

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

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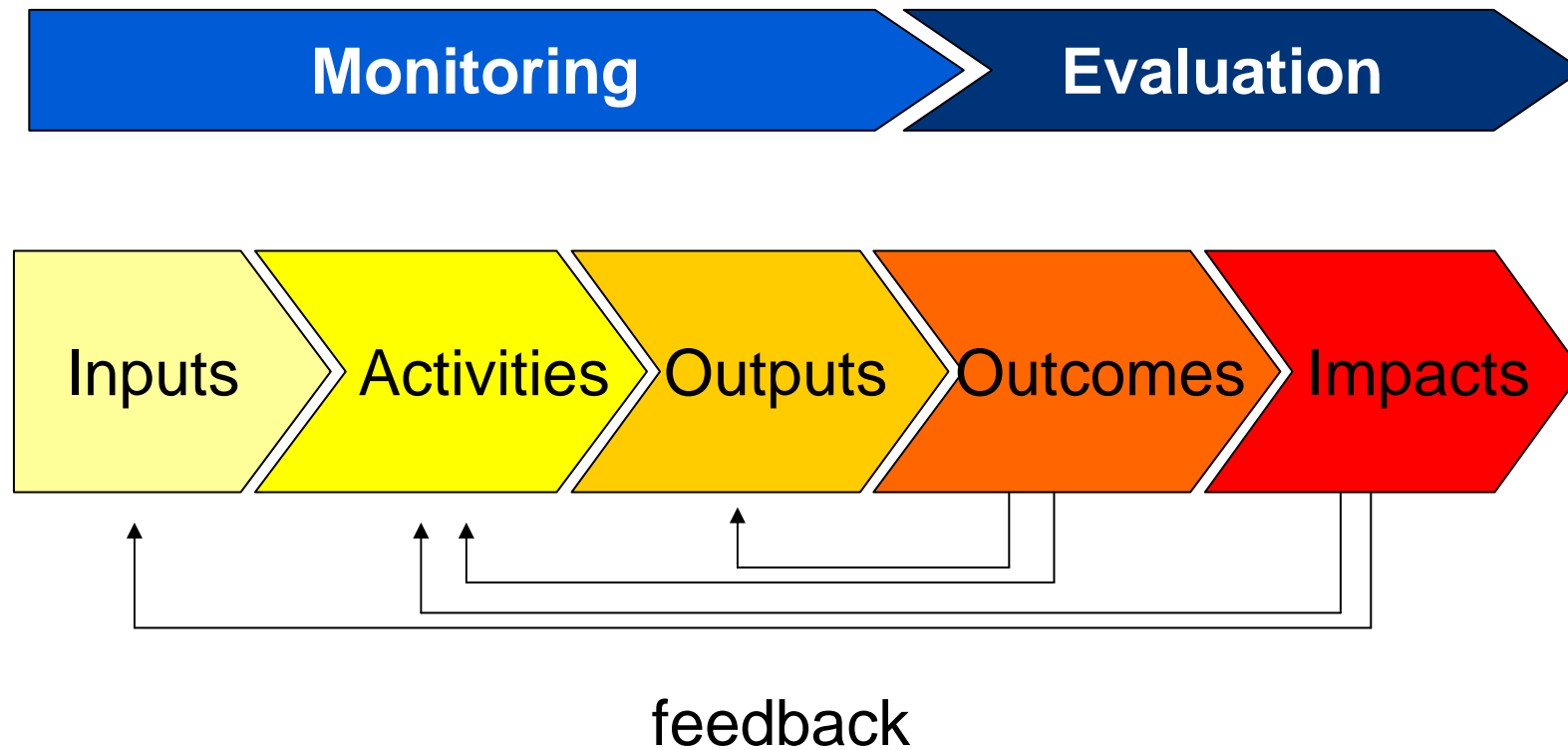
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Outline

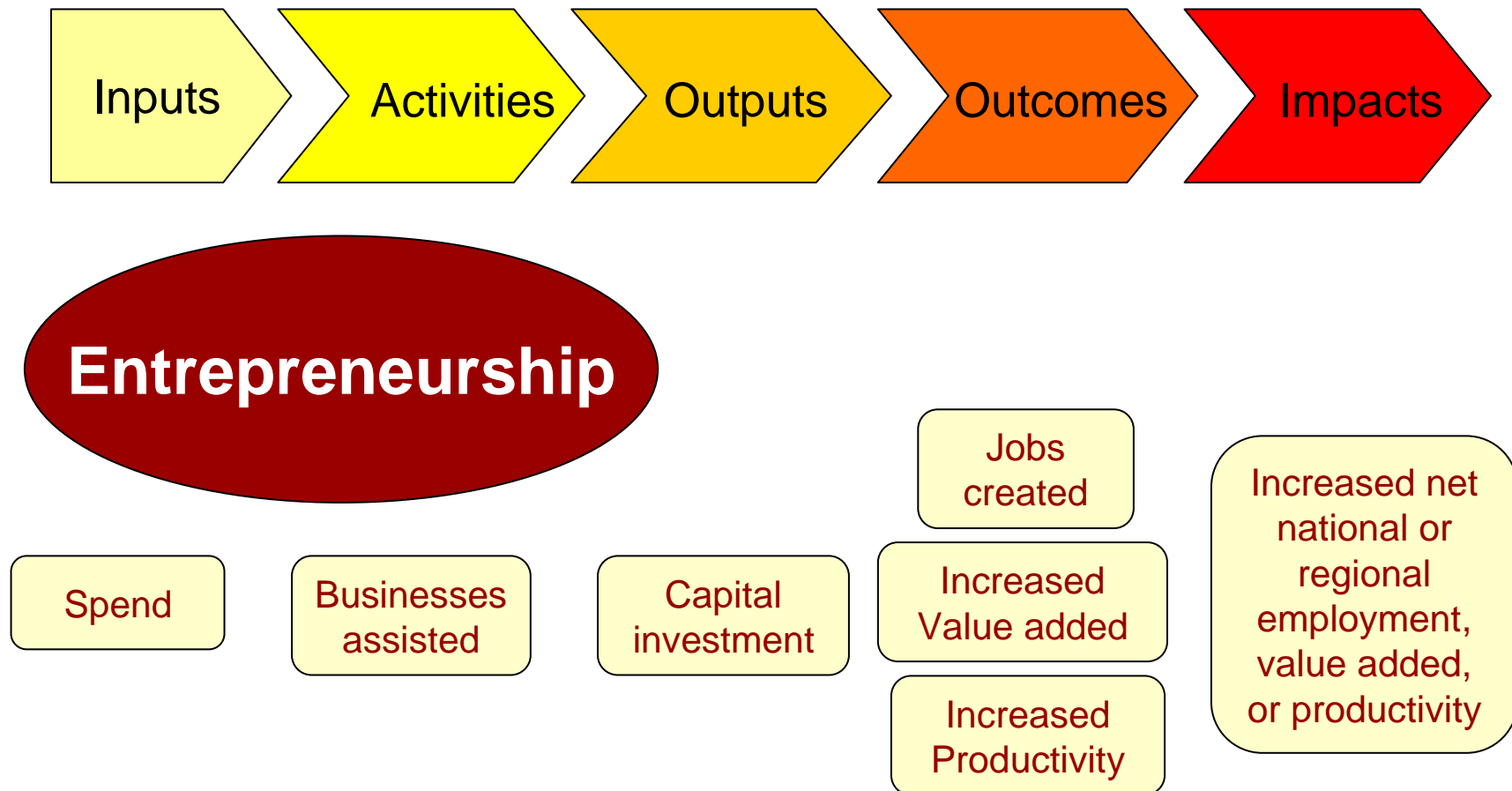
- Approach to evaluation in the UK and some examples of indicators
- Examples of recent evaluations
- Lessons for the future?
- Forward look: Impact indicators for specific issues

Approach to evaluation in the UK and examples of indicators

The basic “logic model” framework of M&E

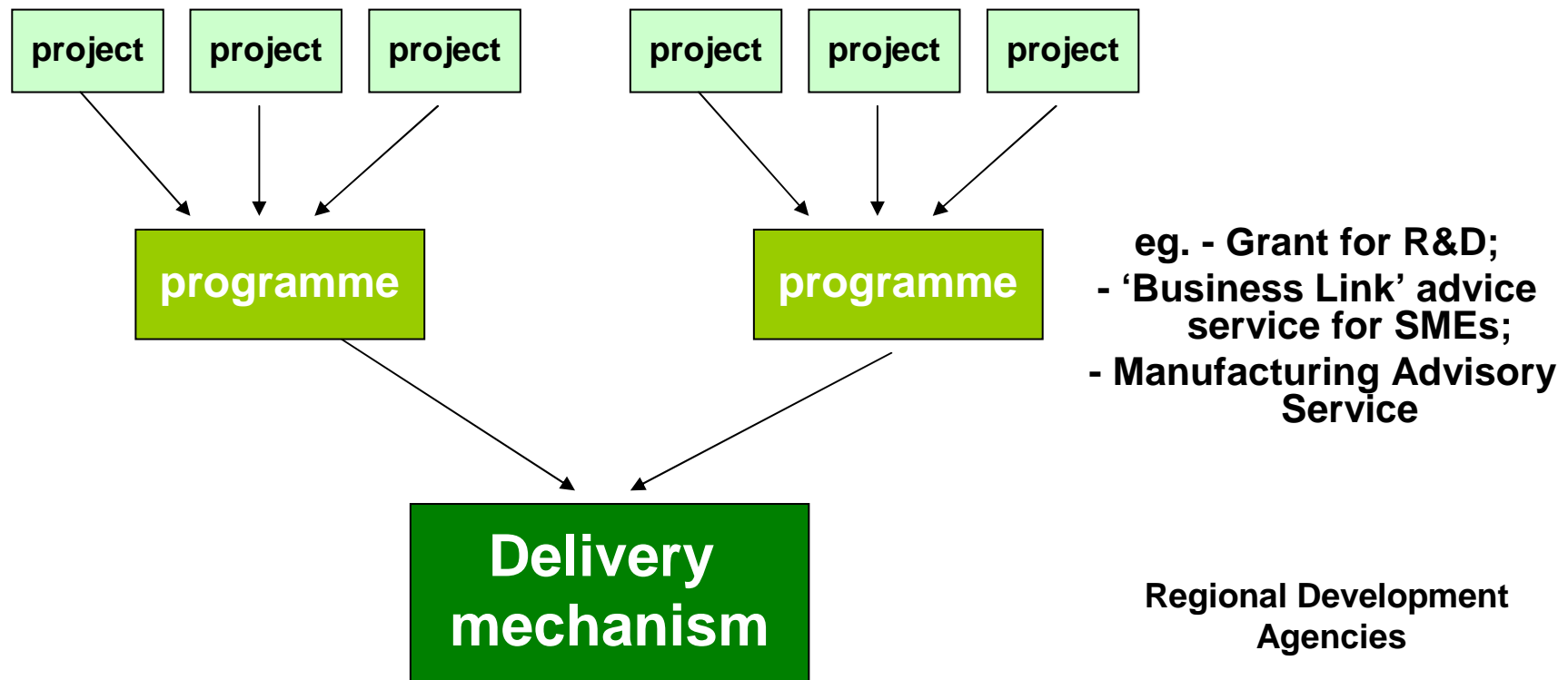


Examples of indicators: Entrepreneurship



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

For more details see: “Evaluation of the impact of Grant for Research and Development (PACEC, 2009)” <http://www.bis.gov.uk/files/file52026.pdf>

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

×

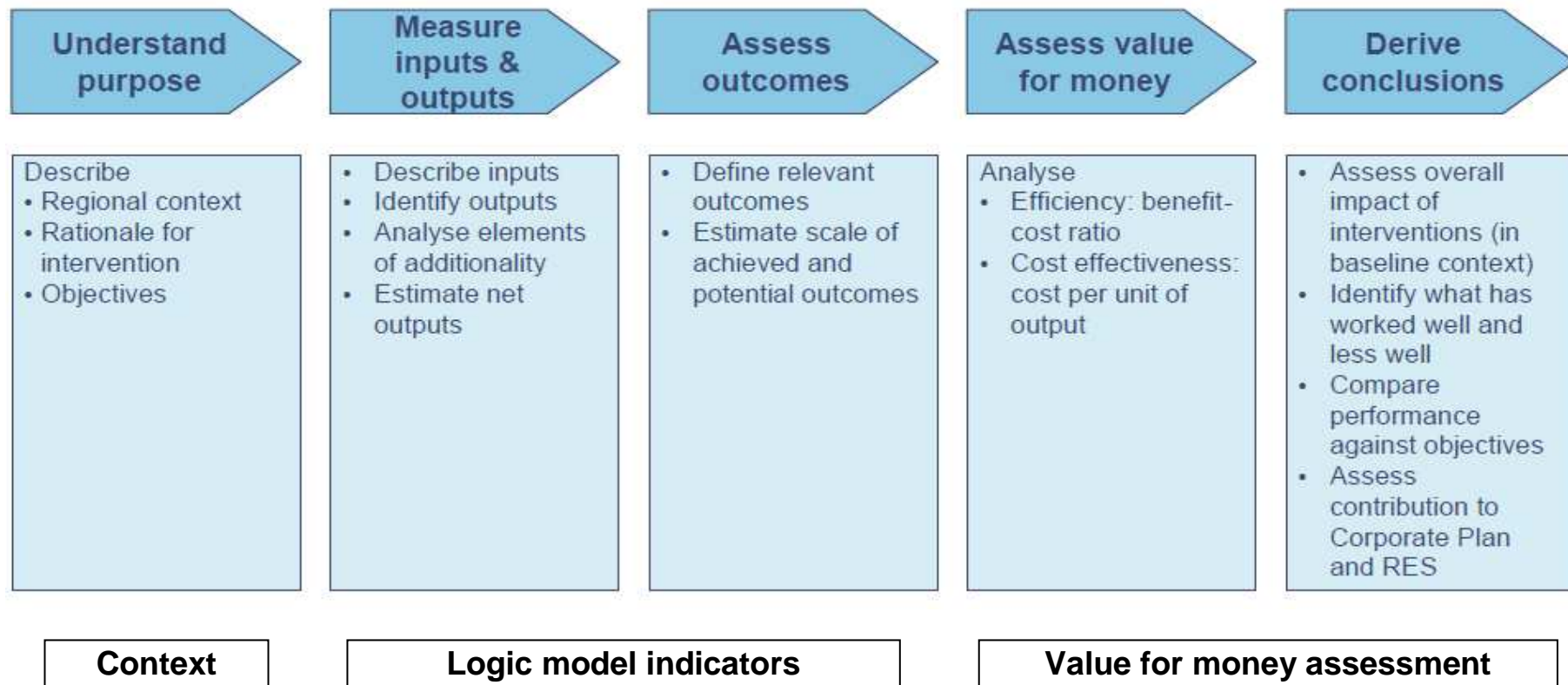
Average duration in the case of GVA, how many years the effect lasts

=

Cumulative net effect total cumulative measurable economic impact

The Impact of the Regional Development Agencies

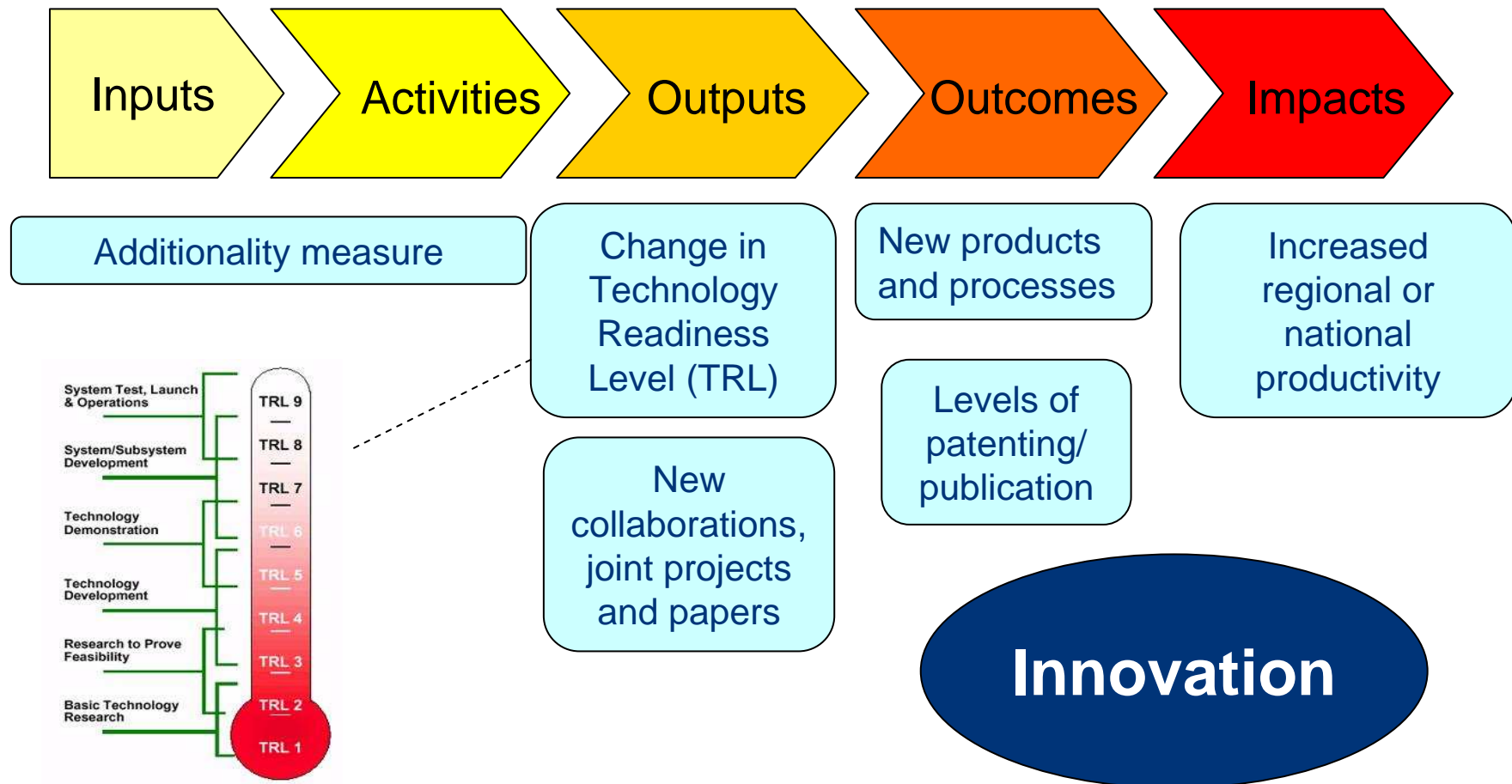
Framework for assessing impact of RDA spending



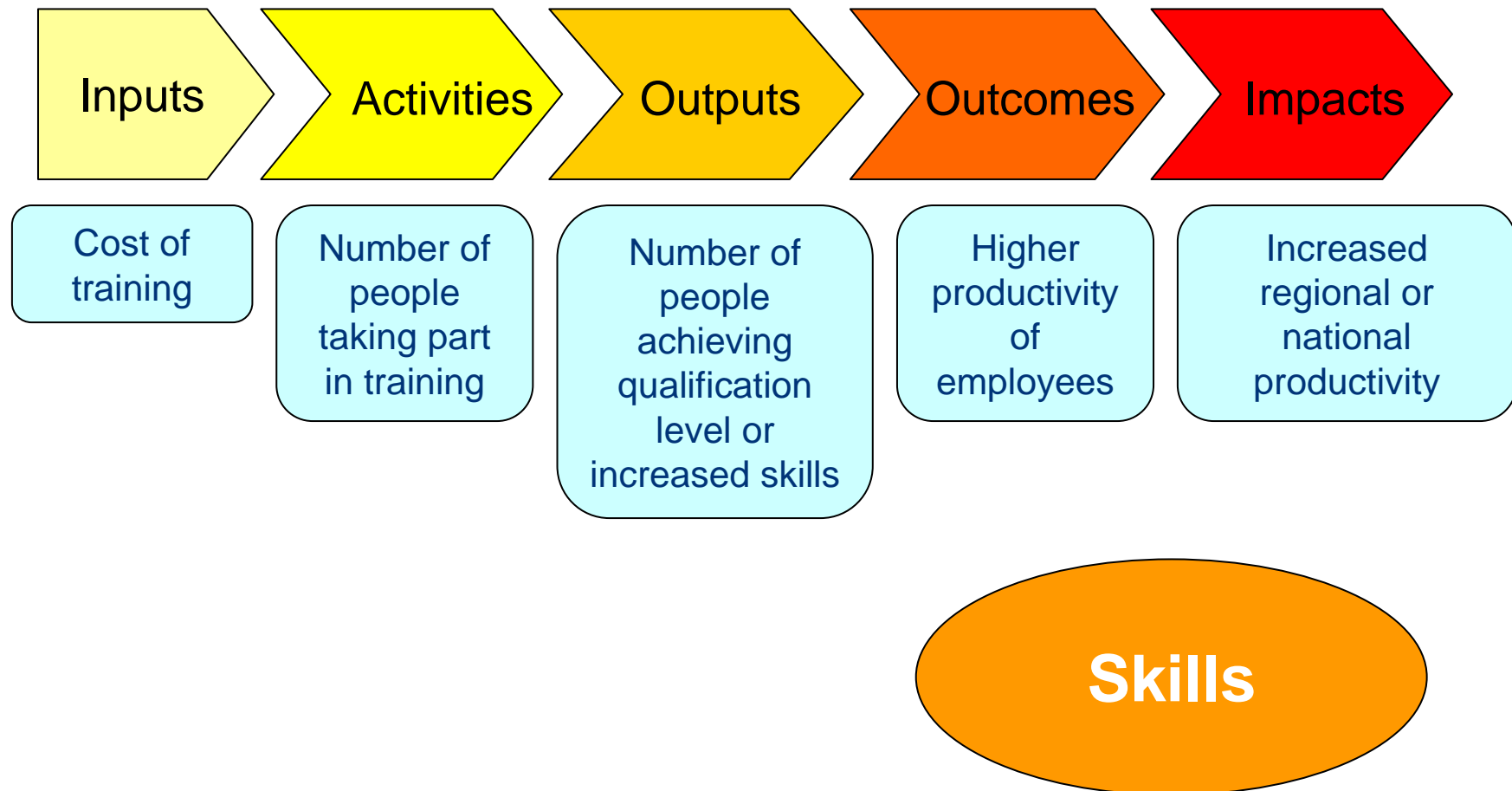
Lessons for future

- 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!