



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence



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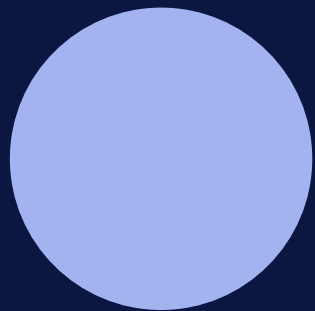
Bulgarian Presidency of the Council
of the European Union

Indicators for Integrated Territorial and Urban Development

ESPON EGTC Policy Brief

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ESPON EGTC

31 May 2018 // Sofia, Bulgaria

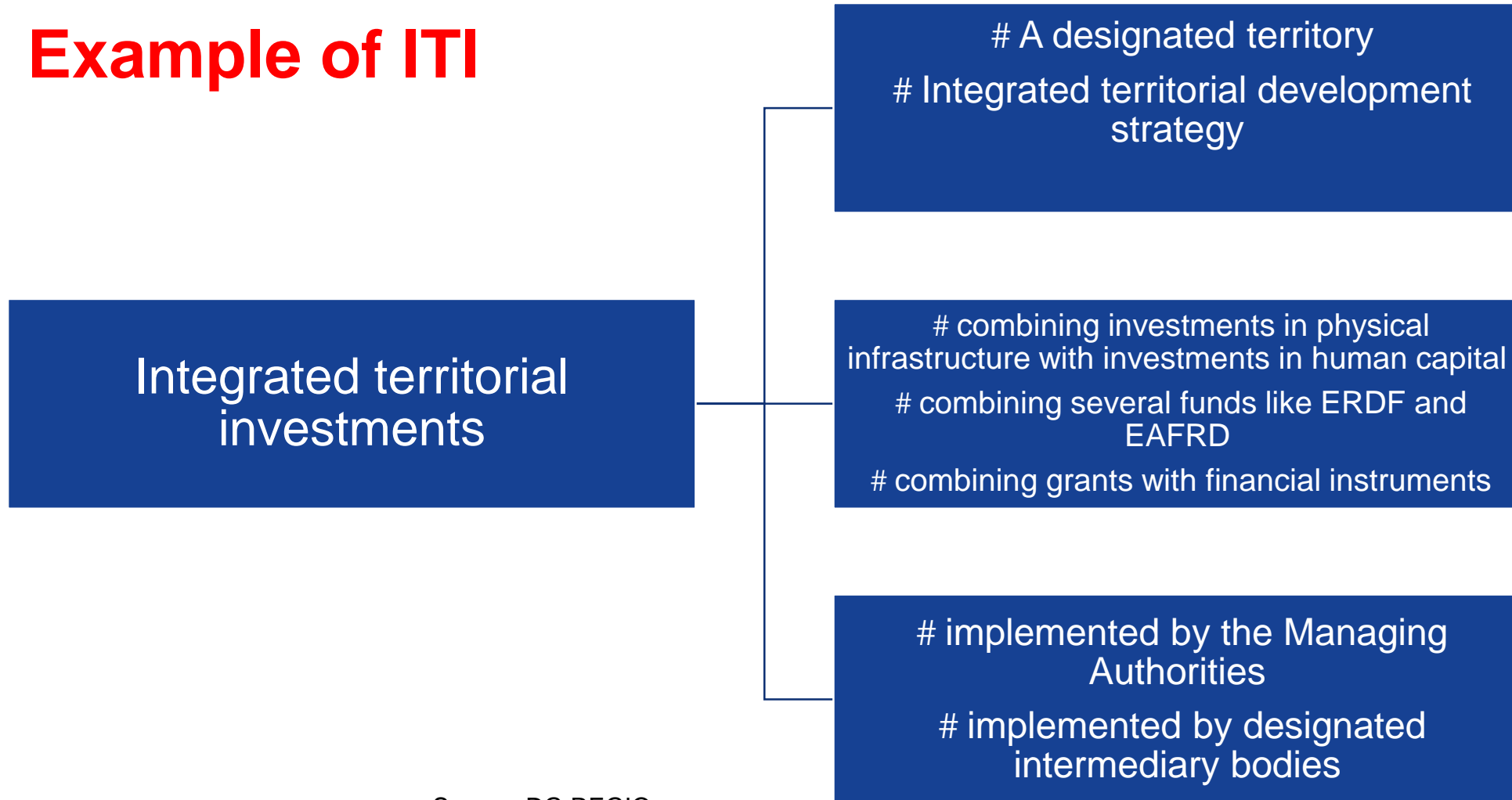


What is being measured? The context



Impact of integrated investments

Example of ITI

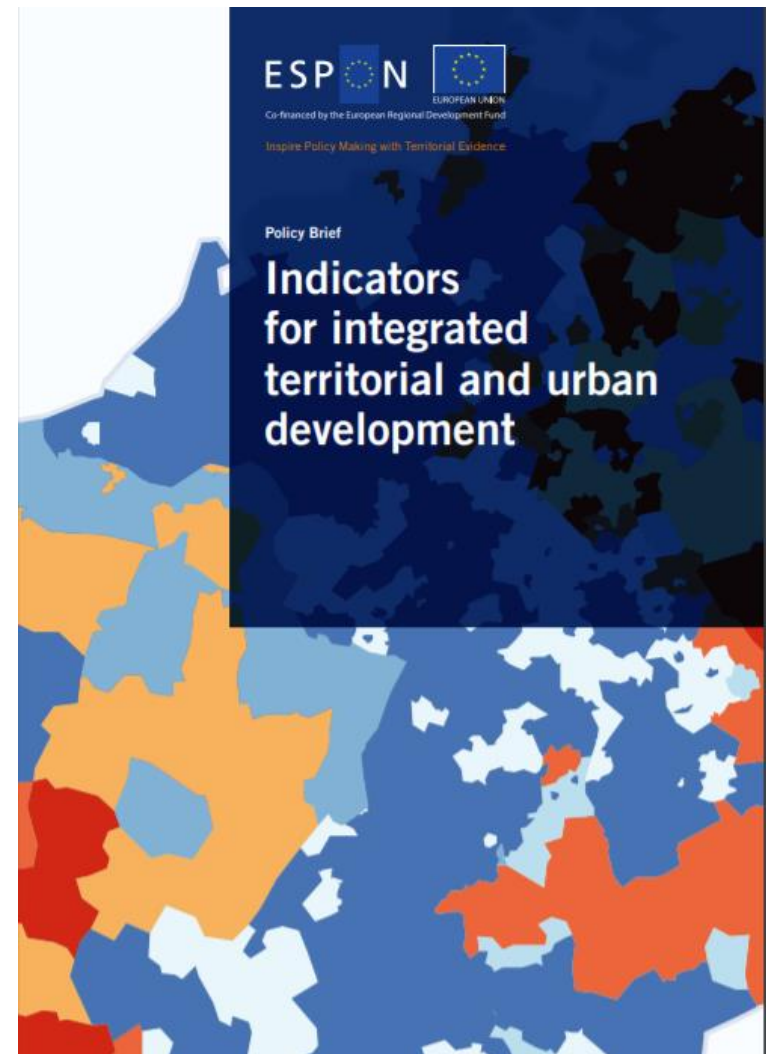


Source: DG REGIO

**Workshop in Brussels
on 25 January 2018**

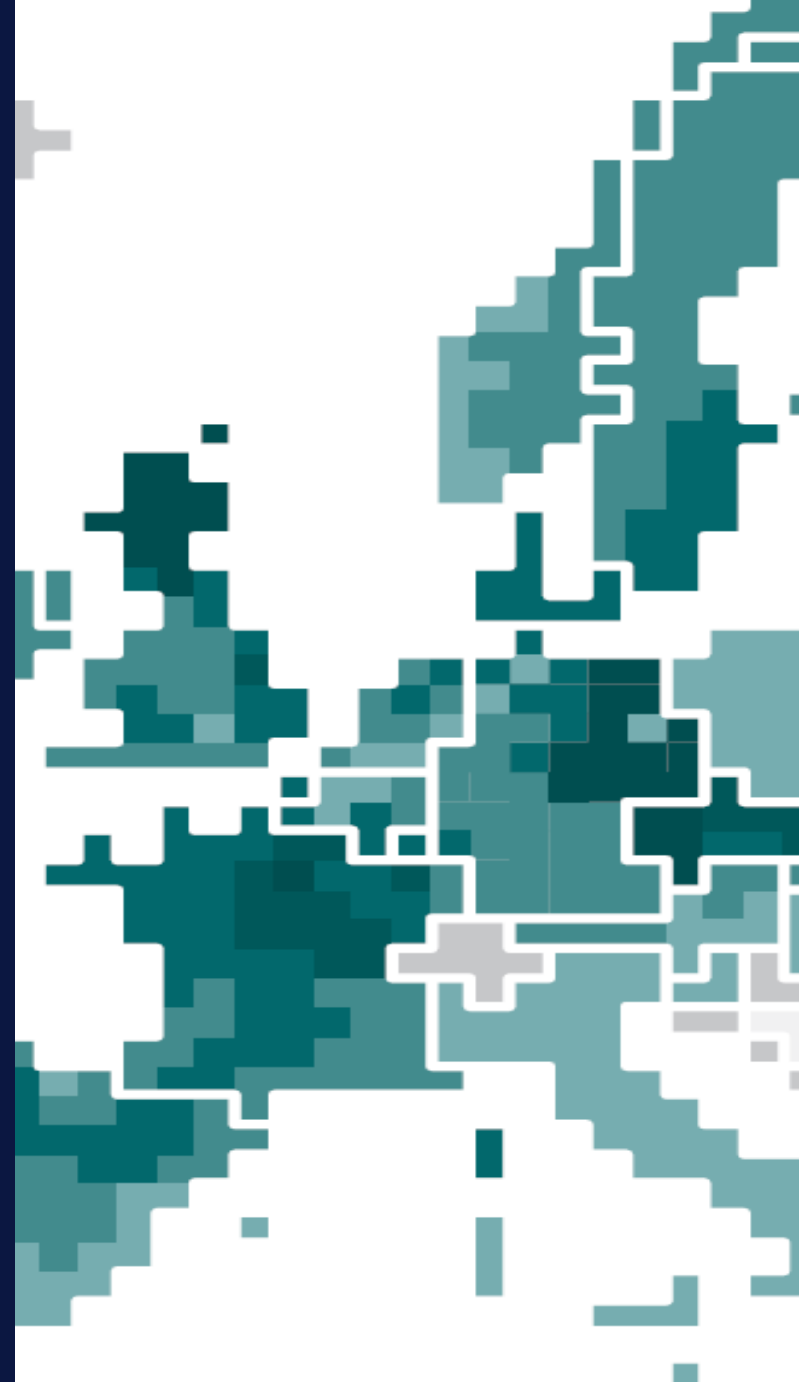
**ESPON Working Paper
– February 2018**

**ESPON Policy Brief
– April 2018**

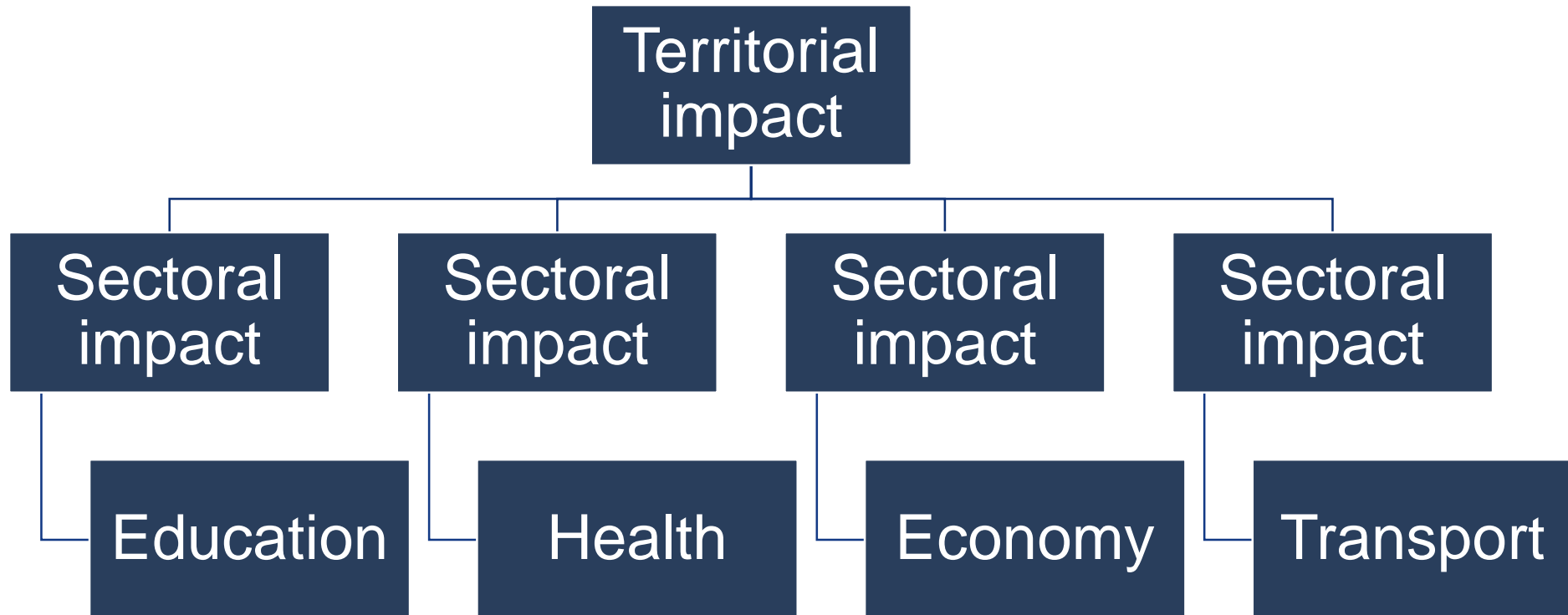


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Measurement of the impact of integrated investments?



Challenge – how to aggregate the impact of sectoral investments?



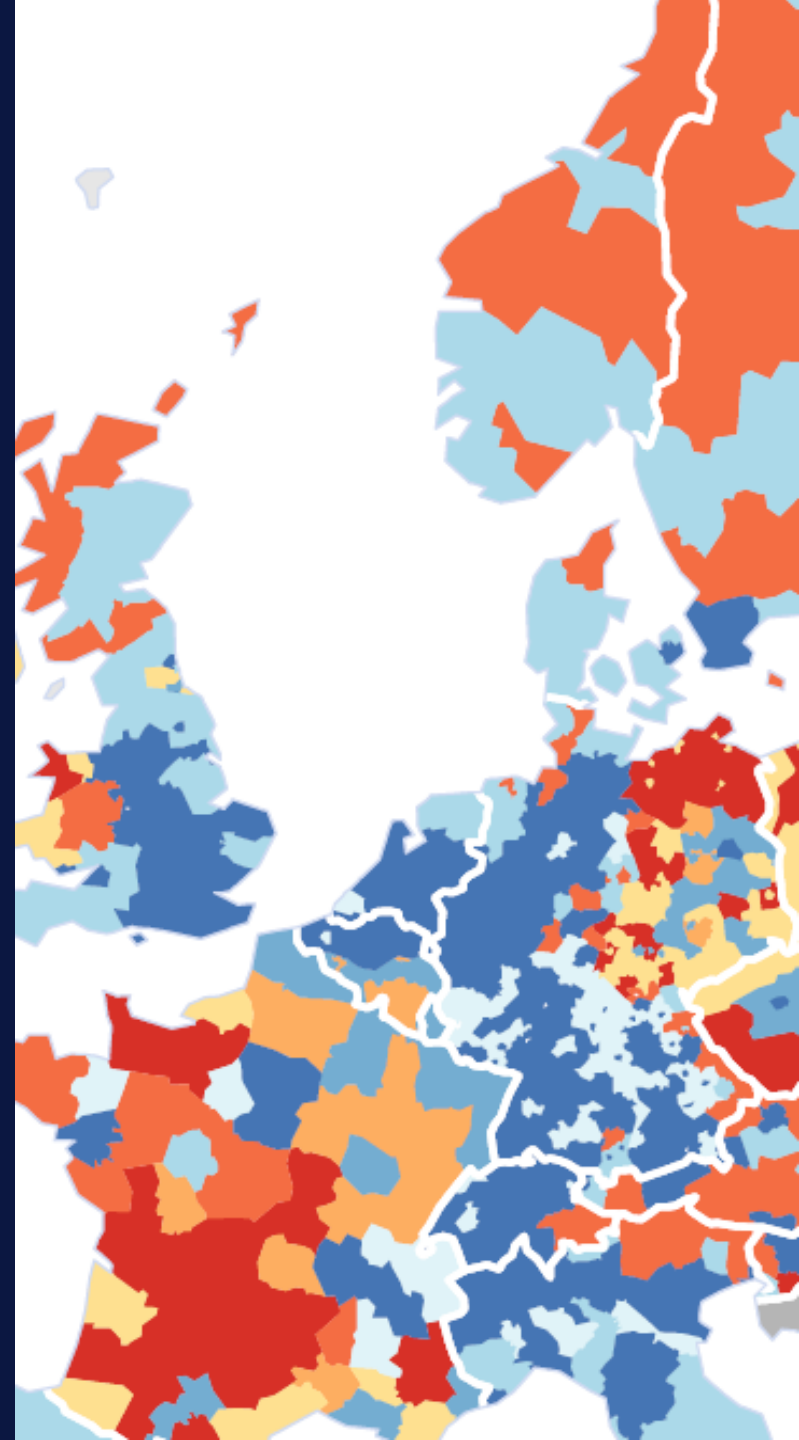
Challenge - distinguishing between different types of Indicators

Frameworks for structuring indicator sets in the context of integrated investment at territorial level

<p>Policy-derived framework</p> <p>Example of EU Sustainable Development Strategy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Headline indicator- Second-level indicator- Third-level indicator- Contextual indicator	<p>Integrated strategy level Measuring the status of territories and populations</p>
<p>Program and project framework</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Input indicator- Output indicator- Outcome indicator- Impact indicator	<p>EU funds level (ITI and article 7) Measuring the performance of programmes and projects</p>

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Options and scenarios on how to address the challenges



Selected list of indicators from ESPON projects

ESPON INTERCO projects

- Net migration rate
- Population potential living within 50 km

ESPON KITCASP project

- Natural population change
- New completed private dwellings as a percentage of the total housing stock
- Modal split of passenger transport
- Access to public services (hospitals and schools)

ESPON SIESTA project

- Long term unemployed persons as a share of total unemployed people

Use of composite indicators (indices)

ESPON SeGI project

Health care SGI index

Economic SGI index

Educational SGI index

Policy Brief: Polycentric
Territorial Structures and
Territorial Cooperation

ESPON Polycentricity index

- ✓ Single quantitative figure by combining several indicators into one
- ✓ Composite indicators (indices) can be used as an effective tool to communicate the overall effectiveness of the integrated investments
- ✓ Effective in cases when it is hard to find single indicators that capture territorial aspects of investments

How to attribute change in indicators to the investments?

It can be achieved through impact evaluation study

Some basic suggestions in terms of methodology:

- Quantitative techniques, like using regression analysis - Investments (independent variable) and integrated territorial and urban development (dependent variable)
- Simple quantitative methods for looking at correlations – Investments correlated with the selection of ESPON indicators
- Territorial Impact Assessment techniques – for instance ESPON Quick Scan methodology

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Key messages and recommendations



Coming back to challenges

- How to aggregate impact of sectoral investments?
 - **Use of short list of indicators (ESPON list); Use of composite indicators**
- Distinguishing between different types of Indicators
 - **ESPON list of indicators are not necessarily direct result indicators; focus on aggregated impacts in territories**

Key Message I - Understanding the context

- The actual content, territorial coverage, budget and scope of the integrated strategies;
- The purpose of the indicators – measuring achievements in territories and populations versus measuring direct performance of the EU funded programmes and projects;
- Data availability issues which put constraints on what can be measured;
- Administrative capacity of the managing institutions as well as leadership in prioritizing evaluation aspects.

Key message II – choosing appropriate indicators

- Classical indicators should not be abandoned; however, a stronger focus should be put on indicators being able to capture the spatial distribution of achievements of the integrated investments;
- Using composite indicators may be a better alternative when stand-alone indicators cannot communicate well the overall effectiveness of the integrated investments;
- Hard indicators (based on registered data) should be complemented with softer qualitative indicators (based on people's perceptions).
- Timing should be taken into account. Most of the indicators used for integrated territorial development require more time to capture results and impacts.

Policy recommendations

- *There is a need for a **short list of indicators** which reflect **the impact** of the integrated investments on an aggregate level. Selection of ESPON indicators and indices present such case.*
- **EU level**
 - Future European Commission monitoring and evaluation guidance materials could benefit from a more detailed focus on integrated territorial investments
 - There is a potential for using these indicators as **common indicators** at the policy impact/policy result level
- **National and regional levels**
 - The indicators presented in the policy brief can be used to observe direction towards integrated territorial development. Especially composite indicators as a tool.
 - Important to establish a valid explanation on why certain changes in indicators can be attributed to policy actions and investments
 - Data availability issues can be a problem thus indicators need to be adjusted to the national context by using similar indicators or register data



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Thank you for your attention!