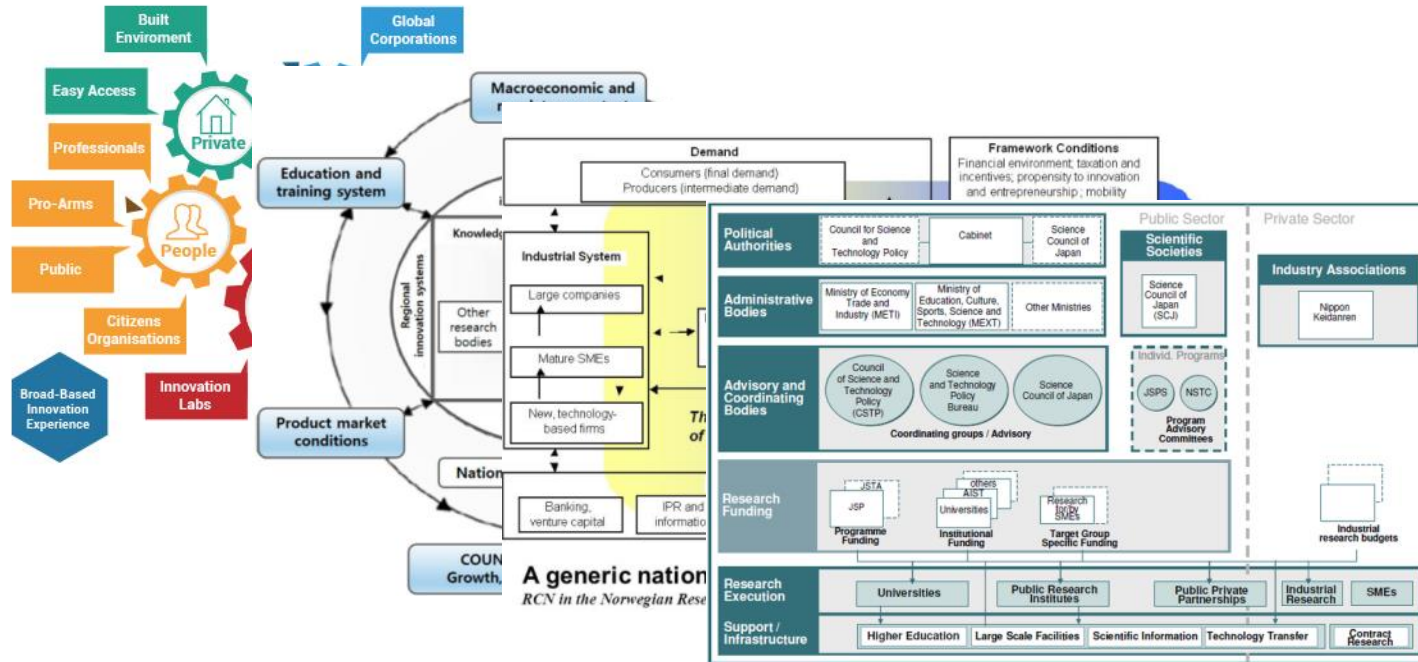


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TOWARDS SYSTEM ORIENTED INNOVATION POLICY EVALUATION? EVIDENCE FROM EU28 MEMBER STATES

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SYSTEM ORIENTED INNOVATION POLICY EVALUATION

DEFINITION

SYSTEM ORIENTED INNOVATION POLICY EVALUATION:

- COVERAGE
- SYSTEMIC PERSPECTIVE
- TEMPORALITY
- EXPERTISE

SYSTEM ORIENTED INNOVATION POLICY EVALUATION

- **COVERAGE**
- SYSTEMIC PERSPECTIVE
- TEMPORALITY
- EXPERTISE

- Policy instruments
- Policy mixes
- Socio-economic impact

SYSTEM ORIENTED INNOVATION POLICY EVALUATION

- COVERAGE
- **SYSTEMIC PERSPECTIVE**
- TEMPORALITY
- EXPERTISE

Interaction
between
**innovation
policy and
innovation
system**

SYSTEM ORIENTED INNOVATION POLICY EVALUATION

- COVERAGE
- SYSTEMIC PERSPECTIVE
- **TEMPORALITY**
- EXPERTISE

Regularity of evaluations

SYSTEM ORIENTED INNOVATION POLICY EVALUATION

- COVERAGE
- SYSTEMIC PERSPECTIVE
- TEMPORALITY
- **Expertise**

**Variety of
sources used
for evaluations**

DATA AND METHOD

62 SEMI-STRUCTURED INTERVIEWS

ALL EU28 COUNTRIES, 2+ PER STATE

JANUARY 2016 – JUNE 2017

SECONDARY DATA

NATIONAL EVALUATION DOCUMENTS

RIO AND SIPER DATABASES

RESULTS

Summary findings

- Coverage:
 - Instrument evaluations taking hold
 - Policy-mix evaluations the weakest dimension – how to assess the interactions between policies?
 - Socio-economic assessments relatively wide-spread
- Systemic perspective – OECD, OMC/ERAC/PSF
- Temporality – very few routine practices, mostly ad hoc
- Expertise – usually different sources used

Strong

Weak

The
Netherlands
Austria
Finland
Ireland
Sweden
Germany

Denmark
France
United
Kingdom
Belgium
Poland
Estonia
Lithuania
Slovenia

Latvia
Spain
Hungary
Czech
Republic
Portugal

Bulgaria
Croatia
Luxembourg
Romania
Italy
Slovakia
Cyprus
Greece
Malta

”HOLISTIC”

	Coverage			Interactions	Temporality	Source	Score
	Instrument evaluation	Policy-mix evaluation	Socio-economic assessment				
The Netherlands	2	2	2	2	2	2	12
Austria	2	2	1	2	2	2	11
Finland	2	2	1	2	2	2	11
Ireland	2	2	2	2	2	1	11
Sweden	2	1	2	2	2	2	11
Germany	2	1	2	2	2	1	10

”FLEXIBLE”

	Coverage			Interactions	Temporality	Source	Score
	Instrument evaluation	Policy-mix evaluation	Socio-economic assessment				
Denmark	2	2	1	1	1	2	9
France	2	1	1	2	1	2	9
United Kingdom	2	1	1	1	2	1	8
Belgium	2	1	1	1	1	2	8
Poland	1	1	1	2	1	2	8
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1	2	7
Lithuania	1	0	1	2	1	2	7
Slovenia	1	0	1	2	1	2	7

”STARTER”

	Coverage			Interactions	Temporality	Source	Score
	Instrument evaluation	Policy-mix evaluation	Socio-economic assessment				
Latvia	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Spain	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
Hungary	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
Czech Republic	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
Portugal	1	0	1	0	0	1	3

” WEAK SYMPTOMS ”

	Coverage			Interactions	Temporality	Source	Score
	Instrument evaluation	Policy-mix evaluation	Socio-economic assessment				
Bulgaria	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Croatia	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Luxembourg	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Romania	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Italy	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Slovakia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cyprus	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Towards system oriented innovation policy evaluation? Evidence from EU28 member states

Susana Borrás , Mart Laatsit

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<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.respol.2018.08.020>

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Highlights

- Most national innovation policy evaluation practices are still not truly 'systemic'.
- Only 6 out of EU28 countries have developed a system oriented innovation policy evaluation.

THANK YOU!

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CONCLUSIONS

- Very different levels of evaluation practices between countries
 - Instrument evaluations taking hold
 - Policy-mix evaluations the weakest dimension – how to assess the interactions between policies?
- 3-levels of challenges
 - Basic evaluation capacities
 - Comprehensive, systematic and regular evaluation practices
 - Developing advanced practices: interactions, system level etc.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Carrot:

- assistance in introducing new methodological frameworks
- knowledge-sharing between countries and network creation

Stick:

- higher demands for SF evaluations (advanced methodologies and contextualisation, different levels)
- increased attention to analytical capacities and evaluative activity through the European Semester process, RIO reports

FUTURE RESEARCH AGENDA

- Evaluation is a key aspect for innovation policy learning (learning: improvement and development).
- We need to put up mechanisms and institutional frameworks to secure holistic evaluation approaches for better design and implementation of innovation policies.
- Therefore there is a need to study the dynamics of possible factors for that:
 - Understand different types of capacities (analytical, operational, regulatory) at the national level – and how to build them.
 - Examine the levels of absorptive capacity of key innovation policy-makers (analytical capacity) at various national levels - and how to boost them
 - Find the patterns of cross-national learning – to identify more targeted learning groups
 - Investigate what processes and methodologies might help generating on-going policy learning, rather than one-off assessments – to secure continued impact of assessments.