### Supplementary Material

**Table S1. Description and data source**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variable</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Environment</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 1 | Degree of connection of the population to the sewerage and wastewater treatment systems | Percentage ratio between the number of inhabitants with dwellings connected to the sewerage and wastewater treatment systems and the number of the locality population (%)<br>Method and calculation formula:
\[
G_{cep} = \frac{N_{ie}}{P}
\]
where:
- \(G_{cep}\) represents the degree of connection of the population to the wastewater treatment systems;
- \(N_{ie}\) is the number of inhabitants with dwellings connected to the sewerage and water purification systems;
- \(P\) is the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| **Culture and art** | | |
| 2 | Equipping local communities with volumes available to the general public | Existing volumes in libraries at the end of the reference year, amounting to 1000 inhabitants, Volumes/1000 inhabitants.<br>Method and calculation formula:
\[
N_{volp} = \frac{N_{vol}}{P} \times 100
\]
where:
- \(N_{volp}\) represents the existing volumes in libraries per 1000 inhabitants;
- \(N_{vol}\) represents the existing volumes in libraries at the end of the reference year in a territorial administrative unit;
- \(P\) represents population on July 1 in the reference year in the territorial administrative unit. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| 3 | The degree of access of the population to media and culture | Existing libraries at the end of the reference year per 1000 inhabitants, Libraries/1000 inhabitants.  
Method and calculation formula:  
\[ B = \frac{\text{Libraries}}{\text{Population}} \]  
where:  
B represents the degree of access of the population to culture and information;  
Libraries represents existing libraries at the end of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit;  
P represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 | Active readers per 1000 inhabitants | The registered number of active readers of the libraries, in the reference year, per 1,000 inhabitants. Unit of measure People/1000 inhabitants.  
Method and calculation formula:  
\[ C_{it} = \frac{\text{Active readers}}{\text{Population}} \]  
where:  
\( C_{it} \) represents the active to 1000 inhabitants;  
Active readers represents active readers of a library in the reference year in a territorial administrative unit;  
Population represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| 5 | Visitors to museums and public collections per 1000 inhabitants | Visitors to museums and public collections per 1000 inhabitants.  
Method and calculation formula:  
\[ \text{NVM} = \frac{\text{NV}}{\text{P}} \times 100 \]  
where:  
NVM represents the number of visitors to museums and public collections per 1000 inhabitants;  
NV represents visitors to museums and public collections;  
P represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |

**Workforce**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6</th>
<th>Employed civilian population</th>
<th>The employed civilian population includes, according to the labor balance methodology, all persons who have an income-generating occupation, which they normally exercise in one of the activities of the national economy, being employed in an economic or social activity, under a contract, or independently (on their own account) for the purpose of obtaining income in the form of wages, payment in kind.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 7 | Registered unemployed, averaging 100 employees | Unemployed registered at the end of the year, which return to 100 employees in the reference year. Unit of measure Unemployed per 100 employees.
Method and calculation formula:
\[ UR = \frac{Som}{Sal} \times 100 \]
\[ UR \text{ represents the registered unemployed which return to 100 employees in the reference year;} \]
\[ Som \text{ represents registered unemployed in year } t; \]
\[ Sal \text{ represents the average number of employees in year } t. \] |
| 8 | Average gross monthly nominal earnings | The average gross monthly earnings represent the ratio between the gross amounts paid to employees by economic agents in the reference period, regardless of the period for which they are due, and the average number of employees.
Method and calculation formula:
\[ Cb = \frac{CLi}{(Ni \times 12)Cb} \]
where:
\[ Cb \text{ represents average gross monthly earnings per employee;} \]
\[ CLi \text{ represents the gross amounts paid to employees per year, by element and component of earnings;} \]
\[ Ni \text{ represents average monthly number of employees represents.} \] |
### Housing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>The living space existing at the end of the year which returns on average per inhabitant</th>
<th>The living area existing at the end of the year (the sum of the living areas of all apartments or living spaces in the building) which averages one inhabitant. The living space includes the surface of the bedrooms and living rooms. Unit of measure - m²/inhabitant.</th>
<th>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Degree of renewal of the housing stock</td>
<td>Percentage ratio between the number of dwellings completed during a year, by forms of ownership, and the total number of dwellings, existing at the end of the year. Unit %. Method and calculation formula: [ \text{GIFL} = \frac{\text{LT}}{\text{FL}} \times 100 ] where: GIFL represents the degree of renewal of the housing stock; LT represents dwellings completed during the year in the locality; FL represents existing dwellings at the end of the year in the locality.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Local public utilities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Capacity of drinking water production facilities per capita</td>
<td>The maximum amount of drinking water that can be discharged by the water supply installation of a locality in one day per inhabitant. Unit of measurement Cubic meters per day / inhabitant. Method and calculation formula: [ \text{CIPAL} = \frac{\sum \text{CIPA}}{\sum \text{P}} ] CIPAL represents the capacity of drinking water production facilities per inhabitant; CIPA represents the capacity of drinking water production facilities; P represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>The amount of drinking water distributed to consumers for domestic use, which</td>
<td>The amount of drinking water distributed to households, including the amount of water distributed through public fountains that will be recorded according to the rules established for consumers within the radius of public fountains, which returns on average to one inhabitant. Unit of measure m³/inhabitant. Method and calculation formula:</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 13 | The amount of natural gas distributed for domestic use, which returns on average per inhabitant | \[
\frac{Q_{ap}}{P} = \frac{Q_{ap}}{P}
\]
where:
- \( \frac{Q_{ap}}{P} \) represents the amount of drinking water distributed to consumers for household use that averages one inhabitant;
- \( Q_{ap} \) represents the amount of drinking water distributed to consumers for household use;
- \( P \) represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit.

| 14 | The share of modernized streets in the total length of the city streets | \[
\frac{V_{gz}}{P} = \frac{Q_{gz}}{P}
\]
where:
- \( \frac{V_{gz}}{P} \) represents the volume of natural gas distributed to the average household consumption per inhabitant;
- \( Q_{gz} \) represents the volume of natural gas distributed to domestic consumption;
- \( P \) represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit.

| 15 | The share of the city streets with water network in the | Percentage ratio between the length of the modernized city streets and the total length of city streets. Unit %.
Method and calculation formula:
\[
\text{Drum}_\text{mod} = \frac{L_{\text{drum}_\text{mod}}}{L_{\text{drum}_\text{tot}}} \times 100
\]
where:
- \( \text{Drum}_\text{mod} \) represents the share of the modernized street in the total length of the city streets;
- \( L_{\text{drum}_\text{mod}} \) represents the length of the modernized streets in the territorial administrative reporting units;
- \( L_{\text{drum}_\text{tot}} \) represents the length of the city streets in the territorial administrative reporting units.

National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics
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| **length of city streets** | $\text{Drum_{apa}} = \frac{L_{\text{cond_{apa}}}}{\text{Drum_{tot}}} \times 100$  
where:  
Drum_{apa} represents the share of the length of city streets with water network in the length of city streets; 
L_{\text{cond_{apa}}} represents the total length of the simple drinking water distribution network;  
Drum_{tot} represents the total length of the city streets. | **Statistics** |
| **The share of the length of city streets with sewerage network in the length of city streets** | Percentage ratio between the total simple length of sewer pipes and the length of city streets. Unit %.  
Method and calculation formula:  
$\text{Drum_{canal}} = \frac{L_{\text{cond_{canal}}}}{\text{Drum_{tot}}} \times 100$  
where:  
Drum_{canal} represents in lungimea strazilor orasenesti;  
L_{\text{cond_{canal}}} represents the share of the length of city streets with sewerage network in the total simple length of sewerage pipes;  
Drum_{tot} represents the total lengths of city streets. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| **The share of the length of city streets with gas network in the length of city streets** | Percentage ratio between the total length of gas distribution pipelines and the length of city streets. Unit %.  
Method and calculation formula:  
$\text{Drum_{gaz}} = \frac{L_{\text{cond_{gaz}}}}{\text{Drum_{tot}}} \times 100$  
where:  
Drum_{gaz} represents the share of the length of city streets with gas network in the length of city streets;  
L_{\text{cond_{gaz}}} represents the total length of the gas distribution pipes;  
Drum_{tot} represents the total length of city streets. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| **The surface of municipalities and cities covered with green spaces per capita** | The surface of the green spaces that belongs on average to an inhabitant from an urban administrative-territorial unit. Unit of measure m$^2$/inhabitant.  
Method and calculation formula:  
$\text{SPVERZI} = \frac{\text{SPV}}{P}$  
where:  
SPVERZI represents area of municipalities and cities covered with green spaces per capita;  
SPV represents the surface of green spaces;  
P represents the population. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td><strong>Cars registered per 1,000 inhabitants</strong></td>
<td>Ratio between the number of cars registered in the name of individuals domiciled in the reporting territorial administrative unit, and the number of inhabitants. Unit of measure Cars / 1000 inhabitants. Method and calculation formula: [ \text{Auto} = \frac{N_{r,\text{auto}}}{P} ] where: Auto represents Cars registered per 1,000 inhabitants; ( N_{r,\text{auto}} ) represents the number of Cars registered on December 31- individuals; ( P ) represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td><strong>Infant mortality rate</strong></td>
<td>The number of deaths of children under 1 year of age reported to 1000 live births in the reference year. Unit of measure Died under 1 year per 1000 live births. Method and calculation formula: [ m_o = \frac{M_o}{N_v} \times 100 ] where: ( m_o ) represents the infant mortality rate; ( M_o ) represents the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age in year ( t ); ( N_v ) represents the number of born alive in year ( t ).</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td><strong>The natural increase of the population</strong></td>
<td>Represents the difference between the number of live births and the deceased persons, among a given population, in a certain period of time. Unit of measure People.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td><strong>Life expectancy</strong></td>
<td>The average life expectancy is the average number of years that a newborn has to live, if he would live the rest of his life in terms of age mortality in the reference period.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases, Social Statistics, Natural population movement, Natural</td>
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<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Number of emigrants</td>
<td>Emigrants with a change of domicile are persons (of Romanian citizenship) who emigrate abroad. Emigration is the action by which a person renounces his domicile in Romania and establishes his domicile on the territory of another state.</td>
<td>growth, POP217A analysis - Average life expectancy by area of residence, sex, macro-regions, development regions and counties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Population access to family medicine</td>
<td>The number of family medicine offices averages 1000 inhabitants. Unit of measure Family medicine cabinets/1000 inhabitants. Method and calculation formula: [ CMF = \frac{\text{Nr. cabinete}}{P} ] where: CMF represents The number of family medicine offices averages 1000 inhabitants; Nr.cabinetes represents The number of family medicine offices at the end of the reference year; P represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases, Social Statistics, Migratory movement of the population, Emigrants with change of permanent residence (permanent emigrants), Analysis POP309A - Permanent emigrants by sex, macro-regions, development regions and counties of departure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Population access to hospitals</td>
<td>The number of hospitals in the county which averages 1000 inhabitants. Unit of measure Family medicine cabinets/1000 inhabitants.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Access of the population to the doctor - exclusively dentist

| 26 | Ratio between the number of inhabitants and the number of doctors working in the medical units (public and private) in the respective territorial administrative unit. Unit of measure: Inhabitants/doctor (excluding dentists).  
Method and calculation formula:  
\[ P_m = \frac{P}{M_{st}} \]  
where:  
P_m represents access of the population to doctors exclusively dentists;  
P represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit.  
M_{st} represents doctors from the public and private health units from the territorial administrative unit. | Databases and Territorial Statistics |

### Education

| 27 | Students included in primary and secondary education (including special education), regardless of age, according to the number of teachers in primary and secondary education.  
Unit of measure: Students/teacher.  
Method and calculation formula:  
\[ NeC = \frac{E}{C} \]  
NeC represents primary and secondary school students available on average to a teacher;  
E represents students enrolled in primary and secondary education at the beginning of the school year t/t + 1;  
C represents teaching staff in primary and secondary education at the beginning of the school year t/t + 1. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |

| 28 | Percentage ratio between the number of children included in preschool education, regardless of age, and the population by domicile in the official age group corresponding to preschool education, in a certain school year. Unit %.  
Method and calculation formula:  
\[ RBC = \frac{N_{cc}}{P_c} \times 100 \] | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| 29 | The degree of load of a teacher in preschool education | The number of children enrolled in kindergartens who return to a teacher in preschool education. Unit of measure Preschoolers / teacher in preschool education. Method and calculation formula: $\frac{Pr}{Cd} = \frac{Pr}{Cd}$ where: $Pr$ represents the degree of load of a teacher in preschool education; $Pr$ represents the number children enrolled in kindergarten; $Cd$ represents teaching staff in preschool education. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| 30 | Dropout rate in pre-university education (Secondary education cycle 2 (high school and vocational)) | The dropout rate is the difference between the number of students enrolled at the beginning of the school year and the one recorded at the end of the same school year, expressed as a percentage of the number of students enrolled at the beginning of the school year. | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
| **Statistics and business dynamics** | | | |
| 31 | Density of enterprises | Ratio between the number of active enterprises that have their registered office in the locality during the reporting period and the number of inhabitants. Unit of measure Active enterprises/1000 inhabitants. The active enterprise is the entity that, from the economic point of view, is active (during the observation period), respectively realizes goods or services, records expenses and draws up the balance sheet. Method and calculation formula: $Int = \frac{Nr. \text{ inreg.}}{P} \times 100$ Int represents enterprise density; Nr. Inreg. represents the number of active enterprises; | National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics |
P represents the population by domicile on July 1 of the reference year in the territorial administrative unit.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Calculation</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>Density of PFAs</td>
<td>Ratio between the number of authorized natural persons and the number of inhabitants. Unit of measure Active enterprises/1000 inhabitants</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>Entrepreneurial capacity</td>
<td>Ratio between the number of newly created enterprises in the reference period and the number of active enterprises, %.</td>
<td>Eurostat, Regional Business demography database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Business liquidation rate</td>
<td>Percentage ratio between the number of disbanded enterprises (calculated according to the Eurostat methodology) that had their registered office in the locality and the number of active enterprises that have their registered office in the locality, %.</td>
<td>Eurostat, Regional Business demography database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Total expenditure on active measures to reduce unemployment</td>
<td>Expenditure on vocational training is the expenditure incurred for the qualification, retraining, further training and specialization of jobseekers; vocational training is achieved through courses, internships and specialization, organized by training levels, based on the national vocational training plan.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases and Territorial Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Number of pensioners compared to the number of employees (* 100)</td>
<td>The ratio between the average number of pensioners and the average number of employees.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases, Social Statistics, Social Protection, Average number of pensioners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>37</td>
<td>Average monthly state social insurance pension (RON RON)</td>
<td>The average monthly pension was calculated by reporting the amounts due (according to the decisions) to existing pensioners in payment in the reference year to their average monthly number multiplied by 12. All expenses are expressed in real prices in 2015 by dividing by HICP.</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases, Social Statistics, Social Protection, Pensions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Real GDP per capita (2015 = 100), thousand</td>
<td>Regional GDP is the regional correspondent of GDP. Gross domestic product (GDP) is equal to the sum of the final uses of goods and services of the resident institutional units (actual final consumption, gross fixed capital formation) plus</td>
<td>National Institute of Statistics, Tempo Online Databases, Economic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lei/inhabitant</td>
<td>exports minus imports of goods and services. Real GDP was obtained by dividing by HICP (2015 = 100) and then reported to the population after residence July 1.</td>
<td>Statistics, National Accounts, Regional Gross Domestic Product.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>