



Strengthening evaluation in government

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Head of the Evaluation Task Force

Question

What percentage of government's largest programmes do you believe should be rigorously evaluated to ensure value for taxpayer money?

We need more evaluation



"...the use of evaluation continues to be variable and inconsistent...[so] government cannot have confidence its spending in many policy areas is making a difference"

National Audit Office, Evaluation Government Spending (2021)

The Evaluation Task Force







The Evaluation Task Force is working to improve the quality, quantity, and use of evaluation evidence in government

What is the central mission of the Evaluation Task Force?

The ETF intends to improve people's lives by ensuring robust evidence on the effectiveness of policies and programmes sits at the heart of spending and operational decisions.



improve the way government programmes are evaluated in order to inform decisions on whether they should be stopped, continued, expanded or modified



support departments to conduct programme evaluations that are both robust and proportionate



empower departmental analysts to play a central role in the design of programmes as well as spending and operational decisions affected by evaluation results

The ETF works directly with 16 Ministerial departments



Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs



Department of Health & Social Care



Home Office



Department for Science, Innovation & Technology



Department for Education



Cabinet Office



Department for Energy Security & Net Zero



Department for Work & Pensions



HM Treasury



Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government



Department for Business & Trade



Ministry of Defence



Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office



Department for Transport

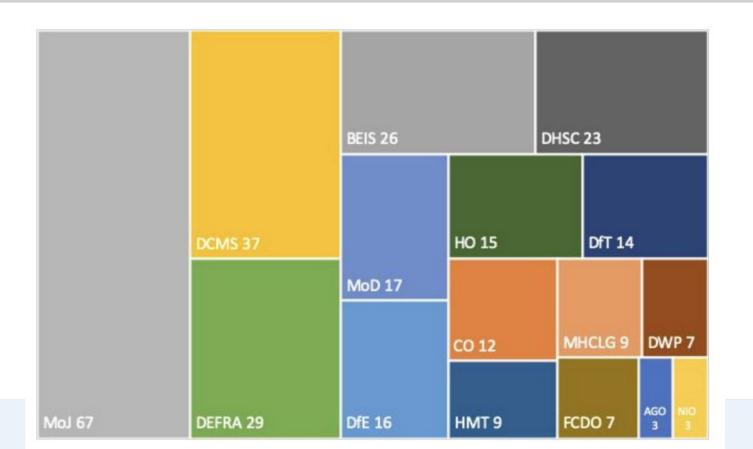


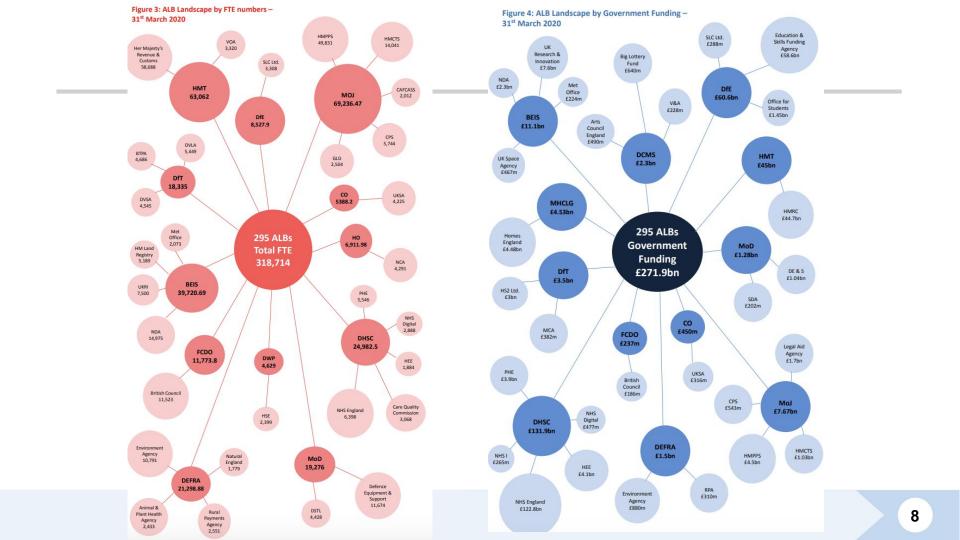
Ministry of Justice



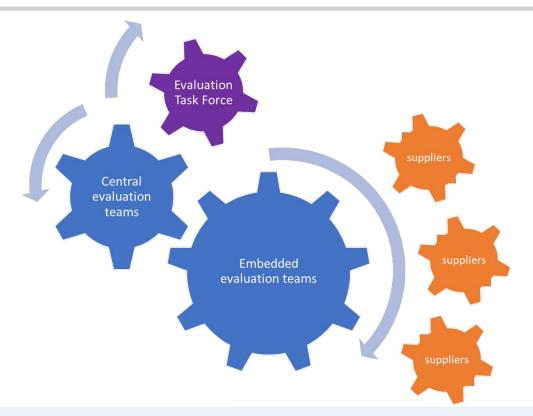
Department for Culture, Media & Sport

...who work with ~295 public bodies





We are one part of the wider evaluation system in government



Evaluation in UK government

CGEG

The Cross Government Evaluation Group (CGEG) is a community of practice of cross-disciplinary evaluation specialists

Directors of Analysis

Departmental Director of Analysis (DDAn) - oversee the evaluation delivery, prioritisation, staffing and often budgets of evaluation across their department.

Social Research Profess **Government Social Research (GSR)** is the analytical profession that social and behavioural research and advice

Analysis Function **The <u>Analysis Function (AF)</u>** supports the development of professional standards for analysts across HM Government

The ETF's mission is to put evidence at the heart of decision making



Incentives



Capabilities



Resources

Incentives to do evaluation



"Business cases are unlikely to receive approval without a robust and proportionate evaluation plan, properly aligned with the delivery context of the specific project or programme."

Treasury Approvals Process
For projects and programmes

Spending review 2025



Incentives to do evaluation







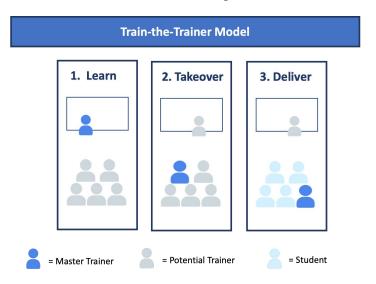
34% of government major projects have **good quality evaluation** plans

...an increase from 8% in 2019

Capability to do evaluation

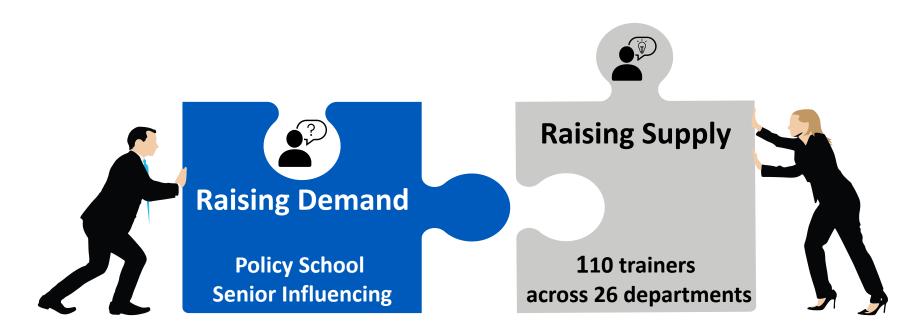


Evaluation academy



<u>www.gov.uk/government/publications/etf-evaluation-ac ademy-20-resources</u>

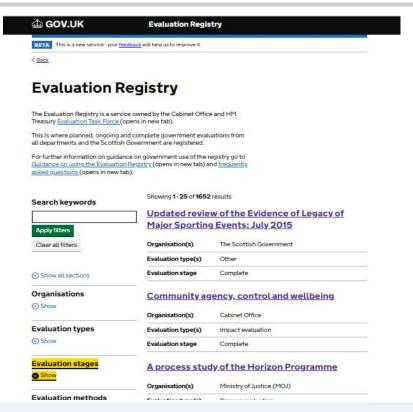
Capability to do evaluation



Advice and support to departments - The ETF has supported 549 different programmes across government with evaluation advice, spanning £554bn of spend







Search by keyword, organisation, evaluation type, method and stage

Magenta Book

Central Government guidance on evaluation



Evaluation Task Force

Evaluation & Trial Advice Panel (ETAP)



65 PANEL MEMBERS

23 FROM ACADEMIA

23 FROM RESEARCH INDUSTRY

13 FROM GOVERNMENT

6 FROM WHAT WORKS
CENTRES



EXPERIMENTAL QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL THEORY-BASED ECONOMIC



Wide range of

Resources: The What Works Network



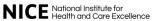






















Resources: The What Works Network

Reviewing evidence

Review the **best evidence available** to determine what interventions work





Summarising evidence
Produce accessible guidance,
toolkits and recommendations

Generating evidence

Fund and conduct independent evaluations





Putting evidence into action

Support and encourage stakeholders to implement effective interventions

Resources: over £35 million invested in priority evaluations



Evaluation Accelerator Fund

The Evaluation Accelerator Fund (EAF) supports evaluation across government to transform our understanding of the impact of activity in priority policy areas.

Figure 1: There is a sustained increase in the probability of being a paid employee from two to seven years after first therapy

Changes in monthly employee pay and the probability of being a paid employee, compared with one year before first therapy, 25- to 60-year-olds who completed NHS Talking Therapies treatment between 1 April 2014 and 31 December 2022, England

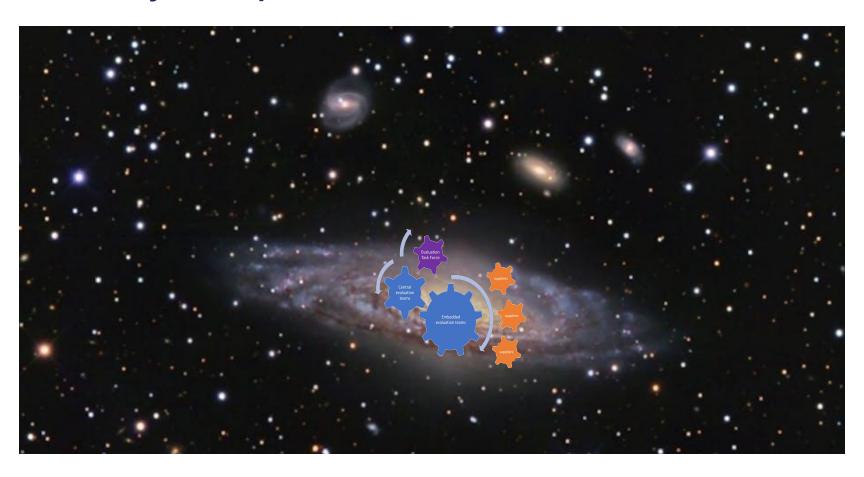
Change in monthly employee pay (E)

Years since first therapy session

New Labour Markets Evaluation and Pilots Fund



We need your help!



Come and work in the ETF for a year!

Funding opportunity

UKRI policy fellowships 2025

Opportunity status:	Open		
Funders:	UK Research and Innovation, Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC)		
Funding type:	Fellowship		
Award range:	£180,000 - £280,000		
Publication date:	14 April 2025		
Opening date:	22 April 2025 9:00am UK time		
Closing date:	15 July 2025 4:00pm UK time		

Evaluation Task Force resources



Use the evaluation registry

<u>evaluation-registry.cabinetoffi</u> <u>ce.qov.uk/</u>

Search Evaluation Registry enter a keyword or search term here Search all evaluations

Check out our academy modules

www.gov.uk/government/public ations/etf-evaluation-academy-20-resources

Module 1: Introduction to Evaluation

Module 2: Developing a Theory of Change

Module 3: Scoping an Evaluation

Module 4: Process Evaluation

Module 5: Impact Evaluation - Experimental Designs

Module 6: Impact Evaluation - Quasi-Experimental Designs

Module 7: Impact Evaluation - Theory-Based Designs

Module 8: Value for Money Evaluation

Module 9: Planning and Managing an Evaluation

Module 10: Communicating Evidence and Decision Making

And lots more on our website

www.gov.uk/government/organ isations/evaluation-task-force



Home > Organisations







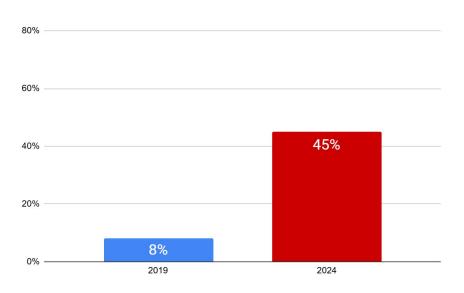
For more info or to get in touch

www.gov.uk/government/organisations/evaluation-task-force

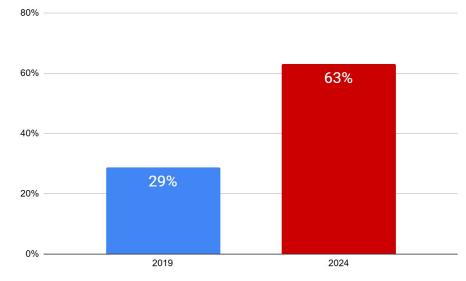
lucie.moore@cabinetoffice.gov.uk

Evaluation coverage has improved a lot since 2019

% of **spend** with **high quality** evaluations



% of **projects** with **any** evaluation



Doing the GMPP review in part drove the results

Review	% of <i>projects</i> with robust* evaluation plans	% of <i>spend</i> with robust* evaluation plans	Size of GMPP
2019 - PM's Implementation Unit	8%	8% (£35bn out of £432bn)	108 projects £432bn
2023 - phase 1 of ETF review	22%	41% (£332bn out of £805bn)	244 projects £805bn
2024 - phase 2a of ETF review	30%	44% (£364bn out of £834bn)	227 projects £834bn
2025 - FINAL phase 2b of ETF review	34%	45% (£378bn out of £834bn)	227 projects £834bn

Quality assessment framework developed with Ipsos

Review dimensions

- Aims clarity of evaluation rationale, research questions, audience.
- Methods quality of overall evaluation and individual components (impact, process and VfM)
- Management suitability of management plans

Scoring

- **0** = substantial missing information to judge this criteria
- 1 = limited info to assess quality, and/ or significant improvement required
- **2** = substantial and satisfactory info included. Some improvement possible

N/A = criterion doesn't apply.

Components of a 'typical' high quality evaluation for a major project

- 1. Clear aims: well articulated evaluations questions and objectives
- 2. Mixed methods:
 - a. Strong emphasis on theory of change reflecting complexity
 - b. Components of quantitative experimental/QED designs e.g. diff-in-diff,
 A/B testing for digital programmes

3. **Iterative**:

- a. Early evaluation planning, baseline and data collection
- b. Phases of process/impact/VfM evaluation learning
- 4. Embedded into the wider programme:
 - a. Alignment with monitoring and benefits realisation
 - b. Clear governance and senior buy-in for use of evaluation findings
 - c. Suitably resourced

Example 1: mixed methods with learning focus

Farming and Countryside Programme (Defra)

Large and complex programme with many components being tested in parallel

Evaluation:

- Test and learn approach focused on iterative learning, and feedback into the programme design
- Overall theory-based impact evaluation design, but large suite of evaluation activity testing individual components of the scheme, with some individual strands including QED

ETF assessment: overall a comprehensive evaluation plan.

Example 2: high-quality TBE

Freeports (MHCLG)

Special areas with different tax and customs rules, to stimulate local economic activity and boost investment.

Evaluation: overall theory-based impact evaluation design, with quasi-experimental components, plus comprehensive PE and VfM evaluation.

ETF assessment: overarching TBE design considered suitable based on scoping work, given that Freeports model is a complex programme of interventions.

Examples where full scale evaluation not considered proportionate

Print Reprocurement project (MoJ)

Renews the department's printer contracts across MoJ estate.

ETF assessment is no formal evaluation is required.

Washington Embassy Refurbishment (FCDO)

Various repairs and works to UK Washington embassy - e.g. repairing drainage, temperature control.

ETF assessment is that existing monitoring and benefits management plans are proportionate, without full scale IE.







Residence Wall

Residence Bedroom

Water Leak

Barriers to evaluation identified by the NAO - 2021

- Lack of political interest in, or support for, evaluation
 - mismatch between political timetables and the timelines of evaluation producers;
 - electoral cycle;
 - political decisions being driven by values rather than outcomes;
 - project owners disinclined to evaluate due to negative exposure if harmful or neutral impact is detected.
- Project owners seeing evaluations as an imposed process or hurdle rather than as necessary Research & Development (R&D) to ensure good value for money and optimal design of future interventions.
- Weak integration of people and processes to join policy and analysis effectively. Policy not designed with testing and evaluation in mind and analysts involved too late in the policy-making process. Evaluation plans not built into standard project approval processes at a sufficiently early stage.
- Lack of resources to manage evaluation effectively.
- Shortage of evaluation specialists