PUBLIC STATISTICS FOR PROGRAMMING AND MONITORING COHESION POLICY – POLISH EXPERIENCE WITH THE STRATEG SYSTEM

Dominika Rogalińska
Central Statistical Office of Poland (GUS)

SCORUS, Lisbon, 29th June – 1st July 2016
<table>
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<tr>
<th>STRUCTURE OF PRESENTATION</th>
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<td>GENESIS OF THE STRATEG PROJECT</td>
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<td>GOALS OF THE STRATEG PROJECT</td>
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<td>MILESTONES OF THE STRATEG PROJECT</td>
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<td>BACKGROUND OF THE STRATEG PROJECT</td>
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<td>SCOPE OF INFORMATION IN STRATEG</td>
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<td>FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM</td>
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<td>VALUE ADDED OF THE STRATEG PROJECT</td>
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The role of public statistics in the information system of the country:

- information support for policy making and monitoring processes
- competitive advantages:
  - Methodology of surveys
  - Quality of statistics
  - Permanence of information
Agreement between Ministry of Regional Development (coordinator of the national system of strategies) and Central Statistical Office – December 2012

Target: elaboration of the system of the key indicators for monitoring and programming the development policy

The project „Management of development - improving the quality of governance in Poland”, financed from European Funds (Operational Programme „Human Capital” )
GOALS OF THE STRATEG PROJECT

Improvement of monitoring and programming processes of development policy

- Monitoring of implementation of cohesion policy for 2014-2020 period
- Monitoring and analyzing trends and development processes in territorial aspect
- Monitoring of implementation of development strategies at national and regional levels
MILESTONES OF THE STRATEG PROJECT

2012
Beginning of work

30th September 2013
Public launch with national strategies and Europe 2020

2014
Regional strategies Partnership Agreement

2015
Operational Programmes
Indicators for EU NUTS 2
Supra-regional strategies

up to 2022
Maintenance and development

Approx. 700 indicators
Approx. 1500 indicators
Approx. 1600 indicators
Basis for development and cohesion policy on EU level:

- **Europe 2020**: a long-term strategy of socio-economic development of the European Union for years 2010-2020, based on 5 EU headline targets which are currently being measured by 11 headline indicators.

Basis for cohesion policy on national and regional level:

- **Partnership Agreement**, 6 national Operational Programmes and 16 regional Operational Programmes for 2014-2020 period
BACKGROUND OF THE STRATEG PROJECT

Basis for development policy on national and regional levels:

- Europe 2020 targets translated into national targets (National Reform Programs)
- other national programs – for Poland complex system of strategies:
  - 9 integrated strategies on:
    - transport
    - human capital
    - social capital
    - energy security and environment
    - regional development, etc.
  - The National Spatial Development Concept
  - 16 regional strategies
  - 4 supra-regional strategies

All programs monitored by dedicated sets of indicators
BACKGROUND OF THE STRATEG PROJECT

Public database for the needs of policy planning and monitoring process

Rich set of information – data, metadata (definitions, methodological explanations), information on strategies and programmes, elaborations, subject analyses and publications

Modern tools used to visualize analyses of phenomena

Possibility of arithmetical operations on data

Flexible and permanent system (it will have been being maintained and developed at least until 2022)

Target users - representatives of government and self-government, engaged in the development policy programming and monitoring process, policy makers, and others
More than 1600 main indicators (with breakdown by sex, age, rural and urban areas, were possible – more than 2100 indicators)

Data for Poland and detailed territorial levels (up to LAU 2, where available)

Time series since 2003

Data for EU countries

Selected indicators for EU regions (NUTS 2)

Statistical guide

Metadata & analyses
FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM
FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM – HOMEPAGE

Welcome to STRATEG

STRATEG is a system created by the Central Statistical Office for programming and monitoring of development policy. It is a collection of data derived from different sources and used to monitor the implementation of strategies binding in Poland (at the national, supra-national and voivodship levels) as well as in the European Union (Europe 2020 strategy). Additionally, the system gathers statistical indicators relevant to the implementation of cohesion policy. Apart from numerical data, STRATEG also includes definitions of concepts, methodological explanations, reports and thematic analyses. Along with a highly developed database application, the STRATEG system offers its users functional tools supporting the analysis of socio-economic trends in form of charts and maps. The Statistical Guide will support you in interpretation of data.

MAPS AND CHARTS

Foreign trade turnover per capita  Natural increase per 1000 inhabitants in 2024

strateg.stat.gov.pl
FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM – STRATEGIES & PROGRAMMES

Welcome to STRATEG

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The Statistical Guide will support you in interpretation of data.

MAPS AND CHARTS

Foreign trade turnover per capita

Natural increase per 1000 inhabitants in 2014
Europe 2020 - the Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth is a long-term programme of socio-economic development of the European Union for years 2010-2020. The main objective of the strategy is to boost economic growth, but particular attention is paid to issues [more]

## Europe 2020 Strategy

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| **Area 2. Research and development** |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 1.7              |
| Expenditures on R&D in relation to GDP [%] | 0.56 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.56 | 0.57 | 0.60 | 0.67 | 0.72 | 0.73 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.94 |      |                  |

| **Area 3. Climate change and sustainable energy use** |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | reduction in CO emission |
| Greenhouse gas emissions (1000=100) | 83.11 | 83.99 | 83.94 | 86.92 | 86.90 | 85.17 | 81.51 | 85.90 | 85.29 | 83.93 | 83.20 | 80.42 |      |                  |
| Share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption [%] |      |      | 6.90 | 6.90 | 6.90 | 7.70 | 8.70 | 9.20 | 10.30 | 10.88 | 11.34 | 11.45 |      | 15.0            |
| Primary energy consumption [Mtoe] |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | reduction to approx. 98 Mtoe |
| Percentage of early leavers from education and training [%] | 6.0  | 5.6  | 5.3  | 5.4  | 5.0  | 5.0  | 5.3  | 5.4  | 5.6  | 5.7  | 5.6  | 5.4  | 5.3  | 4.0              |
| Percentage of persons aged 30-34 with tertiary education attainment [%] |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | 45               |

**Legend:**
- **“.”** - Complete lack of information, the fulfillment is impossible or inadvisable or data not yet available
FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM – METADATA

Indicator profile

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Indicator name</th>
<th>Expenditures on R&amp;D in relation to GDP</th>
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<tr>
<td>Alternative name / Indicator used in the strategy/programme</td>
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**Strategic programme (incentives, targets or monitoring):**
- **Strategic programme:**
  - Europe 2020 Strategy
  - Long-term National Development Strategy
  - National Development Strategy
  - National Strategic Reference Framework
  - National Strategy of Regional Development
  - Partnership Agreement
- **Strateg programme:**
  - Strategy for Development of the Podlaskie Voivodeship
  - Strategy for Development of the Lubelskie Voivodeship
  - Strategy for Development of the Mazowieckie Voivodeship
  - Strategy for Development of the Wielkopolskie Voivodeship

**Themes:**
- Research and innovation

**The goal of cohesive policy:**
- Smart growth:
  - Strengthening research, technological development and innovation

**Indicators description:**
- Indicator is the main measure in research and development statistics, characterised the competitiveness and the level of knowledge economy.
- Research and experimental development (R&D) comprises creative work undertaken on a systematic basis in order to extend the stock of knowledge (i.e. about man, culture and society) and to use this stock of knowledge to devise new applications.
- Research and development activity includes: scientific research (basic research) - experimental or theoretical work undertaken primarily to achieve specific practical applications, applied research - original investigation undertaken in order to acquire new knowledge that has specific practical applications, industrial research - undertaken in order to develop new knowledge directly leading to producing new or significantly improved goods, processes and services and experimental development (systematic work, drawing on existing knowledge, which is directed to producing new or significantly improved goods, processes or services). R&D is distinguished from other types of activity, by the visible element of novelty and the elimination of scientific and technical uncertainty. R&D surveys are carried out on the basis of International methodology (Frascati Manual).
- Expenditure on R&D are expenditures incurred in a reporting year on R&D in the reported entity, irrespective of origin of such funds, i.e. including funds obtained from abroad (sources of R&D). They cover both current expenditures and investment outlays on fixed assets related to R&D, but do not cover depreciation of such assets.
- Current expenditures on R&D are personnel wages, costs of consumption of materials, mandatorily needed objects and energy, costs of services made by other contractors (other than R&D) including third party processing, transport, repair, bank, postal, telecommunication, information technology, publishing, printing, etc., services, costs of business trips and other current costs, including in particular taxes and fees charged on costs of operating activity and profits, property insurance equivalent for the benefit of employees, in part in which they are related to R&D. Total current expenditure exclude depreciation of fixed assets and VAT tax.
- Capital expenditure on R&D cover new fixed assets connected with R&D, purchase (takings over) of second-hand fixed assets, as well as net new HVA (not included in fixed assets and purchased from investment funds).
- Gross domestic product (GDP) illustrates the final result of the activity of all entities of the national economy.
- Data source: Central Statistical Office
- Data availability in the system: Annual data; since 2003
- Available variables: Not applicable
- Territorial level of availability: Poland, Central Poland, Eastern Poland, Southern Poland, Western Poland, NTS 2
- Availability for EU: EU-28, EU-27, EU countries

**Remarks:**
- Data for Poland in total for years 2003-2013 and for subregions and functional areas for years 2010-2012, previously presented in Strateg system have been changed with regard to this adoption of ESA 2010 methodology. See more: http://stat.gov.pl/en/topics/national-accounts/european-system-of-national-and-regional-accounts-easa-2010/
- To access the data according to ESA 1995 please follow the path described below:
  2. choose the position called Annual macroeconomic indicators
  3. in the list of tables click the position National accounts – ESA 1995.
## Functioning of Strateg System – Indicator’s Table

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Expenditures on R&D in relation to GDP

- POLAND
- Czech Republic
- Greece
- Portugal
- United Kingdom
FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM – VISUALISATION ON MAP

Map showing choropleth visualization of expenditures on R&D in relation to GDP [%] for different regions in Europe.
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FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM – HELP: INTERACTIVE USER GUIDE

Interactive user guide

How to display indicators by strategy

02 How to display indicators by strategy.
03 How to display indicators by cohesion policy goal.
04 How to display indicators by theme.
05 How to display indicators by local government unit.
06 How to display indicators by name.
07 How to find indicators by theme.
08 How to find methodological notes – indicator profile.
09 How to find a concept definition.
10 How to find analyses and publications.

Information for the User of the STRATEG system

- Technical requirements for the STRATEG user
- The content and territorial scope of the STRATEG system
- Keeping the system up-to-date
- Data (indicators) search and selection
- Types of data presentation in the STRATEG system
- Ways of searching for metadata explanations

FAQ – frequently asked questions

- What is STRATEG and what is it for?
- Do I need to register to access the STRATEG system?
- What is the criterion for selecting strategic documents to be stored in the STRATEG system?
FUNCTIONING OF STRATEG SYSTEM – METADATA & ANALYSES: STATISTICAL GUIDE

Measure 3.1
Gross domestic expenditures on R&D activity

Gross domestic expenditures on R&D include total intramural expenditures on research and development activity of all entities carrying out this activity in a given area, regardless of the source of funding. Internal expenditures include:

a) current expenditures – inter alia, personnel costs, consumption of materials and energy, external services, business trips, insurance,
b) capital expenditures on fixed assets linked to R&D activity.

Available breakdowns

- by kind of outlays
- by fields of science
- by sources of funds
- by economy
- by performance units

Possible computations

- in relation to GDP
- per capita
- per 1 person employed in R&D

Interpretation

Gross domestic expenditures on R&D activity are a key measure in statistics on research and development activity, characterizing the competitiveness and development level of the economy based on knowledge. It allows for the analysis of activity of enterprises in the scope of conducting research and development activity, it is a support for the composite process of making innovation and science policy. The value of gross domestic expenditures on R&D in relation to gross domestic product is used e.g. for comparison of research and development activity of individual countries.

In Poland, in the survey of expenditures on research and development activities cover all entities (including micro-entities of natural persons), with special attention to those whose primary kind of activity is classified into division 72 of NACE Rev. 2 – scientific research and development (including institutes of the Polish Academy of Sciences, universities, which conduct research and development activity, entities engaged in R&D while carrying out main activity and realized intermittently. The survey covers all business entities.
VALUE ADDED OF THE STRATEG PROJECT

Coherent set of available, clearly described indicators which can be used for future strategies

Educational advantages – knowledge on specifics of statistics, methodological information

Stronger position of public statistics in the policy planning process

- Higher consciousness of administrative authorities concerning the role of statistics in policy planning and monitoring
Enjoy the STRATEG system!

strateg.stat.gov.pl

DOMINIKA ROCALIŃSKA

d.rogalinska@stat.gov.pl