Mapping Paper

Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutions and community-based services for persons with disabilities available across the EU

**Country: Romania**

**2014 and 2015**

**FRANET contractor: Centre for Legal resources and Human European Consultancy**

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| DISCLAIMER: This document was commissioned under contract as background material for a comparative analysis by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) for the project ‘[The right to independent living of persons with disabilities](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living)’. The information and views contained in the document do not necessarily reflect the views or the official position of the FRA. The document is made publicly available for transparency and information purposes only and does not constitute legal advice or legal opinion. |

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| FRA asked its research network FRANET to collect information on types of institutional and community based services for persons with disabilities available in each EU Member State. The data collection focused on the main features of the service types (the type of the structure, the provider and funder of support) and the population provided for (age group, type of impairment, level of support provided). In addition, the data collection on institutional services included information on typical size, length of admissions, and length of time that institutions/services of that type have been operating. The data collection on community-based services included information on availability of the type of CBS in the country, eligibility and user control over the support provided).More information is available in FRA’s [Summary overview of types and characteristics of institutional and community-based services for persons with disabilities available across the EU](http://fra.europa.eu/en/project/2014/rights-persons-disabilities-right-independent-living). |

# Overview of institutional services for persons with disabilities (2014)

**Table 1: Typology of institutions**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TYPE OF SERVICE** | **SIZE** | **AGE GROUP** | **TYPE OF IMPAIRMENT** | **LEVEL OF SUPPORT PROVIDED** | **TYPICAL PROVIDER** | **TYPICAL FUNDER** | **LENGTH OF ADMISSION** | **AGE OF INSTITUTION/ SERVICE** |
| Crisis centres (*Centre de criză)*There are 4 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014[[1]](#footnote-1) Residential | Between 0-8 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[2]](#footnote-2) | Adult[[3]](#footnote-3) | Mixed (Mental disability, Psychic disability, Associated disabilities.The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[4]](#footnote-4)) | 24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission.(Admission in residential centres can be for a determined or undetermined period of time[[5]](#footnote-5)) | X |
| Centers for care and assistance (*Centre de îngrijire şi asistenţă*)There are 110 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014[[6]](#footnote-6)Residential | Between 0-269 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[7]](#footnote-7) | Adult[[8]](#footnote-8) | Mixed (All types of impairments. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[9]](#footnote-9)) |  24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Centres for integration through occupational therapy (*Centre de integrare prin terapie ocupaţională*).There are 18 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014. [[10]](#footnote-10)Residential | Between 17-285 beneficiari per centre es recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[11]](#footnote-11) | Adult[[12]](#footnote-12) | Mixed (Except hearing and seeing impairments and rare illnesses The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[13]](#footnote-13)) | 24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Pilot centres for the recovery and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities (*Centre pilot de recuperare şi reabilitare a persoanelor cu handicap*).There are 3 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014[[14]](#footnote-14)Residential | Between 48-128 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[15]](#footnote-15) | Adult[[16]](#footnote-16) | Mixed (Physical, mental, psychic, associative The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[17]](#footnote-17)) | 24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Training centres for independent living (*Centre de pregătire pentru o viaţă independentă*). There are 2 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014[[18]](#footnote-18)Residential | Between 7-15 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[19]](#footnote-19) | Adult (young adults 18-34 years old)[[20]](#footnote-20) | Mental health problem and intellectual disability (The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[21]](#footnote-21)) | 24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Centres for neuropsychiatric recovery and rehabilitation (Centre de recuperare şi reabilitare neuropsihiatrică). There are 53 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014. [[22]](#footnote-22)Residential | Between 17-380 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[23]](#footnote-23) | Adults[[24]](#footnote-24) | Mixed (Except hearing and seeing impairments and rare illnesses. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[25]](#footnote-25)) | 24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Centres for the recovery and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities (*Centre de recuperare şi reabilitare a persoanelor cu handicap*). There are 56 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014. [[26]](#footnote-26)Residential | Between 4-200 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[27]](#footnote-27) | Adults. There is also the exceptional situation of 12 children aged 10 to 17 who are living in two of these centres – 11 children in Şercaia “Canaan”, Braşov County and 1 in Păstrăveni, Neamţ County [[28]](#footnote-28) | Mixed (Except hearing and seeing impairments and rare illnesses. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[29]](#footnote-29)) | 24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Respiro centers[[30]](#footnote-30) (*Centre respiro*). A respiro centre is a type of social service where persons with disabilities are admitted when their personal assistant, maternal assistant or caretaker are on leave or in are temporary lacking working capacity.[[31]](#footnote-31) There are 3 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014.Residential | Between 5-10 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[32]](#footnote-32) | Adults[[33]](#footnote-33) | Mixed (Physical, visual, mental psychic, associative and rare illnesses. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[34]](#footnote-34)) | 24 hour support provided | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Minimum protected homes (*Locuinţe minim protejate*). There are 7 homes recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014[[35]](#footnote-35). “Minimum” refers to the level of support provided, namely “*occasional support: it is done through it has the purpose of maintaining and developing the skills for an independent life; it ensures assistance when needed; it is done through occasional visits of the person responsible with the case and through telephone contacts;*”[[36]](#footnote-36) | 6-10 places (Between 5-14 beneficiaries per home recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[37]](#footnote-37)/Maximum 10 places according to Standards[[38]](#footnote-38)) | Adults[[39]](#footnote-39) | Mixed (Except HIV/AIDS, hearing and seeing impairments and rare illnesses The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[40]](#footnote-40)) | Variable support provided, depending on the residents’ needs[[41]](#footnote-41) | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Moderately protected homes (*Locuinţe moderat protejate*). There are 14 homes recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014. [[42]](#footnote-42) “Moderate” refers to the level of support provided, namely “*planned support:* *it has the purpose of maintaining and developing the skills for an independent life; it ensures planned assistance and when needed; it is done through occasional vists of the person responsible with the case and through telephone contacts;*”[[43]](#footnote-43) | 6-10 places (Between 0-12 beneficiaries per home recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[44]](#footnote-44)/Maximum 10 places, according to Standards[[45]](#footnote-45)) | Adults[[46]](#footnote-46) | Mixed (Except HIV/AIDS, hearing and seeing impairments and rare illnesses. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[47]](#footnote-47)) | Variable support provided, depending on the residents’ needs[[48]](#footnote-48) | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Maximum protected homes (*Locuinţe maxim protejate*). There are 14 homes recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014. [[49]](#footnote-49) “Maximum” refers to the level of support provided, namely “*permanent support: it has the purpose of providing assistance for an independent life; the protected home ensures 24h assistance through the personnel who lives together with the beneficiaries or in close proximity;*”[[50]](#footnote-50) | 6-10 places (Between 3-35 beneficiaries per home recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[51]](#footnote-51)/ Maximum 10, according to Standards[[52]](#footnote-52)) | Adults[[53]](#footnote-53) | Mixed (Except HIV/AIDS, hearing and seeing impairments and rare illnesses. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[54]](#footnote-54)) | 24-hour support provided[[55]](#footnote-55) | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Unspecified protected homes. There are 7 homes recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014. The term “unspecified” is used here to indicate that the administrative data set does not specify the type of home.[[56]](#footnote-56) | 6-10 places (Between 0-12 beneficiaries recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[57]](#footnote-57)/Maximum 10 according to Standards[[58]](#footnote-58)) | Adults[[59]](#footnote-59) | Mixed (Mental, psychic and associated disabilities. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[60]](#footnote-60)) | X[[61]](#footnote-61) | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | Mixed lengths of admission. | X |
| Centre for psychosocial counselling/professional orientation/antipoverty and for the prevention of the marginalisation of persons with disabilities (*Centre de consiliere psihosocială/orientare profesională/antisărăcie şi prevenirea marginalizării persoanelor cu handicap*).There are 3 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[62]](#footnote-62)Non-residential | Between 0-31 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[63]](#footnote-63) | Adults[[64]](#footnote-64) | Mixed (Except HIV/AIDS, hearing and seeing impairments and rare illnesses. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[65]](#footnote-65)) | Non-residentialDaytime support provided, no night time staffing | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | No admission because it is a non-residential centre. | X |
| Centres with occupational profile, day centre types (*Centre cu profil ocupaţional, tip centre dezi*). There are 2 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[66]](#footnote-66)Non-residential | Between 16-23 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[67]](#footnote-67) | Adults (mainly young adults 20-44 years old recordedin the 1st trimester of 2014)[[68]](#footnote-68) | Intellectual disability (However, 2 beneficiaries have physical and associative disabilities The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[69]](#footnote-69)) | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | No admission because it is a non-residential centre. | X |
| Centres for ambulatory services for neuromotor recovery (*Centre de servicii recuperare neuromotor de tip ambulatoriu*). There are 29 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[70]](#footnote-70)Non-residential | Between 0-84 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[71]](#footnote-71) | Children and adults[[72]](#footnote-72) | Mixed (Except seeing and hearing impairments. The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[73]](#footnote-73)) | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | No admission because it is a non-residential centre. | X |
| Day centres (*Centre de zi*). There are 19 centres recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[74]](#footnote-74)Non-residential | Between 6-376 beneficiaries per centre recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[75]](#footnote-75) | Adults (There is also the exceptional situation of 6 children aged 5 to 17 who are beneficiaries of day centres for adults [[76]](#footnote-76)) | Mixed (The information on the types of disabilities of beneficiaries is recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[77]](#footnote-77)) | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | No admission because it is a non-residential centre. | X |
| Mobile team for assistance at home (*Echipa mobilă, asistenţă la domiciliu*). There is 1 mobile team recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014.[[78]](#footnote-78)Non-residential | 0 beneficiaries recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[79]](#footnote-79) | Adults[[80]](#footnote-80) | X | Variable support provided, depending on the resident’s needs | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | No admission because it is a non-residential centre. | X |
| Services provided at home.There are 2 services recorded as functioning in the 1st trimester of 2014. [[81]](#footnote-81)Non-residential | 11-30 placesBetween 12-22 beneficiaries per service recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014[[82]](#footnote-82) | Adults[[83]](#footnote-83) | Mixed. The types of disabilities are recorded in the 1st trimester of 2014. [[84]](#footnote-84) | Variable support provided, depending on the resident’s needs | Local authority/municipality/county | Mixed Government and private | No admission because it is a non-residential centre. | X |
| Classic placement centres (*Centre de plasament clasice*)[[85]](#footnote-85) | 30-100 places(Average capacity of 65 persons.[[86]](#footnote-86)Average number of 53 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[87]](#footnote-87)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[88]](#footnote-88))  | Mixed.[[89]](#footnote-89) | 24 hour support provided | Local county[[90]](#footnote-90) | Mixed (national budget and county budget)[[91]](#footnote-91) | Mixed lengths of admission. The law provides a maximum admission of 26 years.[[92]](#footnote-92) Also, the ANPDCA stated that children are admitted “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[93]](#footnote-93) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[94]](#footnote-94)) |
| Classic placement centres (*Centre de plasament clasice*)[[95]](#footnote-95) | 11-30 places (Average capacity of 14 persons.Average number of 14 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[96]](#footnote-96)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[97]](#footnote-97))  | Mixed.[[98]](#footnote-98) | 24 hour support provided | Private[[99]](#footnote-99) | Mixed government and private[[100]](#footnote-100) | Mixed lengths of admission. The law provides a maximum admission of 26 years.[[101]](#footnote-101) Also, the ANPDCA stated that children are admitted “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[102]](#footnote-102) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[103]](#footnote-103)) |
| Modulated placement centres (*Centre de plasament modulate*)[[104]](#footnote-104). A modulated placement centre hosts more than 12 beneficiaries and is organized in modules. Each module usually consists in a bedroom, a bathroom and a living room.[[105]](#footnote-105) | 30-100 places (Average capacity of 40 persons.Average number of 39 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[106]](#footnote-106)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[107]](#footnote-107)) | Mixed.[[108]](#footnote-108) | 24 hour support provided | Local county[[109]](#footnote-109) | Mixed (national budget and county budget)[[110]](#footnote-110) | Mixed lengths of admission. The law provides a maximum admission of 26 years.[[111]](#footnote-111) Also, the ANPDCA stated that children are admitted “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[112]](#footnote-112) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[113]](#footnote-113)) |
| Modulated placement centres (*Centre de plasament modulate*)[[114]](#footnote-114) | 6-10 places(Average capacity of 9 persons.Average number of 9 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[115]](#footnote-115)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[116]](#footnote-116)) | Mixed.[[117]](#footnote-117) | 24 hour support provided | Private[[118]](#footnote-118) | Mixed government and private[[119]](#footnote-119) | Mixed lengths of admission. The law provides a maximum admission of 26 years.[[120]](#footnote-120) Also, the ANPDCA stated that children are admitted “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[121]](#footnote-121) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[122]](#footnote-122)) |
| Apartments (*Apartamente*)[[123]](#footnote-123). The family-type apartments are “*residential units in individual apartments, in* *blocks of flats, with no more than 6-8 residents, according to the surface of the apartments. The apartments are divided as follows: bedrooms, living rooms and bathrooms. The small family homes focus on developing the children’s independent living skills, involving them actively in all household chores.*”[[124]](#footnote-124) | 6-10 places(Average capacity of 9 persons.Average number of 7 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[125]](#footnote-125)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[126]](#footnote-126)) | Mixed.[[127]](#footnote-127) | 24 hour support provided | Local county[[128]](#footnote-128) | Mixed (national budget and county budget)[[129]](#footnote-129) | Mixed lengths of admission. The law provides a maximum admission of 26 years.[[130]](#footnote-130) Also, the ANPDCA stated that children are admitted “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[131]](#footnote-131) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[132]](#footnote-132)) |
| Apartments (*Apartamente*)[[133]](#footnote-133) | 1-5 places(Average capacity of 5 persons.Average number of 3 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[134]](#footnote-134)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[135]](#footnote-135)) | Mixed.[[136]](#footnote-136) | 24 hour support provided | Private[[137]](#footnote-137) | Mixed government and private[[138]](#footnote-138) | Mixed lengths of admission. The law provides a maximum admission of 26 years.[[139]](#footnote-139) Also, the ANPDCA stated that children are admitted “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[140]](#footnote-140) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[141]](#footnote-141)) |
| Family-type houses (*Căsuţe de tip familial*)[[142]](#footnote-142) | 11-30 places(Average capacity of 13 persons.Average number of 12 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[143]](#footnote-143)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[144]](#footnote-144)) | Mixed.[[145]](#footnote-145) | 24 hour support provided | Local county[[146]](#footnote-146) | Mixed (national budget and county budget)[[147]](#footnote-147) | “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[148]](#footnote-148) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[149]](#footnote-149)) |
| Family-type houses (*Căsuţe de tip familial*)[[150]](#footnote-150) | 6-10 places (Average capacity of 10 persons.Average number of 6 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[151]](#footnote-151)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[152]](#footnote-152)) | Mixed.[[153]](#footnote-153) | 24 hour support provided | Private[[154]](#footnote-154) | Mixed government and private[[155]](#footnote-155) | “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[156]](#footnote-156) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[157]](#footnote-157)) |
| “Other services”[[158]](#footnote-158). The ANPDCA indicated that “other services” refers to, “for example respiro centres and centres for emergency admittance of children with disabilities”.[[159]](#footnote-159) | 6-10 places(Average capacity of 10 persons.Average number of 6 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[160]](#footnote-160)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[161]](#footnote-161)) | Mixed.[[162]](#footnote-162) | Residential (24 hour support provided) | Local county[[163]](#footnote-163) | Mixed (national budget and county budget)[[164]](#footnote-164) | “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[165]](#footnote-165) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[166]](#footnote-166)) |
| Family-type services – maternal assistance (*Servicii de tip familial – asistenţă maternală*)[[167]](#footnote-167) | 1-5 places(1 child per maternal assistant[[168]](#footnote-168)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[169]](#footnote-169)) | Mixed.[[170]](#footnote-170) | Residential (24 hour support provided) | Local county[[171]](#footnote-171) | Mixed (national budget and county budget)[[172]](#footnote-172) | “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[173]](#footnote-173) | 10-50 years (since 1998[[174]](#footnote-174)) |
| Family-type services – maternal assistance (*Servicii de tip familial – asistenţă maternală*)[[175]](#footnote-175) | 1-5 places(1 child per maternal assistant[[176]](#footnote-176)) | Children (and up until maximum 26 years of age, at the request of the person and conditioned by being enrolled in a form of study[[177]](#footnote-177)) | Mixed.[[178]](#footnote-178) | Residential (24 hour support provided) | Private[[179]](#footnote-179) | Mixed government and private[[180]](#footnote-180) | “Until reaching the objectives in the Individual protection plan (reintegration in the natural family or adoption)” [[181]](#footnote-181) | 10-50 years (since 1998[[182]](#footnote-182)) |
| Day centres for children with disabilities (*Centre de zi pentru copilul cu dizabilităţi*)[[183]](#footnote-183) | 30-100 places(Average capacity of 38 persons.Average number of 36 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[184]](#footnote-184)) | Children | Mixed[[185]](#footnote-185) | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing. (8 h per day) [[186]](#footnote-186) | Local county[[187]](#footnote-187) | Mixed (national budget, county budget and local budget)[[188]](#footnote-188) | “According to the recuperation plan”[[189]](#footnote-189) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[190]](#footnote-190)) |
| Day centres for children with disabilities (*Centre de zi pentru copilul cu dizabilităţi*)[[191]](#footnote-191) | Medium capacity of 27 persons.Medium number of 26 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[192]](#footnote-192) | Children | Mixed[[193]](#footnote-193) | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing. (8 h per day)[[194]](#footnote-194) | Private[[195]](#footnote-195) | Mixed government and private[[196]](#footnote-196) | “According to the recuperation plan”[[197]](#footnote-197) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[198]](#footnote-198)) |
| Recuperation centres (*Centre de recuperare*) [[199]](#footnote-199) | Medium capacity of 37 persons.Medium number of 41 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[200]](#footnote-200) | Children | Mixed[[201]](#footnote-201) | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing. 8 h per day. [[202]](#footnote-202) | Local county[[203]](#footnote-203) | Mixed (national budget, county budget and local budget)[[204]](#footnote-204) | “According to the recuperation plan”[[205]](#footnote-205) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[206]](#footnote-206)) |
| Recuperation centres (*Centre de recuperare*) [[207]](#footnote-207) | Medium capacity of 47 persons.Medium number of 48 beneficiaries recorded at 31 March 2014.[[208]](#footnote-208) | Children | Mixed[[209]](#footnote-209) | Daytime support provided, no night time staffing. 8 h per day. [[210]](#footnote-210) | Private[[211]](#footnote-211) | Mixed government and private[[212]](#footnote-212) | “According to the recuperation plan”[[213]](#footnote-213) | 10-50 years (since 1997[[214]](#footnote-214)) |
| Boarding units for special education units | 104-120 beds, according to information provided on existing boarding schools in two counties[[215]](#footnote-215) | Children (and up until 20 or 21 years o age according to information provided on existing boarding schools in two counties[[216]](#footnote-216)) | Mixed, according to information provided on existing boarding schools in two counties[[217]](#footnote-217) | Residential (24 hour support provided) | Local County[[218]](#footnote-218) | Eu funding and local county, according to information provided on existing boarding schools in two counties[[219]](#footnote-219) | During school years, according to information provided on existing boarding schools in two counties[[220]](#footnote-220) | Over 50 years (in Iaşi County), 10-50 years (in Iaşi County and Vaslui County), according to information provided on existing boarding schools in two counties[[221]](#footnote-221) |
| Single specialty psychiatric hospitals | Typical size not recorded at the national level | Adults  | Mixed | x  | Mixed[[222]](#footnote-222) | National government and Regional/local/municipal/county authority[[223]](#footnote-223) | Up to 6 months[[224]](#footnote-224) | x |
| Single specialty psychiatric hospitals | Typical size not recorded at the national level | Children | Mixed | x | Mixed[[225]](#footnote-225) | National government and Regional/local/municipal/county authority[[226]](#footnote-226) | Up to 6 months[[227]](#footnote-227) | x |
| Psychiatric wards in general hospitals | Typical size not recorded at the national level | Adults | Mixed | x | Mixed[[228]](#footnote-228) | National government and Regional/local/municipal/county authority[[229]](#footnote-229) | Up to 6 months[[230]](#footnote-230) | x |
| Psychiatric wards in general hospitals | Typical size not recorded at the national level | Children | Mixed | x | Mixed[[231]](#footnote-231) | National government and Regional/local/municipal/county authority[[232]](#footnote-232) | Up to 6 months[[233]](#footnote-233) | x |

# Explanatory notes

# OVERVIEW ON THE COLLECTION OF DATA REGARDING THE SOCIAL SERVICES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN ROMANIA

The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly (MLFSPE) (*Ministerul Muncii, Familiei, Protecţiei Sociale şi Persoanelor Vârstnice*, MMFPSPV) collects data regarding social services for persons with disabilities according to a particular methodology. Since the methodology used by the MMFPSPV is different from the one indicated for this report, it is necessary to provide an explanation regarding the indicators and concepts used by national administrative and legal standards.

**1.1. Data collected regarding adults with disabilities and children with disabilities**

The MMFPSPV, through the Directorate for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities (DPPD) (*Direcţia Protecţia Persoanelor cu Dizabilităţi,* DPDD) receives information from the local General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection (GDSACPs) (*Direcţiile Generale de Asistenţă Socială şi Protecţia Copilului*, DGASPC) regarding the total number of persons with disabilities who are not institutionalized (adults and children) and the total number of adults with disabilities who live in residential institutions[[234]](#footnote-234). A small number of children with disabilities (12 in 2014[[235]](#footnote-235)) are recorded by the DPDD as living in residential institutions of adults or benefiting from non-residential services for adults.

Data regarding social services for children with disabilities is collected separately by the National Authority for Child Protection and Adoption (NACPA) (*Autoritatea Naţională pentru Protecţia Drepturilor Copilului şi Adopţie*, ANPDCA) which is a specialized national administrative body subordinated to the MMFPSPV [[236]](#footnote-236).

For adult persons with disabilities, the main source of information used in this report is the administrative data set published each trimester by the MMFPSPV entitled “Number of persons with disabilities” (*Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*). For the purpose of this report, we used the latest data set available for the first trimester of the year 2014, published on 04 June 2014 on the official website of the Ministry[[237]](#footnote-237). The administrative data set shows, among others, the total number of public institutions (residential and non-residential) providing social assistance for persons with disabilities in Romania, as well as the types of institutions recorded as functioning at the time when the data is gathered. For each type of institution, the data set shows the number of recorded beneficiaries, the types of disabilities of the beneficiaries and the age of the beneficiaries. Thus, the data set does not mention the total capacity of the institution, the level of support provided, the typical provider, the typical funder, the length of admission and the age of the institution/service. For these latter indicators, information was gathered through public information requests and the analysis of statutes or administrative regulations. For example, following a public information request[[238]](#footnote-238), the MMFPSPV issued *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014, which was used for collecting information for *Table 1*.

Information regarding institutions for the protection of children with disabilities was gathered through public information requests sent to the ANPDCA[[239]](#footnote-239), the Ministry of National Education[[240]](#footnote-240) (*Ministerul Educaţiei Naţionale*, MEN) and two County School Inspectorates, namely The Iaşi County School Inspectorate[[241]](#footnote-241) (Iaşi CSI), (*Inspectoratul Şcolar Judeţean Iaşi, ISJ Iaşi*) and The Vaslui County School Inspectorate[[242]](#footnote-242) (Vaslui CSI), (*Inspectoratul Şcolar Judeţean Vaslui, ISJ Vaslui*)[[243]](#footnote-243).

Following the public information requests, the ANPDCA issued *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014, the MEN issued Reply no. 61/BP/18.08.2014 from 18 August 2014, the ISJ Iaşi issued *Reply no. 12/30.07.2014* from 30 July 2014 and ISJ Vaslui sent the NFP an e-mail reply with a Word document bearing the ISJ logo but no exit number. All of the replies were used to fill in *Table 1*.

The information provided by the ANPDCA is gathered at the national level and covers the institutions for the protection of children with disabilities, which are public and private. The information provided by ISJ Iaşi and ISJ Vaslui are gathered at the county level and cover boarding schools for children with disabilities. The reply from the MEN will be discussed further in “Section 3.3. Missing data”.

It results that the fields featured in *Table 1* were filled in using information from different sources, thus there are references provided for most of the data.

**1.2. Information from administrative data sets corroborated with legal standards regarding social services**

For some of the categories indicated in *Table 1* there is a difference between the information extracted from administrative data sets and legal standards applicable to the institutions that provide social services for persons with disabilities. More precisely, the administrative data sets provide information on institutions at the date when data was collected, without referring to the legal standards applicable to a particular institution. For example, the MMFPSPV administrative data set *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi* shows the registered beneficiaries of an institution, without mentioning the total capacity of that institution. The same applies to the categories “age group” and “type of impairment”.

Another aspect which influences the methodology of the report is the correlation between the typologies used in national legal standards and the typologies used in *Table 1*. In the official data set *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi* published by the MMFPSPV, the number of registered beneficiaries of public institutions varies considerably apparently according to the geographical location of the institution, and not according to the type of institution. For example, a Centre for Neuropsychiatric Recovery and Rehabilitation is registered as hosting between 17 beneficiaries (in Galda de Jos, Alba County) and 380 beneficiaries (in Bălăceanca, Ilfov County). Consequently, the Centre for Neuropsychiatric Recuperation and Rehabilitation, as a type of institution, does not have an established maximum and minimum number of beneficiaries among the variables used to describe it. For some types of institutions there are no legal standards regarding the maximum capacity. In these cases, the data set provided by the MMFPSPV was used to fill in the field. Where legal standards were identified, the table was filled in with the information from the administrative data set presented in parallel with the specific legal standard.

Similarly, in the case of institutions for children, *Table 1* was filled in with the information provided in replies to public information requests issued by the ANPDCA, ISJ Iaşi and ISJ Vaslui. For the category “size”, the ANPDCA offered an average number of available places, as well as the average number of recorded beneficiaries. In this case, both numbers were provided in the table.

# CORRELATION BETWEEN THE CATEGORISATION OF SERVICE DESCRIPTION FOR TABLE 1 AND CATEGORIES AND TERMS USED IN THE ROMANIAN LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE STANDARDS

In some instances, the categories and terms used by public authorities did not match the categories indicated in *Table 1*. In such cases, priority was given to the national level and explanations regarding the correlation with the language used in *Table 1* are provided below.

**2.1. Type of service**

In most instances, the table could be filled in adequately from this perspective.

An explanation was requested by FRA regarding the service entitled “maternal assistance”. According to the The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 62, the placement in maternal assistance is a special child protection measure which is considered to be a residential-type service. The maternal assistant is an authorised professional who provides the child care service based on a contract signed with the DGASPC or a private entity in the case of private social service providers, according to the same law, art. 122, para. 3.

Similarly further specifications were necessary with relation to the “other services” category of services for children. In their reply to the NFP, the ANPDCA indicated that “other services” means “*for example respiro centres and centres for emergency admittance of children with disabilities*”.[[244]](#footnote-244) Thus, the category mentioned before refers to these two services, but is not limited to them.

**2.2. Size**

Two types of data were provided for the field regarding the size of the institutions. These refer to the number of beneficiaries registered in administrative data sets as well as the maximum capacity of institutions provided in administrative or legislative standards. If identified, both types of data were filled in the same field. This applied, for example, in the case of Protected homes, where the maximum legal standard regarding size is 10 places per home. Similarly, for institutions for children, both the average size and the average number of recorded beneficiaries were provided.

For most of the services featured in *Table 1* we could not find information regarding their typical size. In the case of most social services for adults, the number of recorded beneficiaries varies so much that we could not establish a typical size, and, thus, we filled in *Table 1* with the information that was available to us.

The numbers provided for institutions for adults refer to the lowest and the highest number of beneficiaries which are recorded as living in an institution or using the services of a non-residential centre. For example, there are Crisis centres which have no beneficiaries, while some host up to 8 beneficiaries. These numbers, however, do not reflect the typical or standard size of the institution and we chose to provide this data because we could not identify any legal or administrative standard which regulates the typical size of the institutions for adults. In addition, we observed a contrast between the same type of centres regarding their number of beneficiaries - for example, a centre for neuropsychiatric recovery and rehabilitation hosts 17 persons, while another hosts 380 persons - which is an obstacle in choosing one of the size categories provided in the guidelines.

**2.3. Type of impairment/disability**

One of the aspects which have influenced the collection of data for the ad-hoc information requests is the understanding of disability and impairments as reflected by the data gathered in administrative databases.

The MLFSPE gathers data according to 10 types of disability, as follows[[245]](#footnote-245): (1) physical, (2) somatic, (3) auditory, (4) visual, (5) mental, (6) psychic, (7) associative, (8) HIV/AIDS, (9) rare illnesses and (10) hearing and seeing impairment. These types of disabilities are different from the types of impairment suggested in the categorisation of service description for *Table 1*. For the purpose of this report, the concepts featured in the Romanian national legislation are used for more accuracy when filling in the information regarding the social services provided for persons with disabilities in the Romanian context.

The types of disabilities mentioned above are featured in the Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act no. 448 from 6 December 2006 (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap, republicată*), Art. 86, para. 2. However, their definition is neither provided by the Act nor by other subsequent legislation.

For the purpose of this report, “mental disability” is the equivalent of “intellectual disability” and “psychic disability” is the equivalent of “mental health problem”. Where beneficiaries with different types of disabilities were recorded for a certain social service we filled in *Table 1* with “Mixed” while also providing information on the types of disabilities in brackets.

**2.4. Level of support provided**

In the administrative data set entitled *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi* published by the MMFPSPV, institutions for adults with disabilities are categorised as residential or non-residential. In *Reply no. 266 from 1 August 2014*, the MMFPSPV provided the information that residential centres are “locations where the person with disabilities is hosted for at least 24 hours”. Thus, where the type of institution was regarded as being residential in the aforementioned administrative data set, we filled in “Residential” along with “24-hour support provided”.

For non-residential institutions for adults with disabilities, the MMFPSPV did not indicate the level of support provided and the information could not be identified in the administrative data set or in legal standards. Thus, *Table 1* was filled in with “Daytime support provided, no night time staffing” which means that there are only day time services provided.

**2.5. Typical provider**

The Social Assistance Act of 20 December 2011 (*Legea nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*) stipulates that social service providers can be natural or legal persons, public or private. Public providers can be the following types of entities: a) specialized structures of the local authorities or executive authorities at the local level; b) central administrative authorities or their subordinated institutions and c) health care units, education units and other public institutions which develop integrated social services[[246]](#footnote-246). Private providers can be: a) non-governmental organisations; b) religious cults recognised by law; c) natural persons authorized according to the law; d) branches of international non-governmental organisations and e) economic operators, in special circumstances according to the law.[[247]](#footnote-247)

According to the Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act of 6 December 2006 (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap*)[[248]](#footnote-248), Art. 53, public centres for persons with disabilities are subordinated to county councils (and the local councils of the capital city) and are part of the structure of the local DGASPC. The centres receive approval and methodological coordination from the DPDD.

Local public administrative authorities are under the legal obligation to organise, administer and finance social services for persons with disabilities[[249]](#footnote-249). These authorities have the right to acquire social services from private providers who are authorised according to the law[[250]](#footnote-250). The the Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act of 6 December 2006 (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap*) does not mention which categories of institutions can employ solely services provided by a public provider and for which institution it is allowed to acquire private services. At the same time, the reading of the law does not necessarily lead to the interpretation that private providers are an exception and that public providers are the rule. The specific article regarding the providers reads as follows:

*“(1) The local public administrative authorities have the obligation to organise, administer and finance social services for persons with disabilities, according to the law.*

*(2) The local public administrative authorities can contract social services from private social services providers, who are accredited, according to the law.*

*(…)”* [[251]](#footnote-251)

The administrative data set *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi* provided by the MMFPSPV contains information regarding public institutions which provide social services for persons with disabilities. Thus, these institutions have a local authority/municipality/county as their typical provider. However, the same types of institution can also have private typical providers which are accredited according to the law. The data regarding institutions with private providers is not featured in the administrative data set of the MMFPSPV. Thus, *Table 1* was filled in mentioning the same type of institution twice – for when it has local authority/municipality/county typical providers and for when it has private typical providers. The same applies to institutions for children, where the ANPDCA provided information on the same institutions twice, depending on the private or public provider of services.

**2.6. Typical funder**

The Social Assistance Act of 20 December 2011 (*Legea nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*)[[252]](#footnote-252) provides that the financing of social services is done through local budgets, the contribution of the beneficiaries or their families, the state budget and other sources.

The MMFPSPV indicated that centres which offer social services to persons with disabilities are funded by the local budgets of Counties (and of the sectors of the capital city) [[253]](#footnote-253). On a general level, the system for the protection of persons with disabilities is funded through a) the local budget of municipalities and communes; b) the local budgets of counties and the sectors of the capital city; c) the state budget; d) monthly contributions for support paid by persons with disabilities who benefit from social services in centres; donations, sponsorships and other sources, according to the law.[[254]](#footnote-254)

In addition, MMFPSPV indicated that persons who benefit from social assistance in institutions must pay a monthly contribution if they receive income from pensions, allowances or other rights afforded by law, or other permanent income sources[[255]](#footnote-255). This rule is provided by the Government Decision no. 532 of 1 July 1999 on the approval of the Methodology for setting the level of monthly support contributions in social assistance institutions, owed by persons who are assisted or their legal caretakers (*Hotărâre Nr. 532 din 1 iulie 1999 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei de stabilire a nivelului contribuţiei de întreţinere în instituţiile de asistenţă socială, datorată de persoanele asistate sau de susţinătorii legali ai acestora*)[[256]](#footnote-256).

At the same time, day centres and residential centres can also provide medical, education, housing and work training services in addition to social services[[257]](#footnote-257). These additional services are entitled “integrated services”. Persons with disabilities who are beneficiaries of day centres or residential centres benefit from medical assistance which is funded through the National unique social and health insurance fund (*Fondul naţional unic de asigurări sociale de sănătate*). Services related to the education for persons with disabilities in the centres are financed by the MEN.

It results that, for a certain type of institution for persons with disabilities, there can be different levels of funding (national and local) and different types of funders (public, private, non-governmental and personal contributions from beneficiaries).

Although the information request sent by the Centre for Legal Resources (CLR) (*Centrul de resurse juridice, CRJ*) asked for information regarding the typical funder according to the type of institution for persons with disabilities, the MMFPSPV offered a general answer which was outlined above. Thus, the MMFPSPV did not indicate whether the types of institutions for persons with disabilities had specific funders, and indicated that information regarding specific institutions can be obtain at the local level. Taking into consideration the reply of the MMFPSPV and the legal provisions cited above, we filled in “Mixed government and private” for each of the public institutions for adults with disabilities in Table 1.

**2.7. Length of admission**

The general regulations applicable to institutions who offer special protection to persons with disabilities stipulate that the conditions for admission and assistance in the centres are established in the institutions’ own internal regulations[[258]](#footnote-258). This aspect represented an obstacle in collecting data regarding the length of admission for some of the institutions featured in Table 1.

At the same time, the Social Assistance Act of 20 December 2011 (*Lege nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*)[[259]](#footnote-259) indicates that the admission in a residential centre can take place on a determined or undetermined period of time. Since no other information was provided on this matter by the MMFPSPV, the “Length of admission” field for residential institutions for adults was filled in with “Mixed lengths of admission”.

As to non-residential institutions for adults with disabilities, we could not identify information regarding the length of time people use these services. The information was not provided in the administrative data set and neither in the MMFPSPV *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 where the ministry directed us to ask each local authority for specific information regarding each type of social service. The ministry indicated that "*residential centres are locations where the person with disabilities is hosted at least 24 hours*".[[260]](#footnote-260)

In the case of institutions for children with disabilities, the “Length of admission” field was filled in with quotes from the ANPDCA *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014.

**2.8. Age of institution/service**

This field was filled in only in the case of institutions for children with disabilities and boarding schools for children with disabilities, based on the replies of the ANPDCA, ISJ Iaşi and ISJ Vaslui. The field was left empty in the case of institutions for adults with disabilities since the MMFPSPV did not provide the requested information in *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 and indicated that “The information referring to the number of beneficiaries, sources of funding of social services established and/or coordinated by private providers, the program of the support services offered etc. can be solicited from the County Councils - the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection, institutions which manage this data at the territorial level”[[261]](#footnote-261).

Broadly speaking, the Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap*) which provides the main social services for persons with disabilities was adopted on 6 December 2006. Consequently, the year 2006 can be considered to be a date when these services were established. However, some types of social services are older. For example, there is a Framework-regulation for the organisation and functioning of centres for recuperation and rehabilitation (*Regulament-cadru din 20 martie 2003 de organizare şi funcţionare a centrelor de recuperare şi reabilitare*) from 20 March 2003. This type of social service is also featured in other types of administrative documents, such as a Loan agreement between Romania and the Social Development Fund of the Council of Europe (*Acord-cadru de împrumut din 29 iulie 1999 între România şi Foundul de Dezvoltare Socială al Consiliului Europei*) from 29 July 1999. It results that we cannot establish exactly when the different types of social services were created based on the dates when relevant laws on disability and social services were passed, since services pre-existed these laws. Furthermore, the authorities themselves either declared that they do not know the date when the institutions were established[[262]](#footnote-262) or instructed the NFP to collect this data by contacting each county DGASPC[[263]](#footnote-263), which exceeds the terms of reference of this report.

# 3. OBSTACLES IN ACCESSING INFORMATION

**3.1. Lack of access to the national register system of social services**

According to the Social Assistance Act of 20 December 2011 (*Lege nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*), the MMFPSPV is mandated with the organisation and administration of a national register system of social services (*sistem de evidenţă a serviciilor sociale*) which includes information regarding the social services established on the local level[[264]](#footnote-264).

The Electronic registry of social service providers is featured on the website[[265]](#footnote-265) dedicated to social services which is coordinated by the MMFPSPV. At the time when this report was drafted, the link to the Electronic registry was broken. Thus, the NFP sent a request[[266]](#footnote-266) for information of public interest to the MMFPSPV and asked for the registry to be made available for the author of this report. In *Reply no. 266/01.08.2004* from 1 August 2014, the MMFPSPV stated the following:

“*The unique electronic registry of social service providers elaborated according to para. (3) of art. 13 of Law no. 47/2006 on the national system of social assistance can no longer be accessed at the web address mentioned in your request because it was subjected to a cyber-attack.*

*The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly is to initialise, in the shortest time possible, the procedure for acquiring a new system of recording social services which shall be elaborated according to para. (2) of art. 43 of the Law on social assistance no. 292/2011, as well as para. (3) of art. 8 of Law no. 197/2012 on ensuring quality in the area of social services, with further modifications.*”[[267]](#footnote-267)

The access to the Electronic registry would have proven useful for drafting the Ad-hoc information request since the registry provided data regarding each individual service provider, the social services provided, types of beneficiaries and categories of staff[[268]](#footnote-268). A new request has been sent by the NFP asking the MMFPSPV to provide us with the data it should collect, regardless of whether it currently has the IT possibility to publish it or not.[[269]](#footnote-269)

The MMFPSPV replied to the new request and issued *Reply no. 2701/LC/22.08.2014* from 22 August 2014. The ministry indicated an online list of social services which have been accredited up until august 2014.[[270]](#footnote-270) However, this list does not feature relevant information in order to fill in Table 1 because it only refers to the name, address, city, county and date of the accreditation decision and series and number of the accreditation certificate. For all services, the year of the accreditation is 2014.

**3.2. Some data is not collected at the national level**

Some of the information regarding social services for persons with disabilities was difficult to collect because centralised data sets were not identified at the national lever or such data was not provided on request.

The MMFPSPV provides publicly available data sets on the various types of social services for persons with disabilities; however, this data refers only to public institutions and services for adults. Thus, for these other categories of services, requests for information of public interest were sent, based on the categories featured in *Table 1*: private social services for adults with disabilities, public and private social services for children with disabilities, mental health services for persons with disabilities.

Firstly, the MMFPSPV provided the information that the Unique electronic registry of social services is not available online until the software used for this registry will be replaced. For more details please see above, para. 3.1. “Lack of access to the national register system of social services”.

In the *Request for information of public interest no. 355* from 24 July 2014, the NFP asked the MMFPSPV to provide information regarding types of social services for persons with disabilities which are public and which are established or coordinated by private entities. For each of the types of social services, the NFP asked the MMFPSPV to provide the following information: what categories of private entities can establish or coordinate social services for persons with disabilities; what is the capacity (size) of these services; what is the age group target; which types of disabilities they serve for; what is the level of support provided; how are they funded; who provides the services; if they are free or if they incur costs for the beneficiaries; for what period of time is the service provided and when were those services established?

In *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 the MMFPSPV stated that a large part of the information regarding social services established/coordinated by private entities must be requested at the local level, from the county councils and the DGASPC. This information refers to: the capacity (size) of these services; the age group target; the types of disabilities for which services are provided; level of support provided; who provides the services; for what period of time is the service provided and when were those services established. It results that this latter information is not centralised at the national level.

As regards public institutions for persons with disabilities, the MMFPSPV also indicated that specific information regarding these institutions can be acquired at the local level, from county councils and the county DGASPC[[271]](#footnote-271). This information refers to the level of support provided, the typical provider, length of admission and the age of the institution.

An “X” was used in order to mark the fields where no data could be gathered.

**3.3. Missing data**

The mental health services for persons with disabilities represent a category of services which has not been included in *Table 1.* The Mental Health Act of 11 July 2002 (*Legea nr. 487 din 11 iulie 202 a sănătăţii mintale şi a protecţiei persoanelor cu tulburări psihice*) provides a series of structures which offer specialized mental health services:

“*a) centre for mental health;*

 *b) psychiatric office, office for evaluation, therapy and psychological counselling, psychotherapy and speech therapy;*

 *c) centre for intervention in crisis situations;*

 *d) service for home care;*

 *e) psychiatric hospital;*

 *f) day in-patient unit;*

 *g) psychiatric ward in the general hospital;*

 *h) psychiatric compartment connected to the general hospital;*

 *i) centres for recuperation and social integration;*

 *j) workshops and protected houses;*

*k) Centre for counselling regarding domestic violence;*”[[272]](#footnote-272)

In order to fill in *Table 1* with information regarding these services, the NFP sent a public information request[[273]](#footnote-273) to the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs (NCMHFD) (*Centrul Naţional de Sănătate Mintală şi Luptă Antidrog*, *CNSMLA*). The CNSMLA replied the following: “The information solicited by you in address no. 358/24.07.2014 registered at the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs with no. 522/24.07.2014 for mapping the institutionalisation in Romania, does not meet the object of the competences of our institution provided by Government Decision no. 1424/2009 regarding the establishment, organisation and functioning of the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs”[[274]](#footnote-274).

On the other hand, Government Decision no. 1424 from 18 November 2009 regarding the establishment, organisation and functioning of the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs (*Hotărâre nr. 1424 din 18 noiembrie 2009 privind înfiinţarea, organizarea şi funcţionarea Centrului Naţional de Sănătate Mintală şi Luptă Antidrog*) provides that the CNSMLA is authorised to disseminate and make public data and official information, according to the law[[275]](#footnote-275) and that the CNSMLA must ensure the collection, operation and interpretation of data in the field of mental health[[276]](#footnote-276).

A new request for public information was sent by the NFP to the CNSMLA in order to clarify that the object of the request is actually represented by data on structures which offer mental health services and not on institutions which offer social services for persons with disabilities.[[277]](#footnote-277) Thus, the revised request indicated that he NFP asks for information regarding mental health services provided by the Mental Health Act of 11 July 2002 (*Legea nr. 487 din 11 iulie 202 a sănătăţii mintale şi a protecţiei persoanelor cu tulburări psihice*), art. 22, which can also be accessed by persons with mental disabilities. In addition, the NFP made requests of information based on the categorisations of *Table 1* regarding two types of mental health services – those which imply hospitalisation and those which do not imply hospitalisation.

The CNSMLA, in turn, issued *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014* to the NFP. The CNSMLA pointed out a web page[[278]](#footnote-278) where there is information regarding the mental health care structures in each county in Romania. The structures are listed for each county and are divided according to the age of the target group (adults and children). Some but not all health care structures have their own website listed on this web page. The CNSMLA mentioned that information regarding the size (number of beds) of the health care structures can be found on these individual websites. On the CNSMLA web page there is no other relevant data for filling in *Table 1[[279]](#footnote-279)*.

Further on, the CNSMLA provided summed-up information regarding mental health services. The rest of the reply will be provided below:

“*2. Each hospital has, on its website, the structure “number of beds” approved by the Ministry of Health. The total of beds at the national level is 15.542, out of which 10.941 are in the single speciality hospitals, the difference being found in psychiatry wards of the general hospitals.*

*3. The services provided by these structures are addressed to all patients who received a psychiatric diagnosis according to ICD 10 and require the rendering of a acute and sub-acute symptoms through psychiatric treatment.*

*As regards the degree of disability, it is established according to the complex bio-psycho-social evaluations of the Complex Evaluation Committees of the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection, which offer medico-social services. The latter are not in the area of competence of the CNSMLA.*

*4. The types of psychiatric care services are: continuous psychiatric hospitalisation for acute, continuous psychiatric hospitalisation for chronic, day hospitals, psychiatric ambulatory services.*

*5. The financing sources can be the following: income realised from contracts with the County and Bucharest Municipality Health Insurance Houses, the State Budget (centres for mental health and day in-patient units), the budget of Public Local Administrations, own revenues.*

*6. The services provided are adapted (regarding nature, intensity and complexity) according to the needs of each patient and are established through the contractual terms between the psychiatric structure and the County and Bucharest Municipality Health Insurance Houses and can vary between 14 days for acute hospitalisation and 60 days for chronic hospitalisation and undetermined in years for monitoring in an ambulatory system (during the lifetime).*

*7. The treatment of chronic psychiatric patients is free of charge (100% subsidized drugs) according to the legal provisions in force.*

*8. The CNSMLA does not hold information regarding the year of the establishment of all health units with a psychiatric profile.*”[[280]](#footnote-280)

Thus, taking into consideration the *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014* (point 2) and the information found on the CNSMLA website, we filled in table 1 with two types of services: Single speciality psychiatric hospitals and Psychiatric wards in general hospitals. These types of services were segregated according to services for adults and services for children (age group), according to the presentation of these services on the CNSMLA website[[281]](#footnote-281). In the Size category we filled in “Typical size not recorded at the national level” because the CNSMLA only provided a summed-up number of the beds existing in single speciality hospitals and psychiatric wards and the information was not available on the CNSMLA website. For “type of impairment” the information filled in is “mixed” since the CNSMLA stated that the services are provided to all patients who receive a psychiatric diagnosis according to ICD 10, without mentioning a specific type of impairment. In the “Level of support provided” category we left the field empty because the information on the typical schedule of the specialized staff could not be ascertained from the CNSMLA reply and neither from the CNSMLA website or other legal standards. For the “typical provider” category was filled in with “mixed”, since the Mental Health Act of 11 July 2002 (*Legea nr. 487 din 11 iulie 202 a sănătăţii mintale şi a protecţiei persoanelor cu tulburări psihice*), art. 18 states that psychiatric medical services and psychiatric care are ensured through the health insurance system and can also be provided through the private health network. Finally, the “age of the institution” category was left empty based on the *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014*, point 8.

Boarding units of special education units represent another area of services where the information is incomplete. The NFP sent a request for information of public interest[[282]](#footnote-282) to the MEN, inquiring about boarding units which are under the coordinator of the MEN. The same type of request was sent to ISJ Iaşi[[283]](#footnote-283) and ISJ Vaslui[[284]](#footnote-284).

The county ISJs are decentralized public services of the MEN which have a series of competences, including the management of the database on education and the collecting of statistical data for the national system of indicators regarding education[[285]](#footnote-285).

The two types of institutions, MEN and the county ISJs, offered conflicting responses. First, the two county ISJs provided the NFP with information on a number of boarding schools, while the MEN did not, and informed the NFP instead that the boarding units serving special schools are not under the subordination of MEN.

ISJ Vaslui stated the following:

“*Under the subordination of the School Inspectorate, there are 4 special education units that have a boarding school, as follows:*”[[286]](#footnote-286)

ISJ Iaşi provided the following information:

“*Following your address no. 356 from 24.17.2014 (sic!), we communicate the requested information, regarding the boarding units within the special schools in Iaşi County*”[[287]](#footnote-287)

Thus, the county ISJs offered information on schools with boarding units which were considered to be subordinated to the inspectorate (in the case of ISJ Vaslui) or functioning within the special education unit which in turn is under the subordination of the inspectorate (in the case of ISJ Iaşi).

On the other hand, the MEN offered the following reply:

“*… we mention that, in the school year of 2013-2014, in the national education system, there are 196 special education units with legal personality and 36 special education units ascribed (with no legal personality) functioning. As regards the information on the boarding units for students with different impairments (mental, hearing loss, seeing impairment, associated impairments), we mention that these institutions are not under the subordination of the MEN, but of the General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection placed under the subordination of local public authorities.*”[[288]](#footnote-288)

According to the MEN Regulation of 7 October 2011 on the organisation and functioning of the special and special integrated education adopted by Order no. 5573 of 7 October 2011 (*Regulament din 7 octombrie 2011 de organizare şi funcţionare a învăţământului special şi special integrat aprobat prin Ordinul nr. 5573 din 7 octombrie 2011*), art. 2, para. 1, the special and special integrated education is part of the education system of Romania which, in turn, is coordinated by the MEN. The regulation also provides the following:

“*Special education units will have, usually, school cafeterias and, where appropriate, boarding units*”[[289]](#footnote-289) and “*The modalities of organizing special schooling - through special units or groups/special classes (from the point of view of the duration of stay within the school for all the needs of special education) – are: a) day schooling; b) day schooling with special boarding; c) schooling with semester boarding*”[[290]](#footnote-290)

It results that there are boarding units which are part of the special education units and, more broadly, of the national education system.

Considering the two types responses of the MEN and the county ISJs, we were not able to provide information on the state of boarding units at the national level. However, we filled in *Table 1* with the data provided by the two county ISJ.

**Table 2: data sources**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **TITLE/ REFERENCE** | **ORGANISATION COLLECTING DATA** | **YEAR OF DATA COLLECTION** | **PERIOD COVERED BY THE DATA** | **METHODOLODY FOR DATA COLLECTION** | **GEOGRAPHICAL SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** | **SERVICE SCOPE OF DATA COLLECTION** |
| **Please include: title of the survey, data set, study, report, administrative document etc, including full reference with URL if available** | **Name of organisation/ institution that collected the data.****Type of organisation e.g. government ministry, local authority, national statistical office academia, NGO** | **Year when data was collected** | **Time period covered by the data/ report** | **Desk research, questionnaire, visits to institutions, design, sampling, administrative data** | **Local authority area, region, federal state, national** | **Services for people with mental health problems, services for people with intellectual disabilities, services for older people, services for children, large residential homes etc** |
| ‘The number of persons with disabilities’ (*Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*), first trimester, 2014[[291]](#footnote-291) | MMFPSPV (ministry) | 2014 | January-March | Administrative data | National  | Services for adult persons with disabilities. |
| ‘Statistic data, 31 March 2014’ (*Date statistice, 31 Martie* 2014)[[292]](#footnote-292) | DPDD (governmental institution) | 2014 | January-March | Administrative data | National | Services for people with disabilities. |
| ‘Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014’ (Răspuns nr. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014)[[293]](#footnote-293) | National Authority for Child Protection and Adoption (NACPA) (*Autoritatea Naţională pentru Protecţia drepturilor Copilului şi Adopţie,* ANPDCA) (governmental institution) | 2014 | ? – 31 March 2014.The ANPDCA does not mention the initial date of the period covered by the data. | Administrative data | National | Public and private services for children with disabilities. |
| ‘Reply no. 266/01.08.2014’ (Răspuns nr. 266/01.08.2014)[[294]](#footnote-294) | MMFPSPV (ministry) | 2014 | ?- August 2014.The MMFPSV provides general information regarding the institutions for adults with disabilities and there are is specific time frame for this information. | Administrative data | National | Services for people with disabilities. |
| ‘Reply no. 17/30.08.2014’ (*Răspuns nr. 17/30.08.2014*)[[295]](#footnote-295) | ISJ Iaşi (local authority) | 2014 | ? – August 2014. The ISJ Iaşi does not mention the initial date of the period covered by the data. | Administrative data | Local authority area | Boarding schools for children with disabilities |
| ‘E-mail received by CRJ on 5 August 2014’[[296]](#footnote-296) | ISJ Vaslui (local authority) | 2014 | ? – August 2014. The ISJ Vaslui does not mention the initial date of the period covered by the data. | Administrative data | Local authority area | Boarding schools for children with disabilities |
| ‘Evolutions in the area of child protection’ (*Evoluţii în domeniul protecţiei copilului*)[[297]](#footnote-297) | MMFPSPV (ministry) | 2013 | October-December | Administrative data | National | Services for children with disabilities |
| ‘Summary report: Monitoring visits October 2013 – March 2014’(*Raport-sinteză: Vizite de monitorizare octombrie 2013-martie2014*)[[298]](#footnote-298) | CRJ (NGO) | 2014 | October 2013 – March 2014 | Visits to institutions | National | Residential institutions for persons with disabilities |
| ‘The 4 Year Audit of Providing Social Services for Persons with Intellectual Disabilities’ (*Bilanţul de 4 ani al furnizării serviciilor sociale pentru persoanele cu dizabilităţi intelectuale*) [[299]](#footnote-299) | The Institute for Public Policy (IPP) (*Institutul pentru Politici Publice*, *IPP*)(NGO) | 2012 | 2008-2011 | Desk research. Questionnaire sent to each county General Directorates of Social Assistance and Child Protection (GDSACPs) (*Direcţiile Generale de Asistenţă Socială şi Protecţia Copilului*, DGASPC).  | National | Services for persons with intellectual disabilities |
| ‘The Audit of Social Services in Romania: Consolidated report’[[300]](#footnote-300) | Hopes and Homes for Children Romania (HHC Romania) | 2012 | 2011 | Questionnaires sent to 45 local DGAPSC and 159 institutions for children with disabilities. Visits to institutions. Interviews with DGASPC staff, the staff of the institutions for children and with children who were institutionalised. | National | Services for children |
| ‘The Audit of Social Services in Romania: Executive report’[[301]](#footnote-301) | Hopes and Homes for Children Romania (HHC Romania) | 2012 | 2011 | Questionnaires sent to 45 local DGAPSC and 159 institutions for children with disabilities. Visits to institutions. Interviews with DGASPC staff, the staff of the institutions for children and with children who were institutionalised. | National | Services for children |

# Overview of community-based services for persons with disabilities (2015)

**Table 3: community-based services for persons with disabilities**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of community-based service***Please provide the name of the type of service in the national language and a translation into English* *Please indicate if the types of services presented below are given a different name in your country*  | **Yes/ No***Please indicate if this type of service is available in your country*  | **Profile of the users** * *age (children, adults or older persons)*
* *type of disability (physical disability, intellectual disability, psycho-social disability, deaf or hard of hearing, blind)*
 | **Explanatory information***For each type of service, please provide a short description of:* * *the type and level (i.e. 24 hour, daytime, weekends, etc.) of support the service provides;*
* *location of the service (i.e. city, town, rural areas);*
* *who is eligible for the service*
* *who is typically the provider and funder of services (i.e. national government, local government, municipality, NGO, private company, etc.)?*
 | **Extent to which support is self-directed***For each type of service, please provide information about the extent to which users control the support provided. Can individuals using the service:** *recruit and manage staff providing support;*
* *determine the activities for which support is needed;*
* *determine how the budget for services and supports is used;*
* *choose types of equipment and adaptations to meet their needs?*
 | **If data are available, please specify number of services operating in the country and the number of users***Please provide a full reference for this data, including information about the period covered by the data.**Please indicate, if data is available, if there has been decrease / increase in the last five years*  |
| **Direct payments / personal budgets/individual budget**(cash payment enabling service users to employ personal assistants or freely choose using various service providers)Direct payments – indemnizație de handicap | YES (direct payments), in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | All people with disabilities.All types of impairment. | Amount of budget allowance varies according to degree of disability (moderate, substantial, severe) from RON 166/€37.70 per month to RON 202/€45.90 per month. Budget allowances are provided by the Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and Elderly (MLFSPE) (*Ministerul Muncii, Familiei, Protectiei Sociale si Persoanelor Varstnice*, MMFPSPV). Services are available across the country. People with disabilities are also entitled to complementary personal budgets. These vary from RON 33.50/€7.61 to RON 91/€20.68, according to degree of disability. The assessment and decision of the degree of disability triggers the allocation of complementary personal budgets. Complementary budgets are only available for *severe* and *accentuated* disability). *Please check for reference Government Decision no. 989/2014[[302]](#footnote-302).*  | People with disabilities can use the individual budget as they wish.  | In Romania there are only direct payments (disability allowance), and not personal budgets or individual budgets.According to the General Directorates for Social Assistance and Child Protection (*Directiile Generale de Asistenta Sociala si Protectia Copilului*, DGASPCs) the total number of beneficiaries of disability allowance for persons with severe disabilities in 2011 was 414,461.[[303]](#footnote-303) Official reference regarding the number of persons with disabilities registered as *severe* and *accentuated* as of September, 2014: 640,548[[304]](#footnote-304) |
| **Personal assistance** (typically purchased through earmarked cash allocations, the purpose of which is to pay for any assistance needed) Asistentul personal sau însoțitor | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | Only persons with severe disabilities.[[305]](#footnote-305) Art. 42 of Law 448/2006 mentions the cases in which a personal assistant or a care giver (companion) is ensured and the conditions.[[306]](#footnote-306) The person with disabilities who qualifies for this service can opt between the two measures. The functions of the personal assistant and of the care giver is the same. While the personal assistant is usually a family member who is hired by the local public authorities (who have to confirm the availability for new positions and sign a regular labour contract with the personal assistant). The care giver is paid directly by the person with disabilities who receives a complementary financial support (indemnizație de însoțitor). | The level of benefit for a care-giver is RON 665 (approximately €151).The level of benefit for personal assistance is RON 724 (€164). Service is available across the country. | People with disabilities may use personal assistance as they wish, in the sense that those entitled to personal assistant may opt for personal assistant or the cash allowing them to pay a care giver and to appoint (and most frequently this is the case) a member of the family in this position, which is remunerated, and not a professional.  | Information not available at national level. |
| **Residential** (usually small scale residential services in the community – such as group homes, protected homes, family type arrangements, etc.)Locuințe protejate | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | All people with disabilities.All types of impairment. | Institutional residence is available across the country.Services in the community are available only in some counties such as Alba, Dambovita, Arad, Bihor, Brasov, Cluj, Constanta, Dolj, Giurgiu, etc. | People with disabilities may benefit from social services based on their individual needs and personal assessments – this is what normally what the instrument of *personal individualized plan* is meant for. However, this is treated rather formally and it cannot be considered as a genuine instrument of involvement of people with disabilities in decision-making related to their living choices.  | The number of institutions decreased from 250 in 2012 to 229 at the end of 2013. From 2008 to 2012 the number of institutions increased progressively from 209 in 2008 to 250 in 2012, while the number of community services increased from 55 in 2008 to 109 in 2013, according to data compiled based on the responses communicated to IPP by all the 41 General Directorates of Social Assistance and Childcare.  |
| **In-home (home help, home care service)**(home help consists of assistance with household tasks, such as shopping, cleaning, cooking, etc. Home-care services include assistance with daily routine tasks such as getting up, dressing, bathing and washing or taking medicines)Servicii la domiciliu | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | All people with disabilities.All types of impairment. | Service is available across the country.There is no cost standard for home-based care.  | Usually home-based care is provided by local authorities through public social assistance services.  | We could not identify a centralization regarding in-home services. |
| **Day care centres**(service provided during set periods of the day; includes support, meals and some aspects of personal care, as well as social and cultural activities)Centre de zi | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | All people with disabilities.All types of impairment. | Service is available across the country.Service is available to all persons with disabilities, including carers and children with disabilities, based on assessed needs.  | Day care centres are provided by General Directorates for Social Assistance and Child Protection (*Direcțiile Generale de Asistență Socială si Protecția Copilului*, DGASPCs) at county level, or by local councils at local level. | 21 day care centres for adults with disabilities (especially with intellectual disabilities) operated in Romania at the end of 2013, for 960 beneficiaries (coordinated by the DGASPCs).[[307]](#footnote-307)  |
| **Family support / Respite care**(provides supports to carers in their caring role and allows them to have a break, may be formal or informal, and may be provided in the home or out of the home)Centre respiro | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | Carers of all people with disabilities.Carers of persons with all types of impairment. | Amount of standard cost for respite care is RON 1,416 (€321)/month/beneficiary.Service is available across the country. | Usually home-based care is provided by local authorities through public social assistance services. | At the end of 2013, 3 functional respite care centres, for 21 beneficiaries, were available in Romania (coordinated by the DGASPCs).[[308]](#footnote-308) |
| **Foster care** (where children are placed in the domestic environment of a family that is not their own)Plasament familial | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | All children with disabilities.All types of impairment. | Service is available across the country. | Foster care is provided by the DGASPCs.  | Not available |
| **Informal support**(help provided by another person close to the user - family members, relatives and friends - without any official forms of support)Sprijin informal | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. | All children with disabilities.All types of impairment. | There is no support from local/national budgets for informal carers for people with disabilities. This is provided informally by NGOs. | - | No statistics available |
| **Peer support/counselling** (provided by non-professionals with the counsellor and the client having equal status, and sharing experience and assistance in gaining independence and self-confidence) | Not available in Romania. |  |  |  |  |
| **Circles of support**(informal group of people close to the user to whom she/he can turn for support) | Not available in Romania |  |  |  |  |
| **Crisis intervention and emergency services**(various activities aimed at supporting an individual or a family to overcome adifficult situation, for example,: individual and family counselling, crisis resolution teams (usually rapid support for people living in the community who are experiencinga mental health crisis) and emergency foster care where children at risk of neglect or abuse)Servicii de urgență, ambulatorii | YES, in all 41 counties plus Bucharest. |  For different categories of people (victims of domestic violence, abused children, homeless persons, young people with psycho – social disabilities. All types of impairment. | Service is available across the country.Service is available to all persons with disabilities, including carers and children with disabilities, based on assessed needs.  | Services provided by the DGASPCs. | At the end of 2013, 29 emergency services were available for 1,280 beneficiaries.[[309]](#footnote-309) |
| **Befriending** (service provided by trained volunteers to help overcome isolation and enable full involvement in the community and social life) | Not available in Romania. |  |  |  |  |

1. Romania, The Ministry of Labour, Family, Social Protection and the Elderly (MLFSPE) (*Ministerul Muncii, Familiei, Protecţiei Sociale şi Persoanelor Vârstnice*, MMFPSPV) (2014), administrative data set entitled *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*, available at: [www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/protectie\_sociala/DPPD/DPPD\_NR\_PERS\_HAND\_TRIM\_I2014.xls](http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/protectie_sociala/DPPD/DPPD_NR_PERS_HAND_TRIM_I2014.xls). All hyperlinks were accessed on 15 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Romania, The Social Assistance Act (*Lege nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*), 20 December 2003, art. 89. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)
25. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-25)
26. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. Romania, Parlamentul României, Camera Deputaţilor, Comisia pentru muncă şi protecţie socială, Comisia pentru sănătate şi familie (The Parliamet of Romania, Chamber of Deputies, Committe on labour and social protection, Committee on health and family), *Raport comun asupra propunerii legislative pentru modificarea şi completarea Legii nr. 448/2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap* (*Joint report on the bill for modifying and completion of Law. No. 448/2006 on the protection and promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities)*, 2 October 2012, available at: <http://www.cdep.ro/comisii/munca/pdf/2012/rp194_10.pdf> . [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 11.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 5.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 11.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 11.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 5.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 11.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 11.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-50)
51. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-51)
52. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 5.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-52)
53. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-53)
54. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-54)
55. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 11.2. [↑](#footnote-ref-55)
56. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-56)
57. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-57)
58. Romania, Specific standards of quality for residential centres, day centres and protected houses for persons with disabilities adopted through Order no. 559 (*ORDIN nr. 559 din 22 octombrie 2008 privind aprobarea Standardelor specifice de calitate pentru centrele rezidenţiale, centrele de zi şi locuinţele protejate pentru persoane adulte cu handicap*), 22 October 2008, Annex no. 3, art. 5.7. [↑](#footnote-ref-58)
59. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-59)
60. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-60)
61. The “maximum”, “moderate” or “minimum” categorisation of protected homes depends on the level of support provided. Here, the administrative data set did not mention which type of protected homes it is referring to, thus we could not establish the level of support (24h or variable). [↑](#footnote-ref-61)
62. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-62)
63. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
67. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-67)
68. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
69. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-69)
70. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
71. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-71)
72. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
73. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-73)
74. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-74)
75. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-75)
76. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-76)
77. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-77)
78. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
79. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
80. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-80)
81. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-81)
82. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
83. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-83)
84. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-84)
85. Romania, The National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (NAPRCA) (*Autoritatea Naţională pentru Protecţia Drepturilor Copilului şi Adopţie*, ANPDCA) (2014), *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-85)
86. For the types of centres for children we have chosen a category from the guidelines. However, we underline that this is not a typical size, but an average size provided by the ANPDCA in their reply. Typical sizes for these institutions could not be identified in any legal or administrative standards. [↑](#footnote-ref-86)
87. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-87)
88. Romania, art. 55 of the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004. [↑](#footnote-ref-88)
89. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-89)
90. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 117. [↑](#footnote-ref-90)
91. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-91)
92. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55, para. 2 and art. 64, para. 2. See also explanatory note, section 2.7 “Length of admission”. [↑](#footnote-ref-92)
93. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-93)
94. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-94)
95. Romania, The National Authority for the Protection of the Rights of the Child and Adoption (NAPRCA) (*Autoritatea Naţională pentru Protecţia Drepturilor Copilului şi Adopţie*, ANPDCA) (2014), *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-95)
96. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources [↑](#footnote-ref-96)
97. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-97)
98. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-98)
99. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-99)
100. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-100)
101. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55, para. 2 and art. 64, para. 2. See also explanatory note, section 2.7 “Length of admission”. [↑](#footnote-ref-101)
102. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-102)
103. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-103)
104. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-104)
105. Hopes and Homes for Children, Romania, *Auditul Serviciilor Sociale pentru Copii din România. Raport executiv. (The audit of social services for childre in Romania. Executive report)*, Hopes and Homes for Children Romania, February 2012, p. 6, available at: <http://www.hhc.ro/fisiere/centrumedia_fisiere/Raport-Executiv_Auditul-Serviciilor-Sociale-pentru-Copii-din-Romania_-2012.pdf> . [↑](#footnote-ref-105)
106. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-106)
107. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-107)
108. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-108)
109. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 117. [↑](#footnote-ref-109)
110. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-110)
111. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55, para. 2 and art. 64, para. 2. See also explanatory note, section 2.7 “Length of admission”. [↑](#footnote-ref-111)
112. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-112)
113. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-113)
114. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
115. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources [↑](#footnote-ref-115)
116. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-116)
117. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-117)
118. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-118)
119. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-119)
120. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55, para. 2 and art. 64, para. 2. See also explanatory note, section 2.7 “Length of admission”. [↑](#footnote-ref-120)
121. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-121)
122. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-122)
123. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-123)
124. Hopes and Homes for Children, Romania, *Auditul Serviciilor Sociale pentru Copii din România. Raport consolidat. (The audit of social services for children in Romania. Consolidated report)*, Hopes and Homes for Children Romania, February 2012, p. 8, available at: <https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B3UFn1Xvp24mQUVubFVkZ0Z5YkU/edit> . [↑](#footnote-ref-124)
125. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources [↑](#footnote-ref-125)
126. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-126)
127. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-127)
128. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 117. [↑](#footnote-ref-128)
129. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-129)
130. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55, para. 2 and art. 64, para. 2. See also explanatory note, section 2.7 “Length of admission”. [↑](#footnote-ref-130)
131. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-131)
132. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-132)
133. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-133)
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135. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-135)
136. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-136)
137. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-137)
138. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-138)
139. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55, para. 2 and art. 64, para. 2. See also explanatory note, section 2.7 “Length of admission”. [↑](#footnote-ref-139)
140. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-140)
141. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-141)
142. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-142)
143. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources [↑](#footnote-ref-143)
144. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-144)
145. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-145)
146. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 117. [↑](#footnote-ref-146)
147. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-147)
148. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-148)
149. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-149)
150. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-150)
151. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-151)
152. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-152)
153. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-153)
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157. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-157)
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161. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-161)
162. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-162)
163. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 117. [↑](#footnote-ref-163)
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177. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 55. [↑](#footnote-ref-177)
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203. Romania, The Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child Act (*Lege nr. 272 din 21 iunie 2004 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor copilului*), 21 June 2004, art. 117. [↑](#footnote-ref-203)
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208. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources [↑](#footnote-ref-208)
209. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-209)
210. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-210)
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212. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-212)
213. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-213)
214. Romania, ANPDCA, *Reply no. 2897/ANPDCA/05.08.2014* from 5 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-214)
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216. Romania, ISJ Iaşi (2014), *Reply no. 12/30.07.2014* from 30 July 2014, Romania, ISJ Vaslui (2014), E-mail received by the NFP on 5 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-216)
217. Romania, ISJ Iaşi (2014), *Reply no. 12/30.07.2014* from 30 July 2014, Romania, ISJ Vaslui (2014), E-mail received by the NFP on 5 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-217)
218. Romania, Government Decision no. 1251 regarding some measures of improving the learning, instruction, compensation, recovery and special protection activities of children/students/young people with special education requirements in the special and special integrated education system (*HOTĂRÂRE nr. 1251 din 13 octombrie 2005 privind unele măsuri de îmbunătăţire a activităţii de învăţare, instruire, compensare, recuperare şi protecţie specială a copiilor/elevilor/tinerilor cu cerinţe educative speciale din cadrul sistemului de învăţământ special şi special integrat*), 13 October 2005, Annex no. 2, art. 8. [↑](#footnote-ref-218)
219. Romania, ISJ Iaşi (2014), *Reply no. 12/30.07.2014* from 30 July 2014, Romania, ISJ Vaslui (2014), E-mail received by the NFPon 5 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-219)
220. Romania, ISJ Iaşi (2014), *Reply no. 12/30.07.2014* from 30 July 2014, Romania, ISJ Vaslui (2014),E-mail received by the NFP on 5 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-220)
221. Romania, ISJ Iaşi (2014), *Reply no. 12/30.07.2014* from 30 July 2014, Romania, ISJ Vaslui (2014), E-mail received by the NFP on 5 August 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-221)
222. Romania, Mental Health Act of 11 July 2002 (*Legea nr. 487 din 11 iulie 202 a sănătăţii mintale şi a protecţiei persoanelor cu tulburări psihice*), art. 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-222)
223. Romania, the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs (NCMHFD) (*Centrul Naţional de Sănătate Mintală şi Luptă Antidrog*, *CNSMLA*) (2014), *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014*, point 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-223)
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225. Romania, Mental Health Act of 11 July 2002 (*Legea nr. 487 din 11 iulie 202 a sănătăţii mintale şi a protecţiei persoanelor cu tulburări psihice*), art. 18. [↑](#footnote-ref-225)
226. Romania, the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs (NCMHFD) (*Centrul Naţional de Sănătate Mintală şi Luptă Antidrog*, *CNSMLA*) (2014), *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014*, point 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-226)
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232. Romania, the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs (NCMHFD) (*Centrul Naţional de Sănătate Mintală şi Luptă Antidrog*, *CNSMLA*) (2014), *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014*, point 5. [↑](#footnote-ref-232)
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234. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-234)
235. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi*. [↑](#footnote-ref-235)
236. Government Decision no. 344 on the organisation and functioning of the Ministry of Labour, Family, social Protection and the Elderly, as well as on the modification of some normative documents (*HOTĂRÂRE Nr. 344 din 30 aprilie 2014 privind organizarea şi funcţionarea Ministerului Muncii, Familiei, Protecţiei Sociale şi Persoanelor Vârstnice, precum şi pentru modificarea unor acte normative*), 30 April 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-236)
237. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Numărul persoanelor cu dizabilităţi* , available here: [www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/protectie\_sociala/DPPD/DPPD\_NR\_PERS\_HAND\_TRIM\_I2014.xls](http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/protectie_sociala/DPPD/DPPD_NR_PERS_HAND_TRIM_I2014.xls) [↑](#footnote-ref-237)
238. Centre for Legal Resources (2014), *Request for information of public interest no. 355/24.07.2014* from 24 July 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-238)
239. Centre for Legal Resources (2014), *Request for information of public interest no. 353/24.07.2014* from 24 July 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-239)
240. Centre for Legal Resources (2014), *Request for information of public interest no. 357/24.07.2014* from 24 July 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-240)
241. Centre for Legal Resources (2014), *Request for information of public interest no. 356/24.07.2014* from 24 July 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-241)
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243. We had information from discussions with the NFP social experts that at least in these two counties there are boarding schools for children with disabilities, so we sent requests for information to obtain their description. [↑](#footnote-ref-243)
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245. According to the Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act no. 448 from 6 December 2006 (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap, republicată*) and according to the official statistics of the Ministry of Labour: The number of persons with disabilities, 1st trimester, 2014 and the DPPD Statistical Bulletin, 1st trimester 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-245)
246. Romania, The Social Assistance Act (*Legea nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*), 20 December 2011, art 37, para. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-246)
247. Romania, The Social Assistance Act (*Legea nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*), 20 December 2011, art 37, para. 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-247)
248. Romania, The Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act of (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap*), 6 December 2006, art. 53. [↑](#footnote-ref-248)
249. Romania, The Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act of (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap*), 6 December 2006, art. 33. [↑](#footnote-ref-249)
250. Romania, The Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act of (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap*), 6 December 2006, art. 33, para. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-250)
251. Romania, The Protection of Persons with Disabilities Act of (*Legea nr. 448 din 6 decembrie 2006 privind protecţia şi promovarea drepturilor persoanelor cu handicap*), 6 December 2006, art. 33, para. 1 and 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-251)
252. Romania, The Social Assistance Act (*Legea nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*), 20 December 2011, art 39, pt. c). [↑](#footnote-ref-252)
253. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-253)
254. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-254)
255. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources*.* [↑](#footnote-ref-255)
256. Romania, Government Decision no. 532 of 1 July 1999 on the approval of the Methodology for setting the level of monthly support contributions in social assistance institutions, owed by persons who are assisted or their legal caretakers (*Hotărâre Nr. 532 din 1 iulie 1999 pentru aprobarea Metodologiei de stabilire a nivelului contribuţiei de întreţinere în instituţiile de asistenţă socială, datorată de persoanele asistate sau de susţinătorii legali ai acestora*), Art. 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-256)
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258. Romania, The frame-regulations for the organisation and functioning of institutions for special protection of persons with disabilities, approved through Decision no. 329 (*HOTĂRÂRE nr. 329 din 20 martie 2003 pentru aprobarea regulamentelor-cadru de organizare şi funcţionare a instituţiilor de protecţie specială a persoanelor cu handicap*), 20 March 2003. [↑](#footnote-ref-258)
259. Romania, The Social Assistance Act (*Lege nr. 292 din 20 decembrie 2011 a asistenţei sociale*), 20 December 2003, art. 89. [↑](#footnote-ref-259)
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261. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-261)
262. Romania, CNSMLA (2014), *Reply no. 522/27.08.2014* from 27 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources, point 8. [↑](#footnote-ref-262)
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265. Romania, MMFPSPV, website dedicated to social services, available at: [www.serviciisociale.info](http://www.serviciisociale.info/). [↑](#footnote-ref-265)
266. Centre for Legal Resources (2014), *Request no. 355* from 24 July 2014. [↑](#footnote-ref-266)
267. Romania, MMFPSPV (2014), *Reply no. 266/01.08.2014* from 1 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-267)
268. Romania, Order no. 280 on the approval of the working procedure for the establishment, updating and accessing of the Unique electronic registry of social services (*ORDIN nr. 280 din 11 aprilie 2006 privind aprobarea Procedurii de lucru în vederea constituirii, actualizării şi accesării Registrului electronic unic al serviciilor sociale*), 11 April 2006, Art. 3. [↑](#footnote-ref-268)
269. Centre for Legal Resources (2014) *Request for information of public interest to MMFPSPV No 373/19.08.2014*. [↑](#footnote-ref-269)
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274. Romania, CNSMLA (2014), *Reply no. 522/07.08.2014* from 7 August 2014 to the Centre for Legal Resources. [↑](#footnote-ref-274)
275. Romania, Government Decision no. 1424 from regarding the establishment, organisation and functioning of the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs (*Hotărâre nr. 1424 din 18 noiembrie 2009 privind înfiinţarea, organizarea şi funcţionarea Centrului Naţional de Sănătate Mintală şi Luptă Antidrog*), 18 November 2009, Art. 3, para. 2. [↑](#footnote-ref-275)
276. Romania, Government Decision no. 1424 from regarding the establishment, organisation and functioning of the National Centre for Mental Health and the Fight against Drugs (*Hotărâre nr. 1424 din 18 noiembrie 2009 privind înfiinţarea, organizarea şi funcţionarea Centrului Naţional de Sănătate Mintală şi Luptă Antidrog*), 18 November 2009, Art. 4, point e). [↑](#footnote-ref-276)
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278. Romania, CNSMLA, Area centres, available at: <http://www.cnsm.org.ro/judete.html>. [↑](#footnote-ref-278)
279. Romania, CNSMLA, *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014 to the NFP, point 1.*  [↑](#footnote-ref-279)
280. Romania, CNSMLA, *Reply no. 522//27.08.2014 from 27 August 2014 to the NFP, points 2-8..* [↑](#footnote-ref-280)
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292. Romania, MMFPSV and The Directorate for the Protection of Persons with Disabilities (DPPD) (*Direcţia Protecţia Persoanelor cu Dizabilităţi,* DPDD) (2014), ‘Statistic data, 31 March 2014’ (*Date statistice, 31 martie 2014)* available at [www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/protectie\_sociala/DPPD/DPPD\_BuletinStatistic\_TRIM\_I2014.doc](http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/images/Documente/protectie_sociala/DPPD/DPPD_BuletinStatistic_TRIM_I2014.doc) [↑](#footnote-ref-292)
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302. Government Decision no 989/2014 available at: <http://lege5.ro/Gratuit/gqydomrtgm/hotararea-nr-989-2014-privind-actualizarea-cuantumului-prestatiilor-sociale-prevazute-la-art-58-alin-4-din-legea-nr-448-2006-privind-protectia-si-promovarea-drepturilor-persoanelor-cu-handicap> . [↑](#footnote-ref-302)
303. Institutul pentru Politici Publice, 2012, *Furnizarea serviciilor oferite persoanelor cu dizabilităţi intelectuale din sistemul rezidenţial. Indicatori. Repere. Provocări* (Providing social services for people with disabilities in the residential system): <http://site2015.ipp.ro/pagini/bilan355ul-de-4-ani-al-furniz259ri-1.php> . [↑](#footnote-ref-303)
304. Information available on the website of the Ministry of Labour available at: <http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/2014-dmenii/protectie-sociala/ppd><http://www.mmuncii.ro/j33/index.php/ro/2014-domenii/protectie-sociala/ppd> . [↑](#footnote-ref-304)
305. According to Article 86 of Law no 448/2006 there are four degrees of disability, from the lowest to the highest level of disability, namely: small, medium, substantial, severe.The Law 448 does not define the elements of each degree of disability, it is up to the evaluation committees to establish the degree of disability. [↑](#footnote-ref-305)
306. Art.42 of Law 448/2006 mentions: - (1) The adult with a severe visual handicap may opt for a personal assistant or a companion indemnity. (2) The persons with a severe handicap also having the capacity as Ist degree invalidity pensioners may opt for the companion indemnity provided under Art. 61 of Law no. 19/2000, as subsequently amended and supplemented, or for a personal assistant. The right of option shall be also maintained in case invalidity pensioners pass to the pension for an age limit. (3) The war invalid persons also having the capacity as persons with a severe handicap and being Ist degree invalidity pensioners shall benefit both from the right provided under para. (2) and from the right provided under Art. 3 of Law no. 49/1999 regarding pensions for invalid persons, orphans and war widows, as subsequently amended and supplemented. (4) The parents or the legal representatives of the child with a severe handicap, the adults with a severe handicap or the legal representatives thereof, except for those with a severe visual handicap, may opt between a personal assistant and the receipt of a monthly indemnity. (5) The option shall be expressed by an application addressed in writing to the county or Bucharest municipality sectors general social assistance and child protection divisions, and shall become valid only based on their agreement expressed in writing. (6) The county or Bucharest municipality sectors general social assistance and child protection divisions shall communicate to the employer, within 5 days, the consent for the option expressed under the conditions provided under para. (5). [↑](#footnote-ref-306)
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