



**European Committee
of the Regions**

**Commission for
Territorial Cohesion Policy
and EU Budget**

COTER

Overview: Cohesion Policy benchmarks beyond GDP to better reflect well-being standard of living

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Acronyms

CCO – Regio core output

CCR – Regio core result

CF – Cohesion Fund

CoR – European Committee of the Regions

ECA – European Court of Auditors

ERDF – European Regional Development Fund

ESF – European Social Fund

EU-SPI – EU regional Social Progress Index

EU-RHDI – EU Regional Human Development Index

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GDWe – Gross Domestic Wellbeing

GERD – Gross Expenditure on Research and Development

GVA – Gross Added Value

HDI – Human Development Index

IWI – Inclusive Wealth Index

JRC – Joint Research Centre

PM – Particulate Matter

PO – Policy Objective

PPP – Purchasing Power Parity

R&D – Research and Development

RCO – Regio common output

RCR – Regio common result

RHDI – Regional Human Development Index

RQLI – Regional Quality of Life Index

SDG – Sustainable Development Goals

SIG – Services of General Interest

SME – Small and medium-sized enterprise

SPI – Social Progress Index

TQoL – Territorial Quality of Life

Executive Summary

Cohesion in Europe needs to be understood in a broader perspective and encourage policy making beyond gross domestic product (GDP). In light of today's challenges and policy objectives, well-being or quality of life, sustainable development goals (SDGs) and resilience should be included in the debate about cohesion and thus about EU cohesion policy.

Cohesion policy post 2027 could benefit from a closer link to well-being and SDG indicators. A review of existing indicators shows there are already various composite indicators as well as indicators which could be used, with examples of well-being and SDG indices to learn from. This report provides some reflections.

A wide range of well-being indices and indicators could complement GDP in the debate about future cohesion policy. This report reviews 13 of these. Among the EU-wide indices available, the EU regional Social Progress Index (EU SPI) developed by DG REGIO is probably most likely to be regularly updated and thus useful as a complement to GDP. An alternative to a composite well-being indicator, could be to work with common domains of well-being used by existing indices. These include access to services of general interest, the environment, governance, health, housing, life satisfaction, material well-being, safety and security as well as social inclusiveness. For each of these, different regional indicators could be identified from the indices. This would help to select the most relevant domains and within these the most relevant indicators.

A wide range of SDG indices and indicators could support cohesion policy to better understand regional diversity in terms of contributions to the SDGs as well as links between cohesion policy and SDGs. This report reviews six of these. Links between cohesion policy and SDGs could be better highlighted in three ways. Firstly, a better understanding of how much the EU cohesion policy budget supports SDGs could come from developing coefficients linking planned funding to each SDG. Secondly, to better understand how cohesion policy contributes to SDGs, ERDF and ESF+ common indicators have been compared to SDG indicators. Common ERDF and ESF+ output and result indicators have been identified which relate to individual indicators for 12 of the 17 SDGs. Thirdly, SDG indicators can help to better understand (regional) disparities related to individual SDGs. There are no harmonised EU regional SDG indicators and no coherent composite regional SDG index. However, SDG indicator work by the Joint Research Centre (JRC) and ESPON provides stepping-stones towards regional mapping for SDGs. In particular the ESPON SDG benchmarking tool provides a good basis to assess regional disparities across the EU for SDG indicators. If this tool were used to develop continuous monitoring it could help

in selecting the most relevant SDGs or SDG indicators to inform future cohesion policy.

The review of indices going beyond GDP and SDG leads to several questions:

- Does the EU regional Social Progress Index satisfy the needs for a ‘well-being complement’ to GDP?
- Which common domains of beyond GDP indices are most relevant for regional policy makers (i.e. services of general interest, environment, governance, health, housing, life satisfaction, material well-being, safety and security and social inclusiveness)?
- What is better suited for complementing GDP in future cohesion policy debates, an index or a compilation of different indicators or several domains indexes?
- Would it help to attribute planned cohesion policy spending to individual SDGs to have a better overview of what budget is expected to support SDGs?
- Would it help to have regular monitoring and mapping of regional development linked to SDGs as a composite indicator, or for particular SDGs and selected indicators?
- Would it help to link common ERDF and ESF+ output and result indicators to SDGs to better understand how cohesion policy contributes to them?
- Does the EU need an EU-wide regional monitoring tool for well-being and SDGs which is constantly updated and which enables an EU-wide overview as well as regional benchmarking and factsheets?
- Would regional well-being and SDG monitoring benefit from a regional resilience indicator?

Introduction

Cohesion in Europe needs to be understood in a broader perspective to encourage policy making beyond GDP (European Committee of the Regions, Spatial Foresight, t33, & ÖIR, 2021; Terzi, 2021). Indeed, in light of today's challenges and policy objectives, well-being or quality of life, SDGs and resilience should be included in the debate about cohesion and EU cohesion policy.

Following the Great Depression and World War II, the success story of GDP started in Europe and North America. It rapidly spread to other countries in the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s. Currently all 200+ countries in the world publish GDP figures following the same methodology. This led to a common terminology and vast global infrastructure producing economic data and policy advice based on GDP as the default way to measure progress. (Hoekstra, 2020)

GDP is the main macroeconomic indicator used around the world to quantify economic activity. However, since the 1970s there are considerable debates about the shortcomings of GDP as it e.g. does not reflect well-being and the damage done to the environment by certain economic activities. Indeed, GDP was not designed to be comprehensive measures of prosperity and well-being. As among others highlighted by Terzi (2021), GDP e.g. does not track inequality, or poverty, does not account for environmental sustainability, nor for the value of housework, and does not sufficiently capture intangible assets. Consequently, there is a need for adequate indicators to address the challenges of the 21st century such as climate change, poverty, resource depletion, health and quality of life.

Increasingly the short comings of GDP as well as the need to adequality address environmental and well-being issues are recognised. These debates come together under the notion 'beyond GDP'.

At EU level a comprehensive process of defining appropriate social and environmental indicators started in 2007. This involved a high-level conference and the Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report (2007). The European Commission, the European Parliament, the Club of Rome, the OECD and the WWF hosted a high-level conference on beyond GDP. This addressed the issue of indicators for measuring this progress beyond GDP and how to incorporate them into decision-making process. The Stiglitz-Sen-Fitoussi report presented a series of recommendations for the measurement of current well-being and sustainability. Successively this lead to the 'Beyond GDP initiative'¹ and the 'GDP and beyond'

¹ https://ec.europa.eu/environment/beyond_gdp/index_en.html

roadmap (COM(2009) 433 final) in 2009. (Barth, Lavorel, Miller, & Hafele, 2021)

Since 2019, the issue is approached more directly and with a stronger political touch at EU level. As highlighted by Terzi (2021), the 2019 Annual Sustainable Growth Strategy (COM/2019/650 final)² states clear that economic growth is not seen as an end in itself, and that the economy has to work for the people and the planet. Basically, the EU is looking for sustainable growth that is measured in more than GDP, as highlighted by Charles Michel in 2021.³ These considerations are also reflected by the EU Heads of State and Government in the Porto Declaration⁴, in which they welcomed the idea of an alternative set of indicators to measure economic, social and environmental progress, supplementing GDP as a welfare measure for inclusive and sustainable growth.

Also in 2021, the European Commission Directorate-General for Economic and Financial Affairs (DG ECFIN) published a discussion paper ‘Economic Policy Making Beyond GDP’ (Terzi, 2021). This paper reiterates the need to develop indicators complementary to GDP that will enable more effective monitoring of the transformation of society and the economy to be carried out as policies driven by the European Green Deal are implemented. It also sets out the efforts made in recent years by some countries seeking to develop complementary tools to monitor well-being and the environmental impact of economic activities.

Still, so far, the financial allocation of EU cohesion policy is based on GDP. This is most visible in the definition of less developed, transitions and more developed regions and their co-financing rates. These change however, between funding periods (see table).

Table Definition of cohesion policy regions

	Less developed regions	Transition regions	More developed regions
2021-2027 period			
Definition	GDP per capita < 75% EU-27 average	GDP per capita between 75% and 100% EU-27 average	GDP per capita > 100% EU-27 average
Co-financing rate	85%	60% or 70% (former less developed regions)	40% or 50% (would have been transition regions under 2014-20 period)

² See <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?qid=1578392227719&uri=CELEX%3A52019DC0650>

³ See <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/03/24/main-messages-from-the-tripartite-social-summit-24-march-2021/>

⁴ See <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2021/05/08/the-porto-declaration/>

2021-2027 period			
Definition	GDP per capita < 75% EU-27 average	GDP per capita between 75% and 90% EU-27 average	GDP per capita > 90% EU-27 average
Co-financing rate	80% or 85% (crisis impact)	60% or 80% (former less developed regions)	50%

Source: https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/2021-2027_en

However, as outlined by Terzi (2021), GDP does not help to understand how the benefits of growth spread across the population, and how much these are concentrated in certain pockets of society. It takes into account neither the costs of increasing social fragmentation, nor the depletion of natural resources and environmental sustainability. Consequently, Terzi puts forward arguments for complementing GDP in a less controversial or bolder way. He also proposes criteria to consider in any debate about complementing GDP: (a) Limiting modifications of existing metrics, (b) Timeliness in publication, (c) Easy to understand, (d) Clear sense of direction, and (e) Move hand-in-hand with GDP.

Keeping these criteria in mind, insights can be gained from the ‘beyond GDP debate’ which has been ongoing since the 1970s and has led to various attempts to measure well-being and quality of life. Besides a range of academic and think tank studies, also various regional and national governments have addressed the issue and also international organisations have developed indicators. Most prominently there is the work by OECD (2017, 2022), JRC (2014), Eurostat (2022), DG REGIO (2020) and ESPON (2021). Still, there is no common definition of the quality of life or well-being dimension focused on in the beyond GDP debate, nor a common indicator set.

Nevertheless, the various attempts provide additional insights on regional disparities beyond the economic dimension of GDP. Most well-being and quality of life indices show a similar pattern to GDP in the EU, as Northwest Europe and metropolitan areas generally fare better than Eastern, Southern and rural areas. This fits the Stroper’s (2023) observation that there is a high correlation between economic growth and most of the good things that are wanted from economic development. At present, existing alternative indices capture subtlety and detail but the overall picture of regional disparities in Europe are similar across most indices.

Still, some of the beyond GDP indices and indicators used might be relevant to a debate on complementing GDP when allocating EU cohesion policy funding post 2027. Chapter 1 provides an overview of some well-being indices as well as domains addressed by several of these indices.

In addition, the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015 stresses the need for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future. At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries in a global partnership. The adoption of the SDGs has resulted in a need for indicators to measure whether the world is moving towards these goals. Besides setting up worldwide indicators to assess the SDG performance of each country, there have also been attempts to develop indices better tailored to Europe which measure local or regional SDG performance, e.g. by JRC (2021) and ESPON (2020). These indicators can improve understanding of how much EU cohesion policy or regions contribute to SDGs. Based on a review of global and European SDG indices, chapter 2 reflects on how to address SDG indicators in EU cohesion policy. This could be linked to the financial allocation of cohesion policy, common indicators measuring what cohesion policy does, or simply a better understanding of how regions in Europe are performing vis-à-vis the SDGs.

Based on the review of well-being and SDG indicators, chapter 3 draws conclusions about which indicators best complement GDP and enriches the debate about cohesion policy post 2027. It also outlines data collection needs and questions for further discussion.

In the light of current developments, cohesion is notably also about reliability and long-term perspectives. In other words, resilience to short-term shocks, robustness and stability are important. This emphasises continuity, dependability and rule of law rather than short term benefits and constant changes of direction. As cohesion is a long-term objective it should not be subject to short-term projects, flexible political flows, or changes in mood and fashion. The reviewed beyond GDP and SDG indices and indicators do not address resilience. Possibly, this would require and additional complement to cohesion policy indicators.

1 Complementary indicators – Well-being

For this study 13 well-being indices have been reviewed (see Table 1.1). Four are global, six European, and three national. Four work exclusively with national data, while the other nine work predominantly with regional data. However, the regional level varies and, in most cases, mixes geographical levels, .

Table 1.1 Well-being indices reviewed

Indicator name	Source	Predominant geographical level
Global examples		
Better Life Index	(OECD, 2017)	National
Inclusive Wealth Index (IWI)	(UNU-IHDP & UNEP, 2012); (UNEP, 2018)	National
Regional Well-Being	(OECD, 2022)	Regional
Social Progress Index (SPI)	(Social Progress Imperative, 2022)	National
EU level examples		
Beyond GDP dashboard	(ZOE, 2021)	National
EU Regional Human Development Index (EU-RHDI)	(European Commission - Joint Research Centre, 2014)	Regional
EU Social Progress Index (EU SPI)	(European Commission - DG REGIO, 2020)	Regional
Quality of Life Dashboard	(Eurostat, 2022)	National
Regional Quality of Life Index (RQLI)	(Hanell, 2018)	Regional
Territorial Quality of Life Index (TQoL)	(ESPON, 2021)	Regional
National examples		
Gross Domestic Wellbeing (GDWe)	(Carnegie UK, 2021)	Regional
Liveability Meter	(Ministry of the Interior and Kingdom Relations of Netherlands, 2022)	Regional
Monitor of Well-Being & the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	(Statistics Netherlands, 2021)	Regional

The number of individual indicators that have been brought together ranges from 11 in OECD regional well-being, 102 in the Eurostat Quality of Life Dashboard and even 118 in the Monitor of Well-Being Netherlands.

This implies that some indicators used in the indices or a complete index can be used to complement GDP. There follows first a discussion a possible complete index and then a selection of possible indicators.

1.1 Complementary indices

Four of the well-being indices best help understand regional disparities at European level, as they have EU-wide coverage at regional level. Most can be

linked to attempts to push the beyond-GDP debate. They all offer good potential to complement GDP, however they all have advantages and disadvantages.

1.1.1 Regional Quality of Life Index

The Regional Quality of Life Index (RQLI)⁵ combines indicators from various sources, mainly the European Quality of Life Survey⁶, Eurostat and OECD. Many of the indicators come from the European Quality of Life Survey. Often these are disaggregated from the national to the regional level. This implies that the information relies on survey data and thus on the quality of the survey and representativeness of the samples. It also implies that regional disparities are biased to the approach used to disaggregate national and regional data. This index has been developed in PhD research and will not be updated in the current format.

Figure 1.1 Indicators of the EU Regional Quality of Life Index

Domain	Variable name	Domain 5. Leisure and social interactions
Domain 1. Material living conditions		30. Spending time with family
1. Disposable income of private hh in euro		31. Spending time w. other social contacts
2. At-risk-of-poverty rate		32. Having time for hobbies
3. Disposable income quintile ratio (S80/S20)		33. Having time for voluntary work
4. Satisfaction with present standard of living		34. Time to do enjoyable things in daily life
5. Ability to make ends meet		35. Access to cinema, theatre or cultural centre
6. Satisfaction with accommodation		36. Access to recreational or green areas
7. Shortage of space		37. Satisfaction with social life
Domain 2. Productive or main activity		38. Not feeling lonely
8. Employment rate 20-64 years		39. Frequency of doing voluntary work
9. Unemployment rate		40. Getting support: help around the house when ill
10. Long-term unemployment rate		41. Getting support: advice about a serious personal or family matter
11. Share of part-time employment		42. Getting support: urgently raise amount of money to face an emergency
12. Average number of usual weekly hours of work in main job		43. Getting support: wanting someone to talk to if depressed
13. Work-life balance		44. General trust in other people
14. Working hrs fit family or social commitments		Domain 6. Economic and physical safety
15. Mean commuting time in minutes		45. Household in arrears during past 12 months
16. Job contract stability		46. Problems with crime, violence, or vandalism in area
17. Satisfaction with job		Domain 7. Governance and basic rights
Domain 3. Health		47. Trust in the legal system
18. Life expectancy at birth		48. Trust in the press
19. Subjective health		49. Trust in the police
20. Feeling cheerful and in good spirits		50. Quality of 7 public services
21. Feeling calm and relaxed		51. Tension between poor and rich people
22. Feeling active and vigorous		52. Tension between management and workers
23. Feeling particularly tense		53. Tension between men and women
24. Weekly sports or exercise		54. Tension between old and young people
25. Ease of seeing doctor		55. Tension between different racial and ethnic groups
Domain 4. Education		56. Tension between different religious groups
26. Tertiary education share		57. Tension between groups with different sexual orientation
27. Early school leavers		58. Feeling left out of society
28. Never used a computer		59. Gender employment gap
29. Participation in education and training last 4 weeks		60. Unpaid voluntary work for political parties or trade unions
		61. Active citizenship
		Domain 8. Natural and living environment
		62. Problem with litter or rubbish in immediate neighbourhood
		63. Problem with noise in immediate neighbourhood
		64. Problem with air quality in immediate neighbourhood

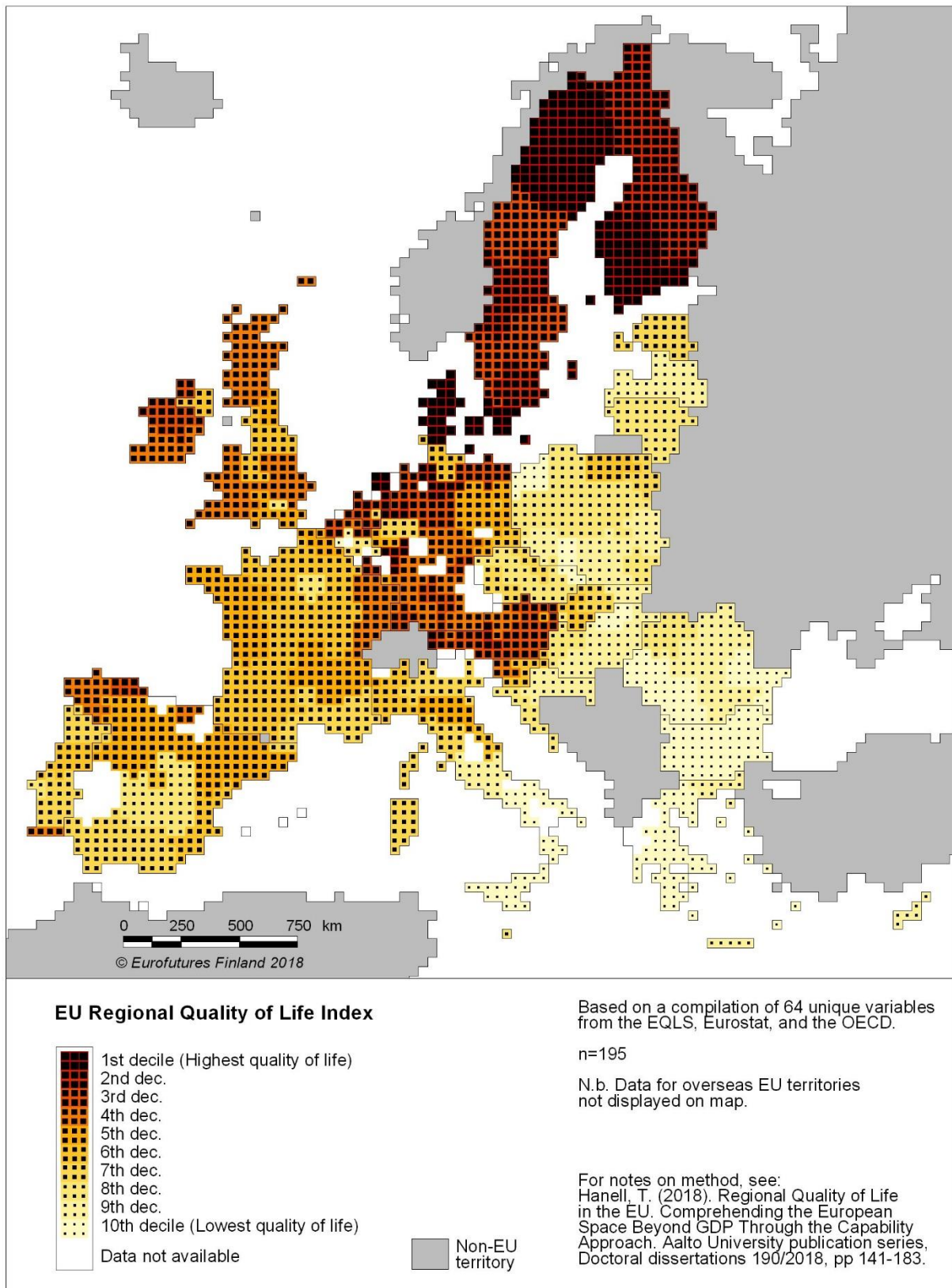
Source: Hanell, 2018 <https://aaltodoc.aalto.fi/bitstream/handle/123456789/34080/isbn9789526082134.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

⁵

<https://aaltodoc.aalto.fi/bitstream/handle/123456789/34080/isbn9789526082134.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

⁶ <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/data/european-quality-of-life-survey>

Map 1.1 EU Regional Quality of Life Index

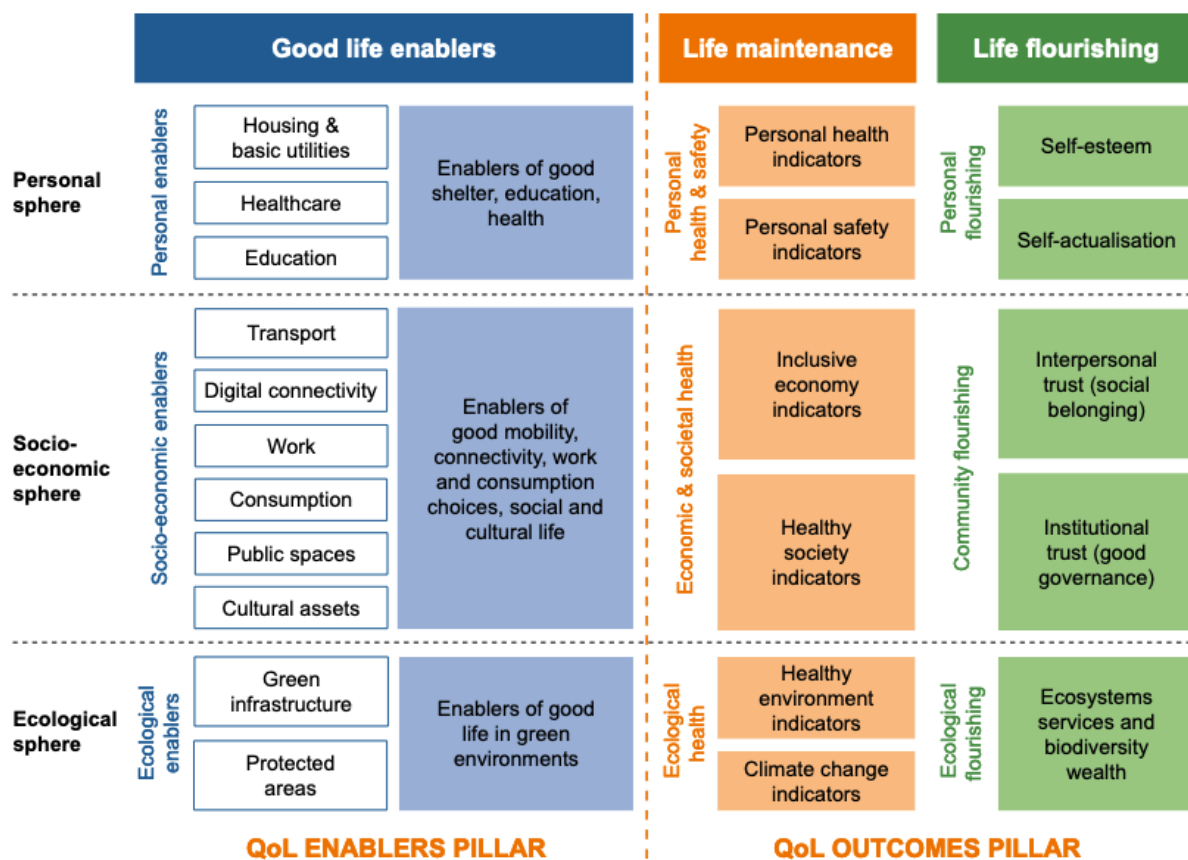


Source: Hanell, 2018 <https://aaltodoc.aalto.fi/bitstream/handle/123456789/34080/isbn9789526082134.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

1.1.2 Territorial Quality of Life Index

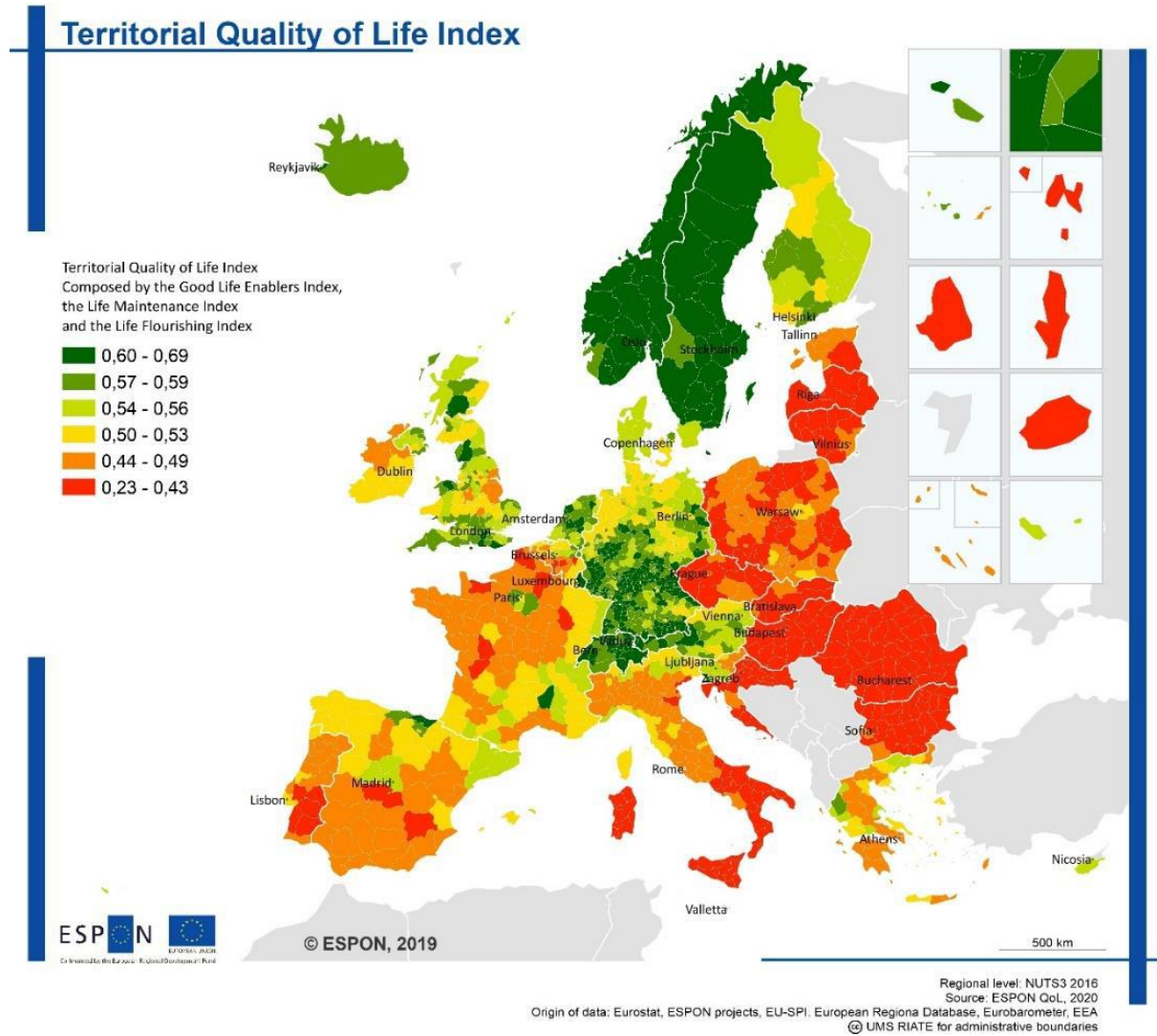
Most of the indicators in Territorial Quality of Life Index (TQoL) enable comparison across European regions of regional disparities. However, the approach also highlights that understanding and emphasis for different dimensions of quality of life varies between places. Therefore, the underlying philosophy of this approach is to facilitate regional quality of life living labs – participatory approaches with regional stakeholders to identify relevant indicators and their weight in the index – to enable indicators for each region. This index is the result of an ESPON project and there may not be regular updates.

Figure 1.2 Territorial Quality of Life measurement system



Source: ESPON, 2021 <https://www.espon.eu/sites/default/files/attachments/ESPN%20Policy%20Brief%2C%20Quality%20of%20life.pdf>

Map 1.2 Territorial Quality of Life Index



Source: ESPON, 2021 <https://www.espon.eu/programme/projects/espon-2020/applied-research/quality-of-life>

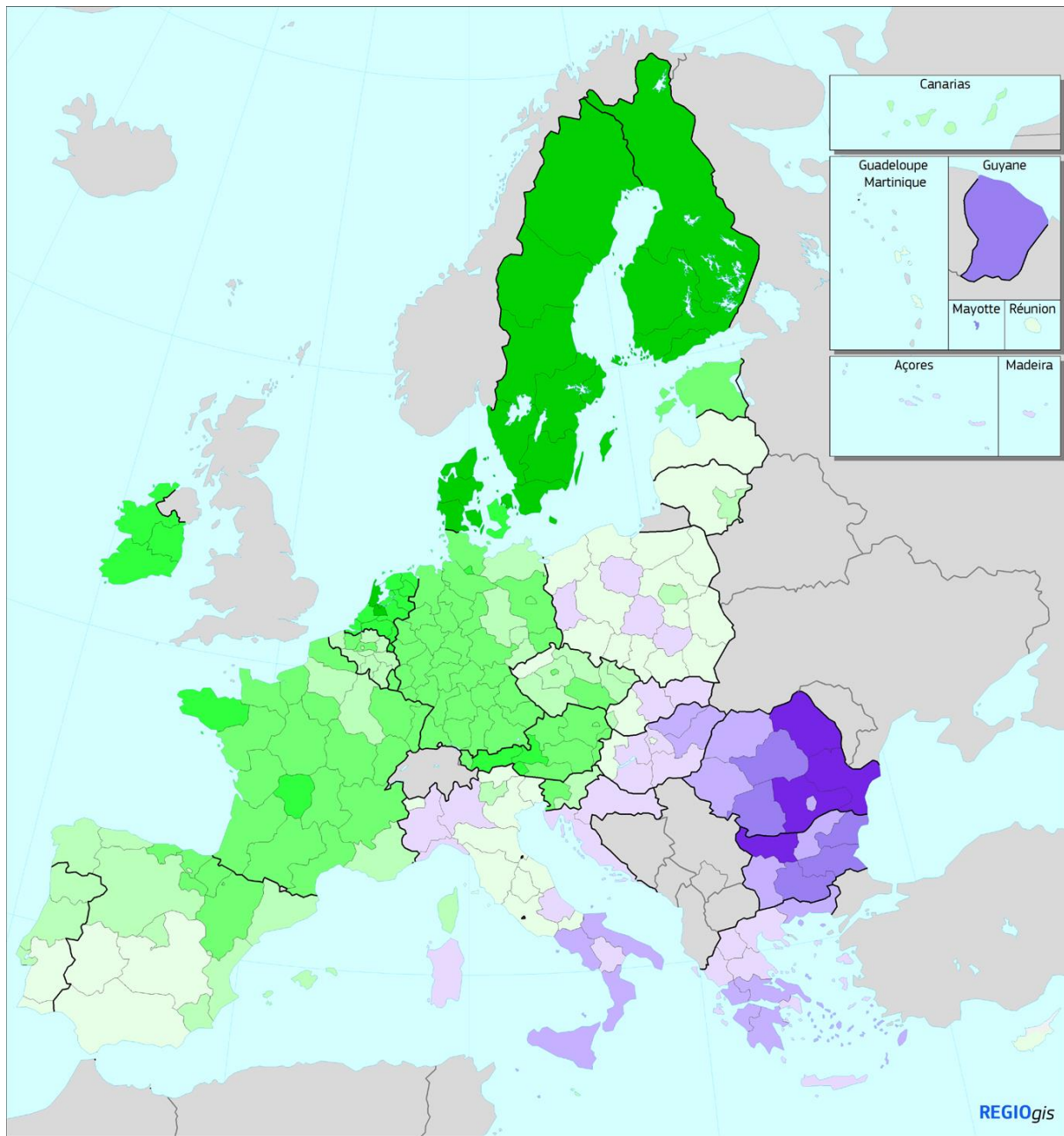
1.1.3 EU regional Social Progress Index

The EU regional Social Progress Index (EU-SPI)⁷ is based on the global Social Progressive Index. The EU-SPI is designed to complement GDP and be used as a robust, comprehensive and practical measure of regional inclusive growth. The 2020 index brings together a wide range of data, including data from surveys (see also remarks in section 1.1.1). This index was first developed in 2016 and updated in 2020. A new updates of the EU regional Social Progress Index is envisaged for late 2023/early 2024.

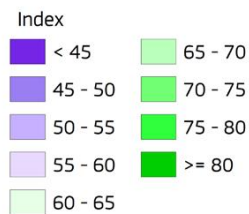
The index publication explicitly states that it has not been created for funding allocation.

⁷ https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress2020/

Map 1.3 European regional Social Progress Index – 2020 EU-SPI



European regional Social Progress Index – 2020 EU-SPI



Source: DG REGIO
 Note: unit of measurement: 0-100 scores



© EuroGeographics Association for the administrative boundaries

Source: DG REGIO 20202 https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/work/202006_spi_en.pdf

Figure 1.3 Indicators of the EU regional Social Progress Index 2020

Basic Human Needs	Foundations of Wellbeing	Opportunity
<p>1. Nutrition and Basic Medical Care</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mortality rate before 65 Infant mortality Unmet medical needs Insufficient food <p>2. Water and Sanitation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Satisfaction with water quality Lack of toilet in dwelling Uncollected sewage Sewage treatment <p>3. Shelter</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Burden cost of housing Housing quality due to dampness NEW Overcrowding Adequate heating <p>4. Personal Security</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crime NEW Safety at night Money stolen NEW Assaulted/Mugged NEW 	<p>5. Access to Basic Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upper secondary enrolment rate age 14-18 Lower secondary completion rate Early school leavers <p>6. Access to Information and Communications</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internet at home Broadband at home Online interaction with public authorities Internet access NEW <p>7. Health and Wellness</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy Self-perceived health status Cancer death rate Heart disease death rate Leisure activities NEW Traffic deaths <p>8. Environmental quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution NO2 NEW Air pollution ozone Air pollution pm10 Air pollution pm2.5 	<p>9. Personal Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trust in the national government Trust in the legal system Trust in the police Active citizenship NEW Female participation in regional assemblies NEW Quality of public services <p>10. Personal Freedom and Choice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Freedom over life choices Job opportunities NEW Involuntary part-time/temporary employment NEW Young people not in education, employment or training NEET Corruption in public services <p>11. Tolerance and Inclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Impartiality of public services Tolerance towards immigrants Tolerance towards minorities Tolerance towards homosexuals Making friends NEW Volunteering NEW Gender employment gap <p>12. Access to Advanced Education and LLL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tertiary education attainment Tertiary enrolment Lifelong learning Female lifelong education and learning NEW

55 indicators

14 new to this edition

Maximum number of indicators by component: 7 in Opportunity/Tolerance and Inclusion

Minimum number of indicators by component: 3 in Foundations of Well-being/Access to Basic Knowledge

Source: DG REGIO 20202 https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/work/202006_spi_en.pdf

1.1.4 EU regional Human Development Index

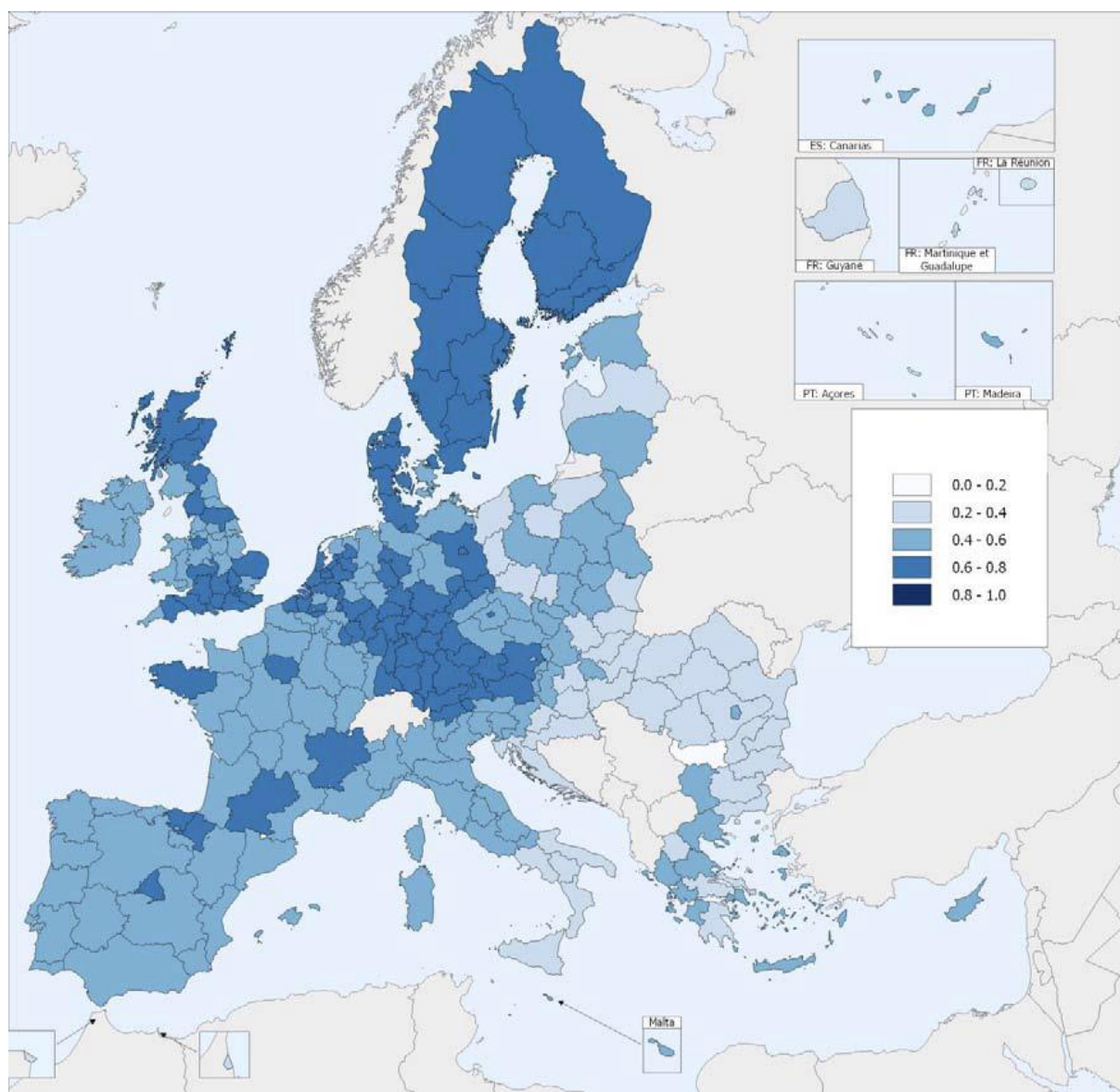
The EU regional human development index is based on the three-partite structure of the UN-HDI but adjusted to the European context and focuses on regional rather than national information. There are 22 variables in the composite indicator, one is GDP per capita. All variables have been retrieved from Eurostat. The latest version of the index is from 2012. It is not known whether there will be any updates.

Figure 1.4 Indicators of the EU Regional Human Development Index

Variable	Source	Description	Dimension	Perspective
Life expectancy at birth	Eurostat	The mean number of years still to be lived at birth if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions	Health	Functionings/basic needs
Healthy life expectancy	Eurostat	The number of years a person is expected to live in good perceived health. Indicator combines mortality data with data on self-perceived health	Health	Functionings/utilitarian
Infant mortality	Eurostat	The ratio of the total number of deaths of children under one year of age during the year to the number of live births in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 live births.	Health	Basic needs
Access to health care	Eurostat	The number of physicians or doctors per 100,000 inhabitants.	Health	Capabilities
Age specific death rate at age 70	Eurostat	Age specific death rate at age 70	Health	Functionings
Probability of dying before age 70	Eurostat	Probability of dying between exact ages with age is 65 years: the probabilities that an individual of exact age x will die before exact age x + n.	Health	Functionings
Probability of dying before age 65	Eurostat	The probability that an individual of age 65 will die before that age	Health	Functionings
Early school leavers	Eurostat	The percentage of the population aged 18-24 having attained at most lower secondary education and not being involved in further education or training	Knowledge	Basic needs
NEET	Eurostat	The percentage of the population aged 18-24 that is not employed and not involved in further education or training.	Knowledge	Basic needs
Lifelong learning	Eurostat	Participation of adults aged 25-64 in education and training	Knowledge	Capabilities
Knowledge intensity	Eurostat	Share of higher education students in total population	Knowledge	Capabilities
Share of 30-34 year olds with tertiary education	Eurostat	Persons aged 30-34 with tertiary education attainment as a share of total population in that age group	Knowledge	Capabilities
Human resources in science & technology	Eurostat	The number of people who either successfully completed education at the third level in a S&T field of study or are employed in a S&T occupation (as a share of the total population)	Knowledge	Capabilities
R&D personnel	Eurostat	R&D personnel (expressed as head count) as a percentage of the active population; whereby R&D is defined in accordance with the OECD Frascati/Oslo manual (2002).	Knowledge	Capabilities
Lower secondary education	Eurostat	Persons aged 25-64 with lower secondary education attainment (as the percentage of people of the given age class)	Knowledge	Functionings
General tertiary education	Eurostat	Persons aged 25-64 with tertiary education attainment (as the percentage of people of the given age class)	Knowledge	Functionings
Long term unemployment	Eurostat/ DG- REGIO	The percentage of total unemployed persons seeking a job for longer than one year.	Income	Capabilities
Employment	Eurostat	The share of employed persons of 15 year or older as a share of the population of 15 year or older	Income	Capabilities
ICT access	Eurostat	Households with access to the Internet at home (as a percentage of all households)	Income	Capabilities
GDP per capita	Eurostat	Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices (PPS) per inhabitant	Income	Functionings
Net adjusted disposable household income	Eurostat/ DG- REGIO	A region's net disposable income weighted the region's country gross adjusted disposable income divided by the region's country net disposable income (per capita)	Income	Functionings
Economic activity rate	Eurostat	The number of employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of the population living in private households.	Income	Functionings

Source: JRC, 2014 <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7d39defa-ec14-4e33-87e2-db567f709a47/language-en>

Map 1.4 EU Regional Human Development Index



Source: JRC, 2014 <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/7d39defa-ec14-4e33-87e2-db567f709a47/language-en>

1.2 Complementary well-being domains

All 13 well-being indices reviewed (see Table 1.1) group individual indicators to domains of well-being. These show strong similarities across the 13 indices and can be grouped into nine thematic clusters.

1.2.1 Access to services of general interest

Access to services of general interest, e.g. education or health care) is an important aspect of well-being. Indicators measure enrolment in education and the number of doctors or hospital beds per inhabitant. More interesting approaches consider the time needed to reach a school or health care service.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Accessibility to health services (pharmacies, doctors and hospitals) (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Accessibility to education (primary and secondary schools) (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Accessibility to commercial services (shops and banks) (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not regional level)

- Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination by sex, age, main reason declared and educational attainment level (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)

Beyond the indicators in the indices reviewed, some ESPON indicators work on inner peripheries (ESPON, 2018) and emphasise access to services of general economic interest. This study also mapped inner peripheries with poor access to services of general interest such as banks, cinemas, doctors, hospitals, pharmacies, retail shops, primary schools, secondary schools, train stations and jobs.⁸

1.2.2 Environment

The state of the environment including environmental quality, environmental resources, biodiversity, pollution, noise, access to green infrastructure, etc. are considered by most indices as an important domain of well-being.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Availability of natural areas (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Existence of protected areas (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Population covered by Sustainable Action Plans (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Invasive alien species (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Ecosystem services net value (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Air pollution NO₂, ozone, PM₁₀, PM 2.5 (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)

⁸ <https://www.espon.eu/inner-peripheries>

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Problem with litter or rubbish in immediate neighbourhood (Regional Quality of Life Index, Hanell)
- Problem with noise in immediate neighbourhood (Regional Quality of Life Index, Hanell)
- Problem with air quality in immediate neighbourhood (Regional Quality of Life Index, Hanell)
- Distance from green field area (Well-being and SDGs Netherlands)

1.2.3 Governance

Good governance, including trust in public institutions & services, active civil society, active citizenship, basic rights and personal freedom & choice, is considered by most indices as important to well-being.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Quality of public services (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Corruption in public services (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Quality and accountability of government services (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- European Quality of Government Index (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Female participation in regional assemblies (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Active citizenship (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)

Examples of other interesting indicators

- Trust in national government (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Trust in the legal system (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Trust in the police (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Population participating in associative activities (organisational work or participatory events) (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)

1.2.4 Health

People's health is regarded in most well-being indices. This includes life expectancy, health statuses, healthy environment, nutrition, access to medical care, and safety at work.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Life expectancy (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Healthy life expectancy (EU regional Human Development Index, JRC)
- Subjective health (Regional Quality of Life Index, Hanell) or self-perceived health (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Persons reporting exposure to risk factors that can adversely affect mental well-being (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Current depressive symptoms (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Self-reported unmet needs for medical examination (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Overweight population (Well-being and SDGs Netherlands)
- Persons reporting an accident at work (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)

1.2.5 Housing

Housing is addressed in various forms by many of the indices. This ranges from housing conditions, housing stock and basic utilities, to water and sanitation.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Burden cost of housing (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO & Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Overcrowding (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Households lacking adequate heating (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO & Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Sanitation conditions (% uncollected sewerage & % sewerage treatment (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Lack of toilet in dwelling (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Population living in a dwelling with a leaking roof, damp walls, floors or foundation, or rot in window frames or floor (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Share of people living in under-occupied dwellings by household (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Housing expenditure (Better Life Index, OECD)
- Housing quality (Wellbeing Netherlands)
- Accommodation satisfaction (Cross-domestic Well-being / UK)

1.2.6 Life satisfaction

Well-being is essentially about people's perception of their satisfaction. Indices have addressed this in various forms including work-life balance, quality and quantity of leisure, self-actualisation, self-esteem, wealth, unpaid work, well-being and life satisfaction.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Standardised suicide death rate (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)
- Attitudes toward people with disabilities (Territorial Quality of Life, ESPON)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Time devoted to leisure and personal care (Better Life Index, OECD)
- Participation in cultural or sport activities (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Persons who have someone to discuss personal matters (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Persons who have someone to ask for help (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Feelings of discrimination (Wellbeing and SDGs Netherlands)
- Average self-evaluation of life satisfaction (Regional Well-being, OECD)
- Frequency of being happy in the last four weeks (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)

1.2.7 Material well-being

Quality of life and well-being also have a strong material dimension, which is reflected in most indices reviewed. Domains cover the inclusive economy, income, material deprivation, material living conditions, material prosperity, personal finance, etc.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Disposable household income (Regional Quality of Life Index, Hanell & Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)
- At-risk-of-poverty rate (Regional Quality of Life Index, Hanell & Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)
- Disposable income quintile ratio 80/20 (Regional Quality of Life Index, Hanell)
- Economic activity rate (EU regional Human Development Index, JRC)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Severe material deprivation (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Inability to make ends meet (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Inability to face unexpected financial expenses (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Average household debt (Well-being and SDGs Netherlands)

1.2.8 Safety & security

Personal safety and security is another dimension of well-being which is addressed by various indices.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Crime (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Safety at night (EU regional Social Progress Index, DG REGIO)
- Standardised traffic accident death rate (Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)
- Standardised homicide death rate (Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Often feeling unsafe in the neighbourhood (Well-being and SDGs Netherlands)

1.2.9 Social inclusiveness

Many of the indices include domains related to social cohesion. This covers inclusiveness, interpersonal trust, societal belonging, relationships with people, social cohesion, discrimination, equal opportunities and tolerance.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Population participating in associative activities (organizational work or participatory events) (Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)
- Population that believes voluntary work is very important (Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)
- Gender employment gap (EU regional Social Progress Index, JRC)
- Tolerance towards immigrants (EU regional Social Progress Index, JRC)
- Tolerance towards minorities (EU regional Social Progress Index, JRC)
- Tolerance towards homosexuals (EU regional Social Progress Index, JRC)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Equal protection index (Social Progress Index, Social Progress Imperative)
- Equal access index (Social Progress Index, Social Progress Imperative)
- Power distributed by sexual orientation (Social Progress Index, Social Progress Imperative)
- Access to public services distributed by social group (Social Progress Index, Social Progress Imperative)
- Average rating of trust by domain (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Gender pay gap (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)

1.2.10 Others – Connectivity

Besides the domains outlined above, other domains are addressed by the indices but these have fewer common features. Among those domains are culture, education and connectivity, in both digital and physical terms.

Examples of indicators at regional level in Europe

- Internet at home (Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)

- Internet access (EU regional Social Progress Index, JRC)
- Online interaction with public authorities (Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)
- Access to high-level transport infrastructure (Territorial Quality of Life Index, ESPON)

Examples of other interesting indicators (not at regional level)

- Self-reported unmet needs for mobility (Quality of Life Dashboard, Eurostat)
- Distance to fast road or highway up to 300 meters (Livability Netherlands)
- Distance to train station (Livability Netherlands)

For more insights related to vulnerabilities and resilience to hazards and catastrophes, corresponding studies of JRC and ESPON (ESPON, 2006; Schmidt-Thomé & Greiving, 2008) can provide additional insights on possible indicators. They are based on a vulnerability concept which brings together the risk of catastrophes to happen, a place's exposure to the risk and the potential economic, societal and environmental damage a catastrophe may cause. In most cases GDP per capacity and population density play a major role in defining the potential damage and thus a place's vulnerability. Taken this into account, the JRC vulnerability index⁹ could provide an interesting addition to those indicators and indices presented above. However, many of the indicators used on this index¹⁰ correspond to the above discussed indicators on well-being.

⁹ See <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/risk-data-hub/#/vulnerability-in-europe>

¹⁰ <https://arcgis.jrc.ec.europa.eu/portal/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/0ada035991974e1197ca4fc0a4dff615>

2 Complementary indicators – SDGs

In 2015 the 17 UN SDGs (see Figure 2.1) were adopted by all UN member states, and came into force in 2016.

Figure 2.1 UN SDGs



Source: <https://www.un.org/en/sustainable-development-goals>

For this study six SDG indices have been reviewed (see Table 2.1). Three of these are global and three work at European level. Three work mainly with national data, while two use predominantly regional data, though the regional level varies, and one example concerns mainly cities. Most of the examples apply a mix of geographical levels as data is not available at the same level of detail for all these indicators.

The number of indicators ranges from 47 for Doughnut Economics to 248 for UN SDIs. This implies that either a selection of indicators or a complete index can help better understand how cohesion policy links to the SDGs.

The following sections, firstly consider input indicators which could help understand how much funding could be linked to the SDGs. Then a section addresses indicators used by the indices in relation to commonly used indicators in EU cohesion policy. This provides initial hints on how to measure the contribution of EU cohesion policy to SDGs. The third section discusses possible indicators resulting from a review of indices which could show regional progress towards the SDGs – though without a clear link to EU cohesion policy.

Table 2.1 SDG indices reviewed

Indicator name	Source	Predominant geographical level
Doughnut Economics	(Fanning, O’Neill, Hickel, & Roux, 2021)	National
ESPON’s SDGs benchmarking tool	(ESPON, 2020)	Regional
European Handbook for SDG Voluntary Local Reviews	(European Commission - Joint Research Centre, 2022)	City level
Regional indicators for the Sustainable Development Goals	(European Commission - Joint Research Centre, 2021)	Regional
SDG Index and Dashboards	(Bertelsmann Stiftung, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, & Cambridge University Press, 2022)	National
Sustainable development indicators	(UN, 2017)	National

2.1 Input indicators

Following the EU approach to climate budgeting¹¹ which identifies the EU budget used for climate action, developing input indicators for cohesion policy could cover all or just selected SDGs. This would imply monitoring the funding allocated and/or spent on projects linked to a particular SDG.

To identify the share of EU budget which supports climate action, the Commission has assigned coefficients to EU programme components such as intervention fields or projects. In a recent report, the European Court of Auditors (2022) provided a review and suggested improvements.¹² This report includes figures related to climate budgeting for cohesion policy (see below).

Figure 2.2 EU climate coefficients

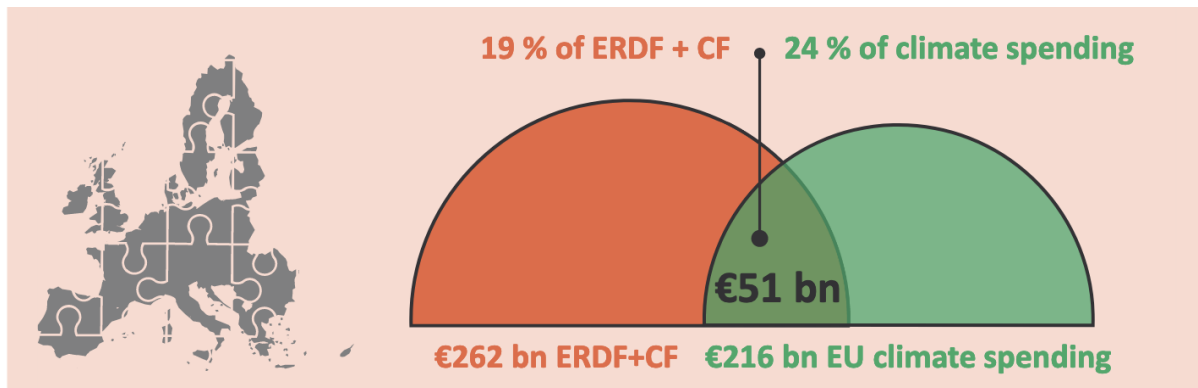


Source: European Court of Auditors, 2022 https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR22_09/SR_Climate-mainstreaming_EN.pdf

¹¹ See COM(2022)500 <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/ALL/?uri=CELEX%3A52011DC0500>

¹² https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR22_09/SR_Climate-mainstreaming_EN.pdf

Figure 2.3 European Court of Auditors on ERDF and Cohesion Fund contribution to 2014-2020 climate reporting



Source: European Court of Auditors, 2022 https://www.eca.europa.eu/Lists/ECADocuments/SR22_09/SR_Climate-mainstreaming_EN.pdf

To better understand how much the EU cohesion policy budget supports SDGs, a similar approach could be developed to identify coefficients linking planned funding to each SDG.

A start to developing such a coefficient could be the fields of intervention. A comparison of SDG indicators used in indices with ERDF and ESF+ fields of intervention, which approximately match some of the indicators used in the SDG indices.

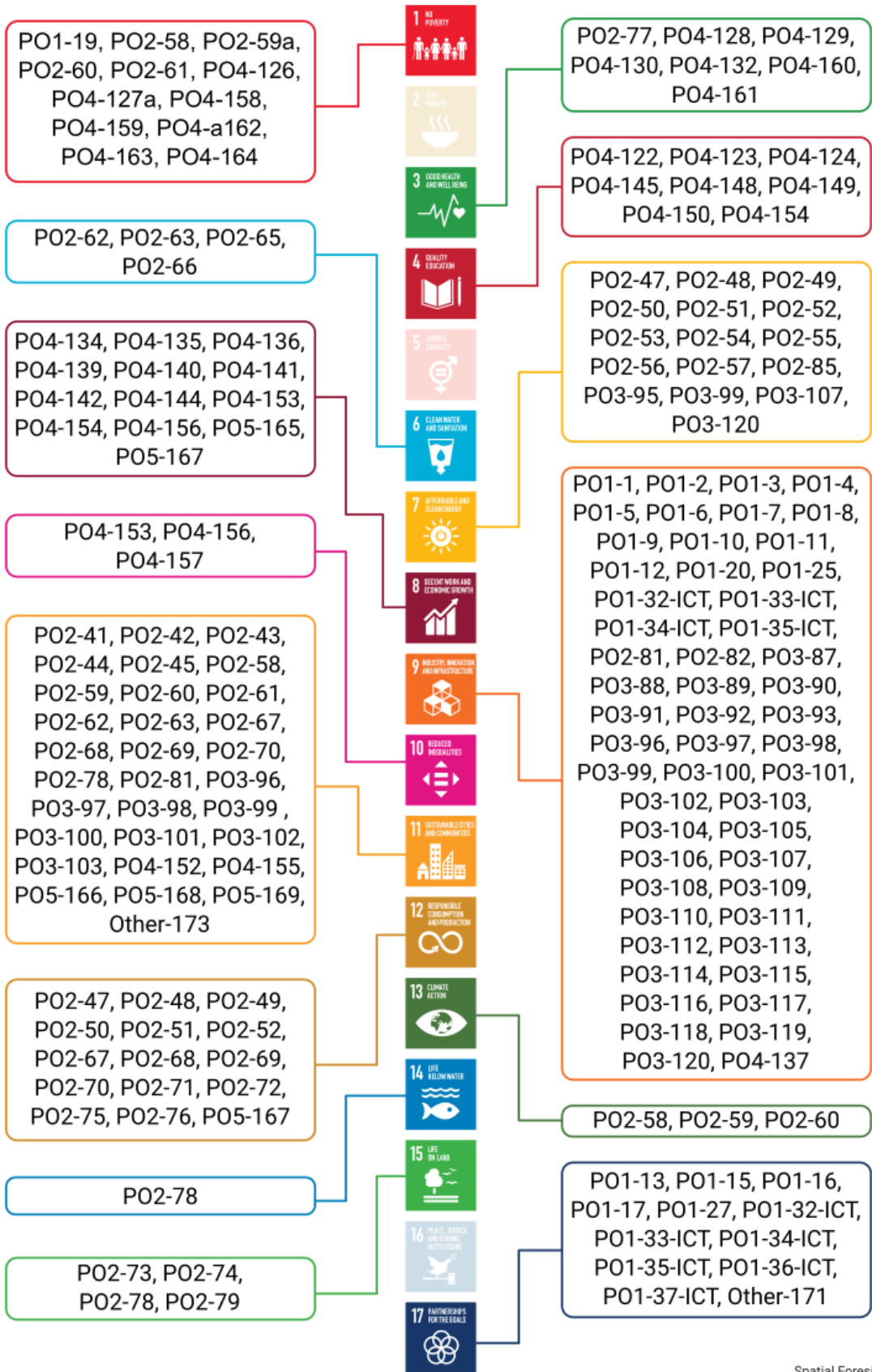
The detailed listing of the ERDF and ESF+ fields of intervention (including the full names of the fields of intervention) attributed to the SDGs is provided in Annex 1. This listing is the basis for the summary Figure 2.4. Presenting only the indicator codes it shows that for most SDGs there are fields of intervention which approximately match some of the indicators used in the indices.

Large number of fields of intervention can be associated with SDGs ‘9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure’ and ‘11. Sustainable cities and communities’.

At the same time, no matches could be found for three SDGs. For these, a deeper analysis of common indicators and the scope of each SDG are needed to identify possible matching indicators since the topics are addressed by cohesion policy. These three cases are SDG ‘2. Zero hunger’, ‘5. Gender equality’, and ‘16. Peace, justice and strong institutions’.¹³

¹³ See also the following section on outcome and result indicators.

Figure 2.4 SDGs and their attribution to ERDF and ESF+ fields of intervention



2.2 Output and result indicators

EU cohesion policy works with a wide range of common indicators to measure outputs, results and performance¹⁴. A comparison of the SDG indicators used in the reviewed indices with the common indicators shows that for most SDGs there are common indicators which approximately match some of the indicators used in the indices. However, no matches could be found for five SDGs. For these, a deeper analysis of common indicators and the scope of the SDG are needed to identify possible matching indicators since the topics are addressed by cohesion policy. These five cases are SDG ‘2. Zero hunger’, ‘5. Gender equality’, ‘10. Reduced inequalities’, ‘14. Life below water’ and ‘16. Peace, justice and strong institutions’. The reason they are not covered is a different policy approach for SDGs and cohesion policy, as the same policy objectives are addressed in different ways. For SDG ‘2. Zero hunger’ ESF common result indicators related to food support could be considered. For SDG ‘5. Gender quality’ common indicators which consider male and female population separately or concern other types of discrimination could be considered, as this is a horizontal principle in cohesion policy.

As for the 12 SDGs where matches have been identified, these indicators can be used in a debate on how to measure the contribution of EU cohesion policy to SDGs using existing indicators.

The detailed listing of the ERDF and ESF+ common output and result indicators (including the full naming of the indicators) is provided in Annex 2. This listing is the basis for the summary Figure 2.5 showing ERDF the common output and result indicators (using the indicator codes) which can be attributed to SDGs, and Figure 2.6 doing the same for ESF+. These two figures also allow for a more nuance differentiation between the ERDF and ESF+ components of cohesion policy.

¹⁴ Regulation (EU) 2021/1058 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 on the European Regional Development Fund and on the Cohesion Fund

Regulation (EU) 2021/1057 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 24 June 2021 establishing the European Social Fund Plus (ESF+) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 1296/2013

Figure 2.5 SDGs and their attribution to ERDF common output and result indicators

Common output indicators (Annex 1)	Common result indicators (Annex 1)	SDG	Common output indicators (Annex 2)	Common result indicators (Annex 2)
RCO 24, RCO 65, RCO 70, RCO 113, RCO 122, RCO 124	RCR 65, RCR 66, RCR 67, RCR 71, RCR 72, RCR 73, RCR 74, RCR 96	1 NO POVERTY	CCO 09, CCO 17, CCO 18, CCO 19, CCO 20	CCR 08, CCR 16, CCR 18, CCR 20
RCO 39, RCO 69	RCR50	2 ZERO HUNGER	CCO 20	CCR 11, CCR 19
RCO 66, RCO 67	RCR 70, RCR 71	3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING	CCO 18	CCR 17
RCO 30, RCO 31, RCO 32	RCR 41, RCR 42	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	CCO 10	CCR 09
RCO 18, RCO 22, RCO 59, RCO 97	RCR 26, RCR 31, RCR 32	5 GENDER EQUALITY	CCO 06, CCO 07	CCR 06
RCO 61	RCR 65	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION	CCO 17	CCR 16
RCO 01, RCO 02, RCO 03, RCO 05, RCO 06, RCO 07, RCO 08, RCO 13, RCO 15, RCO 16, RCO 41, RCO 43, RCO 44, RCO 45, RCO 46, RCO 47, RCO 48, RCO 49, RCO 50, RCO 51, RCO 52, RCO 53, RCO 54, RCO 57, RCO 60, RCO 96, RCO 101, RCO 103, RCO 108, RCO 109, RCO 119, RCO 111	RCR 06, RCR 17, RCR 53, RCR 55, RCR 56, RCR 58, RCR 59, RCR 60, RCR 63, RCR 64, RCR 98, RCR 101, RCR 102	7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY	CCO 01, CCO 02, CCO 04, CCO 13, CCO 14, CCO 15, CCO 22, CCO 23, RCO 101	CCR 04, CCR 13, CCR 14, CCR 15
RCO 20, RCO 24, RCO 26, RCO 30, RCO 31, RCO 32, RCO 34, RCO 36, RCO 55, RCO 56, RCO 57, RCO 74, RCO 65, RCO 75, RCO 76, RCO 77, RCO 80, RCO 112, RCO 114, RCO 122	RCR 41, RCR 62, RCR 64, RCR 67, RCR 95, RCR 103	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	CCO 01, CCO 02, CCO 04, CCO 13, CCO 14, CCO 15, CCO 22, CCO 23, RCO 101	CCR 08, CCR 10, CCR 14, CCR 15, CCR 19
RCO 34, RCO 107, RCO 119	RCR 47, RCR 77, RCR 103	9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE	CCO 06, CCO 07, CCO 11	CCR 06, CCR 10, CCR 21
RCO 25, RCO 28, RCO 121	RCR 29, RCR 35, RCR 36, RCR 37	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	CCO 09	CCR 08
RCO 37		11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES		
RCO 12, RCO 41	RCR 08, RCR 11, RCR 53, RCR 71, RCR 72, RCR 73	12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION	CCO 12	
		13 CLIMATE ACTION		
		14 LIFE BELOW WATER		
		15 LIFE ON LAND		
		16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS		
		17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS	CCO 18, CCO 20	CCR 01, CCR 02, CCR 12

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Figure 2.6 SDGs and their attribution to ESF+ common output and result indicators



2.3 Regional SDG indicators

Following the examples of SDG indicators, the focus is on measuring change towards reaching a goal. This can be measured at regional level.

At European level there are no harmonised regional SDG indicators and no coherent composite regional SDG index. JRC and ESPON provide stepping-stones towards partially comparative regional mapping concerning the SDGs.

JRC¹⁵ compiled a proposal for indicators – though not all of them exist EU-wide – and offers a knowledge base for SDGs, the JRC KnowSDGs¹⁶. This web platform organises knowledge on policies, indicators, methods and data with tools to support evidence-based implementation of the SDGs.

ESPON has developed an SDG benchmarking tool¹⁷ at regional level. The ESPON SDG tool contains a wide range of indicators. This provides a picture of EU-wide disparities on SDG indicators. It also offers insights on whether a region is making progress towards SDG targets, or how it is doing compared to other (comparable) European regions. At present not all indicators are updated.

Both tools provide insights on indicators which enable measurement of how a region is doing in relation to an SDG. However, it will be difficult to analyse exactly how much cohesion policy has contributed to the change. To some degree an assessment of impact pathways can establish a rationale linking a particular change to cohesion policy, but this will often be qualitative.

Nevertheless, for regional policies it helps to know how much a region is moving towards the SDGs. Following the JRC and ESPON work, for each SDG there are some regional indicators– though not all of have EU-wide data.

- **SDG 1 – No poverty:**
 - At-risk-of-poverty or social exclusion rate
 - Direct economic loss attributed to disasters in relation to regional GDP
 - Disaster Risk Reduction Strategies
 - Housing cost overburden rate
 - Lack of adequate heating

¹⁵ <https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/0917c17e-c8cb-11eb-84ce-01aa75ed71a1/language-en>

¹⁶ <https://knowsdgs.jrc.ec.europa.eu/>

¹⁷ <https://sdg.espon.eu/benchmark>

- Number of deaths, missing persons and people directly affected attributed to disasters per 100,000 inhabitants
- Overcrowded living conditions
- Percentage of people at risk of income poverty after social transfers
- Percentage of people living in households with very low work intensity
- Percentage of people with severe material deprivation
- Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national or regional disaster risk reduction strategies
- **SDG 2 – Zero hunger:**
 - Change to organic farming
 - Gross Value Added (GVA) of agriculture, livestock and fishing with respect to the GVA of all sectors (current prices)
 - Organic farming
 - Overweight rate
 - Percentage of land dedicated to organic agriculture
 - Percentage of surface area dedicated to organic livestock farming
- **SDG 3 – Good health and well-being:**
 - Air quality index
 - Death rate due to tuberculosis, HIV and hepatitis
 - Fatalities in traffic accidents
 - General good health status
 - Life expectancy at birth (separated for men and women)
 - Maternal mortality ratio
 - Unmet need for medical examination and care
- **SDG 4 – Quality education:**
 - Early leavers from education and training
 - Employment rates of young people not in education and training
 - Life-long learning (separated for men and women)
 - Low performance in reading, mathematics and science
 - Participation in early childhood education
 - Participation rates of young people in education

- Population between 30 and 34 years old with higher education level (separated for men and women)
- School drop-out rate
- Tertiary educational attainment
- **SDG 5 – Gender equality:**
 - Average gross annual salary (separated for men and women)
 - Employment rates of young females not in education and training
 - Female early leavers from education and training
 - Female students enrolled in tertiary education
 - Inactive population rate due to caregiving responsibilities (separated for men and women)
 - Victims of violence against women
 - Women in Parliament and Government
- **SDG 6 – Clean water and sanitation:**
 - Lack of toilet in dwelling
 - Percentage of population connected to wastewater with at least secondary treatment
 - Percentage of population served by safely managed drinking water supply services
 - Rate of groundwater that exceed a standardised quality rating
 - Rate of water bodies that exceed a standardised quality rating
 - Sewage treatment
 - Total water demand
- **SDG 7 – Affordable and clean energy:**
 - Final energy intensity
 - Household energy consumption per capita
 - Inability to keep home adequately warm
 - Percentage of people affected by energy poverty
 - Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption
 - Share of renewable energy in heating and cooling buildings
- **SDG 8 – Decent work and economic growth:**
 - Employment

- GDP at market prices (per capita)
- Incidence of occupational accidents
- Long-term unemployment
- People in work at-risk-of-poverty
- Regional GDP as Purchasing Power Parity per capita
- Unemployment rate (separated for men and women)
- Youth unemployment rate
- **SDG 9 – Industry, innovation and infrastructure:**
 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions from the industrial sector
 - Gross Value Added (GVA) of the industry with respect to GVA of all sectors (current prices)
 - R&D expenditure (GERD)
 - Public transport vehicles
 - Total R&D personnel
- **SDG 10 – Reduced inequalities:**
 - Disposable income of private households per inhabitant
 - Disposable income of private households relative to national average
 - GINI Index
 - People at risk of poverty or social exclusion
 - Regional Indicators JRC
 - Unemployment rate of people with disabilities
 - Unemployment rate of the immigrant population
- **SDG 11 – Sustainable cities and communities:**
 - Air pollution - Particle pollution (PM2.5)
 - Air pollution - Particulate matter pollution (PM10)
 - Artificial land use
 - Household and commercial waste generation per inhabitant
 - Knowledge of the second official language (in territories with two official languages)
 - Overcrowded living conditions
 - Proportion of population residing in municipalities with local sustainable development plans

- Settlement area per million population
- Subsidised housing
- Victims killed in road accidents
- **SDG 12 – Responsible consumption and production:**
 - Energy consumption per capita
 - Food waste
 - Hazardous Waste
 - Material footprint (per capita)
 - Municipal waste
 - Number of sustainable tourism plans
 - Rate of selective collection of household and commercial waste
 - Responsible public procurement
 - Uncollected sewage
- **SDG 13 – Climate action:**
 - Air pollution - NO₂
 - Air pollution - ozone
 - Air pollution - Particle pollution (PM_{2.5})
 - Air pollution - Particulate matter pollution (PM₁₀)
 - Greenhouse Gas Emissions (per capita)
 - Percentage of budget allocated to climate action
- **SDG 14 – Life below water:**
 - Coastal areas with good/very good water quality
 - Estuarine with high/very high water quality
 - Forest area as a proportion of total land area
 - Marine sites protection
 - Plastic pollution of seas and oceans
 - Protected natural areas including coastal and estuarine sites
- **SDG 15 – Life on land:**
 - Control of invasive species
 - Forest area protection

- Land covered by artificial surfaces
- Nature area protection
- Percentage of forest area over total surface area
- Potentially contaminated area (cumulative) reclaimed for new uses
- Potentially contaminated land area
- Proportion of threatened (endangered and vulnerable) species with management or recovery plans
- Protected natural areas
- **SDG 16 – Peace, justice and strong institutions:**
 - Confidence in the Government
 - Crime rate
 - European Quality of Government
 - Participation in the last elections
 - Transparency index
 - Trust in the EU
 - Trust in the legal system
 - Trust in the police
- **SDG 17 – Partnerships for the goals:**
 - Broadband at home
 - Imports from developing countries
 - Innovative SMEs collaborating with others
 - International scientific co-publications
 - Official Development Assistance
 - Online interaction with public authorities
 - Partnerships to achieve the SDGs
 - Public-private co-publications

3 Lessons for cohesion policy post 2027

Cohesion policy post 2027 could benefit from a closer link to well-being and SDG indicators. The review of existing indicators shows there are already composite as well as individual domain indicators which could be used. However, in both cases they would need continued monitoring and a wider political debate about which are the most appropriate. Beyond selecting the most suitable indicators, presenting and communicating the indicators should be considered. There are already well-being and SDG indices.

3.1 Possible well-being indicators to complement GDP

A wide range of well-being indices and indicators could complement GDP in the debate about future cohesion policy.

However, most of the composite indicators and indices are not regularly updated. Among those EU-wide indices available, the EU regional Social Progress Index developed by DG REGIO is likely to be regularly updated and thus complement GDP indices.

Still, the EU regional Social Progress Index as well as other indices rely on input from the European Quality of Life Survey. This allows to better reflect the subjectivity of personal well-being or quality of life. However, it also risks results being biased to survey sampling. Furthermore, stronger monitoring of well-being would be helped by increasing the frequency of the European Quality of Life Survey and a strong sample allowing for regional data (rather regionalising national data).

Alternatively, instead of a composite well-being indicator, it could be possible to identify which common domains of the well-being indices are most relevant for policy makers. These include access to services of general interest, environment, governance, health, housing, life satisfaction, material well-being, safety & security and social inclusiveness. For each of these, different regional indicators could be identified from the indices. This would allow selection of the most relevant domains and thus the most relevant indicators. This, however, is a political decision.

3.2 Possible indicators to measure progress on SDGs

There is a wide range of SDG indices and indicators which could support cohesion policy to better understand both regional contributions to an SDG as well as the link between cohesion policy and SDGs.

Firstly, to have a better understanding of how much EU cohesion policy budget supports the SDGs, coefficients could be developed linking planned funding to each SDG. Inspiration can be taken from the EU approach to climate budgeting. Furthermore, the field of interventions laid down in the common provision can be used to develop proxies linking funding allocations and SDGs.

Secondly, to better understand how cohesion policy outcomes and results contribute to achieving SDGs, ERDF and ESF+ common indicators have been compared to SDG indicators. Several output and result indicators have been identified which can be approximated to individual indicators for 12 of the 17 SDGs. This allows for a more in-depth discussion and review of how to measure cohesion policy contributions to SDGs using common indicators. For the remaining five SDGs it might also be possible to identify common output and result indicators in a more in-depth analysis.

Thirdly, SDG indicators can help to better understand (regional) disparities related to individual SDGs. At European level there are no harmonised regional SDG indicators and no coherent composite regional SDG index. However, the SDG indicator work by JRC and ESPON provides stepping-stones towards partially comparative regional mapping for SDGs. In particular the ESPON SDG benchmarking tool provides a good basis to assess regional disparities for selected SDG indicators. This tool could be the basis for a continuous monitoring tool selecting the most relevant SDGs or SDG indicators to inform future cohesion policy. This, however, is a political decision.

3.3 Approach to presenting composite indicators

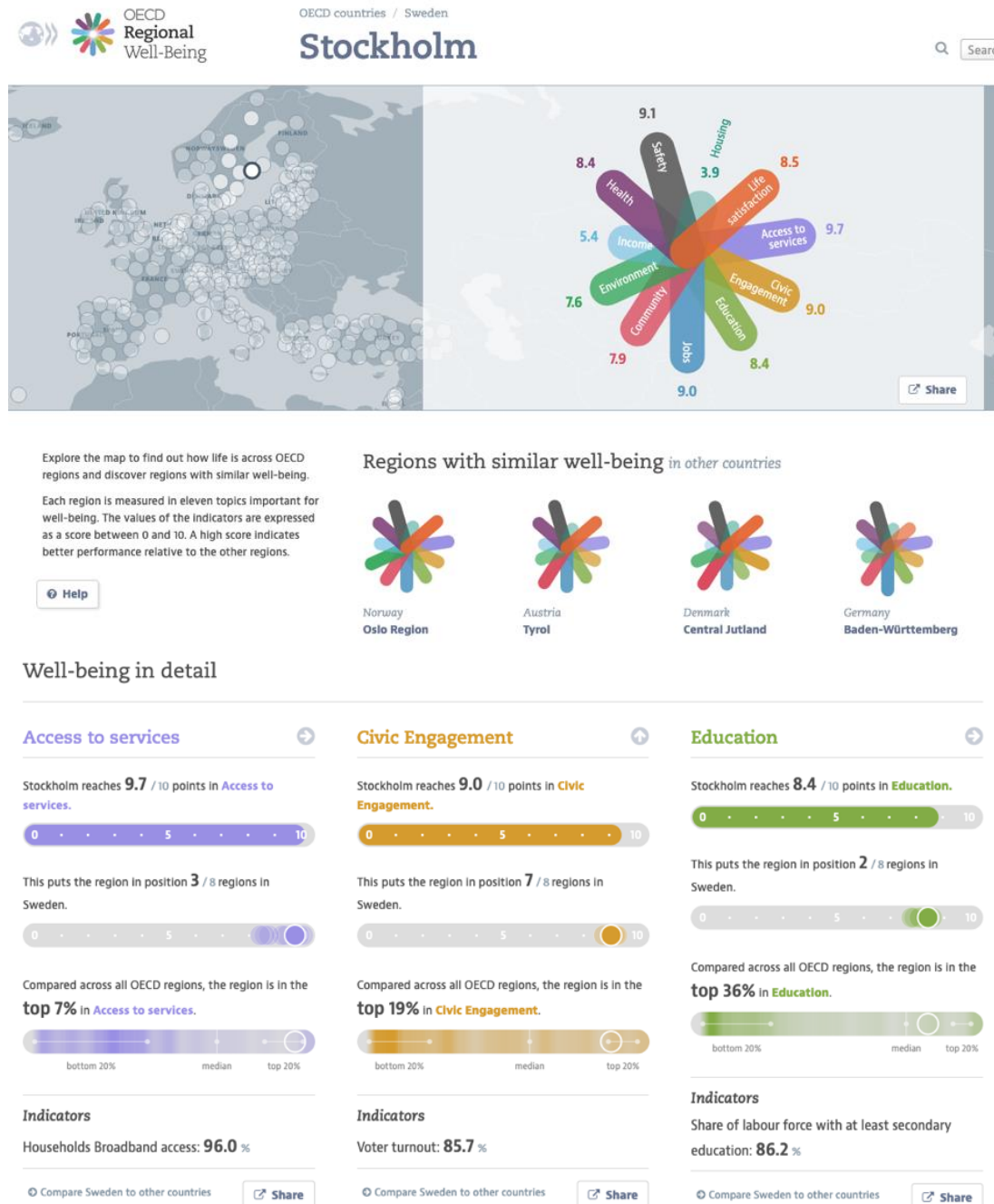
In most cases composite indicators are difficult to understand for decision makers as the reasons for a place's performance remain unclear. In recent years, many approaches to composite indicators have been accompanied by interactive tools highlighting the composite indicator and/or benchmark territories.

Below are a few examples from beyond GDP and SDG indices. They show different ways a composite index can be presented to enable insights into which components or sub-indicators are strong or weak points for a particular place. The OECD introduced this type of visualisation with its Better Life Index¹⁸ and then progressed with the Regional Well-Being Index. The global SDG Index follows a similar approach and even includes trend data indicating the direction of changes over time for each SDG and indicator. At European level, DG REGIO's European regional Social Progress Index offers a scorecard and benchmarking spider diagram providing insights on individual indicators in the index. For the SDG

¹⁸ <https://www.oecdbetterlifeindex.org>

benchmarking tool, ESPON focuses on comparisons of individual indicators rather than presenting an overall index value. The ESPON Territorial Quality of Life Index provides an EU-wide map of the index enabling disaggregated insights and benchmarks for individual domains. However, unfortunately this is not available as an interactive online tool.

Figure 3.1 OECD – Unboxing Regional Well-Being

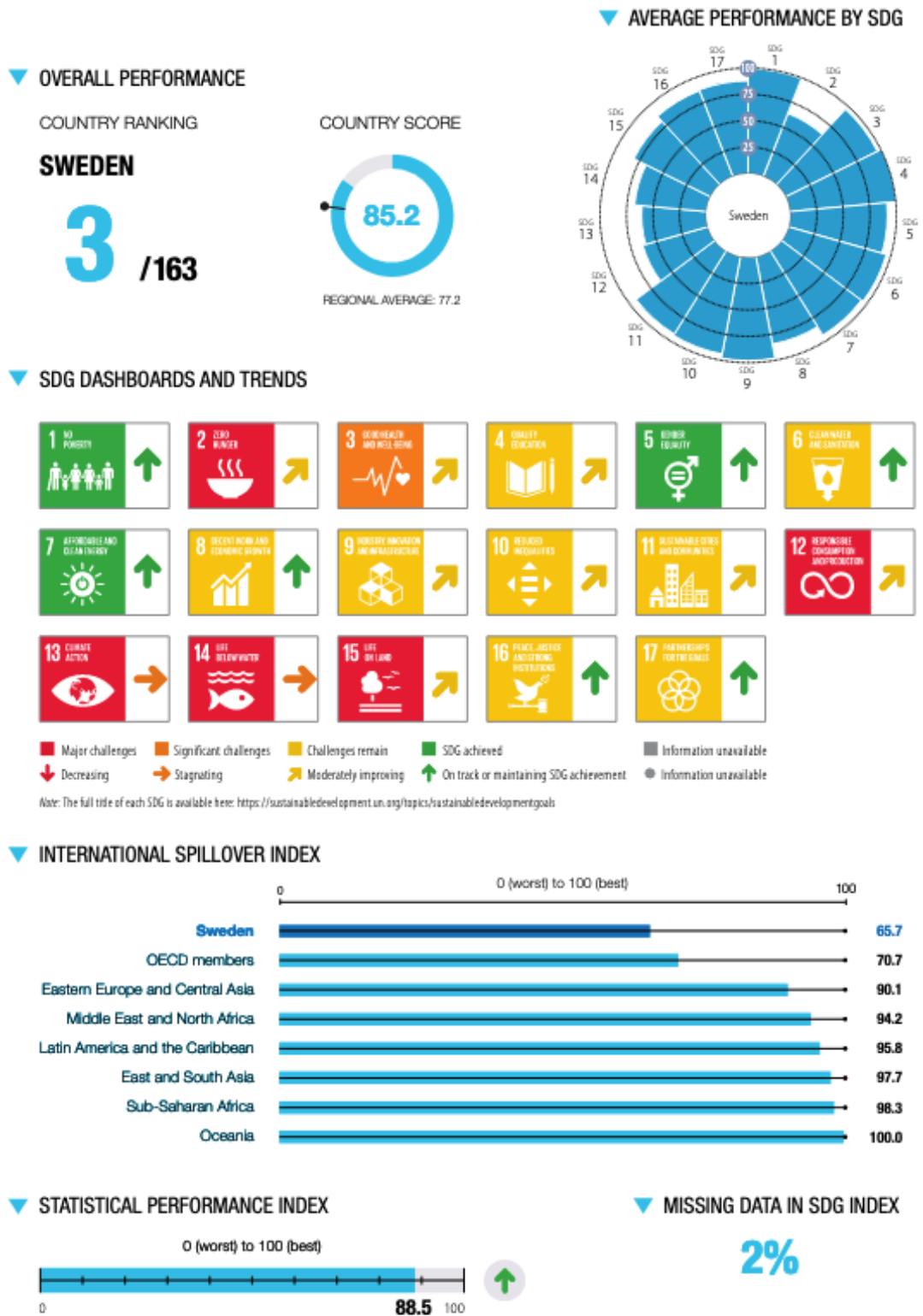


Source: <https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org>

Figure 3.2 SDG Index – Unboxing SDG indicators

SWEDEN

OECD Countries



Indicator	Value	Year	Rating	Trend
SDG1 – No Poverty				
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90/day (%)	0.6	2022	●	↑
Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.20/day (%)	0.7	2022	●	↑
Poverty rate after taxes and transfers (%)	9.3	2019	●	↑
SDG2 – Zero Hunger				
Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	2.5	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of stunting in children under 5 years of age (%)	2.6	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of wasting in children under 5 years of age (%)	0.7	2019	●	↑
Prevalence of obesity, BMI ≥ 30 (% of adult population)	20.6	2016	●	↓
Human Trophic Level (best 2–3 worst)	2.5	2017	●	↑
Cereal yield (tonnes per hectare of harvested land)	3.5	2018	●	↑
Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (best 0–1.41 worst)	0.5	2015	●	↓
Yield gap closure (% of potential yield)	68.0	2018	●	●
Exports of hazardous pesticides (tonnes per million population)	75.8	2019	●	●
SDG3 – Good Health and Well-Being				
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	4	2017	●	↑
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	1.4	2020	●	↑
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	2.6	2020	●	↑
Incidence of tuberculosis (per 100,000 population)	3.6	2020	●	↑
New HIV infections (per 1,000 uninfected population)	1.0	2020	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate due to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, or chronic respiratory disease in adults aged 30–70 years (%)	8.4	2019	●	↑
Age-standardized death rate attributable to household air pollution and ambient air pollution (per 100,000 population)	7	2016	●	●
Traffic deaths (per 100,000 population)	3.1	2019	●	↑
Life expectancy at birth (years)	82.4	2019	●	↑
Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19)	4.2	2018	●	↑
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	NA	NA	●	●
Surviving infants who received 2 WHO-recommended vaccines (%)	97	2020	●	↑
Universal health coverage (UHC) index of service coverage (worst 0–100 best)	87	2019	●	↑
Subjective well-being (average ladder score, worst 0–10 best)	7.4	2021	●	↑
Gap in life expectancy at birth among regions (years)	1.8	2019	●	↑
Gap in self-reported health status by income (percentage points)	22.5	2019	●	↓
Daily smokers (% of population aged 15 and over)	10.4	2019	●	↑
SDG4 – Quality Education				
Participation rate in pre-primary organized learning (% of children aged 4 to 6)	99.9	2019	●	↑
Net primary enrolment rate (%)	99.9	2019	●	↑
Lower secondary completion rate (%)	107.6	2019	●	↑
Literacy rate (% of population aged 15 to 24)	NA	NA	●	●
Tertiary educational attainment (% of population aged 25 to 34)	49.1	2020	●	↑
PISA score (worst 0–600 best)	502.3	2018	●	↑
Variation in science performance explained by socio-economic status (%)	12.7	2018	●	↓
Underachievers in science (% of 15-year-olds)	19.0	2018	●	↑
SDG5 – Gender Equality				
Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods (% of females aged 15 to 49)	86.7	2017	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male mean years of education received (%)	102.4	2019	●	↑
Ratio of female-to-male labor force participation rate (%)	89.0	2020	●	↑
Seats held by women in national parliament (%)	47.0	2020	●	↑
Gender wage gap (% of male median wage)	7.4	2020	●	↑
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation				
Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.3	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	100.0	2018	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2676.0	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.8	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	94.9	2020	●	↑
SDG7 – Affordable and Clean Energy				
Population with access to electricity (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑
Population with access to clean fuels and technology for cooking (%)	100.0	2019	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions from fuel combustion per total electricity output (MtCO ₂ /TWh)	0.2	2019	●	↑
Share of renewable energy in total primary energy supply (%)	40.1	2019	●	↑
SDG8 – Decent Work and Economic Growth				
Adjusted GDP growth (%)	-0.2	2020	●	●
Victims of modern slavery (per 1,000 population)	1.6	2018	●	●
Adults with an account at a bank or other financial institution or with a mobile-money-service provider (% of population aged 15 or over)	99.7	2017	●	↑
Fundamental labor rights are effectively guaranteed (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Fatal work-related accidents embodied in imports (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2015	●	↑
Employment-to-population ratio (%)	74.9	2020	●	↑
Youth not in employment, education or training (NEET) (% of population aged 15 to 29)	7.6	2020	●	↑
SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure				
Population using the Internet (%)	94.5	2020	●	↑
Mobile broadband subscriptions (per 100 population)	128.8	2019	●	↑
Logistics Performance Index: Quality of trade and transport-related infrastructure (worst 1–5 best)	4.2	2018	●	↑
The Times Higher Education Universities Ranking: Average score of top 3 universities (worst 0–100 best)	64.7	2022	●	●
Articles published in academic journals (per 1,000 population)	4.3	2020	●	↑
Expenditure on research and development (% of GDP)	3.3	2018	●	↑
Researchers (per 1,000 employed population)	15.1	2019	●	↑
Triadic patent families filed (per million population)	84.9	2019	●	↑
Gap in internet access by income (percentage points)	15.1	2020	●	↓
Female share of graduates from STEM fields at the tertiary level (%)	35.5	2017	●	↑
SDG10 – Reduced Inequalities				
Gini coefficient	30.0	2018	●	↑
Palma ratio	1.0	2019	●	↑
Elderly poverty rate (% of population aged 66 or over)	11.4	2019	●	↑
SDG11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities				
Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	0.0	2018	●	↑
Annual mean concentration of particulate matter of less than 2.5 microns in diameter (PM _{2.5}) (µg/m ³)	6.0	2019	●	↑
Access to improved water source, piped (% of urban population)	89.2	2020	●	↑
Satisfaction with public transport (%)	70.0	2021	●	↑
Population with rent overburden (%)	9.5	2019	●	↑
SDG12 – Responsible Consumption and Production				
Electronic waste (kg/capita)	20.1	2019	●	●
Production-based SO ₂ emissions (kg/capita)	15.7	2018	●	●
SO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	7.7	2018	●	●
Production-based nitrogen emissions (kg/capita)	12.7	2015	●	↑
Nitrogen emissions embodied in imports (kg/capita)	11.8	2015	●	↓
Exports of plastic waste (kg/capita)	9.0	2021	●	●
Non-recycled municipal solid waste (kg/capita/day)	0.7	2019	●	↑
SDG13 – Climate Action				
CO ₂ emissions from fossil fuel combustion and cement production (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.8	2020	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in imports (tCO ₂ /capita)	3.3	2018	●	↑
CO ₂ emissions embodied in fossil fuel exports (kg/capita)	67.5	2020	●	●
Carbon Pricing Score at EURL60/tCO ₂ (%; worst 0–100 best)	29.0	2018	●	↑
SDG14 – Life Below Water				
Mean area that is protected in marine sites important to biodiversity (%)	60.2	2020	●	↑
Ocean Health Index: Clean Waters score (worst 0–100 best)	63.5	2020	●	↓
Fish caught from overexploited or collapsed stocks (% of total catch)	39.2	2018	●	↓
Fish caught by trawling or dredging (%)	22.8	2018	●	↓
Fish caught that are then discarded (%)	6.7	2018	●	↑
Marine biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	0.1	2018	●	●
SDG15 – Life on Land				
Mean area that is protected in terrestrial sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.1	2020	●	↑
Mean area that is protected in freshwater sites important to biodiversity (%)	59.4	2020	●	↑
Red List Index of species survival (worst 0–1 best)	1.0	2021	●	↑
Permanent deforestation (% of forest area, 5-year average)	0.0	2020	●	↑
Terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity threats embodied in imports (per million population)	1.6	2018	●	●
SDG16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions				
Homicides (per 100,000 population)	1.2	2020	●	↑
Unserved detainees (% of prison population)	28.1	2019	●	↑
Population who feel safe walking alone at night in the city or area where they live (%)	81	2021	●	↑
Property Rights (worst 1–7 best)	5.4	2020	●	↑
Birth registrations with civil authority (% of children under age 5)	100.0	2020	●	↑
Corruption Perception Index (worst 0–100 best)	85	2021	●	↑
Children involved in child labor (% of population aged 5 to 14)	0.0	2019	●	●
Exports of major conventional weapons (TV constant million USD per 100,000 population)	1.9	2020	●	●
Press Freedom Index (best 0–100 worst)	7.2	2021	●	↑
Access to and affordability of justice (worst 0–1 best)	0.8	2020	●	↑
Persons held in prison (per 100,000 population)	66.9	2019	●	↑
SDG17 – Partnerships for the Goals				
Government spending on health and education (% of GDP)	16.9	2019	●	↑
For high-income and all OECD DAC countries: International concessional public finance, including official development assistance (% of GNI)	0.9	2021	●	↑
Other countries: Government revenue excluding grants (% of GDP)	NA	NA	●	●
Corporate Tax Haven Score (best 0–100 worst)	56.0	2019	●	●
Financial Secrecy Score (best 0–100 worst)	45.7	2020	●	●
Shifted profits of multinationals (US\$ billion)	13.7	2018	●	↑
Statistical Performance Index (worst 0–100 best)	88.5	2019	●	↑

* Imputed data point

Figure 3.3 DG REGIO – Unboxing EU regional Social Progress Index

Scorecards - Interactive Web Tool ^

Select a region

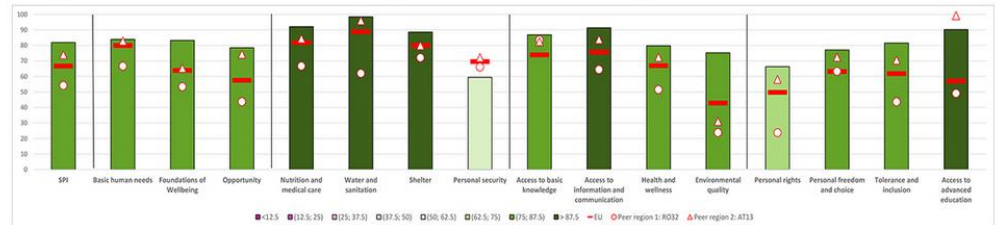
SE11 - Stockholm

Sweden		Stockholm				SE11		
2020 EU-SPI	Score 0-100	Rank	EU score 0-100	GDP per head PPS - EU27*100	Value	Rank	Stage of economic development (1 = Lowest; 5 = Highest)*	Population
	81.9	12/240	66.7		168	11/240	5	2 307 000

Peer Regions: Noord-Holland; Hovedstaden; Bratislavský kraj; Darmstadt; Île de France; Stuttgart; Utrecht; Oberbayern; Prov. Autonoma di Bolzano/Bozen; Salzburg; Warszawski stołeczny; Wien; Bremen; Praha and București - Ilfov

	Score SE11	Score EU	peers comparison		Score SE11	Score EU	peers comparison		Score SE11	Score EU	peers comparison
Basic human needs	83.9	80.0	🟡	Foundations of wellbeing	83.2	63.9	🟡	Opportunity	78.5	57.5	🟢
Nutrition and medical care	92.1	81.7	🟢	Access to basic knowledge	86.8	73.9	🟡	Personal rights	66.3	49.8	🟡
Water and sanitation	98.5	88.9	🟢	Access to information and communication	91.4	75.7	🟢	Personal freedom and choice	77.1	63.2	🟡
Shelter	88.6	80.1	🟡	Health and wellness	79.8	67.0	🟢	Tolerance and inclusion	81.5	61.8	🟢
Personal security	59.4	69.6	🟡	Environmental quality	75.2	42.9	🟡	Access to advanced education	90.2	57.1	🟡

🟢 Overperforming with respect to its peers 🟡 Similar to peers 🟠 Underperforming with respect to its peers



EU averages for the SPI, the sub-indices and dimensions are indicated by a red bar in the above bar charts.

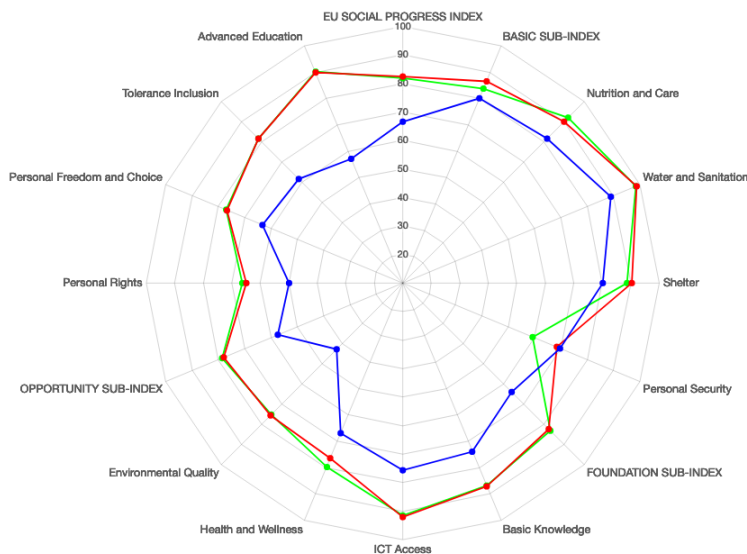
Closest peer regions in terms of population: București - Ilfov (RO32, pop. 2301000, red circle) and Wien (AT13, pop. 1885000, red triangle).

* Based on GDP per head in PPS value: 1 when value below 50, 2 between 50 and 75, 3 between 75 and 90, 4 between 90 and 110, 5 above 110.

Region Benchmarker - Interactive Spider-graph ^

SE - Sweden SE11 - Stockholm

EU-27 Average SE - Sweden SE11 - Stockholm



Source:

https://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/en/information/maps/social_progress2020/#4

Figure 3.4 ESPON – Unboxing SDG benchmarking tool

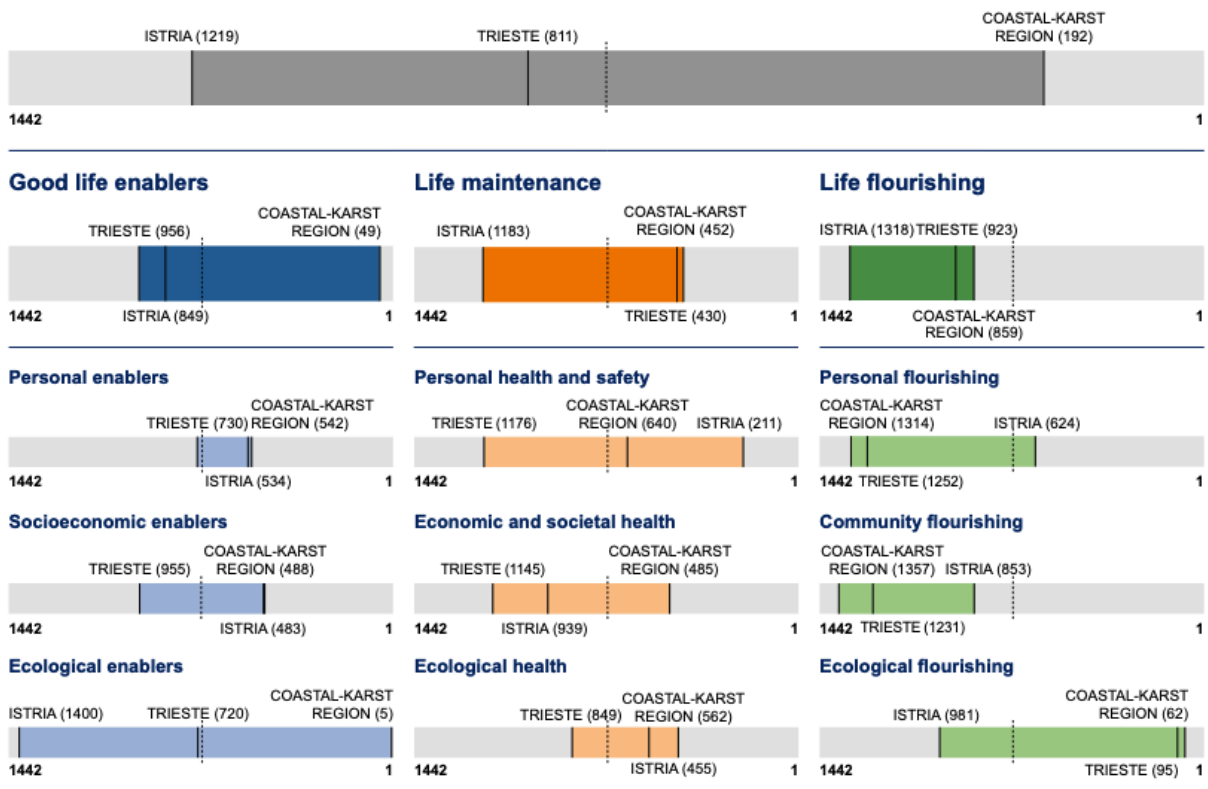


Source: <https://sdg.espon.eu/>

Figure 3.5 ESPON – Unboxing Territorial Quality of Life

(unfortunately not yet available as an interactive tool)

Territorial Quality of Life index of the trinational region in a European context



Source: <https://www.espon.eu/sites/default/files/attachments/ESPON%20Policy%20Brief%2C%20Quality%20of%20life.pdf>

3.4 Data collection needs and gaps

The review of beyond GDP and SDG indicators reveals the need for more continuous EU-wide monitoring at regional level.

Regular updating of the EU regional Social Progress Index by DG REGIO or the Territorial Quality of Life Index by ESPON would allow better monitoring of regional well-being. This in turn might help to strengthen each index as a suitable complement to GDP.

Furthermore, to strengthen monitoring of regional well-being, it would help if Eurofound could increase the frequency of the European Quality of Life Survey and enlarge the sample to result in representative regional data (rather than the present need to regionalise national data).

There is no current regular EU-wide comparable regional monitoring of SDG performance. The ESPON SDG benchmarking tool offers a good starting point, but this would require regular data updates. Also the JRC overview of regional SDG indicators and KnowSDGs provide good starting points for EU-wide regional monitoring. However, this would require moving from identifying indicators to data collection and mapping.

4 Questions for the Cohesion Alliance workshop

The review of beyond GDP and SDG indices leads to questions for further discussion:

- Does the EU regional Social Progress Index satisfy policy needs for a ‘well-being complement’ to GDP?
- Which common domains of beyond GDP indices are most relevant for regional policy makers (i.e. services of general interest, environment, governance, health, housing, life satisfaction, material well-being, safety & security and/or social inclusiveness)? Which of the reviewed indicators (see section 1.2) for each domain are considered most relevant by regional policy makers?
- What is better suited for complementing GDP in future cohesion policy debates, an index or a compilation of different indicators or several domains indexes?
- Would it help to attribute planned cohesion policy spending to individual SDGs to have a better overview of what budget is expected to support them?
- Would it help to link common ERDF and ESF+ output and result indicators to individual SDGs to better understand how and how much cohesion policy contributes to the SDGs?
- Would it help to have regular monitoring and mapping of regional development linked to SDGs as a composite indicator, or for particular SDGs and indicators?
- Does the EU need an EU-wide regional monitoring tool for well-being and SDGs which is constantly updated and allows an EU-wide overview as well as regional benchmarking and factsheets?
- Would regional well-being and SDG monitoring benefit from the development of a regional resilience indicator?

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Annex 1 – ERDF and ESF+ fields of intervention attribution to SDGs

	Intervention Fields
SDG 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1-19-e-Health services and applications (including e-Care, Internet of Things for physical activity and ambient assisted living) • PO2-58-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: floods and landslides (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-59-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: fires (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-60-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: others, e.g. storms and drought (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-61-Risk prevention and management of non-climate related natural risks (for example earthquakes) and risks linked to human activities (for example technological accidents), including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches • PO4-126-Housing infrastructure (other than for migrants, refugees and persons under or applying for international protection) • PO4-127-Other social infrastructure contributing to social inclusion in the community • PO4-158-Measures to enhancing the equal and timely access to quality, sustainable and affordable services • PO4-159-Measures to enhancing the delivery of family and community-based care services • PO4-162-Measures to modernise social protection systems, including promoting access to social protection • PO4-163-Promoting social integration of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion, including the most deprived and children • PO4-164-Addressing material deprivation through food and/or material assistance to the most deprived, including accompanying measures
SDG 2	
SDG 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-77-Air quality and noise reduction measures • PO4-128-Health infrastructure • PO4-129-Health equipment • PO4-130-Health mobile assets • PO4-132-Critical equipment and supplies necessary to address emergency situation • PO4-160-Measures to improve the accessibility, effectiveness and resilience of healthcare systems (excluding infrastructure) • PO4-161-Measures to improve access to long-term care (excluding infrastructure)
SDG 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO4-122-Infrastructure for primary and secondary education • PO4-123-Infrastructure for tertiary education • PO4-124-Infrastructure for vocational education and training and adult learning • PO4-145-Support for the development of digital skills • PO4-148-Support for early childhood education and care (excluding infrastructure) • PO4-149-Support for primary to secondary education (excluding infrastructure) • PO4-150-Support for tertiary education (excluding infrastructure) • PO4-154-Measures to improve access of marginalised groups such as the Roma to education, employment and to promote their social inclusion
SDG 5	
SDG 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-62-Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply) • PO2-63-Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply) compliant with efficiency criteria (17) • PO2-65-Waste water collection and treatment • PO2-66-Waste water collection and treatment compliant with energy efficiency criteria (18)
SDG 7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-47-Renewable energy: wind • PO2-48-Renewable energy: solar • PO2-49-Renewable energy: biomass (13) • PO2-50-Renewable energy: biomass with high greenhouse gas savings (14) • PO2-51-Renewable energy: marine

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-52-Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy) • PO2-53-Smart Energy Systems (including smart grids and ICT systems) and related storage • PO2-54-High efficiency co-generation, district heating and cooling • PO2-55 (15)-High efficiency co-generation, efficient district heating and cooling with low lifecycle emissions (16) • PO2-56-Replacement of coal-based heating systems by gas-based heating systems for climate mitigation purposes • PO2-57-Distribution and transport of natural gas substituting coal • PO2-85-Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to greenhouse gas emissions reduction: urban transport • PO3-95-Digitalisation of transport when dedicated in part to greenhouse gas emissions reduction: road • PO3-99-Other newly built or upgraded railways – electric/zero emission (25) • PO3-107-Mobile zero emission/electric powered (26) rail assets • PO3-120-Digitising transport when dedicated in part to greenhouse gas emissions reduction: other transport modes
SDG 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO4-134-Measures to improve access to employment • PO4-135-Measures to promote access to employment of long-term unemployed • PO4-136-Specific support for youth employment and socio-economic integration of young people • PO4-139-Measures to modernise and strengthen labour market institutions and services to assess and anticipate skills needs and to ensure timely and tailor-made assistance • PO4-140-Support for labour market matching and transitions • PO4-141-Support for labour mobility • PO4-142-Measures to promote women’s labour market participation and reduce gender-based segregation in the labour market • PO4-144-Measures for a healthy and well–adapted working environment addressing health risks, including promotion of physical activity • PO4-153-Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people • PO4-154-Measures to improve access of marginalised groups such as the Roma to education, employment and to promote their social inclusion • PO4-156-Specific actions to increase participation of third-country nationals in employment • PO5-165-Protection, development and promotion of public tourism assets and tourism services • PO5-167-Protection, development and promotion of natural heritage and eco-tourism other than Natura 2000 sites
SDG 9	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1-1-Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-2-Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in small and medium-sized enterprises (including private research centres) directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-3-Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in large enterprises (4) directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-4-Investment in fixed assets, including research infrastructure, in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-5-Investment in intangible assets in micro enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-6-Investment in intangible assets in SMEs (including private research centres) directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-7-Investment in intangible assets in large enterprises directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-8-Investment in intangible assets in public research centres and higher education directly linked to research and innovation activities • PO1-9-Research and innovation activities in micro enterprises including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies) • PO1-10-Research and innovation activities in SMEs, including networking • PO1-11-Research and innovation activities in large enterprises, including networking • PO1-12-Research and innovation activities in public research centres, higher education and centres of competence including networking (industrial research, experimental development, feasibility studies) • PO1-20-Business infrastructure for SMEs (including industrial parks and sites) • PO1-25-Incubation, support to spin offs and spin outs and start ups • PO1-32-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (backbone/backhaul network) • PO1-33-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for multi-dwelling premises) • PO1-34-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for homes and business premises) • PO1-35-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the base station for advanced wireless communication)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-81-Clean urban transport infrastructure (21) • PO2-82-Clean urban transport rolling stock (22) • PO3-87 (24)-Newly built or upgraded motorways and roads - TEN-T core network • PO3-88-Newly built or upgraded motorways and roads - TEN-T comprehensive network • PO3-89-Newly built or upgraded secondary road links to TEN-T road network and nodes • PO3-90-Newly built or upgraded other national, regional and local access roads • PO3-91-Reconstructed or modernised motorways and roads - TEN-T core network • PO3-92-Reconstructed or modernised motorways and roads - TEN-T comprehensive network • PO3-93-Other reconstructed or modernised roads (motorway, national, regional or local) • PO3-96-Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T core network • PO3-97-Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T comprehensive network • PO3-98-Other newly built or upgraded railways • PO3-99-Other newly built or upgraded railways – electric/zero emission (25) • PO3-100-Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T core network • PO3-101-Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T comprehensive network • PO3-102-Other reconstructed or modernised railways • PO3-103-Other reconstructed or modernised railways – electric/zero emission (26) • PO3-104-Digitalisation of transport: rail • PO3-105-European Rail Traffic Management System (ERTMS) • PO3-106-Mobile rail assets • PO3-107-Mobile zero emission/electric powered (26) rail assets • PO3-108-Multimodal transport (TEN-T) • PO3-109-Multimodal transport (not urban) • PO3-110-Seaports (TEN-T) • PO3-111-Seaports (TEN-T) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels • PO3-112-Other seaports • PO3-113-Other seaports excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels • PO3-114-Inland waterways and ports (TEN-T) • PO3-115-Inland waterways and ports (TEN-T) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels • PO3-116-Inland waterways and ports (regional and local) • PO3-117-Inland waterways and ports (regional and local) excluding facilities dedicated to transport of fossil fuels • PO3-118-Security, safety and air traffic management systems, for existing airports • PO3-119-Digitising transport: other transport modes • PO3-120-Digitising transport when dedicated in part to greenhouse gas emissions reduction: other transport modes • PO4-137-Support for self-employment and business start-ups
SDG 10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO4-153-Pathways to integration and re-entry into employment for disadvantaged people • PO4-156-Specific actions to increase participation of third-country nationals in employment • PO4-157-Measures for the social integration of third-country nationals
SDG 11	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-41-Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures • PO2-42-Energy efficiency renovation of existing housing stock, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria (10) • PO2-43-Construction of new energy efficient buildings (11) • PO2-44-Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures • PO2-45-Energy efficiency renovation or energy efficiency measures regarding public infrastructure, demonstration projects and supporting measures compliant with energy efficiency criteria (12) • PO2-58-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: floods and landslides (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-59-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: fires (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-60-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: others, e.g. storms and drought (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-61-Risk prevention and management of non-climate related natural risks (for example earthquakes) and risks linked to human activities (for example technological accidents), including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches • PO2-62-Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-63-Provision of water for human consumption (extraction, treatment, storage and distribution infrastructure, efficiency measures, drinking water supply) compliant with efficiency criteria (17) • PO2-67-Household waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures • PO2-68-Household waste management: residual waste treatment • PO2-69-Commercial, industrial waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures • PO2-70-Commercial, industrial waste management: residual and hazardous waste • PO2-78-Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites • PO2-81-Clean urban transport infrastructure (21) • PO3-96-Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T core network • PO3-97-Newly built or upgraded railways - TEN-T comprehensive network • PO3-98-Other newly built or upgraded railways • PO3-99-Other newly built or upgraded railways – electric/zero emission (25) • PO3-100-Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T core network • PO3-101-Reconstructed or modernised railways - TEN-T comprehensive network • PO3-102-Other reconstructed or modernised railways • PO3-103-Other reconstructed or modernised railways – electric/zero emission (26) • PO4-152-Measures to promote equal opportunities and active participation in society • PO4-155-Support to the civil society working with marginalised communities such as the Roma • PO5-166-Protection, development and promotion of cultural heritage and cultural services • PO5-168-Physical regeneration and security of public spaces • PO5-169-Territorial development initiatives, including preparation of territorial strategies • Other-173-Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders to implement territorial cooperation projects and initiatives in a cross-border, transnational, maritime and inter-regional context
SDG 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-47-Renewable energy: wind • PO2-48-Renewable energy: solar • PO2-49-Renewable energy: biomass (13) • PO2-50-Renewable energy: biomass with high greenhouse gas savings (14) • PO2-51-Renewable energy: marine • PO2-52-Other renewable energy (including geothermal energy) • PO2-67-Household waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures • PO2-68-Household waste management: residual waste treatment • PO2-69-Commercial, industrial waste management: prevention, minimisation, sorting, reuse, recycling measures • PO2-70-Commercial, industrial waste management: residual and hazardous waste • PO2-71-Promoting the use of recycled materials as raw materials • PO2-72-Use of recycled materials as raw materials compliant with the efficiency criteria (19) • PO2-75-Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in SMEs • PO2-76-Support to environmentally-friendly production processes and resource efficiency in large enterprises • PO5-167-Protection, development and promotion of natural heritage and eco-tourism other than Natura 2000 sites
SDG 13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-58-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: floods and landslides (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-59-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: fires (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches) • PO2-60-Adaptation to climate change measures and prevention and management of climate related risks: others, e.g. storms and drought (including awareness raising, civil protection and disaster management systems, infrastructures and ecosystem based approaches)
SDG 14	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-78-Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites
SDG 15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO2-73-Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land • PO2-74-Rehabilitation of industrial sites and contaminated land compliant with efficiency criteria (20) • PO2-78-Protection, restoration and sustainable use of Natura 2000 sites • PO2-79-Nature and biodiversity protection, natural heritage and resources, green and blue infrastructure
SDG 16	
SDG 17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1-13-Digitising SMEs (including e-Commerce, e-Business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B) • PO1-15-Digitising SMEs or large enterprises (including e-Commerce, e-Business and networked business processes, digital innovation hubs, living labs, web entrepreneurs and ICT start-ups, B2B) compliant with greenhouse gas emission reduction or energy efficiency criteria (5) • PO1-16-Government ICT solutions, e-services, applications

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PO1-17-Government ICT solutions, eservices, applications compliant with greenhouse gas emission reduction or energy efficiency criteria (6) • PO1-27-Innovation processes in SMEs (process, organisational, marketing, co-creation, user and demand driven innovation) • PO1-32-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (backbone/backhaul network) • PO1-33-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for multi-dwelling premises) • PO1-34-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the distribution point at the serving location for homes and business premises) • PO1-35-ICT: Very High-Capacity broadband network (access/local loop with a performance equivalent to an optical fibre installation up to the base station for advanced wireless communication) • PO1-36-ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment) • PO1-37-ICT: Other types of ICT infrastructure (including large-scale computer resources/equipment, data centres, sensors and other wireless equipment) compliant with the carbon emission reduction and energy efficiency criteria (8) • Other-171-Enhancing cooperation with partners both within and outside the Member State
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Annex 2 – ERDF and ESF+ common output and result indicators attribution to SDGs

	ERDF	ESF+
SDG 1	<p>Common output indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO 24 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems against natural disasters* • RCO 65 - Capacity of new or modernised social housing • RCO 70 - Capacity of new or modernised social care facilities (other than housing) • RCO113 - Population covered by projects in the framework of integrated actions for socioeconomic inclusion of marginalised communities, low income households and disadvantaged groups* • RCO 122 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems against non-climate related natural risks and risks related to human activities • RCO124: Gas transmission and distribution network lines newly constructed or improved 	<p>Common output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF Annex 1/2 Output-minorities (including marginalised communities, such as Roma people participate in operations targeting people • ESF Annex 1/2 Output-With disabilities participate in operations targeting people • ESF Annex 3 Output-Tonnes/Share of food for which only transport, distribution and storage were paid for by the programme (in %) • ESF Annex 3 Output-Total monetary value of distributed food for other target groups • ESF Annex 3 Output-Total monetary value of distributed food for the homeless • ESF Annex 3 Output-Total monetary value of distributed goods for children • ESF Annex 3 Output-Total monetary value of distributed goods for homeless • ESF Annex 3 Output-Total monetary value of distributed goods for other target groups
	<p>Common result indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCR 65 - Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services • RCR 66 - Annual users of new or modernised temporary reception facilities • RCR 67 - Annual users of new or modernised social housing • RCR 71 - Annual users of new or modernised education facilities • RCR 72 - Annual users of new or modernised e-health care services • RCR 73 - Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities • RCR 74 - Annual users of new or modernised social care facilities • RCR 96 - Population benefiting from protection measures against non-climate related natural risks and risks related to human activities* 	<p>Common result indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF Annex 3 Result-Children below 18 years of age receiving food support • ESF Annex 3 Result-Number of end recipients with a foreign background and minorities (including marginalised communities such as Roma people) receiving food support • ESF Annex 3 Result-Number of homeless end recipients or end-recipients affected by housing exclusion receiving food support • ESF Annex 3 Result-Number of recipients of 65 years of age or older receiving food support • ESF Annex 3 Result-Number of women receiving food support • ESF Annex 3 Result-Number of young people between 18 and 29 years of age receiving food support • ESF Annex 3 Result-People with disabilities receiving food support
	<p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCO 09 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems • CCO 17 - Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services • CCO 18 - New or modernised capacity for childcare and education facilities • CCO 19 - New or modernised capacity of social housing facilities • CCO 20 - New or modernised capacity for health care facilities 	
	<p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCR 08 - Additional population benefiting from protection measures against floods, wild fires, and other climate related natural disasters • CCR 16 -Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR 18 - Annual users of new or modernised social housing facilities CCR20 - Annual users of new or modernised temporary reception facilities 	
SDG 3	Common output indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 39 - Area covered by systems for monitoring air pollution installed RCO 69 - Capacity of new or modernised health care facilities 	Common output indicators none
	Common result indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCR 50 - Population benefiting from measures for air quality 	Common result indicators none
	Performance output indicators (Annex 2)	
	Performance result indicators (Annex 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCO 20 - New or modernised capacity for health care facilities CCR 11 - Population benefiting from measures for air quality CCR 19 - Annual users of new or modernised health care services 	
SDG 4	Common output indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 66 - Classroom capacity of new or modernised childcare facilities RCO 67 - Classroom capacity of new or modernised education facilities 	Common output indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF Annex 1/2 Output-With lower secondary education or less participate in operations targeting people ESF Annex 1/2 Output-With upper secondary or post-secondary education participate in operations targeting people ESF Annex 1/2 Output-Participants from rural areas participate in operations targeting people ESF Annex 1/2 Output-With tertiary education participate in operations targeting people
	Common result indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCR 70 - Annual users of new or modernised childcare facilities RCR 71 - Annual users of new or modernised education facilities 	Common result indicators <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ESF Annex 1 Result - Participants in education or training upon leaving the operation
	Performance output indicators (Annex 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCO 18 - New or modernised capacity for childcare and education facilities 	
	Performance result indicators (Annex 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR 17 - Annual users served by new or modernised childcare and education facilities 	
SDG 6	Common output indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 30 - Length of new or upgraded pipes for the distribution systems of public water supply RCO 31 - Length of new or upgraded pipes for the public network for collection of waste water RCO 32 - New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment 	Common output indicators none
	Common result indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCR 41 - Population connected to improved public water supply RCR 42 - Population connected to at least secondary public waste water treatment 	Common result indicators none

	<p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCO 10 - New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment 	
	<p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCR 09 - Additional population connected to at least secondary waste water treatment 	
SDG 7	<p>Common output indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO 18 - Dwellings with improved energy performance • RCO 22 - Additional production capacity for renewable energy (of which: electricity, thermal) (3) • RCO 59 - Alternative fuels infrastructure (refueling/recharging points) • RCO 97 -Renewable energy communities supported 	<p>Common output indicators</p> <p>none</p>
	<p>Common result indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCR 26 - Annual primary energy consumption (of which: dwellings, public buildings, enterprises, other) (3) • RCR 31 - Total renewable energy produced (of which: electricity, thermal) (3) • RCR 32 - Additional operational capacity installed for renewable energy 	<p>Common result indicators</p> <p>none</p>
	<p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCO 06 - Investments in measures to improve energy performance • CCO 07 - Additional production capacity for renewable energy 	
	<p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCR 06 - Additional renewable energy produced 	
SDG 8	<p>Common output indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO 61 - Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services 	<p>Common output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF Annex 1/2 Output - Unemployed, including long-term unemployed participate in operations targeting people • ESF Annex 1/2 Output - Long-term unemployed participate in operations targeting people • ESF Annex 1/2 Output - Inactive participate in operations targeting people • ESF Annex 1/2 Output - Employed, including self-employed participate in operations targeting people • ESF Annex 1/2 Output-Young people between 18 and 29 years of age participate in operations targeting people
	<p>Common result indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCR 65 - Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services 	<p>Common result indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF Annex 1 Result - Participants engaged in job searching upon leaving in operation • ESF Annex 1 Result - Participants gaining a qualification upon leaving the operation • ESF Annex 1 Result - Participants in employment, including self-employment, upon leaving the operation • ESF Annex 1 Result - Participants in employment, including self-employment, six months after leaving the operation • ESF Annex 1 Result - Participants with an improved labour market situation six months after leaving the operation • ESF Annex 3 Result - Number of job placements under targeted mobility schemes
	<p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCO 17 - Surface of new or modernised facilities for employment services 	
	<p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCR 16 - Annual users of new or modernised facilities for employment services 	
SDG 9	<p>Common output indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO 01 - Enterprises supported (of which: micro, small, medium, large) • RCO 02 - Enterprises supported by grants 	<p>Common output indicators</p> <p>none</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO 03 - Enterprises supported by financial instruments • RCO 05 - New enterprises supported • RCO 06 - Researchers working in supported research facilities • RCO 07 - Research organisations participating in joint research projects • RCO 08 - Nominal value of research and innovation equipment • RCO 13 - Value of digital services, products and processes developed for enterprises • RCO 15 - Capacity of incubation created • RCO 16 - Participations of institutional stakeholders in entrepreneurial discovery process • RCO 41 - Additional dwellings with broadband access of very high capacity • RCO 43 - Length of new or upgraded roads - TEN-T (5) • RCO 44 - Length of new or upgraded roads -non-TEN-T • RCO 45 - Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T • RCO 46 - Length of roads reconstructed or modernised - non-TEN-T • RCO 47 - Length of new or upgraded rail - TEN-T • RCO 48 - Length of new or upgraded rail - non-TEN-T • RCO 49 - Length of rail reconstructed or modernised - TEN-T • RCO 50 - Length of rail reconstructed or modernised - non-TEN-T • RCO 51 - Length of new, upgraded or modernised inland waterways - TEN-T • RCO 52 - Length of new, upgraded or modernised inland waterways -non-TEN-T • RCO 53 - New or modernised railway stations and stops • RCO 54 - New or modernised intermodal connections • RCO 57 - Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport • RCO 60 - Cities and towns with new or modernised digitised urban transport systems • RCO 96 - Interregional investments for innovation in Union projects • RCO 101 - SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship • RCO 103 - High growth enterprises supported • RCO 108 - Length of roads with new or modernised traffic management systems - TEN-T • RCO 109 - Length of European Rail Traffic Management System equipped railways in operation - TEN-T • RCO 110 - Length of roads with new or modernised traffic management systems - non-TEN-T • RCO 111 - Length of European Rail Traffic Management System equipped railways in operation - non-TEN-T 	
	<p>Common result indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCR 06 - Patent applications submitted • RCR 17 - New enterprises surviving in the market • RCR 53 - Dwellings with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network • RCR 55 - Annual users of newly built, reconstructed, upgraded or modernised roads • RCR 56 - Time savings due to improved road infrastructure • RCR 58 - Annual users of newly built, upgraded, reconstructed or modernised railways • RCR 59 - Freight transport on rail • RCR 60 - Freight transport on inland waterways • RCR 63 - Annual users of new or modernised tram and metro lines • RCR 64 - Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure 	<p>Common result indicators</p> <p>none</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCR 98 - SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship (by type of skill: technical, management, entrepreneurship, green, other) • RCR 101 - Time savings due to improved rail infrastructure • RCR 102 - Research jobs created in supported entities <p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCO 01 - Enterprises supported to innovate • CCO 02 - Researchers working in supported research facilities • CCO 04 - SMEs supported to enhance growth and competitiveness • CCO 13 - Additional dwellings and enterprises with broadband access of very high capacity • CCO 14 - Road TEN-T: New upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised roads • CCO 15 - Rail TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised railways • CCO 22 - Road non-TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised roads • CCO 23 - Rail non-TEN-T: New, upgraded, reconstructed, or modernised railways • RCO 101 - SMEs investing in skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship <p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCR 04 - SMEs staff completing training for skills for smart specialisation, for industrial transition and entrepreneurship • CCR 12 - Additional dwellings and enterprises with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network • CCR 13 - Time savings due to improved road infrastructure • CCR 14 - Annual number of passengers served by improved rail transport • CCR 15 - Annual users served by new and modernised tram and metro lines 	
SDG 11	<p>Common output indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RCO 20 - District heating and cooling network lines newly constructed or improved • RCO 24 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems against natural disasters • RCO 26 - Green infrastructure built or upgraded for adaptation to climate change • RCO 30 - Length of new or upgraded pipes for the distribution systems of public water supply • RCO 31 - Length of new or upgraded pipes for the public network for collection of waste water • RCO 32 - New or upgraded capacity for waste water treatment • RCO 34 - Additional capacity for waste recycling • RCO 36 - Green infrastructure supported for other purposes than adaptation to climate change • RCO 55 - Length of new tram and metro lines • RCO 56 - Length of reconstructed or modernised tram and metro lines • RCO 57 - Capacity of environmentally friendly rolling stock for collective public transport • RCO 74 - Population covered by projects in the framework of strategies for integrated territorial development • RCO 65 - Capacity of new or modernised social housing • RCO 75 - Strategies for integrated territorial development supported • RCO 76 - Integrated projects for territorial development" 	<p>Common output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ESF Annex 1/2 Output - Number of supported micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (including cooperative enterprises and social enterprises).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 77 - Number of cultural and tourism sites supported RCO 80 - Community-led local development strategies supported RCO 112 - Stakeholders involved in the preparation and implementation of strategies for integrated territorial development RCO 114 - Open space created or rehabilitated in urban areas RCO 122 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems against non-climate related natural risks and risks related to human activities 	
	<p>Common result indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCR 41 - Population connected to improved public water supply RCR 62 - Annual users of new or modernised public transport RCR 64 - Annual users of dedicated cycling infrastructure RCR 67 - Annual users of new or modernised social housing RCR 95 - Population having access to new or improved green infrastructure RCR 103 - Waste collected separately 	<p>Common result indicators</p> <p>none</p>
	<p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCO 09 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems CCO 11 - New or upgraded capacity for waste recycling CCO 12 - Surface area of green infrastructure CCO 21 - Population covered by strategies for integrated territorial development CCO24 - Culture and tourism sites supported 	
	<p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR 08 - Additional population benefiting from protection measures against floods, wild fires, and other climate related natural disasters CCR 10 - Additional waste recycled CCR 14 - Annual number of passengers served by improved rail transport CCR 15 - Annual users served by new and modernised tram and metro lines CCO 19 - New or modernised capacity of social housing facilities 	
SDG 12	<p>Common output indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 34 - Additional capacity for waste recycling RCO 107 - Investments in facilities for separate waste collection RCO 119 - Waste prepared for re-use 	<p>Common output indicators</p> <p>none</p>
	<p>Common result indicators (Annex 1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCR 47 - Waste recycled RCR 77 - Visitors of cultural and tourism sites supported RCR 103 - Waste collected separately 	<p>Common result indicators</p> <p>none</p>
	<p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCO 06 - Investments in measures to improve energy performance CCO 07 - Additional production capacity for renewable energy CCO 11 - New or upgraded capacity for waste recycling 	
	<p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR 06 - Additional renewable energy produced 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR 10 - Additional waste recycled CCR 21 - Visitors of culture and tourism sites supported 	
SDG 13	Common output indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 25 - Coastal strip, river bank and lakeshore flood protection newly built or consolidated RCO 28 - Area covered by protection measures against wildfires RCO 121 - Area covered by protection measures against climate related natural disasters (other than floods and wildfire) 	Common output indicators none
	Common result indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCR 29 - Estimated greenhouse gas emissions RCR 35 - Population benefiting from flood protection measures RCR 36 - Population benefiting from wildfire protection measures RCR 37 - Population benefiting from protection measures against climate related natural disasters (other than floods or wildfire) 	Common result indicators none
	Performance output indicators (Annex 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCO 09 - Investments in new or upgraded disaster monitoring, preparedness, warning and response systems 	Common result indicators none
	Performance result indicators (Annex 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCR 08 - Additional population benefiting from protection measures against floods, wild fires, and other climate related natural disasters 	
SDG 15	Common output indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 37 - Surface of Natura 2000 sites covered by protection and restoration measures 	Common output indicators none
	Common result indicators (Annex 1)	Common result indicators none
	Performance output indicators (Annex 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CCO 12 - Surface area of green infrastructure 	Common result indicators none
	Performance result indicators (Annex 2)	
SDG 17	Common output indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCO 14 - Public institutions supported to develop digital services, products and processes RCO 41 - Additional dwellings with broadband access of very high capacity 	Common output indicators none
	Common result indicators (Annex 1) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCR 08 - Publications from supported projects RCR 11 - Users of new and upgraded public digital services, products and processes RCR 53 - Dwellings with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network RCR 71 - Annual users of new or modernised education facilities RCR 72 - Annual users of new or modernised e-health care services RCR 73 - Annual users of new or modernised health care facilities 	Common result indicators none

	<p>Performance output indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCO 18 - New or modernised capacity for childcare and education facilities • CCO 20 - New or modernised capacity for health care facilities 	
	<p>Performance result indicators (Annex 2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CCR 01 - Small and medium-sized enterprises (3) (SMEs) introducing product, process, marketing or organisational innovation • CCR 02 - Annual users of new or upgraded digital products, services and processes • CCR 12 - Additional dwellings and enterprises with broadband subscriptions to a very high capacity network 	

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**European Committee
of the Regions**

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