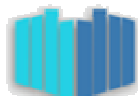
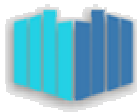


Use of statistical data in the elaboration of the North Regional Development Strategy



Regional policy. The need for evidence

- Regional development policy is one of the most important and complex policies in EU.
- Regional policy is addressed to all EU regions and cities, supporting job creation, business competitiveness, economic growth, sustainable development and improved quality of life.



«Evidence-based» regional policymaking

- "Evidence based policy":

an approach that helps people make well informed decisions about policies, programs and projects, putting development and implementation of policies based on the best available evidence.

- Contrast with:

policies based on opinions

untested views of groups and individuals, often inspired by ideological standpoints, prejudices, or speculative conjecture.



North Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2016-2020

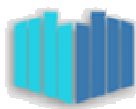
- North RDS is a **mid-term policy document**, developed under the legislation of the Republic of Moldova and **according to the strategic framework** on regional development. It serves to guide the development of the region within the period 2016-2020.
- North RDS was developed respecting general principles of policy documents: **consistency** with national strategic documents, **participation** of regional actors in developing the strategy and **transparency** of decision-making process, based on **socio-economic analysis** of the region.



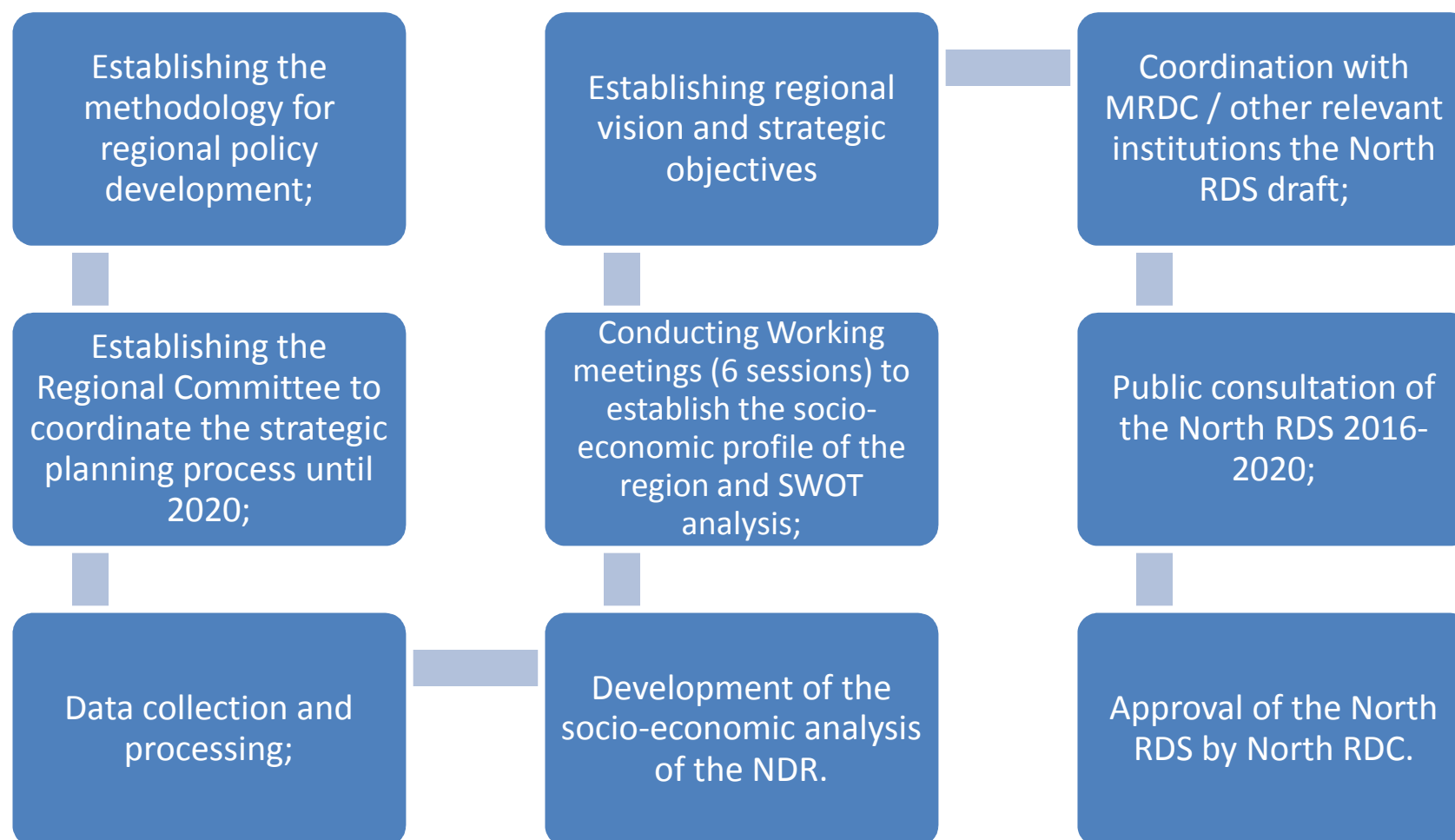
North Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2016-2020

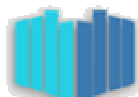
North RDS is **related to the main policy documents** on regional development:

- *National Development Strategy of the Republic of Moldova 2012-2020.*
- *National Strategy for Regional Development 2016-2020* – main sectoral policy planning document under the responsibility of the Ministry of Regional Development and Construction.
- *Sectoral strategies in the priority areas of regional development.*



Steps in the development of North RDS



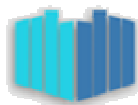


The role of socio-economic analysis in developing North RDS

THE ANALYSIS :

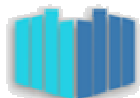
- *documented* - based on good knowledge and understanding of current situation and development factors
- *relevant* - appropriate needs and problems, strengths and development opportunities
- *comprehensive* and *consistent*
- *realistic* and *feasible*
- *efficient* - to be able to achieve its goals and *have a real impact* on development processes

- One of the main components of the planning document
- One of the main steps in the planning process
- It provides answers to questions like:
 - ❖ Where are we?
 - ❖ Why are we there?
 - ❖ What is the development potential and what are the opportunities?
 - ❖ What are the problems and causes?

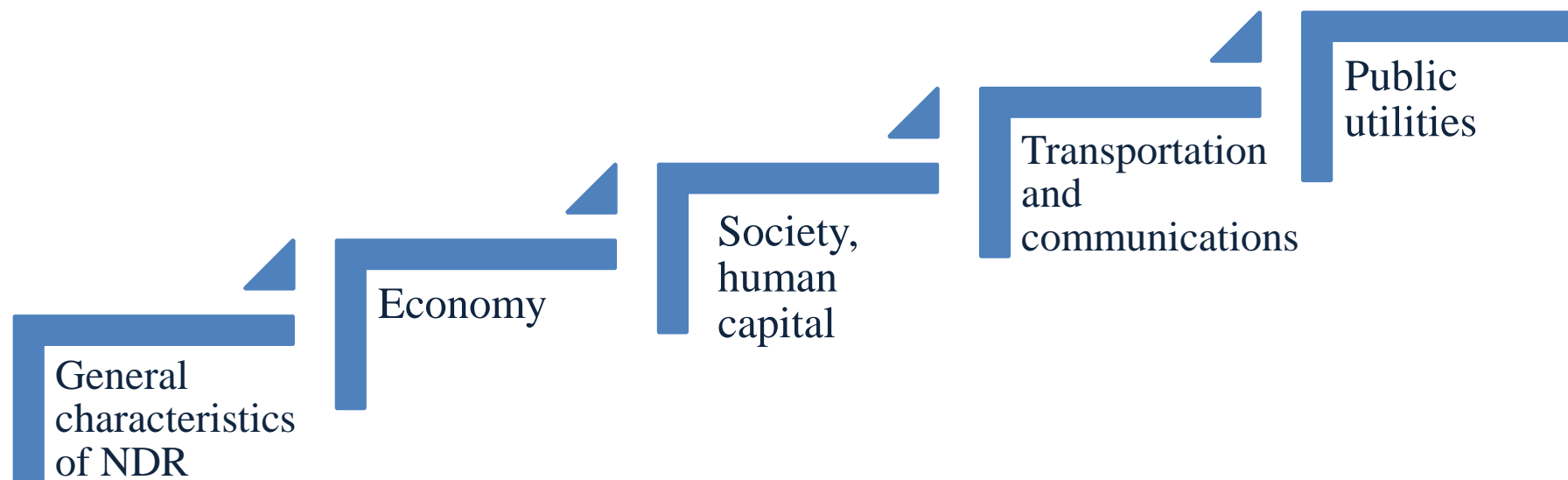


Elaboration of the socio-economic analysis for the NDR





The analysis was structured in 5 compartments





Sources of data collection

Biroul Național de Statistică
al Republicii Moldova

Marți, 10 mai 2016

Pagina principală | Contacte | Scrieți în adresa BNS | Întrebări și răspunsuri | Harta site-ului

Comunicate de presă

[Banca de date 'StatBank'](#)

Statistici pe domenii

Produse și servicii

Recensăminte

Metadata

Standardul SDDS al FMI

e-Raportare

Formulare și clasificări

Despre BNS

Transparența în procesul decizional

Cooperare internațională

Noutăți și evenimente

Referințe utile

Achiziții publice

Funcții vacante

10.05.2016 **NOU**

[Sosirile vizitatorilor străini în Republica Moldova și plecările vizitatorilor moldoveni în străinătate înregistrate la punctele de trecere ale frontierei de stat în ianuarie-martie 2016](#)

Biroul Național de Statistică informează, că în ianuarie-martie 2016 numărul de sosiri ale vizitatorilor străini în Republica Moldova*, înregistrate la punctele de trecere ale frontierei de stat a fost de 652,3 mii, în creștere cu 54,0 % față de perioada corespunzătoare din anul 2015. Numărul de plecări ale vizitatorilor moldoveni în străinătate, înregistrate la punctele de trecere ale frontierei de stat, în ianuarie-martie 2016 a fost de 1153,1 mii, cu 0,7 % mai puțin decât în perioada similară din anul 2015.

06.05.2016 **NOU**

[Comerțul exterior de mărfuri al Republicii Moldova în ianuarie-martie 2016, informație succintă](#)

Biroul Național de Statistică relatează că, exporturile de mărfuri realizate în luna martie 2016 s-au cifrat la 162,0 mil. dolari SUA, cu 17,0% mai mult față de luna precedentă și cu 7,3% mai puțin, comparativ cu luna martie 2015. Importurile de mărfuri realizate în luna martie 2016 au însumat 395,0 mil. dolari SUA, cu 37,6% mai mult față de luna anterioară și cu 1,8% mai puțin, comparativ cu luna martie 2015.

05.05.2016 **NOU**

[Infrastructura edilitară în localitățile urbane și servicii de salubritate în anul 2015](#)

Biroul Național de Statistică anunță că, în localitățile urbane spațiile verzi în anul 2015 au alcătuit 6,5 mii ha sau 7,3% din suprafața totală a intravilanului. În perioada anilor 2007-2013 suprafața spațiilor verzi este practic constantă, dar începând cu anul 2014 se atestă o diminuare a acestora.

05.05.2016 **NOU**

[Indicele prețurilor producătorului la produsele agricole în ianuarie-martie 2016](#)

29.04.2016

[Contravenții constatate în anul 2015](#)

Noutăți

Indicatori cheie

Populație	3553,1 mii
IPC	100,0%
PIB	99,5%
Producția industrială	97,7%
Producția agricolă	104,0%
Mai mulți indicatori	

Comunicate de presă

adresa e-mail

Abonare Anulare

Ratele BNM 10.05.2016

USD	19.8189
EUR	22.6432
RON	5.0331

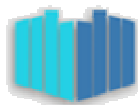
RECENSĂMÎNTUL POPULAȚIEI ȘI AL LOCUINȚELOR 2014

BANCA DE DATE STATISTICE

CALENDARUL DE EMITEREA COMUNICATELOR DE PRESĂ

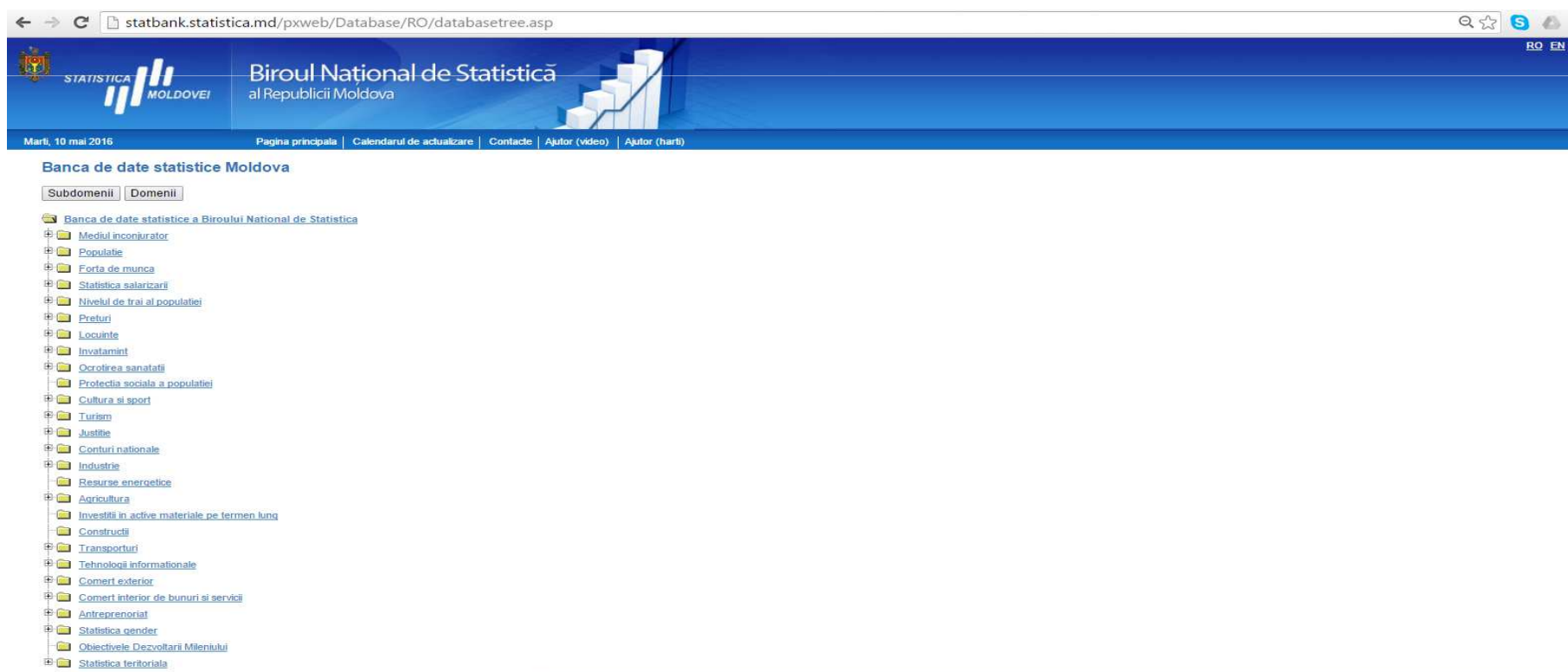
e-Raportare

FORMULELE RAPOARTELOR



Tools for regional statistics dissemination

Databank **"Statbank"** - regional datasets (over 20 areas, time series beginning with 2005)



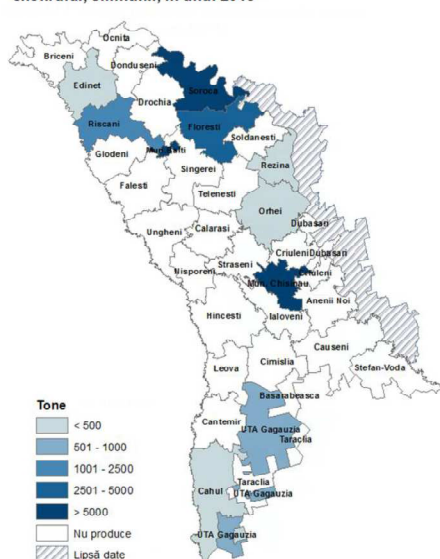
The screenshot shows the Statbank website interface. The browser address bar displays `statbank.statistica.md/pxweb/Database/RO/databasetree.asp`. The page header includes the logo of the National Institute of Statistics of the Republic of Moldova (Biroul Național de Statistică al Republicii Moldova) and navigation links such as 'Pagina principală', 'Calendarul de actualizare', 'Contacte', 'Ajutor (video)', and 'Ajutor (harti)'. The main content area is titled 'Banca de date statistice Moldova' and features a tree view of statistical domains. The domains listed include: Mediu înconjurător, Populație, Forță de muncă, Statistică salarizării, Nivelul de trai al populației, Prețuri, Locuințe, Învățământ, Ocrotirea sănătății, Protecția socială a populației, Cultură și sport, Turism, Justiție, Conturi naționale, Industrie, Resurse energetice, Agricultură, Investiții în active materiale pe termen lung, Construcții, Transporturi, Tehnologii informaționale, Comerț exterior, Comerț interior de bunuri și servicii, Antreprenorat, Statistică gender, Obiectivele Dezvoltării Mileniului, and Statistică teritorială.

Tools for regional statistics dissemination (2)

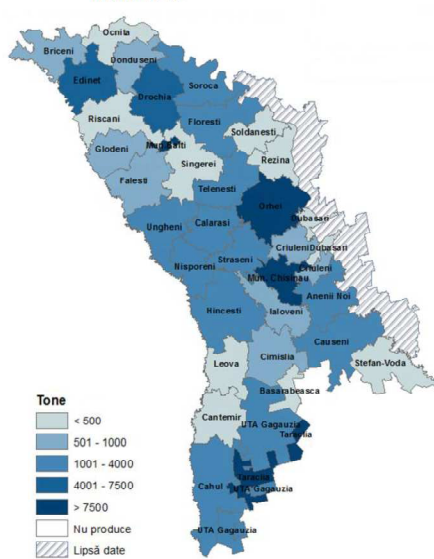
Statistical publications

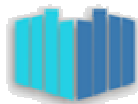
The publication «*Territorial statistics*», available from 2013.

Producția laptelui prins, iaurtului,
chefirului, smintinii, în anul 2013



Producția pâinii și produselor de panificație,
în anul 2013



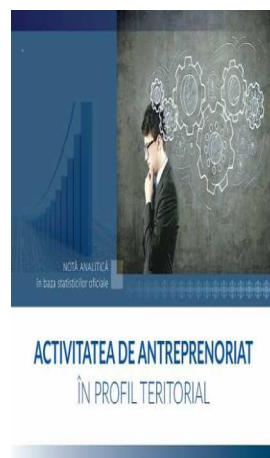


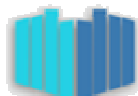
Tools for regional statistics dissemination (3)

Statistical publications

Regionally disaggregated data within statistical publications: "*Statistical Yearbook*", "*Moldova in figures*", etc.

Analytical notes on specific topics from the perspective of strategic objectives in regional development



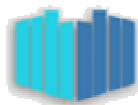


Other sources of regional data

- **The Ministry of Economy**

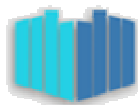
SADI (small areas of deprivation index) - aggregated indicator constituted under a set of relative indicators grouped into socio-economic areas, which offers a comparative view on the level of development of the research units (rural localities)

- **Ministry of Health**
- **Ministry of Labour, Social Protection and Family**
- **Other related ministries**



*The analysis justification
was based on 3 types of
sources:*

- *Documents* (projects, analyzes, reports, records, books, portfolios, etc.);
- *Views* of people involved (questionnaires, interviews, focus groups);
- *Direct observation* (guide observation, observation sheet).



The analyzed evidence were:

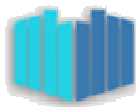
Valid: evidence are significant and support the identified strengths or weaknesses;

Quantifiable: internal and external performance indicators are used, both numbers and percentages are used, clear, unambiguous and verifiable;

Sufficient: evidence is complete and sufficient to cover all needs;

Ongoing: recent enough evidence to provide a precise picture of the situation at the time of writing the analysis;

Exact: the evidence is allocated to identifiable and verifiable sources



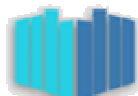
North Regional Development Strategy (RDS) 2016-2020

Overall Objective:

Effective cooperation for balanced and sustainable development of the North Development Region

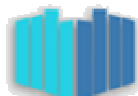
Specific objectives:

1. Ensured access to quality public utilities and services.
2. Sustainable economic growth in the North Development Region.
3. Improved governance on regional development.



Data collection risks and issues

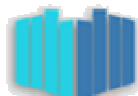
- Analyzing a considerable number of strategy development processes at local and regional levels, it has been proved that *data collection is a critical stage in the planning process* and it is one of the most difficult to control.
- *Collecting information tends to exceed the initial term*, and using resources from subsequent stages can turn into a handicap for the planning process. Involvement in excess of the planning team in the collection of data *does not allow focusing on the most essential issues* of the strategy - the problems and needs, goals, actions or organizing its implementation.



Data collection risks and issues

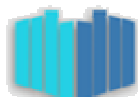
Typical problems and risks include:

- *Lack of data* or *limited available data*, or (more commonly) *ignorance* of possible sources of information;
- Using available and easily accessible data, yet mismatched or *outdated*;
- *Collecting too much data*, much of which is superfluous to strategy and not used in the analysis;
- *Collecting information takes so long* that when the analysis is done, the situation has changed already.



Conclusions

- The analysis serves as a basis for formulating objectives and strategic actions by assessing the current situation, identifying trends, highlighting the main problems, needs and opportunities
- The quantity and quality of information affects the quality of the analysis and conclusions, respectively – the quality of strategy.



Thank you!