# Inventory of cross-border and transnational data

## Evaluation Plan Event

Frank Holstein, Spatial Foresight GmbH

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# Stocktaking of result indicators

377 Result indicators from draft OPs 2014-2020

- 36 of 60 Cross-border Programmes
- 4 of 12 IPA Programmes
- 9 of 15 Transnational Programmes
- 2 of 4 Interregional Programmes

Groups of indicators defined based on the related IP and related TO and unit of measurement.

# What do the result indicators measure?

Result indicators in the draft OPs reflect expected results

- Only 28 result indicators in the database reflect flows (8%). These result indicators are relatively more observed related to TO1, TO3 and TO7.

- Most indicators address Thematic Objective 6 addressing the environment (including natural and cultural heritage) and resource efficiency.

# Result indicators per TO and number of Programmes

| Thematic Objective | Number of Result Indicators | Number of Programmes |
| --- | --- | --- |
| TO1 Research and Innovation | 55 | 28 |
| TO2 Access to and quality of ICT | 2 | 1 |
| TO3 Competitiveness of SMEs | 32 | 18 |
| TO4 Shift to low-carbon economy | 25 | 14 |
| TO5 Climate change and risk adaptation | 30 | 18 |
| TO6 Environment and resource efficiency | 106 | 44 |
| TO7 Sustainable transport | 37 | 20 |
| TO8 Employment and labour mobility | 24 | 15 |
| TO9 Social Inclusion and poverty | 21 | 10 |
| TO10 Education, life long learning and training infrastructures | 14 | 11 |
| TO11 Institutional capacity | 31 | 20 |

# Frequency of data sources indicated in the draft OPs per TO

| TO | Survey | Nat. Reg. data | EU | Project reports | Unclear |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TO1 | 32 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 4 |
| TO2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| TO3 | 14 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 1 |
| TO4 | 12 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 |
| TO5 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 3 |
| TO6 | 47 | 29 | 3 | 20 | 11 |
| TO7 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 |
| TO8 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| TO9 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| TO010 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| TO011 | 21 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Total | 191 (49,1%) | 74 (19,0%) | 21 (5,4%) | 71 (18,0%) | 33 (8,5%) |

# Proposed data sources

- **Surveys** will be used for almost half of the result indicators.
  - Pro: can deliver very specific information
  - Con: require capacity in terms of time and money

- **EU wide available data** (e.g. Eurostat data) will be used for only 5% of the result indicators.
  - Pro: harmonised data
  - Con: not always available at right geographical scale and with the exactly right focus

- Data from **national or regional statistic** offices will be used for 20% of the result indicators.
  - Pro: often available at low geographical scales
  - Con: risk of no harmonised methods and definitions

# Use of surveys and questionnaires

- There might be room for efficiency gains by developing and designing surveys jointly.

- At the same time coordinating surveys from different programmes might limit a risk of survey "fatigue".

- Similarities of indicators across Europe limited to a few examples, no critical mass for a European wide survey development due to large differences in result indicators.
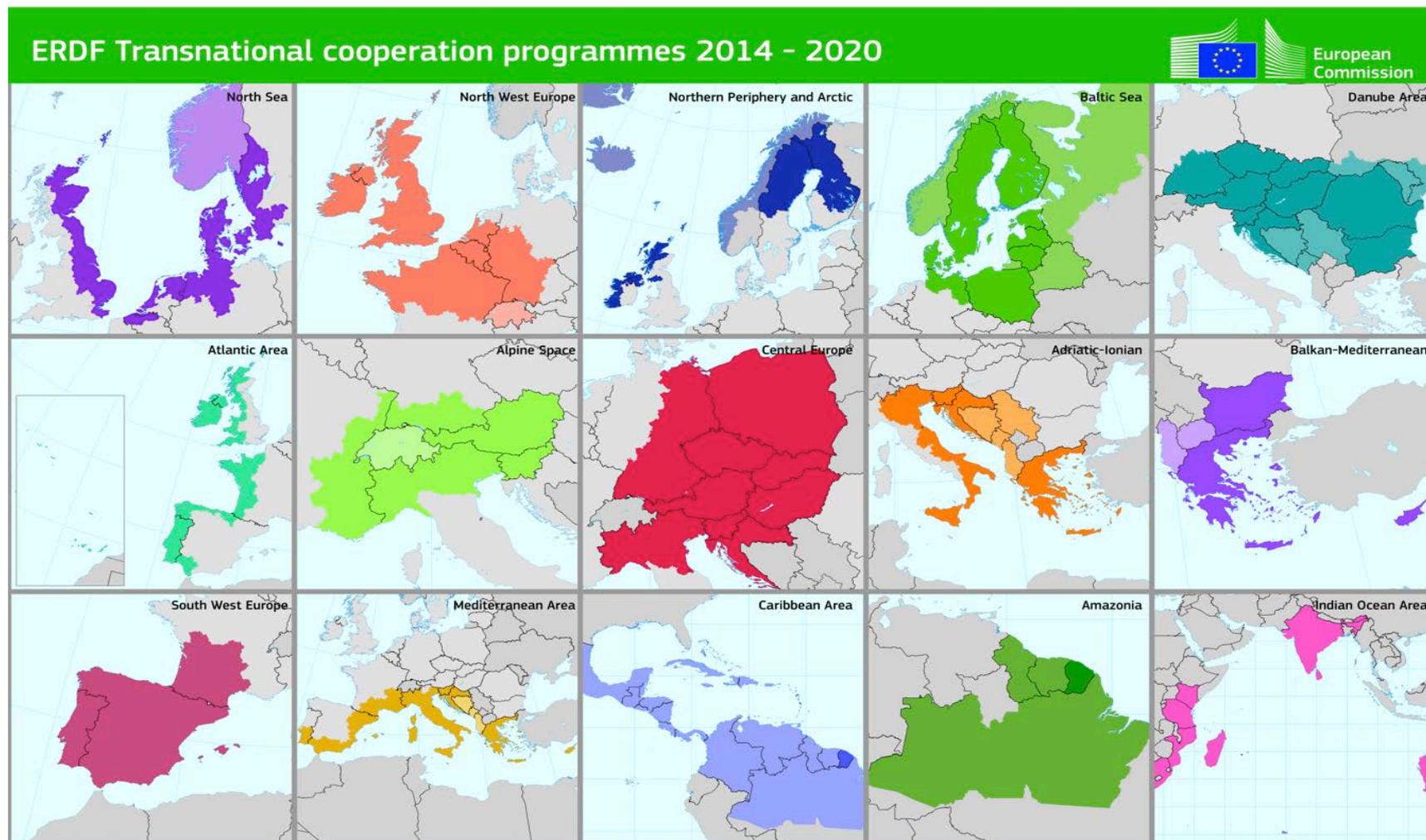
# Cooperation possibilities for data collection via surveys and questionnaires per transnational area

The database has been used to identify geographically overlapping ETC-Programmes to identify regions where surveys are anticipated by several ETC-Programmes addressing the same TO.

In these regions stakeholders are at risk of being approached by several ETC-surveys – which might lead to survey "fatigue" and where programmes might want the harmonise the surveys regarding topics addressed or regarding the period when the publish the surveys.

# Cooperation possibilities for data collection via surveys and questionnaires per transnational area



ERDF Transnational cooperation programmes 2014 – 2020
European Commission

# Concluding remarks

- SOs from ETC programmes make it difficult to find suitable EU datasets.

- Data is not always available at the right geographical level and cross-border data systems might be elaborated or stimulated in particular for flow data.

- Similarities of themes addressed by survey-based result indicators can serve as starting point for discussions between ETC programmes.

- Programmes might benefit from joint survey development, reducing costs and limiting survey faigue among stakeholders.
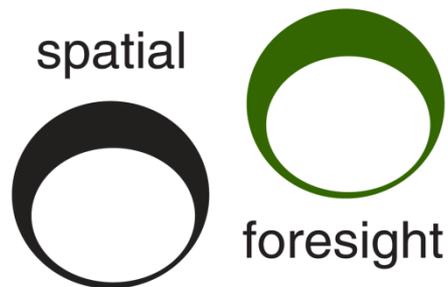
# Concluding remarks

- Where do I get the data from? Is there EU wide data available or other harmonised data available?

- In case of surveys, which partners could I involve?
(whom to carry out the survey? Target group? Similar as other programmes?)

- Are there synergies with other programmes with shared areas? (reducing costs)

- Is it possible harmonise the timing of different surveys to limit survey fatigue for respondents?

# Thank you for your attention

Please do not hesitate to contact us for any further information or visit www.interact-eu.net

**Frank Holstein**
**Spatial Foresight GmbH**
**www.spatialforesight.eu**

INTERACT Point Vienna
Kirchberggasse 33-35/9          t: +43 1 89 08 088 2384          ip.vienna@interact-eu.net
AT - 1070 Vienna                                                www.interact-eu.net
Austria