



Ex post evaluation of the 2000-2006 ESF support to the Open Method of Coordination in Social Protection and Social Inclusion

VC/2008/0211

Annex 4

Online Survey Main Findings

December 2009

INTRODUCTION

The online survey was targeted at all ESF Managing Authorities in charge both at the national and regional levels in all the 25 countries covered by this evaluation. All ESF Managing Authorities were invited to fill in the on-line survey questionnaire which is on the lead partner's web page (<http://survey.irs-online.it>) and provided in hard copy at the end of this annex. The Managing Authorities were contacted through an e-mail to be followed up, if necessary, by a phone call during the period of administering the survey. The survey ran for just over two months (15th of July till the 29th of September 2009). In total, the survey was sent to 203 ESF Managing Authorities of which 71 responded. The overall response rate of the online survey was 35%.

The online survey was an opportunity to follow up on some of the themes emerging from the literature review and from the OPs and national documents analysis in order to gather evidence 'from the ground' on the coherence and complementarity of the ESF instrument and national policies in the light of the SPSI OMC during the period 2000-2006. The questionnaire mainly consisted of *closed questions*, although some more qualitative aspects or issues were also addressed through the inclusion of some *open questions*. However, it is noted that the response rate to the open questions was considerably lower than for the closed questions, with the highest number of responses given to any single open question being 10 out of the 71 total respondents. It is assumed that the retrospective nature of the survey, that is asking respondents for their views on the 2000-2006 ESF programme, a number of years after it had concluded, contributed to the poor response rate to the open questions (even though the final three open items asked for specific suggestions on how to enhance coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC Objectives in the future).

The questionnaire was structured into three sections relating to the three main strands of SPSI OMC (Social Inclusion, Social Protection and Health care). Since the Social Inclusion strand presents the strongest degree of coherence and complementarity between ESF and SPSI OMC, two sections were included: one more focussed on content (at the level of interventions and target groups) and one more focussed on the policy cycle and decision process (at the level of stakeholders' involvement). It is acknowledged with thanks, that the survey questionnaire structure and content (question items) were informed by and agreed with the European Commission Steering Group to this study, which composed of members of DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities.

When splitting the sampling into geographical regions it is clear that some regions responded more than others. The highest response rate was from Scandinavia¹ (50% response rate) where 7

¹ Scandinavia in this instance is made up of respondents from Sweden, Denmark and Finland.

of the 14 managing authorities replied. The second highest response was from Central Europe² (50% response rate) where 28 of the 56 managing authorities replied. The third highest response rate was from UK and Ireland (40% response rate) where 8 of the 20 Managing Authorities replied. The second lowest response rate was from the New Member States³ (40% response rate) where 6 of the 15 Managing Authorities replied. Finally, and by a significant margin, the lowest response rate was from the Mediterranean⁴ (23.4% response rate) where only 22 of the 98 Managing Authorities replied.

As far as the Structural Funds Objectives, the coverage of the survey reaches 41,3% for Ob. 3, 37,7% for Ob. 2 and 31% for Ob.1.

Table 1 – Number and percentage of respondents by country and structural funds objectives

Country	Number of OPs by Structural Funds Objectives				Respondents by Structural Funds Objectives				Percentage of respondents by Structural Funds Objectives			
	1	2	3	Tot.	1	2	3	Tot.	1	2	3	Tot.
AT	1	3	1	5	1	2	0	3	100,0%	66,7%	0,0%	60,0%
BE	1	-	5	6	0	-	4	4	0,0%	-	80,0%	66,7%
CY	-	-	1	1	-	-	0	0	-	-	0,0%	0,0%
CZ	2	-	1	3	0	0	1	1	0,0%	-	100,0%	33,3%
DE	6	7	1	14	2	4	1	7	33,3%	57,1%	100,0%	50,0%
DK	-	1	1	2	-	0	1	1	-	0,0%	100,0%	50,0%
EE	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	100,0%	-	-	100,0%
EL	18	-	-	18	8	-	-	8	44,4%	-	-	44,4%
ES	18	7	12	37	0	0	0	0	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%
FI	2	2	1	5	1	0	1	2	50,0%	0,0%	100,0%	40,0%
FR	6	21	1	28	3	7	1	11	50,0%	33,3%	100,0%	39,3%
HU	2	-	-	2	0	-	-	0	0,0%	-	-	0,0%
IE	3	-	-	3	1	-	-	1	33,3%	-	-	33,3%
IT	12	-	15	27	1	-	5	6	8,3%	-	33,3%	22,2%
LT	1	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0,0%	-	-	0,0%
LU	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	100,0%	100,0%
LV	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	100,0%	-	-	100,0%
MT	1	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0,0%	-	-	0,0%
NL	1	-	1	2	1	0	1	2	100,0%	-	100,0%	100,0%
PL	2	-	-	2	8	-	-	8	400,0%	-	-	400,0%
PT	16	-	-	16	1	-	-	1	6,3%	-	-	6,3%
SE	2	4	1	7	1	3	0	4	50,0%	75,0%	0,0%	57,1%
SK	1	-	1	2	1	0	1	2	100,0%	-	100,0%	100,0%
SL	1	-	-	1	0	-	-	0	0,0%	-	-	0,0%
UK	6	8	3	17	1	4	2	7	16,7%	50,0%	66,7%	41,2%
Total	104	53	46	203	32	20	19	71	30,8%	37,7%	41,3%	35,0%

² Central Europe in this instance is made up of respondents from Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

³ The New Member States in this instance are made up of respondents from Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania, Latvia, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

⁴ The Mediterranean in this instance is made up of respondents from Spain, Greece, Italy, and Portugal.

Further to the response analysis by region, Table 1 above shows in detail the survey responses per country.

Table 2: Regional grouping of European countries

North	Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Finland, The Netherlands, Sweden, Ireland, Luxembourg, UK
South	France, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Cyprus, Malta
East	Czech Rep., Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, , Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia

For the survey tables contained in the annex, table 2 above shows the specific countries in each grouping used in the analysis of the findings.

The results of the survey presented in this annex are a descriptive account of the ‘findings’, with the detailed *interpretive* analysis of the survey findings being presented in the Final Report, where the findings from all the data sources of this study (survey results, literature review, case studies, stakeholder interviews, Ops analysis) are triangulated and integrated to provide comprehensive answers, discussion and recommendations in relation to the five overarching evaluation questions that this study sought to address. The main objective of this evaluation was of course to assess the support ESF provides to the social OMC at four levels: objectives, interventions, stakeholders/target groups and interventions, with ‘Support’ being considered in relation to two key criteria: coherence (defined as a measure of the correspondence and consistency between ESF and the Social OMC) and complementarity (defined as a measure of reciprocity between the ESF and the social OMC). As such, and in accordance with the structure of the Final report (in order to more easily inform and evidence the arguments and conclusions drawn in the main report) the survey findings presented in this annexe are also organised according to the core evaluation questions:

Q1. How coherent and complementary the objectives of ESF Programmes are with the SPSI OMC?

Q2. How coherent and complementary the interventions and target groups⁵ of ESF Programmes are with the SPSI OMC?

Q3. How coherent and complementary public institutions and other main stakeholders involved with the ESF Programmes are with the SPSI OMC?

Q4. How coherent and complementary the used indicators in ESF Programmes are with SPSI OMC?

Q5. How suitable is the ESF as a tool to progress in the field of the OMC and how can this instrument be improved to ensure a better coherence and complementarity with the SPSI OMC?

⁵ Target groups were included in the third evaluation questions, but during the evaluation study were considered together with the interventions for a logic of strict interdependency.

1 HOW COHERENT AND COMPLEMENTARY ARE THE OBJECTIVES OF ESF PROGRAMMES WITH THE SPSI OMC?

Table 3 - Q1: The 2000-2006 ESF programming period started with a major focus on labour market active policies and vocational training for both unemployed and employed people. Do you think the ESF mid term review (2003-2004) made a change shifting the attention on policies/interventions for the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups?

No change at all	Partial changes in programming but not in financial allocation	Partial changes both in programming and financial allocation	Radical changes in programming but not in financial allocation	Radical changes both in programming and financial allocation	Total
22	13	33	2	1	71
31,0%	18,3%	46,5%	2,8%	1,4%	100,0%

When asked whether the ESF mid-term review made a change in shifting the attention on policies/interventions for the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups, the vast majority of respondents chose one of two options. The most popular response was ‘partial changes both in programming and financial allocation with 46.5% of the share of responses. However, 31% of the respondents indicated that the mid term review had produced no change at all. The only other significant response was Partial changes in programming but not in financial allocation (18.3%) whilst only 4.2% said there had been radical changes of any kind.

Do you think the ESF mid term review (2003-2004) made a change shifting the attention on policies/interventions for the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups?

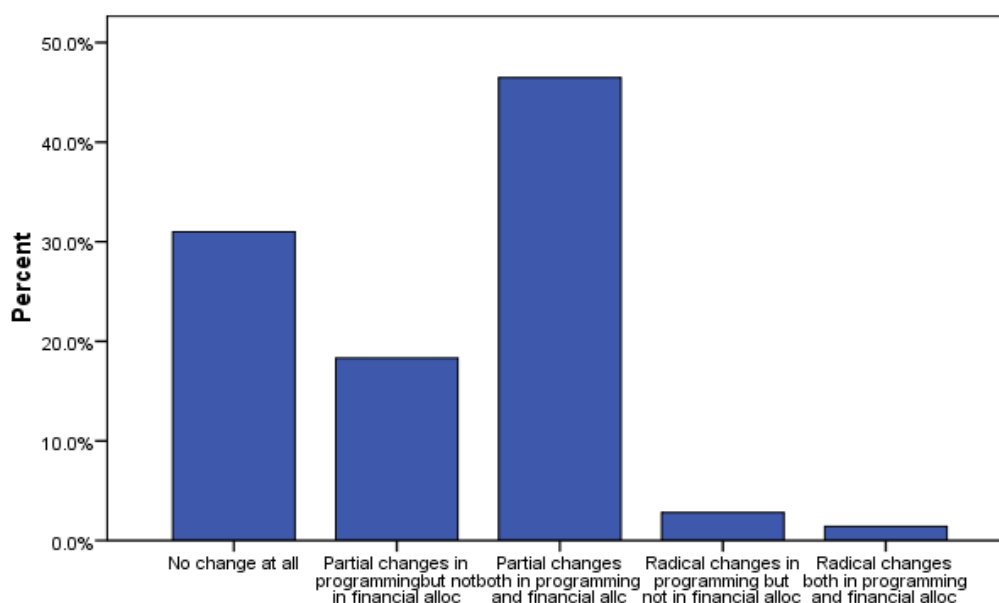


Table 4 – Q10 Relative importance of stakeholders in the Identification of problems/needs for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme

	Identification of problems/needs
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	53,7% (29)
b.1) Regional authorities	79,7% (47)
c.1) Local governments officials	63,2% (24)
d.1) Public Employment Services	66,0% (33)
e.1) Other public bodies	68,0% (17)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	55,0% (11)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	50,0% (21)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	66,7% (20)
i.1) Trade Unions	69,0% (20)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	75,0% (24)
k.1) Other ('mass media' and 'Local development associations')	3,0% (1)

A number of stakeholders were important across Europe in identifying the problems and needs for the 2000-2006 operational programme. The most important stakeholder by some distance (47 respondents in total) were the regional authorities, although many other bodies have a say in identifying the problems and needs for the Programme, in particular the Public Employment Services (33 respondents) and National Government Officials (29 respondents). Overall, 8 groups of stakeholder had more than 20 respondents claiming that the stakeholder was either crucial or important in identifying needs and problems for the 2000-2006 OP, a very high number and much more than for defining interventions (4 groups), defining target groups (5 groups) and defining indicators (1 group). As such there seems to be a strong case that the widest number of stakeholders were involved in identifying the problems and needs for the OP.

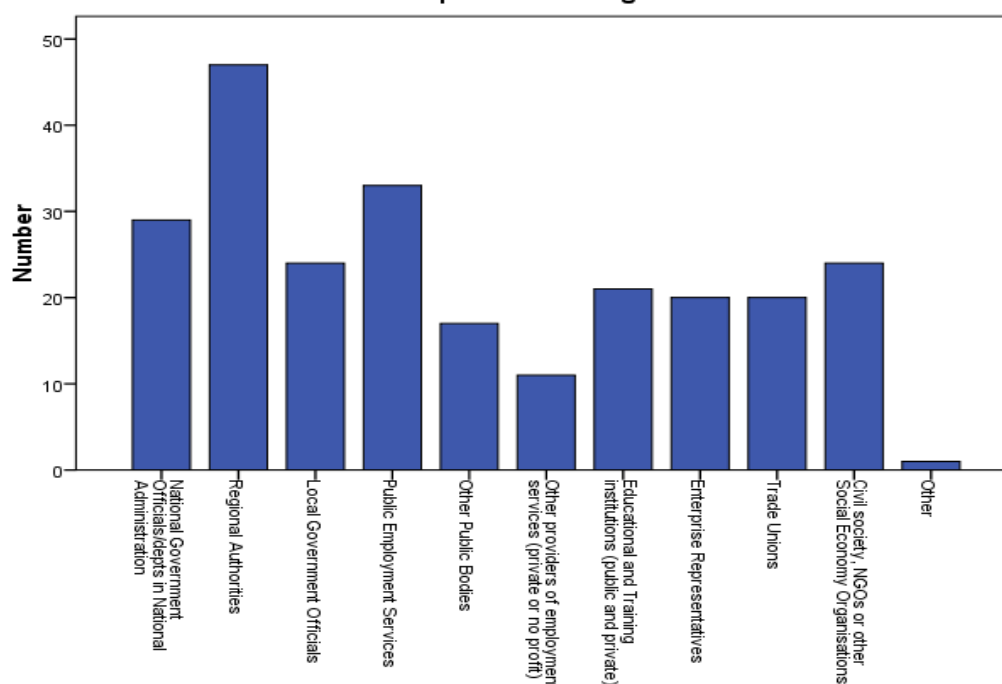
Relative Importance of Stakeholders in Identification of Problems/Needs for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme

Table 5 - Q28: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC overarching Objectives, do you think that developing a set of common objectives would be:

	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
OMC1 -Eradication of poverty and social exclusion	39,4% (28)	54,9% (39)	5,6% (4)	100,0% (71)
OMC 2 - Adequate and sustainable pensions	23,9% (17)	36,6% (26)	39,4% (28)	100,0% (71)
OMC 3 Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care	25,4% (18)	43,7% (31)	31,0% (22)	100,0% (71)

The table above shows the relative importance that respondents ascribed to developing a set of common objectives according to each OMC. It can be seen that OMC 1, Eradication of poverty and social exclusion, was selected as essential by the largest proportion (nearly 40%) of respondents, 15% more than those that identified OMC 3, Accessible high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care as essential. Overwhelmingly there was support for common objectives in relation to OMC 1 (94.4% responded either useful or essential), with only 4 respondents judging the proposal to develop common objectives as useless. Indeed, a strong backing for its implementation.

Less support was expressed with regard to change for implementing common objectives for OMC 2 and 3, although respondents favoured common objectives for sustainable healthcare, over sustainable pensions. Whilst a similar number of respondents chose essential for OMC 2, Adequate and sustainable pensions, (17 respondents) as chose OMC 3, Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care, (18 respondents) fewer chose common objectives for OMC 2 being ‘useful’ (26) than OMC 3 (31). This balance is reflected too in the final option ‘useless’ which was chosen by 28 respondents for OMC 2 and only 22 for OMC 3.

Table 6 - Q4: In the future, in order to improve ESF contribution to the implementation of social inclusion policies, more importance should be given to “structure and systems” interventions instead of “assistance to persons” ones

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Partially agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
6	20	24	16	5	71
8,5%	28,2%	33,8%	22,5%	7,0%	100,0%

With respect to the question “In the future, in order to improve ESF contribution to the implementation of social inclusion policies, more importance should be given to “structure and systems” interventions instead of “assistance to persons” ones”, whilst 8.5% of respondents strongly disagreed that more importance should be given to structure and systems interventions, a similar number (7%) strongly agreed. Furthermore, there is an almost equal balance between those who agree (22.5%) and those who disagree (28.2%). However overall those in favour of giving more importance to structure and systems interventions instead of assistance to persons interventions is greater than those against this development (63.3% and 36.7 respectively).

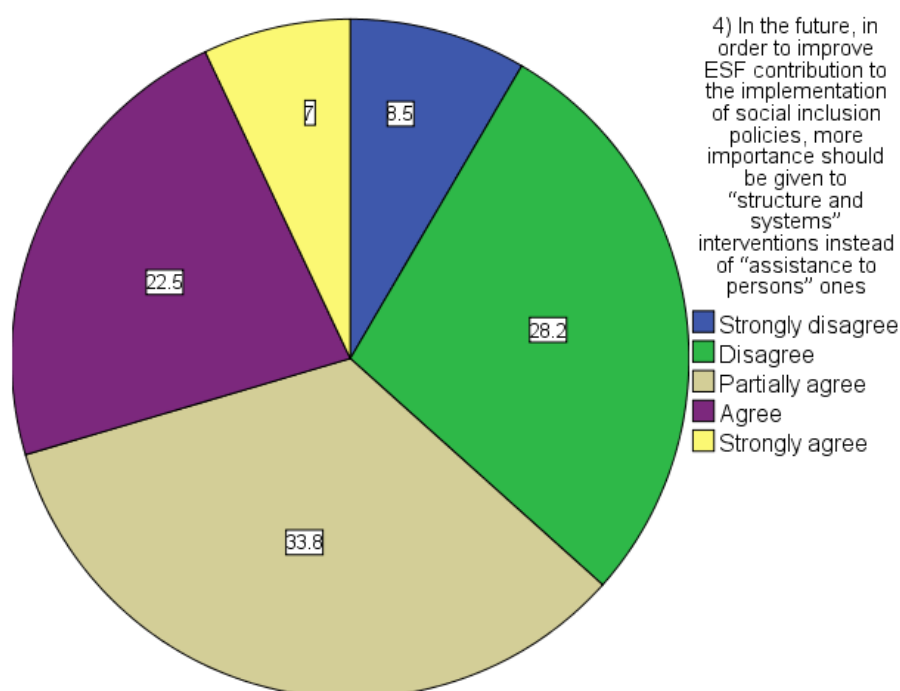


Table 7 - Q4: In the future, in order to improve ESF contribution to the implementation of social inclusion policies, more importance should be given to “structure and systems” interventions instead of “assistance to persons” ones

	Strongly disagree/Disagree	Strongly agree/Agree
North	47%	28%
East	16%	33%
South	30%	30%

Also with respect to the issue of whether in the future in order to improve ESF contribution to the implementation of social inclusion policies, greater importance should be given to structure and systems type interventions as opposed to assistance to persons, differences can be seen between respondents according to grouping by country regions. As the table above shows, Northern respondents showed the most disagreement with this position (47%) i.e. are in favour of assistance to persons interventions. Approximately one-third of each region (Northern, Southern, and Eastern country respondents) agreed with the position that in the future greater emphasis should be given to structure and systems than assistance to persons interventions to improve social inclusion policies.

Table 8 – Q28byQ3: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC1 Overarching Objective, do you think that developing a set of common objectives would be:

In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Strongly disagree	75,0% (3)	25,0% (1)	:	100,0% (4)
Disagree	:	50,0% (3)	50,0% (3)	100,0% (6)
Partially agree	25,0% (4)	68,8% (11)	6,3% (1)	100,0% (16)
Agree	34,6% (9)	65,4% (17)	:	100,0% (26)
Strongly agree	63,2% (12)	36,8% (7)	:	100,0% (19)
Total	39,4% (28)	54,9% (39)	5,6% (4)	100,0% (71)

Typically there is convergence between respondents believing that developing a set of common objectives will increase coherence between the ESF and OMC and also agreeing that the ESF will become more important in reinforcing social inclusion policies in their country. For those respondents that indicated that the ESF will reinforce local SI policies, they also indicated that common objectives for OMC1 and the ESF would be either Useful or Essential. It can therefore be reported that those ESF Managers that believe in the progressive importance of the ESF in their native countries, the majority also are in favour of a set of common objectives, seeing it as a tool to increase the coherence between the two programmes.

Table91 - Q28: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC overarching Objectives, do you think that developing a set of common objectives would be - OMC1

	Essential	Useless
North	28%	9%
East	83%	0%
South	42%	3%

In terms of whether developing a set of common objectives between OMC1 and the ESF would increase the coherence and complementarity between the two programmes, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, it can be seen that Eastern respondents were by far the most supportive with 83% giving ‘essential’ answers and no respondents reporting that it would be useless. The second most supportive region was the Southern countries (42%) and the least supportive were the Northern countries (28%).

Table 10 – Q28byQ16: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC2 Overarching Objective, do you think that developing a set of common objectives would be:

Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the social protection field?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	5,9% (1)	23,5% (4)	70,6% (12)	100,0% (17)
A bit	10,5% (2)	47,4% (9)	42,1% (8)	100,0% (19)
Quite	31,8% (7)	40,9% (9)	27,3% (6)	100,0% (22)
A lot	53,8% (7)	30,8% (4)	15,4% (2)	100,0% (13)
Total	23,9% (17)	36,6% (26)	39,4% (28)	100,0% (71)

For OMC 2, social protection, the picture is similar: of the considerable number of people who believe common objectives for OMC 2 (28) would be useless only 8 of these respondents believe that the ESF should intervene more than ‘a bit’ in the social protection field. Therefore, there is some confluence of opinion for the issues of common objectives for OMC 2 and increased interference in the Social Protection field, particularly as those who don’t back common objectives in the OMC2 also don’t support further interventions in the future in the field of social protection.

Table 11 - Q28: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC overarching Objectives, do you think that developing a set of common objectives would be – OMC2

	Essential	Useless
North	6%	53%
East	66%	0%
South	33%	33%

With regard to whether developing a set of common objectives between OMC2 and the ESF would increase the coherence and complementarity between the two programmes, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, it can be seen that again Eastern respondents were most supportive - 66% ‘essential’ and no ‘useless’ responses. Similarly, again the second most supportive region was the Southern countries (33%) and the least supportive were the Northern countries were only 6% of respondents agreeing.

Table 12 – Q28byQ22: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC3 Overarching Objective, do you think that developing a set of common objectives would be:

Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	7,4% (2)	29,6% (8)	63,0% (17)	100,0% (27)
Few	:	73,3% (11)	26,7% (4)	100,0% (15)
Quite	33,3% (5)	60,0% (9)	6,7% (1)	100,0% (15)
Much	78,6% (11)	21,4% (3)	:	100,0% (14)
Total	25,4% (18)	43,7% (31)	31,0% (22)	100,0% (71)

Again, there is a relatively strong relationship to be found with respect to respondents who believe that complementarity between the ESF and OMC 3 would be enhanced by developing a

set of objectives, and a belief that the ESF should support this field. To illustrate - of the respondents who believe common objectives are necessary, 88% of these also reported that the ESF should support the improvement of healthcare more than it does so currently.

Table 13 - Q28: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC overarching Objectives, do you think that developing a set of common objectives would be – OMC3

	Essential	Useless
North	12,5%	43%
East	33%	0%
South	36%	24%

On the issue of whether developing a set of common objectives between OMC3 and the ESF would increase the coherence and complementarity between the two programmes, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, it can be seen that Southern respondents were this time the most supportive with 36% of answers being ‘essential’, although in fact 24% of Southern respondents thought a common set of objectives would be useless. The close second on whether a common set of objectives would be essential were the Eastern countries (33%) and the least supportive were the Northern countries (12.5% Essential).

Table 14 - Q2: During the period of time between 2000 and 2006, which kind of role do you think ESF played in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in my country/region

No role	Minor role	Important role	Crucial role	Total
3	16	44	8	71
4,2%	22,5%	62,0%	11,3%	100,0%

“During the period of time between 2000 and 2006, which kind of role do you think ESF played in programming”. Nearly two thirds of respondents (62%) indicated that ESF during the period 2000-2006 played an important role in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in their country/region, and 11.3% stated that it played a crucial role. Just one-fifth (22.5%) of respondents felt that ESF only played a minor role in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions, in their country/region.

During the period of time between 2000 and 2006, which kind of role do you think ESF played in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in my country/region?

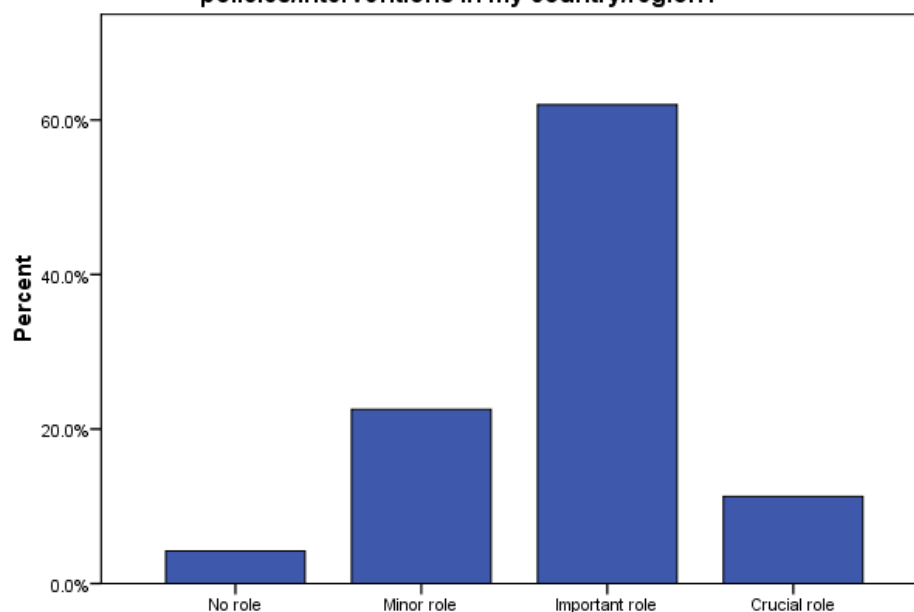


Table 15 – Q15 (Were you involved in the definition of policies for SI-NAPs?) If yes, which specific subject/issues and in which way (for example reporting on achievement, setting targets, using indicators, etc..)?

	Number of instances
Definition of priorities and indicators	6
Reporting	5
Identification of problems	3
Evaluation	2
Monitoring	1
Best practice	1

Looking at the open question as to which specific issues and subjects respondents were involved in with respect to defining the policies for the SI NAPs, the top two answers were the definition of priorities and indicators (6) and reporting (5). The responses to the question, however, were not fulsome and lacked detail beyond the categories shown in the table above.

Table 16 - Q2: During the period of time between 2000 and 2006, which kind of role do you think ESF played in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in my country/region

	No role/minor role	Crucial
North	34%	6%
East	0%	0%
South	24%	18%

Table 18 shows that there are considerable differences between respondents grouped according to countries by regions, in terms of whether they were involved in programming and financing social inclusion policies during the 2000-2006 period. The Southern countries reportedly had the strongest involvement with 18% of respondents saying that the ESF played a crucial role in programming and financing social inclusion policies compared to only 6% in the Northern countries, and 0% in Eastern countries. The largest difference was between the Eastern countries and all other European countries where no respondents supported the position that ESF had a crucial role in the programming and financing of social inclusion policies in their country.

Summary: Q1. How coherent and complementary are the objectives of ESF programmes with the SPSI OMC?

- ❖ In terms of the role that the ESF played in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in ESF Managing Authorities country/region, nearly two thirds of respondents (62%) rated the role as important.
- ❖ As to whether the ESF mid-term review made a change in shifting the attention onto policies/interventions for the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups, the greatest response was 'partial changes both in programming and financial allocation' (46.5%).
- ❖ In terms of which SPSI OMC strand (1, 2 or 3) respondents believed would most benefit from developing a set of common objectives the greatest support (nearly 40%) was in relation to OMC 1, Eradication of poverty and social exclusion.
- ❖ A number of stakeholders were selected as important across Europe in identifying the problems and needs for the 2000-2006 operational programme, but the most important stakeholder was clearly identified as regional authorities (selected by 66.2%).

2 HOW COHERENT AND COMPLEMENTARY ARE THE INTERVENTIONS OF ESF PROGRAMMES WITH THE SPSI OMC?

Table 17 – Q8/Q9: Referring to your country/region, for which of the following interventions do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major/Minor results? (maximum of three typology of intervention within each category)

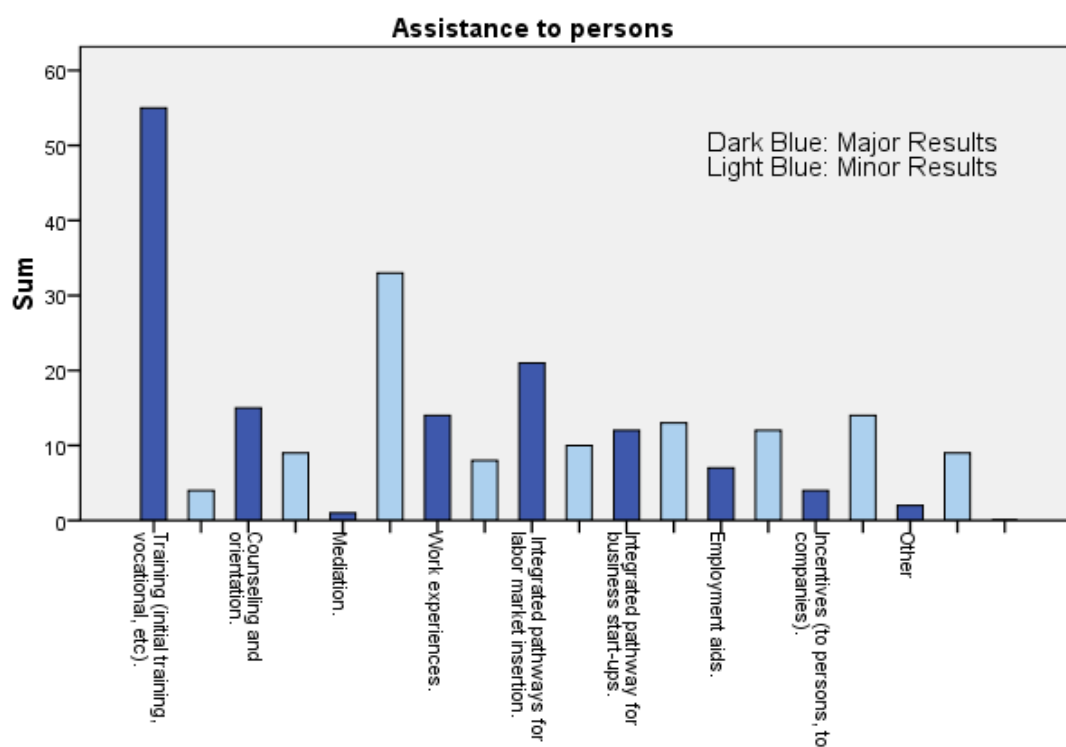
	Major results (% out of total OP - answers)	Minor results (% out of total OP - answers)
<u>Assistance to persons</u>		
a) Training (initial training, higher-level vocational schooling, adult training, etc)	77,5% (55)	5,6% (4)
b) Counseling and orientation	21,1% (15)	12,7% (9)
c) Mediation	1,4% (1)	46,5% (33)
d) Work experiences	19,7% (14)	11,3% (8)
e) Integrated pathways for labor market insertion.	29,6% (21)	14,1% (10)
f) Integrated pathway for business start-ups	16,9% (12)	18,3% (13)
g) Employment aids.	9,9% (7)	16,9% (12)
h) Incentives (to persons, to companies)	5,6% (4)	19,7% (14)
j) Other ('scholarships' and 'home care services for elderly people')	2,8% (2)	:
<u>Assistance to structures and systems</u>		
a) Networking between different systems/services	33,8% (24)	23,9% (17)
b) Advisory and orientation services development	25,4% (18)	11,3% (8)
c) Employment services development	23,9% (17)	9,9% (7)
d) Statistical and informative systems development	4,2% (3)	31,9% (22)
e) Training and education systems development	47,9% (34)	9,9% (7)
f) Creation of training/education curricula	14,1% (10)	8,5% (6)
g) Certification	9,9% (7)	18,3% (13)
h) Teachers training	8,5% (6)	21,1% (15)
i) Studies and research	8,5% (6)	5,6% (4)
j) Other	:	:
<u>Accompanying measures</u>		
a) Guidance services	32,4% (23)	19,7% (14)
b) Tutorial system/mentor	28,2% (20)	21,1% (15)
c) Aids for adapting work organizations	22,5% (16)	18,3% (13)
d) Aids for adapting training instruments for disable people	16,9% (12)	15,5% (11)
e) Awareness raising interventions	26,8% (19)	11,3% (8)
f) Care for dependants	12,7% (9)	38,9% (27)
j) Other	:	:
Total OP (answers)	(71)	(71)

On the topic of which interventions had major and minor results for the Operational Programmes of 2000-2006, the following three graphs break down the results by the categories of intervention: Assistance to persons, Assistance to structures and systems, and Accompanying measures.

First, the most commonly reported major result for Assistance to Persons (graph below) was 'Training' (initial training, higher-level vocational schooling, adult training, etc) with over 75% of respondents believing that training was an important intervention in their respective country. Other major results were much less significant: the second most reported was Integrated pathways for labour market inclusion (29.6%), and third was Counselling and orientation (21.1%), whilst a number of respondents also chose Work experiences (19.7%) and Integrated pathways for work experiences (16.9%). All other categories of response were not reported by 10% or more of the respondents. Europe-wide there seems only to have been a focus on gaining major results in the Assistance for Persons field on training.

With respect to minor results in the Assistance to Persons field, there was some agreement that mediation achieves minor results (46.5%). There was less agreement on other categories of response - in descending order the following response categories all had between 20% and 10% of respondents agreeing there had been minor results - incentives to persons and companies, Integrated pathways to business start-ups, Employment aids, Integrated pathways for labour market insertion, Counselling and orientation, and Work experiences all had. Interestingly, many of the issues which had minor results did not have many major results, suggesting that across Europe issues are seen in the ESF as either not requiring major results or not achieving major results.

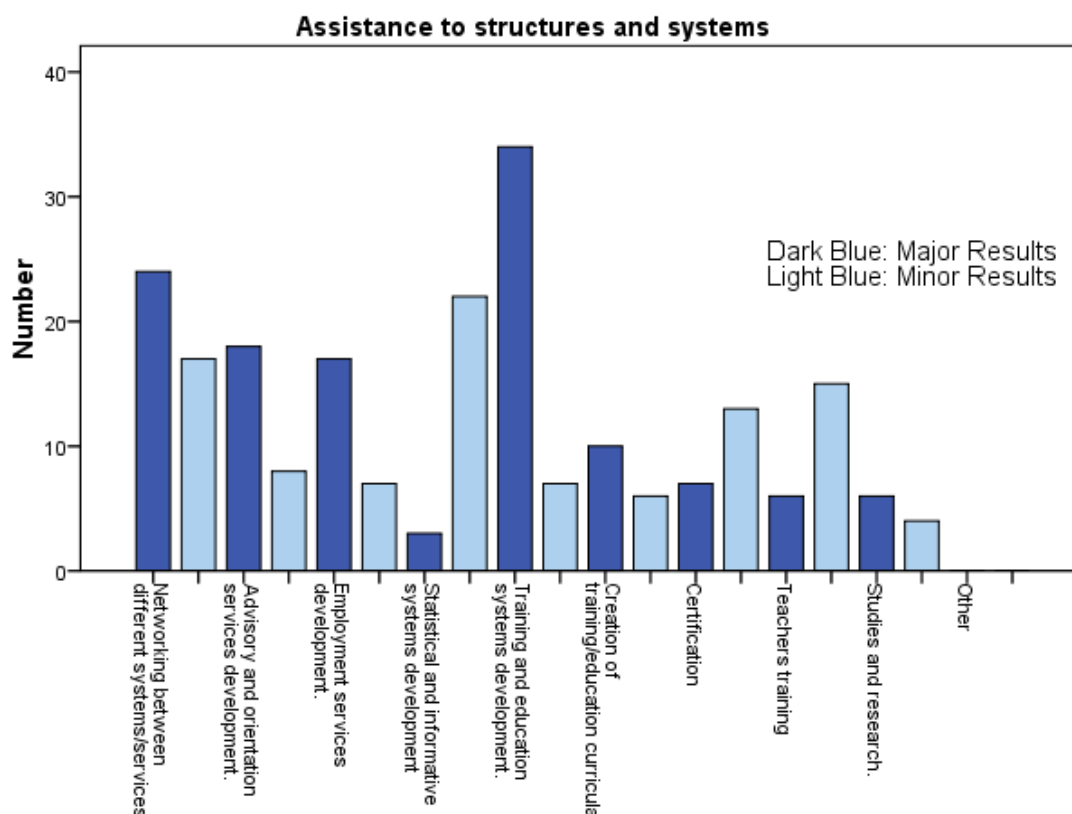
Referring to your country/region, for which of the following interventions do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major/Minor results?



Second, the most commonly chosen major result for Assistance to Structures and Systems (graph below) was for Training and education systems development with 47.9% of respondents believing that training and education development was a major intervention in their respective country. In addition, Networking between different systems was also a common major result (33.8% of respondents). Other major results were less significant:- the third most chosen was Advisory and orientation systems development (25.4%) followed closely by Employment services development. All other Major results response categories were selected by less than 10% of respondents. Comparing assistance to persons and assistance to structures and systems, it can be seen that for assistance to persons there is a clear identification of one form of intervention that has achieved major results (training), whereas for assistance to structures there are a number (4) of high scoring categories of interventions that achieved major results.

For minor results in the Assistance to Structures and Systems field there was some agreement that Statistical and informative systems development (31,%) was a common minor result. There were three other relatively frequently chosen options: Networking between different systems/services (23.9%), Teachers training (21.1%) and Certification (18.3%). Aside from these categories of response, there were no other minor results chosen by a significant number of respondents. Again, the most commonly chosen minor result was picked by only a small number of respondents to be a major result suggesting that Statistical and informative systems development was only prioritised to a minor extent across Europe from 2000-2006.

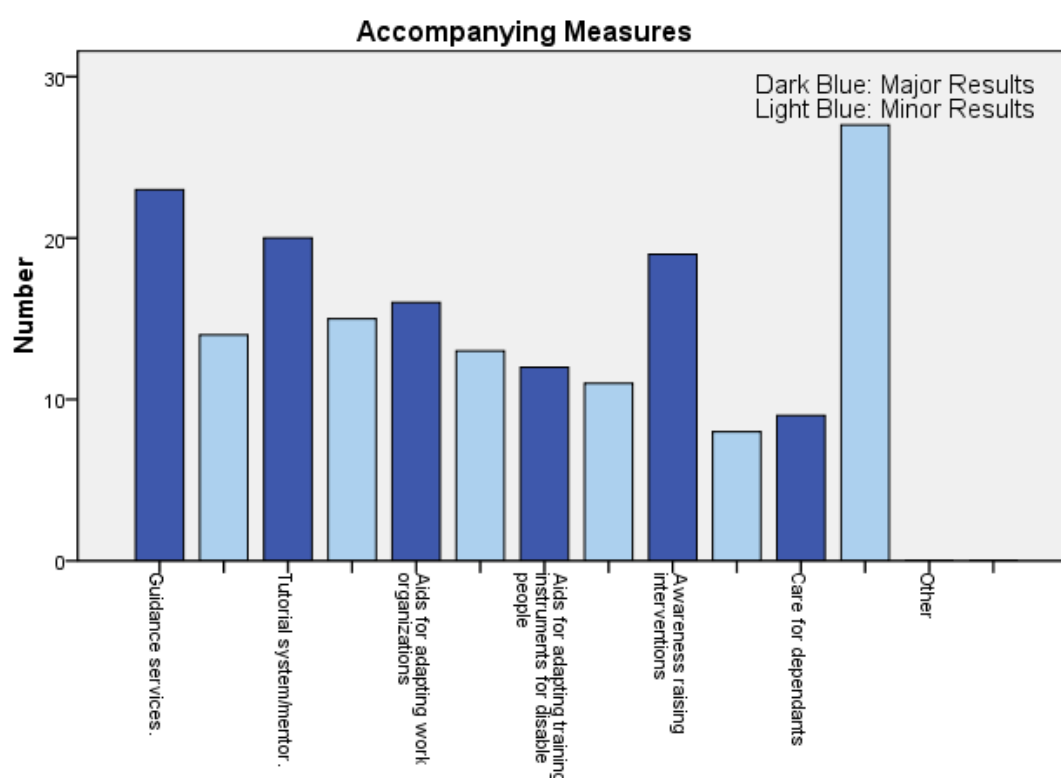
Referring to your country/region, for which of the following interventions do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major/Minor results?



Finally, the most commonly reported major result for Accompanying Measures was Guidance services (32.4% of respondents), closely followed by Tutorial system/mentor (28.2%) and awareness raising interventions (26.8%). Other major results were less significant: the fourth most frequently reported was Aids for adapting work organisations (22.5%), and the fifth most reported was Aids for adapting training instruments for disabled people (16.9%).

For minor results in the Accompanying Measures field the most frequently reported category of response was Care for dependents (38%) which was also the least reported major result. There were four other relatively frequently reported options: Tutorial system/mentor (21.1%), Guidance services (19.7%), Aids for adapting work organisations (18.3%), and Aids for adapting training instruments for disabled people (15.5%).

Referring to your country/region, for which of the following interventions do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major/Minor results?



With respect to questions 8 and 9 that focused on identifying which interventions during the 2000-2006 programming period had major and minor results, two open ended sub-questions were also included to explore why and how the interventions that achieved major results worked (Q8.4) and for the interventions that only achieved minor results why this was the case and what the obstacles were (Q9.4). Illustrations from the qualitative data collected are presented below, however, it is noted that a very low response rate was achieved for items 8.4 and 9.4. Nonetheless, the findings in the two tables below are grouped according to common reasons provided.

Table 18– Q8.4 (Which Interventions had major results?) Why?

	Financial resources	Integrated approach	Personalisation
<i>Number of cases (10 total)</i>	3	3	2
<i>Examples</i>	Interventions correspond to strategic objectives which have priority within the Programme. Remarkable financial resources have been invested in order to realize this kind of interventions.	Integrated approaches concerning decision making levels as well as between labour market institutions/administrations, qualification and economic affairs	We aimed at personalization of training pathways that requires accurate preliminary evaluation of aptitudes and skills.
	Extra funding was needed for developing new methods.	With projects as a tool the objective for Mayi 2 Vastra was to develop a better cooperation between the education sector and the business sector. The major parts of the projects focused to build an infrastructure for business start ups an innovation systems.	Using ESF new labour market services were tried out, extra attention was on personal approach. From measure 1.1 biggest share went to the projects, dealing with training/curricula development.
	Financing concentration - experienced stakeholders	Stronger social actors mobilisation and implication	

Table 19 –Q9.4 (Which Interventions had minor results?) Why and which were the main obstacles?

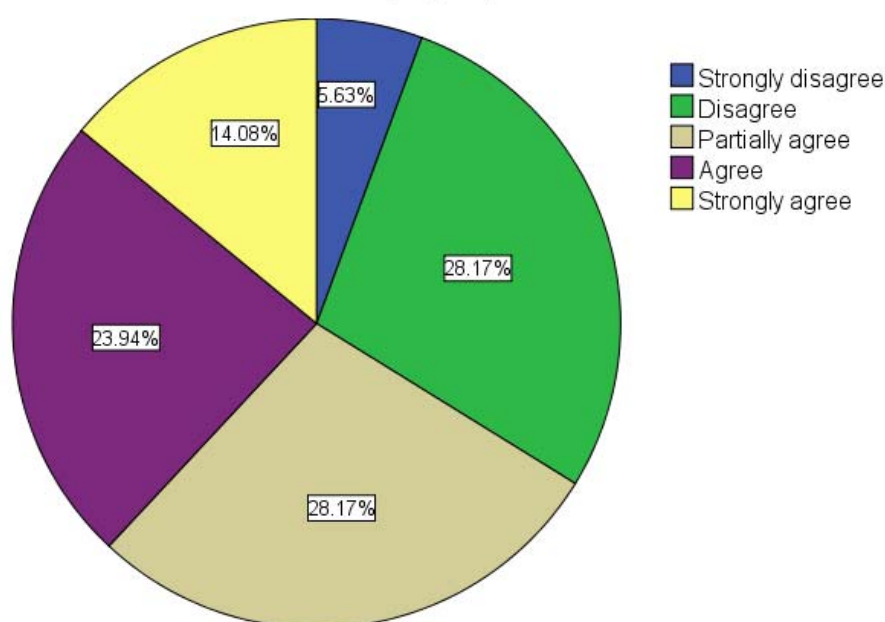
	Not prioritised	Lack of financial resources	Insufficient legislation
<i>Number of cases (11 total)</i>	5	4	2
<i>Examples</i>	The sectors/services that are not involved or are involved only in a small percentage, refer to areas of activity that are not seen as a priority during European Social Fund programming because they are considered to be instruments with little efficacy in pursuing programming objectives or have already been included in the ordinary Provincial programming.	About assistance to persons: incentives are not easily to fund through Objective 3;	Not sufficient legislative measures promoting these types of interventions
	Selected topics were not priorities in Estonian SPD 2004-2006. Instead developing statistical and informative systems, Estonia focused on developing labour market services.	Problems to find alternative financing for employment aids, lack of projects in terms of "training and education systems development"	Legislative immaturity and obstacles
	These were not identified as priorities	Insufficient financial support of other relevant actors of the labour market.	

Table 20 – Q5: In the future it will be more and more important to implement complex projects to tackle multiple disadvantages instead of projects aimed at one specific target group

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Partially agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
4	20	20	17	10	71
5,6%	28,2%	28,2%	23,9%	14,1%	100,0%

On the issue of whether the future will see the increasing importance of complex projects to tackle multiple disadvantages rather than projects aimed at single target groups, 66.2% of respondents supported this position, as compared to 33.8%. Perhaps it is noteworthy to observe that a significant proportion of the respondents strongly agreed with increasing the number of complex projects (14.1%), evidencing that some respondents see this as an important issue to press.

In the future it will be more and more important to implement complex projects to tackle multiple disadvantages instead of projects aimed at one specific target group

**Table 21 – Q5: In the future it will be more and more important to implement complex projects to tackle multiple disadvantages instead of projects aimed at one specific target group**

	Strongly disagree/disagree	Strongly agree/Agree
North	25%	34%
East	16%	50%
South	45%	39%

When considering the issue of whether in the future it will be more important to implement complex projects to tackle multiple disadvantages instead of projects aimed at one specific target group, differences can be found between respondents according to grouping of responses by regions of countries. From the table above it can be seen that Southern Countries most

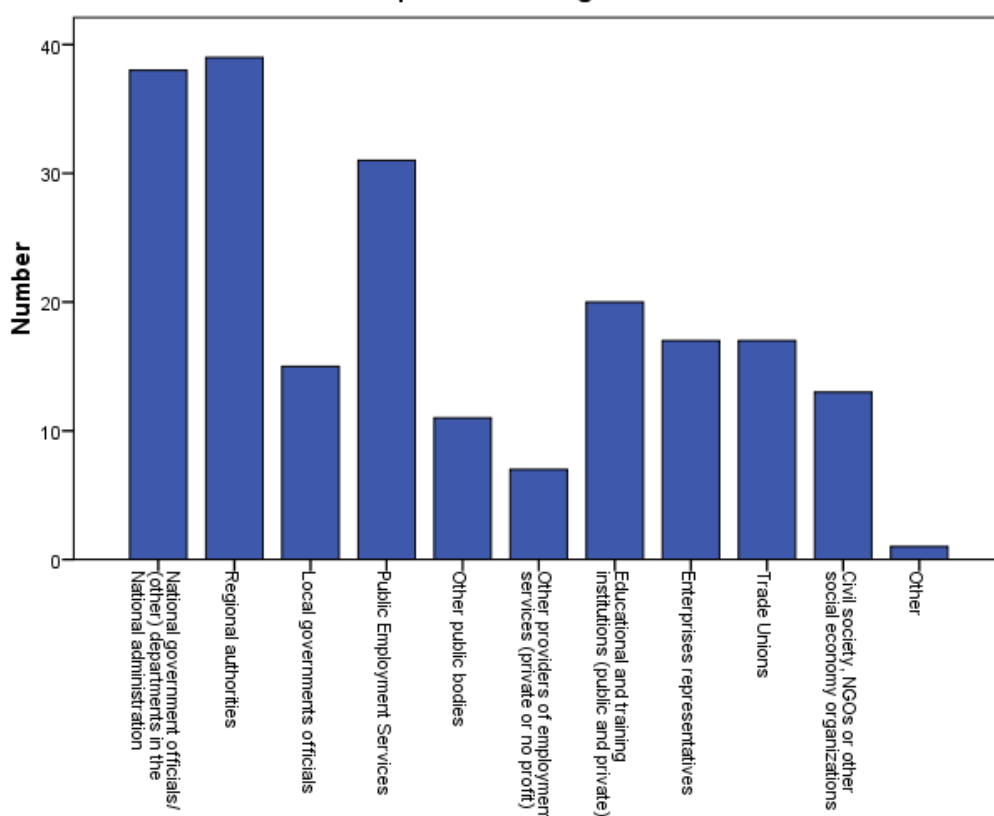
disagreed (45%) with the suggestion that in the future complex projects aimed at addressing multiple disadvantages will become more important as opposed to projects aimed at specific target groups. Whilst the greatest support for this position was from the Eastern countries (50%). The Northern countries marginally agreed more than disagreed, but also reported the most ambivalence (41% of Northern respondents neither agreed or disagreed).

Table 22 – Q10 Relative importance of Stakeholders in Defining the Intervention for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme

	Definition of intervention
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	70,4% (38)
b.1) Regional authorities	72,2% (39)
c.1) Local governments officials	39,5% (15)
d.1) Public Employment Services	62,0% (31)
e.1) Other public bodies	44,0% (11)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	35,0% (7)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	47,6% (20)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	56,7% (17)
i.1) Trade Unions	58,6% (17)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	37,5% (12)
k.1) Other (Research Centres and Institutes)	3,0% (1)

The two most important stakeholders in defining the intervention for the 2000-2006 OP were identified as Regional Authorities (72.2%) and National government officials/(other) departments in the National administration (70.4%). The third most important stakeholder was the Public Employment Services (57.4%). A wide range of stakeholders were consulted across Europe: 20 respondents said that Educational and training institutions (public and private) were important in defining the intervention, 17 respondents said that Enterprises representatives and Trade Unions were important and 15 respondents indicated that Local government officials were important.

Relative Importance of Stakeholders in Defining the Intervention for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme



Summary: Q2. How coherent and complementary are the interventions of ESF programmes with the SPSI OMC?

- ❖ The number of respondents agreeing with the statement “In the future it will be more and more important to implement complex projects to tackle multiple disadvantages instead of projects aimed at one specific target group” fractionally outnumbers the number of respondents that disagree (33.8%).
- ❖ The two most important stakeholder groups identified as involved in defining the interventions for the 2000-2006 OP were Regional Authorities (72.2%) and National government officials/(other) departments in the National administration (70.4%).
- ❖ The most commonly chosen major result for Assistance to Persons was for Training (initial training, higher-level vocational schooling, adult training, etc) with over 75% of respondents believing that training was a major intervention in their respective country.
- ❖ The most commonly chosen major result for Assistance to Structures and Systems was for Training and education systems development with 47.9% of respondents believing that training and education development was a major intervention in their respective country.
- ❖ The most commonly chosen major result for Accompanying Measures was Guidance services with just 32.4% of respondents, closely followed by Tutorial system/mentor (28.2%) and awareness raising interventions (26.8%).

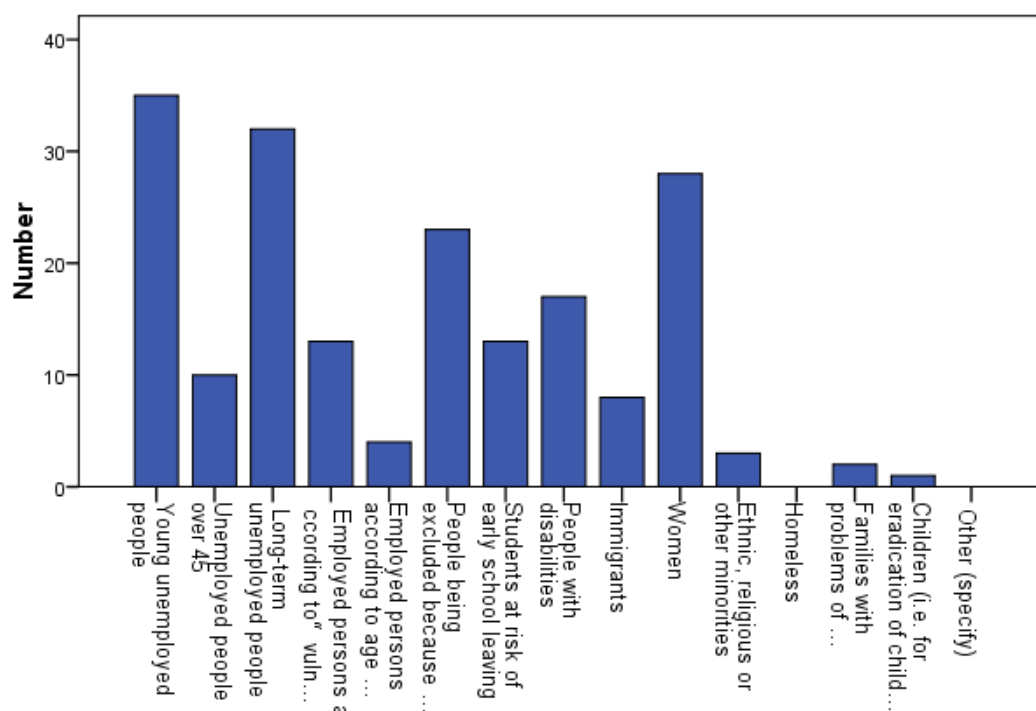
HOW COHERENT AND COMPLEMENTARY ARE THE TARGET GROUPS OF, PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND OTHER MAIN STAKEHOLDERS INVOLVED WITH THE ESF PROGRAMMES WITH THE SPSI OMC?

Table 23 - Q6/Q7: Referring to your country/region, for which of the following target group do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major/Minor results? (maximum of three target groups)?

Referring to your country/region, for which of the following target group do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had? (maximum of three target groups)?	Major results (% out of total OP - answers)	Minor results (% out of total OP - answers)
a) Young unemployed people	49,3%	12,7%
b) Unemployed people over 45	14,1%	19,7%
c) Long-term unemployed people	45,1%	11,3%
d) Employed persons according to “vulnerable” labor market status (for ex. seasonal workers, person re-entering, precarious workers, etc.).	18,3%	15,5%
e) Employed persons according to age (older workers)	5,6%	18,3%
f) People being excluded because of their background, personal characteristics, educational attainment	32,4%	11,3%
g) Students at risk of early school leaving	18,3%	18,3%
h) People with disabilities	23,9%	12,7%
i) Immigrants	11,3%	23,9%
j) Women	39,4%	1,4%
k) Ethnic, religious or other minorities	4,2%	19,7%
l) Homeless	0,0%	28,2%
m) Families with problems of reconciliation, housing, etc..	2,8%	23,9%
n) Children (i.e. for eradication of child poverty, childcare facilities)	1,4%	18,3%
o) Other	0,0%	0,0%
Total OP (answers)	(71)	(71)

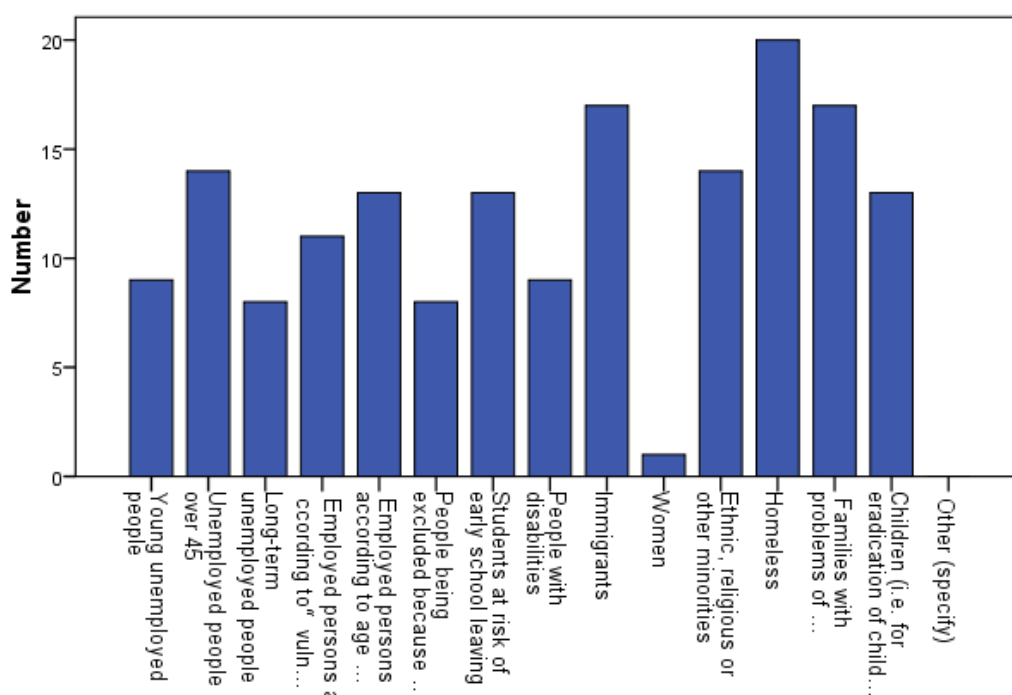
When asked “referring to your country/region, for which of the following target group do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major results?” the two most commonly chosen response categories were Young unemployed people (49.3%) and Long-term unemployed people (45.1%). In addition, Women (39.4%) and People being excluded because of their background, personal characteristics, educational attainment (32.4%) were frequently chosen options.

Referring to your country/region, for which of the following target group do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major results?



In terms of minor results for target groups, there was far less variance in the options with none chosen much more than the average rate: the top three target groups chosen were the Homeless (28.2%), Families with problems of reconciliation, housing, etc (23.9%) and Immigrants (23.9%).

Referring to your country/region, for which of the following target group do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Minor results?



With respect to questions 6 and 7 that focused on identifying which target groups during the 2000-2006 programming period had major and minor results, two open ended sub-questions were also included to explore why and how the major results were achieved (Q6.1) and why some target groups only achieved minor results (Q7.1). Illustrations from the qualitative data collected are presented in the two tables below with comments on the key findings.

Table 24– Q6.1 (Which target groups had major results) Why and in which terms? For example in terms of improving the coverage of target groups, in terms of innovation of approach, etc...Please specify

	Coverage of target groups	Innovations in involvement in the labour market	Focus on groups with low labour market integration	Relevance to region
<i>Number of cases</i>	13	8	3	3
<i>Examples</i>	In terms of both coverage and approach, but also importantly via capacity building among representative groups.	In terms of innovation, we try to interest young women in studying technical sciences.	Groups with high unemployment rates - effort to improve the coverage of these target groups.	Particularly relevant to the region.
	We improve the coverage of young people and enable them to extend basic qualifications for apprenticeship or working.	New methods of helping the target groups were developed. The target groups mentioned need e.g. personal counselling which requires more resources than would be possible by only national funding.	The ESF co-financed programmes focussed on young unemployed persons in order to break the cycle of unemployment at an early stage. In addition, there was a particular focus on excluded groups with low labour market participation.	The Obj 2 programme included a priority targeted on the most disadvantaged 30% of the region. Residents in the target areas benefited from ESF interventions.
	Increase the coverage of target groups.	There were more offers for such target groups and innovations in their involvement in labour market.		

The two most frequent answers given to the open question of why certain target groups achieved major results were: coverage of the target group (13) and innovations in involvement in the labour market (8). The other, more minor results on why target groups had major results were employment law (3), Relevance to region (3), focus on groups with low labour market integration (3), addressing multiple exclusion factors (1) and the introduction of new partners (1).

Table 25 – Q7.1 (Which target groups had minor results) Why and in which terms? For example in terms of improving the coverage of target groups, in terms of innovation of approach, etc...Please, specify

	Target groups were difficult to reach	No projects for eligible groups	Lack of specific partner organisations	Low policy profile
<i>Number of cases</i>	8	7	7	4
<i>Examples</i>	Difficulties in reaching target groups and even because people belonging to these target groups are present in low numbers on the territory of reference.	No aid schemes foreseen in the programme.	Basically difficulties in involving other relevant actors of the labour market.	They were not mentioned as target groups in the programme.
	Difficulties in reaching target groups due to social actors.	Those target groups where not specifically included in the programme.	Education authorities did not take enough advantage of the ESF and were not able to innovate and adapt themselves to the ESF specific procedures.	The crossed target groups are not numerous or have no priority in our interventions in the operational programme.
	In the period 2000-2006 (in Estonia 2004-2006) most of the support was applied through open calls for proposals, so the content of the projects depended on the organization's interest. Although immigrants and homeless were eligible on that period, there were no projects, which would have dealt with them. Whereas families with problems of housing were not a target group from ESF in 2004-2006. Children were not an eligible target group but in some cases through offering labour market services to parents projects dealt with childcare issues as well.	The program did not specifically target these groups, but they might have benefitted from the ESF-funding as participants in projects.	lack of implication of partners and actors and beneficiaries.	

The three most frequent answers given to the open question as to why certain target groups had minor results were: that target groups were difficult to reach (8), there were no projects for eligible groups (7) and there was a lack of specific partner organisations (7). The other reasons given (that whilst fewer in number can still be categorised) as to why target groups achieved minor results, include low policy profile (4), complex target group profiles (2) and identifying obstacles (1).

Table. 26 - Q10: Considering your Operational Program 2000-2006, please, state the extent of contribution of the following stakeholders with regard to the PROGRAMMING of social inclusion priorities and measures

	Crucial	Important	Minor	None	Not applicable or pertinent	Total
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	36,6% (26)	39,4% (28)	18,3% (13)	:	5,6% (4)	100,0% (71)
b.1) Regional authorities	35,2% (25)	47,9% (34)	8,5% (6)	:	8,5% (6)	100,0% (71)
c.1) Local governments officials	18,3% (13)	35,2% (25)	29,6% (21)	1,4% (1)	15,5% (11)	100,0% (71)
d.1) Public Employment Services	16,9% (12)	53,5% (38)	21,1% (15)	4,2% (3)	4,2% (3)	100,0% (71)
e.1) Other public bodies	9,9% (7)	25,4% (18)	40,8% (29)	4,2% (3)	19,7% (14)	100,0% (71)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	7,0% (5)	21,1% (15)	42,3% (30)	7,0% (5)	22,5% (16)	100,0% (71)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	12,7% (9)	46,5% (33)	32,4% (23)	4,2% (3)	4,2% (3)	100,0% (71)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	8,5% (6)	33,8% (24)	40,8% (29)	9,9% (7)	7,0% (5)	100,0% (71)
i.1) Trade Unions	9,9% (7)	31,0% (22)	47,9% (34)	9,9% (7)	1,4% (1)	100,0% (71)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	7,0% (5)	38,0% (27)	43,7% (31)	4,2% (3)	7,0% (5)	100,0% (71)
k.1) Other ('research centres' and 'independent experts')	43,7% (31)	2,8% (2)	14,1% (10)	8,5% (6)	31,0% (22)	100,0% (71)

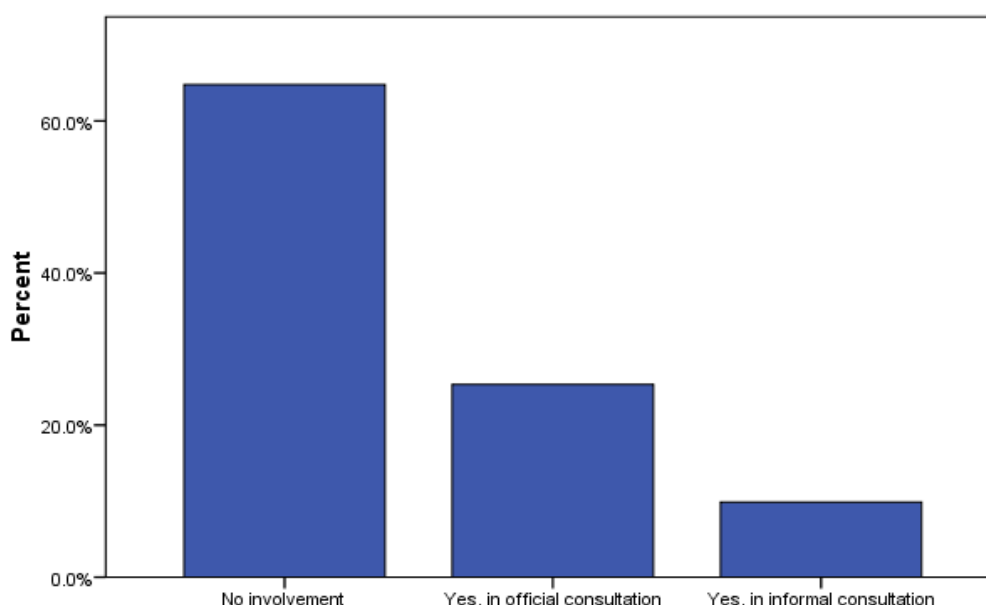
In terms of the contribution of various stakeholders to the programming of social inclusion priorities and measures of the 2000-2006 OP, the most commonly chosen agent who was chosen by respondents to have a crucial role was National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (36.6%), closely followed by Regional authorities (35.2%). Other frequently reported stakeholders included Local government officials (18.3%), Public Employment Services (16.9%) and Educational and training institutions (public and private) (12.7%).

Although national government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration had the largest number of responses with respect to having a 'crucial role', it was only the fourth most chosen category of response as having an 'important role' with 39.4%, behind Public Employment Services (53.5%), Regional Authorities (47.9%) and Educational and training institutions (public and private) (46.5%).

Table 27 - Q12: In 2000-2006 period, were you involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on Social Inclusion?

Yes, in official consultation	Yes, in informal consultation	No	Total
18	7	46	71
25,4%	9,9%	64,8%	100,0%

The majority of respondents were not involved (64.8%) in the preparation of National Action Plans. Of the third of the respondents that indicated they were involved, 25.4% reported their involvement as being in an official consultation capacity (25.4%) and 9.9% in an informal capacity.

Q12: In 2000-2006 period, were you involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on Social Inclusion?**Table 28 - Q12: In 2000-2006 period, were you involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on Social Inclusion?**

	No	Official/Informal
North	72%	28%
East	58%	42%
South	66%	33%

Involvement in the preparation of the NAP Social Inclusion also differed across Country regions – the Eastern countries were the most involved with 42% of the respondents reporting involvement, whilst respondents from Northern and Southern countries contributed in only 28% and 33% of cases.

Table 29 – Q10 Relative Importance of stakeholders in defining the target groups of the 2000-2006 Operational Programme

	Definition of target groups
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	33.8% (24)
b.1) Regional authorities	47.8% (34)
c.1) Local governments officials	32.4% (23)
d.1) Public Employment Services	39.4% (28)
e.1) Other public bodies	14.1% (10)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	9.9% (7)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	28.2% (20)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	12.7% (9)
i.1) Trade Unions	21.1% (15)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	18.3% (13)
k.1) Other ('research centres and institutes' and 'independent experts')	1.4% (1)

The most chosen response to the question of which stakeholders were most important in defining the target groups for the 2000-2006 OP was Regional authorities (47.8%). A number of other options also had relatively high numbers of responses, particularly Public Employment Services (39.4%), National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (33.8%), Local Government Officials (32.4%), and Educational and training institutions (public and private) (28.2%).

Relative Importance of Stakeholders in Defining the Target Groups of the 2000-2006 Operational Programme

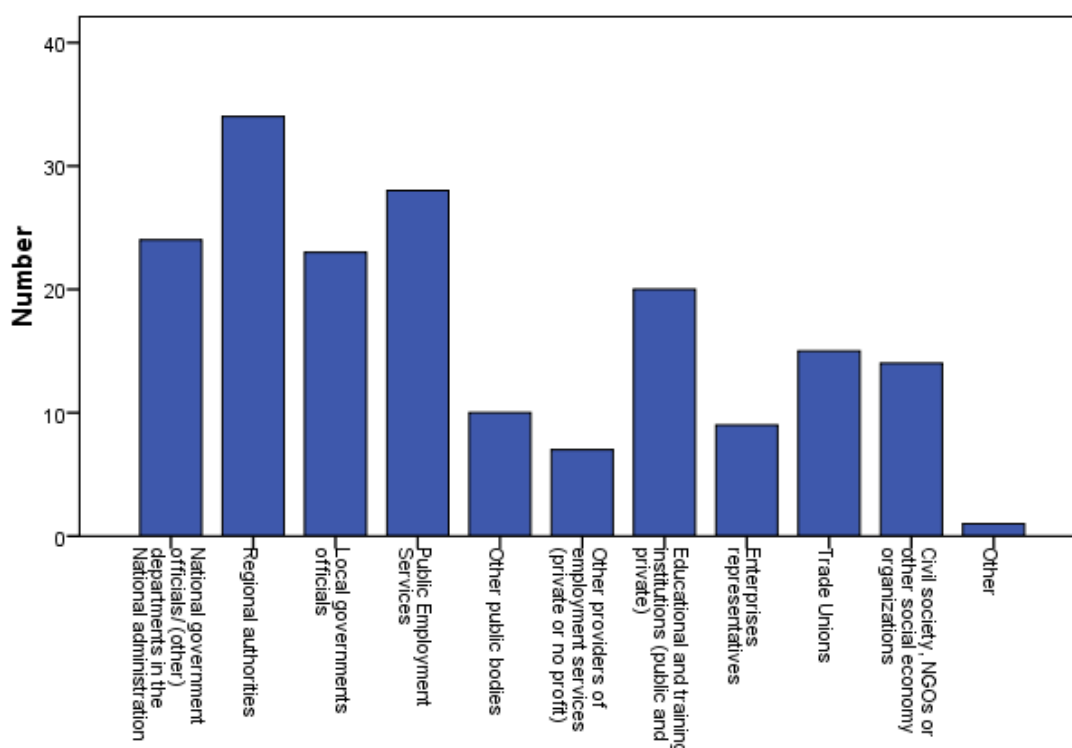


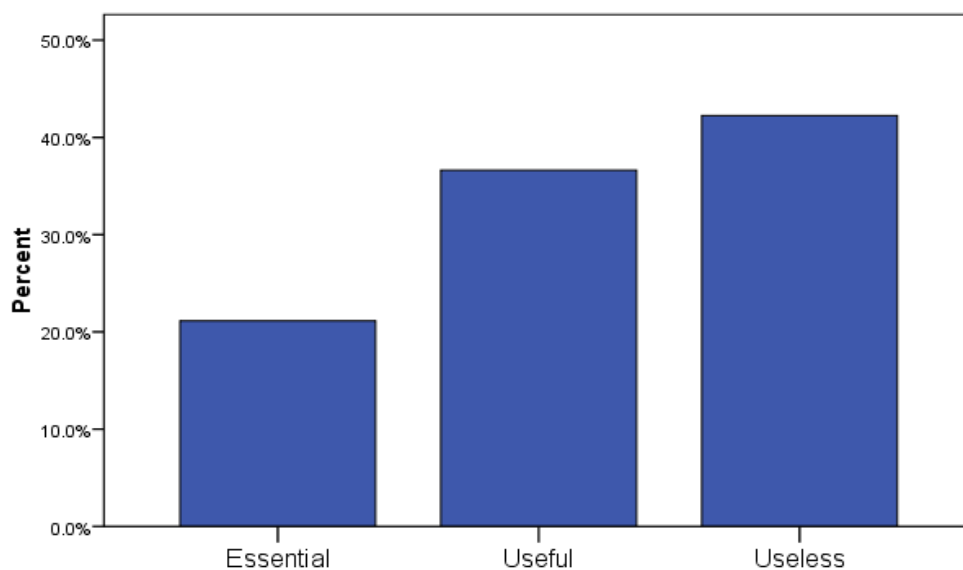
Table 30 – Q29: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:

	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
OMC1 -Eradication of poverty and social exclusion	35,2% (25)	54,9% (39)	9,9% (7)	100,0% (71)
OMC 2 - Adequate and sustainable pensions	21,1% (15)	36,6% (26)	42,3% (30)	100,0% (71)
OMC 3 Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care	21,1% (15)	46,5% (33)	32,4% (23)	100,0% (71)

The most popular OMC strand to be identified for which a common set of targets and indicators should be developed was OMC1, Eradication of poverty and social exclusion (90.1% in agreement). When asked how they would rate the usefulness of developing a set of common targets and indicators, the most commonly chosen option was Useful (54.9%). The least popular OMC for developing a common set of targets and indicators was OMC 2, adequate and

sustainable pensions (42.3% of respondents though common targets would be useless). Overall there was greater agreement for the development of common objectives for all three OMC strands than disagreement (OMC1 90.1%; OMC2 47.7%; OMC3 67.6% in favour i.e. responded with useful or essential).

How would you judge the usefulness of a set of common targets and indicators for OMC 2 - Adequate and sustainable pensions



How would you judge the usefulness of a set of common targets and indicators for OMC1 -Eradication of poverty and social exclusion

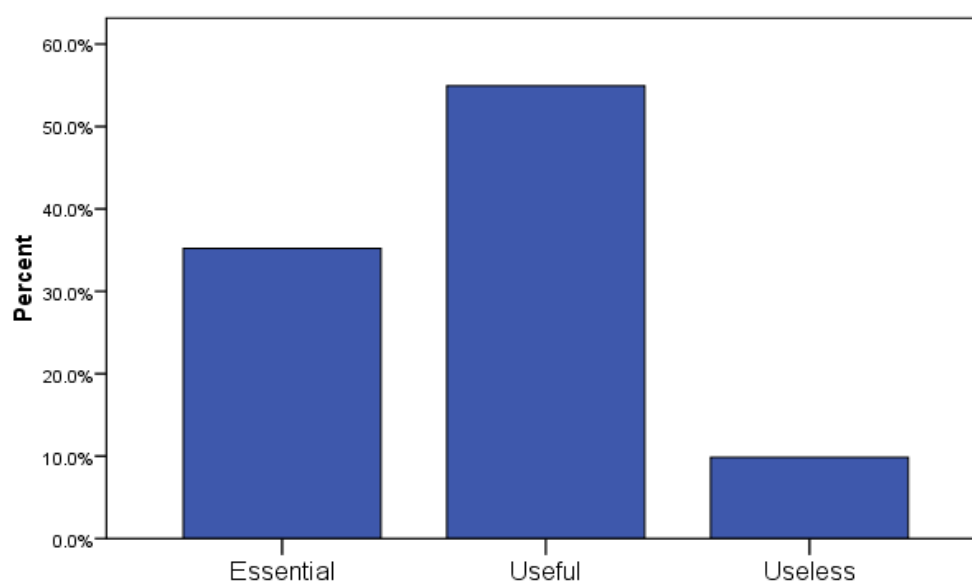
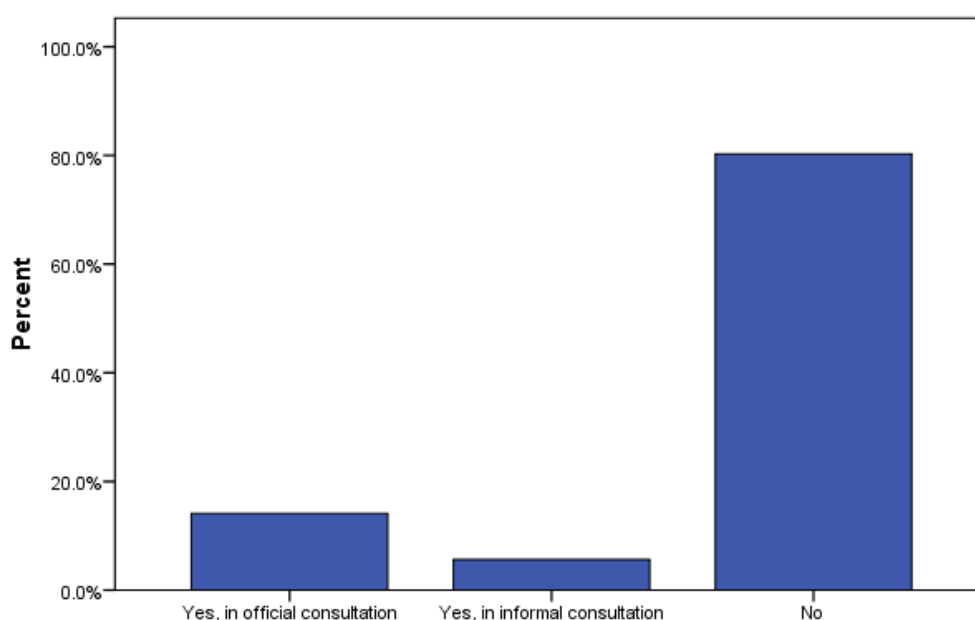


Table 31 - Q18: In the 2000-2006 period, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Social Protection?

Yes, in official consultation	Yes, in informal consultation	No	Total
10 14,1%	4 5,6%	57 80,3%	71 100,0%

In terms of respondent involvement in the preparation of national documents on Social Protection, a relatively small number had any involvement (19.7%) whilst the vast majority had no involvement (80.3%). Of those who had some involvement, 14.1% were formally consulted whilst 5.6% were informally consulted.

Q18: In the 2000-2006 period, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Social Protection?**Table 32 – Q29byQ3: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC1 Overarching Objective, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:**

In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Strongly disagree	75,0% (3)	25,0% (1)	:	100,0% (4)
Disagree	:	50,0% (3)	50,0% (3)	100,0% (6)
Partially agree	25,0% (4)	62,5% (10)	12,5% (2)	100,0% (16)
Agree	23,1% (6)	69,2% (18)	7,7% (2)	100,0% (26)
Strongly agree	63,2% (12)	36,8% (7)	:	100,0% (19)
Total	35,2% (25)	54,9% (39)	9,9% (7)	100,0% (71)

Of the respondents who believed a common set of targets and indicators for OMC 1 was Essential, most also agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF will become more important in their country (72%).

Table 33 – Q24: In the 2000-2006 period , have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Health Care?

Yes, in official consultation	Yes, in informal consultation	No	Total
9	:	62	71
12,7%	:	87,3%	100,0%

The lowest levels of involvement for the National Action Plans were reported for National documents on Health Care with only 12.7% of respondents indicating that they were consulted, (all in an official capacity). The remaining 87.3% of respondents were not consulted.

Q24: In the 2000-2006 period , have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Health Care?

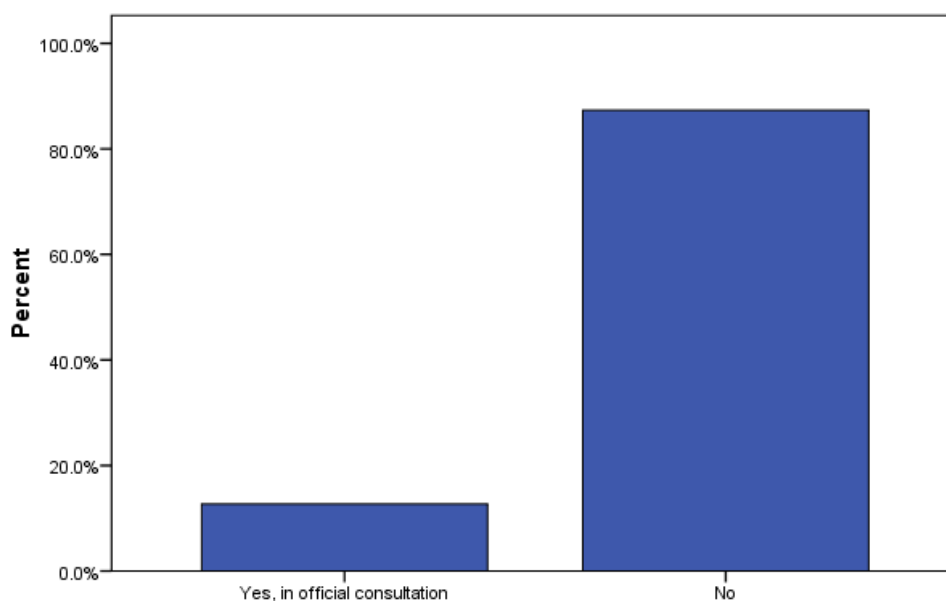


Table 34 - Q29byQ16: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC2 Overarching Objective, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:

Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the social protection field?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	5,9% (1)	23,5% (4)	70,6% (12)	100,0% (17)
A bit	10,5% (2)	36,8% (7)	52,6% (10)	100,0% (19)
Quite	27,3% (6)	45,5% (10)	27,3% (6)	100,0% (22)
A lot	46,2% (6)	38,5% (5)	15,4% (2)	100,0% (13)
Total	21,1% (15)	36,6% (26)	42,3% (30)	100,0% (71)

Of the respondents who believed a common set of targets and indicators for OMC 2 was Essential, most also agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF should intervene more in the future in the social protection field (80%). Conversely, only 26.6% of respondents that believed that a common set of targets and indicators would be useless to enhance coherence and complementarity between ESF and OMC2, then agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF should intervene more in the future in the social protection field.

Table 35 - Q29byQ22: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC3 Overarching Objective, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:

Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	11,1% (3)	29,6% (8)	59,3% (16)	100,0% (27)
Few	6,7% (1)	60,0% (9)	33,3% (5)	100,0% (15)
Quite	13,3% (2)	73,3% (11)	13,3% (2)	100,0% (15)
Much	64,3% (9)	35,7% (5)	:	100,0% (14)
Total	21,1% (15)	46,5% (33)	32,4% (23)	100,0% (71)

Of the respondents who believed that a common set of targets and indicators for OMC 3 was Essential, most also agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF will become more important in the future for the modernization and improvement of Health Care (73.3%). agreed or strongly agreed who also believed that a common set of targets and indicators was useless. However, 8.7% of respondents that believed that a common set of targets and indicators would be useless to enhance coherence and complementarity between ESF and OMC3, then agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF should intervene more in the future in the Health Care field.

Table 36 – Q12byQ13: In 2000-2006 period, were you involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on Social Inclusion? If yes, at which policy stage?

Multiple answer	Identification of policy needs	Policy design	NSP/NSR drafting	Total
Yes, in official consultation	38,9% (7)	72,2% (13)	66,7% (12)	100,0 % (18)
Yes, in informal consultation	42,9% (3)	71,4% (5)	71,4 (5)%	100,0% (7)

For those who were involved in the preparation of the National Action Plans, the majority were involved in both Policy design (72% overall) and NSP/NSR drafting (68% overall). Fewer stakeholders were involved in identification of policy needs (40% overall).

Table. 37 – Q11: Considering your Operational Program 2000-2006, please, state the extent of contribution of the following stakeholders with regard to the IMPLEMENTATION of social inclusion priorities and measures

	Crucial	Important	Minor	None	Not applicable or pertinent	Total
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	26,8% (19)	45,1% (32)	16,9% (12)	5,6% (4)	5,6% (4)	100,0% (71)
b.1) Regional authorities	46,5% (33)	38,0% (27)	5,6% (4)	2,8% (2)	7,0% (5)	100,0% (71)
c.1) Local governments officials	23,9% (17)	42,3% (30)	12,7% (9)	7,0% (5)	14,1% (10)	100,0% (71)
d.1) Public Employment Services	29,6% (21)	40,8% (29)	23,9% (17)	2,8% (2)	2,8% (2)	100,0% (71)
e.1) Other public bodies	18,3% (13)	26,8% (19)	29,6% (21)	9,9% (7)	15,5% (11)	100,0% (71)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	9,9% (7)	26,8% (19)	26,8% (19)	12,7% (9)	23,9% (17)	100,0% (71)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	22,5% (16)	53,5% (38)	19,7% (14)	1,4% (1)	2,8% (2)	100,0% (71)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	16,9% (12)	32,4% (23)	40,8% (29)	7,0% (5)	2,8% (2)	100,0% (71)
i.1) Trade Unions	14,1% (10)	36,6% (26)	39,4% (28)	7,0% (5)	2,8% (2)	100,0% (71)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	16,9% (12)	52,1% (37)	21,1% (15)	4,2% (3)	5,6% (4)	100,0% (71)
k.1) Other ('mass media' and 'local development associations')	43,7% (31)	2,8% (2)	8,5% (6)	14,1% (10)	31,1% (22)	100,0% (71)

In terms of the contribution of various stakeholders to the implementation of social inclusion priorities and measures of the 2000-2006 OP, the most commonly reported agent to have a crucial role was Regional Authorities (36.6%), followed by Public Employment services (29.6%). Other stakeholders that relatively high numbers of respondents identified as having a crucial role in programming were national government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (26.8%), Local government officials (23.9%) and Educational and training institutions (public and private) (22.5%).

Although Regional Authorities had the largest number of responses under the category of Crucial role in implementation, it was only the sixth most frequently category of response for having an Important role (38%), behind Educational and training institutions (public and private) (53.5%), Civil society, NGOS or other social economy organisations (52.1%), National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (45.1%), Local government officials (43.2%) and Public Employment Services (40.8%).

Table 38 – Q18byQ19: In the 2000-2006 period, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Social Protection? If yes, at which policy stage?

Multiple answer	Identification of policy needs	Policy design	NSP/NSR drafting	Total
Yes, in official consultation	40,0% (4)	40,0% (4)	10,0% (1)	100,0% (10)
Yes, in informal consultation	50,0% (2)	75,0% (3)	:	100,0% (4)

Unlike the involvement of respondents in National Action Plans for Social Inclusion where the majority of involved respondents were involved in either NSP/NSR drafting or Policy design, for the Social Protection NAP the majority were involved in either Policy Design (50%) or Identification of policy needs (42.9%). Only 7.1% were involved in NSP/NSR drafting.

Table 39 – Q24byQ25: In the 2000-2006 period, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Health Care? If yes, at which policy stage?

Multiple answer	Identification of policy needs	Policy design	NSP/NSR drafting	Total
Yes, in official consultation	55,6% (5)	44,4% (4)	11,1% (1)	100,0% (9)
Yes, in informal consultation	:	:	:	:

The majority of the respondents involved in the NAP Health Care were involved at the level of Identification of policy needs (55.6%) followed closely by Policy design (44.4%). Only 11.1% were involved in NSP/NSR drafting.

Summary: Q3. How coherent and complementary public institutions and other main stakeholders involved with the ESF Programmes are with the SPSI OMC?

- ❖ When asked to consider “when referring to your country/region, for which of the following target groups do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had Major results?” the two most commonly chosen category of responses were Young unemployed people (49.3%) and Long-term unemployed people (45.1%).
- ❖ The most frequent response to the question of which stakeholders were most important in defining the target groups for the 2000-2006 OP was Regional authorities (47.8%).
- ❖ The most popular OMC for which a common set of targets and indicators should be developed is OMC1, Eradication of poverty and social exclusion.
- ❖ The majority of respondents were not involved (64.8%) in the preparation of National Action Plans; of those that were involved 25.4% were involved in an official consultation capacity and 9.9% in an informal consultation capacity.
- ❖ For those who were involved in the preparation of the National Action Plans, the majority were involved in both Policy design (72% overall) and NSP/NSR drafting (68% overall).

3 HOW COHERENT AND COMPLEMENTARY ARE THE USED INDICATORS IN ESF PROGRAMMES WITH SPSI OMC?

Table 40 – Q10 Relative importance of Stakeholders in Defining the Indicators for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme

	Definition of indicators
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	46,3% (25)
b.1) Regional authorities	20,3% (12)
c.1) Local governments officials	5,3% (2)
d.1) Public Employment Services	20,0% (10)
e.1) Other public bodies	16,0% (4)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	5,0% (1)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	16,7% (7)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	10,0% (3)
i.1) Trade Unions	6,9% (2)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	3,1% (1)
k.1) Other ('research centres and institutes' and 'independent experts')	3,0% (1)

In terms of the relative importance of stakeholders involved in defining the indicators for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme, the top stakeholder involved was identified as National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (35.2%); the second most important stakeholder according to the respondents were Regional authorities (16.9%) and the other significant stakeholder was Public employment services (14.1%).

Relative Importance of Stakeholders in Defining the Indicators for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme

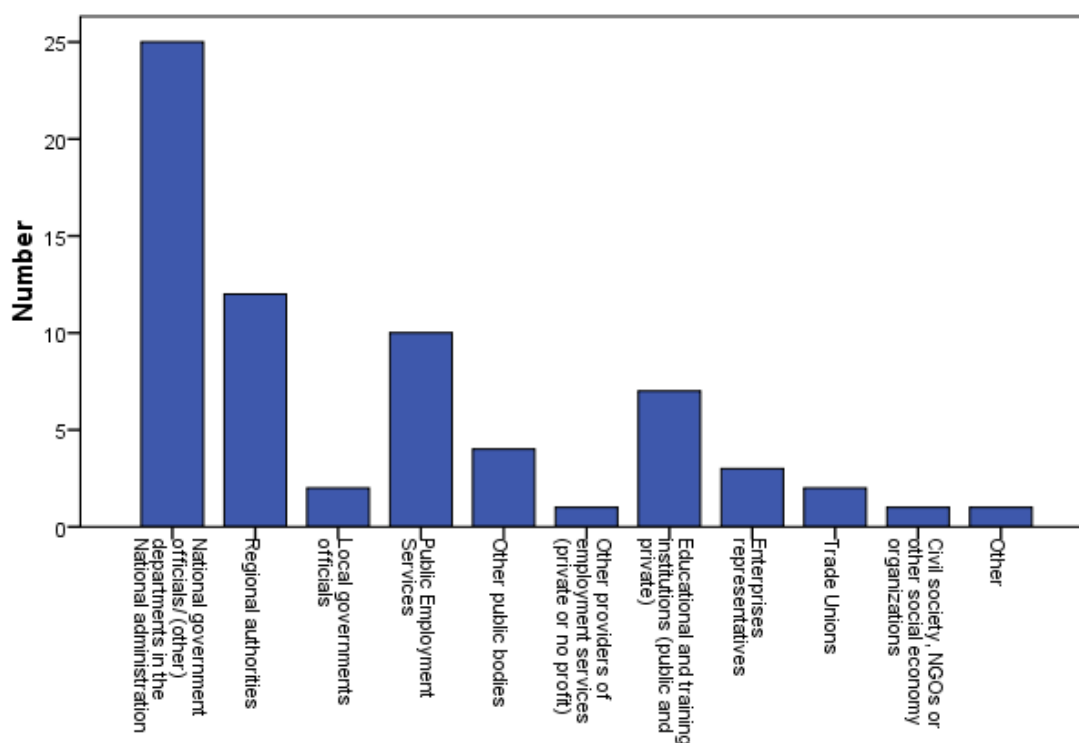
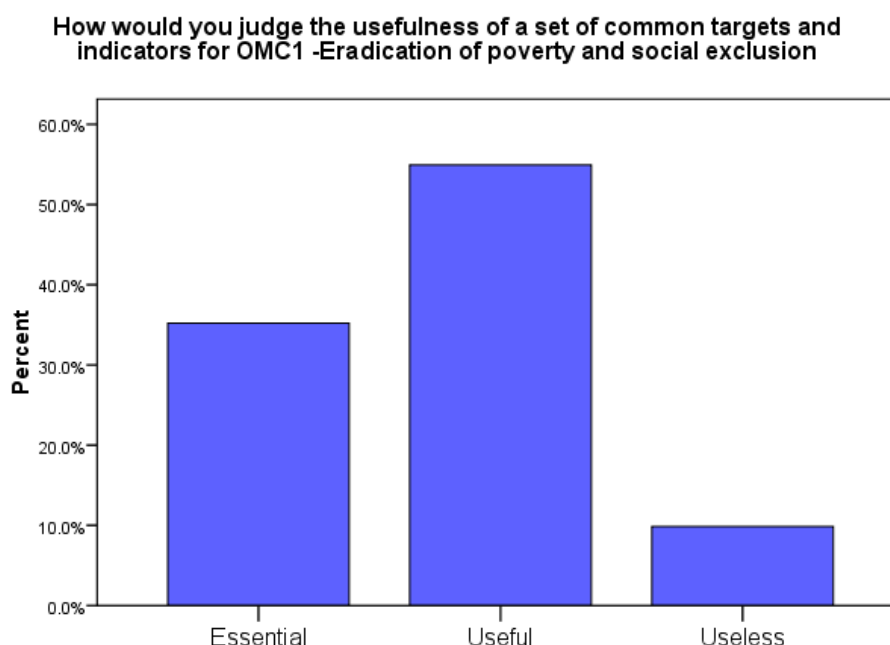


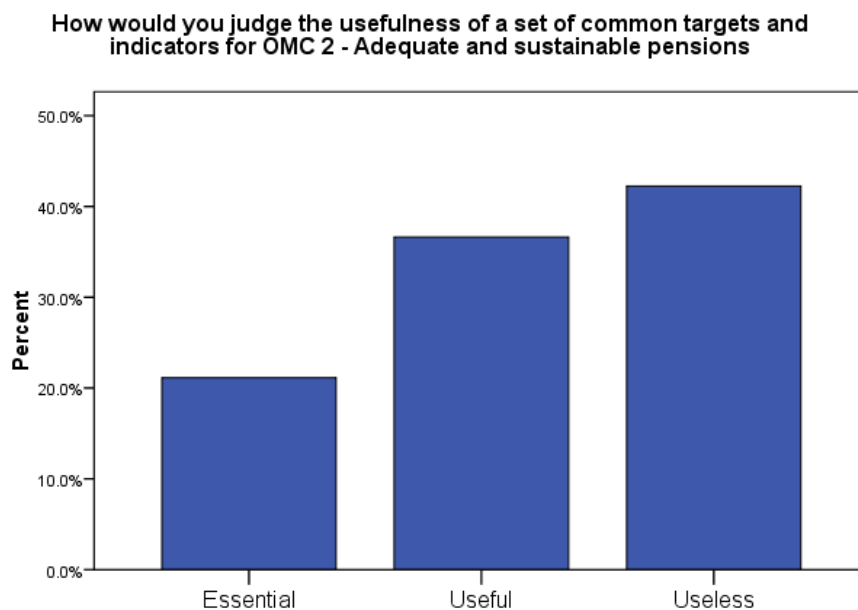
Table 41 – Q29: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:

	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
OMC1 -Eradication of poverty and social exclusion	35,2% (25)	54,9% (39)	9,9% (7)	100,0% (71)
OMC 2 - Adequate and sustainable pensions	21,1% (15)	36,6% (26)	42,3% (30)	100,0% (71)
OMC 3 Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care	21,1% (15)	46,5% (33)	32,4% (23)	100,0% (71)

In response to the issue of whether the SPSI OMC should have common sets of indicators and targets for each OMC strand, for OMC1 there was a clear majority of respondents in favour (Essential and Useful = 90.1%). However, for OMC2 and OMC3 there was less overwhelming support – in fact 42.3% of respondents indicated that they thought that a common set of targets and indicators would be useless to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the Adequate and sustainable pensions strand of OMC (OMC2), with this figure being slightly lower for OMC3 (32.4%).



The least popular SPSI OMC for developing a common set of targets and indicators was OMC 2, adequate and sustainable pensions. This is reflected in the fact that the most commonly chosen option was that this common set of indicators and targets would be Useless (42.3%) – however, it is nonetheless the case that still over half of respondents were in favour of a common set of targets and indicators in relation to OMC2 (57.7%).



For respondents to the survey, the most popular SPSI OMC for which a common set of targets and indicators should be developed is OMC1, Eradication of poverty and social exclusion. When asked how they would rate the usefulness of developing a set of common targets and indicators, the most frequently cited response was Useful (54.9%), the second most commonly cited response was Essential (35.2%), with only 9.9% of respondents reporting that a common set of targets and indicators would be Useless.

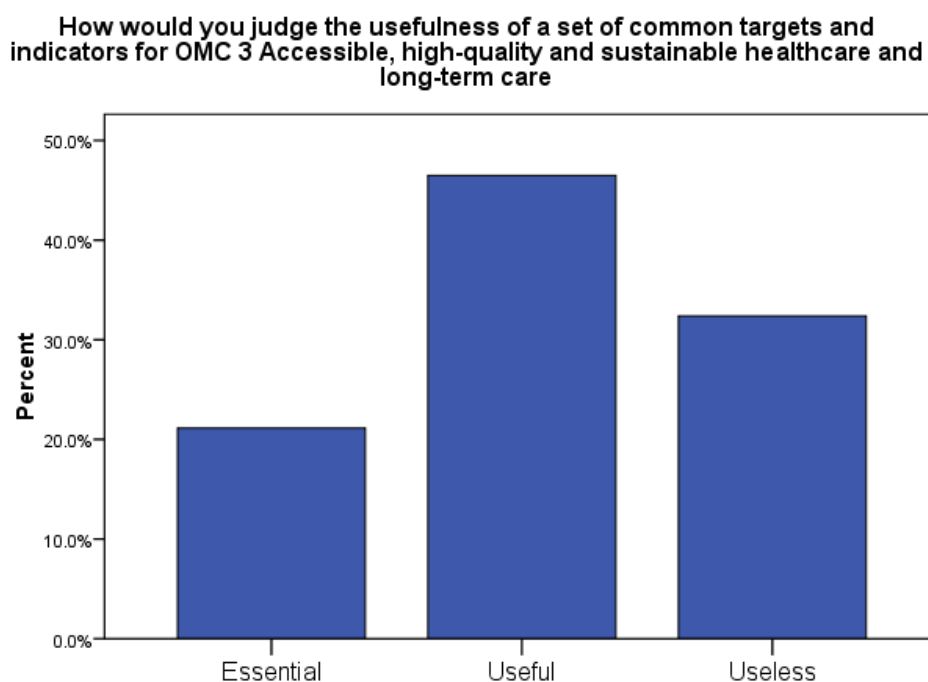


Table 42 – Q29byQ3: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC1 Overarching Objective, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:

In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Strongly disagree	75,0% (3)	25,0% (1)	:	100,0% (4)
Disagree	:	50,0% (3)	50,0% (3)	100,0% (6)
Partially agree	25,0% (4)	62,5% (10)	12,5% (2)	100,0% (16)
Agree	23,1% (6)	69,2% (18)	7,7% (2)	100,0% (26)
Strongly agree	63,2% (12)	36,8% (7)	:	100,0% (19)
Total	35,2% (25)	54,9% (39)	9,9% (7)	100,0% (71)

Of the respondents who believed a common set of targets and indicators for OMC 1 was Essential, most also agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF will become more important in their country to reinforce social inclusion (72%). In correlation, it can be seen that 71.4% of respondents that disagreed that in the future it will be more important to use ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in their country, also believed that a common set of targets and indicators would in fact be useless.

Table 43 – Q29: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC Objectives, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be – OMC1

	Essential	Useless
North	22%	12,5%
East	66%	0%
South	42%	9%

In terms of whether developing a set of common targets and indicators between OMC1 and the ESF would increase the coherence and complementarity between the two programmes, when responses are grouped according to country regions it can be seen that Eastern respondents were the most supportive with 66% of answers being ‘essential’ and no respondents saying that it would be useless. The second most supportive on whether a common set of targets and indicators would be essential were the Southern countries (33%) and the least supportive were the Northern countries (22%).

Table 44 - Q29byQ16: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC2 Overarching Objective, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:

Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the social protection field?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	5,9% (1)	23,5% (4)	70,6% (12)	100,0% (17)
A bit	10,5% (2)	36,8% (7)	52,6% (10)	100,0% (19)
Quite	27,3% (6)	45,5% (10)	27,3% (6)	100,0% (22)
A lot	46,2% (6)	38,5% (5)	15,4% (2)	100,0% (13)
Total	21,1% (15)	36,6% (26)	42,3% (30)	100,0% (71)

Of the respondents who believed a common set of targets and indicators for OMC 2 was Essential, most also agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF should intervene more in the future in the social protection field (80%). Of those respondents not in favour of increased

intervention in the future in the field of social protection 73.4% also believed that a common set of targets and indicators would be useless.

Table 45 – Q29: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC Objectives, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be – OMC2

	Essential	Useless
North	9%	59%
East	66%	0%
South	24%	33%

With respect to the issue of whether developing a set of common targets and indicators between OMC2 and the ESF would increase the coherence and complementarity between the two programmes, when responses are grouped according to country regions it can be seen that Eastern respondents were the most supportive with 66% of answers being ‘essential’ and no respondents saying that it would be useless. The second most supportive on whether a common set of targets and indicators would be essential were the Southern countries (24%) and the least supportive were the Northern countries with only 9% believing it would be essential and 59% believing common targets and indicators would be useless.

Table 46 - Q29byQ22: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC3 Overarching Objective, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be:

Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	11,1% (3)	29,6% (8)	59,3% (16)	100,0% (27)
Few	6,7% (1)	60,0% (9)	33,3% (5)	100,0% (15)
Quite	13,3% (2)	73,3% (11)	13,3% (2)	100,0% (15)
Much	64,3% (9)	35,7% (5)	:	100,0% (14)
Total	21,1% (15)	46,5% (33)	32,4% (23)	100,0% (71)

Of the respondents who believed a common set of targets and indicators for OMC 3 was Essential, most also agreed or strongly agreed that the ESF in the future should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care (73.3%). Of those respondents not in favour of increased ESF support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care, 92.3% also believed that a common set of targets and indicators would be useless.

Table 47 – Q29: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC Objectives, do you think that a set of common targets and indicators would be – OMC3

	Essential	Useless
North	16%	50%
East	33%	0%
South	24%	21%

In terms of whether developing a set of common targets and indicators between OMC3 and the ESF would increase the coherence and complementarity between the two programmes, when responses are grouped according to country regions it can be seen that Eastern respondents

were the most supportive with 33% of answers being 'essential' and no respondents indicating that such common targets would be useless. The second most supportive on whether a common set of targets and indicators would be essential were the Southern countries (24%) and the least supportive were the Northern countries with only 16% believing it would be essential and 50% believing common targets and indicators would be useless.

Summary: Q4. How coherent and complementary the used indicators in ESF Programmes are with SPSI OMC?

- ❖ The most frequently reported stakeholder group identified as being involved in defining the indicators for the 2000-2006 Operational Programme were National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (35.2%).
- ❖ Out of the three OCM strands, OMC2 (adequate and sustainable pensions) received least support in terms of developing a common set of targets and indicators, OMC1 Eradication of poverty and social exclusion, received most support.

4 HOW SUITABLE IS THE ESF AS A TOOL TO PROGRESS IN THE FIELD OF THE OMC AND HOW CAN THIS INSTRUMENT BE IMPROVED TO ENSURE A BETTER COHERENCE AND COMPLEMENTARITY WITH THE SPSI OMC?

Table. 48 – Q10-Q11 Synthesis - The extent of contribution of the following stakeholders with regard to the PROGRAMMING and IMPLEMENTATION of social inclusion priorities and measures - CRUCIAL + IMPORTANT

	Programming	Implementation
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	76,1% (54)	71,8% (51)
b.1) Regional authorities	83,1% (59)	84,5% (60)
c.1) Local governments officials	53,5% (38)	66,2% (47)
d.1) Public Employment Services	70,4% (50)	70,4% (50)
e.1) Other public bodies	35,2% (25)	45,1% (32)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	28,2% (20)	36,6% (26)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	59,2% (42)	76,1% (54)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	42,3% (30)	49,3% (35)
i.1) Trade Unions	40,8% (29)	50,7% (36)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	45,1% (32)	69,0% (49)
k.1) Other ('independent experts', 'research centres and institutions', 'mass media' and 'local development associations')	46,5% (33)	46,5% (33)

Taking *Programming* first, the highest ranked stakeholder in terms of the importance of their role in the 2000-2006 OP were Regional authorities (83.1%), followed by National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (76.1%). Other important stakeholders include Public Employment Services (70.4%), Educational and training institutions (59.2%) and Local Government Officials (53.5%).

Looking at important stakeholders in *implementation* of the 2000-2006 OP, again the most cited stakeholder was Regional Authorities (84.5%), followed by Educational and training institutions (public and private) (76.1%). These are followed in importance by National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (71.8%), Public Employment Services (70.4%) and Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations (69.0%).

Table 49 – Q12byQ14: In 2000-2006 period, were you involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on Social Inclusion? If yes, how do you consider your involvement in the definition of policies included in National Action Plans on Social Inclusion?

Multiple answer	Crucial	Important	Minor	None	Total
Yes, in official consultation	61,1% (11)	38,9% (7)	:	:	100,0 % (18)
Yes, in informal consultation	14,3% (1)	71,4% (5)	:	14,3% (1)	100,0% (7)

Of those respondents that indicated that they were involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on SI through official or informal consultation (total of 25 respondents), the majority strongly believed that they played a valuable role (48% indicated their involvement was crucial, and 48% important).

Table 50 – Q18byQ20: In the 2000-2006 period, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Social Protection? If yes, how do you consider your involvement in the definition of policies included in national documents on Social Protection?

Multiple answer	Crucial	Important	Minor	Total
Yes, in official consultation	50,0% (5)	30,0% (3)	20,0% (2)	100,0% (10)
Yes, in informal consultation	:	:	100,0% (4)	100,0% (4)

Of those respondents that indicated that they were involved in the preparation of National documents on Social Protection through official or informal consultation (the total number being 14), 6 of the respondents (42.9%) reported that their involvement had been Minor. However 5 respondents (35.7) felt that their involvement was Crucial and 3 (21.4%) reported that their role was important.

Table 51 – Q16byQ17: Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the social protection field? If yes (a lot, quite, a bit), which aspect the ESF should prioritize? (across a maximum of 2)

Multiple answer	N	Answers	%
Measures to increase networking activities and increase multilevel governance in the social protection field	32	54	59,3%
Analysis and capacity building for modernisation of social protection (pensions, health systems and long term care)	21	54	38,9%
Studies to detect inequalities in social protection field especially with regard to vulnerable target groups	19	54	35,2%
Other ⁶	2	54	3,7%

Of the 76.1% of respondents who agreed there should at least be some more interventions in the social protection field, the most supported option by respondents was Measures to increase networking activities and increase multilevel governance in the social protection field (59.3%). The other two options had almost equivalent numbers of respondents with 38.9% choosing Analysis and capacity building for modernisation of social protection (pensions, health systems and long term care) and 35.2% choosing Studies to detect inequalities in the social protection field especially with regard to vulnerable target groups.

⁶ Given answers: 'Institutional capacity in public administration, health & social solidarity services', and 'Policy guidance to member States'

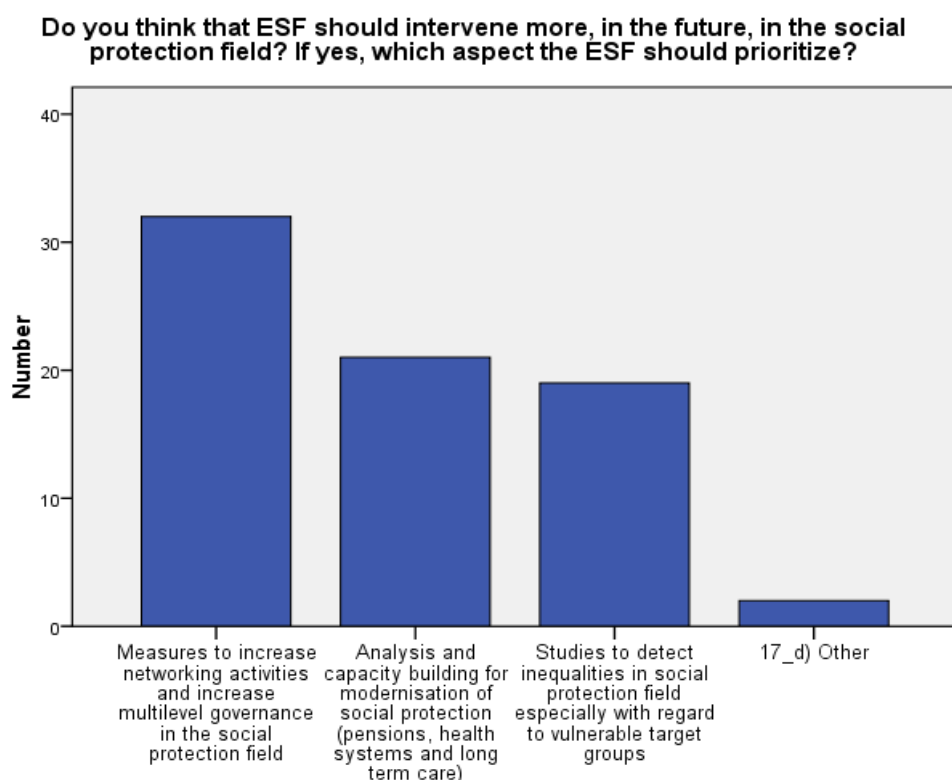


Table 52 - Q16: Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the social protection field?

	A lot/Quite a lot
North	31%
East	66%
South	63%

With respect to the issue of whether ESF should in the future play a greater role in the social protection field, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, it can be seen that Eastern and Southern European respondents were far more supportive (66% and 63% respectively) of this position than Northern respondents (31%).

Table 53 - Q22byQ23: Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care? If yes (much, quite, few), which aspects the ESF should prioritize? (across a maximum of 2)

Multiple answer	N	Answers	%
a) Training to increase awareness among health staff of social determinants of health and inequalities in health status of people from different social groups and regions	11	44	25,0%
b) Training for health staff about how better targeted care delivery can contribute to the reduction of inequalities in health outcomes.	15	44	34,1%
c) Capacity building for planning and implementation of health care reform	9	44	20,5%
d) Measures to update the medical skills of training personnel and workers in the health sector	15	44	34,1%
e) Measures to increase networking activities between enterprises in the health sector, education institutions, research and technological centres	5	44	11,4%
f) Studies to detect health inequalities especially with regard to vulnerable target groups	6	44	13,6%
g) Other ⁷	3	44	6,8%

⁷ Given responses: 'Training workers to provide assistant to old people and long-term care to seek people', 'Improve awareness of labour market towards health related issues - qualification and networking is already being supported', and 'Vocational training programs directed to Health care staff'.

Of the 62% of respondents who said that there should be support for the modernisation of Health Care, the most popular aspects to support were Training for health staff about how better targeted care delivery can contribute to the reduction of inequalities in health outcomes (34.1%) and Measures to update the medical skills of training personnel and workers in the health sector (34.1%). The second most popular aspect was Training to increase awareness among health staff of social determinants of health and inequalities in health status of people from different social groups and regions (25%) and the third most chosen was Capacity building for planning and implementation of health care reform (20.5%).

Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care? If yes, which aspects the ESF should prioritize?

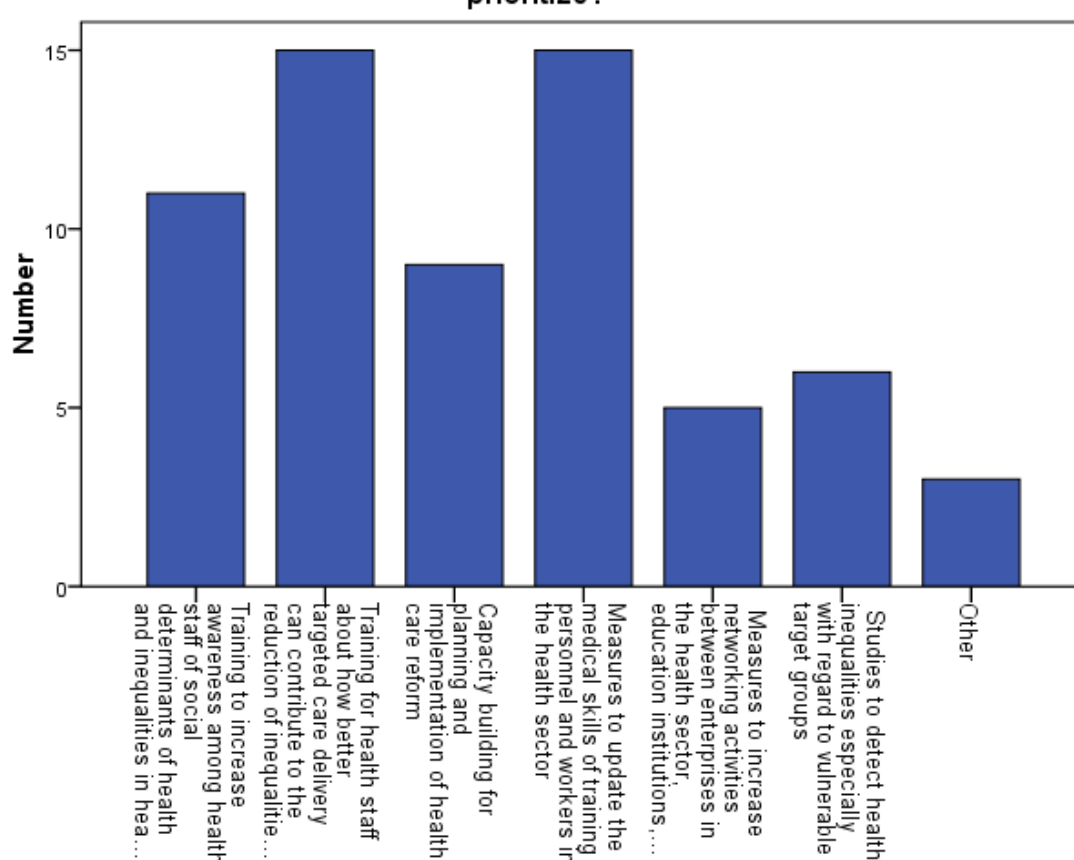


Table 54 - Q22: Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care?

	A lot/Quite
North	18%
East	83%
South	54%

With respect to the issue of ESF should in the future support the modernization and improvement of healthcare, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, it

can be seen that Eastern respondents were by far the most supportive of this position with 83% of Eastern respondents being in favour. Just over half of the Southern respondents (54%) supported more involvement in healthcare, whilst only 18% of Northern representatives agreed.

Table 55 – Q24byQ26: In the 2000-2006 period, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on Health Care? If yes, how do you consider your involvement in the definition of policies included in national documents on Health Care?

Multiple answer	Crucial	Important	Minor	Total
Yes, in official consultation	55,6% (5)	22,2% (2)	22,2% (2)	100,0% (9)
Yes, in informal consultation	:	:	:	:

Of those respondents that indicated that they were involved in the preparation of National documents Health Care, 55.6% said that their involvement had been crucial. However, of the remaining respondents an equal number said that their involvement had been important (22.2%) as those who felt that their involvement had been minor (22.2%).

Table 56 – Q12byQ2: During the period of time between 2000 and 2006, which kind of role do you think ESF played in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in my country/region?

In 2000-2006 period, were you involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on Social Inclusion?	No role	Minor role	Important role	Crucial role	Total
No	6,5% (3)	26,1% (12)	56,5% (26)	10,9% (5)	100,0% (46)
Yes, in official consultation	:	11,1% (2)	72,2% (13)	16,7% (3)	100,0% (18)
Yes, in informal consultation	:	28,6% (2)	71,4% (5)	:	100,0% (7)

In terms of respondents who claimed that the ESF did play an Important role or a Crucial role in programming and financing social inclusion policies, those respondents that were involved in the preparation of the NAP attributed greater importance to the role that ESF played in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in their region/country. That is, 84% of respondents who were involved in the preparation of the NAPs said that the ESF played an important or crucial role, whilst just 67.4% of those not involved in preparation of the NAP said that the ESF played an important or crucial role.

Table 57 - Q16: Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the social protection field?

A lot	Quite	A bit	Not at all	Total
13	22	19	17	71
18,3%	31,0%	26,8%	23,9%	100,0%

With respect to the issue of whether ESF should intervene more in the future, in the social protection field, the most frequent response was in the affirmative ‘Quite a lot more’ (31%). Overall respondents were in favour as only 23.9% indicated that ESF should not intervene in the

future in the field of social protection, although as can be seen there were varying degrees of strength of agreement.

Table 58 - Q22: Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care?

Much	Quite	Few	Not at all	Total
14	15	15	27	71
19,7%	21,1%	21,1%	38,0%	100,0%

The most frequent response to the issue of whether in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care, was Not at all (38%). However, Overall respondents were in favour although as can be seen to varying degrees in terms of strength of agreement.

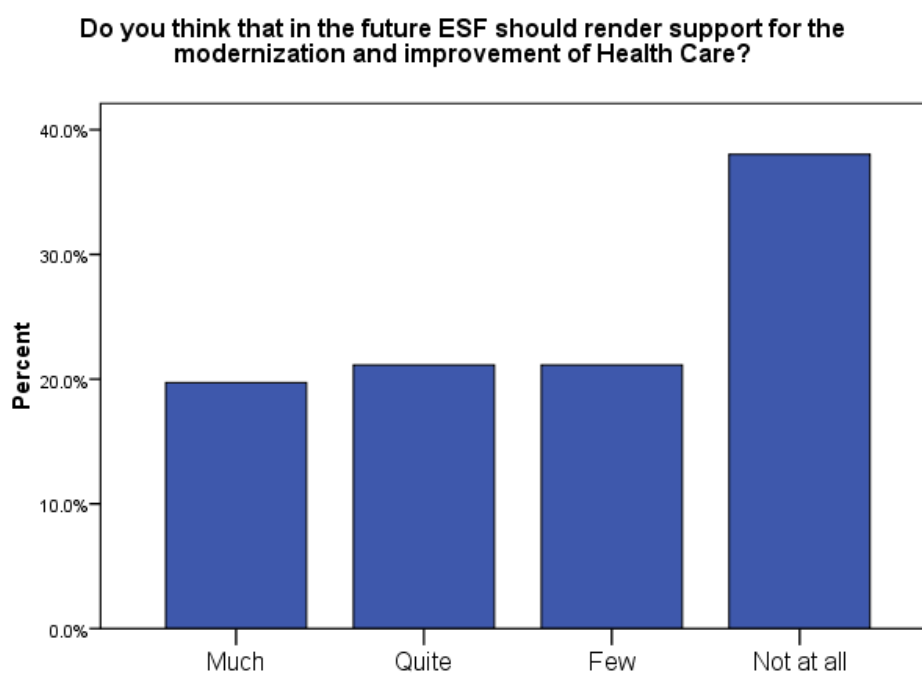


Table 59 - Q11 Considering your OP 2000-2006 please state the which stakeholder groups took the role members of Monitoring or other Committees, or as Beneficiaries, or as 'Other'

	As members of Monitoring or other Committees	As beneficiaries	Other	Total
a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration	84,3% (43)	25,5% (13)	7,8% (4)	100,0% (51)
b.1) Regional authorities	86,7% (52)	35,0% (21)	5,0% (3)	100,0% (60)
c.1) Local governments officials	66,0% (31)	57,4% (27)	2,1% (1)	100,0% (47)
d.1) Public Employment Services	44,% (22)	70,0% (35)	4,0% (2)	100,0% (50)
e.1) Other public bodies	46,9% (15)	50,0% (16)	:	100,0% (32)
f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)	23,1% (6)	57,7% (15)	3,8% (1)	100,0% (26)
g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)	37,0% (20)	83,3% (45)	7,4% (4)	100,0% (54)
h.1) Enterprises representatives	54,3% (19)	51,4% (18)	5,7% (2)	100,0% (35)
i.1) Trade Unions	80,6% (29)	27,8% (10)	:	100,0% (36)
j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations	55,1% (27)	81,6% (40)	4,1% (2)	100,0% (49)
k.1) Other ('Research Centres and Institutes', and 'independent experts')	:	6,1% (2)	3,0% (1)	100,0% (33)

When asked which particular role various stakeholder groups played in the 2000-2006 OP, the most frequently cited stakeholders who acted as 'members of the Monitoring or other Committees' were Regional Authorities (73.2%) followed by National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration (60.6%) and Local government officials (43.7%). A few other stakeholders were reported to be often members of Monitoring or other Committees, particularly Trade Unions (40.8%) and Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations (38%). The most frequently cited 'beneficiaries' group were Educational and training institutions (public and private) (63.4%) followed by Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations (56.3%). Although, a number of other stakeholders also were reported frequently as being beneficiaries: Public Employment Services (49.3%), Local government Officials (38%), and Local Government Officials (29.6%).

Table 60 - Q3: In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region

Strongly disagree	Disagree	Partially agree	Agree	Strongly agree	Total
4	6	16	26	19	71
5,6%	8,5%	22,5%	36,6%	26,8%	100,0%

The majority of respondents agreed with the statement 'In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region'. In total 63.4% of respondents agreed with the statement, with over a quarter of

respondents (26.8%) of all the respondents strongly agreeing that the ESF will become more important to reinforce social inclusion policies in their country.

Q3: In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region

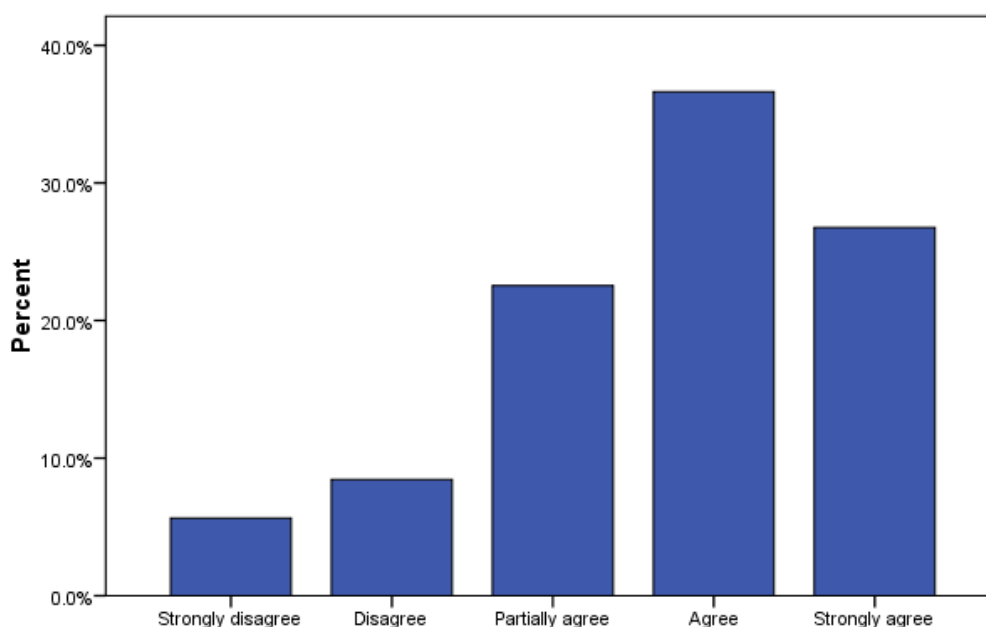


Table. 61 - Q3: In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region

	Strongly disagree/Disagree	Strongly agree/Agree
North	22%	40%
East	0%	83%
South	9%	81%

From the above table it can be seen that with respect to the issue of whether it will be increasingly important for ESF to support social inclusion policies within countries/regions, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, the main difference to be observed between respondents grouped according to geographical regions, is that whilst the vast majority of respondents from Eastern and Southern Europe (over 80% in both cases) agree that the ESF will become more important as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies, in contrast less than half agree with this statement in Northern European countries (only 40%). Furthermore, whilst no Eastern countries disagree with the statement, some Southern countries do disagree (9%) and a higher number of Northern countries (22%) disagree.

Table 62 – Q30: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that improvements in governance (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be:

	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
OMC1 -Eradication of poverty and social exclusion	43,7% (31)	50,7% (36)	5,6% (4)	100,0% (71)
OMC 2 - Adequate and sustainable pensions	29,6% (21)	33,8% (24)	36,6% (26)	100,0% (71)
OMC 3 Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care	32,4% (23)	40,8% (29)	26,8% (19)	100,0% (71)

As can be seen from the table above with respect to OMC 1, Eradication of poverty and social exclusion, only 5.6% of respondents felt that improvements in governance would be ‘useless’ with respect to improving the coherence and complementarity between ESF and this OMC strand. The majority of respondents believed that improving governance would be beneficial, with 50.7% of respondents judging it to be ‘Useful’, closely followed by those responding with ‘Essential’ (43.7%). With respect to both OMC2 (Adequate and sustainable pensions) and OMC3 (Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care) overall the greater number of respondents felt that improvements in governance would support improved coherence and complementarity with ESF (OMC 2: Useful 33.8% and Essential 29.6%; OMC3: Useful 40.8% followed by Essential 32.4%). However, in comparison to OMC1, for both OMC2 and OMC3 there was a considerably higher number of respondents that felt that improvements in governance would be useless (OMC2: 36.6% and OMC3: 26.8%).

Table 63 – Q30byQ3: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC1 Overarching Objective, do you think that improvements in governance (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be:

In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Strongly disagree	75,0% (3)	25,0% (1)	:	100,0% (4)
Disagree	:	50,0% (3)	50,0% (3)	100,0% (6)
Partially agree	50,0% (8)	43,8% (7)	6,3% (1)	100,0% (16)
Agree	30,8% (8)	69,2% (18)	:	100,0% (26)
Strongly agree	63,2% (12)	36,8% (7)	:	100,0% (19)
Total	43,7% (31)	50,7% (36)	5,6% (4)	100,0% (71)

The above table shows that for those respondents who believe that in the future it will be more important for ESF to reinforce social inclusion policies in their country, they also demonstrate most support for the position that in the future improvements in governance for OMC 1 will be useful or essential to increase coherence and complementarity (63%) - none of these respondents believed that improvements in governance would be useless.

Table 64 – Q30: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that improvements in governance (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be – OMC1

	Essential	Useless
North	22%	9%
East	66%	0%
South	60%	3%

In terms of whether developing improvements in governance would increase the coherence and complementarity between OMC1 and the ESF, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, it can be seen that Eastern respondents are the most supportive with 66% of answers being ‘essential’ and no respondents selecting the useless category of response. The Southern countries were similarly supportive, with 60% supporting improvements in governance and only 3% responding in the negative (useless). The least supportive were the Northern countries as only 22% responded with ‘essential’, although only 9% of the Northern respondents indicated that improvements in governance would be useless.

Table 65 – Q30byQ16: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC2 Overarching Objective, do you think that improvements in governance (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be:

Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the social protection field?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	17,6% (3)	11,8% (2)	70,6% (12)	100,0% (17)
A bit	21,1% (4)	42,1% (8)	36,8% (7)	100,0% (19)
Quite	31,8% (7)	45,5% (10)	22,7% (5)	100,0% (22)
A lot	53,8% (7)	30,8% (4)	15,4% (2)	100,0% (13)
Total	29,6% (21)	33,8% (24)	36,6% (26)	100,0% (71)

This table shows that those respondents who believe that the ESF should intervene more in the social protection field (OMC2) also largely believe that improvements in governance will be useful or essential. This is shown in that of all those who agree that the ESF should intervene more, only 25.9% believe that improvements in governance would be Useless. Of those who believe that the ESF should not intervene more in the Social Protection field, 70.6% believe the improvements in governance would be useless.

Table 66 – Q30: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that improvements in governance (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be – OMC2

	Essential	Useless
North	16%	56%
East	66%	0%
South	36%	24%

With respect to the question of whether improvements in governance would increase the coherence and complementarity between OMC2 and the ESF, looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, it can be seen that Eastern respondents were the most

supportive with 66% of answers being ‘essential’ and no respondents providing a negative response (useless). The second most supportive were the Southern respondents (36% essential and 24% useless), with the least support being from the Northern respondents, where only 16% indicated that it would be essential to improve governance between ESF and OMC2, and the majority (56%) indicating that such a development would be useless.

Table 67 – Q30byQ22: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the OMC3 Overarching Objective, do you think that improvements in governance (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be:

Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care?	Essential	Useful	Useless	Total
Not at all	18,5% (5)	25,9% (7)	55,6% (15)	100,0% (27)
Few	13,3% (2)	66,7% (10)	20,0% (3)	100,0% (15)
Quite	40,0% (6)	53,3% (8)	6,7% (1)	100,0% (15)
Much	71,4% (10)	28,6% (4)	:	100,0% (14)
Total	32,4% (23)	40,8% (29)	26,8% (19)	100,0% (71)

This table shows that those respondents who generally believe that the ESF should support the modernization and improvement of Health Care objective also believe that improvements in governance to OMC 3 will be useful or essential. This is shown in that of all those who agree that the ESF should intervene more in Health Care, only 9.1% believe that improvements in governance would be Useless. Of those who believe that the ESF should not intervene more in the Health Care field, 55.6% believe the improvements in governance would be useless.

Table 68 – Q30: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that improvements in governance (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be – OMC3

	Essential	Useless
North	19%	44%
East	50%	0%
South	42%	15%

In terms of whether developing improvements in governance would increase the coherence and complementarity between OMC3 and the ESF, again looking at responses grouped according to countries by region, Eastern respondents were the most supportive with 50% of answers being ‘essential’ and no respondents selecting the ‘useless’ category of response. The second most supportive were the Southern countries (42% essential, 15% useless) and the least supportive were the Northern countries with only 19% believing it would be essential and a large number (44%) indicating that improvements in governance would be useless.

Table 69 - Synthesis Table for results from Questions 28, 29 and 30 according to per capita income of country respondents (above or below EU average)⁸: In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 OMC overarching objective, do you think that developing a set of common objectives, a set of common targets and indicators, and improved governance would be: (essential, useful or useless)

	Common set of objectives			Common set of targets and indicators			Changes in governance		
	Essential	Useful	Useless	Essential	Useful	Useless	Essential	Useful	Useless
Countries above EU average p/c income	14%	41%	45%	12%	45%	43%	20%	41%	39%
Countries below EU average p/c income	36%	64%	0%	40%	46%	14%	59%	41%	0%

With respect to the question of whether a common set of objectives would increase complementarity between the ESF and the SPSI OMC, there is considerably greater support expressed by the poorer European country respondents (below EU average pc income) than the richer country respondents (above EU average pc income). Whilst the representatives from the poorer half of Europe all responded that a common sets of objectives were essential (36%) or useful (64%); 45% of the richer respondents indicated that a common set of objectives would be useless, whilst the richer half mostly believed that a common set of objectives would be useless, although the remaining 55% were in support (responding with useful 41% or essential 14%).

On the question of whether a common set of targets and indicators would increase complementarity between the ESF and the SPSI OMC, again it can be seen that there is greater support from the poorer European country respondents than the richer country respondents. Whilst the vast majority of representatives from the poorer countries responded that common sets of targets and indicators were essential (40%) or useful (46%) i.e. over four fifths in favour, of the richer country respondents there can be seen to be a more equal split between those in favour and those against – 43% responded with useless, with the remaining 57% responding in the affirmative (useful - 45%; essential 12%).

Changes in governance was the most popular method for increasing complementarity between the ESF and the SPSI OMC across both the poorer and richer respondents, although again it can be seen that there is greater more support expressed by the poorer European country respondents than the richer country respondents. Whilst the majority of representatives from the poorer countries responded that improving governance was essential (59%) or useful (41%),

⁸ Data on p/c income are from International Monetary Fund, 2008.

http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2007/01/data/weorept.aspx?sy=2007&ey=2007&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=998&s=NGDP_RPCH%2CNGDPD%2CPPPWGT%2CPCPIPCH&grp=1&a=1&pr1.x=93&pr1.y=9.

In this table, the countries above p/c income average are the following: Austria, Belgium, Germany, Denmark, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Sweden, UK. The countries below p/c income average are the following: Check Republic, Estonia, Greece, Latvia, Poland, Portugal and Slovakia. This table allows additional interpretations on the behaviour of different countries based not only on the institutional and welfare policy approach as the classification used in the previous tables indicates.

again for the richer country respondents there can be seen to be a more equal split between those in favour (41% useful + 20% essential) and those against (useless 39%).

Table 70 – Q31 Do you have any specific suggestions on how to enhance coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives?

	Q31.1 OMC1: Eradication of poverty and social exclusion	Q31.2 OMC2: Adequate and sustainable pensions	Q31.3 OMC3: Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care
<i>Number of responses received (out of total of 71 survey respondents)</i>	10	5	7
<i>Examples</i>	Induce favourable processes for the connection between public and private actors who are consciously directed towards the achievement of precise strategic and operative objectives that are defined and measurable.	European, National and Regional responsible for the ESF and OMC supervision should be in constant dialogue, promoting seminars, conferences, best practices workshops and other working sessions in order to enhance a unique and permanent view of the challenges in each area of ESF and OMC intervention.	European, National and Regional responsible for the ESF and OMC supervision should be in constant dialogue, promoting seminars, conferences, best practices workshops and other working sessions in order to enhance a unique and permanent view of the challenges in each area of ESF and OMC intervention. On the other hand we think that aging of people in the European countries is a big challenge for our system. Health care system must be prepared to this, training the staff and to prepare social institutions to this is important issues were ESF interventions and the OMC could have an important contribution.
	It would be appropriate for all FSE intervention to be shared by all social inclusion policy makers in order to integrate programmes.	Not an ESF field of intervention.	Planning of sustainable healthcare and long-term care interventions should be done subject prior collective bargains between health policy makers, especially long term care policy makers.
	Unemployment is the main cause of poverty and social exclusion in Estonia. More inclusive labour market is, thus, the key way of preventing and alleviating poverty and exclusion and enhancing social inclusion.	Allow greater specificity for the detection and management of interventions	Creation and running of peer groups and working groups, funding transfer of know-how.
	To attract and to hold back a greater number of people employed, to increase the offer of manpower, and to modernize the social protection systems.	Not eligible in France.	I don't consider it to be the remit of ESF programmes to enhance provision of health services or pensions. This should remain a Member State competence in my view.
	Education and employment policy to prevent poverty.	Although objectives 31.2 and 31.3 are part of OMC, they seem to be hardly pursuable with actions eligible for European Social Fund cofinancing.	Note: although objectives 31.2 and 31.3 are part of OMC, they seem to be hardly pursuable with actions eligible for European Social Fund cofinancing.
	Further improvement of a flexible set of measures for accurately fitting regional interventions.		

The final item of the survey questionnaire (Q31) asks for “suggestions on how to enhance coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives”. Unfortunately a relative low response rate was achieved for this question and its sub-components (31.1 -31.3 according to which OMC strand reporting on), nonetheless, the more interesting comments are presented in the table above. The first objective was the eradication of poverty and social exclusion and suggestions given included “Induce favourable processes for the connection between public and private actors”, “education and employment policy to prevent poverty”, and “further improvement of a flexible set of measures for accurately fitting regional interventions”.

For suggestions of how to improve complementarity on the issue of “Adequate and sustainable pensions” there were two particularly constructive responses, as follows “European, National and Regional responsible for the ESF and OMC supervision should be in constant dialogue, promoting seminars, conferences, best practices workshops and other working sessions”; and “Allow greater specificity for the detection and management of interventions”. The other three responses given mentioned ineligibility and that this is not an ESF field of intervention.

For suggestions of how to improve complementarity on the issue of “Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care” there were three note worthy suggestions: “Creation and running of peer groups and working groups, funding transfer of know-how”, “Planning of sustainable healthcare and long-term care interventions should be done subject to prior collective bargains between health policy makers” and “aging of people in the European countries is a big challenge for our system. Health care system must be prepared to this, training the staff and to prepare social institutions to this is important issues were ESF interventions and the OMC could have an important contribution.” However, the remaining four responses given on this issue were negatively inclined, for example “I don't consider it to be the remit of ESF programmes to enhance provision of health services or pensions. This should remain a Member State competence in my view” and “although objectives 31.2 and 31.3 are part of OMC, they seem to be hardly pursuable with actions eligible for European Social Fund co-financing”.

Summary: How suitable is the ESF as a tool to progress in the field of the OMC and how can this instrument be improved to ensure a better coherence and complementarity with the SPSI OMC?

- ❖ Of those consulted on the definition of policies included in National Action Plans on Social Inclusion, 48% of respondents believed that their role was Crucial and the same number (48%) felt that their role was Important.
- ❖ Of the 76.1% of respondents who agreed there should at least be some more interventions in the social protection field, the most supported option by respondents by some distance was Measures to increase networking activities and increase multilevel governance in the social protection field (59.3%).

- ❖ By a distance, the most commonly chosen answer to the question “Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of Health Care?” was Not at all (38%). Of the 62% of respondents who said that there should be at least a little support for the modernisation of Health Care, the most popular aspects to support were Training for health staff about how better targeted care delivery can contribute to the reduction of inequalities in health outcomes (34.1%) and Measures to update the medical skills of training personnel and workers in the health sector (34.1%).
- ❖ When asked which particular role that the various stakeholders played in the 2000-2006 OP, the most commonly chosen option for stakeholders who were ‘members of the Monitoring or other Committees’ were Regional Authorities (73.2%). The majority of respondents agreed with the statement ‘In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region’. In total 63.4% of respondents agreed with the statement whilst only 14.1% disagreed.
- ❖ For OMC 1, Eradication of poverty and social exclusion, only 5.6% of respondents judged improvements in governance to be Useless. The most popular option was Useful (50.7%) closely followed by Essential (43.7%).

Survey Questionnaire

1) Name _____ Surname _____

2) Country _____

3) Region _____

Points from 1-3 are not mandatory

4) Programme

☐ Regional Operational Programme (please, specify) _____

☐ National Operational Programme (please, specify) _____

5) Position in managing authority in 2000-2006 programming period (please, specify)

6) How long have you been involved in ESF in the 2000-2006 programming period?

☐ 1 to 3 years

☐ more than 3 years

A) SOCIAL INCLUSION

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/poverty_social_exclusion_en.htm

CONTENT (INTERVENTIONS AND TARGET GROUPS)

- 1) The 2000-2006 ESF programming period started with a major focus on labour market active policies and vocational training for both unemployed and employed people. Do you think the ESF mid term review (2003-2004) made a change shifting the attention on policies/interventions for the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups?

☐ No change at all	☐ Partial changes in programming but not in financial allocation	☐ Partial changes both in programming and financial allocation	☐ Radical changes in programming but not in financial allocation	☐ Radical changes both in programming and financial allocation
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- 2) During the period of time between 2000 and 2006, which kind of role do you think ESF played in programming and financing social inclusion policies/interventions in my country/region

☐ No role	☐ Minor role	☐ Important role	☐ Crucial role
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- 3) In the future, it will be more and more important to use the ESF as an instrument to reinforce social inclusion policies in my country/region

☐ Strongly disagree	☐ Disagree	☐ Partially agree	☐ Agree	☐ Strongly agree
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- 4) In the future, in order to improve ESF contribution to the implementation of social inclusion policies, more importance should be given to “structure and systems” interventions instead of “assistance to persons” ones

☐ Strongly disagree	☐ Disagree	☐ Partially agree	☐ Agree	☐ Strongly agree
--	-----------------------------------	--	--------------------------------	---

- 5) In the future it will be more and more important to implement complex projects to tackle multiple disadvantages instead of projects aimed at one specific target group

☐ Strongly disagree	☐ Disagree	☐ Partially agree	☐ Agree	☐ Strongly agree
--	-----------------------------------	--	--------------------------------	---

- 6) Referring to your country/region, for which of the following target group do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had **major** results? (**cross a maximum of three target groups**)?

- a) ☐ Young unemployed people
- b) ☐ Unemployed people over 45
- c) ☐ Long-term unemployed people
- d) ☐ Employed persons according to “vulnerable” labor market status (for ex. seasonal workers, person re-entering, precarious workers, etc.).
- e) ☐ Employed persons according to age (older workers)
- f) ☐ People being excluded because of their background (for example, ex-convicts or offenders, ex-drug addicted, disadvantaged background, etc.), personal characteristics (for ex. drug-addicts, attention disorders, young with integration problems, etc.), educational attainment (for ex. low qualifications, etc.)
- g) ☐ Students at risk of early school leaving
- h) ☐ people with disabilities
- i) ☐ Immigrants
- j) ☐ Women
- k) ☐ Ethnic, religious or other minorities
- l) ☐ Homeless
- m) ☐ Families with problems of reconciliation, housing, etc..
- n) ☐ Children (i.e. for eradication of child poverty, childcare facilities)
- o) ☐ Other (specify) _____

6.1 Why and in which terms? For example in terms of improving the coverage of target groups, in terms of innovation of approach, etc...Please, specify

- 7) Referring to your country/region, for which of the following target group do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had **minor** results? (**cross a maximum of three target groups**)?

- a) ☐ Young unemployed people
- b) ☐ Unemployed people over 45
- c) ☐ Long-term unemployed people
- d) ☐ Employed persons according to “fragile” labor market status (for ex. seasonal workers, person re-entering, precarious workers, etc.).
- e) ☐ Employed persons according to age (older workers)
- f) ☐ People being excluded because of their background (for example, ex-convicts or offenders, ex-drug addicted, disadvantaged background, etc.), personal characteristics

(for ex. drug-addicts, attention disorders, young with integration problems, etc.), educational attainment (for ex. low qualifications, etc.)

- g) ☐ Students at risk of early school leaving
- h) ☐ people with disabilities
- i) ☐ Immigrants
- j) ☐ Women
- k) ☐ Ethnic, religious or other minorities
- l) ☐ Homeless
- m) ☐ Families with problems of reconciliation, housing, ecc..
- n) ☐ Children (i.e. for eradication of child poverty, childcare facilities)
- o) ☐ Other (specify) _____

7.1 Why and which were the main obstacles? For example difficulties in reaching target groups, in dealing with interventions complexity, in involving social actors, etc.. Please, specify

- 8) Referring to your country/region, for which of the following interventions do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had **major** results? (**cross a maximum of three typology of intervention within each category**)?

8.1 Assistance to persons

- a) ☐ Training (initial training, higher-level vocational schooling, adult training, etc).
- b) ☐ Counseling and orientation.
- c) ☐ Mediation.
- d) ☐ Work experiences.
- e) ☐ Integrated pathways for labor market insertion.
- f) ☐ Integrated pathway for business start-ups.
- g) ☐ Employment aids.
- h) ☐ Incentives (to persons, to companies).
- i) ☐ Other (specify) _____

8.2 Assistance to structures and systems

- a) ☐ Networking between different systems/services
- b) ☐ Advisory and orientation services development.
- c) ☐ Employment services development.
- d) ☐ Statistical and informative systems development
- e) ☐ Training and education systems development.
- f) ☐ Creation of training/education curricula.
- g) ☐ Certification
- h) ☐ Teachers training
- i) ☐ Studies and research.
- j) ☐ Other (specify) _____

8.3 Accompanying measures

- a) ☐ Guidance services.
- b) ☐ Tutorial system/mentor.
- c) ☐ Aids for adapting work organizations
- d) ☐ Aids for adapting training instruments for disable people
- e) ☐ Awareness raising interventions
- f) ☐ Care for dependants
- g) ☐ Other (specify) _____

8.4 Why and in which terms?

- 9) Referring to your country/region, for which of the following intervention do you think ESF during 2000-2006 programming period had **minor** results? (**cross a maximum of three typology of interventions**)?

9.1 Assistance to persons

- a) ☐ Training (initial training, higher-level vocational schooling, adult training, etc).
- b) ☐ Counselling and orientation.
- c) ☐ Mediation.
- d) ☐ Work experiences.
- e) ☐ Integrated pathways for labour market insertion.
- f) ☐ Integrated pathway for business start-ups.
- g) ☐ Employment aids.
- h) ☐ Incentives (to persons, to companies).
- i) ☐ Other (specify) _____

9.2 Assistance to structures and systems

- a) ☐ Networking between different systems/services
- b) ☐ Advisory and orientation services development.
- c) ☐ Employment services development.
- d) ☐ Statistical and informative systems development
- e) ☐ Training and education systems development.
- f) ☐ Creation of training/education curricula.
- g) ☐ Certification
- h) ☐ Teachers training
- i) ☐ Studies and research.
- j) ☐ Other (specify) _____

9.3 Accompanying measures

- a) ☐ Guidance services.
- b) ☐ Tutorial system/mentor.
- c) ☐ Aids for adapting work organizations
- d) ☐ Aids for adapting training instruments for disable people
- e) ☐ Awareness raising interventions
- f) ☐ Care for dependants
- g) ☐ Other (specify) _____

9.4 Why and which were the main obstacles?

POLICY CYCLE AND DECISIONAL PROCESS (involvement of stakeholders)

10) Considering your Operational Program 2000-2006, please, state the extent of contribution of the following stakeholders with regard to the **programming of social inclusion priorities and measures**

a) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

a.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
- ☐ Definition of intervention
- ☐ Definition of target groups
- ☐ Definition of indicators
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

b) Regional authorities

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

b.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
- ☐ Definition of intervention
- ☐ Definition of target groups
- ☐ Definition of indicators
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

c) Local governments officials

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

c.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
- ☐ Definition of intervention
- ☐ Definition of target groups
- ☐ Definition of indicators
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

d) Public Employment Services

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

d.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
- ☐ Definition of intervention
- ☐ Definition of target groups
- ☐ Definition of indicators
- ☐ Other (specify) _____

e) Other public bodies

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

e.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
☐ Definition of intervention
☐ Definition of target groups
☐ Definition of indicators
☐ Other (specify) _____

f) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

f.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
☐ Definition of intervention
☐ Definition of target groups
☐ Definition of indicators
☐ Other (specify) _____

g) Educational and training institutions (public and private)

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

g.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
☐ Definition of intervention
☐ Definition of target groups
☐ Definition of indicators
☐ Other (specify) _____

h) Enterprises representatives

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

h.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
☐ Definition of intervention
☐ Definition of target groups
☐ Definition of indicators
☐ Other (specify) _____

i) Trade Unions

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

i.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
☐ Definition of intervention
☐ Definition of target groups
☐ Definition of indicators
☐ Other (specify) _____

j) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

j.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
☐ Definition of intervention
☐ Definition of target groups
☐ Definition of indicators
☐ Other (specify) _____

k) Other (please, specify) _____

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
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k.2) If crucial or important, please specify in which area:

- ☐ Identification of problems/needs
☐ Definition of intervention
☐ Definition of target groups
☐ Definition of indicators
☐ Other (specify) _____

11) Considering your Operational Program 2000-2006, please, state the extent of contribution of the following stakeholders with regard to the **implementation of social inclusion policies priorities and measures**

a.1) National government officials/ (other) departments in the National administration

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

a.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

b.1) Regional authorities

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

b.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

c.1) Local governments officials

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
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c.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

d.1) Public Employment Services

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

d.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

e.1) Other public bodies

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

e.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

f.1) Other providers of employment services (private or no profit)

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

f.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

g.1) Educational and training institutions (public and private)

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

g.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

h.1) Enterprises representatives

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

h.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

i.1) Social partners – Trade Unions

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
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i.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

j.1) Civil society, NGOs or other social economy organizations

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------	--

j.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

k.1) Other (please, specify) _____

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None	☐ Not applicable or pertinent
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k.2) Please specify in which role:

- ☐ as members of Monitoring or other Committees
☐ as beneficiaries
☐ Other (specify) _____

- 12) In 2000-2006 period, were you involved in the preparation of National Action Plans on Social Inclusion?

☐ Yes, in official consultation	☐ Yes, in informal consultation	☐ No
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- 13) If yes, at which policy stage?

☐ Identification of policy needs	☐ Policy design	☐ NSP/NSR drafting
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- 14) If yes, how do you consider your involvement in the definition of policies included in National Action Plans on Social Inclusion?

☐ Crucial	☐ Important	☐ Minor	☐ None
----------------------------------	------------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------

- 15) If yes, on which specific subject/issues and in which way (for example reporting on achievement, setting targets, using indicators, etc..)?

B) SOCIAL PROTECTION

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/social_protection_en.htm

- 16) Do you think that ESF should intervene more, in the future, in the **social protection field**?

☐ A lot	☐ Quite	☐ A bit	☐ Not at all
--------------------------------	--------------------------------	--------------------------------	-------------------------------------

- 17) If yes (a lot, quite, a bit), which aspect the ESF should prioritise? (**cross a maximum of 2**)

- a) ☐ Measures to increase networking activities and increase multilevel governance in the social protection field
- b) ☐ Analysis and capacity building for modernisation of social protection (pensions, health systems and long term care)
- c) ☐ Studies to detect inequalities in social protection field especially with regard to vulnerable target groups
- d) ☐ Other (specify) _____

- 18) In the 2000-2006 period, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on **Social Protection**?

☐ Yes, in official consultation	☐ Yes, in informal consultation	☐ No
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- 19) If yes, at which policy stage?

☐ Identification of policy needs	☐ Policy design	☐ NSP/NSR drafting
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- 20) If yes, how do you consider your involvement in the definition of policies included in national documents on **Social Protection**?

☐ Substantial	☐ Relevant	☐ Marginal	☐ None
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- 21) If yes, on which specific subject/issues and in which capacity (for example reporting on achievement, setting targets, using indicators, etc..?)

C) HEALTH CARE

http://ec.europa.eu/employment_social/spsi/social_protection_en.htm

- 22) Do you think that in the future ESF should render support for the modernization and improvement of **Health Care**?

☐ Much	☐ Quite	☐ Few	☐ Not at all
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- 23) If yes (much, quite, few), which aspects the ESF should prioritise? (**cross a maximum of 2**)

- a) ☐ Training to increase awareness among health staff of social determinants of health and inequalities in health status of people from different social groups and regions
- b) ☐ Training for health staff about how better targeted care delivery can contribute to the reduction of inequalities in health outcomes.
- c) ☐ Capacity building for planning and implementation of health care reform
- d) ☐ Measures to update the medical skills of training personnel and workers in the health sector
- e) ☐ Measures to increase networking activities between enterprises in the health sector, education institutions, research and technological centres
- f) ☐ Studies to detect health inequalities especially with regard to vulnerable target groups
- g) ☐ Other (specify) _____

- 24) During 2000-2006, have you been involved in the preparation of national documents on **Health Care**?

☐ Yes, in official consultation	☐ Yes, in informal consultation	☐ No
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- 25) If yes, at which policy stage?

☐ Identification of policy needs	☐ Policy design	☐ NSP/NSR drafting
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- 26) If yes, how do you consider your involvement in the definition of policies included in national documents on **Health Care**?

☐ Substantial	☐ Relevant	☐ Marginal	☐ None
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- 27) If yes, on which specific subject/issues and in which capacity (for example reporting on achievement, setting targets, using indicators, etc..?)

FINAL QUESTIONS

28) In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC overarching Objectives, do you think that developing a set of **common objectives** would be:

28.1) With regard to Eradication of poverty and social exclusion

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
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28.2) With regard to Adequate and sustainable pensions

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
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28.3) With regard to Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

29) In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that a set of common **targets and indicators** would be

29.1) With regard to Eradication of poverty and social exclusion

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

29.2) With regard to Adequate and sustainable pensions

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

29.3) With regard to Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

30) In order to enhance the coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives, do you think that improvements in **governance** (for example, a better multilevel coordination) would be

30.1) With regard to Eradication of poverty and social exclusion

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
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30.2) With regard to Adequate and sustainable pensions

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
------------------------------------	---------------------------------	----------------------------------

30.3) With regard to Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care

☐ Essential	☐ Useful	☐ Useless
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- 31) Apart from what has been already pointed out, do you have any specific suggestions on how to enhance coherence and complementarity between ESF and the 3 following OMC Objectives?

31.1) Eradication of poverty and social exclusion

31.2) Adequate and sustainable pensions

31.3) Accessible, high-quality and sustainable healthcare and long-term care
