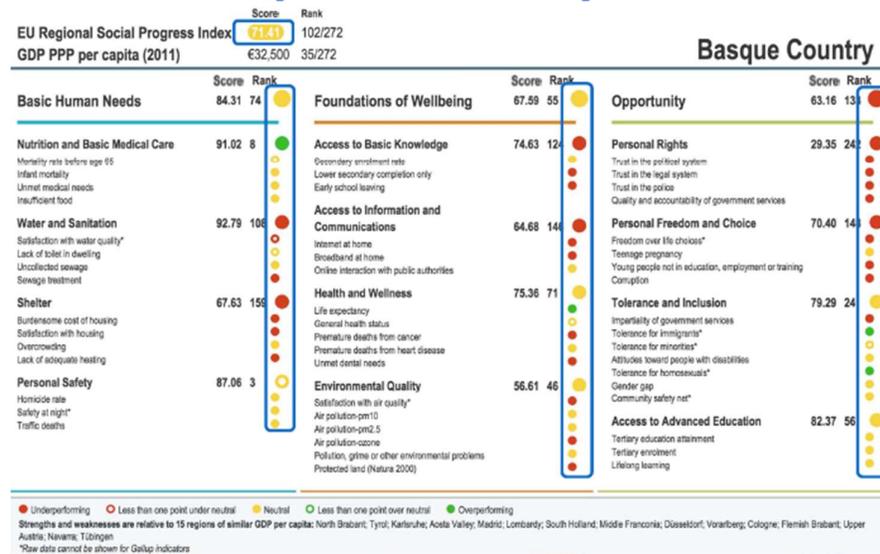


*Presentation of the comparability feature*

The aim of the scorecard is to help identify the strengths and weaknesses in the region.

The EU-SPI feature of comparability is based on the GDP PPP per capita in each region. The region is compared to a set of 15 regions with a similar GDP per capita. The traffic light system shows if one's region is **underperforming, neutral or overperforming**. This system is refined with circled dots, the red ones indicate the region is underperforming by less than one point under the neutral score and the green ones indicate the region is underperforming by less than one point over the neutral score.

## Comparison with peers



**Some indexes** allow for comparison generally for a country to compare itself against all countries or countries of its choice. For example – and the most refined, the Sustainable Economic Development Assessment allows a selection of countries for comparison on the overall score, by component, by progress over a time period. Countries can also choose a region and an income group to compare themselves to. The Regional Well-Being Index allows to compare a region with 4 regions obtaining a similar score but does not indicate whether the results under each component is relatively better or worse than these regions. The Better Life Index ranks the countries for each of the components of the index. Under each country profile, it can be compared to any other country though it only showcases the score of both countries for each component and where they each sit in the ranking.

Figure 1 SEDA multiple countries comparison

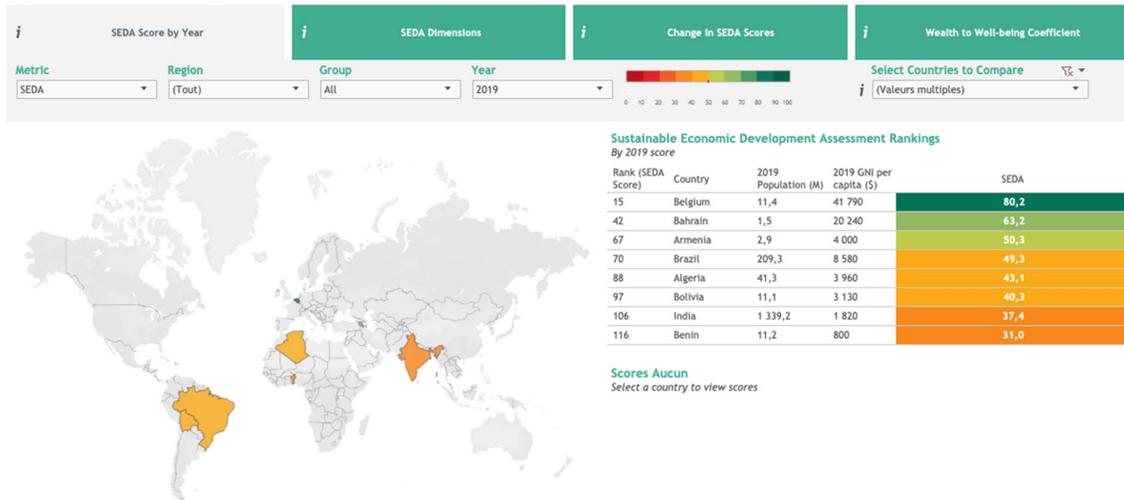


Figure 2 OECD Better Life Index Comparability Feature




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*Improvement of the comparability feature of the EU-SPI*

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The study team has collected the regions views via a survey and during the case study visits. Surveyed and interviewed stakeholders **appreciate the comparability feature** of the EU-SPI but generally agreed it could be improved. For example, it could be a more flexible tool, allowing one region to compare itself directly with another region or to choose one or more components to compare itself to peer regions. Comparison could also depend on non-economic information such as population size or geographic specificities. Other examples or opinions will be discussed during the workshop.

Regions expressed the comparison was not easy to read and understand in the current presentation of the EU-SPI. The tool lacks user-friendliness and interactivity.

Also, at this stage the EU-SPI does not offer comparison over time but it will when time series are constituted .