







ANNEXES

Annex 1 - Outline profile of the labour market, employment sectors and related socioeconomic factors

While the economic conditions were favourable for the labour market up to 2009, the values of the main employment indicators are currently far below the target values anticipated in the National Employment Strategy (values registered in 2009 compared to target values for 2010) and the current social-economic developments are not favourable for addressing this deficit.

 Table A1.1: Comparison between the actual values and the target values of the

 employment indicators in the National Employment Strategy 2004-2008.

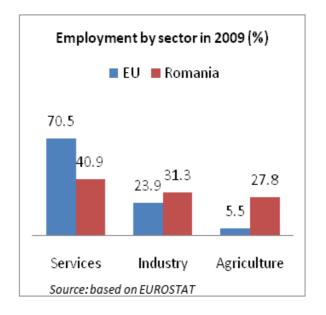
	Value registered in 2009 (EUROSTAT) %	Target value for 2010 stipulated in the National Employment Strategy 2004- 2008 %
Employment rate	58.6	70
Employment rate for women	52.0	60
Employment rate for people between 55-64 years of age.	42.6	50

In 2009 GDP declined because of the economic-financial crisis and there are no signs of a rapid recovery. The decline in GDP was quickly reflected in the labour market, with a switch from labour shortages to oversupply and increased unemployment, with direct impact on PES activities. With the same human resources, or even less, PES staff must deal with an increased number of job seekers with both active and passive measures, while employers demand a higher quality of services.

Key features of the Romanian labour market can be summarised as follows:



- Low activity and employment rates (among the lowest in EU-27 countries). This reflects low absorption of the labour force following transition and its associated economic restructuring process, but also high inactivity rates (partly related to relatively low incentives for active job-search). The DG ECFIN AMECO database³⁷ shows a decline in overall employment in Romania for 2009 and 2010 and a slow recovery in 2011 and 2012.
- The distribution of employment by economic sector is quite unusual by comparison with the EU: especially the very high employment in agriculture in Romania. Although agriculture's share of total employment has decreased in favour of the services sector, it is five times that of the EU-27. Employment in the services sector in Romania is about 60% of the European level.



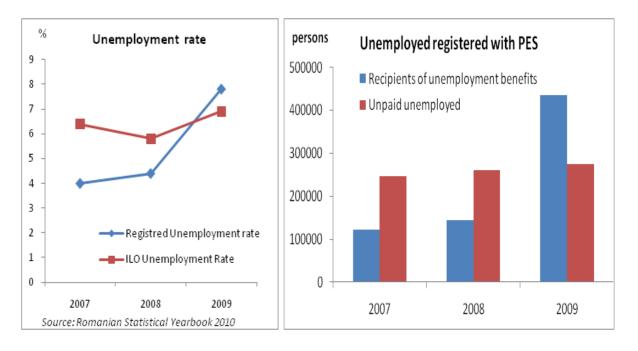
In 2009 less than 6% of those working in agriculture were employees, 53% were selfemployed and almost 41% were unpaid workers (contributing family workers)³⁸.

While no official forecast is provided for employment by sector, the economic crisis is likely to induce important structural changes in the Romanian economy that may have implications for reallocation of the labour force.

• Increasing unemployment rate – The unemployment rate in Romania has increased between 2008 and 2009 regardless of which methodology is used – PES (registered



unemployment) or ILO (Labor Force Survey). But, for the first time, in 2009 the ILO unemployment rate was below the PES unemployment rate: 6.9%, revised downwards from 8.4%. However, it is widely recognised that the number of registered unemployed, does not reflect reality. The low registered unemployment rate indicates the high incidence of undeclared labour, influenced by the inegibility for unemployment benefits because of previous work in the informal economy or a very long period of unemployment.

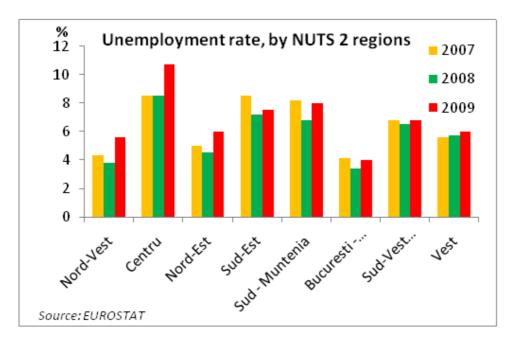


- The number of registered unemployed increased by 75% between 2008 and 2009, and the number of recipients of unemployment's benefits by much more (about 3 times), increasing demand on the financial and personnel resources of the PES.
- **Differential rates of unemployment**, with higher unemployment rates for unskilled workers, and younger and older workers. By the end of 2009 unemployment was concentrated amongst individuals with the following occupational profile³⁹: unskilled workers in manufacturing, building and metal construction workers, salesmen in shops and markets, machine workers, unskilled workers in house construction, wood-workers, unskilled workers in transportation and distribution.
- A decreasing long-term unemployment rate (up to 2.1% in 2009), with higher values for urban areas; two years is below the EU-27 average.



• Increasing unemployment rates for all NUTS 2 regions, with a relatively low dispersion of regional unemployment at NUTS2 level (much lower than the EU-27 average) and similar to the European average (around 50%) at county level (NUTS 3).

The outliers in unemployment rate are Bucuresti-Ilfov (the lowest) and Centru (the highest).



• A reduction in job vacancies by 50%, but with differences among economic sectors

Table A1.2. : Rate of vacancies, by selected activities of national economy (%)

Activity		
(NACE Rev.2 sections)	2008	2009
Total	1.94	0.88
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1.78	1.42
Industry – total	1.57	0.64
Manufacturing	1.78	0.72
Construction	1.45	0.60
Wholesales and retail; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	0.60	0.22
Transport and storage	0.64	0.43
Hotels and restaurants	0.71	0.40

Source: Job vacancy survey, Romanian Statistical Yearbook 2010

• A lack of flexibility of the labour market, stimulating undeclared work and discouraging the use of temporary contracts. Labour legislation is flexible in respect of









regular, full time employment contracts and rigid in respect of collective dismissals and non-standard types of employment. The rigid regulation of non-standard contracts reduces compliance and stimulates undeclared work. But one can not blame legislation, the undeclared work⁴⁰ being determined by a mix of institutional and policy factors, such as: high tax burden on labour; time consuming administrative procedures for tax payment and weak requirements for job-search for people benefiting from social assistance. The use of Short-term contracts are not stimulated by the Labour Code, because they are treated as a special exemption, and Romania does not have a culture of short term contracts. This explains the very low share of temporary contracts (about 1% compared with almost 14% European average), however very recently there has been an increase in the demand for short-term employment contracts. Because of uncertainties about the economic context, more employers prefer hiring on a limited/defined period of time, rather than the 'traditional' contract, of a permanent job. This trend is likely to increase the probability that people become serial jobseekers and return to employment agencies after relatively short periods of time.

- **Restrictive factors related with demography.** Analysis of demographic changes from the perspective of impact on the future labour market highlights decreasing birth rate and deteriorating population age structure, with an increasing ageing population, and a decline in the proportion of young people. These will call for increasing pressure in the future on the Social Insurance Budget.
- Low internal mobility and high external migration. Internal mobility is very low in Romania and has been decreasing over the last couple of years. Internal migration is especially low from rural to urban areas, where there are more job opportunities. Emigration levels are high, stimulated by higher wages in places with similar costs of living, lower than those to be found in Bucharest or other large Romanian cities. This pattern could induce imbalances on the labor market in particular skills related or more generally.
- **Increasing poverty rate.** The poverty rate, which had declined significantly up to 2008, has begun to increase again; as shown in World Bank report *Country Strategy Partnership with Romania for 2009-2013*⁴¹, in 2009 the poverty rate increased from 5.7% in 2008 to



7.4% and the rate of children at risk of extreme poverty increased from 7.8% in 2008 to 10.7% in 2009. *The most vulnerable groups* continue to be poor people, children, youth, Roma population, self-employed from the urban areas, rural poor, and the unemployed. The World Bank Report estimates that the current anti-poverty social care schemes are not providing the expected results. The expenditures for social protection in Romania are the lowest in the European Union and in the current context of national fiscal limitations the financial support schemes offered by the government to the unemployed and people at risk of poverty will continue to be a serious challenge.









Annex 2 - Methodology

2.1 Introduction

A summary of the activities and associated data collection techniques and information sources used in the evaluation process is presented in the Table A2.1 below. Details of the fieldwork methods, target groups and numbers of respondents/participants are provided in Table A2.2. This is followed by a technical note on the two surveys undertaken as part of the evaluation process.

2.2 Key Evaluation activities

Table A2.1: Component IIIa – Ad hoc evaluation of PES





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Key eva	luation activi	ties and associ	ated data col	llection metho	ds	
	(n=major	source; and -	= minor sou	rce).		
	Official Docs. & Sources	Other literature	Data – project, financial etc.	Key stakeholde r Inter -views	Group Meetings	Survey
		Relevan	ce			
Activity IIIa.2 Analysis of FDI SOPHRD activities compared with target	n	n	n	n	n	
group needs Activity IIIa.3 Analysis of the relevance of services provided by the NAE	n	n	n	n	n	
Activity IIIa.5 Analysis of PES services matched with employment demands	-	n	n	n	n	n
Activity IIIa.6 Analysis of PES staff competencies and training needs	-	n	n	n	n	
		Efficience	ev			
Activity IIIa.3 Analysis of the efficiency of services provided by the PES	n	n	n	n	-	
Activity IIIa.4 Analysis of PES services compared with similar services of private providers ⁴²	n	n	n	n	n	
		Effectiven	iess			
Activity IIIa.1 Analysis of contribution of PA4 financed projects to PA4 objectives/indicators	n	-	n	n	n	n

2.3 Fieldwork methods, target groups and numbers of respondents









Table A2.2 Fieldwork methods, target groups and respondents/participants in PA4 Ad

hoc evaluation of the PES

Fieldwork methods & target groups	No. of respondents	Target group categories/respondents
Interviews (face to face)		
National Agency for	10	Chief Executive, and directors of: Finance; Management
Employment (NAE)		Information; Professional Training; Active Labour
		Market Measures; Labour Market Analysis; Eures;
		Mediation for Romanian Workers Abroad; HRD, and the
		IB SOPHRD.
NAE – Regional Adult	6	Directors of Training Centres in Brasov, Calarasi, Dolj,
Training Centres		Iasi, Mehidinti, and Mures
PES District Offices	3	Directors of PES offices within Bucharest/Ilfov, and
		North-East Region
External stakeholder	11	National training and education organisations; Employer
agencies and		Bodies, Trade Unions, and agencies representing other
organisations		PES client groups (Roma, People with Disability) &
		NGOs.
Private providers of	6	Private company representatives from Bucharest, Centre,
training & employment		and North-East regions.
services		
Ministry of Labour,	2	Employment Directorate; Social Affairs and Equal
Family and Social		Opportunities Directorate
Protection		
MA SOPHRD	4	Evaluation, contracting, financial, information/help-desk
		Departments.
Group Meetings		
County Agencies for	20	Two discussion group meetings (Sibiu & Drobeta) with
Employment (CAEs)		Director/Coordinators and other staff of County
		Employment Offices from three regions (Central, West
		and South-West).
Private providers of	4	Discussion meeting with representatives of private
Employment and training		training/recruitment companies in West Region
services		(Drobeta).
Surveys		
Contracted PA4 SOPHRD	19	8 strategic and 11 grant projects; (12 in KAI 4.1 and 7 in





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Fieldwork methods & target groups	No. of respondents	Target group categories/respondents
projects (up to end 2009)		KAI 4.2)
Trainees/jobseekers	159	Trainees on courses in seven NAE adult training centres in four Regions; (68% female and 32% male0.

2.4 Technical note on surveys

Two surveys were undertaken as part of the evaluation process; a survey of contracted PA4 SOPHRD Projects, and a survey of trainees/job-seekers.

Survey of PA4 SOPHRD Projects

An electronic questionnaire was distributed to each of the 19 projects in Priority Axis 4 that was contracted up to December 2009. Information was sought in the questionnaire on issues related to the relevance, efficiency, and effectiveness of the projects; this included questions to beneficiaries on needs identification, on project implementation, and on horizontal issues and on their expectations of the projects impact and sustainability. Completed questionnaires were received from all 19 projects. The projects' questionnaire is included in Annex 10 of this report.

Survey of Trainees

While the resources for this ad hoc evaluation did not allow for a large scale or representative survey of unemployed persons and job-seekers, the evaluators and the MA SOPHRD were in agreement that the evaluation would benefit from the collection and inclusion of primary data on the views and experiences of unemployed persons. The evaluators decided that a survey of a cross-section of unemployed trainees attending at Regional Adult Training Centres was the best way to collect such information within the limited time-scale and resources available. A self-completion questionnaire was designed that focused on the trainees' attitudes to and experience of the PES (particularly the experience of use of the County Employment Agency and experience in undertaking vocational training).



The survey was carried out in training centres in the Regions where group discussion meetings were also held for the Ad hoc evaluation of the PES (Central, West and South West), and also in one training centre in the North East Region (as part of the fieldwork for Component I of the SOPHRD Interim Evaluation) during June and Mid-July 2010. The questionnaire was distributed to trainees from a range of different types of training programmes that were taking place in the Regional Training Centres at the time of the fieldwork.

Altogether 159 trainees from 7 training centres in 3 regions participated in the survey. The distribution of respondents according to the training courses being attended is shown in the following table.

Type of training courses	No of respondent trainees
Accountancy	41
Hairdressing	30
Mechanics	11
Plumbers	17
Sales	21
IT	30
Cosmetics	9
Total	159

Table A2.3: Distribution of respondent trainees by course being attended

Self-completion questionnaires were used to gather the data. The survey population is not a representative sample of trainees or job-seekers, but is a pragmatic sample of trainees attending at Regional Adult Training Centres at a point in time. The survey results were analysed using Excel, and charts and diagrams of the main survey findings are included in Annex 11 – Results of Survey; the trainees' questionnaire is presented in Annex 12 – Trainees' Questionnaire.









Annex 3 - Research on PES in EU

Introduction

A review was undertaken of a range of European studies on aspects of PES. Key factors and lessons from these studies are outlined in this note, categorised broadly under effectiveness, efficiency and relevance.

Effective PES

A review of PES services in Ireland⁴³ identified key necessary elements to provide an effective, high quality, user-focused, and value-for-money National Employment Service (2003) as follows:

- a single agreed national policy and a single brand for the National Employment Services as a whole;
- a common 'gateway' entry approach for all clients/service users;
- consistent standard provision of initial information, needs assessment and referral service offered to all users irrespective of location;
- HRD services to client groups, e.g. training, education and employment programmes, to be seen as distinct from the 'gateway' service;
- clearly defined and quantifiable performance indicators and effective MIS;
- progression plans tailored to individual clients need; and monitoring and support of the implementation of progression plans to impact on HRD programme design and delivery;
- Re-invigorated links with employers at national and at regional/local level;
- Advisory structures at both national and regional/local level.

Efficiency in PES

Features of high performing labour agencies were identified, following review of practice in PES in France, Germany, the Netherlands and UK (2006)⁴⁴. High performing Public Employment Services agencies were found to have six key capabilities, as follows:

• Speedy and efficient job-placement; with time to fill vacancies reduced by use of on-line portals, web-sites and personal case managers;









- Ability to increase labour market participation among priority publics; personalisation and targeting of services and actions to meet the needs of groups such as lone-parents, people with disabilities; women, older unemployed;
- Provision of incentives for self-employed/entrepreneurs
- Accessible tailored training and education programmes; with particular focus on new technologies
- Good access to the agency services; through increased use of ICT; and provision of a range of segmented services to meet customer needs and optimise service delivery
- Holistic approach that ensures integration between social support mechanisms and labour market measures; particularly efficient payment of benefits.

Recent evaluation of the PES Modernisation Programme in Hungary (2010) has found that the PES achieved increased labour market accession and greater efficiency as a result of its modernisation programme⁴⁵. The modernisation programme has three core elements: improvement of the IT system; quality improvement programme in local offices; and an improved service model for clients.

Performance measurement

A UK study explored how the PES across Europe used performance measurement in achieving their organisational objectives , based primarily on data from the PES Monitor and Benchmarking $Project(2009)^{46}$.

Six key PES goal indicators have been identified from review of practice in European member-states. These are as follows:

- Aiming at a successful transition from unemployment to employment
 - Focusing on transitions from ALMP-training measures to employment
 - Ensuring that registered vacancies are filled
 - Achieving satisfaction among customers (unemployed jobseekers and employers respectively)
 - Opening access to a large share of vacancies through the PES information systems
 - Taking a special interest in the swift transition to employment

The UK review identified some common problems relating to the use of performance indicators in the PES: these included cost-effectiveness issues; the creation of 'perverse









incentives' e.g. encouraging 'creaming and parking' behaviour, where easy to place clients are prioritised over those requiring more help and who are arguably the more appropriate focus of PES; and thirdly that performance management indicators can incentivise PES and their contractors to promote short-term rather than long-term outcomes. The study noted that the European project to develop common indicators for PES and enable benchmarking by individual countries initially identified 11 indicators for PES, but that this was subsequently reduced to seven. (e.g. European PES Monitor and PES Benchmarking Project). The UK study developed a typology of PES performance measures, based on input, output, process quality, intermediate and final outcome measures. The typology is presented in the Table below.

Input measures	Output measures	Process quality measures	Intermediate outcome measures	Final outcome measures
• Staff hours in different	Vacancy	• Assessment	General	• Employment
roles	registration	of interviews	off-flow	rate
• Spending on staff	• Interviews	or plans	measures	•
Spending on	completed	• Customer	• Specific	Unemployment
programmes	Referrals	satisfaction	off-flow	rate
• Office numbers	to training	surveys	measures	 Inactivity
• Spending on	or other	• Employer	 Penetration 	 Productivity
compliance and	support	satisfaction	measures	• Long-term
processing	 Penetration 	surveys	• Benefit	wages/
	measures		duration	employment
	Individual		measures	history of
	plan		Vacancy	beneficiaries
	completion		outcome	
	• Placement		measures	
	into work		• Hybrid	
	trials		measures	
	Sanctions			

Table A3.1 Typology of PES Performance Measures

Contracting out delivery









The increased trend for contracting-out of the delivery of public employment services, and for public employment systems that integrate some form of contractual employment services, has also been the subject of review in recent years⁴⁷. Australia, the Netherlands, Denmark, the UK and more recently Germany were to the fore moving towards a quasi-market approach for delivery of parts of the public employment services (e.g. employment counselling, job-search assistance, and training). Policy on increased contracting-out has developed in context of a need to cut public service costs and staff numbers, and a belief that better and cheaper PES services can be delivered through the use of other external actors. These external actors can include private providers of employment and training services, semi-public educational institutions, and not-for-profit organisations.

Perceived advantages of contracting out of PES are greater efficiency and flexibility in delivery, improved responsiveness and greater choice for the client groups, and the potential to achieve better employment outcomes. While disadvantages of a market-oriented PES system based on use of other external actors have been identified as 'short-termism', an emphasis on quick and quantitative results based on a 'work-first' approach and a move away from longer-term activation measures. Difficulties in ensuring quality, standards and equality of access have also been highlighted as constraints to the contracting-out approach.

Relevant PES roles and services

Activation role for PES

A 2010 review of labour market programmes in Ireland⁴⁸, highlights the need for strong connection between receipt of social welfare benefits and mutual obligations and responsibilities for job-search and development. In light of increased unemployment it identifies a need to intensify PES activation measures for the unemployed; including 'profiling' of newly registered clients, provision of comprehensive careers and progression opportunity information needs; and more frequent face-to-face contact interviews between those on unemployment payments with employment counsellors.









Vocational guidance

The type of guidance services offered by PES in Europe has been addressed by an EU Report in 2005⁴⁹.The report distinguished between three main categories of activities: 'personalised employment services'; specialised career guidance services and other career guidance provision. One of the key trends that have an impact on the way personalised employment and career guidance services are delivered is responsibility-sharing. The study considered three key aspects in relation to this organisational trend. The first is the sharing of responsibility with regional and local employment offices through decentralisation.

The second is the sharing of responsibility with partners through joint service delivery, or through outsourcing and contracting-out. This change in the organisational context, as well as the shift towards a 'personal service model', has given rise to a number of trends in the delivery of career guidance and career-guidance-related services within Europe's PES. One of the more important is the increase in the range and depth of services that contain career guidance elements. This increase in both supply and demand for services can lead to tensions resulting from the attempt to develop personalised approaches while at the same time catering for increasingly large numbers of unemployed in a differentiated manner. Ways in which these tensions are being resolved include: a resort to partnership and to outsourcing; a shift to self-service modes of delivery; and the introduction of tiering, to provide career guidance in self-access modes and in groups to the majority of clients, reserving to the rest more intensive individual career guidance interviews if and when needed. The study identifies four key challenges related to personalized employment and career guidance services for Europe's PES. These are as follows:

- the need for PES career guidance and career guidance-related services to be more systematic in the evaluation of their effectiveness;
- The challenge to get the right balance between integrating career guidance elements in the services and activities provided by the PES, while at the same time maintaining specialist services for deeper engagement with clients when this is required;









- the necessity to open up guidance services within the PES to embrace a more long-term, life-long perspective: one that is more in tune with the needs of citizens in the emergent knowledge economy;
- addressing key gaps in service delivery, and to focus on those areas that require further attention and investment in order to facilitate the provision of quality services for all.

Job-matching

The importance of good PES contacts with employers for high-quality job-matching was identified in a recent study in Sweden⁵⁰ (NAO 2010). The study focused on efforts made by the PES to be more specific in respect of contacts with employers, with a Service Concept project that requires that all employment officers have contacts with both job seekers and employers. The study indicated that more detailed internal controls were necessary, with clarification of procedures and documentation for contacts with employers, and relevant staff training. The report proposed a need for PES to have 'transparent reporting to Government on its employer contacts' to maximise the effectiveness of this aspect of its work.

PES and flexicurity

The role of the PES related to flexicurity was also examined in a recent EU study⁵¹. The overall conclusion of the study is that European PES has largely adopted proactive and preventive approaches to the delivery of employment services, and that these practices are conducive for flexicurity. This, taken together with PES' position as a mediator and hub of information, places PES in a historically unique position when national policies are to be tuned to a flexicurity approach.

The study demonstrates that European PES are undergoing or planning changes in their operational setup, in order to manage new approaches like case management and subcontracting of services. However, challenges remain. On the demand side, there is an increasing need or PES to improve their partnership with employers in the anticipation of future skill needs, while on the supply side PES staff face an increasingly diverse clientele, including clientele from other countries. Consequently, the European PES need to be able to









develop and recruit more qualified staff, if they are to assume their potential role as promoters and evaluators of flexicurity. Key priorities identified for the modernization of PES to support flexicurity are focused on:

- A more proactive PES role
- Timely and advanced labour market information
- The PES to work with relevant social benefits agencies to improve incentives to move from unemployment benefit into work
- Strengthen implementation of active labour market measures
- Strike a balance between the need to secure rapid transition and financial considerations.









Annex 4 – List of stakeholders consulted

Table A4.1 List of Stakeholders Agencies Consulted for Ad hoc Evaluation of PA4 Modernisation of PES⁵²

Agency	Directorates/Regions/Counties					
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection	MA SOPHRD					
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection	Interim Evaluation Steering Committee					
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection	Employment Directorate					
Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection	Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities					
	Directorate					
National Agency for Employment (NAE)	President					
NAE - Directors	Economic;					
	HRD;					
	Labour Market Forecasting;					
	Vocational Training;					
	Active Labour Market Measures;					
	Mediation workers abroad;					
	Management Information Systems					
	Eures;					
	Staff Training Centre (Rasnov)					
IB NAE	Head of IB					
	Head of Contracting & Evaluation POSDRU					
NAE	Managers – POSDRU PA4 Projects (19)					
NAE	Other specialist senior staff – central level					
County Agency for Employment (CAEP) from	Directors/Heads of CAEP in:					
Central, South-West, West, North-East, and	Alba					
Bucharest-Ilfov regions	Bacau					
	Brasov					
	Bucharest (Districts 3 & 4)					
	Caras Severin					
	Covasna					
	Gorj					
	Hargita					
	Huendoara					
	Iasi					
	Ilfov					





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Agency	Directorates/Regions/Counties	
	Mehidinti	
	Neamt	
	Valcea	
	Vrancea	
	Sibiu	
	Timis	
NAE – Regional Training Centre for Adults	Brasov, Calarasi, Dolj, Iasi, Mehidinti, Mures,	
National Centre for the Development of Technical &		
Vocational Education and Training		
National Adult Training Board		
PIMM - South East Region branch of CNIPMMR		
(National Council of Private SME's in Romania)		
FEPA AGRIRO & Machinery Construction Sectoral		
Committee		
Patronatul Romconserv		
Regional Patronate 'Banatul' (West Region)		
Democratic Trade Union Confederation of Romania		
Public Administration Trade Union (PULISIND)		
ROMALIMENTA		
National Roma Agency		
Romanian National Organisation for Disabled Persons		
Private Providers of Training and Recruitment	West Region	
Services	ARCS	
	Vigilent Security	
	SC Promexfor	
	SC START Educational 2000 SRL	
	Centre Region	
	Fidelitas Association	
	SC LOTUS B&B SRL	
	Asociatia Filantroipia Ortodoxa Alba Iulia	
	N-E Region	
	Terramold	
	DAL consulting	
	Bucharest	
	Ejobs.ro	



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Annex 5 – PA4 Contracted Projects and budgets

Table A5.1: Assessment of the relevance of FDI KAI 4.1eligible activities

Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Number persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴			Number of		
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Development of methods/instruments/services/programmes of implementation of the active employment measures, including guidance and counselling, services specifically addressing the integration of vulnerable groups etc.;	+++	Increased unemployed client group and their need for active labour market measures				8	9	
Implementing activities aiming at strengthening the PES capacity to provide employment services;	+++	Increased registered unemployment			1	11	12	
Development and implementation of methods/instruments for monitoring and evaluation of current employment active measures and the impact on the labour	++	The decreasing budget for active measures necessitates improvement in the effectiveness and the impact						

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Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	SIPROTECTIEI SCIALE AMPOSDRU The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance		e in relevance	e (PES staff and ns who answered		~	Number of
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
market at local, regional, and national level, such as:		of services provided by the PES	,					
- developing and integrating innovative tools and techniques in view to monitor the impact of active employment measures on target groups;					3	3	6	
- developing and implementing adequate monitoring and reporting systems to European Eurostat AEMs database;					4	5	2	
Development and implementation of systems and instruments for strengthening the forecasting/planning capacity in employment;	++	Changing socio-economic context.				2	11	
Development and implementation of new organisational solutions to increase the quality and efficiency of employment	+++	Increased need for quality services in the context of budgetary constraints				6	8	

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Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevanceChange in relevance (PES staff and Project manager persons who answered the questionnai				Number of		
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
services provided;								
Elaboration/implementation/monitoring of individual action plans;	++	PES budgetary constraints and staff shortage; together with more diverse profile of registered unemployed.			3	3	4	
Elaboration and implementation of specific/innovative methods for labour force recruitment according to the needs of employers;	++	Increased expectations of employers for higher quality of job matching services				5	7	
Development and implementation of specific tools and techniques for increasing quality of work mediation services, including organization of job fairs at local, regional, national and trans-national level;	+	Job fairs of less relevance given the decline in employment opportunities and vacancies.		1	2	1	3	

* * * * * UNIUNEA EURO		GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU The change in socio-	Fondul Social Europ POSDRU 2007-201	3	Instrumente Structu 2007-2013	0.04104		
Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	the change in relevance ⁵³	economic context affecting the relevance	ing Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Number of persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴					Number of
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Identification, elaboration, knowledge transfer and implementation of techniques, methods, methodologies and instruments for providing SPO services;	+++	PES budgetary constraints; together with increased number of clients.		1		8	9	
Elaboration and implementation of innovative techniques and tools for providing personalized counselling services;	++	Increased need of PES clients (unemployed & jobseekers)				4	8	
Development and implementation of "self- service" in the area of PES clients' reception;	+++	Increased client numbers and decreased staff numbers.				4)	10	1
Development of innovative techniques and tools for improving PES capacity to assess the professional potential of the unemployed;	++	Demand for higher quality of PES services from employers				8	4	
Improving services addressed to SMEs, including micro-enterprises, viewing to prevent unemployment;	-	Despite the necessity of increasing labour market flexibility, there is less demand for such services from	1	1	2	2	5	

* * * * * * * UNIUNEA EURO	* * * DPEANĂ	GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	Fondul Social Europ POSDRU 2007-201	ean 3	Instrumente Structu 2007-2013	rale		
Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	ng Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Number persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴					
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
		enterprises						
Identificationandimplementingofinternational standards and procedures in theprovision of PES services;	++	The need for increasing the quality of PES services'.	1			8	4	
Exchange of data between PES structures, setting up software networks, the exchange and implementation of best practices and of modalities of carrying out functions and providing services;	++	The need to improve efficiency in the context of a declining PES budget.		1	3	5	6	
Identification, implementation and exchange of good practice and expertise with PES from EU;	+++				2	6	13	
Extending and modernizing national and local PES IT system network;	++	Need for increased ability to measure PES performance in context of PES budget constraints.		1	1	6	6	

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UNIUNEA EUR	OPEANĂ	GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	Fondul Social European Instrumente Structurale POSDRU 2007-2013 2007-2013					
Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Nur persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴					
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Extending and modernizing national and local PES databases, including by developing innovative systems to communicate with other relevant institutions (i.e. Employment Territorial Inspectorate; National Authority for Disabled People; Ministry of Interior and Administration Reform, for personal data; National Agency for Fiscal Administration; EURES – European mobility portal for employment, etc);	++	The need to improve efficiency and effectiveness in constrained budget context.			2	6	3	
Developing, running and updating job demand/offer data bases in view to match job profiles as well as for providing integrated information;	++	Increased number of clients and demand for higher quality of services			2	5	6	
Implementing and certifying quality management system;	++	Budgetary constraints to afford such expenditures				2	7	2

* * * * * * * UNIUNEA EUR		GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI AINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	Fondul Social Europy POSDRU 2007-201		Instrumente Structu 2007-2013	urale		
Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	ng Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Number persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴					Number of
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Cooperation and networking with public/private providers of services of counselling and vocational guidance;	++	Need to improve capacity for job placement in a more difficult labour market		1	1	3	2	3
Cooperation and networking with public/private relevant actors on labour market, e.g. employment services and CVET providers, viewing to develop and assure quality to the employment services provided, including promoting social dialogue, exchange of experience and best practices;	++	as above		1		5	3	2
Identification and dissemination of expertise and good practices by means of information actions, meetings and staff information;	++	Increasing need for sharing experience. As a suggestion, this objective could be complemented through putting in practice the lessons learnt through the implementation of good practice.		1	3	5	6	1

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Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	ng Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Number persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴					Number of
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Information and publicity campaigns to promote employment services provided, including success stories and achievements, at local, regional, national and trans-national levels, other informative materials;	+	Overlapping with the next one		1	3	8	2	2
Development and implementation of information and publicity activities addressed to potential clients in view to promote PES services (including by establishing dedicated desks, information campaigns, and any other publicity and information initiatives);	+	Increasing number of 'newly' unemployed and of unemployed and inactive persons in rural areas		1	1	6	4	1
Development and implementation of specific methods and interventions to tackle unregistered unemployment especially in rural area and for vulnerable groups;	++	A high level of unregistered unemployment for these categories			1	4	3	2

* * * * * * * UNIUNEA EUR(GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	Fondul Social Europ POSDRU 2007-201		Instrumente Structr 2007-2013	urale		
Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	ng Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Number persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴					
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Analyses, research and expertise on the PES functioning on the labour market;	++	Need for PES to develop a more strategic approach				2	7	2
Analyses, research and expertise on the applied instruments and programmes, especially in the field of:	++	Constraints of PES budget and increased number of clients						
- employment services' specific standards;						5	4	4
- vocational information and guidance;						2	7	2
- vocational training;						2	8	4
- job placement;					1	2	5	2
- vocational mobilization of the unemployed;					1	2	6	1
Creating, running and updating the registers of institutions delivering vocational training programmes for unemployed and jobseekers;	+	Trend for increased outsourcing of training services	2		1	6	1	

* * * * * * * UNIUNEA EURO		GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	Fondul Social Europ POSDRU 2007-201		Instrumente Structurale 2007-2013			
Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	Change	e in relevance perso	Project man l the questio		Number of	
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Research, analyses and expertise aimed at diagnosing vocational training needs of unemployed and persons threatened by unemployment, at diagnosing qualification requirements, as well as studying barriers in participating in vocational training and methods for eliminating them;	++	The internationally recognised value of high quality specific skills training as an effective active labour market intervention, as well as the identified priority need for jobseekers			2	4	6	
Improving the capacity of own vocational training centres to provide quality vocational training services addressing the unemployed (i.e. training for the personnel, developing the programmes provided) including developing and extending the validation/certification mechanisms for prior learning;	++	The need to increase quality of training programmes in order to better adapt to labor market changes				6	4	1

* * * * * * * UNIUNEA EUR		GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	Fondul Social Europe POSDRU 2007-2013		Instrumente Structu 2007-2013	rale		
Eligible activities (FDI) 4.1	Assessment of the change in relevance ⁵³	The change in socio- economic context affecting the relevance	g Change in relevance (PES staff and Project managers view - Number of persons who answered the questionnaire) ⁵⁴					
			Not relevant	Less relevant	Unchanged	More relevant	Much more relevant	Don't know/
Strengthening the PES capacity to analyze the relevant legislative framework and to develop proposals for legislative amendments in employment field;	++	PES to build on it experience & knowledge of labour market issues on the ground, to improve legislation.				4	5	2
Identification and implementation of new organizational structures and management of PES;	++	A need for legislative amendments in respect of the PES is recognised to be required to improve relevance of services. Capacity building therefore appears appropriate.				6	5	1
Innovative, inter-regional and trans-national activities, aiming at diversification and improvement of PES employment services	++	The need to developi a strategic approach		1	3	11	3	1



Annex 6 - PES Services and the National Agency for Employment (NAE)

6.1 Introduction

In this Annex the main PES services 2007-2009 are presented in Table A6.1; data on numbers in receipt of PES services and expenditures from the unemployment fund (2009) is provided in Table A6.2⁵⁵. A background note on the National Agency for Employment (NAE) and the role of the NAE as an IB for SOPHRD follows.

Table A6.1:	Key-services	provided by Pl	ES and their o	outcomes, 2007-2009

					%			
No	Type of service provided	2007	2008	2009	Change			
					2007/2009			
I.	Measures for stimulating employment							
1	Information and guidance, of which:	610527	610597	762164	24.8			
	new entrants	470296	479807	599174	27.4			
	already registered	148231	130790	162990	10.0			
	people with special needs	48201	40891	49598	2.9			
	people with disabilities	938	974	1468	56.5			
	no. of people included in training progr. following this	41410	38150	30581				
	service				-26.2			
	no.of people benefiting from free counseling to start a	3703	2108	4306				
	business				16.3			
	no.of people hired following counseling	96450	66260	55683	-42.3			
	no. of people with disabilities hired following	365	406	398				
	counselling				9.0			
2	Training							
	no of persons who benefited from free training, of which:	46999	43915	33,184	-29.4			
	Unemployed	42234	39448	32,329	-23.5			
	Other	4765	4467	855	-82.1			
	no.of vocational training programmes	2486	2400	2215	(planned)			
	people in rural areas	21147	18760	11,940	-44.0			
	people with disabilities	106	94	79	-25.0			
3	Incentives for hiring graduates of educational							
	institutions							
	no of graduates hired by employers receiving subsidies	26645	23115	10662	-60.0			
4	Providing loans in favourable conditions							
	no.of people hired	879	447	10	-98.9			









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No	Type of service provided	2007	2008	2009	% Change 2007/2009
5	Employing of unemployed during the unemployment in	nsurance perio	od		
	no.of unemployed benefiting of subsidies	24665	18782	21036	-14.7
6	Employing of people over 45 years old or of unemploy	ved 101053	90639	62925	
	single parent supporters, of which				-37.7
	no.of people hired by employers receiving subsidies,	of 21862	18356	4740	
	which				-78.3
	people over 45 yrs.old	21046	17844	4591	-78.2
	single parents supporters	816	512	149	-81.7
7	Employing through labour force mobility incentives				
	no.of people receiving mobility incentives	3098	2636	2233	-28.0
8	Employing of people with disabilities				
	No.of people hired	1072	1061	402	-62.5
	no.of people hired by employers receivi	ing 286	285	94	
	subsidies				-67.1
9	Counselling and assistance to start an activity as se	elf- 13144	11684	14340	9.1
	employed or to start-up a business				
10	Local Community Development Scheme				
	No.of people occupied for a limited period of time,	of 53007	35321	21982	
	which:				-58.5
	for a period of minimum 6 months	17080	8707	5568	-67.4
11	Labour mediation, of which:	391882	320544	239958	-38.8
	no.of people hired with permanent work contract	294786	244995	169712	-42.4
	no.of people hired with limited duration of the we	ork 97096	75549	70246	
	contract				-27.7
Π	Personalised social programs for youngsters at social r	isk			
	no of persons who received mediation and guidance se	rvices		906	
	no of persons hired	1976	1229	710	-64.1
III	Measures for preventing unemployment				
	No of people benefiting from pre-firing services, like:				
	information session regarding t	the 24618	22957	43646	77.3
	unemployment legal framework and the P	ES			
	services				
		23852	20171	41681	74.7









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					%
No	Type of service provided	2007	2008	2009	Change
					2007/2009
	professional reconversion	1062	10	1511	42.3
IV	Support for working abroad (financed mainly by EU				
	funds)				
	vacancies abroad, promoted		1566	2122	
	vacancies occupied following mediation provided by	63	226	951	
	EURES advisers				140.9
	no.of people advised by EURES advisers	9177	9825	10008	9.1

Table A6.2 No. of persons in receipt of PES services and expenditures (2009)

			Expenditures
No	Type of service provided	Persons/services	(31 Dec
110			2009)
			LEI
I.	Employment incentives financed from the unemployment		
1.	insurance budget		
1	Information and guidance (through territorial agencies and private	762164	1,4127,95
	providers), of which:		(estimated
			costs)
	new entrants	599174	
2	Training	33184	20,460,545
3	Incentives for hiring graduates of educational institutions	10662	51,179,163
4	Advantageous loans for creating new jobs	10	-
	no. of people hired	10	
5	Occupation of unemployed people during the unemployment	21036	N/A
	insurance payment period		
6	Occupation of people over 45 years old or of unemployed single	62925	N/A
	parent supporters, of which		
7	Occupation of people through labour force mobility incentives	2233	N/A
	no. of people receiving mobility incentives		
8	Occupation of people with disabilities	496	





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Expenditures

No	Type of service provided		Persons/services	(31 Dec 2009) LEI
	No. of people hired		402	
	no.of pe	eople hired by employers	94	
	receivir	ng subsidies		
9	Grant support and consulting services	for starting an independent	14340	
	activity or starting a business			
10	Local Community Development Schem	e	21982	
11	Labour mediation, of which:		239958	
	no.of people hired with un-li contract	mited duration of the work	169712	
	no.of people hired with limit	ted duration of the work	70246	32,233,079
	contract			
Π	Personalised social programs for young	sters at social risk	710	N/A
	no of persons hired		710	
III	Measures for unemployment prevention		150550	767,919
	pre-firing services, like:			
		tion session regarding the	43646	
		oyment legal framework and		
		e of services		
		ce services for job	41681	
	placeme			
	-	on how to find a job	31856	
	*	ional reconversion	1511	
IV	Support for working abroad		13081	N/A
	vacancies abroad, promoted		2122	
	vacancies occupied followin	g mediation provided by	951	
	EURES advisers			
	no.of people advised by EUI	RES advisers	10008	

6.2: The National Agency for Employment

Operational Structure









The National Agency for Employment (NAE) is organised and operates in accordance with the provisions of the **Governmental Decision nr. 1610/08.11.2006** regarding the approval of the National Agency for Employment Statute. It is an institution that operates under the authority of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection (MLFSP) and was established in 1999 as a public institution with tripartite management, in order to implement the national policies and strategies for employment and vocational training. The management of the Agency is represented by the President of NAE and the President of the Board of Administration of NAE.

Main objectives and functions

The main objectives of the National Agency for Employment are:

- The institutionalisation of social dialogue in the field of employment and training;
- Implementation of strategies in employment and training;
- Implementation of social protection measures for unemployed.
- To achieve its objectives, the National Agency for Employment has the following main functions:

organise, provides and finance, professional training services for the unemployed, according to the law;

- provide guidance and counselling to the jobseekers and mediates between them and the employers, in order to ensure balance between supply and demand on the domestic labour market;
- make proposals and submits them to the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection (MLFSP) on developing the draft unemployment insurance budget;
- act as Intermediate Body for the implementation of Human Resources Development Programmes financed from European Social Fund;
- administer the unemployment insurance fund and provides quarterly and annual reports on budget execution to the MLFSP;
- make proposals to the MLFSP on draft legal acts regarding employment and vocational training and social protection of unemployed;
- organise the services, the payments and accounting of unemployment benefits, allocations and allowances financed from the unemployment insurance budget;



• based on the social indicators established by the MLFSP, elaborate annual work programs and submits them to the Minister of Labour, Family and Social Protection for approval.

Organisation structure

According to the provisions of the relevant legislation and in order to be able to implement the national employment policies at local level, NAE has developed its territorial agencies network and organized its services (local agencies or working points) closer to its clients. The PES has 83 local agencies and 160 working offices The NAE is responsible for six Regional Adult Training Centres, and also has a National Centre for its own staff training.

2810 staff is employed by the NAE in 2010 (however with the planned cuts in public service staff numbers, this may be reduced to 2162 staff).

Role of NAE as Intermediate Body (IB) for the SOP HRD

The National Agency for Employment serves as Intermediate Body for the Sectoral Operational Program Human Resources Development in accordance with the provisions of Art. 59 paragraph 2 of the Council Regulation (CE) nr.1083/2006 and of the Government Decision no. 497 of April 1, 2004, establishing the institutional framework for coordination, implementation and management of structural instruments, abrogated through Governmental Decision nr. 457/2008 establishing the institutional framework for coordination, implementation and management of structural instruments and according to the Governmental Decision nr.11/2009 regarding organisation and functioning of the MMFSP.

The responsibilities as Intermediate Body for the implementation of *Priority Axis 4* "*Modernisation of the Public Employment Service*" respectively of the Major Intervention Domain (MID) 4.1. "Strengthening the capacity of NAE to provide employment services" and MID 4.2. "Staff training of NAE personnel", are described in the Agreement Act for Delegation of Functions/Duties approved thorough the Ministerial Order nr. 600/2008 of the Minister of Labour, Family and Social Protection. This Act was signed between NAE and the



Management Authority. The IB has a number of 23 staff. The director is responsible for the coordination of the following structures:

- Project Selection and Contracting Office
- Financial Management Office
- Juridical and Secondary Public Procurement Compartment
- Irregularities and Anti-fraud Compartment
- Technical Verification Compartment (ex-ante)
- Information Management Compartment

As concerns the ESF specific internal audit attributions, these are under the responsibility of the ESF Internal Audit Compartment, within the Internal Audit Directorate, sub-ordinated to the President of NAE, directly.



Annex 7: PA4 Contracted Projects and budgets

Table A7: Details of PA4 SOPHRD Contracted Projects (31 December 2009)

					Paid amount					
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Own contribution (public sources)*	Non-eligible project value	National Public contribution	Total Project Value	EU contribution (ESF)	National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ojects	NAE	SCOP - Specialization of the Vocational Guidance Advisers	4.2	13,770,606.00	34,817,352.00	139,192.00		18,500,000.00	0	0
lc P1	NAE	COMPROF	4.2	13,653,449.00	4,551,150.00	295,401.00	0.00	18,500,000.00	0	0
Strategic Projects	NAE	SAPERE - Studies, analyses and forecasts on the labor market to strengthen the capacity of PES	4.1	13,535,041.00	4,511,680.00	453,279.00	0.00	18,500,000.00	0	0





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						Paid amount				
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Own contribution (public sources)*	Non-eligible project value	National Public contribution	Total Project Value	EU contribution (ESF)	National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		in Romania, at both national and local level.								
	NAE	PROSELF – PROmoting SELF- service services	4.1	13,123,530.00	4,374,511.00	1,001,959.00	0.00	18,500,000.00	0	0
	NAE	RATIO L3: analysis, development, conjecture, testing, evaluation and shaping of an innovative Strategy on Continuous training for staff of the NAE	4.2	12,798,750.00	4,266,250.00	1,300,000.00	0.00	18,365,000.00	0	0





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					Committed	l amount (contrae	cted)/ lei		Paid amount	
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Own contribution (public sources)*	Non-eligible project value	National Public contribution	Total Project Value	EU contribution (ESF)	National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NAE	MEDFORM	4.2	7,943,511.00	2,647,839.00	508,630.00	0.00	11,099,980.00	0	0
	NAE	Transnational Cooperation model for the Romanian returned workers (MEDIT)	4.1	7,374,007.00	2,458,003.00	684,259.00	0.00	10,516,269.00	0	0
	NAE	Communication campaign on the PSE services offered to the youngsters and employers	4.1	6,898,500.00	2,299,500.00	818,900.00	0.00	10,016,900.00	0	0
	NAE	Anticipating change in the labor market (ASC)	4.1	5,335,830.00	1,778,611.00	417,472.00	0.00	7,531,913.00	0	0





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					Committed amount (contracted)/ lei					
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Own contribution (public sources)*	Non-eligible project value	National Public contribution	Total Project Value	EU contribution (ESF)	National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	NAE	Analysis of skilled labor shortages in construction	4.1	2,387,932.00	795,978.00	27,692.00	0.00	3,211,600.00	0	0
	NAE	Call Center SPO	4.1	7,630,880.00	2,543,628.00	0.00	0.00	10,174,508.00	0	0
	TOTAL I			104,452,036.00	34,817,352.00	5,646,784.00	0.00	144,916,170.00		







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		UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ		GUVERNUL ROMÂNIE MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAM ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIAL AMPOSDRU	ILIEI POSI	Social European DRU 2007-2013	Instrumente 5 2007-2			
					Committed	l amount (contrae	cted)/ lei		Paid amo	ount
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Own contribution (public sources)*	Non-eligible project value	National Public contribution	Total Project Value	EU contribution (ESF)	National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

	CV	PISA - Data	4.1	1,342,766.00	447,589.00	0.00	0.00	1,790,355.00	0	0
te	CAE	processing of the								
C-rante		employers' grants								
	MH	Strengthening the	4.2	1,251,867.00	417,289.00	179,314.00	0.00	1,848,470.00	0	0
	CAE	capacity of the Public								
		Employment Service								
		(PES) of the region to								
		plan projects and								
		deliver customer								
		oriented services.								





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						Paid amount				
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Own contribution (public sources)*	Non-eligible project value	National Public contribution	Total Project Value	EU contribution (ESF)	National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	SB CAE HD CAE	Modernization of Public Employment Service - PES Staff training – "Excellence Employment" Electronic Display system of the Labour market information	4.2	835,710.00 701,221.00	278,570.00	44,060.00 27,109.00	0.00	1,158,340.00 962,070.00	0	0
	BH CAE	Ensuring quality management of the public employment service on European standards - CALISPO	4.1	592,239.00	197,413.00	57,164.00	0.00	846,816.00	0	0





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					Paid amount					
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Own contribution (public sources)*	Non-eligible project value	National Public contribution	Total Project Value	EU contribution (ESF)	National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	MH CAE CL CAE	Necessity, adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness in the PES Public Employment Service in your	4.1	470,987.00 438,600.00	156,996.00 146,200.00	0.00	0.00	704,983.00	0	0
	VN	support	4.2	424,086.00	141 262 00	75 000 00	0.00	640 440 00	0	0
	CAE	Quality, Efficiency and transparency in Public employment services	4.2	424,080.00	141,363.00	75,000.00	0.00	640,449.00	0	0
	TOTAL II			6,057,476.00	2,019,160.00	459,647.00	0.00	8,536,283.00	0	0

		* * * * * * * * * *		GUVERNUL ROMÂNIE MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAM ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIAL AMPOSDRU	l Fondul ILIEI POS	Social European DRU 2007-2013	Instrumente S 2007-2			
	Beneficiary	Project Title	KAI	EU contribution (ESF)	Committed Own contribution (public sources)*	l amount (contrac Non-eligible project value	cted)/ lei National Public contribution	Total Project Value	Paid amo EU contribution (ESF)	ount National Public contribu tion
1	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

KAI 4.1 - Total value contracted: 83,340,214.00

lei

KAI 4.2 - Total value contracted: 70,112,239.00

lei









Annex 8 Main Operational Objectives of PA4 contracted projects

Table A8.1. PA 4 Main Operational Objective (as indicated in application forms), ofindividual contracted PA4 Projects: (31st December 2009)

	FDI Main operational		
KAI	objective	STRATEGIC PROJECTS	Coverage
4.1	1.Improving and	PROSELF (Promoting self-service services) -	National
	increasing the range of	creating 47 self-service kiosks in CAE office	
	employment services	reception areas.	
	provided for PES	MEDIT (transnational cooperation model for	National
	clients;	returned workers).	
		Communication campaign on the PES services	National
		offered to the young people and employers,	
		including for the 47 self-services offices that are to	
		be created through PROSELF.	
		PES Call Centre.	National
	2.Improving the	SAPERE (labour market studies, analyses and	National
	monitoring and	forecasts to strengthen the capacity of PES in	
	evaluation process of	Romania, at both national and local level) - 3	
	the real impact of the	reports on the impact of active measures on labour	
	active employment	market.	
	measures;		
	3. Improving the PES	SAPERE (Studies, analyses and forecasts on the	National
	forecasting capacity on	labor market to strengthen the capacity of PES in	
	labour market trends.	Romania, at both national and local level) - 2	
		analyses & forecasts (36 FDI target).	
		ASC Anticipating change in the labour market - 18	National
		studies & analyses on labour market.	
		Analysis of skilled labour shortages in construction	M-R (B-Ilfov, Sud-
		- 1 analysis of the labour market.	Muntenia)
4.2	4. Increasing the level of	SCOP (Specialization of the vocational Guidance	National
	vocational competences	Advisers).	
	of the PES staff.	RATIO L3 (Strategy on Continuous training for	National
		staff of the Public Service Employment Office).	



KAI







National

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MEDFORM (mediators).

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	AMPOSDRU	E			
FDI Main operational objective	STF	RATEGIC PRO	JECTS		Coverage
	COMPROF	(strategy	for	staff	National
	development/tra				

KAI	FDI Main operational	GRANT PROJECTS	Coverage
	objective		
4.1.	1. Improving and	CALISPO – Bihor, Giurgiu, Harghita. Ensuring	Multiregional : N-
	increasing the range of	quality management of the public employment	V (BH), Sud-
	employment services	service on European standards - certification of	Muntenia (GR),
	provided for PES	county agencies ISO 2001 (2008).	Centru (HR)
	clients;	PISA - Data processing of employers' grants.	Regional (Centru:
			CV+HR)
		Necessity, adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness	Regional (S-V
		in the PES.	Oltenia:
			MH+GJ+DJ)
		Labour market information Electronic Display	Local (Vest: HD)
		system.	
	2.Improving the	Public Employment Service in your support!	Local (Sud-
	monitoring and		Muntenia: CL)
	evaluation process of		
	the real impact of the		
	active employment		
	measures;		
	3. Improving the PES		
	forecasting capacity on		
	labour market trends.		
4.2.	4. Increasing the level of	Strengthening the capacity of the Public	Local (S-V
	vocational competences	Employment Service (SPO) of the region to plan	Muntenia: MH)
	of the PES staff.	projects and deliver customer- centred services.	
		Modernization of Public Service Employment-SPO	Local (Sibiu)
		Staff training – "Excellence Employment".	
		Quality, Efficiency and transparency in Public	Local (Sud-Est:
		employment services.	Vrancea)









Annex 9 – Analysis of PA4 SOPHRD projects performance against targets

Table A9.1 – Performance indicators

Indicator	Target ⁵⁶ (2009)	Actual position ⁵⁷ (cut-off-date 31 December 2009)	Evaluators' comment
Output indicators			
Number of supported employment agencies (no.)	70	3	Target not reached
Number of analysis and forecasts on	17	1	Target not reached.
labour market (no.)			
Result indicators			
Number of employment agencies providing "self-service" (no.)	10	0	Target not reached. One contracted project providing <i>self-service</i> – PROSELF, intends to create 47 self- services units.
Share of employment agencies certified in quality management (%)	91	0	Target not reached
Share of unemployed in training programmes in total unemployed benefiting from at least one AEM (%)	7.05	0	Target not reached







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Table A9.2: KAI 4.1 Additional indicators

Indicator	Target ⁵⁸ (2009)	Actual position ⁵⁹ (cut-off-date 31 December 2009)	Evaluators' comment.
Input indicators			
Number of projects supporting the	30	10	Target not reached
enhancement of the PES capacity.			
Output indicators			
Number of communication and		4	Target reached. The value of the
promotion events organized at			target indicator is low compared
national level – NAE			with need.
	1		
Number of communication and	42	1	Target not reached
promotion events organized at county			
level – NAE			
Number of studies, analyses, reports,	2	0	Target not reached
strategies – NAE			
Result indicators			
Share of long term unemployed from	47	0 (no	Target not reached.
the rural area in total unemployed		contribution	
benefiting from at least one active		from the	
employment measure		projects)	
Share of unemployed benefiting from	10	0 (no	Target not reached. PRO-SELF
"self-service" in total unemployed		contribution	project plans to create 47 self-
registered at one agency		from the	services,
		projects)	
Satisfaction of PES clients (no) on a	7,0	0 (no	Target not reached
scale from 1 to 10		contribution	
		from the	
		projects)	
Number of accredited employment	-	0	No target value was provided.
agencies based on quality standards -			One current grant project
PES			(CALISPO) aims at certification









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Indicator	Target ⁵⁸ (2009)	Actual position ⁵⁹ (cut-off-date 31 December 2009)	Evaluators' comment.
			of three county agencies ISO 2001 (2008).
Transnational partners involved in projects – PES	-	5	No target value was provided.

Table A9.3: KAI 4.2 Programme indicators

Indicator	Target ⁶⁰ (2009)	Actual position ⁶¹ (cut-off-date 31 December 2009)	Evaluators' comment.
Output indicators			
Number of trained staff (no.)	1565	205	Target not reached.
Result indicators			
Share of trained staff achieving certificate (%)	73	15,5	Target not reached.

Table A9.4 Additional indicators

Indicator Input indicators	Target ⁶² (2009)	Actual position ⁶³ (cut-off-date 31 December 2009)	Evaluators' comment.
-			
Number of projects aiming to	30	7	Target not reached.
develop vocational competences of			
PES staff			
Output indicators			
No. of participants to study visits	0	90	Output indicator added to the ones existing in FDI (extracted









	GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI NISTERUL MUNCII, FAMIL ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	IEI POS	I Social European Instrumente St DRU 2007-2013 2007-201
Indicator	Target ⁶² (2009)	Actual position ⁶³ (cut-off-date 31 December 2009)	Evaluators' comment.
			from database indicators for Annual Implementation Report 2009)
Number of studies, analyses, reports, strategies - PES	4	13	Indicator exceeded the target value.
Result indicators			
Number of certified training participants – PES	1.143	180	Target not reached
Number of transnational partners involved in projects - PES	0	11	







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Annex 10 - Questionnaire for SOP HRD PA4 axis (projects contracted until 31st December 2009)

Title of the Project					
Code of the project (ID)					
KAI(please tick)	4.1.	4.2.]		
Type of project	Strategic	Grant			
Section I DELEVANCE					
Section I. RELEVANCE	YES	NO	1		
I 1 Has non-mained hear developed following on assessment of reads for medamization of DES2	IES	NO			
I.1. Has your project been developed following an assessment of needs for modernisation of PES?					
If YES, please, answer the questions I.1.1.a, I.1.1.b and I.1.2		1		0.1 1	-
				Other period	
I.1.1.When has this needs assessment for modernisation of the PES been undertaken for your Priority Axis?	2007	2008	2009	(please specify)	
1.1.1. when has uns needs assessment for modernisation of the PES been undertaken for your Phority Axis?	2007	2008	2009	specify)	_
	Internally,	Using		I	
	with own	external	At national	At agency	At Dire
I.1.2. How and at what level has the assessment been done?	staff	evaluators	level	level	level
1.1.2. Trow and at what level has the assessment been done.	Stuff	e variations			
I.2. Has an assessment of the needs of the target group been undertaken for the Project?	YES	NO]		
If YES, please, answer the question I.2.1			-		
				Other period	7
				(please	
I.2.1. When was the assessment of target groups last undertaken?	2007	2008	2009	specify)	
					-
	L	1	1	I	
I.3. Please, indicate which of the following specific modernisation activity/activities are being addressed in your Project					
- training of the staff					
- improving existing services (please specify these services in the row below)		1			
	I	1			
- creating new services (please specify these services in the row below)					

]		
ctory			
	J		
			I





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- monitoring and evaluation of the real impact of active measures

- other (please specify)

I.4 Please tich in the list form the sheet 'Eligible activities' the eligible activities (from the FDI) included in your project

I.4.1 How do you rate the relevance each of these eligible activities in the changed socio-economic context between 2007 and 2009? Please tick in list the activities the corresponding box

see list of FDI eligible activities

see list of FDI eligible activities

					Significantly
I.5. How do you rate the overall relevance of your project in changed socio-economic context between 2007 and 2009?	Not relevant	Less relevant	No change	More relevant	more relevant
* please, also mention in the lines below the changes in socio-economic context that have affected the project					

.6. ONLY for the grant projects: How do rate the relevance of your project for the local/regional conditions					Significantly
I.6. ONLY for the grant projects: How do rate the relevance of your project for the local/regional conditions	Not relevant	Less relevant	No change	More relevant	more relevar

Section II. EFFICIENCY

II.1. To what extent will the project's expected results contribute to the increased efficiency of the PES services?

II.2. To what extent have the ratio cost/results of your project changed compared with the planned ratio, as a result of		

No

contribution

Lower	Unchanged	Higher	I don't know	

Moderate

contribution

If this ratio has changed, what would be the reasons for it?

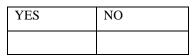
II.3. Are there delays in implementing the projects compared to the initial Plan of activities?

If YES, please answer II.3.1 and II.3.2

the socio-economic context (2007-2009)

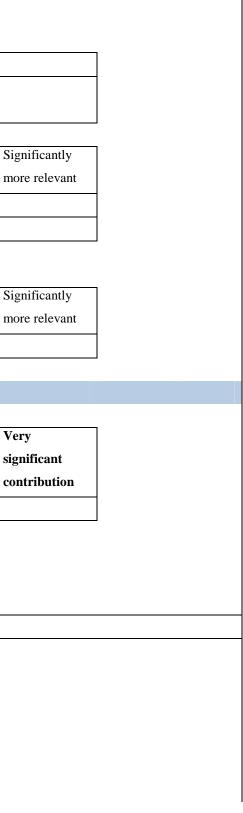
II.3.1. If YES, please, mention briefly the reasons in the lines below

II.3.2. Please mention if any measure was taken to avoid future delays



Marginal

contribution



Very

Signficant

contribution





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4 months

1-3 months



6 months

5 months

II.4. What has been the time period between the SUBMISSION of the Project application and :

- APPROVAL of the project
- signature of the CONTRACT
- START of the project

* please check the box corresponding to the period of time between the submission of the project application and the

milestones: approval, contracting, starting of the project

II.5. Did you ask for postponement of commencement of project implementation?

- If YES, please answer II.5.1 and II.5.2
- II.5.1. How long was the postponement (no of months/weeks)?
- III. 5.2 Please mention shortly the reasons

Section III. EFECTIVENESS

NAE website /intranet

(NAE) IB Helpdesk Help Desk

information sessions organised by NAE IB

III.1. To what extent will the project contribute to the achievement of the objectives established by PA4

III.2. To what extent will the project contribute to the achievement of the indicators established by PA4

III.3 Please indicate the main information sources used for the application design and for the its submission and the

high	adequate	low	not at all
high	adequate	low	not at all

0%	25%	50%	75%	

Very	Unsatisfactory	Normal	Satisfacatory	Very
------	----------------	--------	---------------	------

other (*please specify*)

III.4. Which of the following best describes your interaction with the IB?

we frequently use the IB services for advice/ consultancy in implementing the project

we contact IB only for specific questions when we meet some difficulties

we consult the IB only for the reimbursement claim

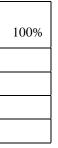
corresponding percentage of using these sources

we never ask for the IB support/consultancy services

the IB has only a role in controlling and our contact with them is limited to their controlling visits

III.5. Please appreciate each of the implementation phase of the project

		more
	10-12	than 1
7-9 months	months	year

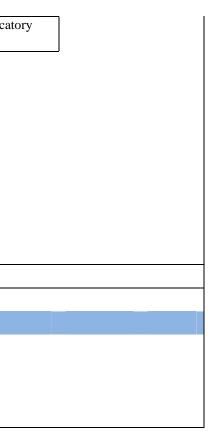








	UNIUNEA EUROPEANĂ	GUVERNUL ROMÂNIEI MINISTERUL MUNCII, FAMILIEI ŞI PROTECȚIEI SOCIALE AMPOSDRU	Fondul Social POSDRU 200	European 07-2013	Instrumente Stru 2007-2013	cturale	
			unsatisfactory				satisfacat
creating the management team							
finding the local technical experts for the project implementation				-			
stimulating the project staff				-			
the process of public procurement				-			
keeping to the deadlines							
partners involvement (clear allocation of responsibilities within the proj	ect)			-			
reimbursement of expenditures							
reporting							
III.6. Please mention the main difficulties you face in implementing	the project						
Section IV. IMPACT							
				on medium	on long run]	
			on short run	run (6-24	(over 2		
IV.1. Please mention the expected impact of your project			(0-6 months)	months)	years)		









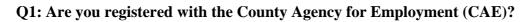


Annex 11 – Results of Survey of Trainees

11.1 Introduction

A survey of trainees attending at PES Regional Adult Training Centres was undertaken as part of the fieldwork for this evaluation. The purpose of the survey was to gain insight on the views and experiences of unemployed persons and job-seekers, who were PES 'clients' on the quality and relevance of PES services The questionnaire was completed by 159 trainees; these were spread across seven training centres, in three regions, and from seven types of training courses. Results from this survey have been incorporated in the main report as appropriate in the context of the evaluation analysis, particularly in Section 2 Relevance. In this Annex the responses to each of the survey questions are presented in diagrammatic formats and tables. The results are broadly self-explanatory and interpretation is not therefore provided. Details of the survey approach and respondents have been outlined in Annex 2 Methodology (Section 2.4 and Table A2.3). The full survey questionnaire follows in Annex 12.

11.2 Survey results



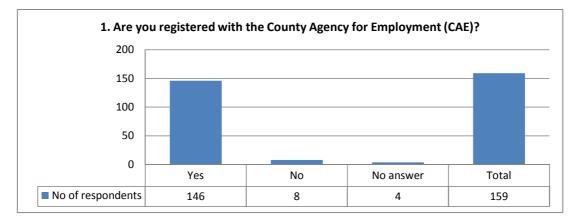
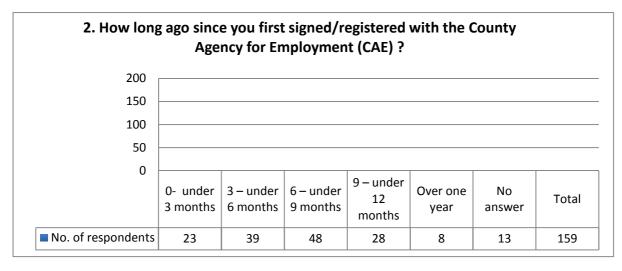


Chart 11.1 – No. of respondents registered with the CAE



Q2: When did you first sign/register with the County Agency for Employment (CAE)? Chart 11.2 - Period passed since first registration with CAE



Q3: Which of the following services have you received from the CAE?

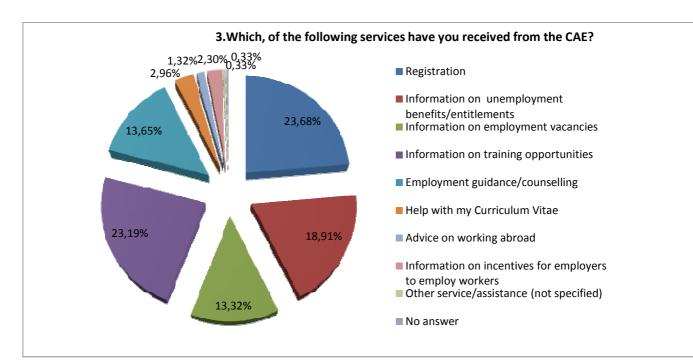
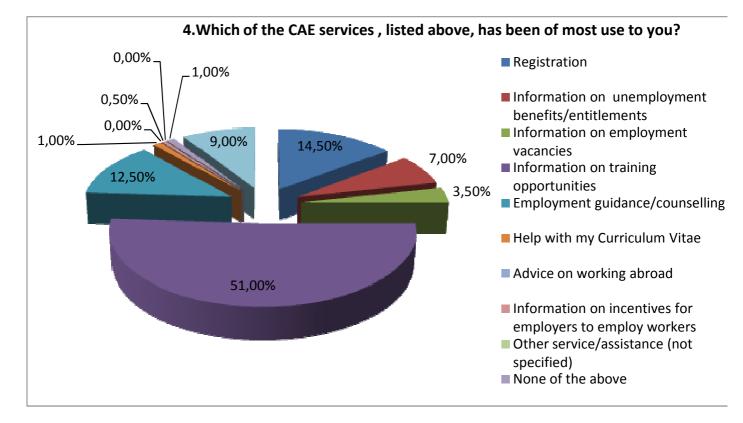


Chart 11.3 – Services received from CAE



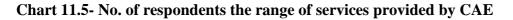
Q4: Indicate the CAE service, listed above, that has been of most use to you (tick one only)?

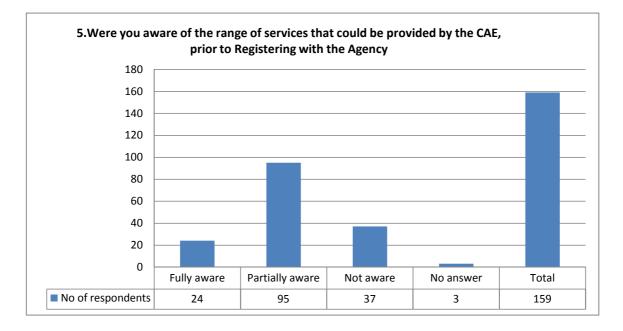
Chart 11.4 – The most useful CAE service





Q5: Were you aware of the range of services that was provided by the CAE, before you to Registered with the Agency

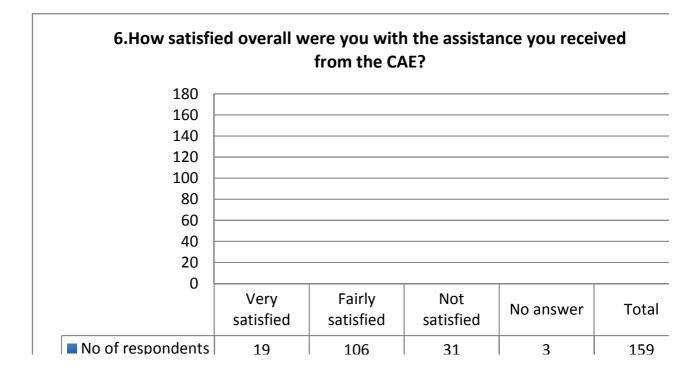






Q6:How satisfied overall were you with the assistance you received from the CAE?

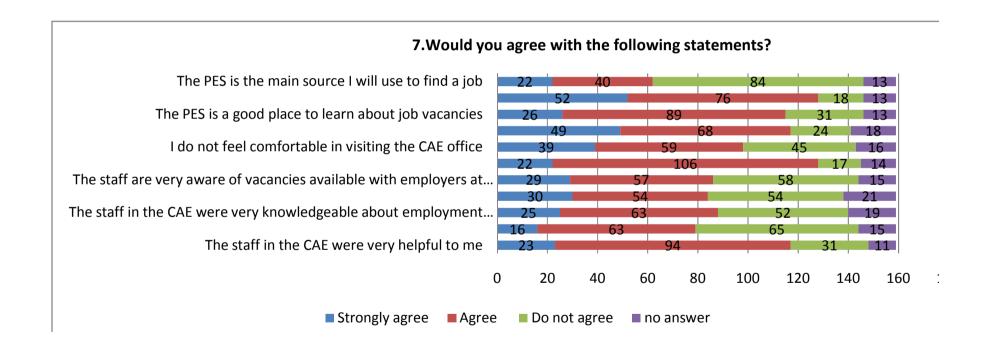
Chart 11.6 - Respondents' satisfaction with the assistance received from CAE





Q7: To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

Chart 11.7 – Extent of respondents' agreements with the statements





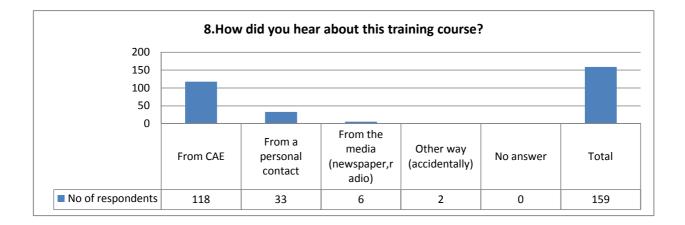






Q8: How did you hear about this training course?

Chart 11.8 – Ways of finding out about the training course



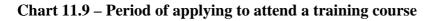


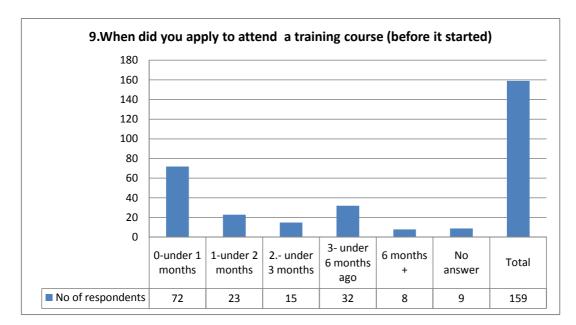






Q9: When did you apply to attend a training course?





Q10: When did you start this training course?

Respondents answered that they started the training course in June 2010 (when the survey was carried out), or in a period between 1 and 3 months before this survey.

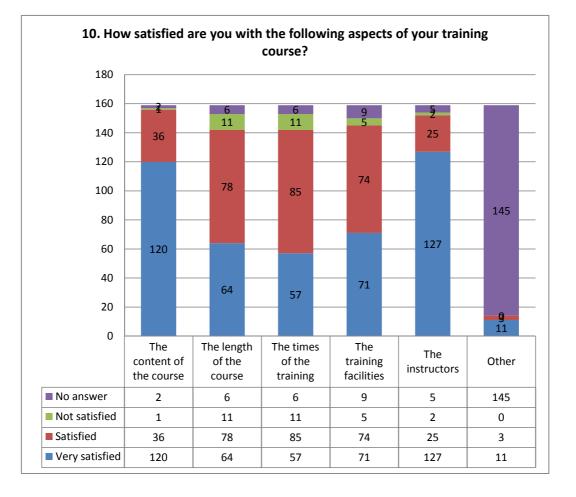








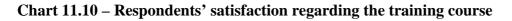
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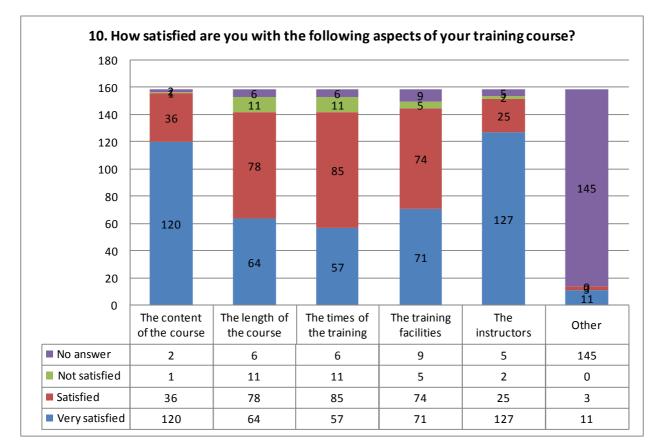






Q11: How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your training course?













Q12: What specific type of job/occupation would you wish to get employment in after the training course?

Table 11.1 Types of desired employment by type of course

Accounting course

Job	No of respondents
Economist	2
Assistant accountant	3
Decent work place	3
Something in the field	1
Accountant	19
Assistant accountant	1
Secretary	1
Any job	4
Seller	1
Office work	1
Administrator	1
Manager	1
Referent	1
Horeca	1
No answer	1
Total	41

Mechanics course

Job	No of respondents
Mechanics	11
Total	11

Hairdressing course

Job	No of respondents
Hairdresser	29









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No answer	1
Total	30

Plumbers course

Job	No of respondents
Plumber	14
According to my education	1
Plumber or other	1
No answer	1
Total	17

Sales course

Job	No of respondents
Any job	1
Seller	18
Laboratory assistant	1
No answer	1
Total	21

IT course

Job	No of respondents
Public relations	1
Human resources	1
IT area	13
Data entry operator	8
Decent work place	1
No answer	6
Total	30

Cosmetics course

Job	No of respondents
-----	-------------------







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Decent work place	1
In the field of cosmetics	4
Beautician	1
No answer	3
Total	9



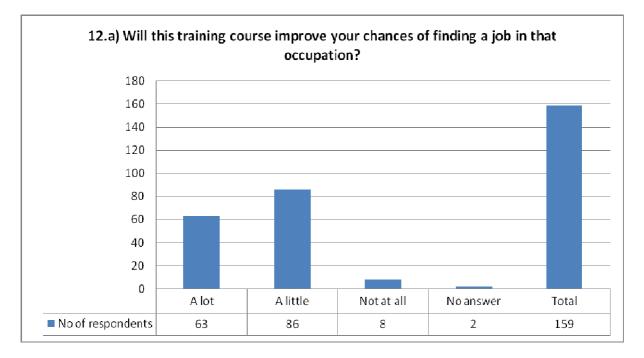






Q13.a): Will this training course improve your chances of finding a job in that occupation?

Chart 11.11– Extent to which the training course will improved respondents' chances of finding a job in the desired occupation.



Q13 (b): Why do you think this is so?

Table 11.2

Reasons - course will improve	No of	Reasons - course will improve job	No of
job chances a lot	respondents	chances a little	respondents
Will help me find a job	17	Lack previous work experience	20
Diploma will improve chances	23	Employers reluctant to hire beginners	3
Due to the course	1	There are not enough work-places	29
Concrete learning	1	Few employers take into consideration such a training course	3
For the future	1	Age	2
New opportunities	1	Economic situation	4









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I already found a job	1	I have a diploma	5
Internships	1	Only people with relations are hired	1
Experience	3	Employer ask for qualification	1
		Labour market falls down	3
I worked in the field but without diploma	2		
No answer		37	
Total no. of respondents		159	

Q14a: List any other help/service that would assist you in finding employment?

Table 11.3 Types of services	assisting in finding an employment*
------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Other help/service	No of respondents
Media	11
Companies	1
Driving licence	12
Enough work-places	4
More information	2
Experience	1
Newspaper	6
Consultancy companies	1
Internet	1
Friends	1
Private	2
Personal contacts	12
Recommendations	1
CAE	4
Additional education	33
No answer	71
Total	163

*Note: As this was an open question, respondents could provide more than one answer.







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Q14b: In your view should this help be provided by the CAE, or another agency?

Table 9.4

Provider of othe help	No of respondents
CAEYes	77
Other Agency	12
No answer	70
Total	159



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Q15: How would you rate the effectiveness of the following methods to help you find a job?

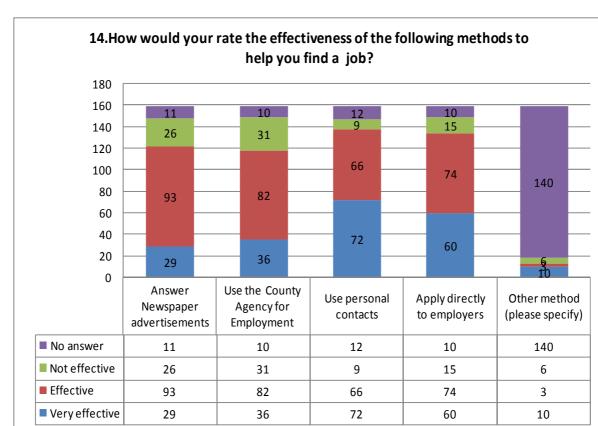


Chart 11.12 – The effectiveness of methods in finding a job



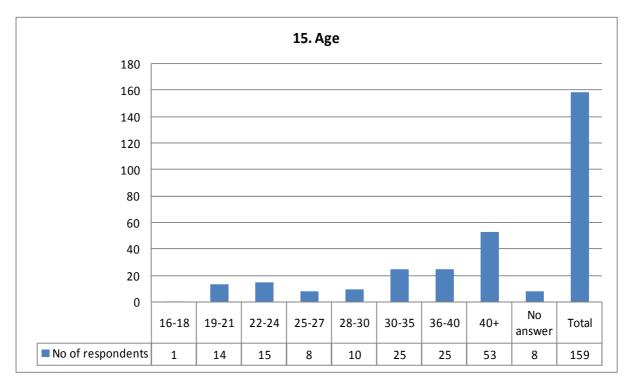






Q16: In which of the following age categories are you?

Chart 11.13 – Respondents' age category







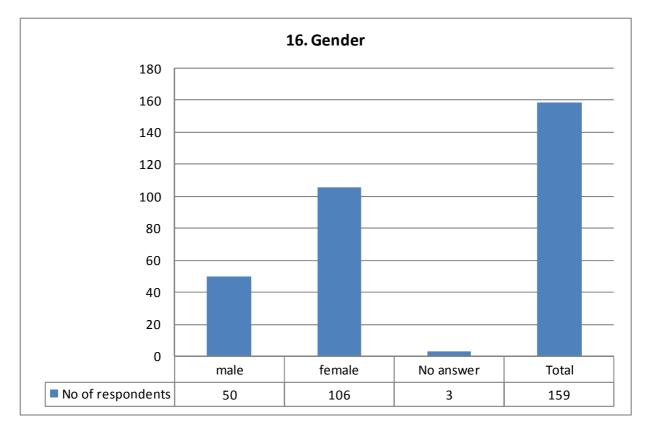


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Q17: Gender

Chart 9.14 – Respondents' gender





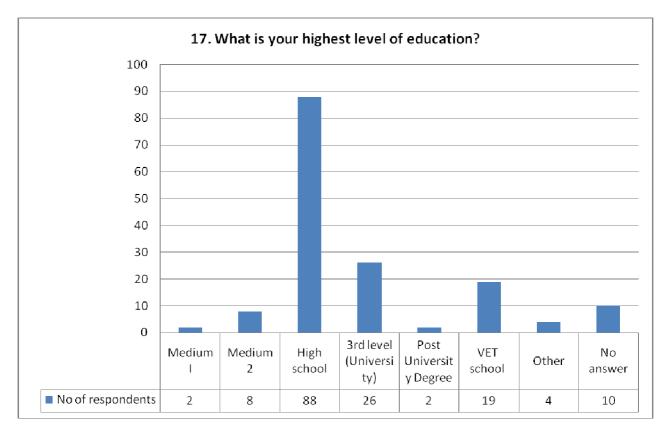






Q18: What is your highest level of education?

Chart 11.15 – Level of education



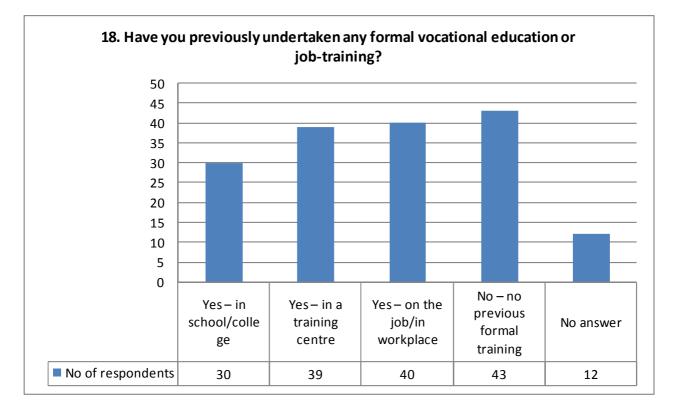






Q19: Have you previously undertaken any formal vocational education or job-training? (more than one box can be ticked)

Chart 11.16 – Whether any formal vocational education or job-training has been undertaken











Q20: In what type of job that did you last work (if this applies)?

Table 11.5 – Last types of job

Last job	No of respondents
Trade	6
Selling/sales assistant	9
Education	1
Cashier	1
Clothing industry	1
Media	2
Economist	1
Archive	1
Statistic	1
Operator	3
Welder	1
Batch man	1
Tinsmith	1
Accounting	4
Secretary	1
Horeca	2
Tourism	2
Computer operator	1
IT	1
Construction	4
Landscape	1
Sewing/tailor	2
Printer	1
Call centre	1
General worker (non-qualified)	5
Car washer	1
Plumber	1
Guardian	5
Service heating	1





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Last job	No of respondents
Builder	1
Miller	1
Forger	1
Turner	1
Forklift	1
Electric wire	1
Carpenter	1
Illustrator	1
Textile	5
Pastry	1
Chemistry operator	1
Baker	3
Casino worker	1
Assistant bank manager	1
Romanian railway worker	4
Importers and distributors of pharmaceutical products	4
Construction electrician	2
veterinary pharmacy	2
Other	6
Not applicable – did not previously have a job	14
No answer	45
Total	159

Q20: How long since you worked in that job?

Chart 11.17 – Period passed from the previous job



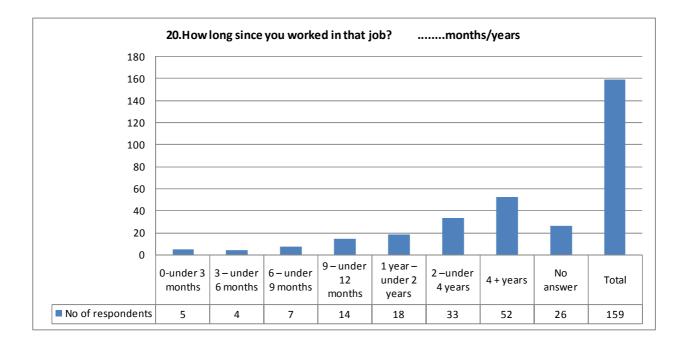


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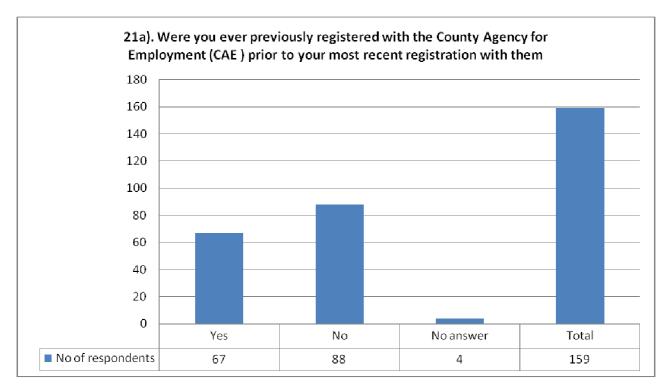
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Q21a): Were you ever previously registered with the County Agency for Employment (CAE) prior to your most recent registration with them

Chart 11.18.a – Previous registration with CAE





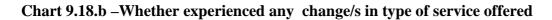


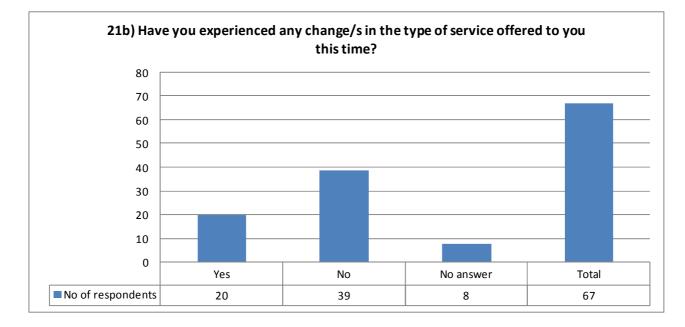


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Q21b): Have you experienced any change/s in the type of service offered to you this time?











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Annex 12 – Trainees' Questionnaire

Ad hoc evaluation of the Public Employment Services - PA4 POSDRU

Questionnaire for Job-seekers

Introduction

This research is being carried out as part of an ad hoc evaluation of the Public Employment Services in Romania. The Overall project is being carried out on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, Family and Social Protection. The aim of this survey is to gather views on the services of the County Employment Agency. We would very much appreciate your cooperation, by filling-out this questionnaire. The research is confidential to the research team, no person will be identified, and all answers will be grouped together.

Section A: Your contact with the County Agency for Employment (CAE)?

1. Are you registered with the County Agency for Employment (CAE)?

Yes____ No____

2. When did you first sign/register with the County Agency for Employment (CAE)?

Month____ Year____

3. Which of the following services have you received from the CAE? (Tick all you received)

CAE Service	Received
Registration	
Information on unemployment benefits/entitlements	
Information on employment vacancies	
Information on training opportunities	
Employment guidance/counselling	









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CAE Service	Received
Help with developing/writing my Curriculum Vitae	
Advice on working abroad	
Information on incentives for employers to employ workers	
Other service/assistance (please specify)	
None of the above	

Section B: Your views on the services of the County Employment Agency (CAE)

4. Tick the CAE service (one only), listed below, that has been of most use to you?

CAE Service	Of most use
Registration	
Information on unemployment benefits/entitlements	
Information on employment vacancies	
Information on training opportunities	
Employment guidance/counselling	
Help with developing/writing my Curriculum Vitae	
Advice on working abroad	
Information on incentives for employers to employ workers	
Other service/assistance (please specify)	
None of the above	

5. Were you aware of the range of services that was provided by the CAE, before you registered with it? (Tick one box only)

Yes, fully aware Yes, Partially Aware	No, Not aware
---------------------------------------	---------------

6. (a) How satisfied overall were you with the assistance you received from the CAE? (Tick one box only)



6 (b) If you were not satisfied, please give your reason for this:

7. To what extent do you agree with the following statements? (Tick one box for each statement)

Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Do not agree
The staff in the CAE were very helpful to me			
The staff were not able to give me a personalised service			
The staff in the CAE were very knowledgeable about employment options available to me			
The staff did not have time to give enough attention to me			
The staff are very aware of vacancies available with employers at present			
The CAE office facilities are good			
I do not feel comfortable in visiting the CAE office			
Notices about job vacancies are widely			









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Statements	Strongly agree	Agree	Do not agree
available in the Agency			
The PES is a good place to learn about job vacancies			
Information about training courses is easy to find in the CAE office			
The PES is the main source I will use to find a job			

Section C: Your participation in training

8. How did you hear about this training course (tick which sources apply)?

Sources	Sources used
From CAE	
From a personal contact	
From the media (newspaper, radio TV, etc.)	
Other way, Please specify	

9. When did you apply to attend a training course

Month____ Year____

10. When did you start on this training course

Month____ Year____

11. How satisfied are you with the following aspects of your training course?

Aspect of the training course	Very satisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied
The content of the course			









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The length of the course		
The times of the training		
The training facilities		
The instructors		
Other (Specify)		

- 12. What specific type of job/occupation would you wish to get employment in after the training course?
- 13. (a) Will this training course improve your chances of finding a job in that occupation? (Tick one category only)

A lot	A little	Not at all
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13(b) Why do you think this?

Section D: Job seeking

14. (a) Describe/list any other help/service that would assist you in finding employment?

14(B) IN YOUR VIEW SHOULD THIS HELP BE PROVIDED BY THE CAE, OR ANOTHER AGENCY? (IF YOU WISH TO NAME AN AGENCY OTHER THAN THE CAE DO SO)









15. How would you rate the effectiveness of the following methods to help you to find a job?

Method	Very effective	Effective	Not effective
Answer Newspaper advertisement			
Use the County Agency for Employment			
Use personal contacts			
Apply directly to employers			
Other method (please specify)			

Section E: Personal (optional)

16. In which of the following age categories are you?

16-18	19-21	22-24	25-27	28-30	31-35	36-39	40+

 17. Are you male or female?
 Male_____
 Female_____

18. What is your highest level of education?

Highest level of education	Tick the level that applies
Medium school	
High school	
VET school	
Third level	

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Other (Speci	fy)		

19. Have you previously undertaken any formal vocational education or job-training?

Vocational education or job-training	Tick all the categories that apply
Yes – in school/college	
Yes – in a training centre	
Yes – on the job/in workplace	
No – no previous formal training	

what type of job did you last work in (if this applies)? 20. In

21. When did that job end? Month_____ Year____

22. (a) Were you ever previously registered with the County Agency for Employment (CAE) NO_____ prior to your most recent registration with them? YES____

If yes: (22b) Have you experienced any change/s in the type of service offered to you this time?

YES____ NO_____







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If yes to 22(b): (22c) please describe:

23. Enter any other comment you would like to make in the box below:

Thank you for your help with this research