

TransMonEE process as a
means to bridge inter-agency
data discrepancy

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Description of the system of social protection

IMPLEMENTATION

NORMATIVE LEVEL

- ◉ Family Law
 - ◉ Law on Social Protection
 - ◉ Regulations or Rulebooks (e.g. Regulation on Foster Care, Regulation on Standards for service providers)
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- ◉ Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Policy
 - ◉ Centre of Social Welfare
 - ◉ Service providers (residential care institutions)
 - ◉ National Institute for Social Protection

Pyramid of authority



Ministry of
Labour,
Employment and
Social Policy

- Responsible for Implementation of the Law
- Supervise, finance and control

Centres for Social
Work

- Guardianship authority
- Public/state authority and local authority

Service providers

- Care providers – residential care institutions

Data producers

- ◉ Centres for Social Welfare – the main producer of the system
- ◉ Service providers – residential care institutions
- ◉ MOLESP

NISP – data recipient

- ◉ Authorised by MOLESP to collect and consolidate data from data producers/providers – design reporting format
- ◉ Create databases
- ◉ Consolidate data discrepancies

Problems

- ◉ No centralized database
- ◉ No software for data entering and data processing
- ◉ Half of CSW process their data manually from record-cases/dossiers
- ◉ Multiple data sources for the same indicators
- ◉ Unsuufficient data quality

Bridging the gaps

- ◉ Revision of indicators and meta – indicators
- ◉ Revision of data collection instruments
- ◉ Review of reliability of data from different sources and defining optimal sources for each indicator
- ◉ Revision of monitoring unit of the Institute
 - > Building analytical capacity
 - > requesting CSW to submit raw data

advantages

- Reliable data
- Comparable data
- Decreased differences btw data sources
- **Increased use of data**

disadvantages

- Decreased possibility of disaggregation (qualitative data)
- Significant amount of data is not used

Policy makers

- Wider consciousness of the importance of timely and comprehensive data and metadata reporting;
- To enhance governments' capacity to produce disaggregated data.
- To Improve data use for evidence-base policy making
- Encouraging the effective use of statistics for child care -related policy analysis and advocacy.

Btw national data producers and data recipients

- Writing of standardized metadata for indicators;
- Production of comparable indicators aiming to reduce discrepancies between national and international sources; indicators on disability is important issue
- Improvement of data dissemination and reporting
- Better coordination within national statistical systems.

