



**Expert evaluation network
delivering policy analysis on the
performance of Cohesion policy 2007-2013
Year 3 – 2013**

**Task 1: Job creation as an indicator of
outcomes in ERDF programmes**

Austria

Version: Final

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Metis

**A report to the European Commission
Directorate-General Regional and Urban Policy**

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List of abbreviations

- AIR Annual Implementation Report
- AMFG Arbeitsmarktförderungsgesetz (Labour Market Promotion Act)
- ATMOS Austrian Monitoring System (ERDF)
- AWS Austria Wirtschaftsservice GmbH | Erp-Fonds
- Bund Federal Government
- Bundesländer Provinces of Austria, corresponding to NUTS-2 level (Länder)
- C&RC Convergence and Regional Competitiveness programmes
- CMU Central Monitoring Unit
- ERP European Recovery Program
- ETC European Territorial Cooperation
- EU-code Categories of Expenditures according to Annex II of the Implementation Regulation 1828/2006
- FFG Österreichische Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft (Austrian Research Promotion Agency)
- FTE Full-time Equivalent
- KPC Kommunalkredit Public Consulting
- IB Intermediate Body
- MA Managing Authority
- OP Operational Programme
- OHT Österreichische Hotel und Tourismusbank

Executive summary

The job creation indicator is widely used in Austrian ERDF supported programmes especially in relation to investments in enterprise development.

Austria succeeded in establishing a central ERDF monitoring system (ATMOS) which collects the job creation indicator values in a standardized way across the Convergence and Regional Competitiveness programmes (C&RC). Through ATMOS the job indicator is estimated much more carefully and is therefore more reliable in comparison with national funding instruments.

In terms of actual achievements, at the end of 2011 about 3,143 new jobs (46% of target) and 141 research jobs (16% of target) were created in ERDF supported programmes. This figure covers direct jobs in Full-time Equivalent (FTE) and is based on actual implementation.

In contrast to its wide (formal) use, however, the job creation indicator does not reflect the policy objectives in innovation policy where job creation is not the main goal of the funding schemes but product and process innovation are much more important. Therefore, in most cases the job creation indicator is suitable to provide supplementary information but not meaningful as a stand-alone core indicator to indicate the successful implementation of ERDF supported programmes in Austria. Job creation is a core objective only in the specific case of strongly labour market oriented support instruments (such as “Arbeitsmarktförderungsgesetz” (AMFG)). This has consequences in terms of the administrative effort involved to monitor job creation, to report on it (in the AIRs) and to evaluate it. Only in labour market oriented support is the indicator measured over a longer period of time and with considerable effort (on the basis of social security data and not on the basis of voluntary information from the beneficiaries) and then also followed up with an evaluation. This high administrative effort is only worthwhile in funding schemes with employment as the core objective.

The challenge lies in finding core indicators for the ERDF supported programmes in Austria which better show achievements with regard to the main policy objectives (increased competitiveness and the adaptation of companies to structural change).

1. The use of the indicator to assess outcomes in policy areas

In the one Convergence (Phasing-out) and eight Competitiveness Programmes which are co-financed by the ERDF in the period 2007-2013 in Austria, **job creation** is used as an indicator almost exclusively in the policy area Enterprise environment and development which represents 62% of allocated and 67% of disbursed ERDF funds at the end of 2011 (see Table 1).

Most of the job effects are related to the support of RTDI and linked activities, support for innovation in SMEs and other investment in companies.

With respect to enterprise environment and development the following final targets were set for the whole programming period 2007-2013 (for all Austrian C&RC programmes in total according to a core indicator table for Member States (MS) provided by DG Regio):

- Jobs created: 6,876
- Research jobs created: 862

In terms of actual achievements at the end of 2011 about 3,143 new jobs (46% of target) and 141 research jobs (16% of target) were created. This figure covers direct jobs (FTE) only (maintained jobs are collected separately) and is based on actual implementation (not expected outcomes).

Table 1 - Number of actual jobs created by broad policy areas

Policy area	Relevant EU-Codes	Allocated ERDF, 07/2012 (EUR million)	in %	Expenditures by 31.12.2011				Actual jobs created by 31.12.2011 (in FTE)		
				Total project costs (EUR million)	Total public costs (EUR million)	ERDF (EUR million)	ERDF in %	Research jobs created	Jobs created	Total jobs created
1. Enterprise environment	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 10, 14	420.3	62	1,378.4	263.5	132.4	67	141	3,134	3,275
4. Environment and energy	53	9.6	1	7.8	7.1	3.4	2		3	3
5. Territorial development	57, 59	17.4	3	13.5	5.4	3.3	2		6	6
Subtotal 1, 4, 5		447.2	66	1,399.7	275.9	139.2	71	141	3,143	3,284
Total C&RC programmes		680.1	100	1,623.1	389.5	196.5	100	141	3,143	3,284

Source: ERDF monitoring, author's own calculation; only EU codes in which the number of jobs created is used are aggregated to broad policy areas.

Most of the jobs were created through investments in enterprise development. Direct support to enterprises by means of grants is one of the cornerstones of public support for economic development in Austria and is the key intervention in ERDF programmes to generate new jobs.

It should be noted, however, that job creation is a “must have” indicator in political terms but it does not fully reflect the scope of regional economic development policy. The job creation indicator does not reflect the policy objectives in innovation policy.

Austria is an advanced MS in economic terms with a low rate of unemployment, therefore the securing of long term competitiveness through research and innovation is much more important than the short-term creation of jobs (e.g. through the expansion of production).

Accordingly, indicators provided by the Innovation Union Scoreboard such as SMEs innovating in-house, innovative SMEs collaborating with others, SMEs introducing product or process innovations or SMEs introducing marketing or organisational innovations are generally more important than the job creation indicator.

Alongside this higher aim of raising the proportion of enterprises which systematically invest in research, innovation and development, the immediate employment effect is an important goal in only a few individual funding instruments such as the labour market support scheme (“AMFG-Zuschuss”) which targets enterprises in mainly structurally weak regions with few employment alternatives.

In general, the Austrian strategies aim to support those enterprise strategies which increase competitiveness and the adaptation of companies to structural change (rather than those that create jobs in the short term).

This strategic orientation in supporting enterprises has to be taken into account when reading the analysis below.

2. Definition, methodology, data reporting and wider use of the indicator

Definition and methodology

Decentralized implementation of ERDF programmes in Austria poses a number of challenges for data collection (including the job indicator).

Around 60 to 70 funding schemes of Länder agencies and Länder government departments are co-financed by the ERDF as well as around 10 funding schemes of federal agencies (AWS/ERP¹, FFG², KPC³, ÖHT⁴).

Every implementing body at federal and regional level decides concerning its own strategy on the projects to be co-funded within selected support schemes. Accordingly, there is a broad range of Intermediate Bodies (IBs) involved in programme implementation.

Key actors are the IBs at federal and regional level which collect data at the project level from the beneficiaries. Project data (including job indicators) are then directly transferred to the Central Monitoring Unit (CMU) which runs the ATMOS monitoring system.

ATMOS serves as the CMU for all ERDF programmes and is managed by the ERP Fund (acting as CMU and Paying Authority) in Vienna. The system is accessible for MAs, IBs, Certifying Authority and Audit Authority via Web service by authentication and encoding. Input of project data is carried out by the IBs using a data entry tool (data entry via MS ACCESS user interface). For C&RC programmes, there is no “module” for applicants included. The application process is managed by IBs (Bund or Land) separately. There are also no uniform application forms in use. For European Territorial Cooperation (ETC) programmes, the whole application process is

¹ European Recovery Program (ERP).

² Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG).

³ Kommunalkredit Public Consulting (KPC).

⁴ Österreichische Hotel und Tourismusbank (ÖHT).

managed via the monitoring system ATMOS and the responsibility therefore lies with the MAs and their Joint Technical Secretariats.

Automatic checks are done in particular for financial data at data entry level. The checks on completeness, consistency and coherence increase in frequency as the project progresses (warnings and error reports are provided).

Guidance on data entry and definitions for each data field are provided in a very detailed handbook. Moreover, intensive training for users was provided. There are continuous improvements such as more flexibility in reporting or better description of projects.

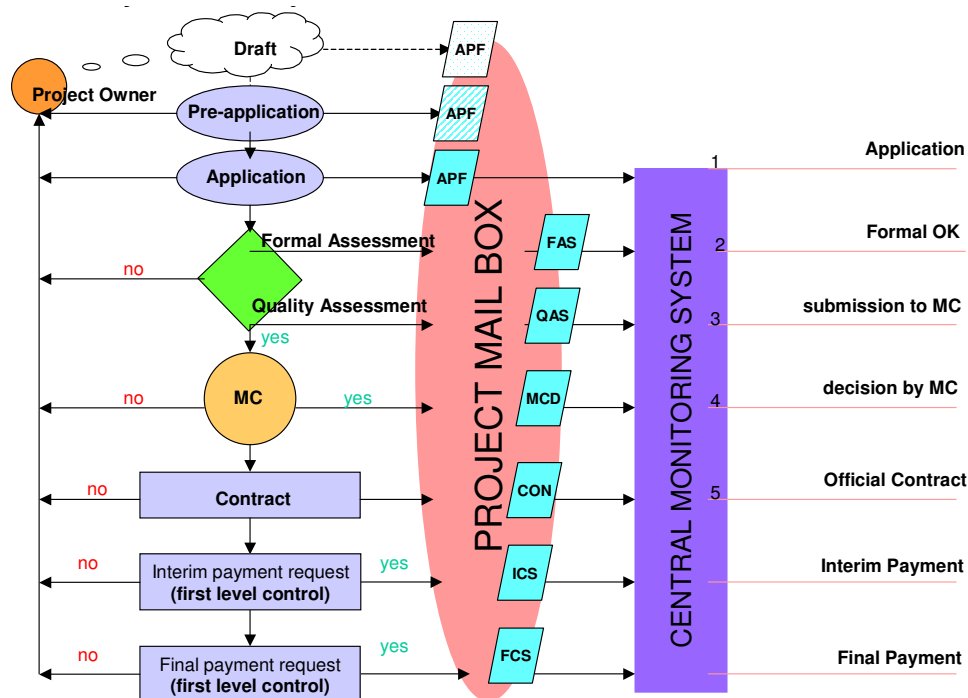
With respect to indicators, a common set of indicators is defined and collected for all ERDF programmes (except physical indicators for ETC programmes), which is much more detailed than the given OP indicator set.

The indicators that need to be collected (including jobs) according to the EU intervention codes were set in Guideline No 4 at the start of the programming period and agreed by the MAs (Note 4, Decision of the AG VB of 16.10.2007).

Data and to a certain extent also indicators such as job creation are monitored during the project life cycle (see illustration below). Basically, planned values on job creation are collected at the approval stage of projects and actual values are collected when the projects are completed. The logical coherence of the data is checked by the CMU (e.g. plausibility of employment data in terms of numbers to avoid wrong data inputs).

In contrast, in the case of national funding schemes, data is only collected at application stage and later on not verified. One exception is the case of the "AMFG" funded projects where the employment effects have to be gathered and controlled for a period of three years on the basis of social security data.

Figure 1 - ATMOS maps the full project life cycle (example for an ETC programme)



Source: Metis, Lilo Matiasek.

Content of data

The job indicator in ATMOS is differentiated according to the following aspects:

- Jobs created and secured
- Gender (male, female)
- Jobs (as an outcome of investments) and research jobs (as an outcome of R&D measures) (both of these indicators are used in the OPs and reported in the AIRs)
- FTEs and number of jobs
- Planned figures at approval stage and actual figures on completion of project.

More distinctions in the employment data collected are only made in the specific AMFG funding scheme (e.g. to capture the quality and duration of jobs) where employment is a core policy objective and where accordingly much more effort is placed on monitoring job effects (the detailed assessment of job effects is done separately by the “owner” of the AMFG funding scheme and is not part of the ERDF monitoring).

The data collected in ATMOS are based on information from the beneficiaries which are provided in application forms, interim reports and final reports and which are entered into the monitoring system by the IBs.

The IBs at federal or regional level use different application forms to collect the employment data. To what extent the minimum requirements of the ATMOS system (e.g. no of actual created jobs as set out in Note 4, 2007) are further elaborated on depends on the actor. For instance, the AWS application forms capture the number of employees at time of applying for funding and the number of employees after project completion on the basis of FTE.

The reliability of data depends on the willingness of the beneficiary to provide information (it is only in AMFG funded projects that validation is done by means of social insurance data which greatly increases the administrative effort). In funding schemes where job creation is only a sub-objective (as is the case in most interventions supported by ERDF programmes) such an administrative effort is not feasible.

However, the ERDF monitoring ensures that double counting is avoided, e.g. for beneficiaries who have participated in more than one funding project, job effect is only measured once.

Is a distinction made between the jobs created by the ERDF and those created by the ESF?

The creation of jobs *per se* is not the aim of the ESF programmes in Austria (which are separate from ERDF C&RC programmes). ESF measures aim at supporting people (employed and unemployed, furthest from the labour market and with disabilities) to enter employment or get closer to the labour market. Result indicators reflect this aim and capture the number of people in employment on completion of measures, usually immediately afterwards, after three months, six months, nine months or one year. E.g., under Priority Axis 1 of the national ESF OP, the result indicator for the specific objective ‘Stabilisation and improvement of the careers of the participants’ is ‘at least 300 days in employment out of 365 for 80% of the men/women participating in the measures’. The result indicator for specific objective ‘Creation of sustainable jobs on the regular labour market’ (Priority Axis 2) is ‘employment of the participating women/men 3 months after leaving a measure, 6/9 and 12 months after leaving a measure

(sustainable employment) and participation in another measure (partial step towards employment)'.

Whereas the ERDF job creation indicator is linked to company and regional development support, the ESF job creation indicator is linked to persons supported in getting a job.

Wider use of indicators

Most of the funding agencies running national and EU co-funded programmes report data on job effects in their Annual Reports (independently of EU provisions).

One example is the performance report of the federal agency Austria Wirtschaftsservice/AWS for the year 2011. For each funding programme and differentiated according to the funding instrument (soft loans, guarantees, grants), job outcomes (maintenance and creation) are reported on in relation to the funding provided.

Table 2 - Job effects generated by selected AWS instruments in 2011 (national funding schemes, which are partly EU co-funded)

AWS instruments	Total investment volume (EUR million)	Funding support (EUR million)	Job effects 2011	
	2011	2011	newly created	maintained
Soft loans: (erp-Regional- and erp-KMU-Programm)	761.7	379.8	1,501	13,787
Guarantees (Garantiegesetz)	352.3	127.7	759	10,863
Guarantees (KMU-Förderungsgesetz)	121.7	67.6	741	3,928
Grants for SME (KMU Förderungsgesetz)	339.3	18.4	2,023	10,469
Grants for employment support (AMFG)	446.4	14.8	1,302	9,697
Grants by erp-Fonds	339.8	28.0	574	5,912

Source: AWS Leistungsbericht 2011.

The data of the individual agencies at regional and federal level are, however, not aggregated by the federal government across EU co-funded and national programmes to calculate a national figure for jobs created (job figures at national level are however available for the individual EU funds).

At the time of writing, quantified impact targets were being defined in the framework of the result oriented budgeting ("Wirkungsorientierte Haushaltsführung") which has been introduced at federal government level (Bund). For instance: 'Increase of female jobs in R&D in the enterprise sector by 7,400 in the year 2013' (see Bundesfinanzgesetz 2013, Wirkungsziel 3 im Bereich Forschung, Technologie und Innovation).

It is to be expected that in future the agencies will be requested to present their contribution to the reaching of the target indicators (even independently of EU Cohesion policy).

At the Länder level the MAs of C&RC programmes are often requested by politicians to provide regionalized data on job effects in order to illustrate policy outcomes.

3. Cost per job created

Unit costs of a job created across ERDF programmes

Enterprise support in Austrian C&RC programmes almost exclusively use grants (and no financial instruments). Accordingly, in the table below only types of specific measures in grant schemes are presented.

Table 3 - Unit costs of an actual job created as a total of C&RC programmes in Austria

Categories of Expenditure		Type	Expenditures by 31.12.2011				Actual jobs created by 31.12.2011 (in FTE)			Total project costs per job created, (EUR thousand)	Total public costs per job created, (EUR thousand)
			No. of projects	Total project costs (EUR million)	Total public costs (EUR million)	ERDF (EUR million)	Research jobs created	Jobs created	Total jobs created		
04	Assistance to R&TD...	Soft measures	45	29.7	7.5	2.7	117		117	250	60
06	Promotion of environmentally-friendly products...	Investments	74	62.1	10.9	5.4		120	120	520	90
07	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)	Investments	125	478.7	68.0	31.1		1,085	1,085	440	60
08	Other investment in firms	Investments	190	716.7	122.6	66.1		1,571	1,571	460	80

Source: ATMOS. author's own calculation.

Austrian C&RC programmes are mainly focused on support for business investments. A broad range of activities is supported whereby the most important are: research projects, innovation related investment projects in companies, investment projects in eco-innovation and a broad category of 'other' investment projects (including investments in the tourism sector).

As already mentioned, the main purpose of interventions is not to create jobs. Job effects are monitored as supplementary information and are presented in the following section linked to different types of interventions.

With respect to research projects, about 45 have been implemented and EUR 29.7 million were invested (EUR 7.5 million total public costs). Up to the end of 2011, about 117 new research jobs had been created (FTE). Across the programmes total public costs per job amounted to EUR 60 thousand on average.

Regarding investment in environmentally-friendly products and production processes 74 projects were implemented mainly by SMEs and EUR 62.2 million were invested (EUR 10.9 million public costs). About 120 new jobs have been created. Across programmes total public costs per job amounted to EUR 90 thousand on average.

Innovation related investment projects in companies are the second most important interventions in financial terms in Austrian C&RC programmes. The projects concern the implementation of new innovative technologies and the production of new products. About 125 investment projects were implemented. EUR 478.7 million were invested (EUR 68 million public costs). 70% of support was granted to SMEs and 30% to large companies (most of them

with between 250 to 500 employees). About 1,000 new jobs were created. Across programmes total public costs per job amounted to EUR 60 thousand on average.

At present the broad category of 'other' investment projects (including investments in the tourism sector) is the most important area of enterprise support. About 190 investment projects have been implemented and EUR 716.7 million were invested (EUR 122.6 million public costs). Around 1,600 new jobs have been created. Across programmes total public costs per job amounted to EUR 80 thousand on average.

In total and depending on the type of measure, the public costs per job varied between EUR 60 thousand and EUR 90 thousand.

Regarding the investment volume which is necessary to create a new job in an enterprise (mainly in production) figures range from around EUR 400 thousand to 500 thousand per job. In R&D funding projects the investment volume is lower since material investments are hardly necessary (soft measures) and the cost amounted to around EUR 250 thousand per job. But in this context once more it is necessary to point out that job creation is not the main goal of the funding schemes; product and process innovation are much more important.

Unit costs of a job created in national programmes (example AWS instruments)

National programmes for enterprise support are different from ERDF programmes since in national programmes mainly soft loans and guarantees are used and grants are used sparingly. For example, in Table 4, AWS instruments in terms of soft loans, guarantees and grants are presented.

Regarding the total investment volume which is linked to new job creation in an enterprise there are relatively small differences between the financing instruments. Figures range from around EUR 290 thousand to EUR 330 thousand per job (see Table 4).

With respect to public spending, soft loans and guarantees are particularly efficient due to their strong leverage effect. Here, the public costs per job created vary between EUR 7 thousand and 13 thousand while for grants an average of EUR 16 thousand can be calculated.

Soft loans and guarantees may be very efficient but these are long term instruments (often 6 to 12 years) and not suitable for every funding purpose (e.g. not suitable for research projects).

In comparison to the C&RC programmes, in the national instruments both the total investment volume and the public costs which are linked to new job creation are very low. For instance, in ERDF supported grant schemes on average EUR 60 thousand are linked to new job creation while on average only EUR 16 thousand can be calculated in the national AWS grant scheme.

The differences are caused by two main influencing factors: firstly ERDF supported interventions target larger scale funding projects in product and process innovation where other aims are more important than job creation; secondly, in the national instruments presented there is no mechanism to avoid double counting as it is the case with ERDF supported interventions. Therefore, job effects may be over estimated.

We can conclude that in the ERDF supported interventions which are monitored through ATMOS the job indicator is estimated much more carefully and is therefore more reliable (even if job creation is not the main objective).

Table 4 - Unit costs of AWS instruments

AWS instruments	Total investment volume 2011. (EUR million)	Funding support 2011 (EUR million)	Jobs created in 2011	Total investment volume per new job. 2011 (EUR thousand)	Funding support per new job. 2011 (EUR thousand)
Subsidised loans	1,066	41	3,227	330	13
Guarantees	446	10	1,500	297	7
Grants	1,125	61	3,899	290	16

Source: AWS Leistungsbericht 2011, author's own calculation.

Note: Funding support is expressed as cash grant equivalents to be able to compare different types of instruments.

4. The indicator of job creation in evaluations and AIRs

In the AIRs, gross figures on core indicators (including job creation) are reported, but are, as a rule, not complemented by a qualitative analysis i.e. a commentary on their meaning and how they should be interpreted in relation to policy aims.

The basic method of reporting gross figures (and not net effects) reflects the standard in the 2007-2013 programming period and is agreed with the Commission.

In addition to the monitoring of job effects (as carried out in the ERDF programmes), there are some attempts to evaluate job creation by specific funding instruments which are about job creation.

A more recent internal evaluation (not published) was undertaken by the AWS (Knoll, 2011) of investment subsidies for growth projects under the labour market support law (AMFG) in the period from 2002 to 2009 which was partly co-financed by the ERDF. The evaluation was based on an analysis of internal monitoring data and a survey of selected beneficiaries.

The AMFG grant supports companies which are already established on the market in developing growth projects to create employment effects which is the objective of the funding instrument. The instrument was introduced as a 'crisis instrument' during periods of economic downturn.

A positive employment effect emerges from the analysis. The increase in employees in percent of the total number of employees was between 14% and 22%. Alongside the employment effect, the AMFG helped companies to implement strategic goals. They were aimed not only at expanding capacity but also at the modernisation of supply and the diversification and innovation of the product portfolio. The funding instrument also had an effect in terms of regional policy. Enterprises in structurally weak regions benefit most from the funding instrument. 86% of funding volume flows into disadvantaged regions.

Although the funding goal of 'job generation' could be reached, the funding is being stopped as priority is currently being given to more innovation and less employment oriented instruments.

5. Looking forward to the 2014-2020 programming period

MAs in Austria are in general aware of the new requirements for the monitoring and evaluation of employment effects (as one dimension of the policy pursued) for the 2014-2020 programming period⁵.

The major milestones are:

- the definition of clear objectives and meaningful programme specific result indicators with baselines and targets in the programmes,
- establishing an evaluation plan, and
- assessing how support from the ERDF has contributed to the objectives of each priority by impact evaluations as part of overall evaluation during the programming period.

This issue has been raised several times at various co-ordination platforms (AG VB. STRAT.AT 2020).

The diverse working groups in which the MAs take part and the CMU consider it too early to plan the operative aspects of implementation in detail yet.

One challenge will be how to transfer the new requirements to the level of the implementing organisations.

Another challenge lies in the improved presentation of indicator values in the AIR. If job creation is an important policy goal in the programmes, the presentation of job creation in the AIRs should be improved (not just by including a few uncommented tables).

⁵ Common indicators are listed in annex 2 of “Guidance document on monitoring and evaluation – ERDF and Cohesion Fund – Programming Period 2004-2010, Concepts and recommendations, December 2012: http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docoffic/2014/working/wd_2014_en.pdf. See in particular indicators 8 “Employment increase in supported enterprises” and indicator 24 “Number of new researchers in supported entities”).

References

AWS (2011), Wirtschaftspolitische Impulse durch AMF-Zuschüsse; Endbericht zur internen Evaluierung von Förderungen nach dem Arbeitsmarktförderungsgesetz (AMFG); verfasst von Norbert G. Knoll, Stabsstelle Evaluierung, Wien, April 2011.

AWS (2012), Leistungsdaten 2011; Leistungsbericht der Austria Wirtschaftsservice Gesellschaft mbh, Wien, März 2012.

ÖROK (2007), Merkblatt 4: Zu erhebende Indikatoren pro inhaltlichem EU-Code für die OPs 2007-2013 der Ziele Regionale Wettbewerbsfähigkeit/EFRE und Konvergenz/EFRE; Version 1 lt. Beschluss der AG VB vom 16.10.2007.

List of AIRs 2011:

- OP Phasing Out Burgenland – EFRE
- RWB Kärnten
- RWB Niederösterreich
- RWB Oberösterreich
- RWB Salzburg
- RWB Steiermark
- RWB Tirol
- RWB Vorarlberg
- RWB Wien

Interviews

- ÖROK: Andreas Maier
- Managing Authority of RC programme Niederösterreich: Dominik Dittrich
- Central Monitoring Unit: Elfriede Kober
- Austria Wirtschaftsservice | erp-fonds: Norbert Knoll
- Managing Authority of RC programme Oberösterreich: Eva Zsigo

Annex

Tables

Annex Table A – Allocation, expenditures and job effects per EU code as a total of C&RC programmes

	Categories of Expenditure	Type	Allocated ERDF. 07/2012 (EUR million)	in %	Expenditures by 31.12.2011				Actual jobs created by 31.12.2011 (in FTE)			Total project costs per job created. (EUR million)	Total public costs per job created. (EUR million)
					No of projects	Total project costs (EUR million)	Total public costs (EUR million)	ERDF (EUR million)	Research jobs created	Jobs created	Total jobs created		
1	R&TD activities in research centres	Soft measures	40.3	5.9	22	25.8	20.6	10.4	4		4	7.2	5.7
2	R&TD infrastructure ...	Investments	26.5	3.9	27	57.3	31.7	15.9		357	357	0.2	0.1
4	Assistance to R&TD. particularly in SMEs	Soft measures	69.0	10.1	45	29.7	7.5	2.7	117		117	0.3	0.1
6	Promotion of environmentally-friendly products...	Investments	31.8	4.7	74	62.2	10.9	5.4		120	120	0.5	0.1
7	Investment in firms directly linked to research and innovation (...)	Investments	120.4	17.7	125	478.7	68.0	31.1		1,085	1,085	0.4	0.1
8	Other investment in firms	Investments	125.1	18.4	190	716.7	122.6	66.1		1,571	1,571	0.5	0.1
9	Other measures ...	Venture Funds	21.9	3.2	19	25.9	14.3	7.8					
10	Telephone infrastructure	Investments	0.5		1	0.2	0.1	0.0		1	1	0.2	0.1
11	ICT (...)	Investments	5.2	0.8	0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
14	Services and applications for SMEs	Soft measures	6.7	1.0	12	7.8	2.3	0.9	20		20	0.4	0.1
30	Ports	Investments	3.1		0	0.0	0.0	0.0					
40	Renewable energy: solar	Investments	6.0	0.9	4	1.5	0.6	0.2					
41	Renewable energy: biomass	Investments	18.4	2.7	29	36.9	12.3	6.0					
42	Renewable energy: hydroelectric..	Investments	0.6		1	0.5	0.2	0.1					
43	Energy efficiency...	Investments	6.2	0.9	46	52.7	13.8	6.8					
53	Risk prevention (...)	Investments	9.6		29	7.8	7.1	3.4		3	3	2.6	2.4

	Categories of Expenditure	Type	Allocated ERDF. 07/2012 (EUR million)	in %	Expenditures by 31.12.2011				Actual jobs created by 31.12.2011 (in FTE)			Total project costs per job created. (EUR million)	Total public costs per job created. (EUR million)
					No of projects	Total project costs (EUR million)	Total public costs (EUR million)	ERDF (EUR million)	Research jobs created	Jobs created	Total jobs created		
56	Protection. development of natural heritage	Investments	2.0		.5	1.1	0.5	0.2					
57	Other assistance to improve tourist services	Investments	10.9	1.6	19	11.9	3.9	2.2		3	3	4.0	1.3
59	Development of cultural infrastructure	Investments	6.5	1.0	11	1.6	1.6	1.1		3	3	0.5	0.5
61	Integrated projects for urban and rural regeneration	Investments	21.6		124	18.8	15.1	7.4					
	<i>Total C&RC programmes</i>		<i>680.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>5,975</i>	<i>1,623.1</i>	<i>389.5</i>	<i>196.5</i>	<i>141</i>	<i>3,143</i>	<i>3,284</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.1</i>

Source: ATMOS. AIRs 2011, author's own calculation.