Standard deviation, number of respondents and the ranking tool

Standard deviation

The standard deviation tells how much the respondents agree or not. The scale, in this case, goes from “0” to “2”. The closer the number is to “0” the more the respondents agree with the average value of the ranking. In contrast, the closer the value is to “2” the more in disagree are the respondents to the average value. If the result is close to “1” it means that the ranking is evenly spread over all the ranking values.

Standard deviation plot diagram per process

◆	Ranking 1.	Easier access to all applicable rules on the website.
■	Ranking 2.	Project Manual to respond to common questions, (Q&A)
▲	Ranking 3.	Further help from RCP with new partners.
×	Ranking 4.	Partners search engine online.
✳	Ranking 5.	A Facebook page or a chatting section.
●	Ranking 6.	Product specific calls.
+	Ranking 7.	RCP or RAG generated calls.
-	Ranking 8.	RCP alert system.

◆	Ranking 1.	Require technical expertise on RAG groups.
■	Ranking 2.	External experts to review applications.
▲	Ranking 3.	Champions to present application at PMC.
×	Ranking 4.	Remove universities as Lead Partners.
✳	Ranking 5.	Letter of intent at PMC.
●	Ranking 6.	Remove the conditions from the approval.
+	Ranking 7.	Inform about large conditions earlier in the process.

◆	Ranking 1.	Set a time limit for MA/CA/Secretariat.
■	Ranking 2.	Quarterly claim option.
▲	Ranking 3.	Changed payment system, FLC's.
×	Ranking 4.	More education for FLC's.
✳	Ranking 5.	Remove in-kind and overheads.
●	Ranking 6.	Only allow decentralised systems of control.
+	Ranking 7.	Co-financing directly allocated to the programme.

Number of respondents

As the respondents had an option of not ranking the simplification proposal with the motivation that they didn't have any opinion whether this would simplify things or not, the number of respondents for each ranking was also listed. The number of respondents is rather interesting as it might not affect the average value, but the statistical value increase with every respondent.

Ex. 1: Number of respondents – 25, Total value – 100, Number of non-respondents – 0 → Average value =

$$\frac{100}{25} = 4.000$$

Ex 2: Number of respondents – 20, Total value – 80, Number of non-respondents – 5 → Average value =

$$\frac{80}{20} = 4.000$$

The ranking tool

Low Impact	1	2	3	4	5	High Impact
Low Removability	1	2	3	4	5	High Removability

- High impact means that it has a big impact on simplifying the processes, Low impact means that it has a low impact on simplifying the processes.
- High removability means that it is easy to remove/adjust the problem/solution; Low removability means that it is difficult to do anything about it.
- You are only allowed to use the options given, 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5. No "3, 5" or any such rankings. Circle the figure for your ranking.

The impact on simplification aspect regards to whether the barrier have a high impact on simplifying procedures. If someone thought that the statement had a high impact, it would render in a high number such as a "4" or a "5". If someone found it to have a low impact, it would render in a low score like a "1" or a "2".

Removability refers to whether the statement or solutions is considered by someone as easy to remove (or easy to implement) or not. A high score, easy to remove/implement, would render in a "4" or a "5", and if the statement or solutions would be hard to remove/implement, a "1" or a "2". If they had no opinion in the matter no ranking would take place on impact and/or on removability.