



Romania
Advisory Services Agreement on
Support to the development of an M&E System to
inform policies on social inclusion and poverty
reduction

Document Annex 2: NSSIPR M&E Data Source Fiches



MINISTERUL MUNCII
ȘI JUSTIȚIEI SOCIALE

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List of acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AES	Adult Learning Statistics
ANC	National Authority for Qualifications
AROPE	At risk of poverty or social exclusion
AWU	Annual work units
CAP	Common agricultural policy
CAPSI	County Authority for Payments and Social Inspection
CCPL	Community Center for Permanent Learning
CCREA	County Centers for Resources and Educational Assistance
CHE	Current Health Expenditure
CLA	Classification of learning activities
CMEF	Common monitoring and evaluation framework
NHIH	National Health Insurance House
COICOP	Classification of Individual Consumption According to Purpose
CPH	Census of population and housing
CPD	Continuing Professional Development
CSI	County School Inspectorates
CUI/CIF	Tax Identification Number
CVT	Continuous Vocational Training
CVTS	Continuing Vocational Training Survey
DEGURBA	Degree of urbanization
DESI	Digital Economy and Society Index
DG AGRI	Directorate General for Agriculture and Rural Development
DG COMM	Directorate General for Communication
DG EMPL	Directorate-General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion
DWL	Duration of working life indicator
EAA	Economic Accounts for Agriculture

ECB	Economic Central Bank
ECDC	European Center for Communicable Disease
ECEC	Early Childhood Education and Care
EIP-AGRI	The European Innovation Partnership for Agricultural productivity and Sustainability
EIU	Economist Intelligence Unit
EQLS	European Quality of Life Survey
ESPROSS	European system of integrated social protection statistics
EU	European Union
EU-LFS	European Union Labour Force Survey
EU-SILC	European Survey on Income and Living Conditions
EVS	European Values Study
FADN	Farm Accountancy Data Network
FBS	Family Budget Survey
FSA	Family Support Allowance
FSS	Farm Structure Survey
G.D.	Government Decision
GDP	Gross domestic product
GDSACP	General Directorate for Social Assistance and Child Protection
GEO	Government Emergency Ordinance
GGE	General Government Expenditure
GIS	Geographic Information System
GO	General Objective
HH	Household
ICCV	Research Institute for Quality of Life
ICHA	International classification for health accounts
ICHA-HC	Healthcare expenditure by function
ICHA-HF	Healthcare expenditure by financing schemes
ICHA-HP	Healthcare expenditure by provider

ICS	Integrated Community Services
ICT	Information and communication technology
IIC	Insurers Identification Code
ILO	International Labour Organisation
ISCED	Level of educational attainment
LAU	Local administrative units
LLL	Lifelong Learning
LMP	Labor market policy
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIG	Minimum Income Guarantee
MLSJ	Ministry of Labor and Social Justice
MNE	Ministry of Education
MPF	Ministry of Public Finance
MPH	Ministry of Public Health
MRDPA	Ministry of Regional Development and Public Administration
MSII	Minimum Social Insertion Income
NACRPA	National Authority for Child Rights Protection and Adoption
NAE	National Agency for Employment
NAFA (ANAF)	National Agency for Fiscal Administration
NAP	National Action Plan
NAPD	National Authority for People with Disabilities
NAPSI	National Agency for Payments and Social Inspection
NC	National currency
NCU	National Currency Unit
NEA	National Environment Agency

NEET	People neither in employment nor in education or training
NEETDS	People in Poverty not in Employment, Education, Training or Disabled
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHPP	National House of Public Pensions
NIP	National Interest Program
NIS	National Institute of Statistics
NPRD	National Plan for Rural Development
NSSIPR	National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction
NTRO	National technical Research Organisation
NUTS	Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics
OECD	Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OMC	Open Method of Coordination
PA	Priority actions
PEA	Permanent Electoral Authority
PEUSI	Portfolio of European Union social indicators
PFA	Authorized physical person
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment
POCU	Human Resources Operational Programme
PPP	Purchasing power parity
PPS	Purchasing parity standard
PSSA	Public Services of Public Assistance
RPL	Permanent Electoral Authority
RQSA	Romanian Quantitative Studies Association
SAP	Strategic Action Plan of the National Strategy on Social Inclusion and Poverty Reduction
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEN	Special education needs
SES	Structure of Earnings Survey
SHA	System of Health Accounts

SIIR	Integrated Information System of Education in Romania
SIMPV	The IT system for voting attendance monitoring
SNA	System of national accounts
SO	Specific Objectives
SPAS	Public Social Assistance Services
UAT	Territorial Administrative Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
TFP	Total factor productivity
THE	Total health expenditure
TWI	Territorial Work inspectorate
ToC	Theory of change
TSC	The Second Chance
UAA	Utilized agricultural area
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WB	World Bank
WHO (OMS)	World Health Organisation
WVS	World Values Survey

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1. EMPLOYMENT

Registry on collective bargaining agreements (MLSJ)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	MLSJ, Territorial Labour Inspectorates
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: I. LABOUR MARKET Share of enterprises with collective contracts – Input Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Enterprise Identification Data (Enterprise name, CUI/CIF, Type – private or public); Type of bargaining agreement in enterprise (single, collective); Size class by number of employees and value of turnover or total assets; Total number of enterprises
Population (Universe)	Active enterprises
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	2. No.
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	MLSJ centralized the data collected by Territorial Labour Inspectorates through the registry of enterprises with collective bargaining agreement. It needs to be checked the enterprises' distribution according to the type of bargaining agreement (single, collective) and size class. Total population of active enterprises are centralized by NIS in the enterprise database from MPF, NAFA, NTRO.
Source type	Administrative (MLSJ registry on collective bargaining agreements)
Representative level	National
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Enterprise

What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Type of enterprises by size class (number of employees, value of turnover/ total assets): micro, small, medium and large. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. The calendar year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes, for the data collected by institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Labour

Social economy registry (NEA)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	NEA,
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ, NEA
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: I. LABOUR MARKET The value of financing for social economy activities contracted through Structural Instruments – Input Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Enterprise Identification Data (Enterprise name, CUI/CIF); Certificate Release/ Suspension/ Withdrawal/ Expiration date; Sources of financial support (types and amounts)
Population (Universe)	Social economy enterprises registered in NEA - social economy registry
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or	Yes;

part of the analysed population?	
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The sources of financial support (types and amounts) are not available.
Source type	Administrative (NEA - social economy registry)
Representative level	National and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Social economy enterprise
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	None For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. The calendar year
Frequency of data recording / collection	4. Monthly
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes, for the data collected by institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Labour

2. SOCIAL TRANSFERS

EU-SILC/ HBS (Eurostat/ NIS)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	NIS
Data centralized by ...	NIS, Eurostat
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: II. SOCIAL TRANSFERS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Coverage of means-tested social transfers by income quintiles, overall and by individual transfer (family support allowance for two-parent and single-parent, minimum income guarantee) (EU-SILC) – Output Indicator 2. Generosity of means-tested transfers by income quintiles, overall and by individual transfer (family support allowance for two-parent and single-parent, minimum income guarantee) – Output Indicator 3. Accuracy of means-tested transfers by income quintiles, overall and by individual transfer (family support allowance, for two-parent and single parent, minimum income guarantee) – Output Indicator 4. At risk of poverty before and after social transfers – Outcome Indicator 5. At risk of poverty before and after means-tested social transfers (overall and individual, family support allowance for two-parent and single-parent and minimum income guarantee) – Outcome Indicator 6. Coverage of the disability indemnity by income quintiles (EU-SILC) – Output Indicator 7. Generosity of the disability indemnity by income quintiles (EU-SILC) – Output Indicator 9. Generosity of the state child allowance by income quintiles (EU-SILC) – Output Indicator 10. Housing cost overburden rate by income deciles – Outcome Indicator 11. Coverage of the heating allowance (EU-SILC) – Output Indicator 12. Generosity of the heating allowance (EU-SILC) – Output Indicator 13. Accuracy of heating allowance (EU-SILC) – Output Indicator

Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Personal variables: identification data, age, gender, health, disability status & type, marital status, self-defined current economic status, type of contract, income;</p> <p>HH variables: identification data, dwelling type, housing conditions, housing cost (types and amounts), HH composition: type and size, total HH income, NUTS2 region, area of residence computed based on degree of urbanisation, population density;</p> <p>Social transfers in reach by the household (types and amounts):</p> <p>by function – overall and individual transfers / disability indemnity / state child allowance / heating allowance,</p> <p>by characteristic - non/ means-tested</p> <p>Self-consumption (CONSO and the amounts associated to the products from HBS section 4. Agro-food products and alcoholic beverages – balance)</p> <p>Total sum of means-tested social transfers (required for the indicator) received by HHs;</p> <p>Number and total income of HHs receiving the disability indemnity/ heating allowance;</p> <p>Total number of HHs;</p> <p>Number of disability indemnity/ state child allowance recipients;</p> <p>Median equivalised disposable income (calculated with/ without self-consumption and before means-tested social transfers);</p> <p>Income deciles based on equivalised disposable income;</p> <p>Income deciles based on equivalised disposable income for recipients of disability indemnity;</p> <p>At-risk-of-poverty threshold (calculated after social transfer);</p>
Population (Universe)	All private households inhabited at the time of data collection or people living in it.
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Not the case
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	<p>The equivalised disposable income is not calculated without self-consumption.</p> <p>The distribution of HHs by the population density is not an available variable in EU-SILC, but can be computed.</p>

Source type	Data from survey: EU-SILC (Eurostat), HBS (NIS)
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Private households, household members
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	The indicators are measured for overall and individual means-tested social/ financial transfers. Also, other breakdowns of the indicators are: NUTS2 regions, area of residence and population density, Age and gender, Household structure, Equivalised disposable income calculated with/ without self-consumption, Income deciles. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	6. Another, which ... previous 12 months / previous year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

Expenditures for child state allowance / child rising allowance / heating aid (MLSJ)

Status	1. Existing data source that provides all the necessary data for our indicators
Data collected by ...	CAPSI, NAPSI, MLSJ; NIS data
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: II. SOCIAL TRANSFERS 1. Share of the expenditures for state child allowance in GDP/ government expenditures/ social protection expenditures – Input Indicator

	<p>2. Value of the child state allowance (absolute, real and relative to wages) – Input Indicator</p> <p>3. Share of expenditures with child raising allowance in GDP/ government expenditures/ social protection expenditures – Input Indicator</p> <p>4. Value of the child raising allowance/ state child allowance , annual average of monthly payments (absolute, real and relative to wages) – Input Indicator</p> <p>5. Expenditures with heating aid, by type of support, as share in GDP/ government expenditures/ social protection expenditures – Input Indicator</p> <p>6. Value of heating aid, by type of support (absolute value, real value and value relative to minimum and average wages) – Input Indicator</p>
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>HH variables: identification data, HH composition: type and size, no. of children;</p> <p>Children variables: identification data, nationality, region, age, disability status and type;</p> <p>Parents variables: identification data, nationality, region, age, income, no. of children;</p> <p>Average net income monthly per HH member;</p> <p>Values of minimum and average net wages;</p> <p>State child allowance / Child rising allowance: no. of recipients, expenditures per each type of recipient & overall;</p> <p>Type of heating: district heating, electrical heating, natural gas petroleum and wood/coal/petroleum fuels;</p> <p>Heating aid (overall and by type of support) – number of recipients and total amount</p> <p>Amount of state child allowance / child rising allowance / heating aid expressed in:</p> <p>absolute value,</p> <p>real value anchored to 2015 and</p> <p>relative value to the minimum and average net wages;</p> <p>GDP value; Total Government expenditures; Total Social protection expenditures</p>
Population (Universe)	Beneficiaries of child state allowance / child rising allowance / heating aid registered in NAPSI data
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or	1. Yes

part of the analysed population?	
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The state child allowance was not calculated as a real value anchored to 2015 or relative to the minimum and average net wages, but the data are available at MLSJ and NIS.
Source type	NASPI administrative database about the expenditures for child state allowance / child rising allowance / heating aid NIS: national accounts for GDP/ government expenditures/ social protection expenditures
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Beneficiaries of child state allowance (indicators 1-2)/ child rising allowance (indicators 3-4)/ heating aid (indicators 5-6)
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Type of heating aid For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. The calendar year 6. Another, which ... previous month registration/ data collection
Frequency of data recording / collection	4. Monthly
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes, for the data collected by institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Labour

Pensions Registry (NHPP)

Status	1. Existing data source that provides all the necessary data for our indicators
Data collected by ...	NHPP on pensions; MLSJ/ NIS on wages
Data centralized by ...	NHPP, MLSJ
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: II. SOCIAL TRANSFERS

	Average value of the pension by type of retirement scheme (absolute value, real value and relative to minimum and average wages) – Input Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Personal variables (identification data, nationality, age, self-defined current economic/ activity status, type of retirement scheme (full term, anticipated, invalidity, successor, minimum social etc.), amount of pension, income); Values of minimum and average net wages; Pension (no. of recipients, amount per each type of recipient & retirement scheme) expressed in: absolute value, real value anchored to 2015 and relative value to the minimum and average wages;
Population (Universe)	Beneficiaries of a retirement scheme registered in NHPP registries
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	Real value of the pension anchored to 2015 or the relative value to the minimum and average wages, by type of retirement scheme, are not calculated. The wages data transmitted by NIS will be included in the database developed by MLSJ.
Source type	Administrative data: NHPP registries on pensions; NIS survey (UNICA) regarding wage earnings and labour cost
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Beneficiaries of a retirement scheme
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	None For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	1. The moment of data collection
Frequency of data recording / collection	4. Monthly

Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes, for the data collected by institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Labour
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Annual national accounts (NIS)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	MPF, NIS
Data centralized by ...	NIS
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: II. SOCIAL TRANSFERS Final consumption expenditure of households with electricity, gas and other fuels (share in final consumption expenditure of households) – Output Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Household consumption expenditure by consumption purpose (according to the COICOP classification) – Total & by CP045: Electricity, gas and other fuels; Income deciles based on equivalised disposable national income.
Population (Universe)	The concept of statistical population is not applicable in a national accounts context, because it combines data from many source statistics.
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The indicator by income deciles has to be calculated.
Source type	NIS: Annual national accounts
Representative level	National level

The most disaggregated statistical unit	National accounts aim to capture economic activity within the domestic territory. They combine data from a host of base statistics, and thus they have no common sampling reference frame.
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Income deciles. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. The calendar year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes, for the data collected by institutions subordinated to the Ministry of Labour

3. SOCIAL SERVICES

Routine financial reporting of funding entities (MLSJ)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	MLSJ, NAPSI, NACRPA (ANPDCA), Ministry of Youth, NAPD
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: III. SOCIAL SERVICES</p> <p>1. Total government expenditure with integrated social services (social, medical, educational) at community level – Input Indicator</p> <p>3. Total government expenditure with services targeting children – Input Indicator</p> <p>2. Total government expenditure with services for people with disabilities – Input Indicator</p> <p>4. Total government expenditure with integrated community level social assistance – Input Indicator</p>
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Entity information: Name, Address, Key employees' positions for the necessary data collected; Reference period;</p> <p>Provider information: CUI/ CIF, Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region, Certificate series and number;</p> <p>Provider type: Public/ Private – NGO, PFA, economic operator, etc.;</p> <p>Social service information: Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region, License date, License series and number, Status of the social services (licensed, unlicensed, suspended, etc.);</p> <p>Characteristics of social service: Form of organization (residential or non-residential), Service beneficiaries (age, group categories and situations of beneficiaries – disability);</p> <p>Part of an integrated community service (Yes/ No);</p> <p>Purpose of the public funding;</p> <p>Type of funding: own public administration and funding, social contracting, subvention, grant etc.;</p> <p>Source of funding: Central/ County/ Local budget, International funding instruments/ schemes and others;</p>

	<p>Amount of funding (RON);</p> <p>Total government spending with contracted social services to private providers/ disability-related / children and adolescents-related/ integrated community level social services (excluding international funding instruments/ schemes, social transfers, subvention and grants), by:</p> <p>provider types</p> <p>regions and counties of the services</p> <p>service beneficiaries</p> <p>forms of organization</p> <p>type of (community) services.</p>
Population (Universe)	Entities that allocated public funding to social services (overall, disability-related, community level services) during the previous year
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Don't know
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	<p>It is possible that breakdown of data according to type of funding (social contracting, subvention, grant) is not always available at the local/ county level.</p> <p>Lists of services will be provided to define what counts for "disability-related services", "children and adolescents-related", "integrated community level services". Data may not be collected for all types of services.</p>
Source type	<p>Administrative data collected by MLSJ: Routine financial reporting from all entities that allocate public funding to social services / disability-related / children and adolescents-related social services / for the development and functioning of integrated community level social assistance.</p> <p>Entities can collect some of the data from the licensing form.</p> <p>MLSJ research (also recommended): key informant interviews to verify the information in the documents.</p>
Representative level	National, regional and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Entities that allocate public funding to social services (overall, disability-related, community level services)

What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	NUTS2 region, county; Form of organization (residential or non-residential), Service beneficiaries, Type of provider; Type of community service. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	3. The previous year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes

Routine administrative reporting by units of social services (MLSJ)

Status	3. Newly proposed data source
Data collected by ...	CAPSI, NAPSI
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: III. SOCIAL SERVICES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percentage of social services that involve beneficiaries in the planning, development, management and evaluation of the services – Output Indicator 2. Number and percentage of social services delivered by private providers and funded [wholly or partly] from the state or local budget – Output indicator 3. Number of beneficiaries of integrated community services – Output Indicator
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Entity information: Name, Address, Key employees' positions for the necessary data collected;</p> <p>Reference period;</p> <p>Provider information: CUI/ CIF, Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region, Certificate series and number;</p> <p>Provider type: Public/ Private - – NGO, economic operator, etc.;</p> <p>Social service information: Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region, License date, License series and number, Status of the social services (licensed, unlicensed, suspended, etc.);</p> <p>Characteristics of social service: Form of organization (Residential or non-residential – by each type), Service beneficiaries (age, gender and Group categories – children, adults, elderly, persons with disability etc.), Location of the service (residential care, the residence of the person providing the service - family-type homes etc.);</p> <p>Part of an integrated community service (Yes/ No);</p> <p>Priority service type: (“social housing”, “rapid intervention team”, “mobile multidisciplinary team”, “ambulatory/house care”)</p> <p>Details about the local authority having at least one priority service during the reporting period: Name, Address, County, Residence area, NUTS2 region;</p>

	<p>Type of funding: own public administration and funding, social contracting, subvention, grant etc.;</p> <p>Source of funding: (National/ local budget, Donations and other contributions of natural or legal persons from the country or abroad, International funding instruments/ schemes, Beneficiaries contribution and others);</p> <p>Amount of funding (RON);</p> <p>Used mechanisms/ instruments encouraging beneficiaries involvement: Yes/ No from a predefined list of measures (e.g. client satisfaction survey, focus group etc.);</p> <p>Process phase: planning, development, management, evaluation;</p> <p>Social Service Human Resources (number) by type of contract, level of education, type of position (management, administrative, specialized) and training received in the previous year (YES: In-service training, Continuous professional development etc., NO);</p> <p>Number of social services delivered by private providers and funded from at least one governmental source (budget at central/ county/ local level, excluding all other sources)</p> <p>Number of social services that, during the reporting period, used at least one mechanism/instrument from the predefined list of measures to involve beneficiaries in the planning, development, management and evaluation of the services;</p> <p>Total number of social services;</p> <p>Total public revenues for social service funding, during a reporting period, coming from domestic sources;</p> <p>Total revenues for social service funding, during a reporting period, coming from both domestic and external sources;</p> <p>Number of workers in the social service which received a In-service training or CPD during the previous year – by total and each unit of social service;</p>
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	<p>Total number of workers in the social service during the previous year – by total and each unit of social service;</p> <p>Number of service beneficiaries living during the reporting period in community/ family-type homes;</p> <p>Number of service beneficiaries living during the reporting period in (traditional) residential care institution;</p> <p>Number of local authorities that state having at least one priority service during the reporting period;</p>
Population (Universe)	Units that provided social services / integrated community level services in Romania during the previous year/ current year (TBD)
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes, a part of the analysed population (except unlicensed social services)
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	Unlicensed social services will not be all covered, if they don't have the obligation (recommendation) to complete the monitoring questionnaire.
Source type	Routine administrative reporting collected by CAPSI, NAPSI and MLSJ through the instrument "Chestionar de monitorizare a activitatii unitatilor care au acordat servicii sociale", maybe adding new variables.
Representative level	National, regional and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Units of social services
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	<p>NUTS2 region, county, area of residence of the service;</p> <p>Gender, Age;</p> <p>Provider type,</p> <p>Social service type, Location of the service (type of living arrangement), Priority service type.</p> <p>Beneficiaries group categories.</p> <p>For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.</p>
Reference period	3. The previous year

	[or 4. The calendar year / 6. Another, which ... previous 12 months – To be discussed based on the reporting agreed period]
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes

Routine administrative reporting by local authorities on social services (MLSJ)

Status	3. Newly proposed data source
Data collected by ...	GDSACP (DGASPC), CAPSI, NAPSI, NACRPA (ANPDCA)
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: III. SOCIAL SERVICES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number and percentage of local authorities that provide social services for the prevention of child of separation from their parents – Input Indicator 2. Number and percentage of county and local authorities that use needs assessment instruments for the strategic planning of social services – Output Indicator 3. Number and percentage of local authorities that provide social services for the prevention of child of separation from their parents – Input indicator
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Name of the local authority, Address, County, Area of residence, NUTS2 region, Report Date;</p> <p>Contracting social services – previous year (Yes / No);</p> <p>Use of needs assessment instruments in planning a social service during the reference period (Yes/ No);</p> <p>Provider information: CUI/ CIF, Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region, Certificate series and number;</p> <p>Provider type: Public/ Private;</p> <p>Service information: Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region, License date, License series and number, Status of the social services (licensed, unlicensed, suspended, etc.);</p> <p>Characteristics of service: Form of organization (Residential or non-residential – by each type, including services tailored to prevent and address child abandonment and the ones to support adolescent health and wellbeing, others), Service beneficiaries (Group categories and situations of beneficiaries);</p> <p>Priority service type: (“social housing”, “rapid intervention team”, “mobile multidisciplinary team”, “ambulatory/house care”)</p> <p>Priority service information: Name, Address;</p>

	<p>Human Resources in the Social Assistance Service (number) by type of contract, level of education and type of position (management, administrative, specialized);</p> <p>Number of specialized staff working in social assistance services;</p> <p>Number of staff working in social assistance services;</p> <p>Number of local authorities contracting social services during the previous year;</p> <p>Total number of local authorities;</p> <p>Vulnerable groups: group category and size;</p> <p>Number of local authorities that report the size or the estimate for at least one of their vulnerable populations;</p> <p>Number of local authorities that state having at least one priority service during the reporting period;</p> <p>Number of local authorities that provide social services for the prevention of child abandonment at community level;</p> <p>Number of local authorities that report having services (social, socio-medical, medical) tailored for supporting adolescent health and wellbeing;</p>
Population (Universe)	Local authorities (DAS, SPAS or social assistance department)
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	1. Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	<p>To be discussed the proper specific period.</p> <p>The number of local authorities that used needs assessment instruments in planning social services and indicator's breakdowns are not available.</p>
Source type	<p>Administrative data collected by MLSJ: Routine administrative reporting; Number of local authorities at county, region and national level;</p> <p>6th indicator is already collected annually from 2006 by GDSACP and reported by NACRPA at county level.</p> <p>http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/buletin_statistic/copil_2017-f.pdf</p>

Representative level	National, regional and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Local authorities
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	NUTS2 region, county and area of residence for the local authority; Priority service type. Provider type; For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	Depends on the indicators: 1. The moment of data collection 3. The previous year [or 4. The calendar year / 6. Another, which ... previous 12 months – To be discussed based on the reporting agreed period]
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes

Facility routine reporting about complaints and petitions mechanism (NAPSI)

Status	3. Newly proposed data source
Data collected by ...	NAPSI
Data centralized by ...	NAPSI
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: III. SOCIAL SERVICES Percentage of closed suggestions/ complaints from the beneficiaries – Output Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Reporting period;

	<p>Complainer information: Name, ID details, Address, County, Residence area, Region (NUTS2), Gender, Age group (<18, 19 – 35, 36 – 59, 60+);</p> <p>Complaint topic,</p> <p>Service to which the complaint is addressed: Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region, License date, License series and number, Status of the social services (licensed, unlicensed, suspended, etc.);</p> <p>Complaint status according to the quality standard of the service: unclosed, settled, withdrawn or rejected;</p>
Population (Universe)	Complaints received through the complaints & petitions mechanism in the past 4 months.
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	
Source type	Administrative: Facility routine reporting (monitoring reports of the complaints and petitions mechanism)
Representative level	This indicator has little relevance in a context where the service is not well-known and is underused (very few complaints registered).
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Complaint
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Can be aggregated by county/ NUTS2 region and by the topic of complaint. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. The calendar year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual 3. Quarterly
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes

Beneficiaries' satisfaction survey (MLSJ)

Status	3. Newly proposed data source
Data collected by ...	MLSJ
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>III. SOCIAL SERVICES</p> <p>Beneficiaries' satisfaction with their involvement in the planning, development, management and evaluation of social services – Outcome Indicator</p>
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Frequency of usage the complaints and petitions mechanism(s);</p> <p>Service to which the complaints were addressed: Name, Address, County, NUTS2 region (computed during the analysis phase), type of social service (form of organization, categories of service beneficiaries), type of provider (public, private);</p> <p>Status of solving the complaint: unclosed, settled, withdrawn or rejected</p> <p>Satisfaction level with: how their complaint was closed, the complaints and petitions mechanism(s) in general;</p> <p>Details of what aspects dissatisfied them about each of the evaluated items;</p> <p>Suggested aspects for improvement;</p> <p>Socio-demographics: Residence area, County, Region (NUTS2), Gender, Age group (<18, 19 – 35, 36 – 59, 60+);</p>
Population (Universe)	Users accessing the complaints and petitions mechanism(s) during a specific reporting period
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Not the case
What groups are not covered?	

What information is not available?	
Source type	Population survey to measure beneficiary satisfaction
Representative level	If the complaints and petitions mechanism has a small number of users, the data might not be very reliable.
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Users of the complaints and petitions mechanism
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Region (NUTS2), county, residence area Type of service, type of provider For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	6. Another, which ... previous 12 months
Frequency of data recording / collection	6. Another option. Which? At every 2-3 years
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes

4. EDUCATION

Integrated Information System for Education in Romania (MNE)

Status	1. Existing data source that provides all the necessary data for our indicators
Data collected by ...	MNE
Data centralized by ...	MNE
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: IV. EDUCATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of pupils with disabilities and/or special educational needs enrolled in mainstream education – Output Indicator 2. The number of beneficiaries of the School Supplies program – Output Indicator 3. The number of beneficiaries of the "Money for High-School" program – Output Indicator 4. The number of beneficiaries of the "EURO 200" program – Output Indicator 5. Number of pre-school children benefiting from the educational incentive (kindergarten vouchers) – Output Indicator
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Educational unit: short name, unique code, address, educational level, type of educational unit (special, mainstream), available TSC program within the unit;</p> <p>Pupils: ID, registration number, name, gender, age, type and level of deficiency, address;</p> <p>Code, name, type and period of funding for each social program;</p> <p>Type of beneficiary (child);</p> <p>Using the address information and postal code, the following variables will be computed: macro-region (NUTS1), region (NUTS2), county (NUTS3) and area of residence (urban/ rural).</p>
Population (Universe)	Educational units running The Second Chance Program at the beginning of the school year

For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The indicator and its breakdowns are not computed, but data are available in SIIIR.
Source type	SIIIR administrative data (MNE) – modules Schooling plan, Schools network, Social Programs. The information is also available at NIS in the Romanian Educational System Statistical Research (1 st indicator)
Representative level	National, macro-regional, regional and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Educational units
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Macro-region (NUTS1), region (NUTS2), county (NUTS3) and area of residence (urban/ rural); Pupils' gender and type of deficiency For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	6. Another, which ... At the beginning of the school year 6. Another, which ... Calculated for the school year t, in June of t+1 (at the end of the school year) (3 rd indicator)
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

Expenditures from the state budget on education (MNE)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	MNE, MPF
Data centralized by ...	MNE
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: IV. EDUCATION Expenditures from the state budget per student – Input Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Expenditures from the state budget on education in the reference period; Number of students for the school year;
Population (Universe)	
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The indicator is not computed.
Source type	MPF administrative data about state budget execution, MNE administrative data about the number of students (SIIR)
Representative level	National, macro-regional, regional and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	None For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	6. Another, which ... Calculated for the school year t, in June of t+1 (at the end of the school year)

Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

Romanian Educational System Statistical Research (NIS)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	MNE, NIS
Data centralized by ...	NIS
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: IV. EDUCATION Net enrolment rate of Roma pupils (primary education, lower secondary education, high school, vocational education) – Output Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Number of children/ pupils/ students enrolled in one of the educational level; Area of residence, Educational level, Ethnicity, Age, Official age group corresponding to each level of education: primary level (6-10 years old) lower secondary level (11-14 years old) high school level (15-18 years old) vocational level (15-17 years old); Number of residential population in the official age group, by total population and ethnic population
Population (Universe)	Educational unit with legal personality in which one or more educational levels are functioning.
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or	Not the case

part of the analysed population?	
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The indicator and its breakdowns are not computed, but data are collected by NIS.
Source type	Statistical Research of Romanian Educational System (NIS)
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Educational unit with legal personality in which one or more educational levels are functioning.
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Area of residence (urban/ rural), Total and Ethnic population; For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	6. Another, which ... At the beginning of the school year 6. Another, which ... Calculated for the school year t, in June of t+1 (at the end of the school year)
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

5. HEALTH

Administrative report by National Health Insurance House (MPH)

Status	1. Existing data source that provides all the necessary data for our indicators
Data collected by ...	National Health Insurance House
Data centralized by ...	Ministry of Public Health
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: V. HEALTH</p> <p>Percentage of the population fully covered or insured for primary care costs and medicines prescribed in primary care, in total resident population in Romania – Output Indicator</p>
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Reference period;</p> <p>Personal variables: identification data, CID, gender, age, type of insured, date of last contribution, address, county, NUTS2 region;</p> <p>Total population number fully covered or insured;</p> <p>Resident population of Romania on 1st of January.</p>
Population (Universe)	Resident population who were fully covered or insured in the reference period, registered by National Health Insurance House
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The indicator and its breakdowns are not computed.
Source type	Administrative data collected by National Health Insurance House about fully covered or insured population;

	NIS about data population (RPL).
Representative level	National, regional and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Individual
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Age group, gender; NUTS2 region and county. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	3. Previous year / 6. Another, which ... previous 12 months
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes

6. HOUSING

Social housing administrative survey/ census (MRDPA)

Status	3. Newly proposed data source
Data collected by ...	MRDPA / MLSJ
Data centralized by ...	MRDPA / MLSJ
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: VI. HOUSING</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Expenditures with social housing development – Input Indicator 2. Social housing stock – Input Indicator 3. Number of applications for social housing, out of which eligible applications – Output Indicator 4. Number of families/ individuals in social housing – Output Indicator 5. Number of families/ individuals in social housing receiving personalized support services via a case management plan – Outcome Indicator
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Details about available social housing: Address (locality, county and NUTS2 region), Type of dwelling;</p> <p>Source of funding: Type of public authority who fund the development of social housing, Type and Amount of funding;</p> <p>Number of social housing applications;</p> <p>Number of social housing eligible application (by eligibility criteria score);</p> <p>Profile of social housing beneficiaries (at family and individual level): Locality, county, region, age group, gender, marital status, health status (disability and other medical conditions), housing situation, educational level, economic status, HH composition (size, type), monthly average net income per family member;</p>
Population (Universe)	Residential Housing Compartments from the public institutions
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or	Not the case

part of the analysed population?	
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The indicator itself and breakdowns
Source type	Survey/ Census data collected by MLSJ/ MRDPA from local authorities
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Public Institution
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Locality, county and NUTS2 region; Socio-economic characteristics of the social housing beneficiaries (TBD); Broad age categories of beneficiaries (adults, children), Type of dwelling; Type of public authority who fund the development of social housing; For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	2. Annual
Frequency of data recording / collection	6. Another option. Which? Every 2 years.
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	Yes

7. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION

Public transparency and participation report

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	General Secretary of the Government
Data centralized by ...	General Secretary of the Government
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>VII. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION</p> <p>1. Proportion of requests for public information that have been answered in more than 30 days – Output Indicator</p> <p>2. Percentage of legislative acts published for feedback 30 days prior to the initiation of the process for adoption – Output Indicator</p>
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Institution variables: name, type, structure, county, locality;</p> <p>Reporting period;</p> <p>Total number of requests sent by the public under the Law 544/2001;</p> <p>Number of answered requests before the deadline;</p> <p>Number of answered requests after the deadline;</p> <p>Total number of recommendations received from the public (as defined in Law 52/2003);</p> <p>Total number of observations and recommendations expressed during the public meetings;</p> <p>Total number of recommendations included in legislative drafts (and decisions taken);</p> <p>Other information from institutional annual report</p>
Population (Universe)	Public institutions selected to be assessed on this indicator
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or	No, because is a newly proposed data source

part of the analysed population?	
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	Data are not available in the institutional annual report.
Source type	Administrative source: It can be reported in the Institution Annual Report published in April for the previous year
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Public institution
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Locality, county For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	3. The previous year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

MRDPA registry about free internet access via local institutions

FOR ALL THREE TYPES OF SOURCES	
Status	3. Newly proposed data source
Data collected by ...	Local county councils
Data centralized by ...	MRDPA
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: VII. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION Proportion of localities in rural areas offering free internet access to people via local institutions – Input Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Reference period; Institution data: name, NUTS2 region, county, free internet access as a service via local institutions; Number of rural localities (UAT) offering free internet access to people via local institutions; Total number of rural localities (UAT);
Population (Universe)	Commune
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	Number of rural localities (UAT) offering free internet access to people via local institutions
Source type	MRDPA new registry (administrative)
Representative level	National, regional and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Commune

What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	NUTS2 region, county. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. The calendar year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

Values Survey (WVS/ EVS)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	Romanian Quantitative Studies Association (RQSA); Research Institute for Quality of Life (ICCV)
Data centralized by ...	Romanian Quantitative Studies Association (RQSA); Research Institute for Quality of Life (ICCV)
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: VII. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION 1. Tolerance of minority groups – Outcome Indicator 2. Membership in voluntary organizations – Outcome Indicator 3. Political participation – Outcome Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Socio-demographic variables; Don't want/like as neighbours (minority groups); Membership in voluntary organizations and activities ((active/ inactive membership); Political participation types (recently done or until now): signing a petition, joining in boycotts, attending lawful demonstrations, joining unofficial strikes, occupying buildings/factories etc.
Population (Universe)	Persons 18 years or older who are resident within private households, regardless of nationality and citizenship or language.

For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Not the case
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	Needs to be clearly defined with respect to the minorities / voluntary organizations / types of participation that are taken into account and to the aggregation method.
Source type	RQSA survey; Research Institute for Quality of Life survey
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Persons 18 years or older
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Can be computed by NUTS2 regions (if needed, although not advisable due to small sample size), gender, age, or any other socio-demographic variable. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	1. The moment of data collection 3. The previous year
Frequency of data recording / collection	6. Another option. Which? Every 5/ 9 years, this translates into varying intervals of maximum five years.
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

NGOs registry (Ministry of Justice)

Status	3. Newly proposed data source
Data collected by ...	Ministry of Justice for the National NGOs Registry; NIS for the population data; WB for data about poor and marginalized communities;

	MEF & Local institutions for projects information.
Data centralized by ...	Ministry of Justice;
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: VII. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION 1. Active NGOs that deal with vulnerable groups per 1000 inhabitants – Input Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? NGOs variable: Identification data, current status, purpose, address – NUTS2 region, county, locality; Detailed aspects of the projects: NUTS2 region and area of project implementation (county, UAT level), target group and socio-demographic characteristics; Communities where marginalized ratio is bigger than a selected threshold; Number of active NGOs that work with vulnerable groups; Number of active NGOs that work in poor and marginalized communities; Total population of the localities with vulnerable groups in which NGO works Total population of the localities with poor and marginalized communities in which NGOs work
Population (Universe)	NGOs registered and with an active current status in the National NGO Registry (MJ), which have reported to the fiscal authorities in the last 3 years
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Not the case
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	Number of active NGOs that work with vulnerable groups / in poor and marginalized communities. Detailed aspects of NGOs work (projects) for vulnerable groups / in poor and marginalized communities.
Source type	Administrative – MEF; Ministry of Justice for the National NGOs Registry; local authorities and other institutions (schools/ NGOs etc.) for projects information NIS for the population data; WB for data about poor and marginalized communities;
Representative level	National level

The most disaggregated statistical unit	An active NGO
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Can be computed by NUTS2 region, county and UAT level. For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. The calendar year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

8. AREA BASED POLICIES

Wage earners (MLSJ)

Status	1. Existing data source that provides all the necessary data for our indicators
Data collected by ...	NIS
Data centralized by ...	MLSJ, NIS
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: VIII. AREA BASED POLICIES The percentage of wage earners in active population at locality level – Output Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? HH variables: Locality, county; Personal variables: identification data, economic activity during the reference week, labour/ professional status during the reference week (wage earners, employers, self-employed workers, unpaid family workers etc.); Number of wage earners; Number of total active population (aged 15 and over) The number of people earning salaries as a percentage in the population;
Population (Universe)	All private households inhabited at the time of data collection or people living in it.
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Not the case
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	
Source type	NIS: The statistical research on the labour force market

Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	1 st : Census sections 2 nd : Private household and its member
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Locality; county For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	4. Calendar year 6. Another, which ... Reference week
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual 3. Quarterly
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

Local Budget Executions Report – Categories of Expenditures (MRDPA)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	MRDPA, Local administration, NSI (population data)
Data centralized by ...	MRDPA
Indicators	<p>What indicators are/ should be collected:</p> <p>Sector: VIII. AREA BASED POLICIES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The percentage of expenditures from local revenues in total local budgets by area of residence and urban locality size – Input Indicator 2. The percentage of investment expenditures in total local budgets by area of residence and urban locality size – Input Indicator 3. The percentage of expenditures with education in total local budgets - by area of residence and urban locality size – Input Indicator 4. The percentage of expenditures with health in total local budgets - by area of residence and urban locality size – Input Indicator

	<p>5. The percentage of expenditure on European funded projects by area of residence and urban locality size– Input Indicator</p> <p>VII. SOCIAL PARTICIPATION</p> <p>6. Amount reserved for participatory budgeting per 1000 inhabitants – Input Indicator</p>
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>Reference period; Institution identification data (including area of residence, locality, county, population density); Total local budget/ revenues; Expenditures (by overall and each category – including Investments, Education, Health, European Funded projects, Participatory budgeting etc.); Total population at UAT level</p>
Population (Universe)	UATs that reported the local public budget execution for the previous year
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	The amount reserved for each category of expenditure by each UAT.
Source type	<p>Administrative data about Local Budget Executions (MRDPA) collected through local administration yearly report in which the representatives declare the amount reserved for participatory budgeting and other expenditures;</p> <p>MPF is also collecting and reporting the Public Budget Executions: http://www.transparenta-bugetara.gov.ro/transparenta-bugetara/index.htm</p>
Representative level	National, county and UAT level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	UAT
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	<p>Locality; county; NUTS2 region; population density</p> <p>For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.</p>
Reference period	3. Previous year

Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

Access to medical personnel and sanitary units (NIS)

Status	2. Existing data source for which new data collection is required
Data collected by ...	NIS, PHD, MH
Data centralized by ...	NIS
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: VIII. AREA BASED POLICIES 1. Number of medical-sanitary personnel per 1000 inhabitants by locality – Input Indicator
Data required for these indicators	What variables/ data are required? Number of residential population at 1 st of July; Medical personnel: physicians, pharmacists, auxiliary medical personnel Number of physicians working in: public, private, both systems. We will exclude stomatologists from the calculation of medical personnel. Stock of hospitals, clinics and ambulatory units; Stock of permanency medical centres (emergency units, permanency centres and family doctors cabinets) The variables will be disaggregated by: locality, county and area of residence.
Population (Universe)	Medical units
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Yes

What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	Data about permanency medical centres are not available.
Source type	NIS data for the population; Administrative registries from Public Health Direction/ Ministry of Health - the number of sanitary units, medical personnel.
Representative level	National and county level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Medical unit
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	Locality; county; area of residence, locality size For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.
Reference period	3. Calendar year
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No

Household Budget Survey about educational expenditure and household conditions (HBS data from NIS)

Status	1. Existing data source that provides all the necessary data for our indicators
Data collected by ...	NIS
Data centralized by ...	NIS, Eurostat
Indicators	What indicators are/ should be collected: Sector: IV. EDUCATION 1. Expenditure with the Program for school supplies (providing school supplies for pupils) – Input Indicator 2. Expenditure with the "Money for High-School" program – Input Indicator 3. Expenditure with the "EURO 200" program – Input Indicator

	<p>4. Expenditure with the financing of the social vouchers for kindergarten – Input Indicator</p> <p>Sector: VIII. AREA BASED POLICIES</p> <p>4. The percentage of households with access to the public water distribution system by area of residence and region (FBS) – Output Indicator</p> <p>5. The percentage of households with access to the public sewage systems (FBS) – Output Indicator</p> <p>6. The percentage of households with access to internet (FBS) – Output Indicator</p>
Data required for these indicators	<p>What variables/ data are required?</p> <p>HH variables: identification data, macro-region, region (NUTS2), county, area of residence, Dwelling type, Housing conditions, HH composition: type and size, Consumption expenditure for goods and services, Main source of income, Total HH income;</p> <p>Household member records (other variables) required to calculate the above variables.</p>
Population (Universe)	All private households inhabited at the time of data collection or people living in it.
For administrative data: Does the data cover the whole or part of the analysed population?	Not the case
What groups are not covered? What information is not available?	<p>The 1st indicator has to be calculated by sub-categories of non-food goods (school books and supplies) and by counties.</p> <p>While the information for the 2nd indicator is available, but not for its unavailable breakdowns: county, type of family, income per family etc.</p>
Source type	NIS: Household budget survey (HBS)
Representative level	National level
The most disaggregated statistical unit	Private household and its member
What disaggregations are used in the M&E system?	<p>Macro-region (NUTS1), region (NUTS2), county (NUTS3), area of residence computed based on degree of urbanisation;</p> <p>Types of families, income per family etc.</p> <p>For each type of disaggregation, use table 2 to give more details.</p>

Reference period	6. Another, which ... Calendar month
Frequency of data recording / collection	2. Annual 3. Quarterly
Ministry of Labour may have access to micro-data?	No