

Indicators & integrated approach in EU Cohesion Policy: The UK evaluation experience

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Outline

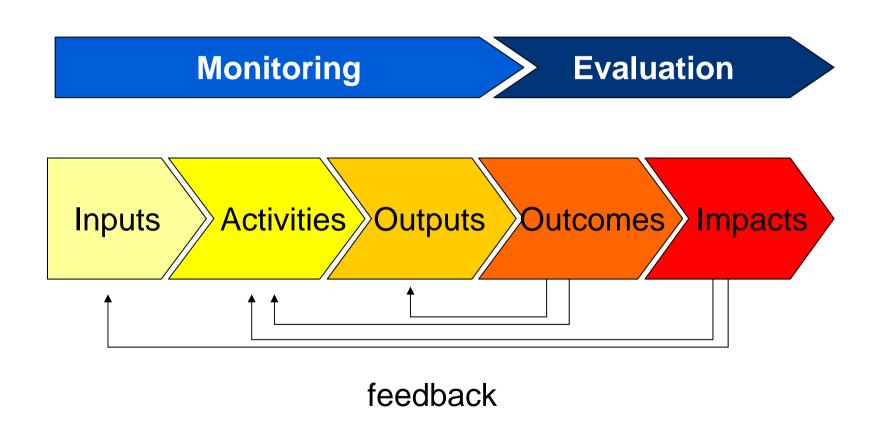
- Approach to evaluation in the UK and some examples of indicators
- Examples of recent evaluations
- Lessons for the future?
- Forward look: Impact indicators for specific issues



Approach to evaluation in the UK and examples of indicators

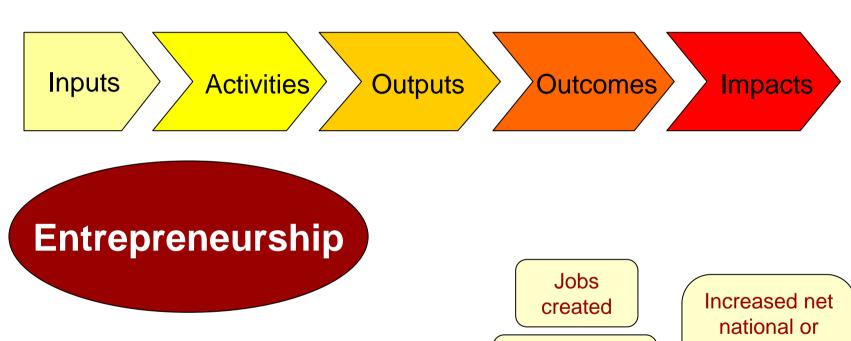


The basic "logic model" framework of M&E





Examples of indicators: Entrepreneurship



Spend

Businesses assisted

Capital investment

Increased Value added

Increased Productivity

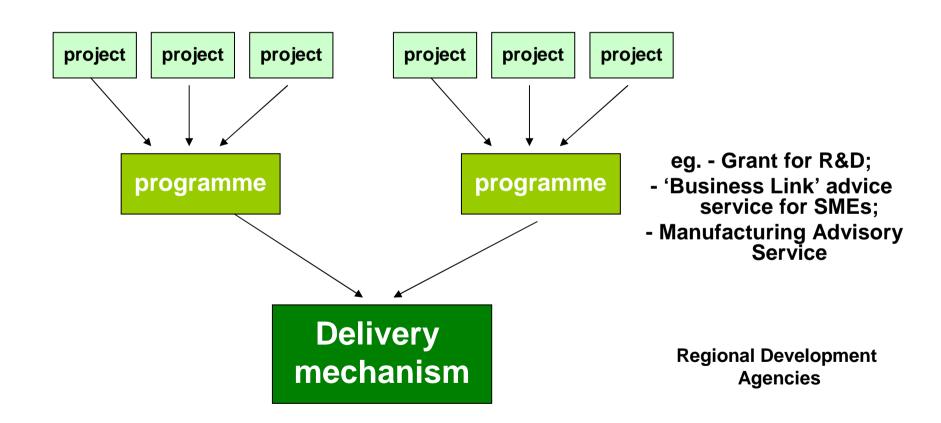
national or regional employment, value added, or productivity



A recent English example of impact evaluation: Regional Development Agencies



A hierarchy of evaluations





The impact of Grant for R&D programmes

- Survey-based assessment of impacts
- Intermediate outcomes Indicators:
- New or improved products and services
- Level of embedded technological innovation
- Improved processes
- > Increased collaborations, intellectual property, market position, ability to attract finance
- Growth in Turnover and Employment
- Impact Indicators:
- Growth in aggregate GVA and employment
- Allowance for deadweight.
- estimated based on survey question on extent to which project would have gone ahead anyway
- Allowance for displacement.
- estimated based on survey question on proportion of sales would be taken by competitors in the area, in the UK or abroad if the company ceased trading



The impact of Grant for R&D programmes (cont.)

Methodology to compute economic impacts

Gross attributable impacts changes in GVA & employment as a result of the support

Deadweight changes that would have happened anyway (counterfactual)

=

Gross additional impact effects attributable to the support

Displacement increases in GVA/employment at the expense of competitors

Net additional effects total measurable annual economic impacts X

Average duration in the case of GVA, how many years the effect lasts

Cumulative net effect total cumulative measurable economic impact



The Impact of the Regional Development Agencies

Framework for assessing impact of RDA spending

Understand purpose

Describe

- · Regional context
- Rationale for intervention
- Objectives

Measure inputs & outputs

- Describe inputs
- · Identify outputs
- Analyse elements of additionality
- Estimate net outputs

Assess outcomes

- Define relevant outcomes
- Estimate scale of achieved and potential outcomes

Assess value for money

Analyse

- Efficiency: benefitcost ratio
- Cost effectiveness: cost per unit of output

Derive conclusions

- Assess overall impact of interventions (in baseline context)
- Identify what has worked well and less well
- Compare performance against objectives
- Assess contribution to Corporate Plan and RES

Context

Logic model indicators

Value for money assessment

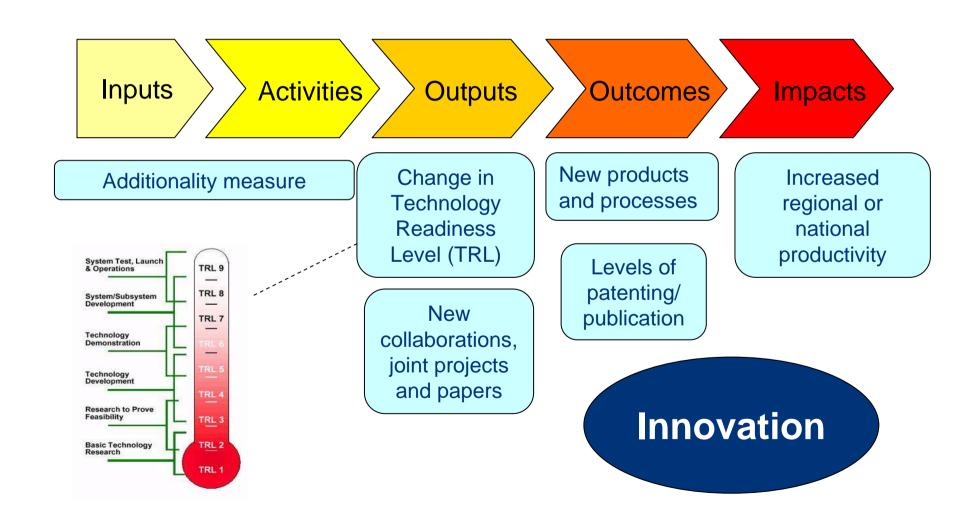


Lessons for future

- Importance of coherent monitoring and evaluation system designed from the start
- Importance of tracking policy delivery through effective monitoring systems
- Importance of "SMART" policy objectives
- Challenge in establishing the counterfactual

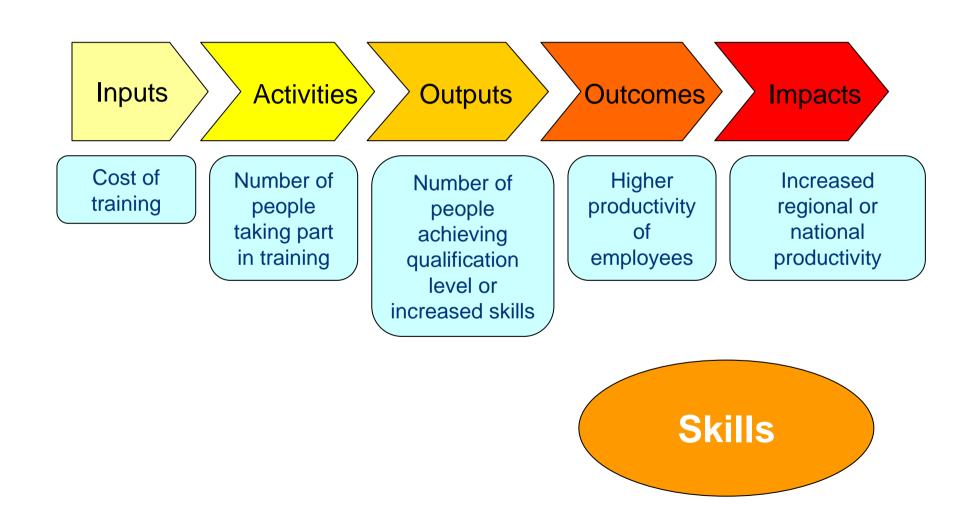


Possible indicators for Innovation





Possible indicators for Skills





Possible indicators for Carbon Reduction

- Carbon Trust: CO₂ emission reductions only meaningful indicator http://www.carbontrust.co.uk/Publications/pages/publicationdetail.aspx?id=CTC779
- CT undertake annual assessment of impact and reports the total CO₂ saved as a result of the actions their customer have taken
- Impacts of carbon abatement measures can ultimately be measured in CO₂ reductions.



THANKS!