INTEGRATED TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT IN ROMANIA. WHAT DOES INTEGRATION MEAN ?

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Abstract:

Territorial development is a central topic within the European Union's Cohesion Policy and an important pillar for its agenda for employment and growth. To this end, the EU deploys important resources, be it in the form of dedicated programs (e.g. urban development), be it through introducing a territorial dimension to many other areas of intervention (e.g. transport policy, environmental policy, energy policy etc.). Given the high diversity of approaches, developing an integrated territorial development model becomes crucial in terms of effectiveness and efficiency. The aim of this paper is to have a closer look at various attempts to define the dimensions of an integrated territorial development model. Meanwhile, our study is meant to assess the level of integration in the use of structural funds 2007 – 2014 at the municipality level in Romania. We therefore operationalize the integrated approach as the capacity of a territory to attract funds from various programmes, as well as to involve various actors in this process. Using the number of projects attracted by public authorities, companies and NGOs from five operational programmes financed through stuctural funds 2007-2014, we developed an index that allows comparisons in the performances of Romanian municipalities. Conclusions are meant to highlight the benefits of integration and future prospects for the next programming period (2014 – 2020).

1. Introduction. Integrated territorial development at the EU-policy level

Since 1999, when **the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP)** was adopted in Postdam by the ministers responsible for spatial planning of the EU member states, the EU has made important steps in promoting a balanced and sustainable development of its territory. By adopting the ESDP, the European Commission and Member States have agreed that „cooperation is the key to an *integrated spatial development policy* and represents added value over sectoral policies acting in isolation" (European Commission, 1999). Few years after, the **Territorial Agenda of the European Union** (2007) recommended a more *strategic integrated development* approach for policy-makers, with more regard to local, regional and national potentials and the motives of stakeholders. At the same time, individual cities and regional development actors were also recommended to take more account of their national and European context. In the same year, the **Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities** (2007) introduced the *integrated urban development* concept in the EU policy debate, to denote the "simultaneous and fair consideration of the concerns and interests which are relevant to urban development". After this moment, the **Lisbon Treaty** (2007) introduced the concept of *territorial cohesion* in the Treaty of the European Union and the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, to promote the *overall harmonious development* that *integrates* economic, social and territorial objectives. The new concept highlights again the need for "addressing problems on an appropriate geographical scale which may require local, regional and even national authorities to cooperate" (EC COM (616), 2008). Together with the **Barca Report** (2009) that has argued for a "clear-cut rationale for *an integrated, place-based approach* to be run at the EU level according to the needs of

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places", all these documents opened the way to a new **Territorial Agenda of the EU 2020 - TA2020 (**2011**)** that reflects better the main territorial challenges of the EU.

Recognizing the fact that "the optimal balance of sustainability, competitiveness, and social cohesion can be realized through *integrated territorial development*", the **TA2020** (2011) sets *the integrated development of cities, rural and specific regions* as one of its six territorial priorities for the EU. This way, *integrated urban development and regeneration policies* are in line with the Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (2007) and with Toledo Declaration on Urban Development (2010), both documents claiming for multi-dimensional policies, multi-sector approaches, multilevel governance (administrative coordination) and public participation. Integration also means finding the right way to organize timescales (short, minimum, long-term) and all spatial scales (region, metropolitan area, small-sized and large cities and towns, neighborhoods), but also a smart conjugation between territorialized actions and integrated global visions of the city as a whole (Toledo Declaration, 2010). In what concerns the rural, peripheral and sparsely populated territories, TA2020 points to the need to take account of their unique characteristics, but also to foster urban-rural interdependence through integrated governance and planning based on broad partnership (TA2020, 2011).

More recently, EU policy-makers have launched a debate for a new Urban Agenda for the EU, which is meant, among others, to propose a more *integrated* approach to policy development, but the discussions are still open (EC COM 490, 2014).

Table no. 1 summarizes EU approaches to territorial integration, while pointing to the different ways of addressing integration, be it in the form of *integrated spatial/ territorial development*, *integrated urban development/ regeneration* etc.

Table no. 1 EU approaches to territorial integration

European Commission (1999) ESDP	**Towards an Integrated Spatial Development**
	Integrated spatial development policy at EU scale must, therefore, combine the policy options for development of certain areas in such a way that national borders and other administrative hurdles no longer represent barriers to development.
	The ESDP provides the framework for integrated application of the policy options.
	The ESDP recommends three levels for spatial co-operation: the Community level, the transnational/national level, the regional/local level.
Territorial Agenda of the EU (2007)	**Strategic Integrated Territorial Development approach**
	It is important that national, regional and local concerns closely interwine with EU policies (...) and this applies particularly to rural development policies, environmental and transport policies as well as EU Cohesion policy.
	(e.g. integrated sustainable development of multi-modal transport systems; integrated strategies to face natural hazards, reduce and mitigate greenhouse emissions and adapt to climate change; integrated territorial development for ecologically and culturally fragile regions etc.).
Leipzig Charter on Sustainable European Cities (2007)	**Integrated Urban Development**
	Integrated Urban Development is a process in which spatial, sectoral and temporal aspects of key areas of urban policy are co-ordinated. The involvement of economic actors, stakeholders and the general public is essential. Integrated urban development policy is a key prerequisite for implementing the EU Sustainable Development Strategy. Its implementation is a task of European scale, but it is one which must take account of local conditions and needs, as well as subsidiarity.
Lisbon Treaty (2009)	**(Integrated) economic, social and territorial cohesion**
	Art. 174 – *In order to promote its overall harmonious development, the Union shall develop and pursue its actions leading to the strengthening of its economic, social and **territorial cohesion**. In particular, the Union shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favored regions. Among the regions concerned, particular attention shall be paid to **rural areas**, **areas affected by industrial transition**, and regions which suffer from severe and permanent natural or demographic handicaps such as **the northernmost regions** with very low population density and island, **cross-border and mountain regions.***

Toledo Declaration on Urban Development (2010)	**Integrated urban regeneration** *Integrated urban regeneration is concieved as a planned process that addresses the city as a functioning whole and its parts as components of the whole urban organism, with the objective of fully developing and balancing the complexity and diversity of social, economic and urban structures, while at the same time stimulating greater environmental efficiency.*
TA 2020 (2011)	**Integrated strategies and spatial plans** *We encourage regions and cities to develop and adopt **integrated strategies and spatial plans** as appropriate to increase the efficiency of all interventions in the given territory.*

Source: own compilation

2. Research method

The aim of this paper is to to assess the level of *integration* in the use of structural funds 2007 – 2014 at the municipality level in Romania. We therefore operationalize the *integrated* approach as the capacity of a territory to attract funds from various programmes (**multi-sector, transversal integration**), as well as to involve various actors in this process (**multi-party, horizontal integration**). All Romanian municipalities – except for Bucharest, which has a status similar to that of a county – were considered for this study[1].

Based on the database of structural funds attracted in Romania between 2007 and 2014 (SMIS, Romanian Ministry of the European Funds, April 2014), we have considered the total number of projects attracted at the municipality level by public authorities (PUBLIC), private companies (PRIVATE) and non-governmental organizations[2] (NGOs) from five operational programmes, as follow:

PODCA: Operational Programme „Administrative Capacity"

POSDRU: Sectoral Operational Programme „Human Resources Development"

POSCCE: Sectoral Operaional Programme „Increase of Economic Competitiveness"

POS MEDIU: Sectoral Operational Programme „Environment"

POR: Operational Programme "Regional Operational Programme"

In total, there were 7517 projects contacted by the three types of beneficiaires from 103 municipalities. *Figure no. 1* presents the distribution of projects by type of beneficiaires, while *Figure no. 2* shows the distribution of projects by operational programmes.

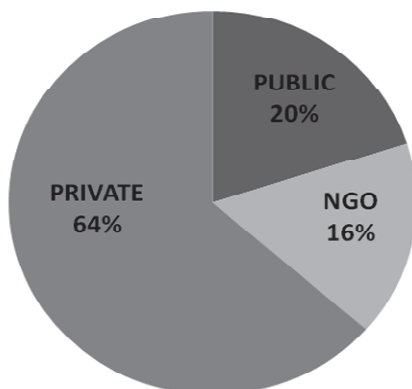
Figure no. 1 Distribution of projects by type of benefciaires

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[1] According to Romanian territorial structure, a municipality is an administrative subdivision with a sizable population, extensive urban infrastructure, playing an important economic, social, political and cultural role.

[2] In the NGOs category we have also included the universities and other educational institutions.
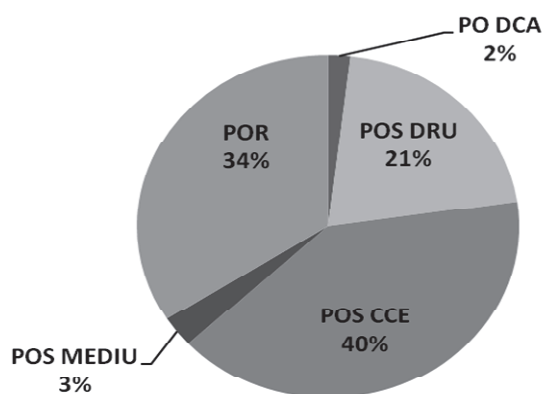
Figure no. 2 Distribution of projects by type of operational programme

Private companies have attracted more than half of the total projects under analysis (64%), most of them from the Sectoral Operational Programme „Increase of Economic Competitiveness" (POS CCE). At the same time, public authorities account for about 20% of the total number of projects, with most of the projects being run under the „Operational Regional Programme" (POR). Not at least, NGOs had a better performance in the Sectoral Operational Programme „Human Resources Development" (POS DRU), but were also active in other programmes.

To measure the level of *transversal integration* (across operational programmes) and *horizontal integration* (across beneficiaries), we have first normalized the number of projects by population and standardized them with the min-max technique. We have then computed the standard deviations (STDEV)[1] measuring the dispersion from the average at each municipality level, for both PUBLIC-PRIVATE-NGOs and PODCA-POS DRU-POS CCE- POS MEDIU – POR axes. The results are presented in Appendix A.

3. Results

A number of conclusions can be drawn from this analysis. *Table no. 2* presents the descriptive statistics (standardized data) both across the three types of beneficiaires and the five operational programmes. Overall, the most performant municipalities in attracting structural funds were Alba Iulia, Miercurea Ciuc and Gheorghieni, while the least performant were Calafat, Fetesti and Gherla (number of projects/ inhabitant). The best and worst performers across beneficiaires and programmes are also presented in the *Table no. 2*.

Table no. 2 Descriptive statistics

	Mean	STDEV	Min [0]	Max
PUBLIC	0,24	0,21	**10 municipalities:** Sebes, Salonta, Gherla, Calafat, Toplita, Urziceni, Reghin, Tarnaveni, Caracal, Medias	Miercurea Ciuc [1] Targoviste [0,73] Slatina [0,71]
NGO	0,14	0,18	**27 municipalities**	Alba Iulia [1] Iasi [0,74] Cluj-Napoca [0,69]
PRIVATE	0,26	0,20	**3 municipalities:** Medgidia, Moreni, Vulcan	Gheorghieni [1] Alba Iulia [0,80] Miercurea Ciuc [0,74]

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[1] A high standard deviation indicates that the data points are spread out over a large range of values, so that the higher the standard deviation, the lower level of integration.

	Mean	STDEV	Min [0]	Max
PO DCA	0,13	0,19	**46 municipalities**	Moreni [1] Adjud [0,74] Alba Iulia [0,70]
POS DRU	0,10	0,14	**30 municipalities**	Alba Iulia [1] Brad [0,45] Targoviste [0,43]
POS CCE	0,21	0,19	**7 municipalities:** Moinesti, Medgidia, Moreni, Vulcan, Lupeni, Clung Moldovenesc, Rosiori de Vede	Gheorghieni [1] Miercurea Ciuc [0,85] Odorheiu Secuiesc [0,72]
POS MEDIU	0,14	0,19	**52 municipalities**	Orsova [1] Tulcea [0,84] Vatra Dornei [0,77]
POR	0,28	0,18	**5 municipalities** Salonta, Gherla, Calafat, Fetesti, Urziceni	Carei [1] Dragasani [0,72] Miercurea Ciuc [0,65]

In terms of **horizontal integration,** the lowest level of integration can be observed in Gheorghieni Municipality (stdev=0,52), given its top performance in private beneficiaires and its very modest performance for the other two categories (private and NGOs); similar patterns are shared by Odorheiu Secuiesc (stdev=0,35), Tg. Secuiesc (stdev=0,30) and Campulung Muscel (stdev=0,26), where the private performance was much higher. On the other hand, there are a number of municipalities with a very strong performance on the public dimension (Miercurea Ciuc, Adjud, Dragasani), but with an NGOs sector almost inexistent. In fact, more than a quarter of Romanian muncipalities (27) had no project in the NGOs sector and for this reason the data skwenesses is very high on this type of beneficiary.

In what concerns the **transversal integration**, Gheorghieni municipality has a lower level of integration (stdev=0,33) which can be explained by its top performance on POS CCE, but also by its poor scores in PO DCA and POS DRU. Execept for Gheorghieni, there are two other groups with very uneven performances across operational programmes: the first one includes those municipalities with top performances on PO DCA, but with very low profiles for the other axes, such as Moreni (stdev=0,23), Adjud (stdev=0,24) and Slobozia (stdev=0,25), while the second group comprises the municipalities leading in POS MEDIU programme, but performing worse on the others, namely Orsova [stdev=0,26] and Vatra Dornei [stdev=0,27]. Actually – these two programmes – PO DCA and POS MEDIU – presented the most uneven distribution across the Romanian territory, with about half of the municipalities not benefiting from them. Not at least, the POR operational programme had also revealed some exceptional cases in terms of top performers - Carei (stdev=0,27) and Dragasani (stdev=0,28) - , but this programme can by far be acknowledged as having the most balanced distribution across the Romanian territory, with only five municipalities not benefiting from it.

Conclusions

This paper revised different approaches to *integrated territorial development* at the EU level and pointed to the importance of policy-coordination, multi-sector planning, multi-level governance and public participation. Since our study was meant to assess the level of integration in the use of structural funds 2007 – 2013, we have considered the total number of projects attracted at the municipality level by public authorities, private companies and NGOs from five operational programmes. We normalized the data by population and used the standard deviations as a proxy for *transversal integration*

(dispersion from the average across operational programmes) and *horizontal integration* (dispersion from the average across beneficiaires). The results show that for multi-party participation to be effective, strenghtening the NGOs sector (including universities and other educational institutions) becomes a must, while in terms of transversal integration - widening the access to PO DCA and POS MEDIU could lead to a most integrated territorial development. Similarly, the study emphasises a number of exceptional cases (high standard deviations), where action is needed be it in the form of policy intervention (to reduce outliers) or individual action, to fill in the gaps.

The study has its inherent limitations, since it considers the number of projects and not their value and it measures only the inputs and not the effects. However, having a one-snapshot picture of performance across different types of beneficiaires and various operational programmes gives a useful benchmarking tool, thus enabling different actors at the municipality level to improve performace on less efficient pillars and capitalize on emerging opportunities.

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Number of SF projects per inhabitant at the municipaliy level (std)

County	Municipality	PU-BLIC	NGO	PRI-VATE	HORI-ZONTAL Integr. STDEV	PO DCA	POS DRU	POS CCE	POS MEDIU	POR	TRANS-VERSAL Integr. STDEV
AB	ALBA IULIA	0,67	1,00	0,80	0,17	0,70	1,00	0,49	0,47	0,50	0,05
AB	AIUD	0,05	0,28	0,18	0,12	0,00	0,15	0,20	0,00	0,07	0,07
AB	BLAJ	0,06	0,00	0,08	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,09	0,03
AB	SEBES	0,00	0,05	0,40	0,22	0,00	0,08	0,45	0,00	0,03	0,10
AR	ARAD	0,26	0,23	0,19	0,04	0,04	0,09	0,20	0,35	0,23	0,07
AG	PITESTI	0,25	0,19	0,40	0,11	0,12	0,12	0,29	0,08	0,44	0,07
AG	CAMPULUNG	0,18	0,49	0,70	0,26	0,00	0,28	0,67	0,00	0,42	0,26
AG	CURTEA DE ARGES	0,29	0,14	0,17	0,08	0,21	0,05	0,10	0,39	0,33	0,09
BC	BACAU	0,35	0,14	0,40	0,14	0,39	0,13	0,29	0,25	0,40	0,04
BC	MOINESTI	0,40	0,00	0,02	0,22	0,29	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,29	0,11
BC	ONESTI	0,33	0,12	0,22	0,10	0,14	0,03	0,27	0,13	0,25	0,06
BH	ORADEA	0,25	0,21	0,39	0,09	0,07	0,10	0,33	0,19	0,39	0,07
BH	BEIUS	0,24	0,00	0,28	0,15	0,00	0,00	0,24	0,00	0,35	0,11
BH	MARGHITA	0,24	0,00	0,09	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,12	0,00	0,17	0,05
BH	SALONTA	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,07	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,03
BN	BISTRITA	0,57	0,14	0,33	0,22	0,24	0,13	0,30	0,30	0,43	0,04
BT	BOTOSANI	0,41	0,17	0,11	0,16	0,12	0,11	0,11	0,22	0,25	0,02
BT	DOROHOI	0,13	0,05	0,16	0,06	0,00	0,05	0,13	0,00	0,16	0,06
BV	BRASOV	0,20	0,21	0,52	0,18	0,15	0,20	0,45	0,14	0,30	0,04
BV	CODLEA	0,11	0,00	0,21	0,11	0,28	0,03	0,21	0,00	0,08	0,10
BV	FAGARAS	0,11	0,00	0,14	0,07	0,00	0,02	0,12	0,00	0,13	0,04
BV	SACELE	0,12	0,00	0,35	0,18	0,00	0,00	0,30	0,00	0,29	0,11
BR	BRAILA	0,32	0,11	0,14	0,11	0,10	0,17	0,08	0,09	0,22	0,02
BZ	BUZAU	0,25	0,03	0,36	0,17	0,05	0,11	0,24	0,24	0,34	0,07
BZ	RAMNICU SARAT	0,17	0,08	0,11	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,27	0,06
CS	RESITA	0,36	0,21	0,21	0,08	0,33	0,30	0,07	0,31	0,22	0,06
CS	CARANSEBES	0,09	0,00	0,05	0,05	0,24	0,00	0,05	0,00	0,07	0,06
CL	CALARASI	0,29	0,12	0,19	0,09	0,09	0,17	0,12	0,17	0,22	0,01
CL	OLTENITA	0,05	0,11	0,15	0,05	0,00	0,06	0,07	0,00	0,21	0,06
CJ	CLUJ-NAPOCA	0,19	0,69	0,56	0,26	0,07	0,37	0,53	0,27	0,35	0,12
CJ	CAMPIA TURZII	0,05	0,06	0,16	0,06	0,00	0,06	0,05	0,24	0,18	0,08
CJ	DEJ	0,14	0,08	0,19	0,06	0,00	0,06	0,15	0,00	0,20	0,07
CJ	GHERLA	0,00	0,00	0,05	0,03	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,00	0,01
CJ	TURDA	0,07	0,05	0,09	0,02	0,00	0,03	0,10	0,22	0,03	0,06
CT	CONSTANTA	0,27	0,17	0,23	0,05	0,14	0,10	0,16	0,15	0,32	0,02
CT	MANGALIA	0,13	0,11	0,09	0,02	0,00	0,06	0,03	0,00	0,22	0,05
CT	MEDGIDIA	0,15	0,03	0,00	0,08	0,15	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,09	0,04
CV	SFANTU GHEORGHE	0,48	0,10	0,47	0,22	0,22	0,09	0,42	0,41	0,47	0,10
CV	TARGU SECUIESC	0,34	0,00	0,60	0,30	0,00	0,00	0,53	0,00	0,58	0,22
DB	TARGOVISTE	0,73	0,69	0,39	0,19	0,23	0,43	0,32	0,22	0,62	0,05
DB	MORENI	0,53	0,00	0,00	0,30	1,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,19	0,23
DJ	CRAIOVA	0,17	0,49	0,57	0,21	0,05	0,24	0,41	0,34	0,55	0,15
DJ	BAILESTI	0,21	0,00	0,05	0,11	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,00	0,20	0,04
DJ	CALAFAT	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,01
GL	GALATI	0,19	0,28	0,21	0,04	0,07	0,17	0,19	0,13	0,21	0,02
GL	TECUCI	0,19	0,03	0,10	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,11	0,00	0,18	0,05
GR	GIURGIU	0,36	0,07	0,27	0,15	0,30	0,06	0,23	0,28	0,30	0,07

County	Municipality	PU-BLIC	NGO	PRI-VATE	HORI-ZONTAL Integr. STDEV	PO DCA	POS DRU	POS CCE	POS MEDIU	POR	TRANS-VERSAL Integr. STDEV
GJ	TARGU JIU	0,42	0,17	0,26	0,13	0,28	0,13	0,21	0,33	0,34	0,03
GJ	MOTRU	0,30	0,07	0,05	0,14	0,00	0,04	0,06	0,00	0,22	0,05
HD	DEVA	0,57	0,38	0,34	0,12	0,10	0,32	0,22	0,10	0,54	0,08
HD	VULCAN	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,10	0,02
HD	BRAD	0,08	0,19	0,26	0,09	0,00	0,45	0,04	0,00	0,06	0,10
HD	HUNEDOARA	0,10	0,19	0,14	0,05	0,00	0,08	0,09	0,00	0,22	0,07
HD	LUPENI	0,19	0,00	0,02	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,17	0,03
HD	ORASTIE	0,31	0,07	0,07	0,14	0,00	0,00	0,06	0,00	0,32	0,07
HD	PETROSANI	0,19	0,21	0,21	0,01	0,00	0,29	0,06	0,15	0,18	0,11
Ha	MIERCUREA CIUC	1,00	0,21	0,74	0,40	0,33	0,17	0,85	0,46	0,65	0,13
Ha	GHEORGHENI	0,07	0,15	1,00	0,52	0,00	0,04	1,00	0,32	0,44	0,33
Ha	TOPLITA	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,04	0,00	0,00	0,04	0,00	0,06	0,02
Ha	ODORHEIU SECUIESC	0,04	0,12	0,68	0,35	0,00	0,00	0,72	0,00	0,32	0,20
IL	SLOBOZIA	0,47	0,06	0,30	0,21	0,66	0,11	0,15	0,00	0,48	0,25
IL	FETESTI	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,02	0,20	0,02	0,02	0,00	0,00	0,04
IL	URZICENI	0,00	0,09	0,15	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,23	0,00	0,00	0,04
IS	IASI	0,16	0,74	0,54	0,30	0,07	0,38	0,45	0,16	0,44	0,12
IS	PASCANI	0,16	0,00	0,11	0,08	0,16	0,00	0,08	0,00	0,18	0,07
MM	BAIA MARE	0,27	0,40	0,36	0,06	0,20	0,27	0,26	0,18	0,36	0,01
MM	SIGHETU MARMATIEI	0,03	0,18	0,14	0,08	0,00	0,13	0,14	0,00	0,02	0,05
MH	DROBETA-TURNU SEVERIN	0,40	0,14	0,12	0,16	0,06	0,08	0,08	0,48	0,30	0,09
MH	ORSOVA	0,32	0,00	0,16	0,16	0,00	0,00	0,05	1,00	0,30	0,26
MS	TARGU MURES	0,25	0,28	0,47	0,12	0,19	0,11	0,50	0,18	0,31	0,06
MS	REGHIN	0,00	0,04	0,38	0,21	0,00	0,02	0,36	0,00	0,19	0,10
MS	SIGHISOARA	0,08	0,09	0,27	0,11	0,21	0,02	0,20	0,20	0,24	0,08
MS	TARNAVENI	0,00	0,00	0,14	0,08	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,00	0,08	0,03
NT	PIATRA NEAMT	0,64	0,22	0,60	0,23	0,13	0,39	0,37	0,36	0,61	0,08
NT	ROMAN	0,10	0,11	0,35	0,14	0,00	0,05	0,31	0,00	0,29	0,12
OT	SLATINA	0,71	0,27	0,32	0,24	0,18	0,23	0,23	0,25	0,60	0,05
OT	CARACAL	0,00	0,00	0,16	0,09	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,00	0,11	0,04
PH	PLOIESTI	0,17	0,16	0,23	0,04	0,09	0,09	0,18	0,20	0,23	0,02
PH	CAMPINA	0,22	0,04	0,31	0,14	0,37	0,08	0,27	0,17	0,18	0,04
SM	SATU MARE	0,26	0,09	0,44	0,18	0,18	0,07	0,43	0,11	0,31	0,07
SM	CAREI	0,54	0,13	0,58	0,25	0,00	0,00	0,38	0,00	1,00	0,27
SJ	ZALAU	0,55	0,14	0,36	0,20	0,11	0,16	0,24	0,20	0,56	0,06
SB	SIBIU	0,26	0,24	0,27	0,02	0,04	0,16	0,24	0,21	0,25	0,05
SB	MEDIAS	0,00	0,03	0,18	0,10	0,00	0,03	0,14	0,12	0,09	0,05
SV	SUCEAVA	0,35	0,25	0,32	0,05	0,06	0,08	0,23	0,30	0,51	0,10
SV	CAMPULUNG MOLDOVENESC	0,21	0,00	0,13	0,10	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,39	0,08
SV	FALTICENI	0,09	0,05	0,14	0,04	0,00	0,03	0,09	0,00	0,19	0,05
SV	RADAUTI	0,09	0,05	0,16	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,13	0,00	0,20	0,06
SV	VATRA DORNEI	0,08	0,00	0,41	0,22	0,00	0,00	0,16	0,77	0,47	0,27
TR	ALEXANDRIA	0,41	0,15	0,39	0,14	0,41	0,33	0,15	0,13	0,41	0,06
TR	ROSIORI DE VEDE	0,04	0,05	0,03	0,01	0,23	0,05	0,00	0,00	0,03	0,05
TR	TURNU MAGURELE	0,05	0,05	0,07	0,01	0,00	0,03	0,05	0,00	0,10	0,03
TM	TIMISOARA	0,19	0,42	0,46	0,15	0,04	0,25	0,37	0,12	0,37	0,10
TM	LUGOJ	0,03	0,00	0,21	0,11	0,15	0,00	0,15	0,00	0,17	0,08
TL	TULCEA	0,34	0,26	0,22	0,06	0,30	0,14	0,09	0,84	0,34	0,14

County	Municipality	PU-BLIC	NGO	PRI-VATE	HORI-ZONTAL Integr. STDEV	PO DCA	POS DRU	POS CCE	POS MEDIU	POR	TRANS-VERSAL Integr. STDEV
VS	VASLUI	0,46	0,23	0,19	0,14	0,48	0,19	0,12	0,45	0,29	0,07
VS	BARLAD	0,04	0,02	0,13	0,06	0,10	0,01	0,08	0,00	0,14	0,05
VS	HUSI	0,23	0,00	0,05	0,12	0,00	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,16	0,04
VL	RAMNICU VALCEA	0,41	0,37	0,35	0,03	0,18	0,24	0,24	0,11	0,50	0,05
VL	DRAGASANI	0,80	0,00	0,26	0,41	0,67	0,08	0,10	0,00	0,72	0,28
VN	FOCSANI	0,42	0,17	0,46	0,16	0,14	0,13	0,45	0,45	0,36	0,08
VN	ADJUD	0,73	0,00	0,08	0,40	0,74	0,00	0,07	0,00	0,47	0,24
	STDEV	0,21	0,18	0,20		0,19	0,14	0,19	0,19	0,18	

*The data are standardized first with the population and min-max technique

Source: own computation based http://www.fonduri-ue.ro/**baza-de-date-proiecte-contractate**