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Agenzia regionale
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Workshop

How to establish a monitoring system for regional innovation policy?

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Regione Puglia

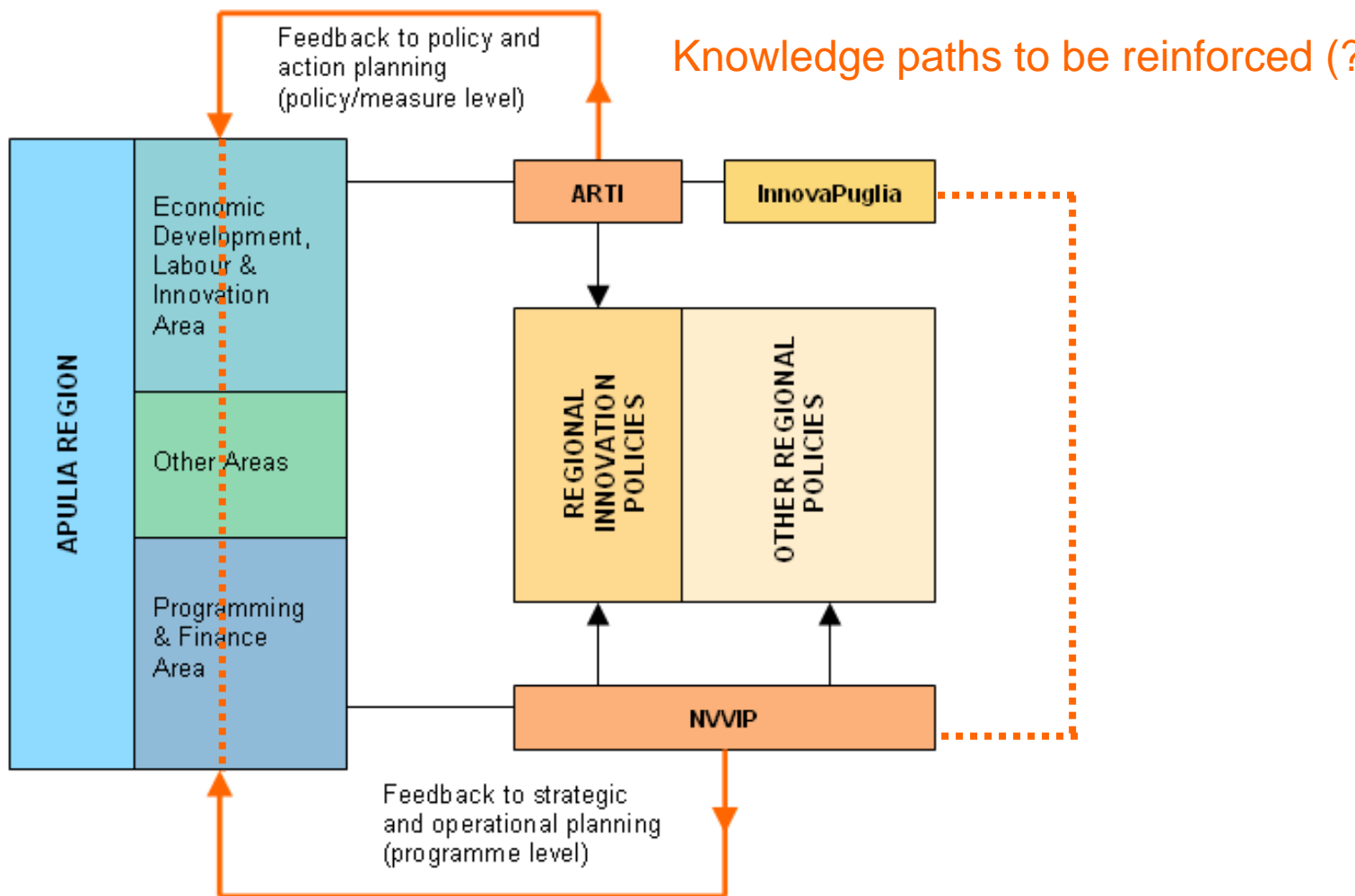
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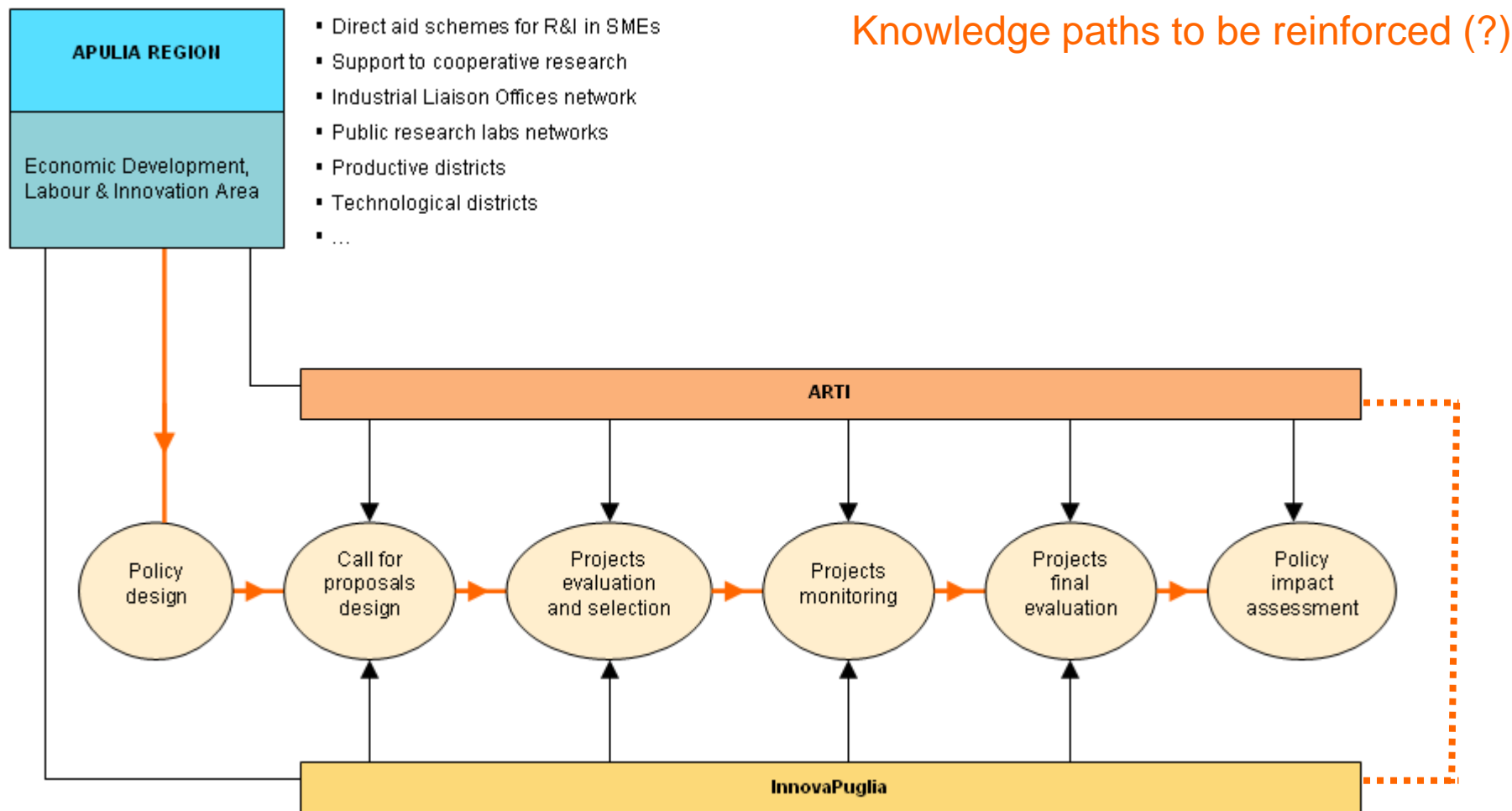
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Apulia Region monitoring and evaluation system



Apulia Region monitoring and evaluation system



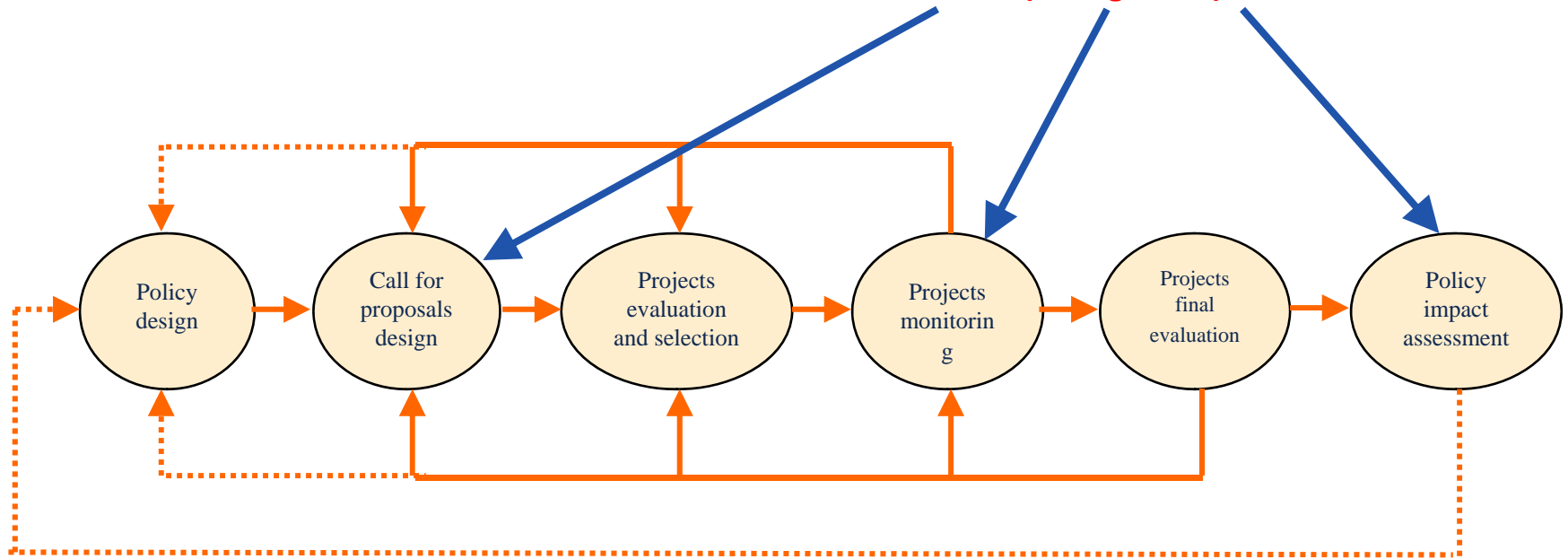
Apulia monitoring and impact system: weaknesses

- **Lack of an integrated and systemic approach**
- **Lack of experience**
- **Weak feedback**
- **Beneficiaries opportunism**

... .. and strengths

- **Political commitment**
- **Programming**
- **Scope**
- **Vertical approach**

Scinnopoli good practices



The Apulian region is promoting the **learning process** moving towards a **counterfactual prospective** impact evaluation approach in order to estimate the effectiveness of specific research and innovation regional aid schemes

- **Counterfactual:** the impact of an intervention is assessed by estimating what the outcome would have been had the intervention not taken place, mainly by analyzing what happened in respect of a “similar enough” population which was not targeted by the policy.
- **Prospective:** evaluation is designed together with the intervention and can have a disciplinary effect by focusing attention on objectives and on the criteria for the selection of beneficiaries.

Main obstacles to the application of a counterfactual approach in the mainstream regional monitoring and impact systems.

- identification of the counterfactual group
- availability of microdata

Definition of samples

We identify the following groups of companies:

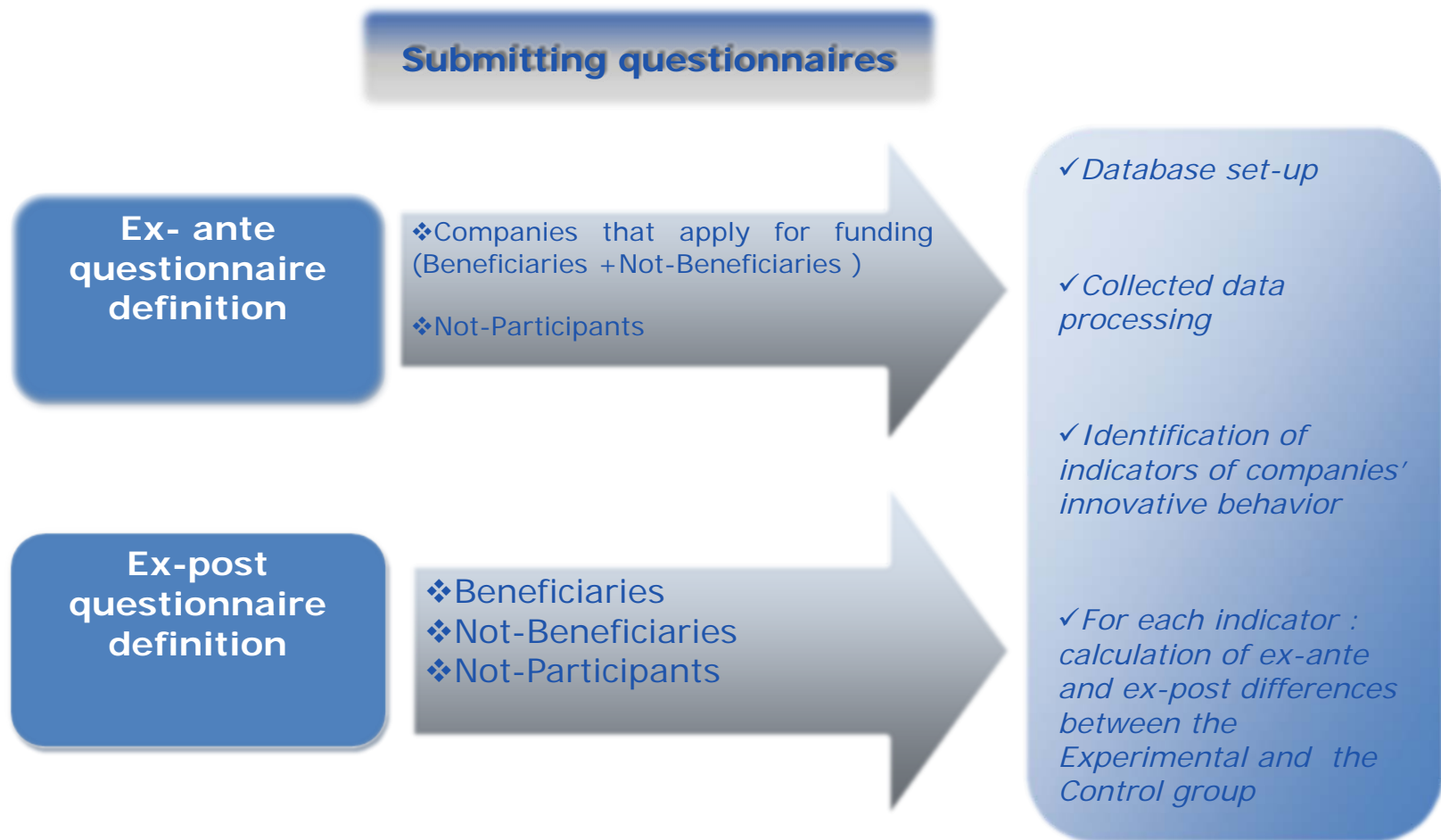
✓ companies that applied for funding and received financial support
(*Beneficiaries*);

➤ **EXPERIMENTAL GROUP**

✓ companies that applied for funding but were rejected and did not receive any support (*Not-Beneficiaries*);

✓ companies that decided to not apply for funding, although they were eligible
(*Not-Participants*)

➤ **CONTROL GROUP**



Contents of questionnaires

✓ **Ex-ante questionnaire:**

general information about the innovative capacity of companies and specific information about company capabilities in networking, in research results exploitation, in fund-raising and access to information.

✓ **Ex-post questionnaire:**

identification, general information about company's innovative capacity, general information about the funded project, financial resources, R&D and employment, industrial exploitation of the research project supported, overall impact of the funded project on the company, evaluation of regional policies.



How to improve the availability and quality of microdata?

The ex-ante questionnaire:
- is included in the forms that firms have to compile in order to participate to the call
- is administered to *not-Participants*.

The ex-post questionnaire is sent out to *beneficiaries* with the project final payment

A shorter version of the ex-post questionnaire is administered to the control group (*not-beneficiaries+not-participants*)

Processing of collected data

- ✓ Collecting data obtained from the questionnaires (ex-ante and ex-post) in the database
- ✓ Elaboration of synthetic indicators describing the innovative activity of enterprises
- ✓ Calculating, for each of the indicators, the average value for both the control group and the group of beneficiaries
- ✓ For each indicator : calculation of ex-ante and ex-post differences between the Experimental and the Control group (by the application of DIFFERENCE IN DIFFERENCE APPROACH)



Thanks for your attention!

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