Higher education

Higher education has the goal of forming a multilaterally developed personality, providing higher training and advanced training of specialists in different fields. In the Republic of Moldova, in the academic year 2010/2011, the higher education network consisted of 33 units, including 19 state and 14 other institutions.

Boxa 7.3. Higher education institutions, 2007-2010

	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Total	31	31	33	33
Chisinau mun.	25	25	27	27
Balti mun.	3	3	3	3
Cahul	1	1	1	1
Taraclia	1	1	1	1
Comrat mun.	1	1	1	1

Within the last 4 years, the number of students enrolled in higher education (excluding foreign students) has been decreasing and made up 107.8 thousand at the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year compared to 122.9 thousand in 2007/2008. Thus, at the beginning of the academic year of 2010/2011, there was an average of 303 students in higher education per 10,000s inhabitants compared to 344 students in the academic year of 2007/2008.

Higher education institutions are mostly concentrated in Chisinau municipality, where 27 units and correspondingly 89.7% of total students were registered at the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year, which allows stating that Chisinau municipality is the higher education hub in the Republic of Moldova. 3 higher education institutions operate in Balti municipality and account for 6.8% of total students, 1 institution is located in Cahul town (1.4% of total students), 1 in Taraclia town (0.3% of total students) and 1 in Comrat municipality (1.8% of total students).

The educational offer of the 3 higher education institutions in Balti municipality is based on specialties in the following fields: Educational Science (45.6% of total students studying in Balti municipality), Law (18.4%) and Economic Studies (17.4%). It is also possible to get higher education in other specialties in the fields of: Social Assistance (3.5%), Social Sciences (3.4%), Humanities (2.7%), Exact Sciences (2.5%), Political Science (2.1%), etc.

Comrat municipality offers a more limited range of specialties: 36.8% students study Educational Science, 25.2% – Economic Science, 15.1% – Law, 7.7% – Social Assistance Services. Fewer students are enrolled in Agricultural Science (4.4%) and Production and Processing Technologies (3.1%). Insignificant shares were recorded for the fields of: Natural Science, Agricultural Science, Production and Processing Technologies, Arts. To mention that Cahul State University is oriented at training specialists in the field of Educational Science (50.5%), Economic Studies (15.3%) and Law (13.5%), while Taraclia State University mostly focuses on specialties in the field of Educational Science (67.4%) and Social Assistance (19.9%).

Distribution of students by sex shows the same trend as in specialized secondary education and is mostly demanded by women. The most “feminine” fields are: Chemical and Bio Technologies (90.0% of students at the beginning of 2010/2011 academic year), So-

cial Assistance (85.3%), Educational Science (81.2%), Social Sciences (79.8%), Communication Studies (79.4%), Humanities (74.6%), Medicine (73.3%).

Education is a determining factor in human development, while access to quality education is the right of each citizen. From the viewpoint of access of children to pre-school education, we can state that the situation has considerably improved within the last years. Also, children have equal access to primary and gymnasium education, which are obligatory education stages in Moldova. The situation is different after leaving the gymnasium, the option of continuing studies at a certain institution is determined not only by preferences and abilities of young people, but also to a certain extent on the availability of educational services in the region and the financial aspect, which may become a barrier in continuing one's studies.

Tables

Table 7.1. Preschool institutions and the number of pupils per 100 places

	Preschool institutions				Number of pupils per 100 places			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	1334	1349	1362	1381	75	77	77	80
Chisinau mun.	148	152	152	154	89	90	91	100
North	428	430	439	444	74	76	76	77
Balti mun.	35	35	35	35	96	102	98	101
Briceni	34	34	33	34	55	57	56	60
Donduseni	21	21	22	21	58	64	72	74
Drochia	40	38	39	39	70	71	73	77
Edinet	43	43	43	43	66	65	62	62
Falesti	47	47	47	47	87	87	90	90
Floresti	31	30	34	35	88	86	85	82
Glodeni	29	29	29	29	70	70	70	68
Ocnita	15	18	19	21	60	65	66	65
Riscani	40	41	41	43	69	74	72	71
Singerei	41	43	44	44	71	71	77	77
Soroca	52	51	53	53	73	73	71	70
Centre	431	438	442	454	72	74	75	78
Anenii Noi	36	35	35	33	73	74	79	83
Calarasi	30	30	31	33	49	50	51	55
Criuleni	29	30	30	30	77	82	84	88
Dubasari	11	11	12	12	75	75	76	81
Hincesti	53	53	53	54	56	59	62	63
Ialoveni	29	30	30	32	96	95	97	103
Nisporeni	24	24	24	25	68	70	72	70
Orhei	55	59	58	62	74	78	74	79
Rezina	29	30	31	32	85	85	86	90
Straseni	32	32	33	33	64	67	67	68
Soldanesti	29	30	29	30	89	91	85	87
Telenesti	34	33	33	34	75	75	75	74
Ungheni	40	41	43	44	90	92	92	91
South	268	270	270	270	63	65	64	65
Basarabasca	12	12	12	12	75	79	73	72
Cahul	54	54	54	54	62	65	66	67
Cantemir	50	50	50	49	68	67	66	67
Causeni	30	29	30	30	63	66	67	68
Cimislia	31	33	33	34	64	65	63	67
Leova	36	37	37	37	49	52	49	50
Stefan Voda	31	31	31	31	73	78	77	75
Taracia	24	24	23	23	57	56	53	56
Gagauzia ATU	59	59	59	59	88	93	91	95

Table 7.2. Pupils in preschool institutions, persons

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	62468	57643	64538	59365	65393	60588	67227	62814
Chisinau mun.	15057	13621	15444	14422	15898	14750	16646	15999
North	16224	15014	16720	15091	16728	15515	16881	15748
Balti mun.	3023	2763	3015	2789	3083	2857	3209	2926
Briceni	1025	1072	1099	1023	1085	1028	1155	1066
Donduseni	524	440	576	480	690	549	622	586
Drochia	1450	1477	1525	1402	1525	1518	1621	1573
Edinet	1491	1271	1454	1278	1350	1251	1375	1243
Falesti	1724	1624	1730	1605	1746	1610	1798	1676
Floresti	1237	1140	1237	1167	1323	1183	1297	1230
Glodeni	1058	977	1091	949	1073	977	1015	989
Ocnita	494	397	531	467	556	470	581	505
Riscani	1135	1056	1282	1082	1216	1144	1238	1155
Singerei	1533	1488	1603	1513	1627	1532	1589	1450
Soroca	1530	1309	1577	1336	1454	1396	1381	1349
Centre	17522	16258	18186	16793	18513	17300	19442	17894
Anenii Noi	1474	1446	1508	1470	1646	1531	1615	1583
Calarasi	1017	878	1021	938	1036	964	1070	1030
Criuleni	1350	1286	1488	1324	1462	1292	1555	1365
Dubasari	489	433	489	433	618	537	609	613
Hincesti	2064	1873	2062	1917	2128	2000	2210	1981
Ialoveni	1801	1615	1773	1682	1765	1769	2061	1931
Nisporeni	930	880	1004	920	1002	966	984	894
Orhei	2071	1968	2286	2010	2096	1951	2321	2156
Rezina	855	767	866	811	898	850	984	868
Straseni	1457	1409	1520	1544	1548	1529	1644	1548
Soldanesti	683	646	725	685	696	676	750	659
Telenesti	1239	1158	1276	1172	1321	1162	1301	1121
Ungheni	2092	1899	2168	1887	2297	2073	2338	2145
South	10354	9582	10656	9760	10656	9802	10617	9773
Basarabeasca	592	540	672	532	606	545	563	492
Cahul	2570	2550	2691	2638	2735	2584	2771	2630
Cantemir	1563	1304	1515	1332	1521	1356	1553	1420
Causeni	1416	1255	1439	1268	1475	1340	1494	1380
Cimislia	870	848	889	876	951	828	1016	892
Leova	1026	984	1117	985	1051	973	1067	959
Stefan Voda	1428	1335	1453	1367	1473	1441	1248	1298
Taracalia	889	766	880	762	844	735	905	702
Gagauzia ATU	3311	3168	3532	3299	3598	3221	3641	3400

Table 7.3. Day schools, gymnasiums and lyceums

	2007 /08	2008 /09	2009 /10	2010 /11	of which by type:				
					primary schools	gymna- siums	lyce- ums	general secon- dary schools	schools for children with intellectual or physical development disabilities
Total	1534	1519	1505	1484	85	763	495	108	33
Chisinau mun.	174	168	166	163	18	21	103	15	6
North	494	493	491	482	25	283	140	25	9
Balti mun.	30	30	30	30	1	6	15	6	2
Briceni	34	34	34	34	1	14	15	4	-
Donduseni	27	27	27	27	1	17	8	1	-
Drochia	41	41	41	39	1	24	12	1	1
Edinet	44	44	44	43	-	29	12	2	-
Falesti	51	51	51	50	-	35	14	-	1
Floresti	56	56	55	54	3	37	11	2	1
Glodeni	28	28	28	28	2	13	13	-	-
Ocnita	30	30	30	30	-	19	9	1	1
Riscani	41	41	40	39	2	24	9	3	1
Singerei	51	51	51	50	5	33	10	1	1
Soroca	61	60	60	58	9	32	12	4	1
Centre	537	534	530	523	29	314	132	37	11
Anenii Noi	36	36	36	36	6	14	9	6	1
Calarasi	42	42	42	39	3	22	12	-	2
Criuleni	34	34	34	34	2	19	11	2	-
Dubasari	13	13	13	13	-	8	5	-	-
Hincesti	54	54	54	52	2	32	14	2	2
Ialoveni	38	37	37	36	3	14	16	2	1
Nisporeni	37	37	35	35	1	23	10	-	1
Orhei	65	65	65	65	1	53	9	2	-
Rezina	40	40	40	40	6	22	7	4	1
Straseni	40	39	39	39	-	21	12	5	1
Soldanesti	31	31	31	31	2	19	8	2	-
Telenesti	43	43	42	41	-	22	7	11	1
Ungheni	64	63	62	62	3	45	12	1	1
South	268	264	260	259	11	134	87	21	6
Basarabeasca	11	11	11	11	-	4	7	-	-
Cahul	60	58	58	57	6	26	18	5	2
Cantemir	39	38	37	37	2	28	7	-	-
Causeni	38	37	35	35	-	16	15	3	1
Cimislia	34	34	34	34	1	22	10	1	-
Leova	34	34	34	34	1	20	7	5	1
Stefan Voda	30	30	30	30	1	8	13	7	1
Taraclia	22	22	21	21	-	10	10	-	1
Gagauzia ATU	55	54	52	51	2	10	28	10	1
ATULBNR and Bender mun.*	6	6	6	6	-	1	5	-	-

* Institutions located in the Administrative Territorial Unit of the Left Bank of the Nistru River (ATULBNR) and in Bender, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova

Table 7.4. Students in day schools, gymnasiums and lyceums

	persons							
	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	230509	230442	217579	216741	207214	206443	198266	196813
Chisinau mun.	45037	45581	42836	43017	41384	41178	40257	39853
North	62284	61685	59141	58430	56400	55546	53821	53108
Balti mun.	7931	8188	7580	7823	7237	7574	6977	7224
Briceni	4812	4765	4564	4479	4427	4289	4235	4148
Donduseni	2550	2451	2416	2325	2319	2198	2190	2064
Drochia	5559	5397	5238	5141	4990	4854	4723	4631
Edinet	4862	4899	4652	4724	4477	4436	4283	4254
Falesti	6375	6364	6001	6094	5772	5802	5581	5537
Floresti	6106	5840	5785	5529	5417	5212	5107	4891
Glodeni	4233	4171	4085	3991	3934	3757	3732	3639
Ocnita	2872	2717	2683	2538	2485	2399	2425	2326
Riscani	4301	4139	4106	3797	3914	3649	3747	3515
Singerei	6582	6685	6264	6345	5949	5975	5621	5777
Soroca	6101	6069	5767	5644	5479	5401	5200	5102
Centre	72714	72163	68228	67709	64683	64595	61623	61348
Anenii Noi	5453	5555	5079	5116	4773	4972	4592	4627
Calarasi	4978	4915	4619	4649	4353	4387	4101	4093
Criuleni	5188	5099	4770	4845	4563	4590	4471	4448
Dubasari	2259	2191	2145	2076	2033	1967	1942	1860
Hincesti	8626	8606	8058	7983	7555	7538	7156	7107
Ialoveni	6802	7027	6487	6697	6103	6388	5787	6090
Nisporeni	4684	4707	4411	4393	4195	4266	4037	4104
Orhei	7747	7690	7294	7118	6843	6861	6512	6529
Rezina	3591	3517	3407	3318	3192	3120	2998	3031
Straseni	6187	6173	5911	5760	5717	5468	5442	5253
Soldanesti	3110	3101	2895	2917	2773	2768	2641	2643
Telenesti	5611	5395	5278	5073	5029	4879	4685	4525
Ungheni	8478	8187	7874	7764	7554	7391	7259	7038
South	37513	37887	35081	35500	33198	33577	31670	31674
Basarabeasca	1889	2087	1735	1892	1636	1770	1571	1647
Cahul	8309	8701	7713	8174	7402	7837	7286	7397
Cantemir	4484	4425	4239	4087	3931	3892	3740	3654
Causeni	6378	6115	6071	5895	5744	5612	5480	5315
Cimislia	4548	4574	4092	4184	3864	3871	3599	3610
Leova	3852	3810	3616	3509	3359	3349	3077	3148
Stefan Voda	5250	5188	4959	4968	4786	4634	4505	4380
Taraclia	2803	2987	2656	2791	2476	2612	2412	2523
Gagauzia ATU	11669	11653	11192	10780	10550	10399	9989	9812
ATULBNR and Bender mun.*	1292	1473	1101	1305	999	1148	906	1018

* Institutions located in the Administrative Territorial Unit of the Left Bank of the Nistru River (ATULBNR) and in Bender, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova

Table 7.5. **Graduates of day schools and gymnasiums (lower secondary education)**

	persons							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	26156	25298	25026	24676	24025	23669	23320	22105
Chisinau mun.	5138	4938	4878	4650	4334	4263	4199	3920
North	6993	6670	6635	6556	6520	6423	6357	6044
Balti mun.	890	942	837	799	787	776	749	749
Briceni	544	540	541	497	473	493	469	436
Donduseni	297	271	267	267	269	254	272	239
Drochia	609	582	601	562	562	545	618	601
Edinet	538	482	561	504	533	549	473	466
Falesti	649	693	735	669	660	694	669	655
Floresti	684	624	647	672	657	588	668	640
Glodeni	480	459	420	435	469	488	454	368
Ocnita	306	269	276	263	272	271	260	226
Riscani	515	490	440	462	501	455	462	401
Singerei	782	715	635	736	719	712	661	667
Soroca	699	603	675	690	618	598	602	596
Centre	8427	8170	8115	8105	7943	7700	7650	7264
Anenii Noi	606	566	568	590	523	519	532	558
Calarasi	654	603	551	602	596	512	548	498
Criuleni	535	601	599	566	544	595	544	515
Dubasari	271	258	232	255	247	225	244	211
Hincesti	986	956	984	961	961	921	945	821
Ialoveni	810	779	729	777	781	722	724	729
Nisporeni	620	533	558	540	513	493	458	463
Orhei	920	909	839	897	933	848	891	798
Rezina	397	398	399	388	408	377	356	367
Straseni	663	632	593	657	634	656	613	654
Soldanesti	325	341	361	358	329	359	332	322
Telenesti	703	648	705	623	621	608	641	561
Ungheni	937	946	997	891	853	865	822	767
South	4272	4123	4138	4098	3987	4023	3904	3710
Basarabeasca	200	207	220	269	194	193	219	209
Cahul	888	950	929	938	871	944	742	738
Cantemir	539	527	517	539	455	488	448	497
Causeni	708	669	662	641	683	653	767	619
Cimislia	534	513	485	538	513	494	476	429
Leova	451	412	456	474	446	390	473	422
Stefan Voda	688	525	631	480	559	573	551	552
Taraulia	264	320	238	219	266	288	228	244
Gagauzia ATU	1142	1205	1096	1091	1104	1107	1069	1045
ATULBNR and Bender mun.*	184	192	164	176	137	153	141	122

* Institutions located in the Administrative Territorial Unit of the Left Bank of the Nistru River (ATULBNR) and in Bender, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova

Table 7.6. **Graduates of day lyceums (upper secondary education)**

	persons							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	11342	14864	9751	12839	9079	12552	8639	11739
Chisinau mun.	3466	4370	3153	3835	2886	3729	2893	3492
North	2917	3492	2323	2972	2253	3059	2084	2834
Balti mun.	572	662	463	667	467	617	405	569
Briceni	234	242	214	256	187	233	200	249
Donduseni	87	107	67	102	69	90	77	95
Drochia	284	332	207	209	227	260	190	246
Edinet	229	266	163	211	190	247	176	208
Falesti	287	340	224	258	169	264	157	285
Floresti	290	332	191	248	214	298	213	266
Glodeni	168	200	177	191	157	198	187	202
Ocnita	117	144	112	128	136	160	105	134
Riscani	142	212	142	224	106	179	78	133
Singerei	207	277	157	211	155	253	147	236
Soroca	300	378	206	267	176	260	149	211
Centre	2731	3793	2311	3427	2155	3148	2039	2999
Anenii Noi	312	349	245	328	171	279	170	245
Calarasi	152	238	126	149	145	184	116	181
Criuleni	195	277	216	259	177	246	126	201
Dubasari	107	127	45	79	69	95	69	81
Hincesti	271	419	213	408	203	294	175	295
Ialoveni	288	420	210	375	216	369	215	360
Nisporeni	139	229	107	213	106	186	119	170
Orhei	266	351	237	352	176	297	172	291
Rezina	190	209	149	207	166	195	156	175
Straseni	156	235	194	309	166	292	211	290
Soldanesti	91	153	99	124	76	128	77	109
Telenesti	219	258	158	185	193	207	163	208
Ungheni	345	528	312	439	291	376	270	393
South	1479	2120	1231	1756	1168	1694	1037	1575
Basarabasca	75	139	77	124	78	109	58	98
Cahul	339	559	342	470	263	450	219	400
Cantemir	108	166	99	156	89	161	76	130
Causeni	345	389	183	234	245	268	213	278
Cimislia	159	223	146	222	118	192	111	178
Leova	125	187	92	115	89	136	81	98
Stefan Voda	221	260	180	229	178	244	208	230
Taraclia	107	197	112	206	108	134	71	163
Gagauzia ATU	657	919	592	683	528	738	484	665
ATULBNR and Bender mun.*	92	170	141	166	89	184	102	174

* Institutions located in the Administrative Territorial Unit of the Left Bank of the Nistru River (ATULBNR) and in Bender, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova

Table 7.7. Teaching staff in day schools, gymnasiums, lyceums in the academic year 2010/2011

	persons	
	2010/2011	
	Men	Women
Total	5889	31441
Chisinau mun.	928	6320
North	1771	9042
Balti mun.	156	1033
Briceni	140	760
Donduseni	98	470
Drochia	165	819
Edinet	146	805
Falesti	187	877
Floresti	169	924
Glodeni	126	533
Ocnita	88	521
Riscani	119	648
Singerei	184	817
Soroca	193	835
Centre	1918	9423
Anenii Noi	135	708
Calarasi	151	650
Criuleni	112	712
Dubasari	79	327
Hincesti	196	1002
Ialoveni	140	818
Nisporeni	140	535
Orhei	207	1062
Rezina	124	558
Straseni	179	876
Soldanesti	89	428
Telenesti	146	709
Ungheni	220	1038
South	1015	5009
Basarabasca	40	205
Cahul	241	1250
Cantemir	136	594
Causeni	152	809
Cimislia	108	465
Leova	98	507
Stefan Voda	159	721
Taracila	81	458
Gagauzia ATU	241	1547
ATULBNR and Bender mun.*	16	100

* Institutions located in the Administrative Territorial Unit of the Left Bank of the Nistru River (ATULBNR) and in Bender, which are under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova

Table 7.8. Students enrolled in secondary vocational education institutions

	persons							
	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	10533	5709	10001	5319	9351	4039	9855	4313
Chisinau mun.	3109	2151	2995	2247	2741	1548	2869	1609
North	3456	1843	3239	1664	3157	1347	3320	1444
Balti mun.	1304	848	1239	747	952	652	1190	654
Briceni	136	49	118	57	123	39	116	47
Donduseni	82	35	45	26	91	5	74	1
Drochia	207	83	206	83	248	63	225	50
Edinet	240	122	236	88	278	86	255	107
Falesti	122	9	113	15	103	7	115	10
Floresti	510	287	562	233	564	146	513	168
Glodeni	203	45	175	42	178	47	194	32
Ocnita	92	31	55	25	103	10	45	5
Riscani	164	54	127	67	160	50	204	66
Singerei	129	126	106	88	142	114	174	125
Soroca	267	154	257	193	215	128	215	179
Centre	1964	921	1868	770	1746	633	1810	634
Anenii Noi	98	32	95	27	85	0	82	10
Calarasi	164	103	170	88	82	66	155	79
Criuleni	308	113	266	81	282	76	267	80
Hînceşti	305	237	259	215	313	203	231	185
Ialoveni	259	87	230	73	184	52	204	73
Nisporeni	118	107	108	107	106	71	123	57
Orhei	344	67	329	34	311	17	327	14
Rezina	131	31	133	22	132	50	136	52
Telenesti	62	48	57	39	73	41	93	31
Ungheni	175	96	221	84	178	57	192	53
South	1629	689	1605	579	1409	398	1468	488
Cahul	480	193	495	138	398	112	445	145
Cantemir	112	23	112	26	113	15	70	8
Căuşeni	296	172	210	117	202	66	211	84
Cimislia	221	80	224	82	176	63	176	54
Leova	128	32	153	34	187	31	196	26
Stefan Voda	288	146	304	142	227	87	273	133
Taraclia	104	43	107	40	106	24	97	38
Gagauzia ATU	375	105	294	59	298	113	388	138

Table 7.9. Students in secondary vocational education institutions

	persons							
	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	16080	8426	16059	8211	15165	6996	14853	6566
Chisinau mun.	4830	2982	4880	3164	4547	2534	4507	2442
North	5583	2971	5608	2887	5435	2565	5275	2283
Balti mun.	2211	1470	2269	1356	1997	1294	2010	1222
Briceni	136	49	118	57	123	39	116	47
Donduseni	145	40	127	32	157	11	124	9
Drochia	332	110	356	110	411	73	362	53
Edinet	549	287	591	270	596	261	565	169
Falesti	122	9	113	15	103	7	115	10
Floresti	774	409	820	402	825	283	728	246
Glodeni	283	45	258	42	260	47	228	32
Ocnita	165	37	135	34	200	20	161	16
Riscani	327	107	294	147	276	134	304	106
Singerei	241	174	235	133	238	158	245	140
Soroca	298	234	292	289	249	238	317	233
Centre	3017	1381	2932	1226	2732	1059	2673	951
Anenii Noi	98	32	95	27	85	0	82	10
Calarasi	227	115	253	117	164	101	189	93
Criuleni	478	188	456	171	455	133	440	146
Hînceşti	403	251	345	228	391	221	334	208
Ialoveni	389	189	352	155	288	122	293	148
Nisporeni	198	158	198	155	189	137	207	93
Orhei	579	106	555	75	532	39	474	30
Rezina	179	83	185	61	184	79	188	82
Telenesti	113	117	105	92	108	98	118	62
Ungheni	353	142	388	145	336	129	348	79
South	2093	913	2119	797	1979	672	1909	733
Cahul	690	286	737	249	651	244	592	242
Cantemir	112	23	112	26	113	15	70	8
Căuşeni	413	174	341	117	337	99	366	136
Cimislia	211	78	207	73	170	63	156	53
Leova	214	92	243	84	287	84	317	58
Stefan Voda	349	217	372	208	315	143	311	198
Taraclia	104	43	107	40	106	24	97	38
Gagauzia ATU	557	179	520	137	472	166	489	157

Table 7.10. **Graduates of secondary vocational education institutions**

	persons							
	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	8436	4480	8559	4434	8669	4185	9124	4114
Chisinau mun.	2437	1918	2410	1682	2543	1760	2506	1520
North	2778	1198	2795	1437	2847	1339	3236	1477
Balti mun.	1050	525	1059	732	1116	551	1082	629
Briceni	144	49	146	35	103	44	124	39
Donduseni	59	20	49	25	37	22	88	2
Drochia	189	49	165	76	195	84	288	65
Edinet	150	63	119	87	202	76	249	140
Falesti	120	14	115	10	118	18	103	7
Floresti	444	220	434	195	422	214	542	178
Glodeni	161	53	163	36	120	45	205	49
Ocnita	52	14	71	33	40	29	64	7
Riscani	92	27	102	19	139	32	161	85
Singerei	92	79	117	66	100	80	155	137
Soroca	225	85	255	123	255	144	175	139
Centre	1654	715	1693	696	1643	617	1655	643
Anenii Noi	94	26	86	26	89	26	78	0
Calarasi	128	79	106	60	118	70	116	78
Criuleni	221	76	256	40	244	78	276	59
Hînceşti	230	196	268	202	201	181	243	164
Ialoveni	294	59	274	82	267	52	196	27
Nisporeni	75	98	93	85	100	56	87	95
Orhei	255	32	274	49	262	36	309	21
Rezina	126	27	116	33	127	24	120	43
Telenesti	32	53	52	40	35	24	58	59
Ungheni	199	69	168	79	200	70	172	97
South	1308	575	1393	538	1356	400	1393	348
Cahul	373	93	394	103	371	72	479	83
Cantemir	74	21	85	19	99	16	104	12
Căuşeni	200	149	250	145	200	76	171	35
Cimislia	181	87	190	72	185	70	149	54
Leova	90	51	92	32	99	23	138	51
Stefan Voda	290	133	279	129	295	103	247	94
Taraclia	100	41	103	38	107	40	105	19
Gagauzia ATU	259	74	268	81	280	69	334	126

Table 7.11. Students in colleges

	persons							
	2007/08		2008/09		2009/10		2010/11	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	13660	17647	14361	18322	14101	18148	14228	17936
Chisinau mun.	9268	9766	9513	10309	9165	9900	9053	9631
North	2750	3862	2958	3970	3021	4104	3183	4172
Balti mun.	1261	2257	1287	2261	1305	2290	1376	2288
Briceni	114	277	133	279	88	203	79	184
Donduseni	233	214	224	213	213	198	209	179
Edinet	108	88	111	106	142	121	181	139
Ocnita	146	100	182	113	238	112	254	119
Riscani	199	311	239	293	240	310	245	315
Soroca	689	615	782	705	795	870	839	948
Centre	947	2463	1146	2470	1182	2691	1251	2680
Calarasi	112	325	149	282	146	428	136	444
Hincesti	372	163	436	195	468	210	528	242
Orhei	175	1293	177	1249	166	1303	162	1282
Ungheni	288	682	384	744	402	750	425	712
South	328	1187	335	1155	312	1065	306	1021
Cahul	328	1167	335	1155	312	1065	306	1021
Taracalia	0	20	–	–	–	–	–	–
Gagauzia ATU	367	369	409	418	421	388	435	432

Table 7.12 Graduates of colleges

	persons					
	2008		2009		2010	
	boys	girls	boys	girls	boys	girls
Total	2919	3700	3138	3937	3000	3794
Chisinau mun.	2111	2057	2204	2350	2065	2131
North	599	841	597	783	593	831
Balti mun.	321	510	278	462	282	454
Briceni	20	60	33	59	22	71
Donduseni	29	44	50	48	54	43
Edinet	23	19	13	16	20	13
Ocnita	26	19	14	21	36	20
Riscani	33	73	40	51	39	68
Soroca	147	116	169	126	140	162
Centre	115	513	199	499	223	529
Calarasi	8	68	21	62	28	76
Hincesti	45	40	63	57	68	36
Orhei	29	279	33	254	39	268
Ungheni	33	126	82	126	88	149
South	31	218	70	238	57	233
Cahul	31	198	70	238	57	233
Taracalia	0	20	–	–	–	–
Gagauzia ATU	63	71	68	67	62	70

Table 7.13. Students in higher education institutions, by cities and towns

	persons					
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10		2010/11	
	total	total	Men	Women	Men	Women
Enrolled						
Total	23767	29122	12202	14873	12187	15708
Chisinau mun.	20975	25981	11330	12967	10990	13420
Balti mun.	1756	1941	547	1224	751	1447
Cahul	464	529	134	274	169	369
Taraclia	102	112	15	74	45	66
Comrat mun.	470	559	176	334	232	406
Number of students						
Total	122939	114865	47877	62015	46611	61202
Chisinau mun.	107498	100449	43537	54539	42797	53932
Balti mun.	10615	9552	2903	4933	2583	4776
Cahul	2117	2246	500	1122	473	1033
Taraclia	328	313	48	249	65	236
Comrat mun.	2381	2305	889	1172	693	1225
Graduates						
Total	19972	29614	10149	16462	10934	17474
Chisinau mun.	17410	26151	8788	13502	9620	15166
Balti mun.	1820	2237	986	1984	959	1467
Cahul	349	638	146	567	140	361
Taraclia	29	95	15	62	12	57
Comrat mun.	364	493	214	347	203	423



CHAPTER VIII.

HEALTH

Health section presents basic indicators of population's health by region and sex. It analyses population morbidity, especially morbidity from diseases presenting a higher threat for life and/or health: tuberculosis, malignant neoplasms, alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis, sexually transmitted infections. It also provides information on the number of doctors and healthcare staff, as well as primary disabilities of the population.

Methodological notes and data sources

- **Definitions:**

Morbidity of population is characterized by the number of patients detected (or under supervision by an out-patient unit) in the course of a year, upon address to a prevention and treatment institution or during a preventive examination.

Primary morbidity is registered upon diagnosing the patient for the first time.

General morbidity in population – the total number of patients registered in the course of a year. This one takes into account the newly diagnosed patients, as well as those who have repeatedly addressed with the same disease.

Disease incidence represents the frequency of new cases registered for the first time by a healthcare institution per 100,000 inhabitants within given space and time.

Disease prevalence represents the frequency of new cases registered for the first time by a healthcare institution and cases registered previously per 100,000 inhabitants within given space and time.

Patient population includes the overall number of patients with a disease, who have addressed to healthcare institutions within the current year, as well as within previous years. The indicator is calculated as a ratio of the number of patients registered with healthcare institutions at the end of a year to the number of general population at the end of the same year.

Disability is qualified as health condition worsening accompanied by a stable body dysfunction conditioned by an illness, trauma or impairment consequences and leading to limitation of the vital activity of the person and the need for their social protection.

Primary disability represents the frequency of new cases when a disease totally or partially and irrevocably takes away the working ability of a person registered by a healthcare institution for the first time per 100,000 inhabitants within given space and time.

Doctors per 10,000 inhabitants represent a percentage ratio of the number of doctors to the number of general population multiplied by 10,000.

Data sources: data were collected by the Ministry of Health, the National Health Management Centre, and the Republican Council for Medical Expert Examination of Vitality.

- **Data sources:**

Data were collected by the Ministry of Health, the National Health Management Centre, and the Republican Council for Medical Expert Examination of Vitality.

Availability of healthcare staff

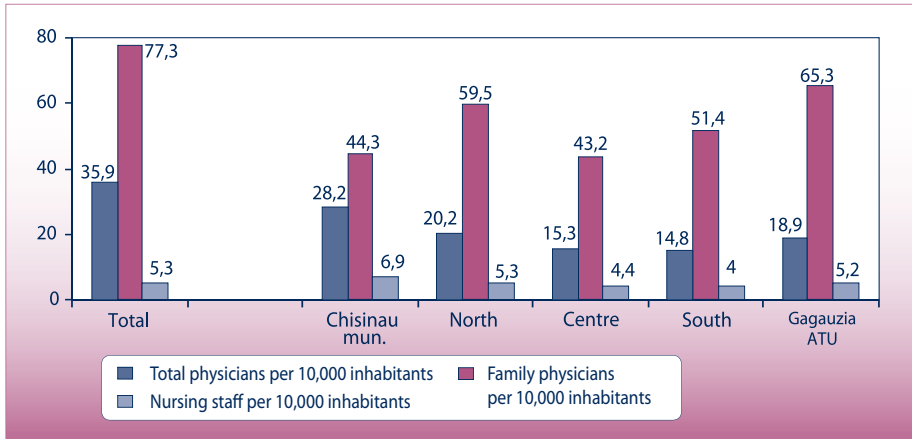
Regional disparities with regard to health condition of the population are determined by a number of social and economic factors. A good part of those go beyond the healthcare system, therefore the population health issue has to benefit from an inter-sector approach. Reduced regional differences in social and economic development are a precondition for improvements in the health condition of the population. At the same time, healthy population will contribute to sustainable development of the national economy.

In the Republic of Moldova, the staffing of the healthcare system with healthcare staff faces the same difficulties characteristic for the majority of the CIS and West European countries : uneven territorial distribution of healthcare staff revealing insufficiency of healthcare staff in rural areas and their excess in urban areas; asymmetric sector employment supposing unfair ratio between the primary, hospital and preventive healthcare, as well as misbalance in application of practical skills, etc.

Within the last 10 years, the number of physicians in the national healthcare system has been relatively stable: over 12.8 thousand have been working annually making an average of around 35 physicians per 10,000 inhabitants. The situation with physician staffing at the national level is almost identical to that in the EU countries. But if we analyse the problem at the level of regions, we will come across significant discrepancies. Centre and South regions are most disadvantaged, there are up to 15 physicians per 10,000 inhabitants. Chişinău municipality is the region with the highest level of physician staffing, due, among others, to higher concentration of hospitals, including national ones.

¹² www.ms.gov.md, Annual Health Report 2010

Figure 8.1. Number of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants, 2010



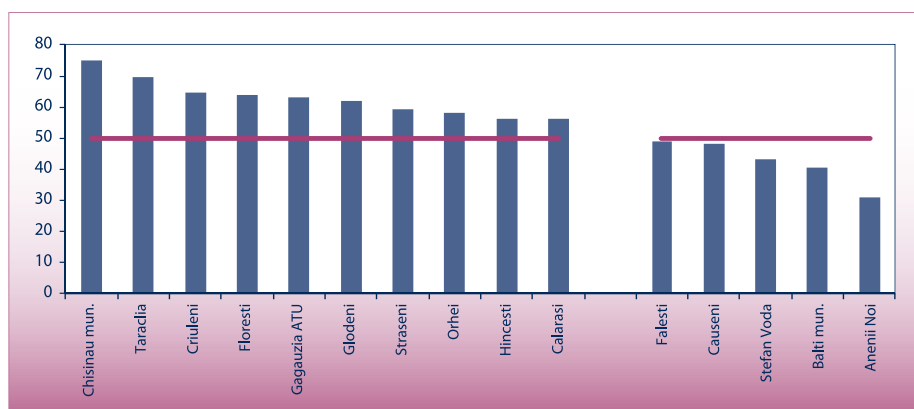
Within each region of the country, there are also differences in the level of population provision with physicians. Balti municipality is a locality, where there are 34.0 physicians per 10,000 inhabitants, almost similar to the level registered per entire country. And this is due to existence of a larger number of hospitals providing services to the population in the North region of the country. If we refer to the other rayons, we note that the best situation is in Edinet rayon (22 physicians per 10,000 inhabitants), and the worst in Falesti (11.2 physicians per 10,000 inhabitants). In the Centre region, the staffing with physicians varies from 17 per 10,000 people for the rayons of Ialoveni and Orhei to 13 per 10,000 inhabitants in Nisporeni rayon. And in the South region, the situation differs from one rayon to another, most physicians being registered in the rayons of Cahul and Basarabeasca, while least in the rayon of Cantemir (see Table 8.1).

If the total number of physicians has been relatively stable within the last year, the number of family physicians has decreased. In 2010, there were 5.3 family physicians per 10,000 inhabitants compared to 5.7 physicians in 2007. There are regional discrepancies in this case as well. Chisinau municipality is again the region, where most family physicians work, while the number of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants exceeds the average per country. The North region is best resourced with family physicians, this level being higher than average per country almost in every second rayon. In the Centre and especially South regions, there is the greatest number of rayons, where the level of staffing with family physicians is lower than average per country (see Table 8.1).

Staffing with junior healthcare staff has shown the same stabilization trend within 2007-2010. On average, 10,000 inhabitants are serviced by 77.3 healthcare staff. By this aspect, the North region (59.5 healthcare staff per 10,000 inhabitants) and Gagauzia ATU (65.3 people) are most resourced with healthcare staff. Population in the Centre and South regions is most disadvantaged, including from the viewpoint of staffing with junior healthcare staff. As a consequence, these regions face problems related to insufficiency of not only physicians but also of junior healthcare staff, which in the end affects access of population to quality health care.

Health care as a sector of the labour market is strongly feminized. Women make up 57.2% of the total number of physicians. In some rayons, the share of female physicians exceeds 60 per cent, while in Chisinau municipality women represent 75% of total physicians. Predomination of women is not a phenomenon characteristic for all the localities in the country. The rayons of Falesti, Causeni, Stefan-Voda, Anenii-Noi, as well as Balti municipality are dominated by male physicians (see Figure 8.2).

Figure 8.2. Share of women in total physicians, %, 2010



Incidence of tuberculosis

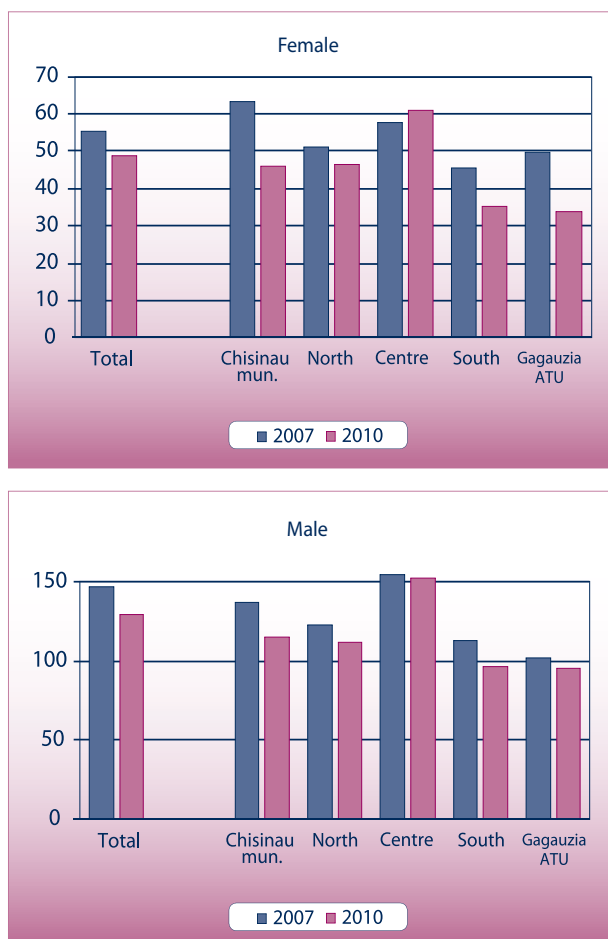
The Republic of Moldova is situated in the area with the highest incidence of tuberculosis among the countries in the European Region of the World Health Organization and is still an incidence hotbed. Within the last years, the epidemiological situation with tuberculosis has stabilized registering a slight decrease in new cases of active tuberculosis. This happened as a result of activities carried out within the National Tuberculosis Control Program, including with application of DOTS strategies.

In 2010, 3,109 of new active tuberculosis cases, or 87.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, were registered in the republic. Comparing to 2007, the incidence of active tuberculosis has reduced by around 13%. The population most affected by this disease lives in the Centre region, where there is an average of 105.8 new tuberculosis cases registered per 100,000 of inhabitants. The lowest incidence is characteristic for the South region and Gagauzia ATU, where up to 66 tuberculosis cases are registered per 100,000 of inhabitants. There are rayons in each region, where incidence of this disease exceeds greatly the average per total country. The largest hotbeds are registered in the rayons of Floresti, Calarasi, Hincesti, Ialoveni, Straseni, etc. (see Table 8.2).

The evolution of active tuberculosis incidence, depending on the region and gender aspect, shows similar trends at the level of the country. Thus, on average, there are 129.5 active tuberculosis cases per 100,000 men, while 48.4 cases per 100,000 women. It has been possible to reduce new cases of active tuberculosis at the country level both for men and women. The only exception is the Centre region, where the incidence in women went up in 2010 compared to 2007, when 60.7 cases were registered per 100,000 of female inhabitants compared to 57.2 cases (see Figure 8.3).

¹³ Directly supervised short-term treatment recommended by WHO

Figure 8.3.
Incidence of active
tuberculosis, 2007,
2010, new cases per
100,000 inhabitants



Men from the rayons of Rezina (189.6 cases per 100,000 men), Ialoveni (174.6 cases) and Hincesti (174.3 cases) are most affected by active tuberculosis. In case of women, the largest hotbeds of tuberculosis are located in the rayons of Straseni (94.5 cases per 100,000 female inhabitants), Floresti (89.6 cases), Ialoveni (85.3 cases), Hincesti (74.4 cases) (see Table 8.2).

In 2010, 96.9% of total registered active tuberculosis cases accounted for tuberculosis of the respiratory system. The incidence of this form of tuberculosis in men makes up 126.8 cases per 100,000 men compared to 45.6 cases per 100,000 women. If we refer to tuberculosis of other organs, except for the nervous system, then we can state that their incidence in women exceeds the incidence in men.

Incidence of malignant neoplasms

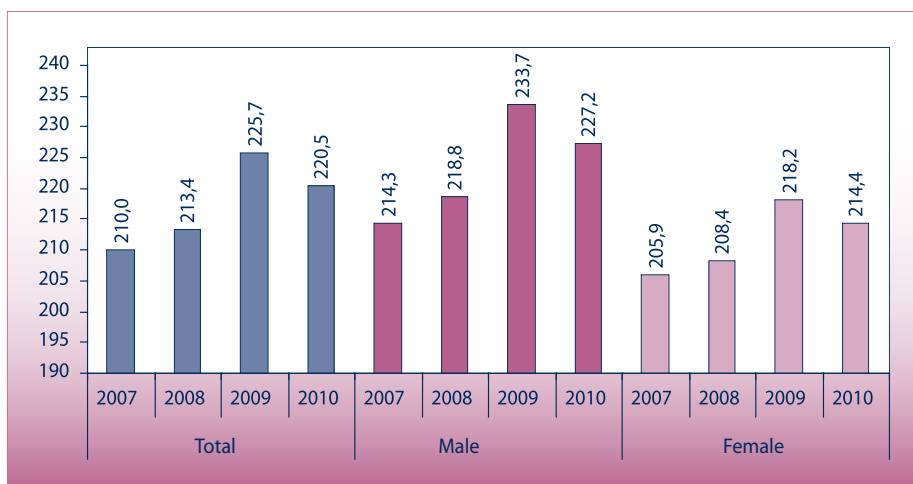
In the structure of morbidity registered in the Republic of Moldova, cancer is placed 12, at the same time, in the general structure of mortality, deaths as a result of malignant neoplasms are on the second place, while disability caused by these diseases is on the

third place. High mortality through cancer diseases is determined by late diagnosis of tumour (around 27-28% of patients are identified at stage IV) and numerous risk factors (chemical, physical, biological, stress, radioactive background, smoking, incorrect nutrition). Thus, the need for early diagnosis of cancer diseases and correct verification of cancer risk factors is particularly relevant.

Analysing data from recent years, we can see that morbidity from malignant neoplasms has shown constant growth, while some stabilization trends were registered in 2010 with an incidence rate of 220.5 cases of cancer diseases per 100,000 inhabitants. In the structure of morbidity from cancer diseases, the leading position is taken by colorectal cancer (12.8%) followed by lung cancer (10.6%), breast cancer (10.4%), skin cancer (8.8%) and stomach cancer (6.1%).

Incidence of malignant neoplasms, although insignificantly, but still prevails in men: there are on average 227.2 cases per 100,000 men compared to 214.4 cases per 100,000 female inhabitants. Men most often suffer from lung cancer (39.1 cases per 100,000 men), which is mainly determined by smoking prevalence in men. Also, men are more often affected by stomach and rectal cancer. Breast, cervix and colon cancer predominate in women.

Figure 8.4. Incidence of malignant neoplasms in 2007, 2010, new cases per 100,000 inhabitants



Incidence of malignant neoplasms varies and is unevenly distributed throughout the territory of the country. The highest incidence is registered in Chisinau municipality (234.2 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) followed by the North region (230.3), Gagauzia ATU (227.8), South region (214.5) and Centre (201.9). If we make a hierarchy of rayons by incidence of these diseases, we see that the first place belongs to the rayon of Cimislia with the incidence rate of 270.5 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, followed by the rayons of Donduseni – 266.1, Edinet – 261.7, Drochia – 246.3, Orhei – 239.9, Causeni – 234.0 cases, etc. (see Figure 8.4).

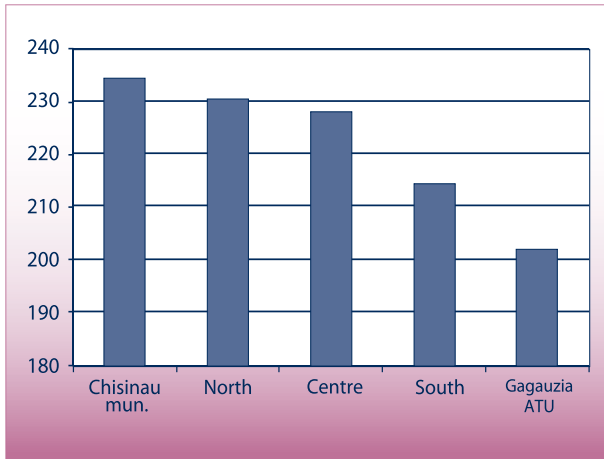
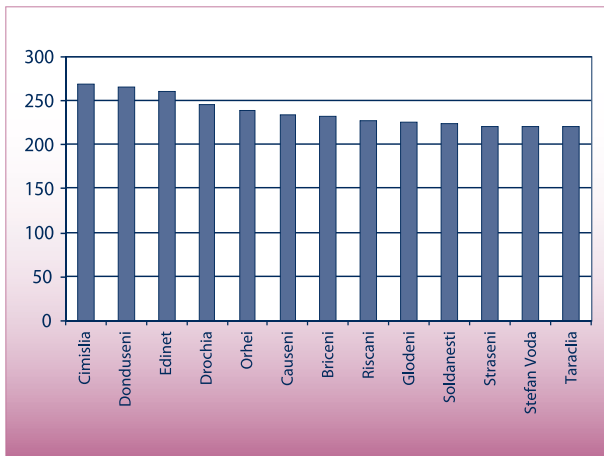


Figure 8.5.
Incidence of malignant
neoplasms, 2010,
new cases per 100,000
inhabitants



The incidence rate of malignant neoplasms varies from one region to another also by tumour localization. The incidence of morbidity from lung cancer in men is highest in Gagauzia ATU (40.1 cases per 100,000 men) and South and Centre regions (35 cases per 100,000 men). The highest incidence of stomach cancer in men is registered in the North region (18.4 cases per 100,000 men). The situation with cancer incidence in women also varies by region. For instance, the highest incidence rate of colon cancer is registered in Chisinau municipality (17.2 cases per 100,000 women) with minor differences in other regions (see Table 8.5).

Morbidity from alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis

Alcohol abuse is one of the behavioural factors putting the health of the population at risk; especially it causes high morbidity from mental disorders, circulatory system, digestive system, hepatic diseases, etc. In the Republic of Moldova, the culture of vine-growing and wine-making are important branches of the country's economy, while traditions and habits with regard to alcohol consumption that have shaped over time sometimes exceed the civilized drinking norms.

Within the last years, the number of people affected by chronic alcoholism has stabilized. In 2010, 46.8 thousand people suffering from alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis were registered with prevention and treatment institutions, while on average there are 1,314 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Alcoholism is a disease specific rather to men. The incidence in 2010 made up 2,311 cases per 100,000 men, which was six times higher compared to women (393 cases). 84.5% of total persons registered with diagnosis of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis account for men and only 15.5% for women.

The South region stands out by the highest level of prevalence of alcoholism and chronic psychosis, where there are on average 1,582.4 people registered with specialized institutions per 100,000 inhabitants, followed by the Centre region (1,395.3 cases) and Gagauzia ATU (1,392.3 cases) (see Figure 8.6).

Figure 8.6.
Prevalence of
alcoholism and
alcoholic psychosis,
cases per 100,000
inhabitants

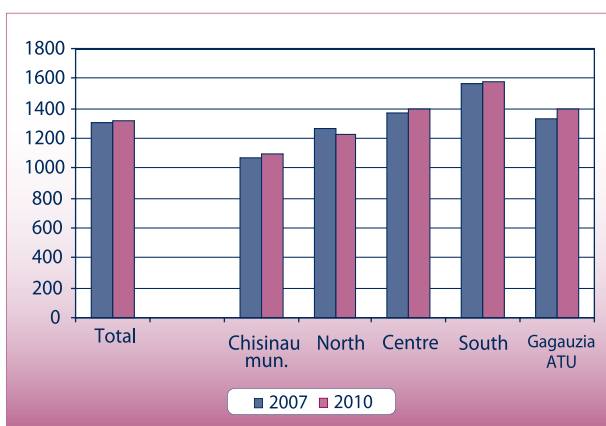
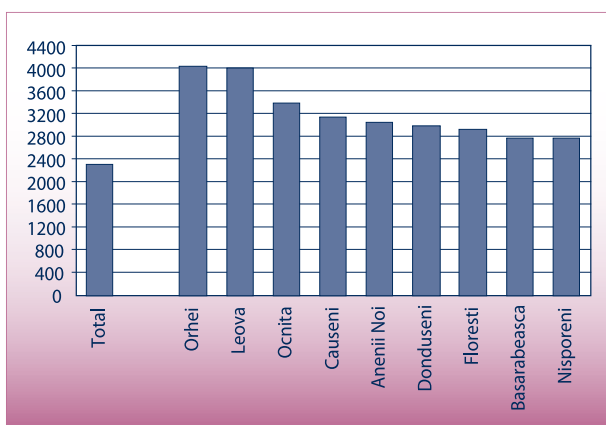


Figure 8.7.
Prevalence of
alcoholism and
alcoholic psychosis
in men, cases per
100,000 men



In some rayons, prevalence of alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis greatly exceeds the average per country. In case of men, the problem of excessive alcohol consumption is identified in the rayons of Orhei and Leova, where there are 4,049.6 and 4,027.8 persons registered with this morbidity per 100,000 men, respectively. Excessive alcohol consumption by men is wide spread in the rayons of Leova – 2,489.1 cases per 100,000 men, Orhei – 2,484.4 cases, Ocnita – 1,858.2, Anenii-Noi – 1,783.7, Floresti – 1,720.5, Basarabeasca – 1,703.6 cases, etc. (see Figure 8.7).

Morbidity from sexually transmitted infections

Sexually transmitted infections are a major public health problem. Sexually transmitted infections belong to the group of infectious diseases that most often are transmitted sexually and make up the most numerous group of infectious diseases at the moment. HIV/AIDS infection, gonorrhoea, Chlamydia infections and syphilis are the main diseases affecting the reproductive life in the developing countries, and the Republic of Moldova is not an exception in this sense.

Within the last four years, the highest number of sexually transmitted infections was registered in 2009 – 24.3 thousand cases, or 682.7 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Although in 2010 cases of sexually transmitted infections have gone down, still the epidemiological situation remains tense. Women most suffer from these diseases, the incidence of infection cases being double in them compared to men (see Table 8.7).

By gender, infections with higher incidence are registered in women: 847.2 of cases per 100,000 inhabitants compared to 406.0 cases in men. Men get more infected by syphilis and gonorrhoea than women, while high incidence of infections like trichomoniasis more often occur in women.

Incidence of sexually transmitted infections varies by region. Most of the reported cases were registered in Gagauzia ATU – 731.3 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, while least in the South region – 369.7 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. At the level of rayons, the highest index is registered in the rayons of Calarasi – 1,720.4 cases per 100,000 inhabitants, Drochia – 1,095.2, Balti municipality – 1,087.1, Donduseni – 1,013.5, Telenesti – 834.5, and Soldanesti – 681.4 cases (see Table 8.7).

If we refer to specific infections, then we can state that there are 70 cases of syphilis, 36 cases of gonorrhoea and 397.1 cases of trichomoniasis per 100,000 inhabitants. By regional profile, the incidence of syphilis registers higher rates, regardless of gender, in Chisinau municipality, Centre and South regions. Trichomoniasis is an infection mostly affecting women, being double or even triple compared to the incidence registered in men (see Figure 8.9).

Figure 8.8.
Incidence of syphilis,
2010, new cases per
100,000 inhabitants

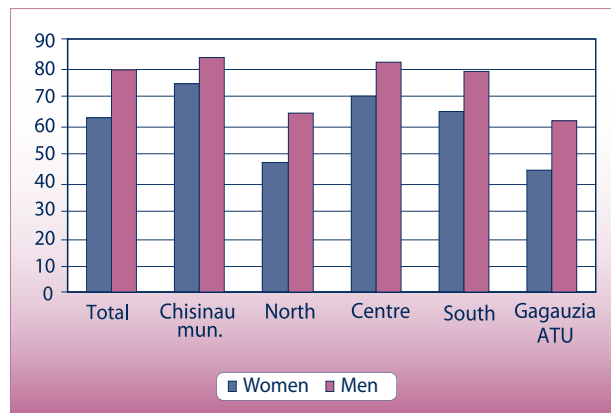
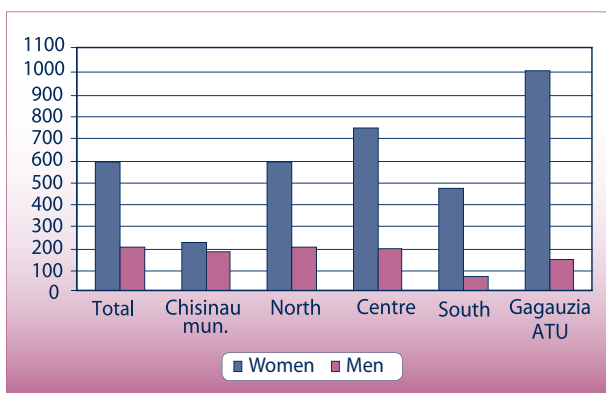


Figure 8.9.
Incidența
prin trihomoniata,
2010, cazuri noi
la 100 mii populație



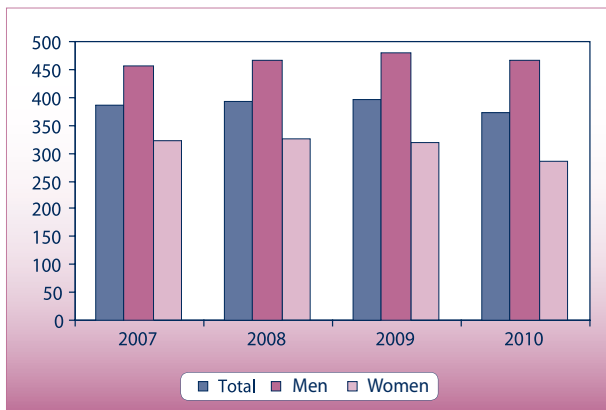
Disabled persons

The Republic of Moldova ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2010¹⁵, thus, engaging to promote coherent and consistent social policies aimed at securing decent living by granting different types of social allowances and services to people who have lost their livelihood under the circumstances that did not depend on them.

Annually, the Council for Medical Examination of Vitality establishes a disability degree for around 13 thousand people aged 16 plus, while there are 372.8 people recognized as disabled for the first time per 100,000 inhabitants. The incidence of primary disability is much higher in case of men: 465.7 per 100,000 men compared to 286.9 per 100,000 women (see Table 8.9). At the same time, primary disability in women has been going down compared to 2006, while it is still high in men.

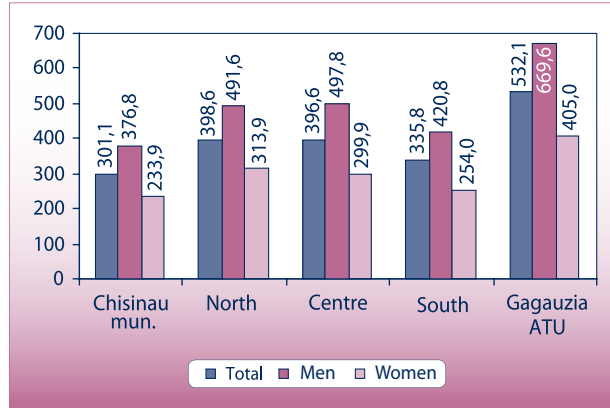
By the regional aspect, we can state that the highest rate of incidence of primary disability is registered in Gagauzia ATU, where there are 532.1 people with primary disability per 100,000 inhabitants compared with 301.1 people in Chisinau municipality (see Figure 8.11). The situation varies very much by regional profile, in some rayons the disability incidence is higher than average per total country: the rayon of Soldanesti – 725.3 people per 100,000 inhabitants, Telenesti – 537.9 people, Rezina – 481.0 people, Singerei – 448.6 people, Edinet – 445.0 people, etc.

Figure 8.10.
Incidence of primary
disability, (persons per
100,000 inhabitants)



¹⁵ Law No. 166-XVIII of 09.07.2010

Figure 8.11.
Incidence of primary
disability, 2010
(persons per 100,000
inhabitants)



Analysis of primary disability structure by age shows predomination of people aged 50-61 (49.3%), followed by the age group of 40-49 (24.3%). Thus, almost two thirds of primarily disabled persons are in the age of working ability. In all age groups, men dominate primary disability cases.

If we refer to the causes determining disability, we can state that there is a prevalence of people who have received it as a result of a regular disease (93%), the rest accounting for accidents at work or professional illnesses.

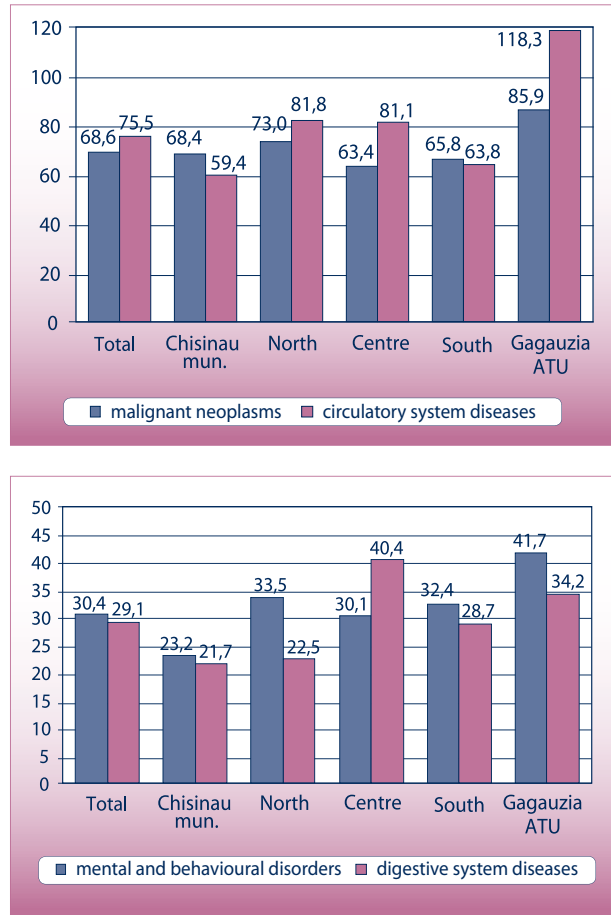
Based on the diagnosis recognizing primary disability, there is a predomination of circulatory system diseases (20.3%), malignant neoplasms (18.4%), nervous system diseases (8.5%), osteoarticular system diseases (8.3%), mental and behavioural disorders (8.2%). The share of primary disability caused by the circulatory system, nervous system and osteoarticular diseases has been slightly decreasing within recent years. Instead, the cases of malignant neoplasm, mental and behavioural disorders have been growing.

Circulatory system diseases have always occupied the first place in the structure of primary disability in each region of the country, but mostly these disorders have caused disability in the population of Gagauzia ATU (118.3 people per 100,000 population), while least cases are registered in Chisinau municipality (59.4 people per 100,000 population), whereas the incidence of morbidity from malignant neoplasms prevails in this region. An explanation could be the fact that the population of Chisinau municipality sees the physician at an earlier stage, when the disease can be identified and cure chances are higher. Primary disability caused by malignant neoplasms does not vary that much by region, there are 63-73 people registered per 100,000 inhabitants (see Figure 8.12). Digestive system diseases caused primary disability in 1,036 people with the highest incidence registered in the Centre region and Gagauzia ATU.

Mental health is a serious problem for the world community, including for the Republic of Moldova, which in 2005 adopted the Mental Health Declaration for Europe, thus, engaging to stimulate reforms in this field. One of the objectives of the National Mental Health Program for 2007-2011¹⁶ is to reduce not only the morbidity and mortality caused by mental disorders, but also related disability. Annually, around 1,000 people obtain

¹⁶ Approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova, No. 353 of 30.03.2007

Figure 8.12.
Incidence of primary
disability by diagnosis,
2010, persons per
100,000 inhabitants



primary disability degree as a result of mental and behavioural disorder diagnosis. On average, there are 30.4 people per 100,000 inhabitants with primary disability caused by these disorders. And the highest incidence is registered in Gagauzia ATU, as well as in the North region.

The health condition of the population is one of the factors determining development of the human capital, while the right to a healthy lifestyle is one of the fundamental human rights. Secured access to healthcare services for all the categories of population reduces not only the level of morbidity in population, but also that of primary disability. Social support of the population suffering from certain serious diseases is of a major importance and is aimed at reducing the risk of social exclusion of these categories..

Tables

Table 8.1. Numărul medicilor și a personalului medical, 2010

	Total physicians per 10,000 inhabitants	Family physicians per 10,000 inhabitants	Nursing staff per 10,000 inhabitants	Women as a % of total physicians
Total	35.9	5.3	77.3	57.2
of which:				
Chisinau mun.	28.2	6.9	44.3	75.2
North	20.2	5.3	59.5	52.9
Balti mun.	34.0	6.2	82.5	40.5
Briceni	20.3	6.6	57.3	58.2
Donduseni	22.0	6.0	61.0	55.6
Drochia	17.8	5.2	55.8	55.6
Edinet	22.8	6.3	63.4	63.0
Falesti	11.2	3.6	48.9	49.0
Floresti	17.8	4.6	55.8	63.8
Glodeni	17.0	4.4	48.3	61.9
Ocnita	17.8	6.1	60.3	55.0
Riscani	19.4	5.7	57.3	52.2
Singerei	14.0	4.1	46.4	51.9
Soroca	19.4	5.1	59.7	55.9
Centre	15.3	4.4	43.2	54.4
Anenii Noi	16.4	5.2	42.8	30.9
Calarasi	14.5	5.2	41.9	56.1
Criuleni	16.7	5.1	41.9	64.8
Dubasari	9.4	4.8	26.1	51.5
Hincesti	12.9	2.9	39.6	56.3
Ialoveni	17.4	5.3	33.3	57.0
Nisporeni	13.0	3.7	44.3	51.7
Orhei	17.7	4.0	49.2	58.3
Rezina	15.4	3.8	47.9	50.6
Straseni	16.4	5.3	39.4	59.3
Soldanesti	15.5	4.2	52.2	50.7
Telenesti	15.4	4.6	46.8	52.6
Ungheni	14.6	4.0	50.9	56.7
South	14.8	4.0	51.4	55.1
Basarabeasca	17.5	4.5	45.9	58.8
Cahul	17.2	4.6	56.7	58.4
Cantemir	11.0	2.4	51.9	56.5
Causeni	14.8	4.0	52.8	48.2
Cimislia	12.8	3.1	43.9	58.2
Leova	12.6	3.0	44.6	55.9
Stefan Voda	15.7	4.6	54.0	43.4
Taraclia	15.6	5.9	51.8	69.6
Gagauzia ATU	18.9	5.2	65.3	63.2

**Table 8.2. Active tuberculosis incidence, new cases
per 100,000 inhabitants**

	Women				Men			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	54.9	53.1	52.9	48.4	147.2	135.5	131.2	129.4
Chisinau mun.	63.1	60.9	58.1	45.9	138.1	124.7	107.4	115.4
North	50.8	48.8	49.3	46.1	123.0	124.3	125.6	112.0
Balti mun.	79.8	78.6	68.7	67.1	179.6	175.2	154.2	133.0
Briceni	29.9	40.0	42.8	17.8	87.8	82.8	105.6	83.7
Donduseni	36.4	32.7	8.2	33.3	115.5	121.4	103.4	52.3
Drochia	33.4	48.2	42.1	42.3	82.7	110.8	97.4	95.7
Edinet	29.4	22.7	20.5	13.7	103.4	91.1	96.5	66.3
Falesti	58.0	58.3	37.6	58.7	127.9	126.4	77.8	127.1
Floresti	44.1	54.9	82.7	89.6	116.2	171.8	204.7	139.0
Glodeni	48.9	52.3	80.3	34.2	116.0	110.1	154.4	124.7
Ocnita	43.3	33.6	23.6	40.6	89.5	78.6	109.0	98.0
Riscani	53.9	37.9	43.5	27.4	137.6	126.6	109.7	92.5
Singerei	49.9	29.1	43.7	48.1	80.8	80.9	98.5	107.4
Soroca	66.9	57.6	59.7	42.6	178.9	153.1	159.8	160.1
Centre	57.2	59.8	57.9	60.7	155.6	144.3	144.4	153.1
Anenii Noi	72.8	72.8	54.0	58.7	133.2	143.1	175.2	135.6
Calarasi	64.1	76.7	44.7	64.8	143.5	180.0	144.5	165.4
Criuleni	56.4	83.3	99.1	45.5	174.4	163.1	173.8	142.8
Dubasari	61.4	44.7	50.2	50.2	115.6	115.6	144.7	168.0
Hincesti	49.6	54.5	40.2	74.4	159.2	153.0	123.7	174.3
Ialoveni	74.3	58.0	97.8	85.3	155.5	171.7	173.2	174.6
Nisporeni	26.3	32.3	41.2	35.5	141.4	111.6	72.6	148.8
Orhei	65.6	55.0	47.3	53.4	163.9	120.9	145.7	140.8
Rezina	55.5	48.3	59.4	48.6	221.7	126.6	157.6	189.6
Straseni	83.7	68.7	81.6	94.5	182.6	164.9	169.3	154.1
Soldanesti	13.3	71.3	58.2	54.1	79.1	145.2	159.9	113.8
Telenesti	47.7	58.4	34.6	58.9	121.1	134.9	124.2	124.8
Ungheni	45.8	52.4	47.4	42.5	176.3	126.5	122.7	131.5
South	45.1	40.8	48.5	35.2	113.0	111.2	108.7	97.3
Basarabeasca	46.1	26.3	46.2	19.9	132.8	118.8	70.2	92.0
Cahul	51.4	43.4	46.5	37.1	114.0	146.9	136.8	93.1
Cantemir	37.8	63.3	34.9	3.2	110.4	107.6	123.6	105.2
Causeni	59.2	25.4	61.4	36.1	111.9	103.4	90.3	86.2
Cimislia	40.6	31.4	37.9	50.9	106.9	100.9	104.8	112.2
Leova	33.3	51.9	81.6	44.5	100.5	82.0	111.8	100.5
Stefan Voda	35.5	35.5	41.0	52.3	92.1	86.6	92.4	123.7
Taraclia	43.6	52.5	35.1	22.0	161.3	120.2	101.9	55.8
Gagauzia ATU	49.4	34.9	24.1	33.6	102.9	76.7	115.5	95.8

Table 8.3. **Active tuberculosis incidence, 2010**

	Total new cases				Per 100.000 inhabitants			
	active tuberculosis of the respiratory system		tuberculosis of other organs		active tuberculosis of the respiratory system		tuberculosis of other organs	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	842	2171	50	40	45.6	126.8	2.7	2.3
Chisinau mun.	182	419	10	8	43.5	112.9	2.4	2.2
North	224	525	19	12	42.5	109.5	3.6	2.5
Balti mun.	50	90	4	1	62.1	131.5	5.0	1.5
Briceni	7	30			17.8	83.7		
Donduseni	6	11	2		25.0	52.3	8.3	
Drochia	17	38	3	3	36.0	88.7	6.3	7.0
Edinet	6	26			13.7	66.3		
Falesti	26	56	2	1	54.5	124.9	4.2	2.2
Floresti	40	59	2	1	85.3	136.7	4.3	2.3
Glodeni	11	37			34.2	124.7		
Ocnita	12	24		2	40.6	90.5		7.5
Riscani	10	31			27.4	92.5		
Singerei	19	47	4	2	39.8	103.0	8.4	4.4
Soroca	20	76	2	2	38.7	156.0	3.9	4.1
Centre	312	782	17	12	57.4	150.6	3.1	2.3
Anenii Noi	24	55	1		56.4	135.6	2.3	
Calarasi	23	63	3	1	57.3	162.8	7.5	2.6
Criuleni	17	61			45.5	170.8		
Dubasari	9	29			50.2	168.0		
Hincesti	43	104	2	1	69.6	172.6	3.2	1.7
Ialoveni	40	83	3	1	79.3	170.5	5.9	2.1
Nisporeni	12	49			35.5	148.8		
Orhei	32	83	3	2	48.8	137.5	4.6	3.3
Rezina	12	48	1	1	44.8	185.8	3.7	3.9
Straseni	43	68	1	1	92.3	151.8	2.1	2.2
Soldanesti	11	22	1	2	49.6	104.3	4.5	9.5
Telenesti	20	45	2	1	53.6	122.1	5.4	2.7
Ungheni	26	72		2	42.5	128.0		3.6
South	92	254	5	4	33.4	95.8	1.8	1.5
Basarabeasca	3	13			19.9	92.0		
Cahul	22	56	2		34.1	93.1	3.1	
Cantemir	1	32		1	3.2	102.0		3.2
Causeni	16	39	1		34.0	86.2	2.1	
Cimislia	15	34	1		47.7	112.2	3.2	
Leova	11	26	1	1	40.8	96.8	3.7	3.7
Stefan Voda	19	43		1	52.3	120.9		2.8
Taraclia	5	11		3	22.0	51.2		14.0
Gagauzia ATU	28	71			33.6	92.0		

Table 8.4. Incidence of malignant neoplasms, new cases per 100,000 inhabitants

	Women				Men			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	205.9	208.4	218.2	214.4	214.3	218.8	233.7	227.2
Chisinau mun.	219.0	217.9	239.0	235.1	233.0	229.9	243.6	233.2
North	219.9	209.2	220.1	220.8	216.3	218.0	237.5	240.7
Balti mun.	233.3	235.8	238.5	269.6	175.1	192.8	198.3	242.6
Briceni	199.2	192.7	196.4	210.6	219.6	215.2	247.3	259.5
Donduseni	238.4	298.1	254.8	237.0	286.5	336.3	305.6	299.3
Drochia	254.4	190.8	229.5	228.4	204.5	226.3	236.5	266.1
Edinet	278.0	229.1	277.6	270.0	204.3	225.3	241.3	252.4
Falesti	219.6	204.1	235.9	207.4	189.7	179.6	188.9	205.2
Floresti	228.9	185.9	186.6	196.3	284.8	231.4	326.6	241.0
Glodeni	207.9	212.2	240.8	229.8	188.9	196.8	231.6	222.4
Ocnita	93.4	171.2	168.4	172.6	220.1	254.6	263.0	256.3
Riscani	228.9	222.0	222.9	216.6	237.1	232.6	252.0	241.8
Singerei	201.6	179.0	175.0	171.6	220.5	198.9	208.0	223.6
Soroca	208.4	203.4	208.1	201.3	219.6	214.3	225.4	217.5
Centre	185.4	197.9	196.9	190.0	206.3	210.2	224.3	214.3
Anenii Noi	232.6	230.2	234.9	223.1	209.7	199.9	261.6	219.4
Calarasi	192.2	212.8	161.3	189.4	158.9	177.5	167.7	180.9
Criuleni	225.6	198.8	187.6	173.8	230.6	222.1	260.7	221.2
Dubasari	178.6	156.4	206.4	133.9	202.4	185.0	185.2	179.5
Hincesti	193.4	190.7	205.9	215.2	187.0	189.1	209.5	217.4
Ialoveni	188.9	244.2	197.6	202.3	197.0	208.9	173.2	176.7
Nisporeni	187.4	190.9	182.3	138.9	162.5	193.1	196.5	151.9
Orhei	157.2	160.3	175.6	195.4	260.0	255.0	273.3	288.3
Rezina	192.4	159.6	200.6	175.6	175.8	122.8	203.7	170.3
Straseni	188.9	229.6	201.8	206.2	225.0	262.9	240.6	238.9
Soldanesti	190.1	129.2	210.3	184.7	246.6	229.5	286.8	265.5
Telenesti	201.3	183.3	228.7	158.0	204.5	202.4	256.5	206.3
Ungheni	126.1	217.8	188.1	196.3	204.8	222.7	200.9	213.3
South	199.6	217.1	221.0	219.2	191.8	214.5	221.6	209.7
Basarabeasca	204.0	217.2	217.9	186.2	167.8	223.7	245.5	233.5
Cahul	165.2	207.8	187.7	198.1	171.0	205.3	195.2	207.7
Cantemir	192.4	183.5	177.4	181.3	233.5	227.9	187.0	149.8
Causeni	243.0	224.4	239.3	225.3	206.3	246.3	209.3	243.0
Cimislia	215.3	210.1	255.6	276.8	223.6	211.7	245.7	263.9
Leova	159.1	215.1	215.0	196.5	182.3	193.8	242.1	182.4
Stefan Voda	204.6	229.4	202.4	228.4	178.5	206.8	282.8	213.7
Taraclia	231.3	266.7	328.8	273.2	161.3	189.6	194.5	167.5
Gagauzia ATU	194.1	191.5	223.7	208.5	239.6	240.7	260.9	248.7

Table 8.5. Incidence of malignant neoplasms by location, new cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010

	Lymphoid, haematopoietic and related tissue ¹		Tonsil, pharynx and other parts of oral cavity		Stomach		Colon		Rectosigmoid junction, rectum, anus		Trachea, bronchus and lung	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	11.7	14.1	1.7	14.4	10.8	17.1	14.0	13.4	12.7	17.8	10.0	39.1
Chisinau mun.	12.7	16.4	1.2	10.5	11.2	14.3	17.2	17.0	11.5	17.3	11.0	32.6
North	13.8	11.1	2.1	15.2	10.2	18.4	11.9	12.9	13.7	17.7	12.5	50.3
Balti mun.	16.1	11.7	3.7	8.8	8.7	27.8	23.6	11.7	18.6	11.7	8.7	58.5
Briceni	7.6	11.2	0.0	19.5	0.0	27.9	7.6	11.2	15.2	27.9	12.7	50.2
Donduseni	4.2	0.0	4.2	14.3	8.3	28.5	8.3	28.5	20.8	23.8	16.6	66.5
Drochia	16.9	4.7	0.0	16.3	6.3	18.7	12.7	11.7	21.1	21.0	23.3	58.4
Edinet	16.0	20.4	6.9	7.6	13.7	20.4	16.0	5.1	13.7	20.4	18.3	53.5
Falesti	12.6	4.5	0.0	20.1	6.3	4.5	8.4	13.4	10.5	13.4	14.7	33.5
Floresti	14.9	18.5	0.0	13.9	17.1	7.0	8.5	11.6	8.5	20.9	8.5	55.6
Glodeni	9.3	3.4	0.0	6.7	15.5	6.7	6.2	23.6	12.4	6.7	21.7	53.9
Ocnita	13.5	18.8	3.4	26.4	23.7	15.1	13.5	22.6	6.8	7.5	10.2	37.7
Riscani	16.5	11.9	0.0	9.0	8.2	23.9	5.5	9.0	13.7	20.9	5.5	44.8
Singerei	23.0	13.2	2.1	15.3	10.5	24.1	10.5	4.4	8.4	24.1	8.4	61.4
Soroca	7.7	10.3	3.9	26.7	9.7	14.4	9.7	16.4	11.6	16.4	7.7	30.8
Centre	9.4	15.2	1.7	15.4	11.4	15.4	13.8	11.0	13.2	19.1	6.6	34.5
Anenii Noi	18.8	17.3	2.3	17.3	7.0	19.7	11.7	9.9	14.1	22.2	11.7	34.5
Calarasi	2.5	10.3	2.5	5.2	15.0	12.9	15.0	7.8	7.5	20.7	2.5	20.7
Criuleni	5.3	8.4	0.0	11.2	10.7	16.8	16.0	11.2	10.7	16.8	8.0	42.0
Dubasari	16.7	23.2	0.0	5.8	5.6	17.4	16.7	0.0	11.2	23.2	0.0	34.7
Hincesti	12.9	19.9	3.2	19.9	9.7	8.3	11.3	5.0	17.8	21.6	14.6	39.8
Ialoveni	4.0	14.4	4.0	14.4	9.9	22.6	11.9	20.5	15.9	10.3	4.0	24.7
Nisporeni	5.9	6.1	0.0	18.2	11.8	9.1	8.9	9.1	3.0	21.3	0.0	12.1
Orhei	13.7	18.2	1.5	24.9	10.7	18.2	18.3	14.9	9.2	21.5	1.5	61.3
Rezina	11.2	15.5	0.0	7.7	0.0	11.6	22.4	3.9	11.2	11.6	7.5	19.4
Straseni	4.3	8.9	4.3	17.9	15.0	11.2	10.7	17.9	19.3	20.1	6.4	29.0
Soldanesti	13.5	14.2	0.0	14.2	18.0	9.5	9.0	19.0	9.0	14.2	9.0	56.9
Telenesti	10.7	21.7	0.0	19.0	10.7	13.6	10.7	10.9	13.4	13.6	5.4	27.1
Ungheni	6.5	17.8	0.0	10.7	18.0	23.1	16.4	7.1	19.6	24.9	9.8	33.8
South	12.3	13.6	2.2	14.7	11.2	21.5	13.1	13.2	11.2	17.0	9.8	35.8
Basarabasca	6.6	28.3	0.0	0.0	6.6	21.2	6.6	28.3	19.9	7.1	13.3	21.2
Cahul	7.7	15.0	0.0	18.3	15.5	15.0	6.2	15.0	7.7	21.6	3.1	33.2
Cantemir	25.4	12.7	0.0	6.4	9.5	28.7	12.7	6.4	6.4	3.2	19.1	31.9
Causeni	8.5	13.3	2.1	19.9	8.5	28.7	14.9	15.5	4.3	22.1	14.9	44.2
Cimislia	15.9	9.9	9.5	29.7	15.9	33.0	12.7	16.5	25.5	19.8	12.7	56.1
Leova	11.1	7.4	0.0	7.4	11.1	26.1	3.7	7.4	14.8	7.4	7.4	40.9
Stefan Voda	8.3	16.9	0.0	16.9	5.5	11.2	19.3	2.8	8.3	22.5	5.5	19.7
Taraclia	22.0	9.3	8.8	0.0	13.2	9.3	35.2	23.3	17.6	18.6	8.8	32.6
Gagauzia ATU	7.2	16.8	0.0	18.1	7.2	16.8	14.4	15.5	14.4	15.5	12.0	40.1

Table 8.6. Number of patients who are registered in curative and preventive institutions, diagnosed with alcoholism and alcoholic psychosis, cases per 100,000 inhabitants

	Women				Men			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	411.6	404.3	397.2	392.5	2263.2	2253.2	2278.9	2310.5
Chisinau mun.	334.2	319.4	260.4	249.7	1889.8	2002.7	2020.3	2062.8
North	346.8	346.2	360.4	353.6	2277.9	2166.1	2220.6	2189.3
Balti mun.	99.8	185.9	267.2	267.1	693.2	1049.5	1323.4	1232.0
Briceni	181.8	175.2	151.1	142.1	2415.7	2433.8	2456.3	2408.0
Donduseni	315.2	375.7	435.6	440.8	3668.6	2727.4	2886.6	2993.3
Drochia	335.7	320.8	317.9	296.1	2814.1	2558.8	2534.6	2362.3
Edinet	348.1	371.9	359.5	322.6	2205.0	2308.5	2265.6	2126.2
Falesti	507.6	522.8	509.4	492.4	2305.1	2279.8	2188.5	2141.1
Floresti	609.1	608.3	627.7	603.7	3160.7	3106.2	2958.2	2933.5
Glodeni	483.0	476.7	472.4	406.8	2524.7	2551.2	2464.2	2362.1
Ocnita	473.5	463.1	447.8	470.4	3275.0	3325.3	3389.3	3404.0
Riscani	339.3	324.9	334.4	340.0	2137.1	2099.5	2202.9	2304.7
Singerei	434.5	258.0	275.0	318.1	2794.8	1770.7	1955.4	2126.2
Soroca	256.2	259.0	265.9	274.9	1445.8	1414.6	1541.0	1522.6
Centre	485.9	479.1	486.5	494.3	2287.0	2268.2	2262.0	2338.4
Anenii Noi	561.4	575.5	552.1	580.1	3130.6	3321.4	3190.9	3047.1
Calarasi	453.5	447.8	436.8	438.6	2162.5	2338.0	2437.6	2504.1
Criuleni	475.4	488.8	501.0	492.0	2168.4	2249.2	2259.7	2281.6
Dubasari	228.8	245.7	345.8	373.9	1798.2	1861.9	1922.0	1934.3
Hincesti	426.9	431.1	455.2	470.9	1668.6	1669.4	1682.8	1792.4
Ialoveni	393.8	394.3	397.1	378.7	1928.6	1874.3	1951.0	1955.7
Nisporeni	679.2	734.1	791.1	842.3	2335.2	2437.8	2542.3	2772.9
Orhei	863.8	938.9	1023.1	1042.5	3565.1	3678.8	3759.5	4049.6
Rezina	647.3	653.4	650.2	609.2	2358.0	2332.5	2337.2	2225.3
Straseni	300.5	283.2	266.2	255.6	1937.8	1951.5	1926.9	1907.0
Soldanesti	221.0	271.8	286.4	279.3	2061.5	2037.0	2022.0	2047.8
Telenesti	415.9	329.4	364.3	377.7	2004.6	1532.9	1622.8	1739.7
Ungheni	370.1	219.4	111.2	127.6	2085.6	1763.5	1441.8	1596.1
South	542.9	527.7	519.5	504.8	2614.9	2651.1	2666.7	2702.2
Basarabeasca	704.2	691.0	673.5	698.2	2824.2	2866.1	2848.3	2773.5
Cahul	470.6	468.3	474.7	456.6	2392.8	2433.4	2467.9	2443.0
Cantemir	397.3	389.1	373.9	369.0	2233.9	2339.4	2468.9	2571.8
Causeni	289.4	283.7	288.0	280.6	3065.6	3050.4	3147.8	3163.9
Cimislia	695.9	633.4	627.9	652.3	2602.2	2569.2	2516.1	2576.4
Leova	1076.9	1112.3	1015.7	956.6	3583.4	3667.5	3710.5	4027.8
Stefan Voda	515.6	510.7	547.0	536.5	1916.6	2026.2	1921.0	1920.1
Taraclia	562.9	472.2	442.8	374.5	2669.2	2617.1	2524.3	2414.4
Gagauzia ATU	287.0	298.7	320.0	315.1	2462.8	2483.3	2566.6	2556.5

Table 8.7. **Incidence of sexually transmitted infections, new cases per 100,000 inhabitants**

	Women				Men			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	772.4	852.6	912.2	847.2	440.2	439.8	435.0	406.3
Chisinau mun.	862.5	821.1	661.8	484.1	660.9	603.5	625.7	432.1
North	561.1	679.8	751.6	763.5	325.9	320.4	314.8	371.7
Balti mun.	647.4	641.2	912.9	1178.9	889.0	703.6	788.8	979.2
Briceni	226.6	252.7	536.3	137.0	65.9	66.2	77.8	58.6
Donduseni	933.5	1666.0	1627.5	1501.3	517.5	639.8	474.8	456.1
Drochia	721.4	813.5	899.0	1402.2	507.7	512.7	563.5	756.3
Edinet	330.0	290.3	1108.0	235.7	153.9	187.3	243.8	130.0
Falesti	1189.2	1039.3	684.8	710.3	207.3	197.4	153.3	191.8
Floresti	434.8	1045.5	712.5	588.8	291.7	222.2	409.5	396.2
Glodeni	360.7	559.7	703.9	900.6	129.2	126.7	100.7	104.5
Ocnita	273.4	187.9	686.9	176.0	197.7	157.3	199.2	147.0
Riscani	401.2	460.2	334.4	849.9	82.0	94.2	62.3	125.4
Singerei	386.6	426.6	589.6	537.9	87.3	74.3	111.7	116.2
Soroca	657.6	892.2	429.7	718.3	559.2	569.5	219.3	406.3
Centre	731.3	792.5	960.3	844.2	288.3	308.2	264.7	344.3
Anenii Noi	575.5	455.7	650.7	610.6	414.4	249.2	335.6	226.8
Calarasi	1525.5	1523.9	1833.9	2038.6	666.2	712.5	804.8	1390.3
Criuleni	787.0	1007.2	1055.6	992.1	132.2	146.2	129.0	117.6
Dubasari	55.8	22.3	66.9	145.1	69.4	28.9	81.0	86.9
Hincesti	361.3	368.6	677.1	221.7	75.5	78.9	80.8	79.7
Ialoveni	729.4	736.5	844.2	715.8	255.1	970.3	187.7	493.0
Nisporeni	161.0	252.5	400.0	422.6	773.4	141.8	383.9	564.9
Orhei	720.3	844.3	870.4	1010.5	250.0	223.5	109.3	177.3
Rezina	514.2	367.6	445.8	904.4	504.5	303.1	499.7	452.8
Straseni	442.1	663.0	706.2	614.2	122.5	191.6	198.3	207.7
Soldanesti	1374.9	891.1	1414.1	1126.3	418.8	571.3	423.2	213.3
Telenesti	1798.6	2451.9	2499.7	1518.8	134.5	143.0	218.7	141.1
Ungheni	605.8	589.6	902.7	762.4	197.7	231.6	259.6	378.6
South	456.6	327.9	468.1	554.9	231.9	239.6	203.5	177.2
Basarabeasca	1138.5	79.0	2086.6	1030.7	174.8	146.8	189.4	113.2
Cahul	515.8	184.5	265.3	609.9	316.9	133.5	216.9	152.9
Cantemir	362.6	212.0	250.3	168.6	107.3	630.0	145.8	38.2
Causeni	50.7	256.2	281.7	491.0	107.5	169.3	176.2	203.3
Cimislia	580.4	708.7	987.5	416.9	353.2	286.6	226.1	250.7
Leova	747.5	259.5	300.3	1023.3	74.4	137.9	126.7	256.9
Stefan Voda	351.9	598.1	445.8	663.1	273.4	192.8	285.6	160.2
Taraclia	458.2	323.5	166.6	211.5	433.3	309.8	245.5	260.5
Gagauzia ATU	983.9	1088.8	829.9	1110.8	664.2	659.5	507.6	321.2

Table 8.8. Distribution of patients by type of sexually transmitted infections, new cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Trichomoniasis	
	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men
Total	62.3	79.1	13.1	60.7	581.1	198.5
Chisinau mun.	74.3	83.6	9.6	109.2	215.0	172.5
North	46.1	63.8	8.0	34.4	581.6	199.6
Balti mun.	63.4	118.4	7.5	68.7	567.7	346.4
Briceni	15.2	19.5	2.5	14.0	76.1	14.0
Donduseni	58.2	57.0	12.5	38.0	744.4	199.6
Drochia	36.0	51.4	4.2	16.3	1362.0	98.0
Edinet	77.8	119.8	9.2	10.2	114.4	0.0
Falesti	35.6	60.2	16.8	37.9	653.7	93.7
Floresti	32.0	34.8	6.4	34.8	548.2	319.8
Glodeni	55.9	60.7	9.3	43.8	823.0	0.0
Ocnita	23.7	15.1	10.2	26.4	142.1	75.4
Riscani	46.6	83.6	2.7	41.8	800.6	0.0
Singerei	50.2	48.2	0.0	2.2	450.0	65.8
Soroca	44.5	47.2	15.5	55.4	625.3	303.7
Centre	69.9	81.8	18.2	64.3	735.0	192.6
Anenii Noi	58.7	61.6	37.6	108.5	490.8	56.7
Calarasi	84.7	131.8	44.9	245.5	1909.0	1013.0
Criuleni	74.9	44.8	2.7	30.8	858.4	42.0
Dubasari	145.1	75.3	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0
Hincesti	55.0	46.5	14.6	24.9	152.1	8.3
Ialoveni	103.1	96.6	2.0	55.5	610.7	341.0
Nisporeni	106.4	170.1	20.7	57.7	257.1	288.5
Orhei	56.5	66.3	10.7	23.2	874.6	87.8
Rezina	67.3	81.3	11.2	65.8	784.8	278.6
Straseni	53.7	84.9	4.3	42.4	556.2	80.4
Soldanesti	58.6	42.7	0.0	0.0	1000.2	161.2
Telenesti	42.9	65.1	40.2	13.6	1435.8	51.6
Ungheni	58.9	101.3	32.7	117.3	670.7	160.0
South	64.2	78.4	14.2	32.1	464.1	60.0
Basarabeasca	26.6	49.5	0.0	63.7	1004.1	0.0
Cahul	80.5	103.0	21.7	13.3	475.2	36.6
Cantemir	28.6	25.5	0.0	12.7	139.9	0.0
Causeni	72.3	106.1	6.4	30.9	412.4	66.3
Cimislia	117.7	105.6	38.2	95.7	260.9	49.5
Leova	37.1	55.8	7.4	14.9	956.6	178.7
Stefan Voda	55.0	70.3	13.8	28.1	594.3	56.2
Taracia	48.5	51.2	13.2	32.6	119.0	111.6
Gagauzia ATU	43.1	60.9	25.2	45.3	996.9	141.2

Table 8.9. Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time, persons per 100,000 inhabitants

	Women				Men			
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	321.1	324.1	317.6	286.9	455.4	467.4	481.5	465.7
Chisinau mun.	276.1	260.6	230.6	233.9	393.1	423.5	437.4	376.8
North	364.6	353.0	361.7	313.9	481.3	495.7	507.4	491.6
Balti mun.	532.6	454.1	468.3	402.5	631.4	602.0	615.4	486.7
Briceni	318.7	382.9	407.9	332.4	472.2	474.6	525.2	410.2
Donduseni	198.0	318.5	291.8	232.9	281.8	406.3	423.1	432.4
Drochia	379.5	325.0	349.5	310.9	512.3	505.8	554.2	462.2
Edinet	382.0	394.6	480.1	343.2	497.0	582.2	530.8	558.3
Falesti	275.6	231.2	256.8	249.3	388.2	399.2	395.5	434.9
Floresti	418.0	346.4	373.2	320.0	501.3	540.6	609.6	570.0
Glodeni	223.2	304.5	222.3	248.4	344.6	400.2	416.3	360.5
Ocnita	280.1	295.3	289.6	243.7	354.4	367.0	349.5	441.0
Riscani	288.1	351.9	288.1	276.9	477.2	588.9	512.9	588.1
Singerei	415.7	360.0	391.7	355.8	526.2	437.2	455.5	545.8
Soroca	370.9	356.9	344.9	300.1	510.4	492.0	518.4	529.4
Centre	317.2	335.4	338.3	299.9	462.3	466.7	477.7	497.8
Anenii Noi	335.9	371.1	357.1	256.0	419.4	468.8	476.3	330.4
Calarasi	290.8	289.4	285.4	299.1	548.3	424.4	482.4	576.3
Criuleni	222.9	276.6	289.4	173.8	472.5	421.7	482.2	517.9
Dubasari	217.7	290.4	273.3	256.7	410.5	416.3	457.3	254.8
Hincesti	270.2	253.2	267.0	207.1	405.3	371.7	397.6	512.8
Ialoveni	351.6	364.3	291.4	279.6	483.2	535.8	550.7	497.1
Nisporeni	269.4	314.2	258.8	260.1	478.5	347.0	495.8	452.5
Orhei	264.0	222.9	259.6	337.3	420.6	480.1	415.7	427.5
Rezina	440.2	441.8	494.1	407.4	554.2	690.6	511.3	557.3
Straseni	304.8	334.7	291.9	279.2	496.7	461.1	418.8	529.2
Soldanesti	627.8	588.1	724.9	653.3	637.5	557.2	587.8	801.1
Telenesti	439.7	528.6	561.1	490.2	476.3	550.5	564.3	586.2
Ungheni	276.7	324.3	336.9	237.2	375.8	448.9	490.7	488.8
South	260.6	293.3	280.0	254.0	443.2	426.0	438.3	420.8
Basarabeasca	355.4	322.5	383.0	246.0	510.3	454.4	491.1	495.3
Cahul	258.7	286.9	269.9	269.3	493.0	449.0	440.5	420.5
Cantemir	258.6	335.3	301.0	203.6	517.5	421.0	513.4	471.7
Causeni	223.9	264.7	224.5	246.6	355.5	395.9	381.1	344.7
Cimislia	243.4	213.2	224.0	225.9	372.7	371.2	386.6	376.1
Leova	266.4	322.6	248.4	292.9	357.2	339.2	365.1	390.9
Stefan Voda	212.8	281.3	276.2	225.6	410.1	452.7	394.8	438.6
Taracalia	375.3	389.1	447.2	339.3	599.3	554.9	643.8	530.3
Gagauzia ATU	494.4	487.8	463.1	405.0	587.4	649.1	706.2	669.6

Table 8.10. Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time by causes of disability, 2010

	Total cases					Per 100.000 inhabitants				
	malignant neoplasms	circulatory system diseases	mental and behavioural disorders	digestive system diseases	osteo-articular system diseases	malignant neoplasms	circulatory system diseases	mental and behavioural disorders	digestive system diseases	osteo-articular system diseases
Total	2443	2689	1082	1036	1077	68.6	75.5	30.4	29.1	30.2
Chisinau mun.	540	469	183	171	224	68.4	59.4	23.2	21.7	28.4
North	735	823	337	226	337	73.0	81.8	33.5	22.5	33.5
Balti mun.	108	123	91	43	56	72.5	82.6	61.1	28.9	37.6
Briceni	60	63	13	7	25	79.7	83.7	17.3	9.3	33.2
Donduseni	31	25	14	5	13	68.7	55.4	31.0	11.1	28.8
Drochia	66	78	21	10	20	73.2	86.5	23.3	11.1	22.2
Edinet	52	66	33	36	29	62.7	79.6	39.8	43.4	35.0
Falesti	78	79	25	6	20	84.3	85.3	27.0	6.5	21.6
Floresti	68	97	31	31	34	75.5	107.7	34.4	34.4	37.8
Glodeni	42	40	10	16	8	67.9	64.6	16.2	25.9	12.9
Ocnita	41	32	16	7	18	73.1	57.1	28.5	12.5	32.1
Riscani	48	60	15	25	11	68.6	85.8	21.4	35.7	15.7
Singerei	61	77	45	20	48	65.3	82.4	48.2	21.4	51.4
Soroca	80	83	23	20	55	79.7	82.7	22.9	19.9	54.8
Centre	674	862	320	429	380	63.4	81.1	30.1	40.4	35.8
Anenii Noi	53	43	12	18	15	63.7	51.7	14.4	21.6	18.0
Calarasi	41	66	33	44	41	52.0	83.7	41.9	55.8	52.0
Criuleni	42	57	13	16	12	57.4	78.0	17.8	21.9	16.4
Dubasari	14	29	8	5	3	39.8	82.4	22.7	14.2	8.5
Hincesti	96	85	32	54	36	78.7	69.6	26.2	44.2	29.5
Ialoveni	59	78	40	42	17	59.5	78.7	40.4	42.4	17.2
Nisporeni	27	38	16	37	21	40.4	56.9	24.0	55.4	31.5
Orhei	87	93	38	42	29	69.1	73.9	30.2	33.4	23.0
Rezina	40	62	21	30	30	76.0	117.9	39.9	57.0	57.0
Straseni	47	75	34	34	38	51.5	82.1	37.2	37.2	41.6
Soldanesti	35	82	16	30	31	80.8	189.4	37.0	69.3	71.6
Telenesti	52	63	35	45	60	70.1	84.9	47.2	60.7	80.9
Ungheni	81	91	22	32	47	69.0	77.5	18.7	27.3	40.0
South	356	345	175	155	112	65.8	63.8	32.4	28.7	20.7
Basarabeasca	17	27	10	7	2	58.3	92.6	34.3	24.0	6.9
Cahul	87	68	39	39	28	69.7	54.5	31.3	31.3	22.4
Cantemir	29	45	24	21	11	46.2	71.6	38.2	33.4	17.5
Causeni	66	45	35	15	15	71.5	48.8	37.9	16.3	16.3
Cimislia	53	29	14	21	11	85.8	47.0	22.7	34.0	17.8
Leova	23	41	18	23	14	42.7	76.2	33.4	42.7	26.0
Stefan Voda	51	44	27	11	16	70.9	61.2	37.5	15.3	22.2
Taracalia	24	46	8	18	15	54.3	104.1	18.1	40.7	33.9
Gagauzia ATU	138	190	67	55	44	85.9	118.3	41.7	34.2	27.4

Table 8.11. Number of persons recognized as disabled for the first time by age group, 2010

	Total					Per 100,000 inhabitants				
	Up to 29 years	30-39	40-49	50-61	62+	Up to 29 years	30-39	40-49	50-61	62+
Total	1036	1552	3221	6539	927	129.6	297.2	672.8	1121.7	214.7
Chisinau mun.	199	300	498	1115	265	95.2	222.9	465.7	894.5	328.7
North	253	527	980	1952	300	129.3	377.2	708.4	1172.1	188.0
Balti mun.	30	93	152	308	74	85.0	396.1	715.2	1218.9	418.3
Briceni	11	41	72	142	12	80.1	403.0	738.4	1165.7	84.0
Donduseni	9	19	25	75	19	119.0	320.3	423.8	1034.6	194.3
Drochia	33	44	88	164	16	211.9	378.2	716.4	1066.5	93.2
Edinet	23	55	92	183	16	157.1	492.0	842.3	1280.4	103.6
Falesti	10	41	96	142	25	55.3	325.3	752.9	979.6	189.0
Floresti	23	41	92	198	42	132.2	339.7	724.0	1307.5	308.2
Glodeni	17	20	33	94	23	147.2	231.0	395.7	905.6	245.3
Ocnita	11	18	46	103	11	109.5	205.8	574.7	1105.6	111.3
Riscani	20	41	71	149	17	156.3	448.3	757.1	1285.9	135.1
Singerei	35	60	120	195	9	182.4	484.1	967.9	1310.1	78.4
Soroca	31	54	93	199	36	157.0	394.4	634.7	1215.9	239.8
Centre	335	458	1133	2111	178	141.4	303.3	797.7	1216.6	156.2
Anenii Noi	19	23	62	128	11	105.0	191.3	549.8	857.1	127.3
Calarasi	28	37	86	187	5	163.1	342.2	808.1	1465.1	50.9
Criuleni	7	15	65	139	24	42.6	142.1	664.7	1144.7	350.8
Dubasari	9	12	22	43	4	117.9	229.7	462.0	706.9	104.2
Hincesti	36	45	102	230	24	126.5	264.1	671.8	1178.3	182.6
Ialoveni	36	46	93	186	22	149.3	304.8	740.6	1170.6	263.6
Nisporeni	9	27	77	124	-34	60.1	283.0	907.5	1171.6	0.0
Orhei	34	44	118	257	26	122.1	244.0	674.8	1210.4	188.3
Rezina	19	24	70	115	25	171.6	317.5	913.5	1324.0	405.3
Straseni	40	31	102	185	9	192.0	238.9	846.0	1205.6	96.8
Soldanesti	31	40	101	120	22	380.2	687.0	1625.6	1804.2	366.6
Telenesti	36	44	129	184	6	223.1	458.3	1298.0	1561.3	74.6
Ungheni	31	70	106	213		119.0	418.2	663.0	1190.4	0.0
South	174	196	401	931	114	143.8	261.7	565.7	1034.5	197.2
Basarabeasca	9	14	27	57		140.5	339.1	678.7	1073.9	0.0
Cahul	31	44	94	208	50	105.1	241.7	583.0	1057.8	369.1
Cantemir	25	27	60	96	4	170.9	320.6	728.8	1000.5	64.2
Causeni	24	30	54	148	16	120.2	234.8	443.8	950.9	151.3
Cimislia	29	17	33	98	8	206.7	216.5	400.8	919.5	112.2
Leova	14	19	47	91	13	115.9	248.3	662.6	1020.9	232.7
Stefan Voda	30	27	48	120	13	196.6	288.0	516.5	956.6	216.6
Taracia	12	18	38	113	10	131.1	277.3	659.4	1458.3	173.7
Gagauzia ATU	75	71	209	430	70	205.0	323.1	1015.9	1521.3	398.8

Table 8.12. Health status of pregnant, parturient and puerperal women, 2010

	Total pregnant women	% of preterm births	% of pregnant women who suffered from anaemia	% pregnant women who suffered from diseases of the genitourinary system
Total	39767	2.8	41.8	14.2
Chisinau mun.	11527	2.4	34.0	19.4
North	9849	3.2	36.9	10.7
Balti mun.	1810	3.1	19.6	7.3
Briceni	635	2.7	43.2	3.8
Donduseni	424	10.7	47.0	3.7
Drochia	853	2.2	23.6	5.4
Edinet	772	3.8	46.2	5.9
Falesti	903	2.4	37.6	6.8
Floresti	906	4.6	43.2	17.5
Glodeni	590	3.5	58.7	30.5
Ocnita	369	2.6	55.1	6.8
Riscani	659	2.2	43.0	5.3
Singerei	1005	2.2	27.2	10.2
Soroca	923	2.6	38.0	22.4
Centre	11070	3.0	54.6	14.8
Anenii Noi	873	2.6	58.3	5.6
Calarasi	806	3.5	68.7	28.1
Criuleni	796	1.4	35.0	3.1
Dubasari	369	1.4	45.3	6.1
Hincesti	1155	3.1	49.8	7.9
Ialoveni	1287	2.6	66.7	11.6
Nisporeni	571	4.3	63.5	11.5
Orhei	1357	3.0	65.6	12.5
Rezina	440	5.2	54.4	38.2
Straseni	1032	2.3	48.7	7.1
Soldanesti	366	2.5	33.8	26.8
Telenesti	643	5.4	44.4	21.0
Ungheni	1375	2.6	52.6	27.1
South	5374	2.9	39.7	8.4
Basarabeasca	209	2.3	41.2	11.1
Cahul	1452	3.2	33.2	2.5
Cantemir	586	2.8	49.7	6.6
Causeni	968	2.3	41.5	5.9
Cimislia	464	4.9	51.4	25.8
Leova	520	2.5	38.4	8.8
Stefan Voda	752	2.4	27.2	6.1
Taracia	423	2.5	51.5	19.8
Gagauzia ATU	1864	2.8	40.1	11.9

CHAPTER IX.



SOCIAL PROTECTION

This section presents the main indicators that characterize the evolution and the structure of old-age pensioners, the average and minimum size of the old-age pension, the income replacement rate, the share of beneficiaries of minimum pensions, etc.

Methodological notes and data sources

- **Definitions:**

Average income replacement rate is the ratio of the old-age pension to the average earning in the economy.

Beneficiary of old-age pension – the person who meets the following conditions: reaching the retirement age established by the legislation and the execution of the necessary levies. Pensioners are only the persons registered with the National Social Insurance House. Since 2002, the retirement age is 62 years for men and 57 years for women.

Ratio of old-age pensioners to population of working age – the ratio of the old-age pensioners registered with the National Social Insurance House to the population aged 15-57/62 years.

Ratio of employed population to old-age pensioners – the ratio of the employed population based on the data of Labour Force Survey to the number of old-age pensioners registered with the National Social Insurance House.

- **Data sources:**

National Social Insurance House.

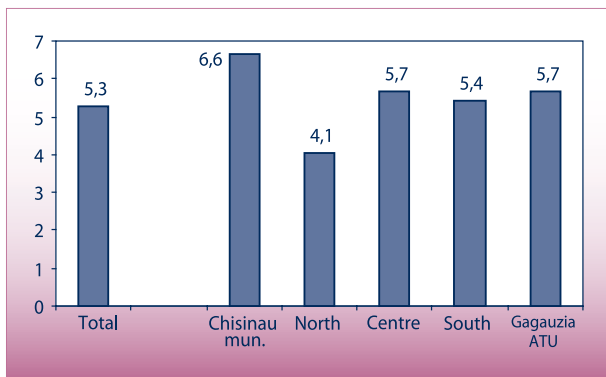
Situation of old-age pensioners

The demographic situation in the last decade is characterized by the demographic decline determined by a negative natural growth, population emigration, acceleration of population ageing process, which finally reflect also on the situation concerning the social insurance system and social assistance of the population.

Whereas the number of the active and of the employed population is decreasing, the total number of pensioners, including that of old-age pensioners, is in a continuous growth. Thus, both the economically active and the employed population reduced in 2010 by about 6.0% compared to 2007, while the total number of pensioners increased by 1.3% and the number of old-age pensioners by 1.8%. This fact conditions the enhancing economic pressure on the employed population in the economy. The ratio of retired to employed persons reduced from 1:2.0 in 2007 to 1:1.8 in 2010. At the same time, for the operation of a public social insurance system, similar to the one existing in the Republic of Moldova, it is necessary to keep this relation around 1:4-1:5¹⁷.

On average across the country, per one person of working age there are 5.3 old-age pensioners. Most pensioners live in the North region and the ratio of the population of working age to pensioners is 6.6. When referring to the ratio of old-age pensioners to the employed population, we find that the highest burden lies on the population of the North region, due to the fact that every second person is retired (see Figure 9.1-9.2).

Figure 9.1.
Ratio of the
population of
working age to the
old-age pensioners,
2010, %

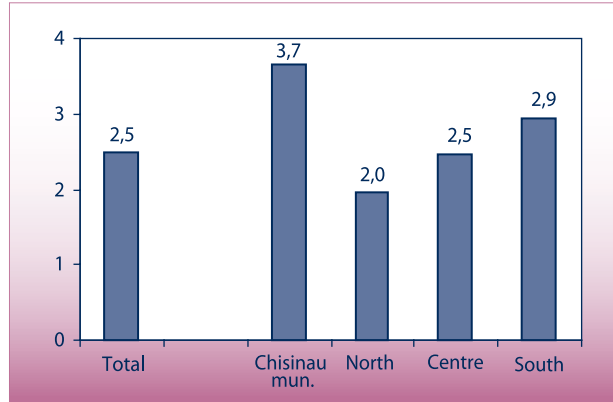


The distribution of old-age pensioners by the economic sector where the person worked until retirement, reveals a share of 46 percent of persons in the agricultural sector and, respectively, 54 percent in the non-agricultural sector (see Table 9.2). This fact is determined by the specificity of the national economy, focusing on the agricultural sector, in particular in the rural area, where 49% of the employed population works in agriculture.

Excepting the Chisinau municipality, in all regions of the country, the persons who worked in the agricultural sector prevail in the structure of old-age pensioners. The high-

¹⁷ Social Report 2010, www.mmssf.gov.md

Figure 9.2.
Ratio of employed
population to old-age
pensioners, 2010, %¹⁸



est rate of this category of pensioners is characteristic for the South region, with 56% of the total pensioners. The gender aspect of pensioners shows a higher share of men who worked in the agricultural sector with 49.6%, compared to 44.0% in case of women (see Figure 9.3). This trend is determined by a higher employment rate of men in agriculture, the women being prevalingly employed in non-agricultural activities.

Figure 9.3.
Share of pensioners
who worked in the
agricultural sector,
by region and sex,
2010, %

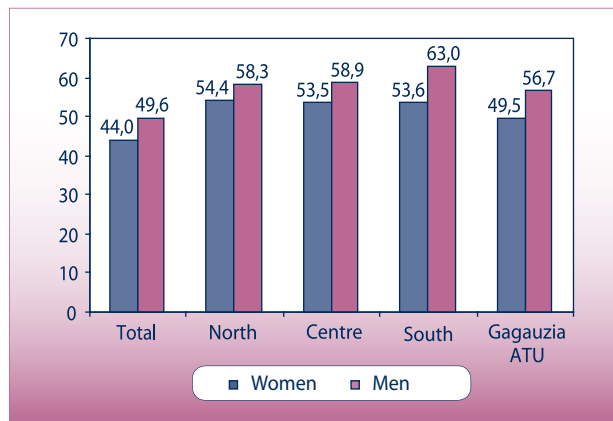
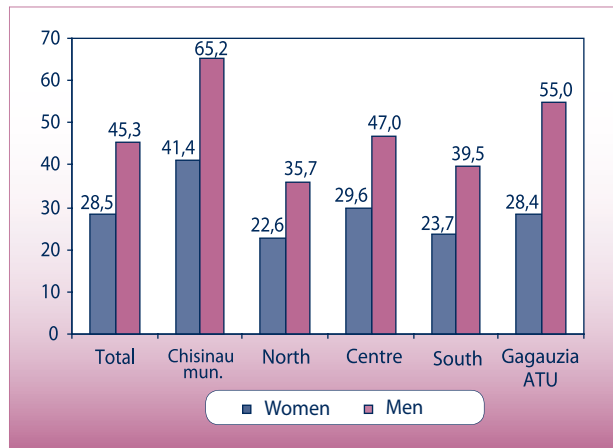


Figure 9.4.
Share of employed
pensioners, by region
and sex, 2010, %



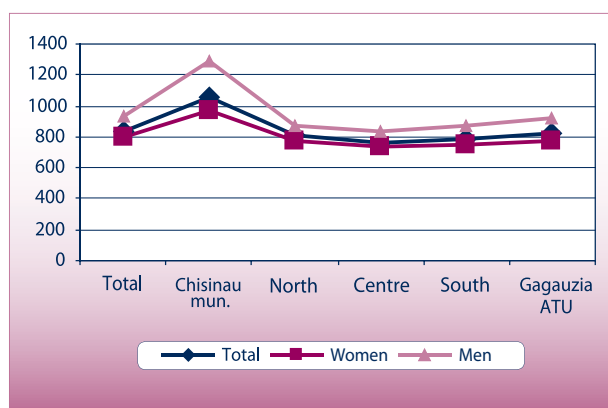
¹⁸ The Centre region includes Gagauzia ATU.

At the moment of establishing the right of old-age retirement, each third person was employed. The decision to stay further active on the labour market even after retirement is determined not only by the wish of the person, but also by the needs of the employer, the additional employment opportunities, including part-time program or with reduced efforts, etc. Thus, 45.3% of men continue to work, while the employed women represent 28.5% of total women entitled to the right of retirement in 2010 (see Table 9.3). At the same time, the share of employed pensioners varies from one region to another, most employed pensioners being registered in the Chisinau municipality (47.6%) and the least in the North region (26.4%). The gender variations in the share of employed pensioners are remarkable and the largest gaps in the share of employed men and women at the establishment of the retirement were registered in Chisinau municipality and Gagauzia ATU (see Figure 9.4).

Average pension size

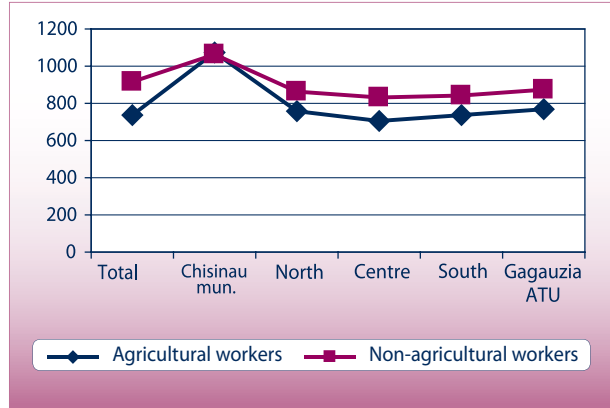
On average, men have a pension that is 18% higher than that of women. This fact is primarily due to the existing differences in the average earning of men and women. The regional differences are kept also in the case of pensions, in favour of Chisinau municipality, where the average size of pension is at least 30% higher than in other regions of the country. At the same time, the largest gap between the pension of men and women is also registered in the Chisinau municipality (33%) and the lowest in the North region (12%). These variations in the average size of pension by region and sex are also reflected directly on the regional differences in the well-being of pensioners.

Figure 9.5.
Average size of
old-age pension,
by region and sex,
2010, MDL



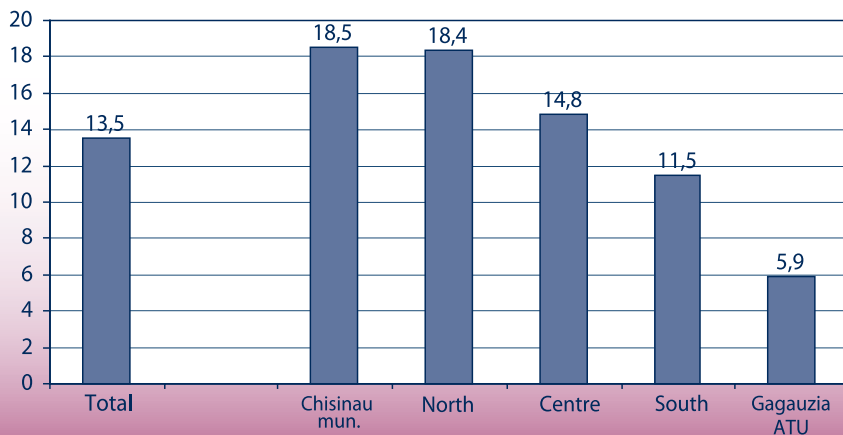
The old-age pension varies also depending on the sector, where the person worked prior to the establishment of the pension. Thus, the average size of pension in case of pensioners from the agricultural sector is 20% lower than the pension of persons from the non-agricultural sector (see Figure 9.6). These differences are characteristic for all regions of the country, with exception of Chisinau municipality. The gender differences are less highlighted in case of pensioners from the agricultural sector, the pension of women being 10% lower compared to that of men. Given that the non-agricultural sector is more diversified, the gap between the pension of women and men is hence much larger (21%) (see Table 9.5).

Figure 9.6.
Average size of
old-age pension, by
the economic sector,
2010, MDL



In 2010, the minimum old-age pension for the workers employed in agriculture was MDL 529.4, and for the other beneficiaries the average pension was MDL 594.6. Out of the total old-age pensioners, 13.5% benefit of a minimum pension. Most pensioners with the minimum pension are found in the Centre (18.5%) and South regions (18.4%), and the least in the Chisinau municipality (5.9%) (see Figure 9.7). The distribution of pensioners with the minimum pension is closely related to the poverty level of persons aged 57/62 years, hence the highest poverty rate is registered in the Centre region and the lowest in Chisinau municipality. In result, when reaching the retirement age, some persons face a higher risk of poverty, given that the amount of the pension is insufficient to cover the consumption need. This evidence should be taken into consideration during the development and implementation of strategies concerning social services for aged people in regional profiles.

Figure 9.7. Share of pensioners benefiting of minimum pensions, 2010, %



The average income replacement rate was 28.1% in 2010. If current operation conditions of the pension system are maintained, the replacement rate will continue to decrease. As a result, some pensioners will be disadvantaged and, for the purpose of reducing the poverty risk, it would be necessary to grant additional state allowances. When referring to the average replacement rate distinctly for men and women, we find that in this case, at first sight, women are more advantaged, with a replacement rate of 30%, compared to 27.3% in case of men. This situation is conditioned by the fact that women have a lower earning than men, and that the earning variations are more pronounced compared to the differences in the average size of pension for men and women.

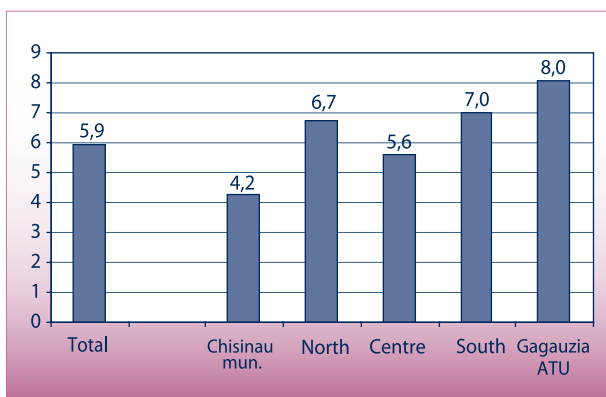
Under the regional aspect, the highest income replacement rate in case of women is registered in Gagauzia ATU (39.8%) and in the South region (36.9%). A similar situation is in case of men, respectively, 37.9% in Gagauzia ATU and 36.6% in the South region. The main reason lies in the fact that the lowest level of both salaries and pensions is characteristic for these regions and de facto the pensioners are more disadvantaged compared to the pensioners from other regions of the country.

Disability pensioners

Referring to the pensioners that benefit of disability pensions, we find that per 100 working age persons there are on average 5.9 disability pensioners. Most beneficiaries of disability pensions are concentrated in Gagauzia ATU, where per 100 persons able to work there are 8 pensioners from this category. On average across the country, 143.1 thousand persons benefited of disability pensions in 2010 (see Figure 9.8).

The breakdown by age of disability pensioners reveals a predominance of persons aged 30-54 years (47.8%), the most active age from an economic point of view. The persons of 55-64 years of age represent 38 percent of the total disability pensioners, followed by the age category of 65 years and more. The establishment of the disability degree at an older age is generally determined by the general progressing of morbidity with age. Given that increasingly more states of various morbidities are registered more and more frequently among young persons, subsequently there was an increase in the share of disability pensioners from the age category of 55-64 years, from 30% in 2006 up to 37.9% in 2010.

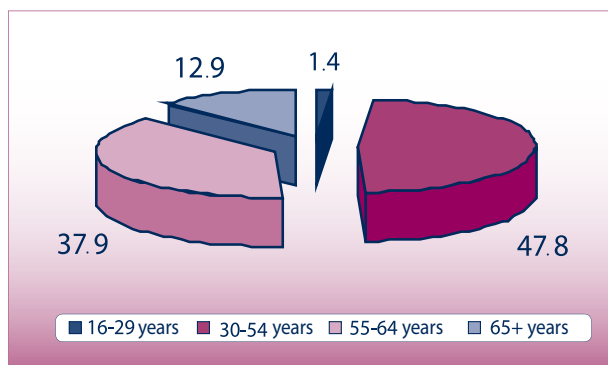
Figure 9.8.
Disability pensioners
per 100 persons
of working age,
2010, %



¹⁹ Social Report 2010, www.mmmpsf.gov.md.

²⁰ Including disability pensioners among the beneficiaries of pensions for the participants in liquidation of the Chernobyl accident and the beneficiaries of pensions for conscripted military personnel.

Figure 9.9.
Distribution
of disability
pensioners, by age
groups, 2010, %



The number of disability pensioners with a regular disease was in continuous increase in the recent years and, in 2010 it amounted 127.8 thousands persons compared to 122.9 thousands persons in 2007 (see Table 9.6). In the structure of this category, women are prevailing, but their share decreased from 52.7% in 2007 to 51.7% in 2010. With regards to the disability pensioners as a result of accidents or professional disease, the number of these pensioners is decreasing and on average per country was of not more than 3.5 thousands persons. In contrast to disabled persons because of a regular illness, among the pensioners as a result of accident at work or professional disease, 75% are men. Such situation is determined by the fact that men are more frequently employed in dangerous activities or in conditions with a high risk of accidents.

Therefore, the situation of pensioners varies depending on several factors, and in the result some categories of pensioners are more disadvantaged and eventually subject to a higher risk of poverty or social exclusion. In particular, the disability pensioners are the most vulnerable, especially with regards to employment, but also from a social integration perspective.

Tables

Table 9.1. Number of old-age pensioners

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	135497	316765	132330	322899	130357	327563	129440	331061
Chisinau mun.	21118	55985	21564	59033	22033	61585	22756	64033
North	50914	113466	49104	113616	47879	113597	46857	113274
Balti mun.	4448	11602	4360	11889	4351	12191	4462	12702
Briceni	4852	10665	4677	10519	4514	10471	4408	10300
Donduseni	3065	6720	2937	6662	2871	6634	2815	6526
Drochia	5538	11764	5301	11707	5130	11694	5012	11676
Edinet	5071	10770	4926	10780	4802	10733	4675	10592
Falesti	4494	9891	4352	9947	4292	9977	4192	9901
Floresti	4552	10123	4374	10149	4250	10131	4129	10018
Glodeni	3254	7090	3117	7130	2988	7109	2893	7082
Ocnita	2973	6811	2837	6712	2786	6651	2709	6578
Riscani	4272	8996	4079	8937	3929	8864	3775	8728
Singerei	3787	8485	3672	8608	3588	8632	3490	8650
Soroca	4608	10549	4472	10576	4378	10510	4297	10521
Centre	37725	87921	36646	89364	36101	90547	35912	91020
Anenii Noi	2731	6435	2663	6569	2669	6767	2677	6866
Calarasi	3154	6859	3068	6912	3031	6977	3001	6921
Criuleni	2197	5648	2123	5781	2123	5909	2133	5957
Dubasari	1009	2414	997	2448	971	2502	964	2497
Hincesti	4700	10726	4562	10989	4499	11141	4535	11241
Ialoveni	2949	7044	2912	7337	2852	7522	2914	7685
Nisporeni	2464	5591	2390	5699	2374	5799	2331	5820
Orhei	4411	10866	4278	10984	4235	11107	4245	11177
Rezina	2077	4706	1996	4727	1975	4729	1945	4685
Straseni	3080	7369	3033	7563	3010	7686	3005	7794
Soldanesti	1969	4465	1884	4409	1798	4336	1712	4267
Telenesti	2738	6056	2648	6102	2553	6147	2451	6175
Ungheni	4246	9742	4092	9844	4011	9925	3999	9935
South	20045	46202	19526	47337	19075	47932	18848	48536
Basarabeasca	987	2405	961	2497	924	2543	929	2611
Cahul	4448	10365	4390	10695	4256	10881	4198	11070
Cantemir	2184	4855	2094	4919	2061	4922	1989	4937
Causeni	3446	8018	3337	8164	3268	8267	3230	8330
Cimislia	2363	5415	2354	5586	2345	5673	2365	5778
Leova	2010	4535	1958	4772	1898	4857	1889	4926
Stefan Voda	2742	6275	2638	6349	2602	6364	2565	6441
Taraclia	1865	4334	1794	4355	1721	4425	1683	4443
Gagauzia ATU	5695	13191	5490	13549	5269	13902	5067	14198

Table 9.2. Numărul pensionarilor pentru limita de vîrstă după sectorul economic, 2010

	Total		Women		Men	
	agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers	agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers	agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers
Total	209886	250615	145677	185384	64209	65231
Chisinau mun.	2478	84311	1805	62228	673	22083
North	88909	71222	61592	51682	27317	19540
Balti mun.	663	16501	496	12206	167	4295
Briceni	9484	5224	6585	3715	2899	1509
Donduseni	5802	3539	3907	2619	1895	920
Drochia	11306	5382	7814	3862	3492	1520
Edinet	8395	6872	5773	4819	2622	2053
Falesti	9035	5058	6264	3637	2771	1421
Floresti	8685	5462	6115	3903	2570	1559
Glodeni	6383	3592	4451	2631	1932	961
Ocnita	4632	4655	3313	3265	1319	1390
Riscani	8340	4163	5611	3117	2729	1046
Singerei	8035	4105	5658	2992	2377	1113
Soroca	8149	6669	5605	4916	2544	1753
Centre	69805	57127	48652	42368	21153	14759
Anenii Noi	4507	5036	3137	3729	1370	1307
Calarasi	4620	5302	3032	3889	1588	1413
Criuleni	4970	3120	3658	2299	1312	821
Dubasari	2159	1302	1505	992	654	310
Hincesti	10597	5179	7377	3864	3220	1315
Ialoveni	5345	5254	3853	3832	1492	1422
Nisporeni	5452	2699	3769	2051	1683	648
Orhei	7387	8035	5224	5953	2163	2082
Rezina	3468	3162	2388	2297	1080	865
Straseni	4430	6369	3019	4775	1411	1594
Soldanesti	3804	2175	2660	1607	1144	568
Telenesti	6244	2382	4336	1839	1908	543
Ungheni	6822	7112	4694	5241	2128	1871
South	48694	37955	33628	29106	15066	8849
Basarabeasca	1440	2100	1005	1606	435	494
Cahul	7769	7499	5321	5749	2448	1750
Cantemir	4486	2440	3029	1908	1457	532
Causeni	6415	5145	4417	3913	1998	1232
Cimislia	4981	3162	3401	2377	1580	785
Leova	3896	2919	2702	2224	1194	695
Stefan Voda	5894	3112	3997	2444	1897	668
Taracia	3915	2211	2730	1713	1185	498
Gagauzia ATU	9898	9367	7026	7172	2872	2195

Table 9.3. Number of employed pensioners²¹, 2010

	Numărul pensionarilor încadrați în cîmpul muncii			Numărul pensionarilor care primesc pensii cu cuantum minim
	Total	Women	Men	Total
Total	153194	94508	58686	62330
Chisinau mun.	41333	26497	14836	5111
North	42313	25571	16742	18475
Balti mun.	7478	4831	2647	1507
Briceni	2940	1775	1165	1896
Donduseni	2439	1459	980	998
Drochia	4111	2420	1691	1586
Edinet	3550	2141	1409	1742
Falesti	3860	2309	1551	1609
Floresti	3152	1875	1277	1619
Glodeni	2077	1245	832	1239
Ocnita	1858	1102	756	1003
Riscani	3501	2022	1479	1291
Singerei	3467	2067	1400	2021
Soroca	3880	2325	1555	1964
Centre	43793	26919	16874	23455
Anenii Noi	2499	1483	1016	1241
Calarasi	2617	1631	986	1985
Criuleni	2442	1529	913	1384
Dubasari	801	475	326	233
Hincesti	5941	3720	2221	3770
Ialoveni	4745	3005	1740	2169
Nisporeni	3227	1933	1294	1883
Orhei	5832	3526	2306	2501
Rezina	1700	1054	646	1045
Straseni	4532	2826	1706	1837
Soldanesti	1318	784	534	1119
Telenesti	3648	2226	1422	2038
Ungheni	4491	2727	1764	2250
South	18935	11489	7446	12429
Basarabeasca	1129	703	426	623
Cahul	5004	3086	1918	2400
Cantemir	1641	978	663	1551
Causeni	2360	1500	860	2304
Cimislia	2009	1156	853	1579
Leova	1518	982	536	1386
Stefan Voda	3241	1940	1301	1642
Taracليا	2033	1144	889	944
Gagauzia ATU	6820	4032	2788	2860

²¹ The status of „employed person” is reported by the pension beneficiary when he/she is granted this right. Subsequent amendment of this status is not reflected in the records of the NSIH, because the pensioner is not obliged to report on his/her employment or dismissal.

Table 9.4. Average size of old-age pension, 2010, MDL

	Total	of which:	
		Women	Men
Total	836.6	797.1	937.8
Chisinau mun.	1050.3	966.6	1285.8
North	807.7	779.2	876.4
Balti mun.	945.1	882.4	1123.5
Briceni	768.5	746.1	821.1
Donduseni	784.7	758.1	846.6
Drochia	834.2	809.0	893.0
Edinet	796.5	766.9	863.6
Falesti	787.6	763.6	844.1
Floresti	792.9	770.5	847.1
Glodeni	779.3	749.4	852.5
Ocnita	773.0	745.1	840.8
Riscani	817.0	786.2	888.4
Singerei	778.6	752.3	843.7
Soroca	773.3	760.3	805.1
Centre	764.7	735.1	839.7
Anenii Noi	804.9	761.0	917.4
Calarasi	736.7	710.0	798.3
Criuleni	775.8	743.2	867.0
Dubasari	822.8	799.7	882.6
Hincesti	730.5	705.4	792.8
Ialoveni	781.4	738.3	894.8
Nisporeni	715.2	695.1	765.2
Orhei	789.8	758.1	873.3
Rezina	760.8	731.5	831.3
Straseni	792.8	751.1	900.9
Soldanesti	737.2	722.7	773.2
Telenesti	736.9	726.2	763.9
Ungheni	772.4	742.2	847.4
South	781.6	746.3	874.1
Basarabeasca	804.7	753.6	948.2
Cahul	801.6	763.9	901.1
Cantemir	738.2	711.2	805.2
Causeni	751.1	719.2	833.2
Cimislia	759.2	723.1	847.5
Leova	748.8	718.1	828.6
Stefan Voda	771.8	739.7	852.2
Taraclia	793.8	757.6	889.4
Gagauzia ATU	817.2	778.2	926.7

Table 9.5. Average size of old-age pension by economic sector, 2010, MDL

	Total		Women		Men	
	agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers	agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers	agricultural workers	non-agricultural workers
Total	737.4	919.8	716.3	860.6	785.2	1087.9
Chisinau mun.	1070.2	1058.2	738.0	973.2	890.8	1297.8
North	760.9	866.1	746.1	818.7	794.1	991.5
Balti mun.	721.1	954.1	702.4	889.8	776.6	1137.0
Briceni	749.3	803.6	737.0	762.1	777.0	905.8
Donduseni	741.3	856.0	722.9	810.5	779.1	985.5
Drochia	811.7	881.5	800.3	826.6	837.3	1020.8
Edinet	760.6	840.3	744.6	793.5	795.9	950.2
Falesti	762.2	832.8	750.0	787.1	790.0	949.6
Floresti	756.2	851.1	744.3	811.7	784.8	949.9
Glodeni	739.0	850.8	718.2	802.1	787.0	984.0
Ocnita	732.5	813.3	719.4	771.2	765.7	912.2
Riscani	805.8	839.5	778.6	799.9	861.8	957.8
Singerei	745.1	844.2	724.6	804.7	793.8	950.5
Soroca	727.4	829.2	727.9	797.2	726.4	919.1
Centre	709.0	832.8	688.8	788.3	754.0	960.5
Anenii Noi	735.6	866.9	699.5	812.7	818.3	1021.4
Calarasi	663.8	800.3	641.0	763.8	707.2	900.7
Criuleni	726.4	854.5	708.6	798.2	776.3	1012.0
Dubasari	772.6	906.0	750.6	874.1	775.8	1008.0
Hincesti	689.8	813.9	668.3	776.3	739.1	924.4
Ialoveni	700.5	863.6	674.3	802.7	768.2	1027.7
Nisporeni	681.6	782.9	664.2	752.0	720.7	880.8
Orhei	727.7	846.8	710.0	800.2	770.5	980.1
Rezina	709.7	816.9	693.7	770.9	745.2	938.9
Straseni	736.5	832.0	704.3	780.8	805.5	985.5
Soldanesti	703.3	796.4	695.3	768.0	721.8	876.8
Telenesti	706.4	816.9	696.9	795.4	728.2	889.6
Ungheni	714.3	828.2	693.8	785.6	759.4	947.5
South	733.1	843.8	700.4	799.5	806.2	989.7
Basarabeasca	715.2	866.0	689.2	793.9	775.3	1100.6
Cahul	744.2	861.1	708.5	815.2	821.8	1011.9
Cantemir	703.0	803.0	675.5	767.9	760.0	929.1
Causeni	700.5	814.1	672.8	771.7	761.8	949.0
Cimislia	717.5	824.9	684.2	778.6	789.0	965.2
Leova	699.1	815.0	669.3	777.5	766.7	934.9
Stefan Voda	738.0	835.7	705.1	796.4	807.4	979.5
Taraclia	771.6	833.1	736.7	790.8	851.8	978.8
Gagauzia ATU	764.8	872.6	726.7	828.6	858.1	1016.3

Table 9.6. Number of disability pensioners due to a common disease

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	58069	64796	59225	65283	60650	65981	61708	66142
Chisinau mun.	10259	13070	10319	12835	10429	12612	10570	12542
North	18175	21434	18557	21700	19002	22114	19320	22283
Balti mun.	2375	3288	2434	3332	2470	3396	2562	3487
Briceni	1393	1766	1452	1817	1511	1884	1523	1903
Donduseni	993	1082	969	1087	958	1079	955	1059
Drochia	1533	1830	1580	1866	1652	1905	1679	1910
Edinet	1883	2371	1934	2417	1982	2487	2021	2516
Falesti	1408	1471	1400	1449	1425	1460	1409	1471
Floresti	1715	1973	1763	1973	1815	2003	1845	1967
Glodeni	872	835	899	851	910	864	919	868
Ocnita	969	1271	949	1257	955	1273	980	1266
Riscani	1305	1419	1345	1426	1391	1436	1419	1443
Singerei	1645	1789	1720	1870	1797	1943	1855	2015
Soroca	2084	2339	2112	2355	2136	2384	2153	2378
Centre	17996	18554	18411	18869	18908	19197	19291	19347
Anenii Noi	1390	1523	1417	1537	1441	1586	1436	1587
Calarasi	1433	1458	1461	1481	1480	1505	1516	1516
Criuleni	1341	1565	1368	1571	1373	1559	1382	1510
Dubasari	788	856	794	854	811	841	804	849
Hincesti	1642	1572	1644	1567	1678	1565	1715	1541
Ialoveni	1569	1462	1618	1486	1685	1511	1668	1486
Nisporeni	1005	956	1003	950	1036	946	1080	946
Orhei	2147	2246	2192	2217	2196	2228	2218	2257
Rezina	855	941	909	994	970	1046	1001	1053
Straseni	1646	1556	1679	1604	1674	1617	1717	1637
Soldanesti	952	992	1037	1078	1108	1145	1187	1217
Telenesti	1338	1406	1390	1493	1500	1574	1561	1655
Ungheni	1890	2021	1899	2037	1956	2074	2006	2093
South	7977	7631	8180	7652	8348	7686	8468	7582
Basarabasca	495	543	510	559	525	575	531	569
Cahul	1576	1403	1626	1450	1673	1463	1736	1457
Cantemir	870	708	901	713	916	754	928	723
Causeni	1302	1233	1348	1199	1360	1175	1342	1164
Cimislia	883	852	889	845	920	833	902	809
Leova	685	581	695	581	723	569	740	564
Stefan Voda	1255	1400	1266	1380	1255	1361	1278	1338
Taraclia	911	911	945	925	976	956	1011	958
Gagauzia ATU	3662	4107	3758	4227	3963	4372	4059	4388

Table 9.7. Number of disability pensioners due to work accidents or professional diseases

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
Total	2749	924	2697	940	2644	952	2544	954
Chisinau mun.	433	165	414	163	387	157	369	153
North	926	340	895	348	879	345	855	348
Balti mun.	84	32	79	31	77	29	74	28
Briceni	80	32	79	32	80	33	81	34
Donduseni	36	15	35	13	35	12	34	13
Drochia	93	54	89	51	85	50	79	50
Edinet	89	19	88	20	85	23	84	24
Falesti	95	35	94	36	93	34	89	35
Floresti	97	23	94	21	94	22	89	22
Glodeni	63	23	64	22	63	21	62	22
Ocnita	43	9	40	11	37	10	36	9
Riscani	82	38	85	45	81	45	71	42
Singerei	69	29	66	35	67	36	76	38
Soroca	95	31	82	31	82	30	80	31
Centre	778	235	767	248	760	249	734	254
Anenii Noi	62	23	58	21	55	21	53	19
Calarasi	44	6	47	6	46	6	43	6
Criuleni	54	20	51	22	54	23	59	23
Dubasari	23	11	23	12	25	13	24	13
Hincesti	72	15	68	16	67	19	61	21
Ialoveni	59	13	59	13	58	12	55	12
Nisporeni	59	30	58	32	57	28	57	28
Orhei	96	28	97	31	96	31	96	33
Rezina	33	4	32	4	30	4	26	4
Straseni	48	16	51	17	51	16	48	17
Soldanesti	54	22	52	23	54	23	53	23
Telenesti	67	21	65	25	64	28	60	29
Ungheni	107	26	106	26	103	25	99	26
South	475	128	474	124	461	136	432	132
Basarabeasca	26	9	24	8	23	7	21	8
Cahul	97	26	93	25	90	24	86	23
Cantemir	62	12	64	12	60	14	54	14
Causeni	80	27	79	25	74	22	67	23
Cimislia	54	15	52	14	50	16	47	15
Leova	45	7	45	8	47	7	45	7
Stefan Voda	72	21	75	21	76	33	72	30
Taraclia	39	11	42	11	41	13	40	12
Gagauzia ATU	137	56	147	57	157	65	154	67

Table 9.8. Number of disability pensioners²²
by age group, 2010

	Total				Women				Men			
	16-29 years	30-54	55-64	65+	16-29 years	30-54	55-64	65+	16-29 years	30-54	55-64	65+
Total	1902	64032	50759	17649	842	33579	23788	8975	1060	30453	26971	8674
Chisinau mun.	386	11601	9321	3094	165	6244	4486	1848	221	5357	4835	1246
North												
Balti mun.	149	3075	2228	810	77	1798	1129	519	72	1277	1099	291
Briceni	27	1549	1276	754	13	871	666	389	14	678	610	365
Donduseni	18	813	751	530	7	399	370	296	11	414	381	234
Drochia	71	1845	1330	542	32	997	644	287	39	848	686	255
Edinet	48	2147	1693	858	20	1191	879	453	28	956	814	405
Falesti	39	1412	1102	543	15	699	532	261	24	713	570	282
Floresti	47	1922	1555	475	20	995	767	208	27	927	788	267
Glodeni	35	915	690	290	17	448	295	130	18	467	395	160
Ocnita	13	970	816	522	3	520	465	288	10	450	351	234
Riscani	37	1449	1129	407	12	751	530	192	25	698	599	215
Singerei	71	2086	1436	463	25	1123	696	209	46	963	740	254
Soroca	46	2185	1670	802	21	1159	815	414	25	1026	855	388
Centre												
Anenii Noi	56	1486	1315	302	20	784	646	157	36	702	669	145
Calarasi	33	1445	1267	407	16	712	600	196	17	733	667	211
Criuleni	24	1342	1332	339	9	722	651	152	15	620	681	187
Dubasari	22	819	706	197	7	427	344	85	15	392	362	112
Hincesti	52	1600	1305	447	27	775	557	206	25	825	748	241
Ialoveni	39	1619	1284	327	23	808	520	147	16	811	764	180
Nisporeni	19	1051	834	291	9	484	359	122	10	567	475	169
Orhei	61	2193	1887	563	29	1170	836	255	32	1023	1051	308
Rezina	24	1079	830	197	12	562	407	77	12	517	423	120
Straseni	51	1656	1405	352	21	852	615	166	30	804	790	186
Soldanesti	35	1361	829	283	15	725	369	131	20	636	460	152
Telenesti	48	1802	1222	286	17	994	541	132	31	808	681	154
Ungheni	50	2169	1552	623	25	1119	679	306	25	1050	873	317
South												
Basarabeasca	16	576	454	109	10	304	205	58	6	272	249	51
Cahul	52	1743	1213	364	32	818	464	167	20	925	749	197
Cantemir	41	889	626	188	21	414	233	70	20	475	393	118
Causeni	33	1161	1065	418	15	506	481	185	18	655	584	233
Cimislia	21	804	749	230	12	388	325	99	9	416	424	131
Leova	9	672	557	159	4	305	189	73	5	367	368	86
Stefan Voda	42	1200	1078	455	17	609	513	230	25	591	565	225
Taraclia	45	975	815	239	12	483	359	118	33	492	456	121
Gagauzia ATU	142	4421	3437	783	62	2423	1621	349	80	1998	1816	434

²² Including disability pensioners receiving pensions for participants in the liquidation of the Chernobyl accident and those receiving pensions for conscripts.

Table 9.9. Number of persons who received allowances for families with children²³

	2008	2009	2010
Total	109756	115082	72699
Chisinau mun.	16148	17409	17287
North	31071	32657	18588
Balti mun.	2875	2901	2933
Briceni	3235	3336	1251
Donduseni	1335	1505	661
Drochia	3397	3646	1629
Edinet	2765	3319	1455
Falesti	2436	2580	1923
Floresti	2416	2371	1666
Glodeni	1561	1776	1207
Ocnita	1525	1836	823
Riscani	2414	2667	1285
Singerei	3770	3769	1957
Soroca	3342	2951	1798
Centre	40717	42445	22780
Anenii Noi	2163	2427	1843
Calarasi	2738	2710	1612
Criuleni	2944	3093	1763
Dubasari	1143	1170	681
Hincesti	4187	4526	2298
Ialoveni	3375	3790	2747
Nisporeni	2742	2846	1210
Orhei	4933	4869	2623
Rezina	1970	1991	1000
Straseni	2996	3091	2140
Soldanesti	2219	2281	818
Telenesti	5182	5067	1411
Ungheni	4125	4584	2634
South	17399	17828	10184
Basarabeasca	726	692	447
Cahul	4420	4388	2465
Cantemir	2323	2260	1298
Causeni	3104	3433	1724
Cimislia	1621	1613	966
Leova	1907	1949	1080
Stefan Voda	2397	2594	1356
Taraclia	901	899	848
Gagauzia ATU	4421	4743	3860

²³ Data include beneficiaries of monthly allowance for care of children until the age of 3 years (insured persons); monthly allowance for care of children until the age of 1.5 years (uninsured persons); monthly allowance for maintenance of children aged between 3/1.5 and 16 years.

Table 9.10. **Number of beneficiaries of monthly allowance
for care of children**

	Insured persons, until the age of 3 years			Uninsured persons, until the age of 1.5 years		
	2008	2009	2010	2008	2009	2010
Total	27235	29268	32190	38049	39848	40509
Chisinau mun.	9278	10074	11203	5417	5957	6084
North	5573	6032	6637	11153	11692	11951
Balti mun.	1390	1443	1621	1234	1246	1312
Briceni	256	290	307	957	922	944
Donduseni	179	175	176	418	471	485
Drochia	453	502	566	1056	1086	1063
Edinet	345	417	500	942	975	955
Falesti	598	655	681	1137	1184	1242
Floresti	447	503	561	1015	1121	1105
Glodeni	294	311	350	718	796	857
Ocnita	172	199	205	610	639	618
Riscani	408	405	439	747	834	846
Singerei	491	546	611	1280	1299	1346
Soroca	540	586	620	1039	1119	1178
Centre	7359	7975	8772	13473	13822	14008
Anenii Noi	611	708	807	1019	1046	1036
Calarasi	463	545	610	883	936	1002
Criuleni	606	674	724	1033	1090	1039
Dubasari	202	247	270	446	417	411
Hincesti	749	770	791	1370	1403	1507
Ialoveni	1141	1151	1281	1322	1350	1466
Nisporeni	312	347	385	862	841	825
Orhei	829	875	976	1580	1609	1647
Rezina	284	340	372	650	625	628
Straseni	899	960	1010	1124	1190	1130
Soldanesti	177	201	251	543	601	567
Telenesti	350	375	404	1014	1047	1007
Ungheni	736	782	891	1627	1667	1743
South	3506	3545	3786	6154	6322	6398
Basarabasca	183	163	156	326	313	291
Cahul	960	1007	1092	1288	1304	1373
Cantemir	428	411	481	759	779	817
Causeni	470	473	516	1199	1281	1208
Cimislia	297	307	338	560	605	628
Leova	288	296	318	691	730	762
Stefan Voda	396	416	407	968	949	949
Taraclia	484	472	478	363	361	370
Gagauzia ATU	1519	1642	1792	1852	2055	2068



WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

CHAPTER X.

CRIMES

The *Crimes* section presents the key indicators that characterize the crime situation in the republic, in particular the number of registered crimes and the number of persons who committed these crimes. The data is presented by sex, age groups, regions and rayons. For the purpose of a clearer vision about the evolution of the crime rate, the data is calculated also per 100,000 inhabitants.

Methodological notes and data sources

- **Definitions:**

A **crime** is a prejudicial deed (action or inaction) set forth in the criminal law, committed with guilt and subject to criminal punishment.

Most severe offenses are considered criminal acts for which the criminal law provides a maximum penalty of imprisonment for a period exceeding 15 years.

Exceptionally severe offences are considered criminal acts for which the criminal law provides life detention.

Severe crimes are criminal acts for which the criminal law provides a maximum penalty of imprisonment for a period of up to 15 years.

Juvenile delinquency – the entirety of deviations and violations of social norms, legally punishable, committed by minors under 18 years of age.

Adult person is a person who has reached the age of 18 years .

Minor person is a person under 18 years of age.

Theft is stealing another's property secretly.

Robbery is the open appropriation of another person's goods.

Murder is the act that leads to deprivation of a person's life.

Burglary is an offence against a person aimed at the appropriation of goods, involving violence dangerous to the life or health of the person attacked or the threat of such violence.

Rape is the sexual intercourse committed with use of physical or psychological coercion of the person, or by taking advantage of the victim's inability to defend or to express her/his will.

- **Data sources:**

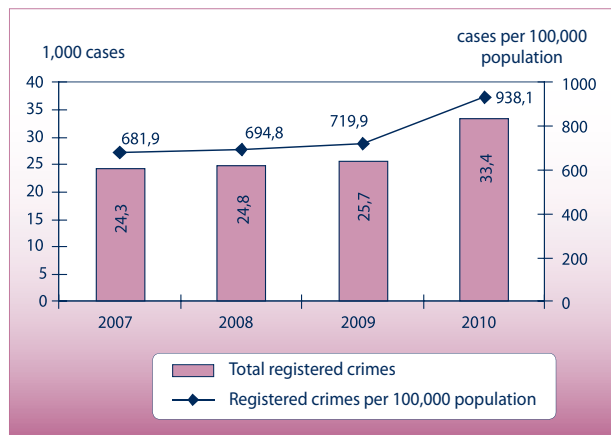
Reports submitted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Penitentiary Institutions.

Registered crimes

The evolution of the criminal phenomenon is a consequence of the impact of social-economic problems characteristic for the transition period, as well as of the authority crisis experienced by the law enforcement bodies. The defective legislation and the overburdening of the penal justice system, correlated with insufficient personnel, made the effect of both preventive and repressive measures limited.

The number of registered crimes is one of the key indicators that describe the crime situation in the country. During the recent years, there was an increasing trend in registered crimes, from 24.3 thousands cases in 2007 to 33.4 thousands cases in 2010. The crime rate per 100,000 inhabitants reached the level of 938 crimes, compared to 682 crimes in 2007. The explanations for this phenomenon are multiple and with a varied genesis: low life standard, lack of well-paid jobs, on one side; on the other side, the improved activity of police that manage to capture more criminals eventually and a better registration and reporting of crimes.

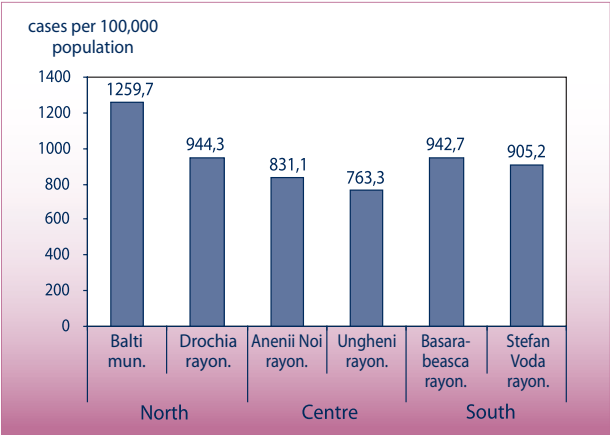
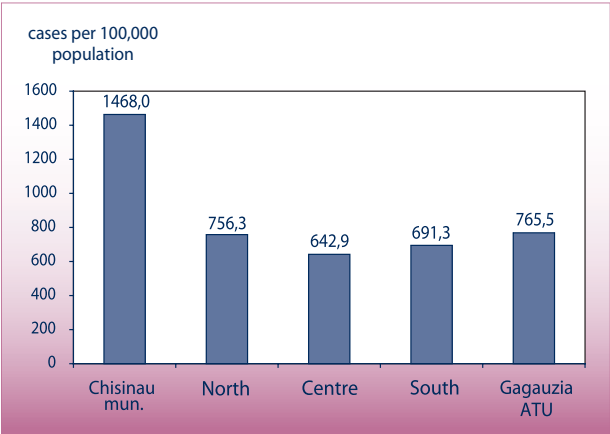
Figure 10.1.
Evolution of the crime
rate, 2007–2010



As in other countries, most crimes are committed in urban areas, in particular in the capital city of the country. The Republic of Moldova is not an exception in this regard, over 1000 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants being registered annually in Chisinau municipality. Whereas more crimes were registered in total across the country in 2010, the number of crimes obviously increased in Chisinau municipality, amounting to 1468 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. The geographical distribution of crimes reveals a higher concentration in the North region (756 cases per 100,000 inhabitants) and in Gagauzia ATU (765.5 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants). A lower crime rate is registered in the Centre region (643 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants) and in the South region (691 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants).

The risk of becoming a victim of committed crimes varies within each region. In the North region, the Balti municipality with 1260 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants and the Drochia rayon with 944 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants come into prominence. In the Centre region, the highest crime rate is registered in the Anenii-Noi rayon (831 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants) and in the Ungheni rayon (763 per 100,000 inhabitants). In the South regions, most crimes were registered in Basarabeasca and Stefan-Voda rayons (see Figure 10.2).

Figure 10.2.
Crime rate
in territorial
perspective, 2010



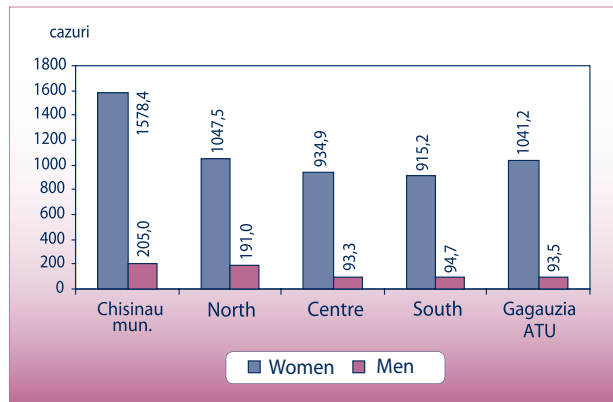
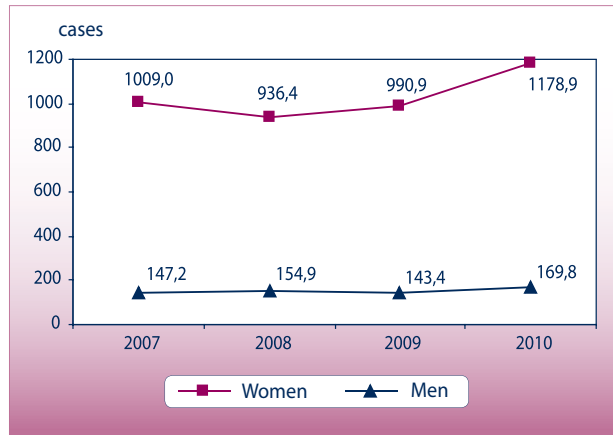
At the moment of committing the crimes, at least 6 out of 10 crimes were committed by men and only 10 percent by women²⁴. On average, in 2010 there were 170 crimes per

²⁴ For 30% of crimes, at the moment of initiating the investigation the criminal was not identified.

100,000 female population, while in case of men this indicator amounts 1179 cases per 100,000 men. Therefore, the crime rate among women is about seven times lower than among men. The crime rate among both men and women increased in 2010 compared to the period 2007-2009.

Most crimes committed both by men and women are also registered in the Chisinau municipality, 1578 crimes per 100,000 men and 205 crimes per 100,000 women. In other regions, the hierarchy of crimes committed by men and women is not identical. The lowest crime rate committed by men is in the South region (915 crimes per 100,000 men) and by women in Centre region (93 cases per 100,000 women) (see Figure 10.3).

Figure 10.3.
Evolution of crime
rate by sex per
100,000 inhabitants,
2007–2010

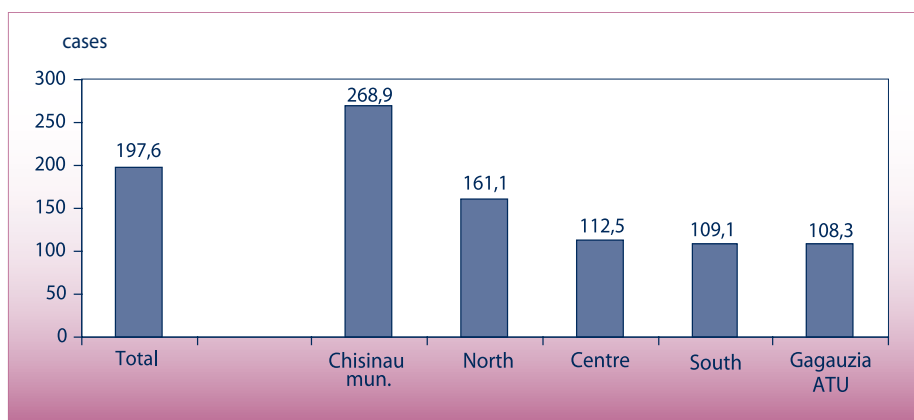


Despite enhancement of measures and interventions by the specialized control institutions against delinquency and criminal acts, the delinquencies committed with violence and aggressiveness, qualified as severe crimes are continually registered. Thus, out of the total registered crimes, each fifth is from the severe category. We mention that during the last 5 years the number of these crimes is in continuous decrease.

Excepting 2010, the average number of severe crimes per 100,000 inhabitants was lower, from 211 crimes in 2007 to 198 crimes in 2010. The highest rate of severe crimes is registered in the Chisinau municipality with 269 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, fol-

lowed by the North region with 161 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. The Gagauzia ATU registers the lowest rate of severe crimes (108 cases per 100,000 inhabitants), whereas the overall crime rate in this region exceeds the crime rate in the North, Centre and South region (see Figure 10.4).

Figure 10.4. Number of severe crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010



The analysis of severe crimes by gender shows a higher involvement of women in committing this type of crimes. Almost each sixth crime from the severe category is committed by a woman. In 2010, on average per 100,000 men there are 262 crimes and respectively 61 crimes per 100,000 women across the country. The highest rate of severe crimes committed by men is registered in the Chisinau municipality (360 crimes per 100,000 men), and by women in the North region (88 crimes per 100,000 women). The severe crime rate among both men and women is the lowest in the Gagauzia ATU (163 severe crimes per 100,000 men).

Box 10.1. Number of registered severe crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, cases, 2010

	Total		Men		Women	
	Registered crimes	Out of them, severe	Registered crimes	Out of them, severe	Registered crimes	Out of them, severe
Total	938.1	197.6	1178.9	261.9	169.8	60.7
Chisinau mun.	1468.0	268.9	1578.4	360.1	205.0	69.1
North	756.3	161.1	1047.5	210.3	191.0	87.8
Centre	642.9	112.5	934.9	182.0	93.3	17.8
South	691.3	109.1	915.2	163.7	94.7	24.3
Gagauzia ATU	765.5	108.3	1041.2	163.2	93.5	9.6

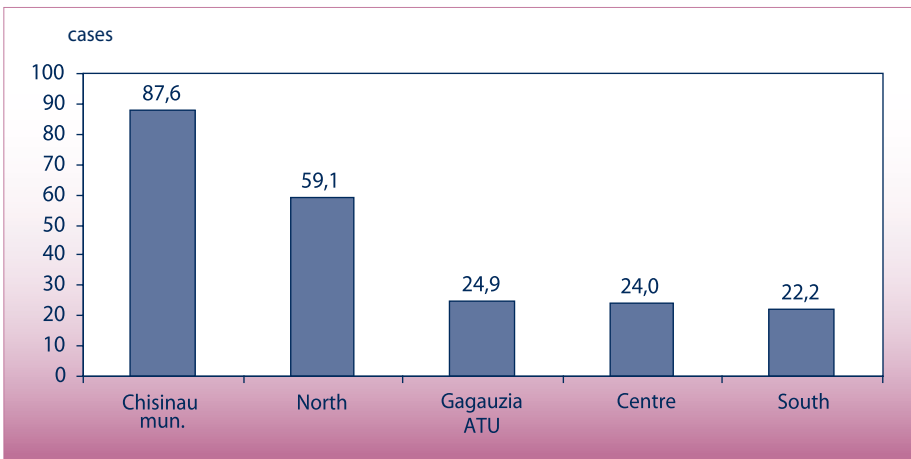
Within the structure of registered crimes, each second one is against property (54.2%), followed by transport-related crimes (12.2%), crimes against public health and social cohabitation (5.9%), crimes against life and health of an individual (5.7%). Compared to 2007, the share of economic crimes lowered (-8.5 percentage points), as well as of crimes

against public health and social cohabitation (-3.9 percentage points), while the share of transport-related crimes increased (+7.3 percentage points).

The most widespread types of crimes remain the thefts (40.9%), frauds (5.5%), drug-related crimes (5.4%), robberies (3.6%), etc. The Chisinau municipality is the region with the highest level of thefts, with 740 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, while in other regions of the country the rate of thefts does not exceed 300 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, with exception of Gagauzia ATU with 318 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. However, if we refer to the situation within each region, we note rayons with a rate of thefts that exceeds the average across the country. It is the case of Balti municipality (487 thefts per 100,000 inhabitants), Glodeni rayon (401 thefts), Basarabeasca rayon (367 thefts) and Stefan-Voda rayon (342 thefts).

The situation concerning drug-related crimes has improved in the recent years, less cases being registered. However, on average across the country, per 100,000 inhabitants there are 50 crimes from this category. Also in this case, the Chisinau municipality is the top region, with 88 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, followed by the North region, with 59 drug-related crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. These crimes are less widespread in the Centre and South region (see Figure 10.5). The statistical data indicate that the epicentre of drug-related crimes is the Balti municipality, with 157 crimes per 100,000 inhabitants. The total crime rate across the country is exceeded also by other rayons in the North region: Soroca rayon (86.7 cases per 100,000 inhabitants), Ocnita rayon (62.4 cases), Drochia rayon (59.9 cases) and Donduseni rayon (57.7 cases).

Figure 10.5. Drug-related crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010



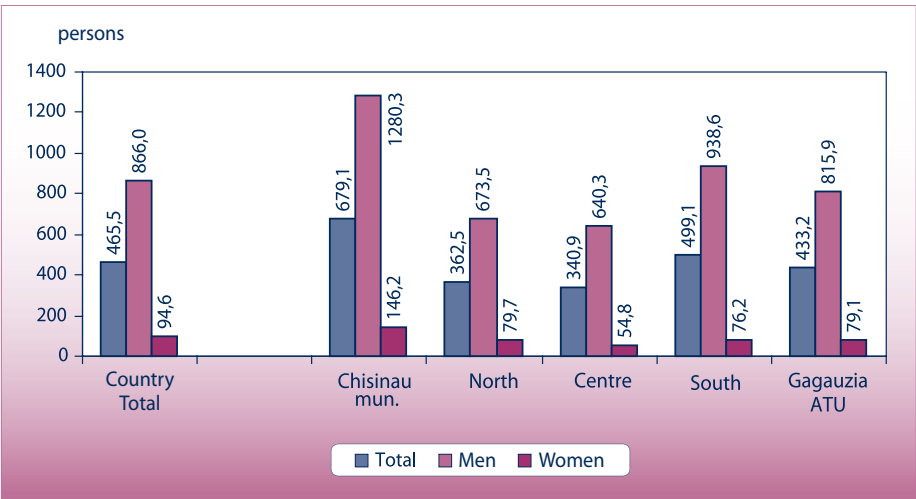
Persons who committed crimes

The number of persons who committed crimes is another key indicator that characterizes the crime rate in the country, being correlated with the number of committed crimes. This mutual dependency between registered crimes and the number of criminal is also confirmed by the evolution in the number of delinquent persons who register trends similar to the evolution in the number of committed crimes in the last 5 years. Thus, in

2010, there were 16.6 thousands persons revealed that committed crimes during the year, compared to 14.1 thousands persons in the previous year and 15.3 thousands persons in 2007. There were 466 criminals per 100,000 inhabitants in 2010, compared to 428 criminals per 100,000 inhabitants in 2007.

The highest rate of persons who committed crimes, as in the case of total crime rate is registered in the Chisinau municipality (679 persons per 100,000 inhabitants), followed by the South region (499 criminals per 100,000 inhabitants) and Gagauzia ATU (433 criminals). The rate of criminals within regions reveals some differences concerning the crime situation on local level. In the North region, only in case of Balti municipality and Soroca rayon, the rate of criminals per 100,000 inhabitants exceeds the indicator for the entire country. In the Centre region, most criminals per 100,000 inhabitants are registered in Anenii-Noi rayon, exceeding the average total rate across the country. However, in the South region, we note 3 rayons with most criminals, in particular Stefan Voda being highlighted, with a rate of criminals that exceeds both the level across the region and the average country level (769 criminals per 100,000 inhabitants).

Figure 10.6. Persons who committed crimes, per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010



Criminality phenomenon in the country is dominated by men, women accounting for a lower share of persons who committed crimes (10.6%). On average, per 100,000 inhabitants, there are 866 male criminals and 95 women who committed crimes. This situation is characteristic for all regions of the country. Regarding the rayons, we note that the maximum number of men who committed crimes, calculate per 100,000 men, was registered in Stefan Voda rayon with 1423 persons, and the lowest number in Soldanesti rayon with 194 persons. The crime rate among women varies across the rayons, the minimum value being registered in Hincesti rayon (8 persons per 100,000 women) and the highest value in Balti municipality (157 persons per 100,000 women).

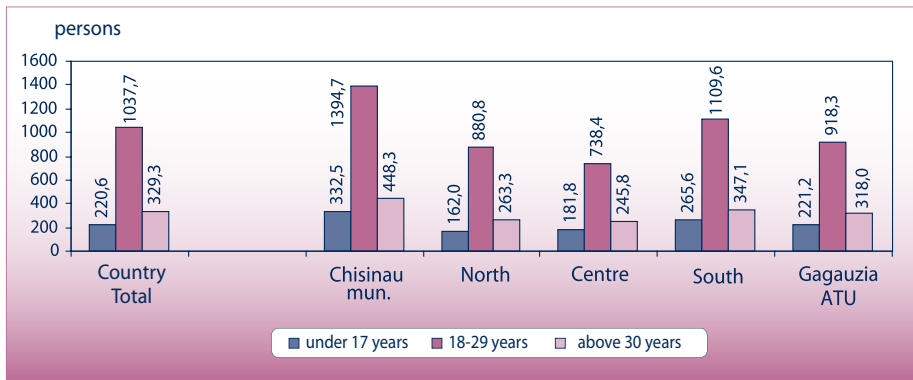
Generally, the number of men who committed crimes, calculated per 100,000 inhabitants during 2007-2010, fluctuated between 650 and 850 persons. However, there are rayons

where this indicator experience different trends. Thus, in Donduseni rayon, the rate of men who committed crimes reduced from 665 persons in 2007 to 219 persons in 2010, while in Stefan Voda the situation is opposite, the rate of criminals per 100,000 inhabitants increased from 739 persons in 2006 to 1423 persons in 2010 (please see Table 10.5).

Every second person suspected of committing a crime is from 18 to 29 years of age, 40 percent are over 30 years, and 10 persons are minor criminals (under 18 years of age). The distribution of criminals by age groups does not reveal significant difference depending on the area of development. However, there are some outstanding rayons, where crime rate is higher among persons aged 30 years and above: Soldanesti rayon (58% of criminals are aged 30 years and above), Ocnita, Drochia and Edinet rayons with a share of 52 percent of this category.

The crime rate among people aged 18-29 years is triple compared to the population above 30 years. Thus, per 100,000 persons aged 18-29 years, there are on average 1038 criminals, compared to 329 criminals aged 30 years and above. At regional level, this indicator varies from 1395 persons in Chisinau municipality to 738 criminals per 100,000 inhabitants in the Centre region (see Figure 10.7).

Figure 10.7. Persons who committed crimes, by age group, per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010

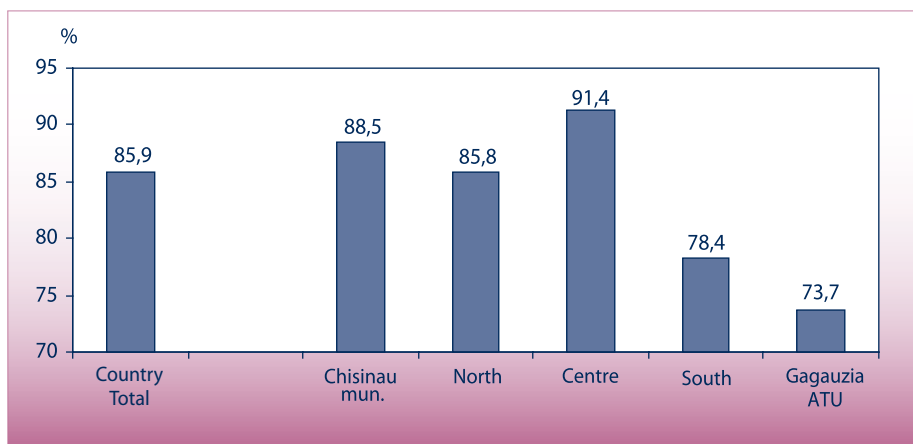


Men start to commit delinquencies at a younger age than women. Each second crime in case of men is committed by persons of 18-29 years of age, while women break the law at an older age, with every second woman committing crimes after reaching the age of 30.

By the type of committed crimes, should be noticed that women are more frequently involved in thefts and drug-related crimes. The top of localities with a high level of thefts committed by women is led by Balti municipality (57 persons per 100,000 women), Telenesti rayon (56 persons) and Chisinau municipality (54 persons). The drug-related crimes are the only type of crimes that in some rayons involve more women than men. Thus, the rate of these crimes in case of men exceeds the registered rate for men in the following rayons: Briceni, Ocnita, Telenesti and Leova (see Table 10.7).

Most criminals are persons who do not have a job or are not enrolled in the education system. On average across the country, 86 percent of criminals are unemployed or out of the education system and in case of Centre region we note a share of 91 percent of these criminals. In South region and Gagauzia ATU, more employed persons are committing crimes. There are no significant differences in the social-economic characteristics of male and female criminals from a territorial point of view. However, in some rayons the female criminals are exclusively represented by women without occupation (see Table 10.8).

Figure 10.8. Share of criminals who do not work and do not study, 2010



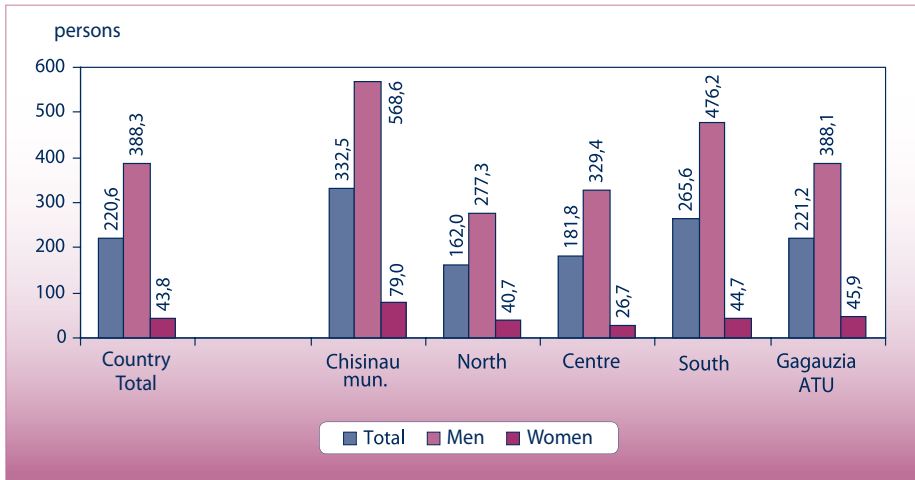
Juvenile delinquency

Children are most affected by negative social changes, when they do not have the possibility to understand them or the capacity to rapidly adapt to them. The phenomenon that underlines the range of social deviations of the minor, classified as deviating behaviour, following which an administrative or criminal sanction is applied, represents the juvenile delinquency.

During the recent years, the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency is decreasing. Compared to 2007 the share of crimes committed by minors in the total crimes reduced by 1.8 times, amounting 4.1% in 2010.

Per 100,000 inhabitants under 18 years of age, there are 221 minors involved in committing crimes. As in case of adults, the rate of criminals prevails among men (388 boy criminals per 100,000 boys of the respective age compared to 44 girl criminals per 100,000 girls). The hierarchy of the rate of boy criminals is similar to the rate of criminals for men. The highest level is registered in Chisinau municipality (569 boys per 100,000 and 79 girls per 100,000 respective inhabitants) and in the South region (476 boys and 45 girls per 100,000 minors). The least involved in committing of delinquencies are the boys in the North region and the girls in the Centre region (see figure 10.9).

Figure 10.9. Minors who committed crimes, per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010



Two thirds of minors guilty of committing crimes are persons of 16-17 years of age. The minors aged 14-15 years are more involved in committing thefts, while those aged 16-17 years commit more deeds of burglary. In recent years, the ways to break the law were diversified, with a new type of crime, such as car theft. Thus, in 2010, 57 teenagers who committed such crimes were detained; out of them 82 percent are persons of 16-17 years of age.

Hence, criminality as a social phenomenon is characteristic for all categories of population, regardless of age, sex or geographic location. But the incidence and severity of the criminal situation varies according to such characteristics and, in this context, it is important to know its extent, in order to develop delinquency prevention services, in particular concerning juvenile delinquency, but also to measure the efficiency of the justice system in combating this scourge.

Tables

Table 10.1. Number of registered crimes, cases, 2007-2010

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Total	17330	2730	16059	2869	16979	2653	20184	3139
Chisinau mun.	5095	641	4656	686	5047	689	5856	858
North	4614	820	4101	828	4193	752	5022	1007
Balti mun.	1252	232	1180	230	1192	243	1430	216
Briceni	252	57	310	41	318	64	319	76
Donduseni	197	37	144	38	151	24	198	21
Drochia	299	67	270	51	274	61	372	369
Edinet	364	75	334	74	361	58	499	54
Falesti	274	53	230	32	266	53	308	24
Floresti	249	44	239	49	247	43	312	54
Glodeni	267	46	207	47	244	32	292	23
Ocnita	268	70	261	65	289	56	300	41
Riscani	289	41	228	38	213	26	269	36
Singerei	422	30	294	68	280	33	281	37
Soroca	481	68	404	95	358	59	442	57
Centre	3580	454	3483	487	3545	339	4855	507
Anenii Noi	330	22	291	33	294	30	486	39
Calarasi	305	33	314	42	232	33	264	37
Criuleni	192	31	203	37	231	17	372	26
Dubasari	152	20	97	21	115	14	189	15
Hincesti	429	39	517	37	441	25	722	18
Ialoveni	337	41	359	45	329	31	429	26
Nisporeni	219	44	178	17	181	29	239	14
Orhei	362	33	362	55	349	26	540	56
Rezina	195	31	162	45	144	17	219	33
Straseni	256	30	231	35	434	18	395	31
Soldanesti	113	18	97	25	111	28	125	17
Telenesti	209	54	242	42	260	16	285	39
Ungheni	502	61	445	58	437	56	617	156
South	2250	306	2056	282	2136	227	2427	261
Basarabeasca	210	44	195	37	171	31	206	28
Cahul	538	75	535	51	523	50	422	43
Cantemir	227	23	175	26	218	15	281	24
Causeni	348	45	282	43	311	35	436	41
Cimislia	211	36	224	30	220	23	232	35
Leova	202	20	172	12	199	14	213	22
Stefan Voda	279	30	244	49	299	32	426	54
Taraclia	235	33	229	34	195	27	211	14
Gagauzia ATU	688	88	596	57	690	76	804	78

Table 10.2. Number of registered crimes per 100,000 inhabitants, cases, 2007-2010

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Total	1009.0	147.2	936.4	154.9	990.9	143.4	1178.9	169.8
Chisinau mun.	1382.2	153.9	1262.3	164.6	1365.9	165.3	1578.4	205.0
North	952.3	153.7	849.9	155.9	871.9	142.0	1047.5	191.0
Balti mun.	1842.7	289.4	1736.9	286.9	1750.9	303.5	2089.9	268.3
Briceni	691.8	141.9	855.4	102.6	883.6	161.1	890.1	192.8
Donduseni	910.2	149.5	672.5	155.2	709.9	98.6	940.8	87.3
Drochia	686.9	139.7	623.5	106.9	635.4	128.4	868.4	780.4
Edinet	918.3	169.5	845.4	167.8	916.9	132.0	1272.2	123.6
Falesti	604.4	109.8	510.1	66.7	591.0	110.7	686.9	50.3
Floresti	567.4	92.4	547.5	103.5	568.2	91.2	722.9	115.2
Glodeni	884.6	140.6	690.3	144.5	819.1	98.8	983.9	71.4
Ocnita	999.7	233.4	977.4	218.1	1085.9	188.6	1130.9	138.8
Riscani	846.1	110.4	671.4	102.9	631.5	70.7	803.1	98.7
Singerei	921.4	62.4	642.7	141.5	613.1	68.7	615.9	77.4
Soroca	978.1	130.0	824.7	182.3	733.6	113.7	907.0	110.4
Centre	687.0	83.2	669.2	89.4	681.4	62.3	934.9	93.3
Anenii Noi	814.1	51.7	718.1	77.5	725.5	70.5	1198.1	91.6
Calarasi	781.5	81.3	807.6	103.9	598.4	81.9	682.2	92.2
Criuleni	540.0	83.3	570.7	99.4	647.6	45.5	1041.4	69.5
Dubasari	878.9	111.6	560.9	117.3	665.7	78.1	1094.6	83.7
Hincesti	703.9	62.3	850.3	59.3	727.6	40.2	1198.3	29.1
Ialoveni	698.9	82.4	742.7	90.1	678.5	61.9	881.3	51.6
Nisporeni	659.0	128.8	537.0	49.9	547.2	85.3	725.9	41.4
Orhei	599.4	50.4	599.3	84.0	578.0	39.7	894.8	85.5
Rezina	745.2	114.7	621.5	167.1	553.5	63.2	847.6	123.3
Straseni	570.2	64.4	514.6	75.1	966.8	38.6	882.0	66.6
Soldanesti	525.9	79.6	454.2	111.4	522.0	125.3	592.5	76.6
Telenesti	562.4	143.0	653.1	111.6	702.0	42.5	773.5	104.5
Ungheni	894.1	99.9	792.7	95.0	776.9	91.6	1096.7	255.2
South	844.4	110.4	772.3	101.9	803.6	82.1	915.2	94.7
Basarabeasca	1468.0	289.6	1363.2	243.5	1199.7	204.7	1457.5	186.2
Cahul	902.1	116.9	892.9	79.1	872.7	77.6	701.3	66.6
Cantemir	716.2	72.5	554.0	82.2	690.9	47.5	895.5	76.3
Causeni	763.7	95.1	620.2	91.0	685.1	74.1	963.3	87.2
Cimislia	683.8	112.3	729.4	94.1	720.7	72.6	765.3	111.4
Leova	751.7	74.0	641.1	44.5	741.3	51.9	792.9	81.6
Stefan Voda	778.4	81.8	681.9	133.8	837.3	87.5	1197.6	148.6
Taraclia	1083.3	144.0	1058.9	148.6	903.2	118.4	981.6	61.7
Gagauzia ATU	896.0	106.1	775.3	68.7	895.8	91.4	1041.2	93.5

Table 10.3. **Number of registered crimes by type of crime, cases per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010**

	Murder		Severe intentional injury		Rape		Theft		Robbery		Burglary		Hooliganism		Drug-related crimes	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Total	11.2	1.8	20.0	1.7	19.3	0.1	301.3	29.7	52.8	2.5	9.5	0.1	44.6	1.5	83.6	17.5
Chisinau mun.	6.7	1.9	14.8	1.7	10.5	-	435.9	47.1	111.3	4.8	11.6	-	31.8	0.7	162.5	9.1
North	10.4	1.1	16.7	0.9	15.2	-	288.7	29.2	43.8	2.5	11.1	0.2	36.1	0.4	89.3	33.0
Balti mun.	5.8	1.2	21.9	1.2	17.5	-	654.8	72.1	109.6	8.7	26.3	-	39.5	-	282.1	48.4
Briceni	2.8	-	8.4	-	16.7	-	212.1	22.8	19.5	-	2.8	-	2.8	2.5	33.5	63.4
Donduseni	14.3	-	23.8	-	9.5	-	308.8	16.6	47.5	-	14.3	-	23.8	-	76.0	41.6
Drochia	16.3	-	11.7	-	18.7	-	203.1	31.7	42.0	4.2	9.3	-	28.0	-	88.7	42.3
Edinet	10.2	-	15.3	-	17.8	-	359.5	36.6	45.9	2.3	5.1	-	112.2	-	53.5	18.3
Falesti	20.1	2.1	11.2	2.1	6.7	-	214.1	10.5	17.8	-	6.7	-	13.4	-	29.0	8.4
Floresti	11.6	-	16.2	2.1	9.3	-	257.2	23.5	34.8	2.1	2.3	-	41.7	-	23.2	10.7
Glodeni	20.2	3.1	20.2	-	13.5	-	269.6	21.7	67.4	3.1	10.1	-	37.1	-	50.5	-
Ocnita	3.8	-	18.8	-	15.1	-	271.4	16.9	26.4	-	3.8	-	15.1	-	64.1	60.9
Riscani	17.9	2.7	14.9	2.7	17.9	-	188.1	13.7	29.9	2.7	17.9	-	50.8	2.7	41.8	21.9
Singerei	6.6	2.1	21.9	2.1	4.4	-	116.2	16.7	28.5	-	11.0	2.1	21.9	-	39.5	25.1
Soroca	2.1	1.9	16.4	-	30.8	-	188.8	21.3	18.5	-	12.3	-	36.9	-	125.2	48.4
Centre	14.4	2.4	27.3	2.4	24.3	-	278.3	21.3	32.7	1.5	7.9	-	47.6	2.0	34.9	14.7
Anenii Noi	12.3	2.3	17.3	2.3	14.8	-	244.1	23.5	19.7	-	2.5	-	115.9	2.3	51.8	21.1
Calarasi	10.3	5.0	31.0	5.0	12.9	-	227.4	29.9	5.2	-	7.8	-	41.3	-	31.0	10.0
Criuleni	16.8	-	25.2	2.7	44.8	-	333.1	13.4	44.8	2.7	-	-	19.6	-	44.8	13.4
Dubasari	11.6	-	17.4	-	57.9	-	266.4	50.2	17.4	-	17.4	-	-	-	17.4	5.6
Hincesti	24.9	1.6	29.9	-	16.6	-	547.7	8.1	59.7	-	16.6	-	51.4	-	26.6	4.9
Ialoveni	14.4	4.0	16.4	-	37.0	-	209.5	9.9	34.9	2.0	14.4	-	39.0	2.0	22.6	11.9
Nisporeni	15.2	-	33.4	3.0	12.1	-	215.6	14.8	30.4	-	3.0	-	48.6	-	21.3	11.8
Orhei	14.9	-	38.1	3.1	14.9	-	319.8	22.9	38.1	-	8.3	-	24.9	-	43.1	27.5
Rezina	-	7.5	38.7	3.7	7.7	-	178.0	26.2	23.2	11.2	11.6	-	73.5	7.5	27.1	18.7
Straseni	20.1	2.1	40.2	4.3	55.8	-	234.5	15.0	42.4	2.1	4.5	-	40.2	4.3	29.0	8.6
Soldanesti	4.7	9.0	14.2	4.5	19.0	-	180.1	-	23.7	-	-	-	42.7	-	37.9	27.0
Telenesti	8.1	-	16.3	2.7	21.7	-	257.8	50.9	27.1	2.7	5.4	-	19.0	-	21.7	24.1
Ungheni	16.0	3.3	24.9	1.6	17.8	-	222.2	27.8	30.2	1.6	7.1	-	78.2	8.2	62.2	9.8
South	13.2	1.5	20.4	2.2	27.5	0.4	204.4	20.0	35.4	1.5	7.2	-	56.2	3.3	38.8	5.4
Basarabeasca	21.2	-	14.2	-	49.5	-	417.4	46.5	28.3	6.6	7.1	-	113.2	-	56.6	-
Cahul	18.3	1.5	13.3	4.6	13.3	-	126.3	4.6	49.9	-	8.3	-	19.9	-	76.4	-
Cantemir	6.4	-	19.1	-	57.4	-	232.6	19.1	28.7	-	3.2	-	57.4	-	25.5	-
Causeni	8.8	2.1	22.1	4.3	19.9	-	114.9	6.4	30.9	4.3	11.0	-	79.5	12.8	28.7	8.5
Cimislia	13.2	-	26.4	-	26.4	-	270.5	44.5	33.0	-	6.6	-	49.5	-	23.1	9.5
Leova	14.9	-	7.4	-	7.4	-	312.7	22.2	29.8	-	11.2	-	11.2	-	11.2	18.5
Stefan Voda	11.2	2.8	47.8	2.8	36.5	2.8	255.8	38.5	36.5	2.8	5.6	-	56.2	2.8	39.4	8.3
Taraclia	14.0	4.4	4.7	-	37.2	-	116.3	8.8	27.9	-	-	-	134.9	8.8	18.6	-
Gagauzia ATU	6.5	-	15.5	-	18.1	-	190.4	33.6	19.4	2.4	5.2	-	92.0	3.6	44.0	6.0

Table 10.4. Persons who committed crimes

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Total	13431	1870	11104	1800	12406	1664	14826	1749
Chisinau mun.	4253	464	3487	453	3962	493	4750	612
North	3141	566	2683	549	3079	478	3229	420
Balti mun.	685	137	696	147	728	146	820	126
Briceni	235	47	171	26	266	37	204	41
Donduseni	144	27	86	26	86	15	46	4
Drochia	230	41	162	27	160	31	196	30
Edinet	246	52	185	27	205	26	272	17
Falesti	186	32	164	22	182	23	246	11
Floresti	242	41	199	40	272	35	277	47
Glodeni	231	31	102	37	154	23	74	9
Ocnita	111	34	105	33	143	30	154	18
Riscani	245	33	140	25	181	19	191	13
Singerei	171	22	262	57	247	27	241	37
Soroca	415	69	411	82	455	66	508	67
Centre	2927	343	2494	330	2627	259	3325	298
Anenii Noi	320	22	289	21	272	21	434	29
Calarasi	197	21	201	23	207	29	233	25
Criuleni	154	19	160	30	135	6	246	17
Dubasari	152	17	66	13	102	11	147	7
Hincesti	239	27	102	6	168	18	157	5
Ialoveni	321	28	358	43	303	31	384	20
Nisporeni	179	29	150	16	186	17	72	3
Orhei	400	32	336	43	262	30	493	49
Rezina	166	26	113	25	82	9	129	22
Straseni	230	24	202	30	324	24	277	19
Soldanesti	67	14	22	3	32	9	41	9
Telenesti	151	44	165	32	204	20	270	39
Ungheni	351	40	330	45	350	34	442	54
South	1808	216	1468	195	1717	174	2489	210
Basarabeasca	126	40	104	26	144	27	144	19
Cahul	376	45	337	30	384	42	465	33
Cantemir	191	21	128	20	193	9	285	18
Causeni	330	46	270	45	282	36	535	44
Cimislia	66	6	150	19	200	15	178	23
Leova	221	22	119	19	119	4	206	17
Stefan Voda	265	7	200	14	245	18	506	47
Taraclia	233	29	160	22	150	23	170	9
Gagauzia ATU	604	67	496	49	499	52	630	66

Table 10.5. Persons who committed crimes per 100,000 inhabitants

	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Total	782.0	100.8	647.5	97.2	724.0	89.9	866.0	94.6
Chisinau mun.	1153.8	111.4	945.4	108.7	1072.3	118.3	1280.3	146.2
North	648.3	106.1	556.0	103.4	640.2	90.3	673.5	79.7
Balti mun.	1008.2	170.9	1024.5	183.4	1069.3	182.3	1198.4	156.5
Briceni	645.1	117.0	471.9	65.1	739.1	93.2	569.2	104.0
Donduseni	665.3	109.1	401.6	106.2	404.3	61.6	218.6	16.6
Drochia	528.4	85.5	374.1	56.6	371.0	65.3	457.5	63.4
Edinet	620.6	117.5	468.3	61.2	520.7	59.2	693.5	38.9
Falesti	410.3	66.3	363.7	45.8	404.4	48.0	548.7	23.0
Floresti	551.5	86.1	455.8	84.5	625.7	74.2	641.8	100.3
Glodeni	765.4	94.8	340.2	113.8	517.0	71.0	249.4	28.0
Ocnita	414.0	113.4	393.2	110.7	537.3	101.0	580.5	60.9
Riscani	717.3	88.9	412.2	67.7	536.6	51.6	570.2	35.6
Singerei	373.4	45.7	572.7	118.6	540.9	56.2	528.3	77.4
Soroca	843.9	131.9	839.0	157.3	932.4	127.2	1042.5	129.7
Centre	561.7	62.9	479.2	60.6	504.9	47.6	640.3	54.8
Anenii Noi	789.4	51.7	713.1	49.3	671.3	49.3	1069.9	68.1
Calarasi	504.8	51.8	517.0	56.9	534.0	72.0	602.1	62.3
Criuleni	433.1	51.0	449.8	80.6	378.5	16.1	688.7	45.5
Dubasari	878.9	94.9	381.6	72.6	590.5	61.3	851.3	39.1
Hincesti	392.1	43.2	167.8	9.6	277.2	28.9	260.6	8.1
Ialoveni	665.7	56.3	740.6	86.1	624.9	61.9	788.9	39.7
Nisporeni	538.7	84.9	452.6	47.0	562.3	50.0	218.7	8.9
Orhei	662.4	48.8	556.3	65.6	433.9	45.8	816.9	74.8
Rezina	634.4	96.2	433.5	92.8	315.2	33.4	499.2	82.2
Straseni	512.3	51.5	450.0	64.4	721.7	51.5	618.5	40.8
Soldanesti	311.8	61.9	103.0	13.4	150.5	40.3	194.3	40.5
Telenesti	406.3	116.6	445.3	85.0	550.8	53.2	732.8	104.5
Ungheni	625.1	65.5	587.8	73.7	622.2	55.6	785.6	88.3
South	678.5	78.0	551.4	70.4	646.0	62.9	938.6	76.2
Basarabeasca	880.8	263.2	727.0	171.1	1010.2	178.3	1018.8	126.3
Cahul	630.5	70.1	562.5	46.5	640.7	65.2	772.8	51.1
Cantemir	602.7	66.2	405.2	63.3	611.7	28.5	908.3	57.3
Causeni	724.2	97.2	593.8	95.3	621.2	76.2	1182.0	93.5
Cimislia	213.9	18.7	488.4	59.6	655.2	47.3	587.2	73.2
Leova	822.4	81.4	443.5	70.4	443.3	14.8	766.9	63.0
Stefan Voda	739.3	19.1	558.9	38.2	686.1	49.2	1422.5	129.3
Taraclia	1074.1	126.5	739.8	96.2	694.8	100.8	790.8	39.7
Gagauzia ATU	786.6	80.8	645.2	59.0	647.8	62.5	815.9	79.1

Table 10.6. Persons who committed crimes by type of crime, persons per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010

	Murder		Severe intentional injury		Rape		Theft		Robbery		Burglary		Hooliganism		Drug-related crimes	
	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W
Total	7.0	1.1	15.0	1.3	15.2	-	285.8	29.9	48.7	2.0	10.5	0.1	36.9	1.2	64.9	12.4
Chisinau mun.	6.5	0.7	11.6	1.2	8.4	-	438.3	53.5	106.5	4.3	12.9	0.2	24.5	0.5	137.5	5.5
North	6.5	0.8	11.3	0.8	10.0	-	228.6	22.6	34.2	1.1	11.1	-	25.7	0.2	59.7	22.8
Balti mun.	7.3	1.2	11.7	1.2	7.3	-	397.5	57.1	87.7	3.7	29.2	-	35.1	-	176.8	19.9
Briceni	2.8	-	8.4	-	2.8	-	106.0	12.7	16.7	-	5.6	-	-	-	30.7	55.8
Donduseni	-	-	-	-	4.8	-	114.0	4.2	28.5	-	14.3	-	-	-	14.3	8.3
Drochia	9.3	-	11.7	-	18.7	-	109.7	14.8	35.0	2.1	7.0	-	16.3	-	53.7	33.8
Edinet	5.1	-	7.6	-	20.4	-	211.6	4.6	45.9	2.3	2.5	-	81.6	-	35.7	11.4
Falesti	6.7	-	17.8	-	-	-	207.4	6.3	17.8	-	15.6	-	13.4	-	29.0	8.4
Floresti	9.3	-	11.6	2.1	7.0	-	322.1	25.6	20.9	2.1	-	-	30.1	-	23.2	12.8
Glodeni	6.7	-	-	-	3.4	-	80.9	6.2	23.6	-	-	-	6.7	3.1	10.1	-
Ocnita	3.8	-	15.1	-	3.8	-	154.6	6.8	7.5	-	7.5	-	-	-	30.2	37.2
Riscani	14.9	2.7	3.0	2.7	6.0	-	188.1	11.0	32.8	-	29.9	-	20.9	-	17.9	11.0
Singerei	2.2	2.1	19.7	2.1	6.6	-	188.5	31.4	24.1	-	6.6	-	28.5	-	28.5	23.0
Soroca	6.2	1.9	16.4	0.0	30.8	-	381.7	38.7	22.6	-	4.1	-	39.0	-	125.2	44.5
Centre	7.3	1.3	18.3	1.3	17.7	-	214.7	20.2	24.8	1.7	8.9	-	38.3	1.5	22.5	8.8
Anenii Noi	14.8	-	12.3	2.3	24.7	-	256.4	21.1	22.2	-	7.4	-	103.5	2.3	39.4	14.1
Calarasi	7.8	2.5	25.8	-	23.3	-	219.7	27.4	2.6	-	15.5	-	41.3	-	20.7	10.0
Criuleni	2.8	-	19.6	2.7	25.2	-	308.0	10.7	36.4	5.3	-	-	5.6	-	36.4	8.0
Dubasari	-	-	17.4	5.6	40.5	-	231.7	22.3	23.2	-	5.8	-	-	-	11.6	5.6
Hincesti	-	1.6	6.6	-	-	-	91.3	6.5	19.9	-	3.3	-	11.6	-	5.0	-
Ialoveni	12.3	4.0	22.6	-	20.5	-	271.2	5.9	39.0	4.0	26.7	-	28.8	-	20.5	4.0
Nisporeni	3.0	-	9.1	-	3.0	-	66.8	5.9	3.0	-	-	-	21.3	-	6.1	-
Orhei	11.6	-	26.5	1.5	18.2	-	359.6	36.6	44.7	-	5.0	-	23.2	-	39.8	18.3
Rezina	-	7.5	34.8	-	3.9	-	108.4	14.9	15.5	14.9	-	-	38.7	3.7	19.4	11.2
Straseni	17.9	-	24.6	-	40.2	-	216.6	21.5	29.0	-	8.9	-	42.4	2.1	13.4	6.4
Soldanesti	9.5	-	9.5	4.5	-	-	47.4	-	4.7	-	-	-	4.7	-	14.2	9.0
Telenesti	2.7	-	13.6	2.7	10.9	-	276.8	56.3	27.1	2.7	19.0	-	35.3	-	10.9	18.8
Ungheni	5.3	1.6	16.0	1.6	21.3	-	200.8	22.9	26.7	-	12.4	-	96.0	8.2	37.3	8.2
South	9.8	1.8	20.4	2.5	24.9	-	307.7	23.6	44.1	1.1	9.4	-	60.0	2.9	32.4	5.1
Basarabeasca	7.1	-	21.2	-	35.4	-	297.2	46.5	56.6	6.6	7.1	-	63.7	-	56.6	-
Cahul	10.0	1.5	8.3	6.2	11.6	-	294.2	20.1	64.8	-	10.0	-	21.6	-	53.2	-
Cantemir	6.4	-	12.7	-	51.0	-	309.1	15.9	70.1	-	3.2	-	41.4	-	25.5	3.2
Causeni	11.0	-	33.1	4.3	33.1	-	307.1	17.0	30.9	2.1	19.9	-	108.3	10.6	24.3	8.5
Cimislia	9.9	6.4	29.7	-	13.2	-	234.2	31.8	19.8	-	-	-	36.3	-	13.2	3.2
Leova	11.2	-	7.4	-	7.4	-	342.5	18.5	26.1	-	7.4	-	7.4	-	11.2	14.8
Stefan Voda	11.2	5.5	45.0	2.8	33.7	-	418.9	41.3	50.6	2.8	16.9	-	109.6	2.8	45.0	11.0
Taraclia	9.3	-	-	-	23.3	-	227.9	8.8	14.0	-	-	-	107.0	8.8	18.6	-
Gagauzia ATU	1.3	-	10.4	-	19.4	-	253.8	37.1	27.2	1.2	3.9	-	66.0	4.8	28.5	4.8

Table 10.7. Persons who committed crimes by age groups, persons per 100,000 inhabitants, 2010

	pînă la 17 ani			18-29 ani			30 ani și mai mare		
	Total	Bărbați	Femei	Total	Bărbați	Femei	Total	Bărbați	Femei
Total	220.6	388.3	43.8	1037.7	1866.6	180.5	329.3	623.5	80.6
Chisinau mun.	332.5	568.6	79.0	1394.7	2599.6	269.4	448.3	863.0	109.8
North	162.0	277.3	40.7	880.8	1598.1	124.0	263.3	487.2	78.8
Balti mun.	435.3	765.0	87.1	1309.7	2458.5	270.0	423.1	798.3	131.7
Briceni	46.3	51.3	40.9	873.6	1509.7	168.8	254.4	437.1	105.6
Donduseni	80.7	157.1	-	343.7	637.8	27.4	58.9	110.5	18.5
Drochia	66.4	97.5	33.9	622.9	1151.4	27.3	207.2	362.8	80.4
Edinet	73.0	130.7	12.5	874.5	1637.0	56.6	287.4	589.7	41.9
Falesti	173.0	314.1	28.4	723.8	1378.9	11.5	167.7	333.5	24.6
Floresti	193.8	319.1	64.0	971.3	1672.0	204.6	220.4	386.0	82.2
Glodeni	58.9	100.8	15.1	363.7	673.6	35.7	89.8	160.8	30.1
Ocnita	148.9	268.8	20.6	666.7	1196.0	102.8	250.3	483.4	60.5
Riscani	200.3	385.7	-	617.2	1155.5	32.6	224.9	440.1	47.0
Singerei	134.4	237.6	26.6	588.8	979.1	154.2	262.0	480.5	72.9
Soroca	129.1	167.0	88.8	1463.7	2721.4	95.2	433.7	759.1	152.8
Centre	181.8	329.4	26.7	738.4	1324.7	105.3	245.8	473.5	47.1
Anenii Noi	346.6	673.3	11.2	1171.5	2077.2	184.7	401.1	803.0	48.1
Calarasi	107.9	199.2	11.7	769.1	1297.4	184.1	243.0	474.8	38.5
Criuleni	201.8	361.3	35.4	802.4	1505.8	62.4	244.1	472.1	43.1
Dubasari	209.3	379.3	27.1	943.0	1626.0	167.8	331.5	713.3	-
Hincesti	17.4	34.0	-	347.8	641.3	29.3	89.4	185.5	2.9
Ialoveni	250.9	474.1	17.7	825.6	1552.5	59.6	283.3	555.1	40.2
Nisporeni	49.4	84.7	12.6	280.5	510.7	28.0	70.2	148.6	-
Orhei	356.9	649.4	45.1	861.9	1569.6	124.6	289.1	556.6	67.4
Rezina	78.6	155.4	-	605.0	956.1	210.8	249.4	451.1	69.2
Straseni	153.5	290.9	9.8	691.3	1281.8	69.0	241.6	465.0	41.9
Soldanesti	-	-	-	257.6	421.7	77.2	117.5	200.2	45.5
Telenesti	267.8	415.5	110.6	973.1	1718.3	119.7	259.1	440.7	96.3
Ungheni	191.5	329.7	44.7	894.2	1598.2	142.8	329.9	630.4	85.5
South	265.6	476.2	44.7	1109.6	2009.4	132.7	347.1	663.7	67.5
Basarabeasca	408.2	646.0	160.3	1061.8	1852.4	196.3	420.8	809.4	90.3
Cahul	259.6	495.8	14.7	915.2	1704.5	122.3	231.0	457.3	35.8
Cantemir	203.7	394.4	-	1196.0	2155.4	116.2	295.6	554.2	59.0
Causeni	310.5	554.1	48.8	1342.5	2391.4	179.6	479.6	938.7	80.5
Cimislia	166.3	239.7	89.0	755.4	1407.9	58.9	212.5	369.3	72.6
Leova	295.9	528.1	49.4	744.8	1376.1	35.2	328.3	598.7	78.9
Stefan Voda	325.7	598.9	47.0	1808.4	3131.9	269.3	560.0	1054.5	115.5
Taraclia	183.2	317.9	43.9	983.2	1818.6	68.6	279.5	567.0	29.1
Gagauzia ATU	221.2	388.1	45.9	918.3	1643.9	141.5	318.0	619.9	68.2

Table 10.8. Share of unemployed persons in the total number of persons who committed crimes, 2010

	Total		Men		Women	
	Criminals who do not work and do not study	% of criminals who do not work and do not study in the total number of persons who committed crimes	Criminals who do not work and do not study	% of criminals who do not work and do not study in the total number of persons who committed crimes	Criminals who do not work and do not study	% of criminals who do not work and do not study in the total number of persons who committed crimes
Total	14241	85.9	12793	86.3	1448	82.8
Chisinau mun.	4748	88.5	4225	88.9	523	85.5
North	3130	85.8	2801	86.7	329	78.3
Balti mun.	794	83.9	691	84.3	103	81.7
Briceni	228	93.1	189	92.6	39	95.1
Donduseni	44	88.0	40	87.0	4	100.0
Drochia	191	84.5	167	85.2	24	80.0
Edinet	244	84.4	231	84.9	13	76.5
Falesti	217	84.4	210	85.4	7	63.6
Floresti	259	79.9	227	81.9	32	68.1
Glodeni	76	91.6	67	90.5	9	100.0
Ocnita	147	85.5	138	89.6	9	50.0
Riscani	183	89.7	173	90.6	10	76.9
Singerei	237	85.3	203	84.2	34	91.9
Soroca	510	88.7	465	91.5	45	67.2
Centre	3310	91.4	3051	91.8	259	86.9
Anenii Noi	449	97.0	420	96.8	29	100.0
Calarasi	234	90.7	213	91.4	21	84.0
Criuleni	242	92.0	226	91.9	16	94.1
Dubasari	132	85.7	125	85.0	7	100.0
Hincesti	155	95.7	150	95.5	5	100.0
Ialoveni	364	90.1	349	90.9	15	75.0
Nisporeni	70	93.3	67	93.1	3	100.0
Orhei	509	93.9	466	94.5	43	87.8
Rezina	107	70.9	92	71.3	15	68.2
Straseni	273	92.2	255	92.1	18	94.7
Soldanesti	43	86.0	37	90.2	6	66.7
Telenesti	285	92.2	247	91.5	38	97.4
Ungheni	447	90.1	404	91.4	43	79.6
South	2115	78.4	1939	77.9	176	83.8
Basarabasca	152	93.3	134	93.1	18	94.7
Cahul	138	27.7	122	26.2	16	48.5
Cantemir	281	92.7	264	92.6	17	94.4
Causeni	530	91.5	493	92.1	37	84.1
Cimislia	159	79.1	139	78.1	20	87.0
Leova	213	95.5	197	95.6	16	94.1
Stefan Voda	504	91.1	461	91.1	43	91.5
Taraclia	138	77.1	129	75.9	9	100.0
Gagauzia ATU	513	73.7	464	73.7	49	74.2

CHAPTER XI.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

The *Violence against women* section includes information concerning the prevalence rate of violence during the lifetime, committed by the current or most recent spouse/partner by region and age of the victim. Also, it analyzes the types characteristic to each form of violence, as well as the severity of the violence.

Methodological notes and data sources

- **Definitions:**

Prevalence of violence committed by the spouse/partner during the lifetime is determined as the ratio between the number of women who denounced the occurrence of at least one violence case, since the age of 15 years, committed by the current or most recent spouse/partner (married women, concubines, divorced/separated women, widows) and the total number of interviewed women.

Prevalence of violence committed by the spouse/partner over the last 12 years is determined as the ratio between the number of women who denounced the occurrence of at least one violence case, in the 12 months prior to the survey period, committed by the current or most recent spouse/partner (married women, concubines, divorced/separated women, widows) and the total number of interviewed women.

Physical violence committed by the spouse/partner implies the occurrence of at least one of the following situations: i) slapping or throwing of things in the direction of the woman, pushing, shoving or pulling of her hair; ii) hitting with the fist or with something that can cause pain; iii) hitting with the foot or beating, strangulating or de-

liberate provocation of burns; iv) threatening with a weapon or de facto application of a weapon or other dangerous object/cold weapons (knife, axe, scythe, etc.)

Sexual violence committed by the spouse/partner implies the occurrence of at least one of the following situation: i) coercion to have sexual intercourse against will; ii) coercion to perform degrading and humiliating practices during the sexual intercourse against will; iii) sexual intercourse accepted because of fear.

Psychological violence committed by the spouse/partner implies the occurrence of at least one of the following situation: i) insulting; ii) underestimation, humiliation in presence of other persons; iii) deliberate intimidation; iv) verbal threats.

● Data sources:

The Study “Domestic Violence against Women in the Republic of Moldova” conducted by the National Bureau of Statistics in 2010, with the support of the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) and the Swedish Government. The main objective of the study is to provide information about violence against women, identifying the causes, estimating the prevalence of various forms of violence, the frequency and severity of violence acts, as well as the impact and consequences of this scourge on the physical and mental health of female victims.

Violence against Women

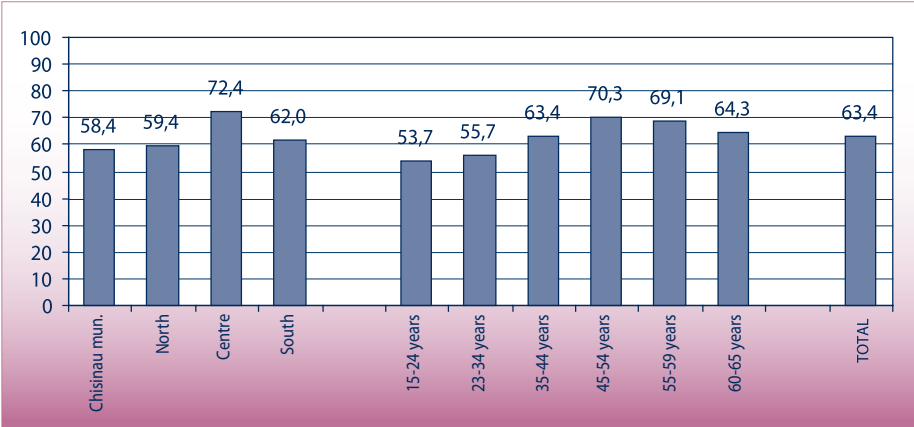
The regional disparities in the social-economic development determine not only certain gaps in the well-being of the population, but also generate certain behavioural patterns in the relationships between women and men. Thus, the social environment, the economic factors, the persistence of gender stereotypes and of the social stigmatization lead to various forms of violence against women in the family.

According to the data of the household survey *Violence against Women*, the total prevalence rate of violence²⁵ from the spouse/partner during the lifetime is of 63.4%, i.e. 6 out of 10 women faced since the age of 15 years at least one form of violence. The phenomenon of domestic violence against women is more spread in the Centre region, where about 73% of women were subject to at least one form of violence at least once during the lifetime, the lowest incidence of violence being characteristic for Chisinau mun. (58.4%). We note that the least number of violence cases of any kind was registered in case of women from the Chisinau municipality, the main reason being the emancipation of women from urban areas, a higher information level of women, and also the change in the vision concerning the distribution of roles among women and men in the society.

While the violence committed by the spouse/partner is largely found in all age groups, the likeliness of occurrence of violence case increases with the age. Most violence cases were reported by the women from the 45-59 years age group (see Figure 11.1). From a regional perspective, the highest rate of total prevalence is registered in the Centre region, where 8 out of 10 women were subject to at least one form of violence during the lifetime (see Table 11.1).

²⁵ Occurrence of at least one case of psychological, physical or sexual violence.

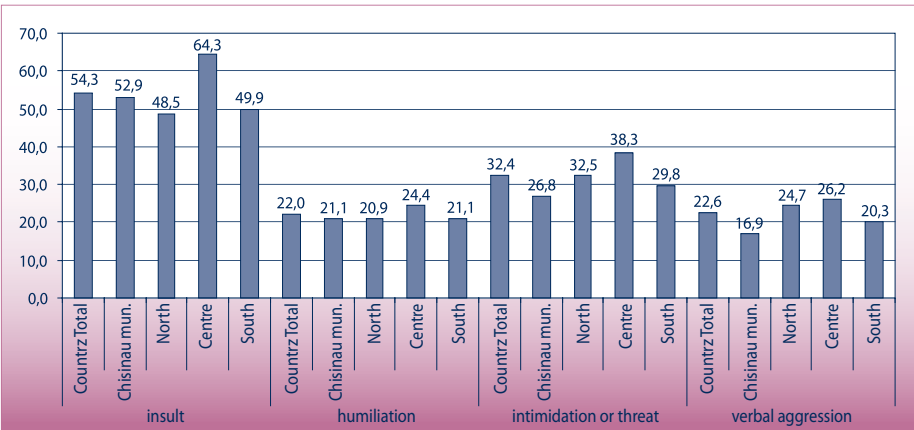
Figure 11.1. Total prevalence rate of violence (psychological, physical or sexual violence) committed by the spouse/partner during the lifetime, since the age of 15 years, %



With regards to psychological violence, we find that about 60% of women reported experiences of psychological violence during their lifetime. The women in the Centre region are most affected (67.6%), while those from the North and South regions and the Chisinau municipality are subject to this form of violence at 55-57 percent. This form of violence is also more frequent among women from the 45-59 years of age category (66%), the young women being less affected (50.2%).

Depending on the form of psychological violence, each second woman reported cases of insult, each third was intimidated or scared and about 22% were subject to verbal aggression and humiliation. All types of psychological violence were reported in particular by the women from the Centre region. At the same time, the insults affected almost equally the women both in the North region, and in the South region (48.5% and, respectively, 49.9%). Compared to other regions, the women in the Chisinau municipality are least affected by intimidation or fear, as well as by verbal aggression (see Figure 11.2).

Figure 11.2. Share of women who faced various forms of psychological violence committed by the spouse/partner during the lifetime, %



One of the forms of psychological violence is the social isolation and the controlling behaviour by the spouse/partner. On average across the country, almost each second woman reported cases of controlling behaviour by the spouse/partner during the lifetime. The women in the Centre zone experience to a larger extent this type of violence compared to the women in the North region (68.7% versus 40.5%).

The most typical form of control is the insistence of spouses/partners to always know where the woman is. In 4 out of 10 cases, the spouse/partner becomes furious when the woman talks to another man, while about 23% are subject to suspicion of infidelity. At the same time, 17.6% of women are ignored and treated with disinterest and 16.4% face the situation when the spouse/partner decides what she can do and can't do. The women in the Chisinau municipality are more frequently subject to situation when the spouse/partner restricts her meetings with friends or ignores her and shows a careless attitude, while the women in the Centre region are more frequently put in the situation where the spouse/partner insists to know where the woman is in any moment and suspects her of infidelity.

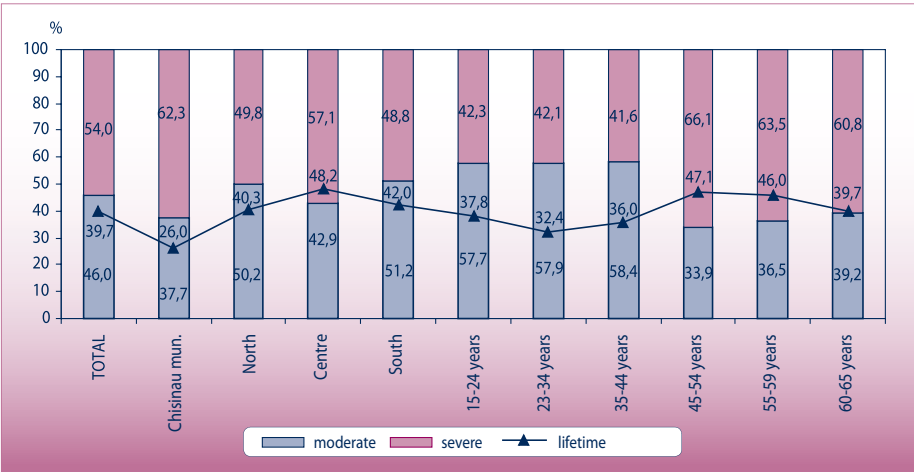
Cases of physical violence committed by the spouse/partner were reported by about 40% of women. The probability of occurrence of such is higher for the women in the Centre, North and South regions, while in the Chisinau municipality 26 percent of women were subject to violent acts committed by the spouse/partner. The highest prevalence rate of physical violence is among the young women in the South region (77.9%), the lowest being registered for women of 25-34 years of age in the Chisinau municipality (8%).

The forms of physical violence committed by spouses/partners turn to vary from slapping to application of weapons and strangulation of women. On average, every third woman was at least once slapped during the lifetime, each fourth was pushed or bullied, while each fifth was hit with a fist or with something else that provoked pain. The women in the Centre region are more frequently exposed to all forms of physical violence compared to women in other regions (see Table 11.3).

By the severity of physical violence, data shows a prevalence of severe violence acts. On average across the country, 54% of female victims experienced at least one of the severe violence forms during the lifetime. Generally, women under 44 years of age experience moderate physical violence more frequently, and beginning with the age of 45 years severe violence is already prevailing. From a regional perspective, the severe violence cases prevail in Chisinau municipality and in the Centre region (62.3% and 57.1%), while in the North and South regions moderate violence prevails (50.2% and 51.2%).

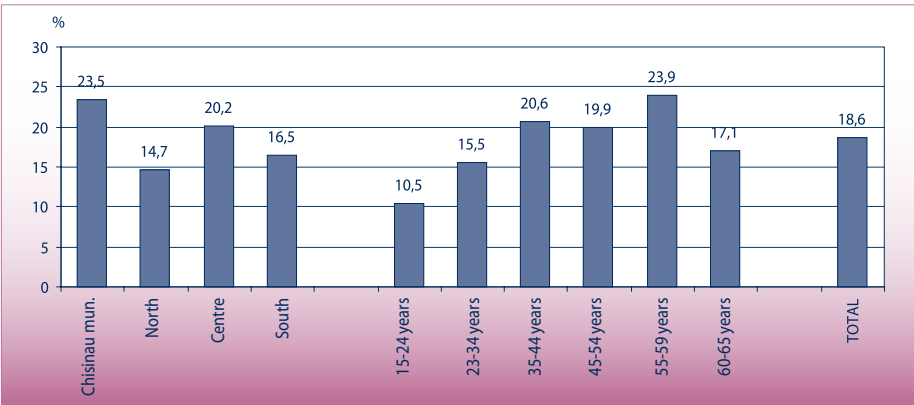
According to the data, about 19% of women have been at least once victims of sexual violence committed by the spouse/partner during the lifetime. Most cases of sexual violence were reported by the women in Chisinau municipality (23.5%), and the least by the women in the North region (14.7%). An explanation could be the fact that women perceive differently the abusive sexual actions committed by the spouse/partner and because of that in some cases they may be considered as "marriage duties", and not acts of violence. Another reason would be the fact that not all women are willing to report cases of sexual violence.

Figure 11.3. Prevalence of physical violence committed by the spouse/partner during the lifetime by region, by the degree of severity and woman's age group



The likelihood of occurrence of sexual violence cases increases with the age, the highest prevalence rates of sexual violence were registered among women of 35-59 years of age. The sexual violence is significantly low among older and youngest women. Excepting the women of 15-24 years of age in the Chisinau municipality, in other regions of the country, cases of sexual violence were reported by women from all age groups.

Figure 11.4. Prevalence of sexual violence committed by the spouse/partner during the lifetime, by area of residence and age, %



The most typical form of sexual violence reported by women is "having sex against the will of the woman" (14.4%), followed by "forced sexual intercourse with humiliating and degrading elements" with 11.7%, while 4.4% experienced the situation of accepting "sexual intercourse because of fear" (see Table 11.4). From a regional point of view, it is found that women in Chisinau reported more frequently cases of having sex with humiliating and

degrading elements, as well as sex against their will. The occurrence of all forms of sexual violence tend to increase beginning with the age of 35 years up to 59 years, later women being subject to a lower risk of becoming victim of sexual violence.

Hence, the violence affects women, without really considering the age and the area of residence. Generally, the women in Chisinau municipality are subject to a lower risk of occurrence of all forms of violence. This fact may be determined by several factors, including the social-economic status of the woman and respectively a lower dependence on the spouse/partner, but also a higher level of information and a progress in understanding the traditional gender roles in the society. The evolution of the prevalence of violence against women from a regional perspective highlights the need to create and develop support and counselling services at local level.

Tables

Table 11.1. Ponderea femeilor care au suferit în urma violenței psihologice, fizice sau sexuale din partea soțului/partenerului începînd cu vîrsta de 15 ani, %

	Psychological violence	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Psychological, physical or sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence	Psychological, physical and sexual violence
Total	59.4	39.7	18.6	45.5	63.4	12.8	12.3
of which:							
15-24 years	50.2	37.8	10.5	42.3	53.7	6.1	6.1
25-34 years	51.7	32.4	15.5	41.6	55.7	6.3	6.3
35-44 years	59.7	36.0	20.6	40.8	63.4	15.8	15.8
45-54 years	65.7	47.1	19.9	51.9	70.3	15.1	14.0
55-59 years	66.0	46.0	23.9	51.3	69.1	18.6	18.2
60-65 years	59.5	39.7	17.1	43.6	64.3	13.3	12.4
Chisinau mun.	57.3	26.0	23.5	37.7	58.4	11.8	11.8
of which:							
15-24 years	32.1	20.9	-	20.9	32.1	-	-
25-34 years	50.5	8.0	20.2	26.0	50.5	2.2	2.2
35-44 years	65.3	22.5	24.5	34.2	65.3	12.9	12.9
45-54 years	69.3	53.5	32.4	66.8	73.3	19.2	19.2
55-59 years	57.6	37.1	35.4	39.7	60.2	32.8	32.8
60-65 years	54.3	15.0	13.2	24.6	54.3	3.6	3.6
North	55.1	40.3	14.7	43.8	59.4	11.1	10.3
of which:							
15-24 years	52.4	49.6	7.1	49.6	59.5	7.1	7.1
25-34 years	49.3	38.3	17.1	44.2	54.1	11.3	11.3
35-44 years	50.2	34.9	12.8	36.0	53.0	11.7	11.7
45-54 years	54.8	45.7	15.7	48.5	61.7	12.9	9.6
55-59 years	70.3	42.8	22.2	51.5	71.3	13.5	13.5
60-65 years	60.0	35.3	6.4	37.1	63.0	4.6	4.6
Centre	67.6	48.2	20.2	53.3	72.4	15.1	14.8
of which:							
15-24 years	56.2	25.7	18.9	38.5	56.2	6.1	6.1
25-34 years	61.5	49.8	7.3	54.5	66.2	2.6	2.6
35-44 years	61.3	49.5	27.9	52.9	71.5	24.5	24.5
45-54 years	76.2	47.4	20.6	50.9	78.9	17.2	16.6
55-59 years	74.2	57.5	22.6	63.1	79.2	17.0	15.5
60-65 years	71.8	55.2	33.9	62.7	76.2	26.4	26.4
South	56.3	42.0	16.5	45.4	62.0	13.0	12.6
of which:							
15-24 years	65.5	77.9	15.3	77.9	77.9	15.3	15.3
25-34 years	42.1	35.9	18.2	43.1	50.1	11.0	11.0
35-44 years	65.9	35.5	19.1	40.5	67.2	14.1	14.1
45-54 years	61.7	43.1	13.7	45.4	66.1	11.4	11.4
55-59 years	49.9	44.2	10.8	44.2	55.3	10.8	10.8
60-65 years	46.3	44.2	19.8	44.2	58.1	19.8	15.8

Table 11.2. Share of women who have experienced psychological violence committed by the spouse/partner since the age of 15 years by specific form of psychological violence, %

	Since the age of 15 years			
	Insult	Humiliation	Intimidation or threat	Verbal aggression
Total	54.3	22.0	32.4	22.6
of which:				
15-24 years	47.3	20.7	31.3	28.1
25-34 years	48.2	17.2	27.4	15.3
35-44 years	51.0	18.3	26.6	20.3
45-54 years	61.3	25.5	40.7	29.0
55-59 years	59.0	25.9	37.2	25.5
60-65 years	57.9	29.7	30.6	20.5
Chisinau mun.	52.9	21.1	26.8	16.9
of which:				
15-24 years	32.1	16.5	-	4.9
25-34 years	43.7	12.2	18.9	11.8
35-44 years	57.1	26.0	17.4	9.8
45-54 years	69.3	31.2	50.8	41.1
55-59 years	54.1	21.4	41.0	14.5
60-65 years	54.3	16.9	29.7	3.8
North	48.5	20.9	32.5	24.7
of which:				
15-24 years	52.4	35.4	52.4	52.4
25-34 years	44.8	23.8	30.6	20.8
35-44 years	44.2	7.6	24.7	24.4
45-54 years	45.0	23.4	40.3	26.0
55-59 years	59.0	21.4	33.9	30.1
60-65 years	57.5	28.8	23.7	10.2
Centre	64.3	24.4	38.3	26.2
of which:				
15-24 years	47.9	13.5	33.2	32.4
25-34 years	61.5	14.7	32.3	16.2
35-44 years	54.0	22.9	33.3	21.8
45-54 years	75.3	26.6	43.2	27.0
55-59 years	66.9	39.1	44.1	32.8
60-65 years	71.8	38.0	46.5	47.1
South	49.9	21.1	29.8	20.3
of which:				
15-24 years	65.5	22.7	51.1	22.7
25-34 years	39.5	18.9	28.7	10.9
35-44 years	50.9	20.1	31.6	23.7
45-54 years	55.6	21.8	28.1	25.8
55-59 years	49.9	15.8	23.0	15.8
60-65 years	43.8	29.1	25.5	18.0

Table 11.3. Share of women who have experienced physical violence committed by the spouse/partner since the age of 15 years by specific form of physical violence, %

	Since the age of 15 years					
	slapped	pushed / bullied/ pulled by hair	punched or hit with a heavy object	kicked, dragged or beaten	he tried to strangle you or hit you with a hot object	threatened or attacked with a weapon
Total	34.9	23.8	19.5	10.8	5.4	6.4
of which:						
15-24 years	30.7	19.3	11.3	5.6	6.8	-
25-34 years	30.1	17.9	12.9	3.8	2.0	3.2
35-44 years	29.2	22.5	14.3	7.3	2.9	3.7
45-54 years	41.4	30.0	27.3	17.1	9.3	9.5
55-59 years	43.1	25.8	28.6	19.5	7.5	13.5
60-65 years	35.3	25.1	22.6	12.8	6.0	8.4
Chisinau mun.	22.7	17.9	14.1	6.9	3.1	4.5
of which:						
15-24 years	20.9	-	16.5	-	-	-
25-34 years	8.0	1.0	-	-	-	-
35-44 years	16.4	18.4	8.3	-	-	4.8
45-54 years	45.5	43.2	32.9	16.7	7.2	2.7
55-59 years	37.1	33.7	29.5	27.8	13.3	24.0
60-65 years	11.2	3.8	3.8	-	-	-
North	34.9	23.1	17.6	9.2	6.4	6.8
of which:						
15-24 years	36.9	42.5	9.4	9.4	29.8	-
25-34 years	35.8	25.3	18.3	7.2	2.9	7.9
35-44 years	29.5	15.3	12.3	4.8	1.2	3.6
45-54 years	37.2	27.8	20.4	11.6	11.5	11.8
55-59 years	42.8	20.4	25.4	18.5	4.1	6.0
60-65 years	29.0	18.2	15.5	5.6	4.1	4.1
Centre	42.9	31.6	26.3	15.7	5.8	7.5
of which:						
15-24 years	25.7	13.5	13.5	10.0	-	-
25-34 years	45.0	28.6	18.7	5.1	1.6	3.7
35-44 years	39.7	39.1	18.5	13.5	6.7	2.4
45-54 years	44.2	31.3	32.9	22.8	8.7	11.4
55-59 years	47.7	28.2	35.0	16.0	7.1	14.6
60-65 years	53.3	48.4	45.1	31.2	8.7	14.9
South	36.9	19.6	18.8	10.6	6.1	6.2
of which:						
15-24 years	50.3	32.2	-	-	-	-
25-34 years	34.2	16.9	16.8	2.3	5.0	-
35-44 years	29.5	17.3	18.6	11.4	3.7	4.1
45-54 years	39.4	19.5	23.4	16.4	8.8	9.3
55-59 years	44.2	20.7	20.7	15.4	7.4	12.9
60-65 years	39.9	22.6	20.1	11.9	9.7	14.0

Table 11.4. Share of women who have experienced sexual violence committed by the spouse/partner since the age of 15 years by specific form of sexual violence, %

	Since the age of 15 years		
	force to have sexual intercourse when you did not want	ever had sexual intercourse as you were afraid	forced to do something that humiliated you
Total	14.4	4.4	11.7
of which:			
15-24 years	4.5	2.6	3.5
25-34 years	10.7	2.2	8.6
35-44 years	17.9	3.6	12.1
45-54 years	16.2	6.8	13.0
55-59 years	16.8	6.6	20.5
60-65 years	15.8	3.8	10.6
Chisinau mun.	17.0	4.6	18.2
of which:			
15-24 years	-	-	-
25-34 years	13.0	2.9	15.1
35-44 years	17.4	4.8	20.4
45-54 years	25.2	4.2	23.0
55-59 years	27.1	14.9	32.8
60-65 years	9.6	-	3.6
North	10.9	5.0	7.8
of which:			
15-24 years	-	-	7.1
25-34 years	10.6	3.5	6.8
35-44 years	11.2	1.0	3.6
45-54 years	13.9	9.3	9.2
55-59 years	13.5	9.1	17.8
60-65 years	6.4	3.6	3.6
Centre	16.1	3.7	12.1
of which:			
15-24 years	6.1	7.5	5.3
25-34 years	3.8	1.4	4.9
35-44 years	27.9	-	13.5
45-54 years	16.2	8.1	13.8
55-59 years	15.2	-	19.4
60-65 years	33.9	4.7	19.6
South	14.6	4.2	9.8
of which:			
15-24 years	15.3	-	-
25-34 years	18.2	-	6.7
35-44 years	15.9	10.9	14.1
45-54 years	11.4	3.3	8.2
55-59 years	10.8	-	8.3
60-65 years	15.8	5.3	17.7

Table 11.5. Distribution of socially isolated women by method of spouse/partner control since the age of 15 years, %

	Since the age of 15 years	Methods of behaviour control:							
		Keeping from seeing friends	Restrict to contact the family	Insist on knowing where woman is	Ignore and treats indifferently	Gets angry if the woman talks to a man	Suspects the woman of being unfaithful	The woman has to ask permission to go to the doctor	Decides what the woman has to do
Total	54.9	12.5	6.4	40.5	17.6	37.8	22.9	6.7	16.4
of which:									
15-24 years	68.9	25.3	9.3	52.6	23.7	60.2	28.1	8.1	21.9
25-34 years	53.1	8.8	3.8	38.9	12.6	38.9	21.8	4.9	13.3
35-44 years	54.9	11.6	4.6	43.0	12.6	31.4	21.3	7.5	17.2
45-54 years	58.1	13.4	8.2	39.8	22.6	41.2	26.3	8.1	19.1
55-59 years	52.4	13.6	7.1	38.2	22.2	33.6	18.0	4.6	14.4
60-65 years	41.0	10.3	9.1	32.8	18.0	26.5	21.4	6.9	12.8
Chisinau mun.	56.2	15.8	1.6	39.3	19.7	42.2	23.2	5.8	19.9
of which:									
15-24 years	73.7	-	-	69.2	-	74.1	-	-	27.6
25-34 years	49.1	8.1	-	32.6	12.0	34.1	22.0	5.1	18.8
35-44 years	56.4	22.6	-	36.3	22.9	29.8	27.7	7.5	18.0
45-54 years	59.2	19.3	1.3	36.3	32.6	53.4	27.9	9.0	17.9
55-59 years	58.9	28.2	10.7	42.2	27.5	43.8	25.1	-	23.1
60-65 years	47.8	13.4	-	47.2	13.6	39.8	26.5	13.4	23.0
North	40.5	9.4	7.9	24.5	15.0	27.3	17.8	3.3	9.8
of which:									
15-24 years	50.1	29.7	-	19.8	33.6	29.7	24.1	7.1	13.3
25-34 years	43.1	8.1	5.6	29.1	9.2	40.8	22.3	4.7	5.8
35-44 years	38.6	6.5	5.2	24.5	13.9	20.6	16.5	6.5	8.9
45-54 years	46.0	9.5	11.6	21.4	20.0	33.8	20.2	1.1	13.6
55-59 years	37.5	6.7	11.2	27.5	12.7	13.2	8.3	-	12.4
60-65 years	26.2	11.3	9.2	21.5	10.5	16.5	14.6	1.0	6.0
Centre	68.7	12.9	6.9	56.5	18.4	41.5	28.1	11.4	19.3
of which:									
15-24 years	80.9	38.5	18.8	63.3	25.5	69.0	44.9	18.5	26.0
25-34 years	67.8	7.6	2.5	52.5	17.6	35.5	15.5	3.0	17.3
35-44 years	64.8	2.6	1.5	60.2	3.7	33.0	27.7	9.2	21.9
45-54 years	73.5	18.0	12.3	63.2	21.1	43.7	32.0	16.9	21.9
55-59 years	66.1	11.3	-	42.5	35.3	51.0	28.4	12.2	7.2
60-65 years	52.3	8.5	10.2	46.4	14.4	25.9	30.3	11.5	19.5
South	55.5	13.1	9.0	43.3	18.2	44.1	22.8	5.9	18.6
of which:									
15-24 years	60.9	33.4	18.1	47.8	46.5	60.9	45.7	-	15.3
25-34 years	52.5	12.9	9.8	44.0	11.0	49.6	30.6	8.1	9.7
35-44 years	65.7	18.7	12.7	57.3	10.1	47.5	13.6	6.9	23.0
45-54 years	50.2	6.2	3.1	32.3	19.7	38.9	24.8	3.2	23.8
55-59 years	50.9	11.6	5.5	50.9	8.8	31.5	8.0	8.0	20.8
60-65 years	51.9	8.9	12.9	29.8	39.6	38.8	20.8	8.8	11.5

Table 11.6. Share of women who have experienced economic violence committed by the spouse/partner since the age of 15 years by specific form of economic violence, %

	since the age of 15 years	Specific forms of economic violence:	
		Takes control of money earned by the woman	Refuses to give enough money for household needs
Total	10.6	4.0	9.0
of which:			
15-24 years	10.9	5.8	8.5
25-34 years	5.6	2.3	3.7
35-44 years	10.0	3.4	9.5
45-54 years	12.7	3.5	10.9
55-59 years	16.0	9.1	13.0
60-65 years	12.0	3.5	11.8
Chisinau mun.	12.2	4.6	10.9
of which:			
15-24 years	-	-	-
25-34 years	11.0	3.0	8.0
35-44 years	7.7	3.0	7.7
45-54 years	19.3	-	19.3
55-59 years	24.9	24.9	21.6
60-65 years	-	-	-
North	7.2	2.9	6.4
of which:			
15-24 years	22.1	-	22.1
25-34 years	1.4	1.4	1.4
35-44 years	9.0	4.2	9.0
45-54 years	8.1	3.6	6.2
55-59 years	7.8	4.3	4.8
60-65 years	4.8	1.0	5.8
Centre	12.2	4.5	10.7
of which:			
15-24 years	10.0	10.0	10.0
25-34 years	2.6	2.6	-
35-44 years	10.5	2.8	10.5
45-54 years	13.7	4.0	12.7
55-59 years	22.4	4.2	18.2
60-65 years	26.1	10.2	23.7
South	11.8	4.6	8.5
of which:			
15-24 years	15.3	15.3	-
25-34 years	8.6	2.2	6.4
35-44 years	13.5	3.6	10.9
45-54 years	11.6	5.6	7.5
55-59 years	8.0	5.3	8.0
60-65 years	15.9	2.1	15.9

Table 11.7. Share of women who have experienced physical violence committed by the spouse/partner since the age of 15 years by severity of violence, %

	Physical violence since the age of 15 years	of which:	
		moderate	severe
Total	39.7	46.0	54.0
of which:			
15-24 years	37.8	57.7	42.3
25-34 years	32.4	57.9	42.1
35-44 years	36.0	58.4	41.6
45-54 years	47.1	33.9	66.1
55-59 years	46.0	36.5	63.5
60-65 years	39.7	39.2	60.8
Chisinau mun.	26.0	37.7	62.3
of which:			
15-24 years	20.9	21.4	78.6
25-34 years	8.0	100.0	
35-44 years	22.5	63.1	36.9
45-54 years	53.5	20.1	79.9
55-59 years	37.1	20.4	79.6
60-65 years	15.0	74.7	25.3
North	40.3	50.2	49.8
of which:			
15-24 years	49.6	39.9	60.1
25-34 years	38.3	45.7	54.3
35-44 years	34.9	63.3	36.7
45-54 years	45.7	51.0	49.0
55-59 years	42.8	40.6	59.4
60-65 years	35.3	51.4	48.6
Centre	48.2	42.9	57.1
of which:			
15-24 years	25.7	47.4	52.6
25-34 years	49.8	62.4	37.6
35-44 years	49.5	60.0	40.0
45-54 years	47.4	26.4	73.6
55-59 years	57.5	35.5	64.5
60-65 years	55.2	15.2	84.8
South	42.0	51.2	48.8
of which:			
15-24 years	77.9	100.0	-
25-34 years	35.9	53.3	46.7
35-44 years	35.5	44.8	55.2
45-54 years	43.1	36.1	63.9
55-59 years	44.2	53.0	47.0
60-65 years	44.2	49.7	50.3

Table 11.8. Share of women victims of violence committed by the spouse/partner since the age of 15 years who have reported violence cases over the lifetime, %

	Physical violence	Sexual violence	Physical or sexual violence	Physical and sexual violence
Total	72.5	68.4	66.4	88.2
of which:				
15-24 years	74.2	57.6	66.4	100.0
25-34 years	69.0	38.3	54.5	89.4
35-44 years	68.9	88.1	69.5	92.6
45-54 years	72.1	72.7	68.1	86.8
55-59 years	78.5	68.1	73.9	77.8
60-65 years	79.3	72.3	72.2	93.2
Chisinau mun.	64.7	53.5	52.7	80.6
of which:				
15-24 years	78.6	-	78.6	-
25-34 years	12.5	4.9	3.8	46.2
35-44 years	57.1	81.5	58.5	100.0
45-54 years	71.4	64.8	67.4	74.0
55-59 years	77.2	76.1	72.1	82.2
60-65 years	76.0	-	46.3	-
North	72.3	72.1	68.0	88.9
of which:				
15-24 years	58.9	100.0	58.9	100.0
25-34 years	85.6	65.9	74.3	100.0
35-44 years	69.5	88.6	70.4	87.5
45-54 years	63.6	82.2	59.9	100.0
55-59 years	76.7	46.5	70.5	50.6
60-65 years	78.5	72.0	74.7	100.0
Centre	75.3	70.3	69.7	88.5
of which:				
15-24 years	100.0	32.3	66.8	100.0
25-34 years	62.7	35.3	57.3	100.0
35-44 years	71.8	86.6	71.8	88.7
45-54 years	77.7	68.8	73.2	80.2
55-59 years	82.2	77.5	78.0	91.4
60-65 years	84.7	77.9	74.6	100.0
South	73.5	85.4	71.6	95.0
of which:				
15-24 years	67.3	100.0	67.3	100.0
25-34 years	75.0	61.0	67.5	81.5
35-44 years	71.4	100.0	75.0	100.0
45-54 years	76.5	83.2	72.6	100.0
55-59 years	73.9	100.0	73.9	100.0
60-65 years	72.7	89.3	72.7	89.3

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The need to analyze gender equity, also from a statistical perspective, derives from the importance attached to this issue by international organizations and by decision makers from the Republic of Moldova, and, more often, by the latest scientific researches.

At the national level, the regulatory framework on gender equality is being continuously improved, while the related objectives are stipulated clearly in the Law no. 438 of 28/12/2006 on regional development in the Republic of Moldova:

- a) achieve balanced and sustainable socio-economic development in the entire territory of the Republic of Moldova;
- b) bridge the gap between socio-economic development levels of regions and their territories;
- c) strengthen financial, institutional and human opportunities for the socio-economic development of regions;
- d) support the activity of local public authorities and local communities aimed at socio-economic development of settlements and coordinate their interaction with the national, sector, and regional development strategies and programmes.

In the more recent papers, the importance of this issue is also emphasized, as a top priority action in the Government's Activity Programme „European Integration: Freedom, Democracy, Welfare”, which provides for “Removing discrimination against women on the labour market, in the socio-economic, cultural and political life”.

At the same time, to achieve such objectives, the intensity and depth of this issue should be thoroughly studied, which cannot be done without comprehensive and systematic investigations. This publication is the first attempt in the national practice to combine gender analysis with the analysis from a territorial perspective, based on the data that are currently available or can be obtained easily, thus trying to justify both the need for sustainable research in this area and the level of preparedness of national institutions to provide the requested range of information.

It should be mentioned that, while preparing this paper, we appreciated highly the openness to cooperate, high interest and dedication of the National Bureau of Statistics, which, in its capacity of a party responsible for implementation of Article 22 of the Law no. 5-XVI of 09/02/2006 *on Ensuring Equal Opportunities for Women and Men*, promotes consistent efforts to harmonize the national statistics with the European standards, including the gender-sensitive indicators.

While developing the compilation *“Women and men in the Republic of Moldova. Analysis from a territorial perspective”*, we identified a series of issues and obstructions worth being mentioned, which were structured by research topics and from the perspective of data collection.

The research focused on the population and some aspects of population's quality of life and well-being. Based on analysis, we identified some major problems and difficulties faced by the relevant sectors in the Republic of Moldova.

Starting in the '90s of the last century, the Republic of Moldova underwent a severe demographic decline, characterized by significant decrease in the birth rate, increase in mortality rate (especially over-mortality of men of working age), as well as by demographic ageing. These processes, correlated with the country's difficult economic situation and shortage of decent jobs led to higher migration flows of able-bodied population of reproductive age to other countries, which aggravated the demographic situation. The increase in the share of elderly people and decrease in the share of children in the total population is typical of all country's regions, but the trends are particularly severe in the North.

The population's ageing affected mainly the rural areas and the female population. This is accounted for by the differences in the rates and causes of death among men and women and, respectively, a higher life expectancy among women. Due to this, there is a gender gap by age groups in Moldova: in 2011, in the age group of 60 years and over, the gender ratio was 650 men to 1000 women. Consequently, the value of such indicators as the share of people aged 60+ years in the total population (ageing index) and the indicator of demographic dependence for the female population is 1.5 times higher than for the male population. Given the gender gap, it can be noted that special attention will need to be paid in the future to the problems of elderly women (especially the lonely women) from rural areas.

The effects of population ageing are numerous and complex. They have a major impact on demographic processes, social development and economic growth. These factors are considered while calculating the pension fund for men and women, developing policies aimed at improving welfare and employment, managing human resources, etc. Their negative effects are particularly alarming, since they show an increase in the number of dependents with a greater dependence on the working population, whose number is constantly decreasing. They are one of the main concerns associated with ageing. Thus, the interaction between demographic and economic processes is correlated directly.

At the same time, some specific aspects of demographic processes changed in the overall context of common trends in the modern world economy, to which Moldova is aligned to a greater extent. For instance, the empowerment and higher independence of women, higher number of divorces, changes in the traditional family (higher number of unregistered marriages, higher number of extramarital births, higher number of children in single-parent families, etc.).

The unfavourable demographic trends have a negative impact on the labour market indicators. Thus, between 2007 and 2010, the country's economically active population continued to decrease both among women and men, in all development regions, except for Chisinau municipality, where it slightly increased. The employed population has also decreased both among women and men, especially in rural areas, at a greater extent in the North, followed by the South and the Centre. At the same time, unemployment increased with a higher impact on men and the urban population.

Women in the Republic of Moldova earn, on average, about a quarter less than men, which is true for all regions of the country, but is mostly common in Chisinau municipality, followed by Gagauzia ATU, then in the North, the Centre and the South. The only exception is Nisporeni rayon from the Centre region, where, in 2010, the women's average monthly earning was 6.3% higher than men's earning. In the long run, unequal remuneration increases the risk of women's financial dependency not only during the active working life, leading to smaller pensions, and thus a higher poverty risk for women as they get older.

Availability of jobs, including decent jobs, is one of the major factors that have a direct impact on the population's level of wellbeing. Generally speaking, the regional disparities in the population's living standards are similar to those in the population's employment rates. The households led by men and women from Chisinau municipality are in a much better position than households from other regions of the country. In terms of income, the most disadvantaged are households from the Centre, which has the highest poverty rate, regardless of the sex of the household head.

Health condition of the population is also determined by a number of factors, while reduction of regional disparities in social and economic development is a precondition for improvements in the health condition of the population. Currently, the health system faces many problems, one of which is uneven territorial distribution of healthcare staff. This leads to insufficiency of healthcare staff in rural areas and their excess in urban areas; as well as asymmetric sector employment observed through an unequal ratio between the primary, inpatient and preventive healthcare etc. Chisinau municipality has

the highest level of staffing with doctors, due, among others, to higher concentration of hospitals, including national ones, in this region. The share of female doctors varies from 40% to 70% between regions.

When speaking about general morbidity of the population, it should be mentioned that it is determined both by access to health services at the local level and by the frequency of people's visits to the doctor. For instance, malignant neoplasms have the highest incidence in Chisinau municipality, while the incidence of active tuberculosis is most widespread in the Centre region. At the same time, the incidence of malignant neoplasms, and, in particular, that of active tuberculosis is most widespread among men and most cases were registered in the Centre region. The morbidity from malignant neoplasms in women also varies between regions, but the highest incidence rate was registered in the North region and in Chisinau municipality.

Persons with disabilities face particularly difficult situations, including exposure to a high risk of falling under the poverty line, with all related consequences. From this perspective, it is very important to know the regional distribution of this group of population, so that the relevant policies minimize as much as possible the risk of their social exclusion. Incidence of primary disability is much higher for men, i.e. 465.7 persons per 100 thousand men compared to 286.9 persons per 100 thousand women. This is one of the factors that determine the integration of men and women in the labour market, as well as the need to adjust social policies to the needs of this category of population.

Another important aspect that influences life quality is the size of pension and the extent to which it compensates for the incomes lost during the employment and secures a decent living to pensioners. Wage earnings have an important role in the distribution of social contributions; therefore, persons who are dependent on income from agriculture are disadvantaged compared to those who worked in other economic sectors before retirement. This creates a vicious circle, since persons working in agriculture are exposed to the highest poverty risks, and after retirement, they remain one of the most vulnerable categories of population. Given that men account for the biggest share of agricultural workers, the ratio of male old-age pensioners in the agricultural sector is 50% compared to 44% of female old-age pensioners. However, the average pension of men is 18% higher than that of women; this is primarily due to the differences in the average earning of men and women. The highest gap between men's and women's pension was noted in Chisinau municipality (33%), while the lowest one – in the North region (12%).

In Moldova, similarly to other countries, the educational system staff is highly feminized, the share of women being at least 80%. At the same time, there are no differences regarding the enrolment rates among boys and girls. However, the general drop-off in the number of school age children and the shortage of proper teaching staff, particularly in the rural areas is a matter of concern. A solution to this issue would be the optimisation of the pre-university education system, which has been undertaken by the Moldovan Government with a view to improving the quality of educational services countrywide. At the same time, the opening of higher educational institutions in towns other than Chisinau and Balti, has provided new opportunities for students to get and improve their education in their home regions (thus increasing their chances to get settled in those locations permanently), as

well as the possibility for development of these towns where highly skilled professionals could be employed at the higher education and scientific research institutions.

The economic and social status influences the criminality level, which is usually highest in the capital of the country and decreases as the size of the localities reduce. As a rule, men account for most of the crimes committed, while women represent a small share among offenders (10.6%). Usually men commit crimes at a younger age. Unlike men, women are involved more often in committing theft and drug-related offences.

A major problem that we have tried to address here, and which is often ignored, being considered an embarrassing issue, is domestic violence. Based on the data collected by NBS, we have analysed the issue of domestic violence against women in the family, which is common in all regions, with a lower incidence in urban areas, particularly in the Chisinau municipality. We could conclude that, the higher the living conditions and the level of education of the population are - the less intense the violent processes.

As a general conclusion, we should mention the persistence of significant gaps between Chisinau and the other development regions, which are due to a bigger number of human and financial resources, a better-developed infrastructure, and more opportunities for self-realisation, living, education, healthcare, and income, existing in the capital. In this context, it is particularly important to pay a closer attention to the multilateral development of small towns and rural localities of the country, in order to reduce the trend of depopulation in the regions.

In addition to the above-mentioned issues related to the evolvement of and the conditions for development of the personality in the Republic of Moldova, we should also mention a number of institutional problems that we faced while conducting this analysis.

A major problem concerning gender analysis by region/territory (at the level of region and/or rayon) is the insufficiency of statistical data and the low interest of the financial sector institutions in producing and releasing such statistics. For instance, to date, there are no credible and qualitative statistics about crediting, including micro-crediting, and about ownership relations, particularly as a breakdown by sex and by region. The existing database does not allow regular investigation of the gender aspect in entrepreneurship development.

The findings of the statistical survey on entrepreneurship (conducted in 2009) allowed identifying some problems in the existing gender statistics in this area. However, there are no statistics that would enable examining the dynamics of gender differences in the entrepreneurial sector. According to national experts (Elena Aculai et al) it is advisable to conduct such surveys regularly – every one or two years, or to include the gender aspect in the *Annual Structural Survey of Enterprises*. By paying a closer consideration to these issues, the availability of statistical information for analysis of gender aspects in the entrepreneurial activity could be improved.

Another issue is the lack of agricultural statistics disaggregated by sex, even though Moldova has been traditionally considered a primarily agricultural country. At the same time, gender statistics is particularly important in the rural and agricultural sector, all the more that most migrants come from this area. Access to data disaggregated by sex and

by region is a precondition for getting a credible image of the social and economic status of men and women in rural areas, as well as for developing, monitoring and evaluating policies in agriculture and rural and/or sustainable development.

Therefore, the data of the Agricultural Census conducted by NBS in 2011 will be highly important for overcoming the issue of the lack of agricultural statistics. Although they were not yet available at the time this survey was conducted, the findings of the Census will cover the data needs not only in regional aspect, but also by sex. This information may serve as a basis for deeper analyses of the status of women and men employed in agriculture.

In order to fully meet the objectives of an analysis based on statistics disaggregated by sex and by region, it is also necessary to improve the sources of administrative data by extending the accessibility and responsibility of public authorities for making available the information they own, which is of public interest. During this research, we have submitted official requests to a number of institutions, such as: Ministry of Health, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Technologies and Communications, National Office for Social Insurance House, and the National Bank of Moldova. However, given the lack of information, we failed to obtain data disaggregated by sex and region for certain fields of activity, such as: lawyers, judges, notaries, etc. It was also impossible to find information broken down by sex about the real estate owners, which is of interest in terms of its trends over time, since it reveals clearly the trends in women's empowerment and the high level of their social inclusion.

Therefore, it is important to strengthen the capacities of the authorities responsible to manage administrative data sources, so that they release the most important public interest data that they own. For instance, a database for public use could be created, following the example of the one existing at NBS, which could be accessed online on the official websites of the source institutions.

Unfortunately, the information subsystems of the ministries involved in the development of migration data (which are different from those existing in the State Population Registry) also require improvements, because their currently available information is not sufficiently diversified and not disaggregated by region and sex.

Another issue are the cases of incomparability of statistical samples on the analysed subjects, particularly the labour force and living standards sections, where Gagauzia ATU is included in the South region, unlike other sections where Gagauzia ATU is mentioned as a separate region. Thus, while developing a new sample frame for the Labour Force Survey and the Household Budget Survey (based on the 2014 population census), there is a need to ensure data representativeness at the level of development regions under the current legislation.

As a final conclusion, it should be noted that the compilation "Women and men in the Republic of Moldova. Analysis from a territorial perspective" showed that the official and administrative gender statistics disaggregated by territory are needed and can be collected and, with joint efforts, we can find solutions to issues identified and can eliminate all the deficiencies described, which would facilitate the continuous and gradual harmonisation of the national statistical framework with the European one.



FEMEI ȘI BĂRBAȚI
ÎN REPUBLICA MOLDOVA
Analiză în aspect
teritorial

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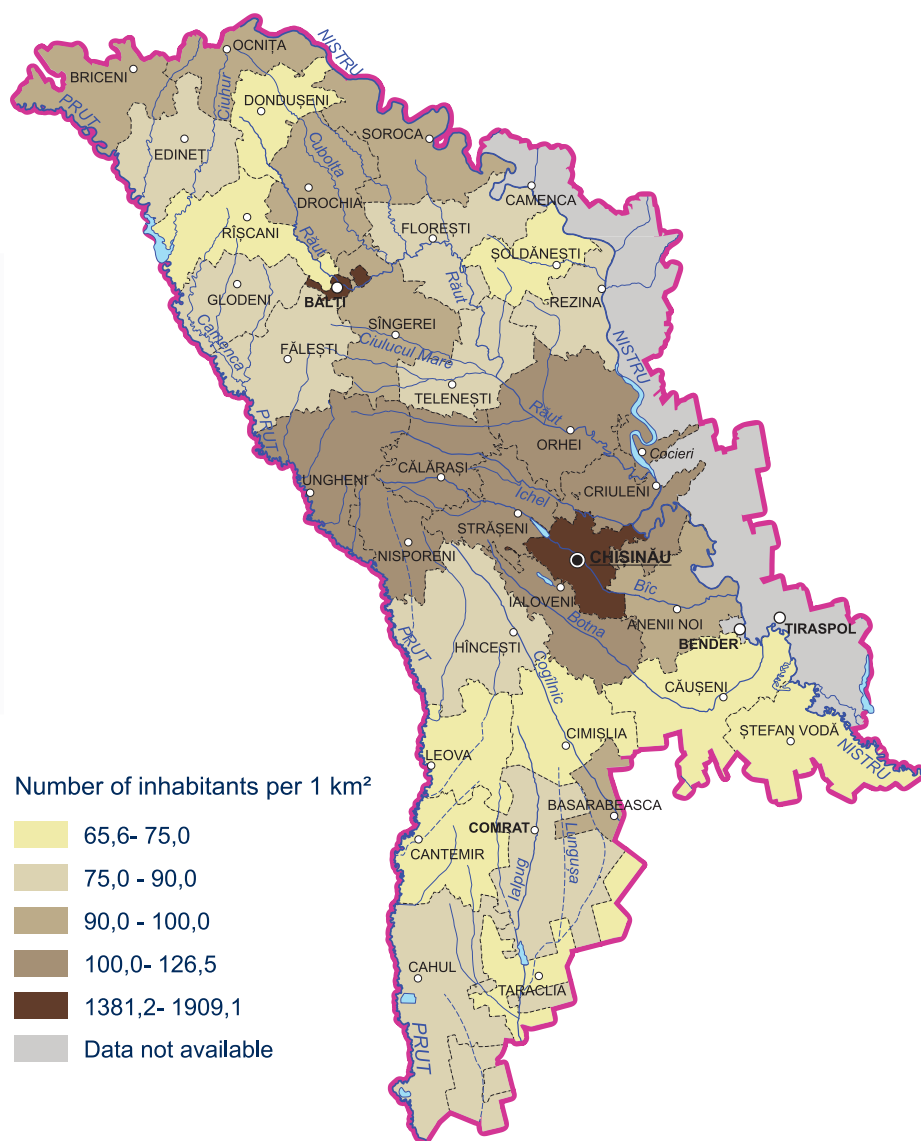
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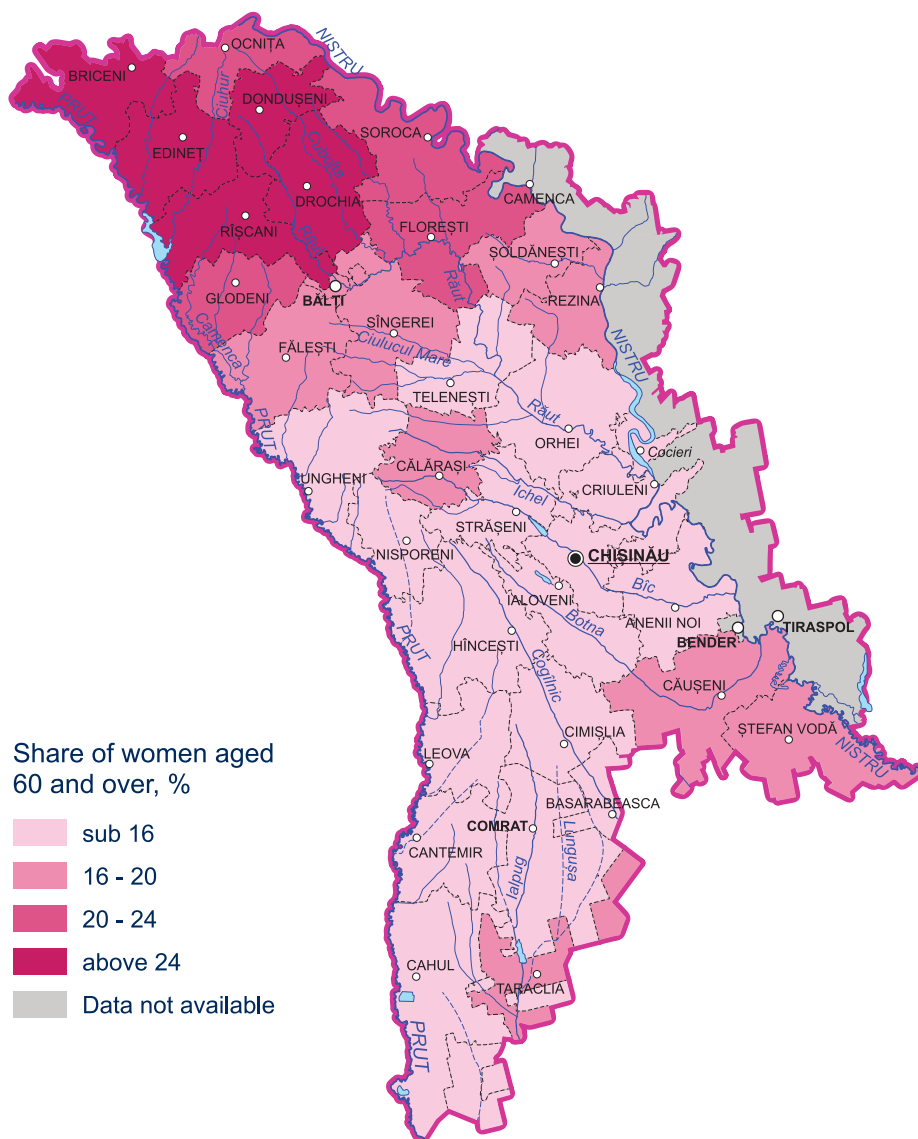
WOMEN AND MEN
IN THE REPUBLIC
OF MOLDOVA
Analysis from a territorial
perspective

MAPS WITH STATISTICAL INDICATORS

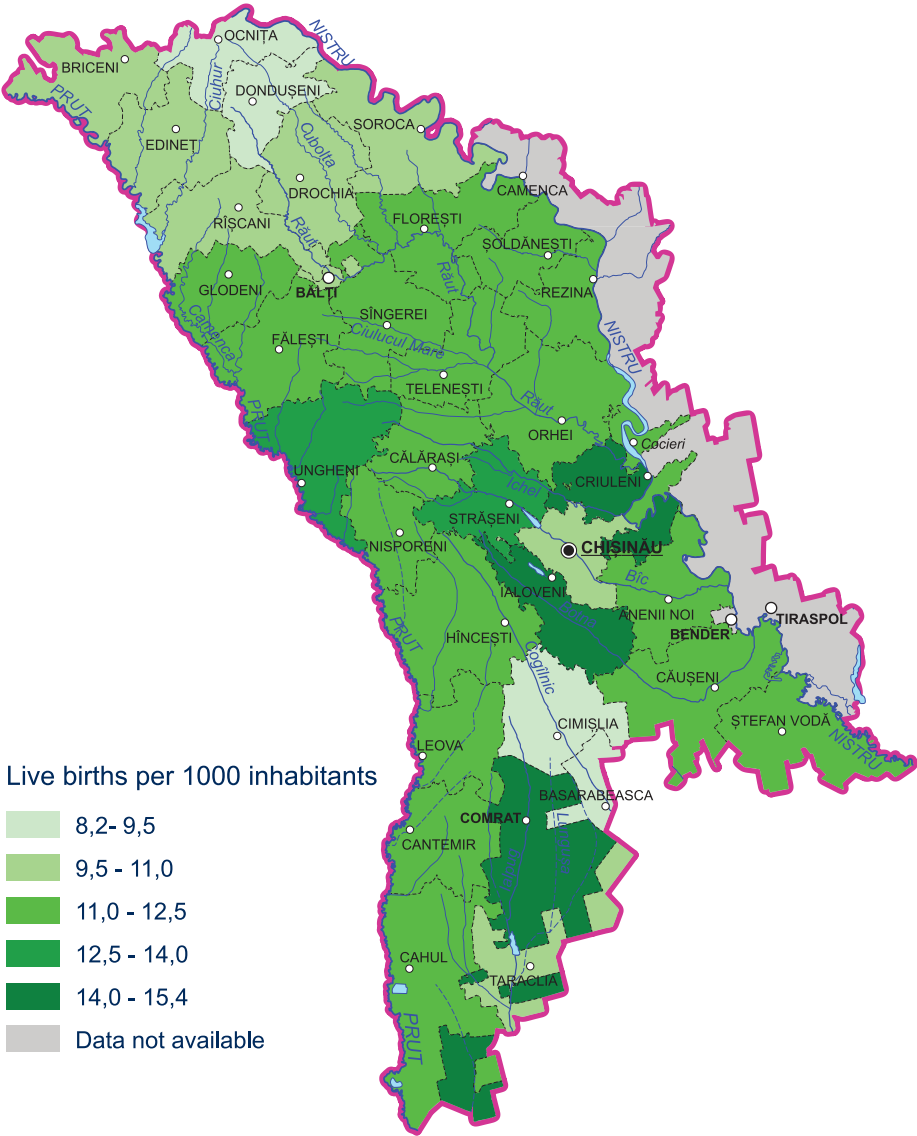
**Map 1. DENSITY OF RESIDENT POPULATION,
as of 1 January 2011**



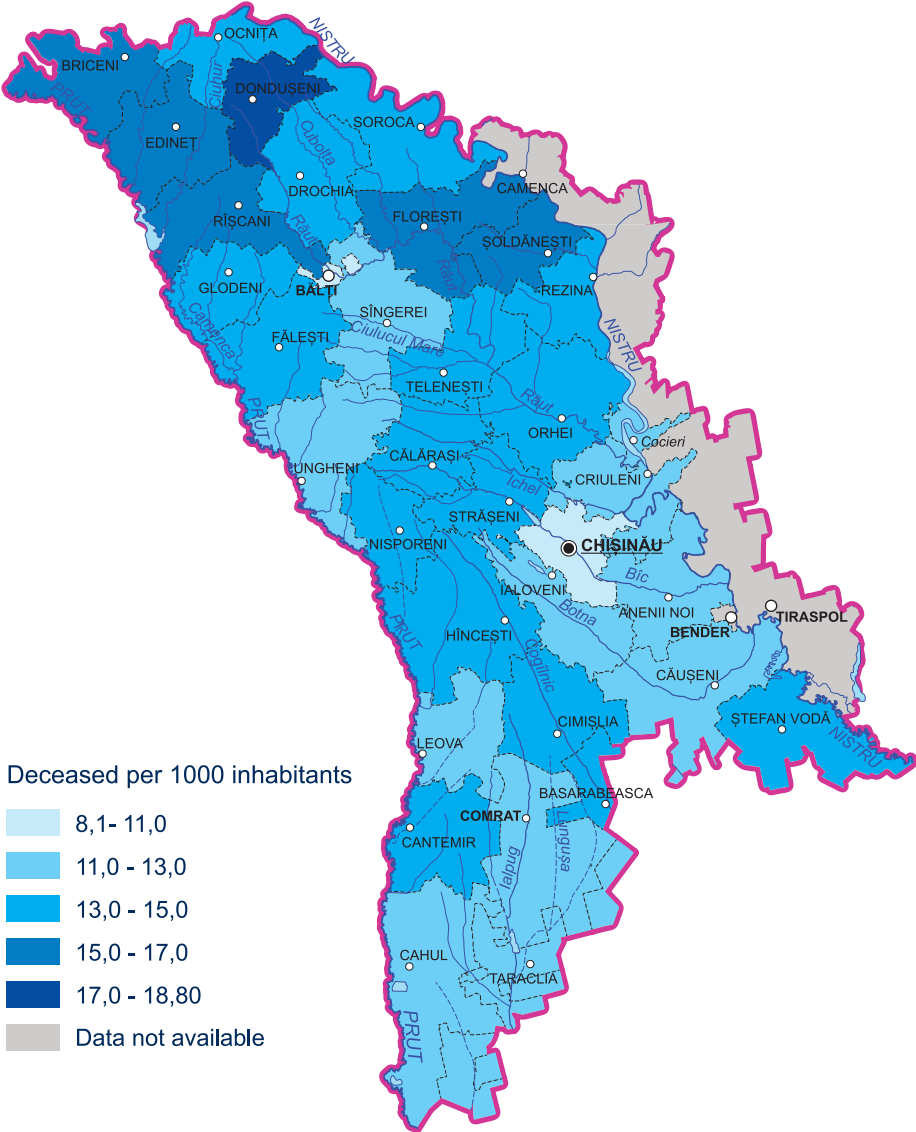
**Map 2A. WOMEN'S AGEING INDEX,
as of 1 January 2011**



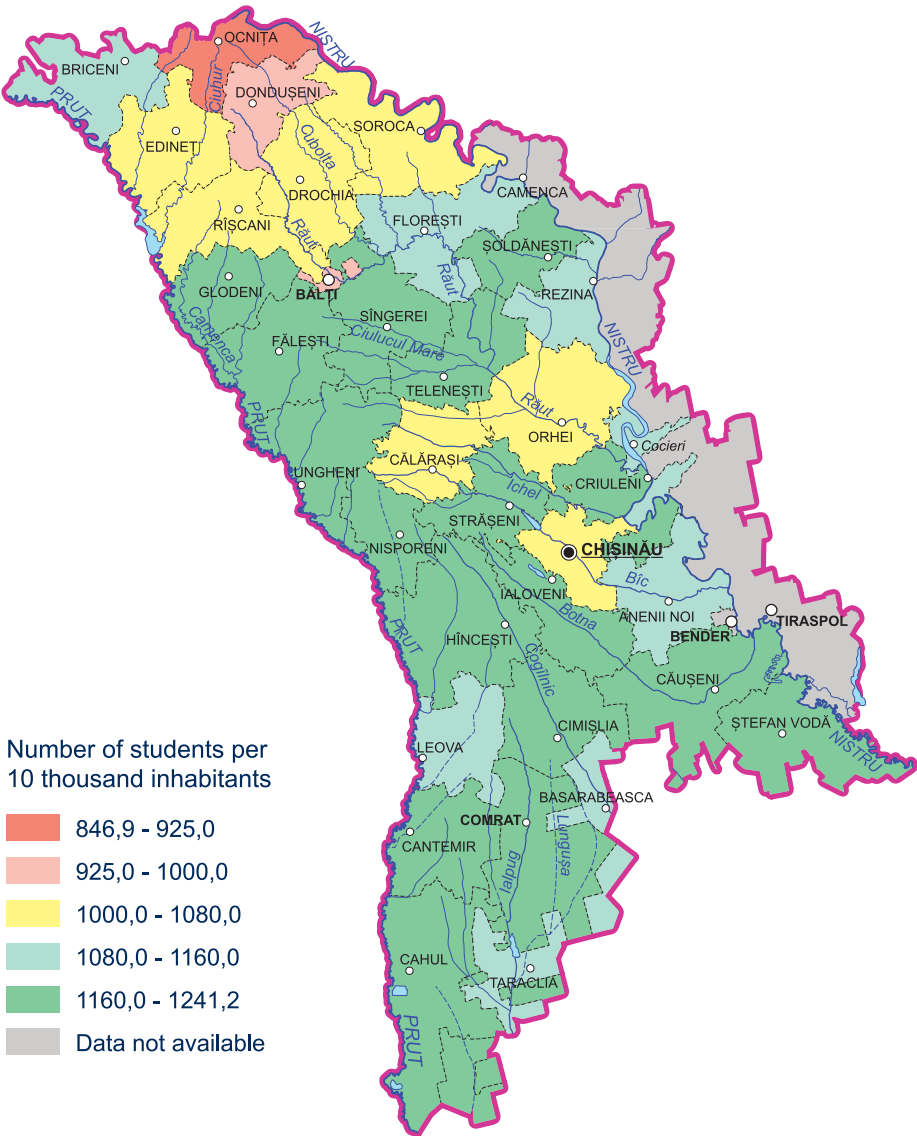
Map 3. BIRTH RATE, 2010



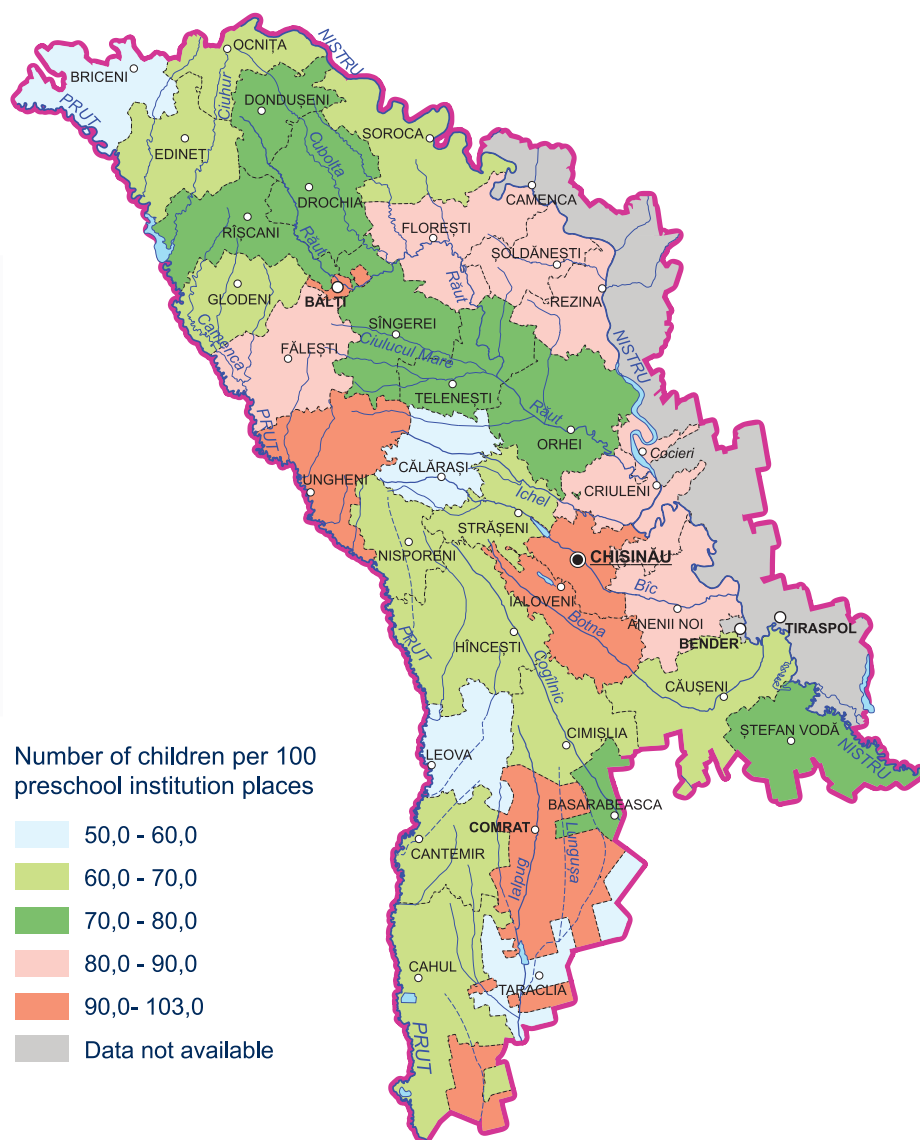
Map 4. MORTALITY RATE, 2010



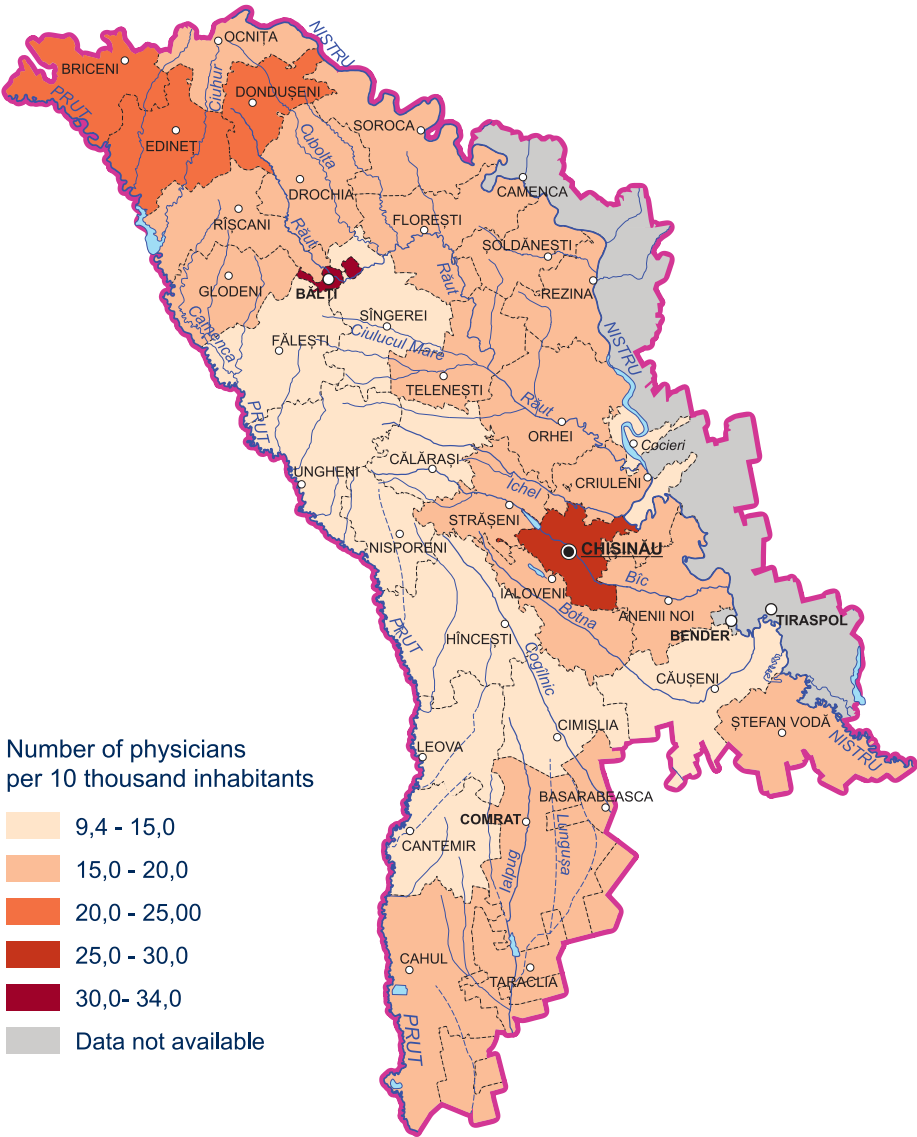
Map 5. NUMBER OF STUDENTS
in academic year 2010-2011



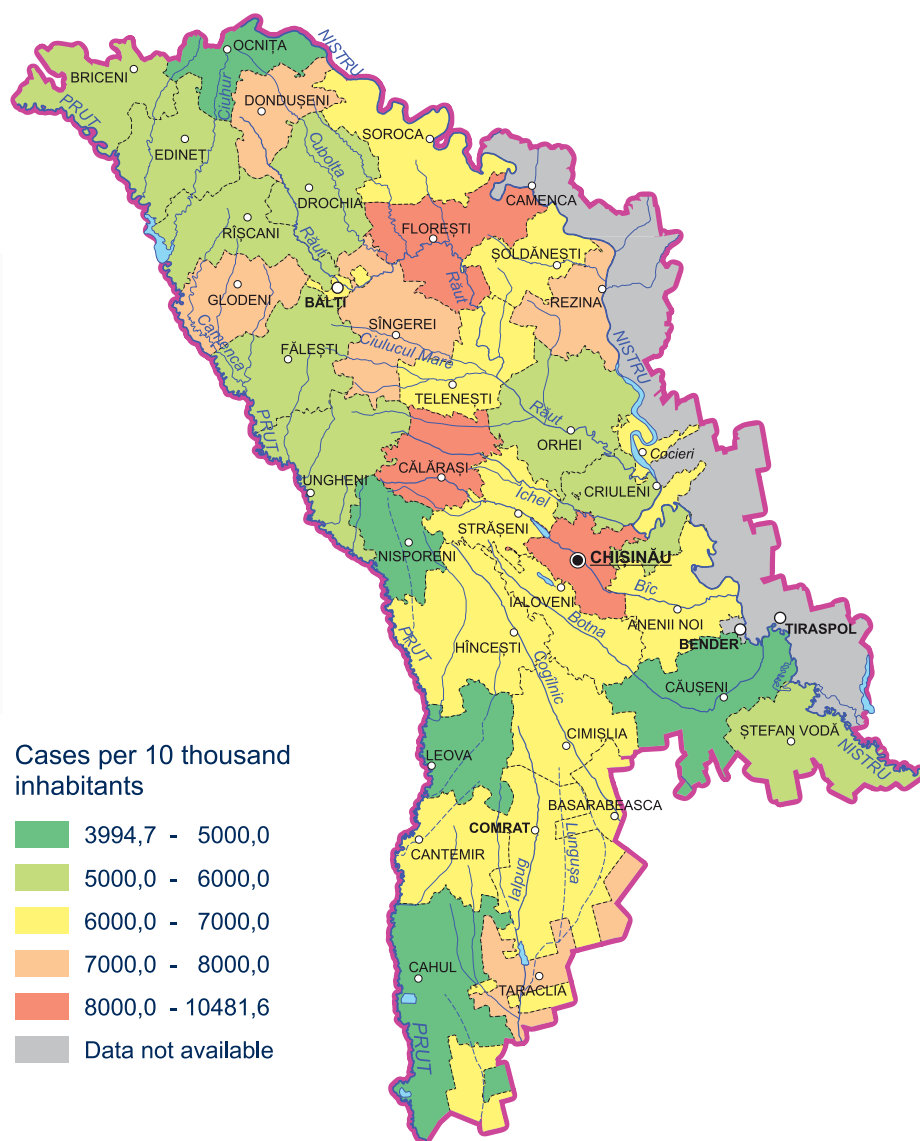
Map 6. NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN PRESCHOOL INSTITUTIONS, 2010



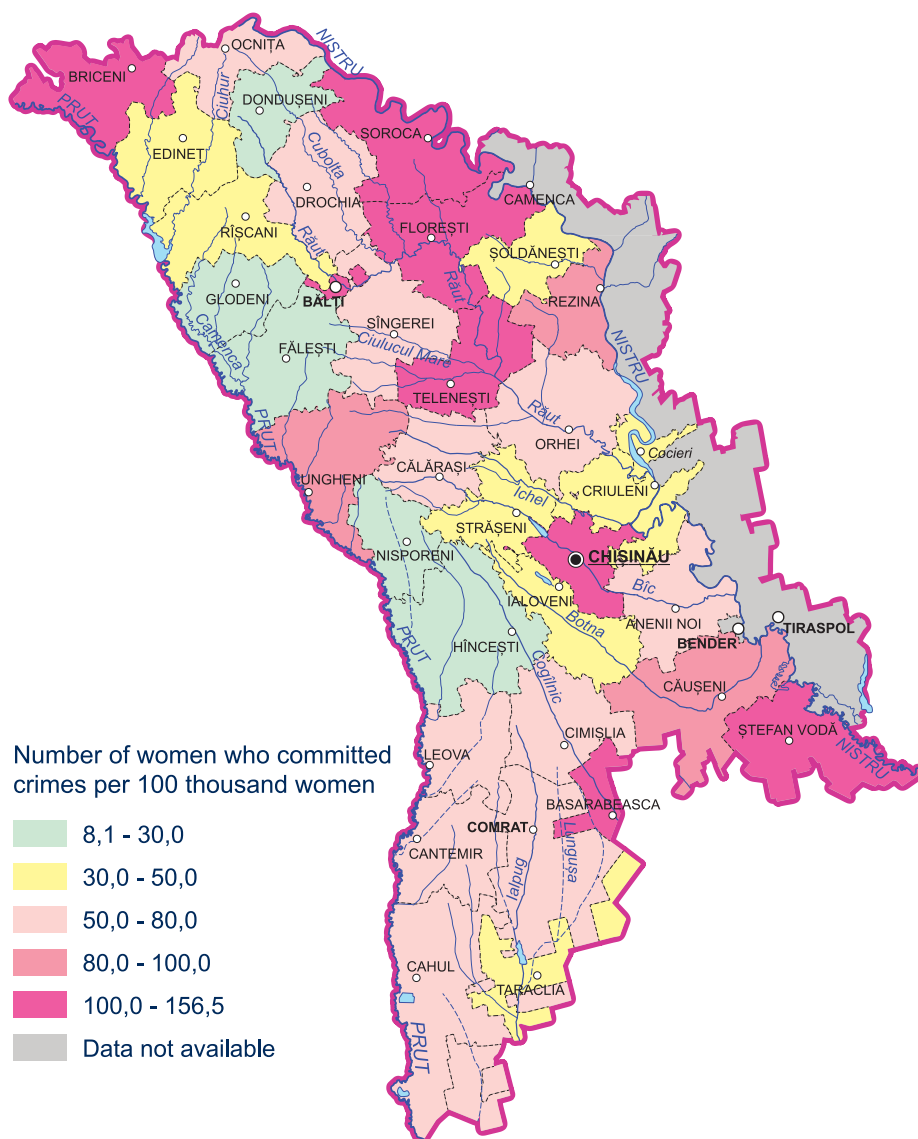
Map 7. NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS, 2010

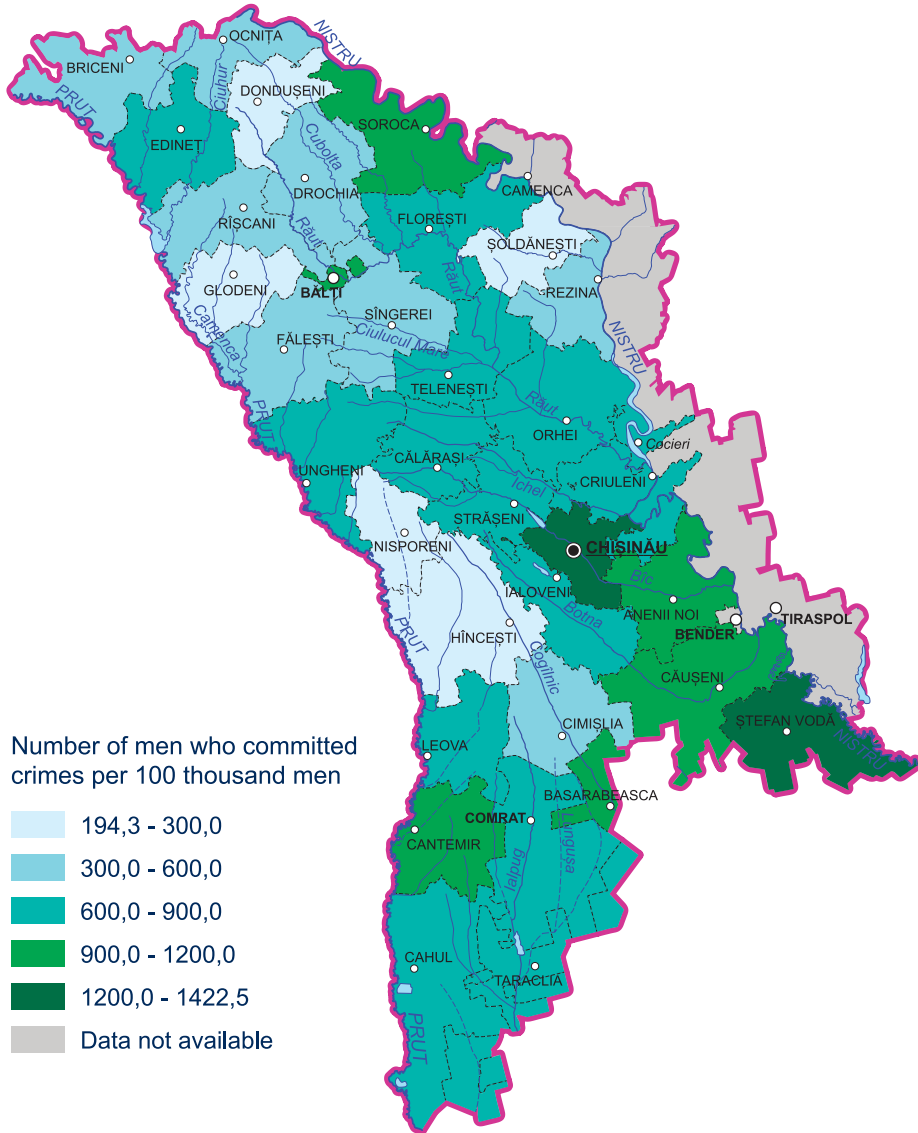


Map 8. GENERAL MORBIDITY PREVALENCE, 2010



Map 9A. WOMEN WHO COMMITTED CRIMES, 2010



Map 9B. MEN WHO COMMITTED CRIMES, 2010



National Bureau of Statistics

MD-2019, mun. Chisinau

106 Grenoble St.

Tel.: (373 22) 40 30 00

Fax: (373 22) 22 61 46

E-mail: moldstat@statistica.md

Web-Page: www.statistica.md

Work schedule:

Monday-Friday: 8.00-17.00

Break: 12.00-13.00