



Name of the Pilot-site

		Objectives	Indicators	Acquisition of information	Informations of the Pilot-site (2007)	Favoured tendency
QUALITY OF LIFE	employment	sufficient supply of jobs and a future-oriented labour market in the Pilot-Sites	unemployment rate	in % in 2007		decreasing
			significance of R&D institutions and the creative economy *	rate of employees in R&D institutions and the creative economy in % in 2007		stable to increasing
	living and population	attractive housing for all parts of the population**, stable population structure	contentedness of the living situation	number of person moving in in 2007: number of person moving out in 2007		number of moving in should be higher than the number of moving out
			young-age ratio and old-age ratio	% of population over 65 years in 2007 : % of population 15 - 64 years in 2007		stable
	supply (includes social and technical infrastructure, retail)	sufficient supply of services in the Pilot-Sites	retail	income spent within the region in % in 2007		stable to increasing
			health care	number of doctors per 1.000 inhabitants in 2007		close to 1? (German benchmark)
	education	sustainable supply of schools and further education as well as cultural facilities	"voluntary education"	utilisation of institutions of further education in 2007		increase to 100%, if over 100% expansion required
			"innovation potential"	high-school graduates in % in 2007		increasing
			promotion of cultural facilities	annual budget spent on cultural facilities or events per number of inhabitants in 2007		stable to increasing
	mobility	attractive and diverse structures of accessibility	broadband internet access	% of households with internet broadband access in 2007		increasing
			changes in modal split	modal split in % in 2007		changes to the disadvantage of the motorized individual
	environment and recreation	healthy environment (achievement of the climate objectives of the EU) and attractive supply of recreation	promotion of the environmental protection**	list the local and national activities to achieve the climate objectives of the EU (climate package 20 - 20 - 20 by 2020)		increasing of the active part and engagement, increasing of exchange and interdisciplinary approaches
			public green spaces	sqm per inhabitant in 2007		German benchmark ≥ 22 sqm
	others	dynamic and positive image as a place of residence and work	participation in planning processes and urban development	total amount		increasing
prosperity			GDP in the pilot-site in 2007 : GDP in the country in 2007			

*creative economy: share of the creative employees (architect, artists, graphic artists, photographer...) of the total employees

** not quantifiable



Explanatory notes

Definition InnoCité-Cities:

InnoCité cities are small and medium sized cities in the Alpine space that are situated close to great urban centers. Because of the nearness to and, hence, the interdependencies within these agglomerations, the small and medium sized cities are in a strong competition for population and qualified jobs. While facing lower municipal budgets further challenges have to be dealt with. These are predominantly:

- Coping with the economic structural change,
- Demographic transition,
- Changes in the way people live,
- Changes in expectations and requirements in the tourism sector,
- Changes in the retail structure.

To strengthen the competitiveness and to position these cities within the region, a policy of an integrated, sustainable development, which considers the interdependencies within the agglomeration, is indispensable. To be successful, this policy has to be developed, negotiated and implemented in a participation process that involves all relevant public and private actors (administration, stakeholders, citizens, etc).

What are indicators?

Indicator systems in a spatial context are an approach to measure and to assess the situation of an area and its population through the analysis of data sequences and the correlations of data. Hence, indicator systems are instruments for the evaluation of success.

Why do we need indicators?

Objectives for InnoCité Cities are merely worthwhile, if the contribution of actions and projects to achieve the Pilot Region's aims can be evaluated.

The more precise the aim or the situation that has to be analysed is defined, the better specific indicators could be chosen. Thus, the reliability and validity of these instruments could be ensured. . Due to the specific and different aims for the Pilot-Sites it is necessary to develop a general indicator system which is based on the characteristics of a single InnoCité city, but although compares the projects and assesses the objectives of the whole InnoCité-Project. According to that, general and overall indicators for the evaluation of the whole InnoCité progress are necessary. Additionally, specific indicators that measure the individual progress at the pilot sites are also indispensable.

Only through an evaluation of the situation at the beginning and end of the InnoCité Project it is possible to evaluate the developed strategies, actions and projects and recommend them, if they were successful to other European Cities.

The following suggestion of an indicator system is based on the approach of an InnoCité definition (see above) and the basic idea that an InnoCité tries to provide high quality of life to its inhabitants. Quality of life can be defined by the seven basic necessities (employment, accessibility to services/ supply (including social and technical infrastructure and retail), environment and recreation, mobility, education, social life, housing).

BASIC NECESSITIES

