



Co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund

Inspire Policy Making with Territorial Evidence

Indicators for Integrated Territorial and Urban Development

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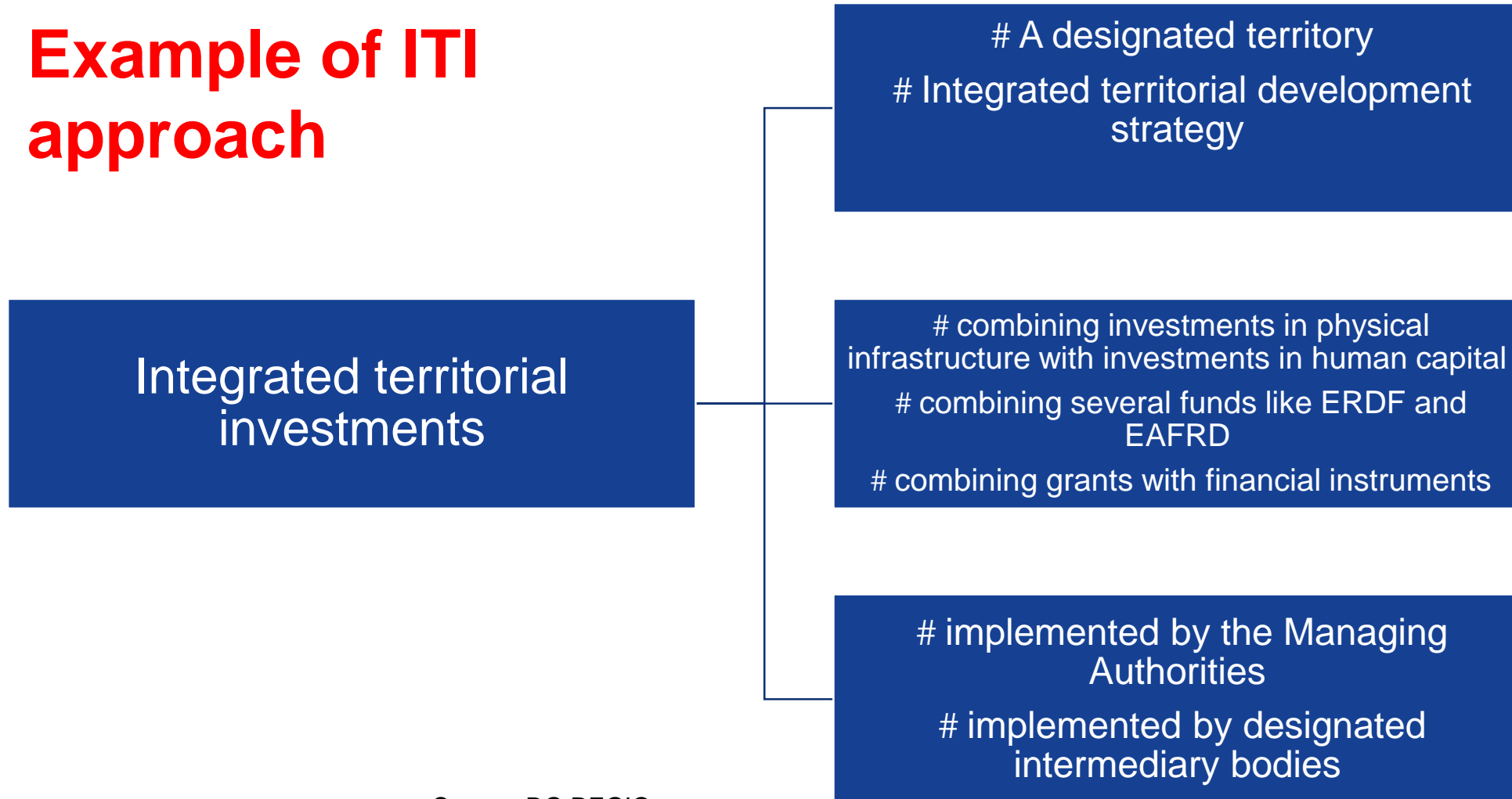


The context



Complexity of integrated investments

Example of ITI approach



Source: DG REGIO

STRAT-Board: Territorial and Urban Strategies Dashboard (JRC)

<https://urban.jrc.ec.europa.eu/strat-board/#/where>

Active filters

Filtered strategies: 5

Survey status

- Completed
- In progress

Reset filter

EU Countries

(EE) Estonia

Implementation mechanism

2.SUD Priority Axis

Territorial focus

Population covered per strategy

Total ESIF contribution per strategy

ESIF Type

Thematic Objective

Show only those strategies that contain the combination of all selected options (applied to ESIF Type and Thematic Objective)

Map
Themes and Funds
Datatable

Show strategies

EU Countries
 EU Regions (NUTS2)

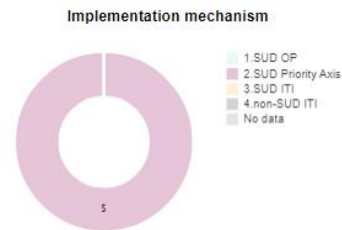
EU Country/Region legend

- EU Country/Region containing strategies
- EU Region not containing any strategy
- EU Country/Region not affected by selection

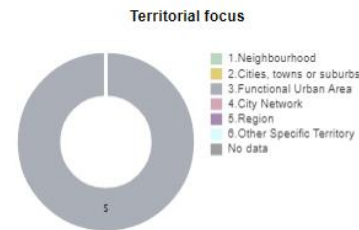
Select strategies legend

Survey status

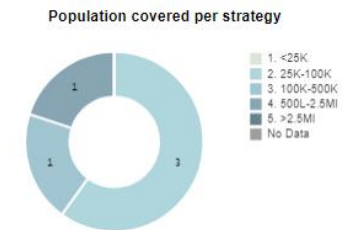
Leaflet | @ OpenStreetMap contributors. Credit: EC-GISCO. © EuroGeographics for the administrative boundaries | Disclaimer



Reset all



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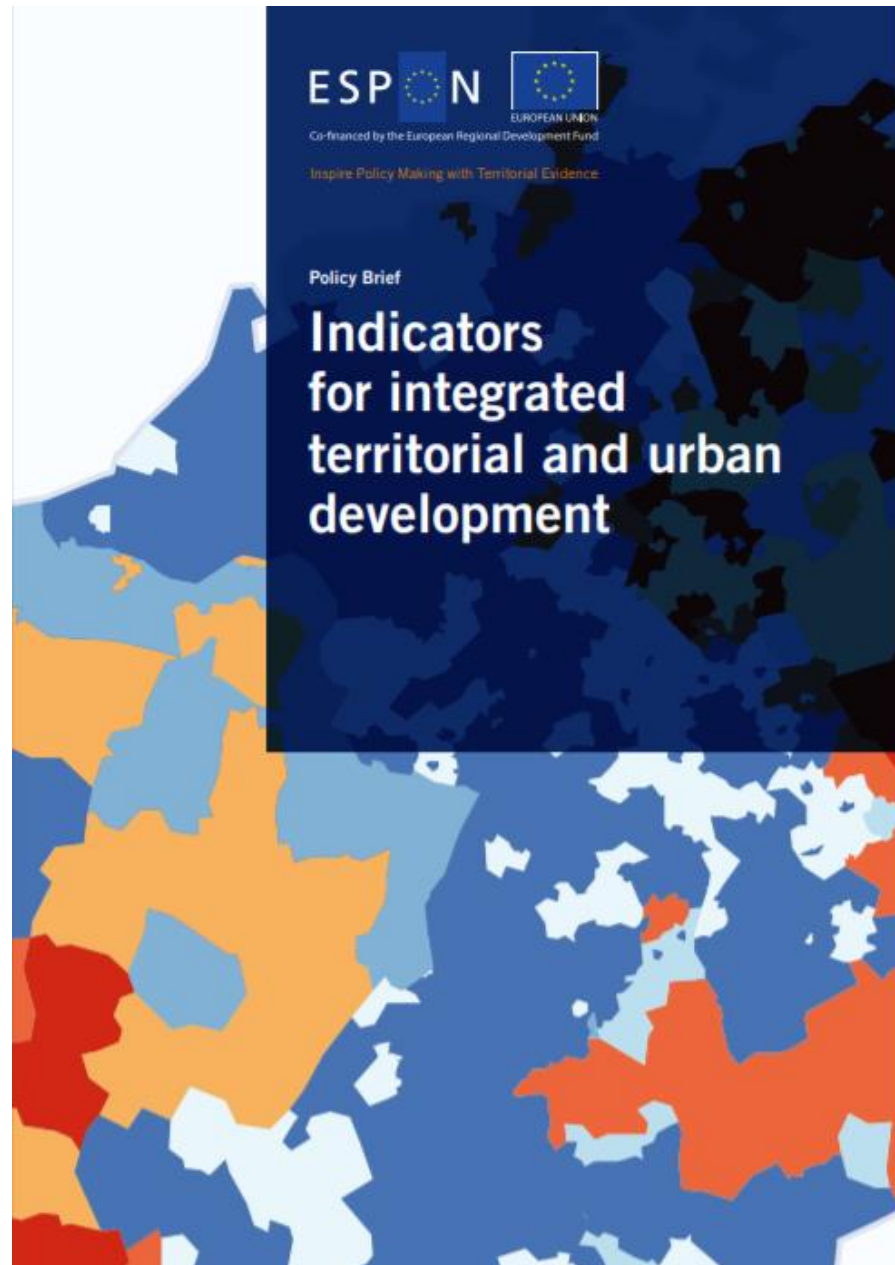
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ESPON Policy Brief

– April 2018

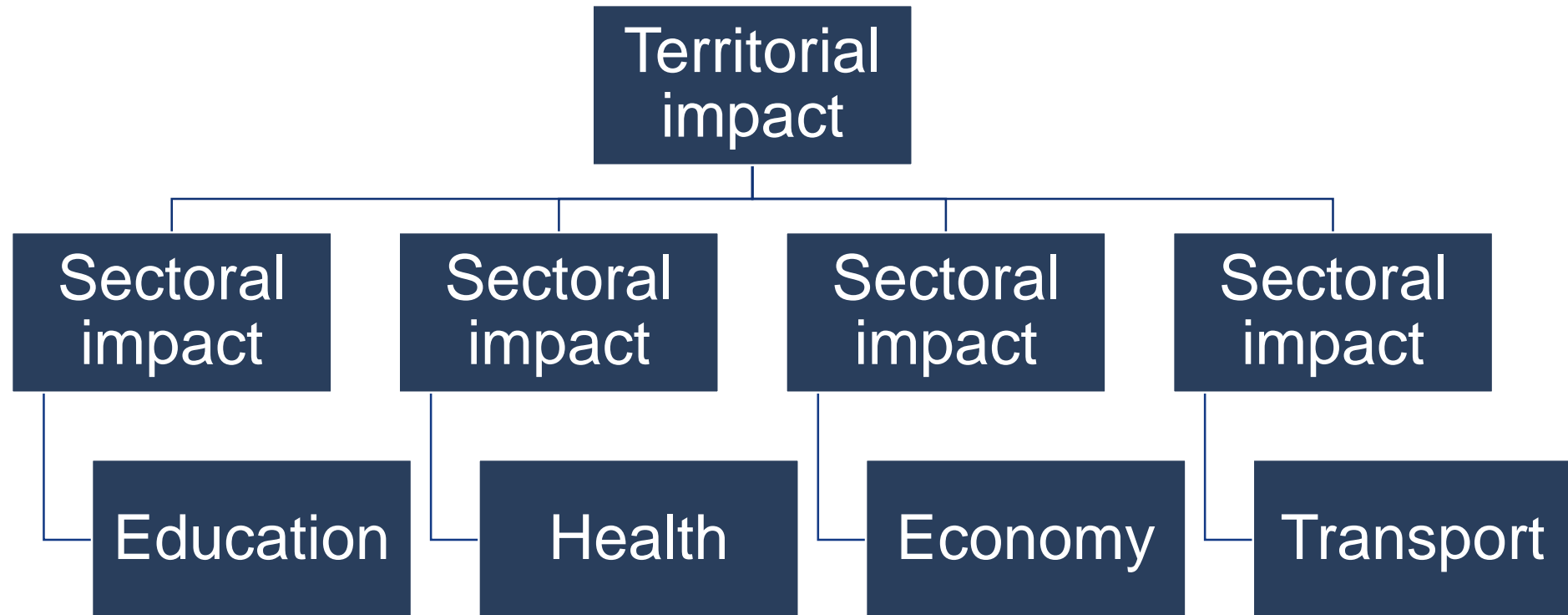


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Measurement of the impact of integrated investments



Challenge – how to aggregate the impact of sectoral investments?



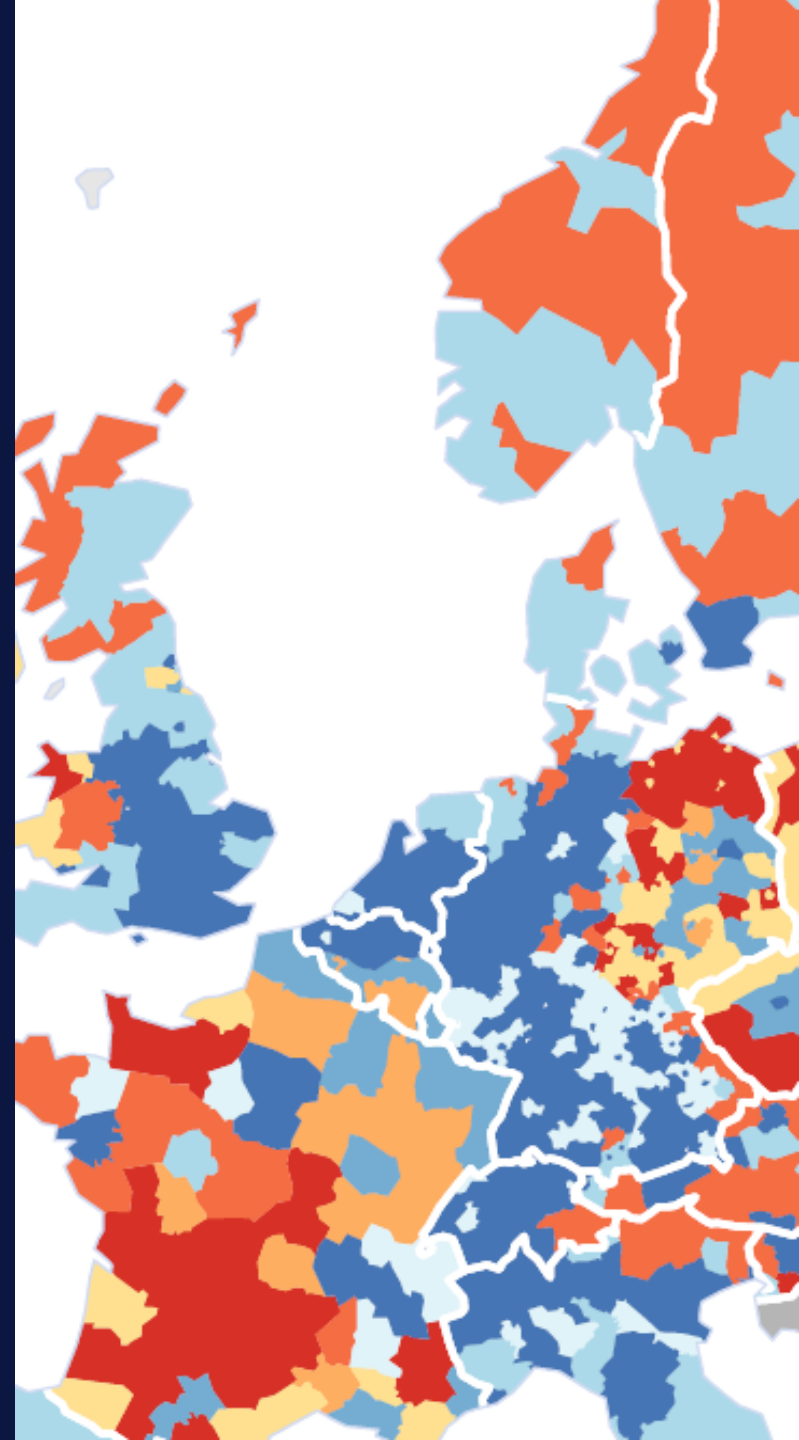
Challenge - distinguishing between different types of Indicators

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

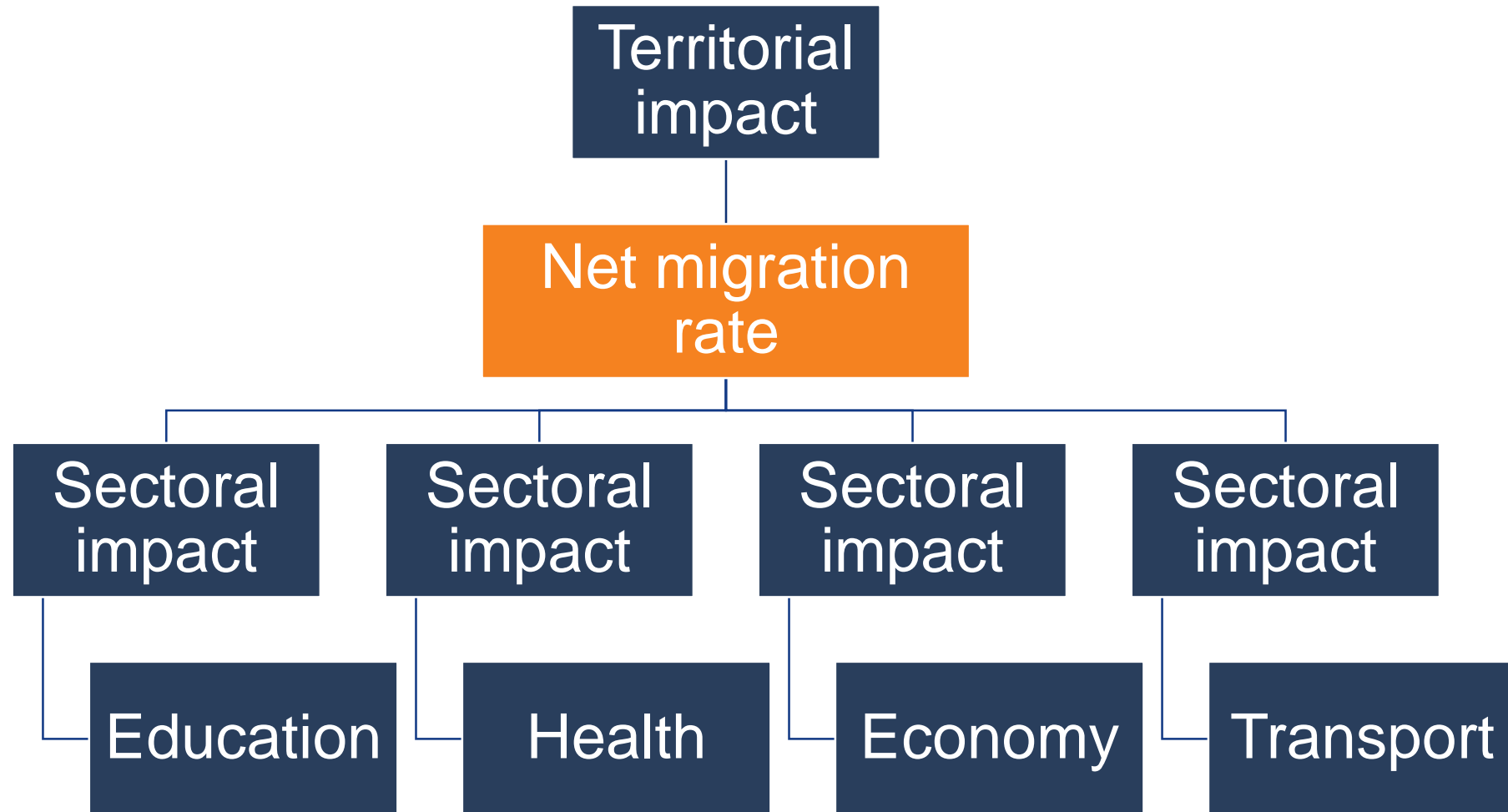
ESPON KITCASP project

- 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

Measuring impact of integrated strategies and investments



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

Composite indicators (indices) – example of services of general interest

Grand composite indicator on services of general interest (SGI)

Grand SGI index		
Social SGI index		Economic SGI index
Educational SGI index	Students in pre-primary education per 100 inhabitants of age group	Length of motorways in km per 1 000 km ²
	Students in upper secondary education per 100 inhabitants of age group	High-quality ICT infrastructure: percentage of households with access to broadband
	Students in tertiary education per 100 inhabitants of age group	Persons employed per 100 000 inhabitants in public relations and consultancy
	National public expenditure on education per inhabitant	National public expenditure on economic affairs per inhabitant
Healthcare SGI index	Available hospital beds per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Physicians and doctors per 100 000 inhabitants	
	Professional nurses and midwives per 100 000 inhabitants	
	National public expenditures on healthcare per inhabitant	

Examples of frequently used indicators to assess achievements of integrated strategies

Indicators	
Area accessible from TEN-T in 45 minutes (Brno, Czech Republic)	Increase in population (Kaunas, Lithuania)
Length of road (Cascais, Portugal)	Increased new business registrations per 1,000 inhabitants (Kaunas, Lithuania)
Share of public transport within total passenger transport (Brno, Czech Republic)	Increased household incomes (Kaunas, Lithuania)
Area of regenerated open spaces and regenerated public buildings (Aurillac, France; Cascais, Portugal)	Reduced air pollution (Kaunas, Lithuania)
Vacancy rate within city centres (Aurillac, France)	Improvement in the social, economic and physical conditions in selected urban centres, based on an urban development index (Cork, Ireland)
Population living in areas with integrated urban development strategies (Cork, Ireland)	Increased non-private-car commuting levels in the designated urban centres (Cork, Ireland)
Levels of satisfaction of residents living in areas covered (Cascais, Portugal)	Evolution of inhabitants' perception of the enhancement of their environment (Centre-Franche-Comté Metropolitan pole, France)

Source: Assessing the performance of integrated territorial and urban strategies. Challenges, emerging approaches and options for the future; European Policies Research Centre, 2018

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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
 - **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.



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Thank you for your attention!