Evaluation of RDP contribution to employment and GDP growth in Austrian rural regions.

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### Outline

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- Approach used to answer the CEQ 29
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- Short summary of the main findings
- Limitations
- Recommendations for the RDP ex post evaluation in 2023

## Background

General approach for impact evaluation:

- All measures and all expenditure are analysed simultaneously
- Two complementary methodological approaches:
  o econometric analysis of data at the level of municipalities
  - quantitative analyses using a farm-forestry sector model and a regional equilibrium model of Austria both at NUTS 3 level

## Background – allocation of funds (plan)

Goal	EAFRD	EMFF	ERDF	ESF	ESI-funds	share in %
(1) RD	71	-	210	-	282	6%
(2) ICT	26			-	26	1%
(3) SME	650	4	166	-	820	17%
(4) low $CO_2$	105	1	112	-	218	4%
(5) Climate adaption	1.233			-	1.233	25%
(6) Environment / efficiency	1.242	2	4	-	1.250	25%
(7) transport / networks	-	-	-	-	-	0%
(8) EMPL	25		10	67	102	2%
(9) POV	410	-	11	137	559	11%
(10) LLL	57	-	-	211	268	5%
(11) GOV	-	-	-	-	-	0%
technical assistance	114		20	26	160	3%
Sum	3.937	7	536	442	4.922	100%

Source: ESI Fund Report 2019 Table 3; ÖROK 2019; in Mio Euro 2014 - 2020

# Background: allocation of funds by 2018

	Plan	Approvals		Payments	
Funds	EU-funds in Mio. €	EU-funds in Mio. €	implementation in % of plan	EU-funds in Mio. €	Implementation in % of plan
EAFRD	3,937	2,598	66%	2,137	54%
EMFF	7	5	71%	2	35%
ERDF	536	300	56%	87	16%
ESF	442	266	60%	115	26%
ESI-funds total	4,922	3,170	64%	2,341	48%

Source: ESI Fund Report 2019 Table 6; ÖROK 2019

#### Background: Regional and rural development in Austria

		2000/2016	2007/2016	2014/2016
Gross regional product	Туре	Ø annual change in %		
predominantly urban	PU	+ 3.1	+ 2.5	+ 3.5
Intermediate	IN	+ 3.2	+ 2.3	+ 3.2
predominantly rural	PR	+ 3.5	+ 2.8	+ 3.5
Austria		+ 3.2	+ 2.6	+ 3.4
Gross regional product per capita				
predominantly urban	PU	+ 2.0	+ 1.4	+ 1.7
Intermediate	IN	+ 2.6	+ 1.7	+ 2.0
predominantly rural	PR	+ 3.4	+ 2.7	+ 2.9
Austria		+ 2.7	+ 2.0	+ 2.3

Source: Statistik Austria. 2019; Bock-Schappelwein and Sinabell. 2019

### Approaches used to answer CEQ 29

Judgment Criteria	Indicator	Methods	Data
effect of programme on employment rate in regions	employed persons (age 15-64 and 20-64) as share of the total population in municipalities	econometric panel data analysis with and without fixed-effects	labour force survey at municipality level until 2016
effect on farm employment in regions	<b>AWU</b> in farm and forestry sector per NUTS-3	partial equilibrium model (PASMA)	EAA at NUTS-3 programme statistics
effect on regional employment in regions	jobs in NUTS-3	general equilibrium regional economy model (ASCANIO)	RA at NUTS-3 programme statistics

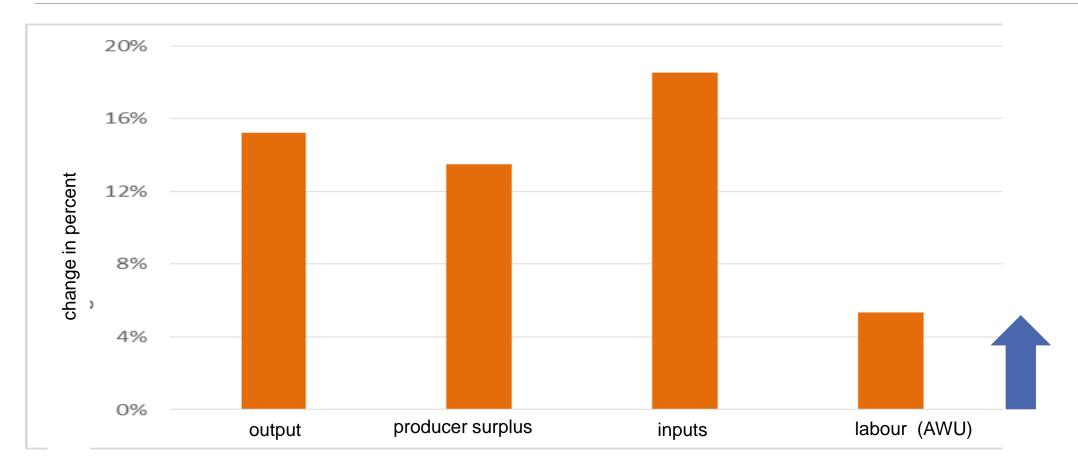
# Short summary of the main findings econometric analysis: employment rate

Period 2014-2016	Growth of employment rate (age 20-64)				
	Total	Women	Men		
Total	0	0	0		
Compensatory payments	0	0	0		
Environment	0	0	0		
R&E and human capital	0	0	0		
Investment and rural development	0	0	0		

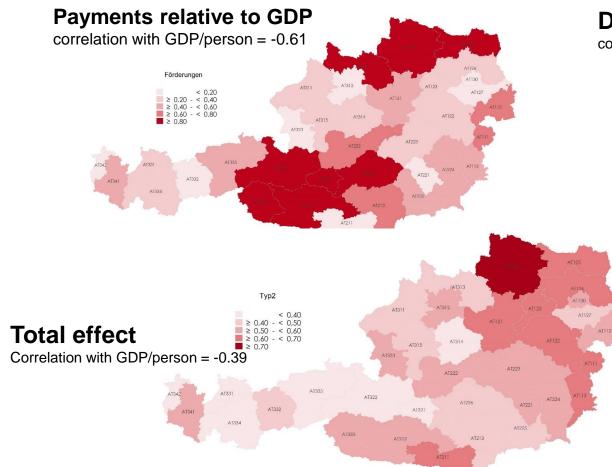
# Short summary of the main findings econometric analysis: employment (!)

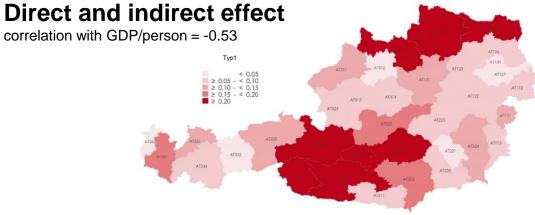
Period 2011-2016	Growth of employment (age 20-64)				
	total	women	men		
Total	+	0	+		
Compensatory payments	+	+	+		
Environment	0	0	+		
R&E and human capital	+	0	+		
Investment and rural development	0	0	-		

# Short summary of the main findings partial equilibrium primary sector



# Short summary of the main findings regional growth





		GDP/capita	Type 1	Type 2
		Euro	Euro per	inhabitant
Predominantly rural	PR	34.052	55	147
Intermediate	IN	45.274	22	224
Predominantly urban	PU	45.351	19	211
AUSTRIA	AT	40.744	34	189

## Main limitations of the approach

- Complementary approaches are helpful for understanding effectiveness. However, quantitative approaches do not show whole picture
- Special models for agriculture are giving additional insights. However linking it to regional model is not frictionless – better approach would be a fully integrated model
- Regional model shows that non-rural regions benefit eventually significantly. However, the findings need to be confirmed empirically
- Insights from empirical approaches are handicapped by long time lag
- Measuring causal effects is a difficult goal to achieve programme needs to be designed in specific manners
- Indicators such as share of employment are not very well suited (because dominated by structure and almost no variance over time)

# Recommendations for the RDP ex post evaluation in 2023

- Use complementary approaches in particular to provide expertise for ongoing programmes under strategic plans
- Make explicit how ongoing programme can be improved base on findings of the old programme
- Identify methodological enhancements for the programme in place
- Make a critical assessment of the findings of mid-term evaluation and suggest small number of indicators with high value
- Do what needs to be done but broaden the scope of analytical tools and indicators that are measured

### Thank you

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Further information:

https://www.wifo.ac.at/pubid/61913





HOW TO DEMONSTRATE RDP ACHIEVEMENTS AND IMPACTS: LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE EVALUATIONS REPORTED IN THE AIRS SUBMITTED IN 2019. 11-12 DECEMBER 2019. SEVILLA (SPAIN)

