Evidence-informed policy making (EIPM)

Framing, assessing and strengthening EIPM

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Rationale for developing indicators for EIPM

- **EU Semester**

- **Public Administration Assessment Framework** – the only reliable comparative indicators come from the OECD Regulatory outlook with focus on impact assessment, evaluations, stakeholder engagement and consultations

- **SWD** Supporting and connecting policymaking in the Member States with scientific research

- **Collaboration with country researches** under the European Public Administration Country Knowledge (EUPACK) knowledge

- Two rounds of work – REFORM, JRC and Thematic Expert Group (TEG)

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'Evidence for policy' indicators

- Based on 2020 'Science for Policy Handbook' : scientific evidence should help identify policy options and reach a decision "even if ultimately it happens by balancing knowledge with values and political priorities, i.e., evidence-informed, not evidence-directed

- Define a "concept" based on actual Member State practice, rather than theoretical model

- Focus on formal arrangements of operational, process and performance aspects

- Practical indicators that do not require additional monitoring

Foundations

Iterative process,
focus on process quality

"Data, information, concepts, research findings, and theories that are generally accepted by the relevant scientific discipline" = objective facts + interpretation ≠ perception + opinions
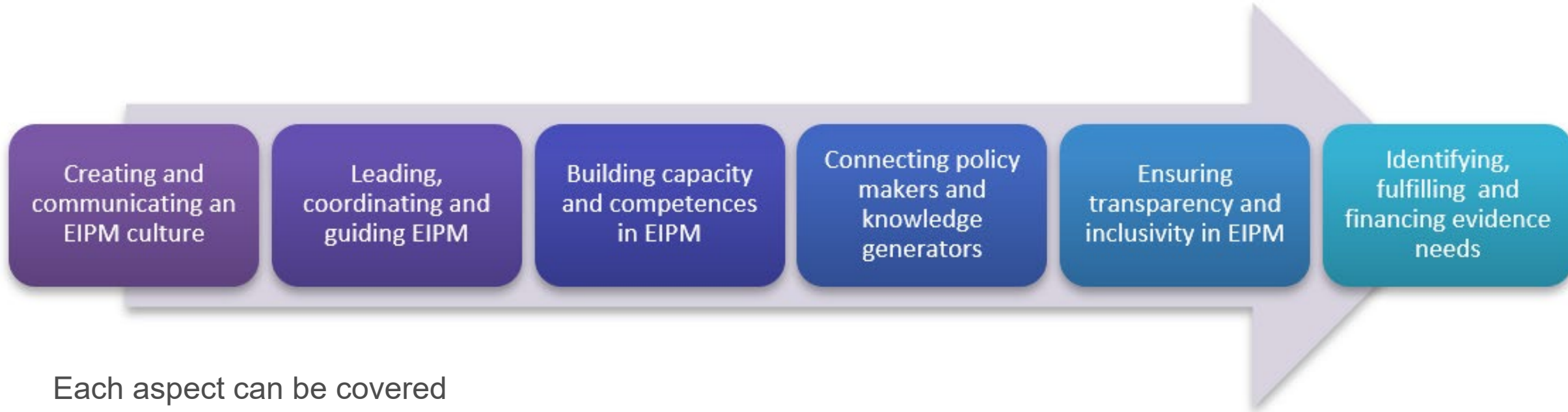Sources: institutions, individuals and information

| Policy making (demand) | Connecting evidence with policy | Scientific evidence (supply) |

What needs to be put in place to make this connection work?

1. Proposed practical and operable indicators

Building block	Indicator
1. Policy makers' openness to EIPM	1. Using evidence to inform the government's policy priorities 2. Using evidence to inform ministerial decision making 3. Using evidence to inform policy coordination 4. Using evidence to tackle complex policy problems
2. Availability and inclusiveness of knowledge generators	5. Access to existing scientific evidence
3. Willingness and ability to play active roles in EIPM	6. Guiding ministries on evidence-informed policy making 7. Recognising competencies in evidence-informed policy 8. Providing training opportunities on using evidence in policy3.
4. Formal and effective connecting mechanisms	9. Liaison function for policy makers 10. Coordination function for the research community 11. Forums for knowledge generators and policy makers
5. Structures and processes to identify and fulfil evidence needs	12. IDentifying and fulfilling evidence needs for policy making 13. Conducting policy evaluations

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2. Modelling a well-functioning EIPM ecosystem

| Creating and communicating an EIPM culture | Leading, coordinating and guiding EIPM | Building capacity and competences in EIPM | Connecting policy makers and knowledge generators | Ensuring transparency and inclusivity in EIPM | Identifying, fulfilling and financing evidence needs |

Each aspect can be covered

- by a range of practices

- Fully/ partially not at all

- Interlinkages between aspects

Focus on qualitative assessment, not measurement

Data availability remains a main obstacle

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Next steps

- Information collection for EU27 (available pilot cases for BG, BE, HR, IT, FI, LV, FR, PL)

- Decision on future use of the methodology with EG feedback

- Link with JRC work on assessment of supply

Thank you

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