



Cohesion Open Data - 2022 expansion

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Principles

1. Clear & simple navigation menus
2. Common graphical presentations across all funds
3. Keep explanatory text to a minimum
4. Use of data stories for more complex topics

The screenshot displays the website for the European Structural and Investment Funds Data. At the top, there is a header with the European Commission logo and the text 'EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS'. Below this is a blue navigation bar with the word 'DATA' and a breadcrumb trail: 'European Commission > European Structural & Investment Funds > Data'. A secondary navigation menu includes 'HOME', 'OVERVIEW', 'THEMES', 'COUNTRIES', 'FUNDS', 'PROGRAMMES', 'PROJECTS', and 'STORIES'. Below the navigation is a filter bar with four buttons: 'EU LEVEL' (blue), 'THEME' (red), 'COUNTRY' (green), and 'FUND' (grey). The main content area features a large banner for 'EU budget allocations' with the title '2021-2027 Cohesion policy' and a 'Read the Story' button. The bottom of the page has three columns: 'Frequently Asked Questions' with a 'Data Catalogue' link, 'USE THIS TOOL ...' with a description of the tool's functionality, and 'ABOUT THIS TOOL' with information about the data source.

Main changes

- More funds captured
(3 DG Home funds added, e.g. Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, extensions to all DG AGRI CAP pillars);
- New visual identity for 2021-2027 section;
- Keep navigation clear and simple (2 funding periods).



Launch – what and when?

What? Adopted programmes & planned EUR values and indicator targets only

When? 10-11 October 2022



Recent developments (1/2)

[A guide to #CohesionOpenData](#) and how to become an open data user, filter and download data and more

EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS
DATA

USER GUIDE TO THE COHESION OPEN DATA PLATFORM

USER GUIDE TO THE COHESION OPEN DATA PLATFORM

1. What is "open data"
2. How to access the platform
3. How to access the data
4. What is a Metadata page?
5. Create a profile to fully exploit the platform functionalities
6. Interacting with and reusing the data
 - 6.1. More views
 - 6.2. Filtering / filtered views
 - 6.3. Exporting and reusing data
 - 6.3.1. Static export
 - 6.3.2. Dynamic export with an OData link
 - 6.3.3. Reuse data using a SODA API interconnector
 - 6.4. Visualizing the data
 - 6.5. Embed data, filtered views and charts
 - 6.6. Share
 - 6.7. About Metadata
- ANNEX A: Setting the correct number format to open and read an exported ".CSV (for Excel)" file
- ANNEX B: Reformatting an exported ".CSV (for Excel)" file to display data in cell

RESOURCES AND CONTACTS

1. What is "open data"

Open data (and content) can be freely used, modified, and shared by anyone for any purpose (<http://opendefinition.org/>).

[A guide to visualizing #CohesionOpenData:](#) creating pie and bar charts

EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS
DATA

USER GUIDE TO VISUALIZING #COHESIONOPENDATA

USER GUIDE TO VISUALIZING #COHESIONOPENDATA

1. Visualizing the data
2. Creating a pie chart
3. Creating a bar chart
4. Examples of other charts
 - Scatterplot chart
 - Time series chart
 - Line chart
 - Column chart
5. Resources + Contacts

"Cohesion Open Data" is maintained by the European Commission to share unique, structured data generated from the monitoring of EU Budget funded, shared management programmes. The unique data relates primarily to different forms of financial inputs (planned and implemented) and to outputs and result outputs and result indicators of the physical results of the funded programmes.

The platform provides tools for creating a range of interactive charts and visuals, without IT programming knowledge. This Guide lays out the steps how to create pie and bar charts as well as examples of other available chart types.

1. Visualizing the data

This function on the platform allows registered users to create and save a chart (graph) for other users to access.

Recent developments (2/2)

Data story: The regional impact of COVID-19

[Link](#)

EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS
DATA

#EURegioDataStories
from the 8th Cohesion Report

The regional impact of COVID-19

The 8th Cohesion Report presents the main changes in territorial disparities in the EU over the past decade and how EU and national policies have affected those disparities. The full report is available [here](#).

On this page, you can explore a selection of interactive maps and charts presenting the regional pattern of excess deaths in 2020-2021.

#EURegioDataStories - #CohesionReport - #CohesionForum

1. Less developed regions had a higher excess mortality rate

Between March 2020 and July 2021 the COVID-19 pandemic led to excess mortality in the EU of at least 872 000 deaths. In other words, compared with the average of the five previous years, the number of deaths since the start of the pandemic was 13% higher. This includes deaths directly resulting from COVID-19 and those caused indirectly because of the saturation of hospital capacity and lack of usual care. For example, half of the NUTS 3 regions for which data are available experienced at least one week with over double the usual mortality.

Regional excess mortality since the start of the pandemic reveals hotspots in northern Italy and Madrid, which were heavily affected in the first wave, as well as in Poland, Czechia, Slovakia and Bulgaria, which were more affected in later waves.

Overall, less developed regions had the highest excess mortality

European Commission | DG Regional and Urban Policy

Excess mortality (% compared to average 2015-2019)

- < 20
- 20 - 40
- 40 - 60
- 60 - 80
- 80 - 100
- 100 - 125
- 125 - 150
- > 150

Data story: Exploring regional innovation gaps

[Link](#)

EUROPEAN STRUCTURAL AND INVESTMENT FUNDS
DATA

#EURegioDataStories
from the 8th Cohesion Report

Exploring EU regional innovation gaps

The 8th Cohesion Report presents the main changes in territorial disparities in the EU over the past decade and how EU and national policies have affected those disparities. The full report is available [here](#).

On this page, you can explore a selection of interactive maps and figures on regional innovation performance.

#EURegioDataStories - #CohesionReport - #CohesionForum

There are large disparities in innovation between EU regions, with capital regions performing best

Innovation is the key determinant of long-term regional economic growth. The figure to the right shows the innovation performance in NUTS 2 regions, relative to the EU average. The performance is measured by a composite index calculated by the [regional innovation scoreboard](#). The vertical bars indicate per Member State the range of regional performances.

There are substantial disparities in the national average innovation performance between EU Member States. Overall, innovation performances in north-western EU countries tend to be above the EU average, whereas those in southern and eastern EU countries tend to be below average. However, there is considerable variation between regions within Member States, in particular in larger countries such as Germany, France and Spain. Even highly developed Member States such as the Netherlands, Germany and France have more than one region with a performance below the EU average. Innovation tends to be higher in more urbanized regions, in particular in capital regions. In nearly all Member States, innovation performance is highest in the capital region. Germany, Italy and Spain are exceptions, although even in those countries the capital regions perform well above the national average.

Innovation performance of EU regions, 2021

AT, BE, FR: N1
Source: Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2021 (N1/N2), European Innovation Scoreboard 2021 (N10)