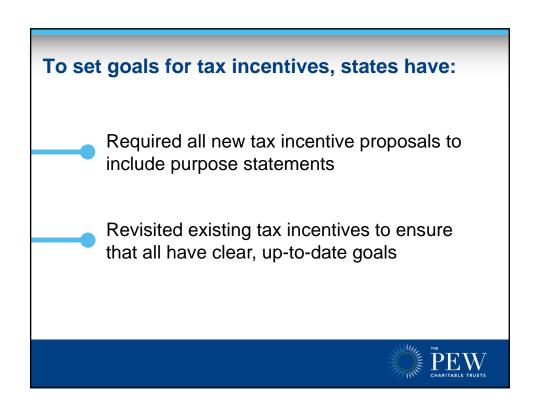


To measure the results of economic development tax incentives, you need: Clear, measurable, specific goals Relevant economic and fiscal data An evaluation plan



To collect data on tax incentives, states can:

- Ensure that state agencies work together to compile information on the fiscal costs and economic benefits of tax incentives
- Require businesses to provide relevant information as a condition of getting the benefit



Key evaluation plan questions

- Which programs will be reviewed?
- What office should conduct the evaluations?
 - How often should they take place?
 - How will the results be connected to the policymaking process?



Rhode Island's evaluation plan



Scope: All economic development tax incentives

Evaluation office: Department of Revenue

Frequency: At least once every 3 years for existing incentives, within 5 years for newly

created ones

Connection to policymaking: Governor's budget includes recommendations on evaluated programs; legislative hearings



Oregon's evaluation plan



Scope: All tax credits

Evaluation office: Staff of Legislative Revenue

Office; agencies administering tax credits

Frequency: At least once every 6 years

Connection to policymaking: Joint Tax Credit Committee; sunset dates encourage review



Questions evaluations should answer to measure economic impact:

- To what extent did the incentive influence the choices businesses made?
- How did the incentive affect the economy as a whole, rather than only the companies that received it?



Questions evaluations should answer to draw policy-relevant conclusions:

- Is the program a cost-effective way to achieve its goal, compared to alternative uses of the state's resources?
- How can the program be improved?



Potential first steps to evaluate tax incentives:

- Identify clear, measurable, specific goals
- Collect relevant economic and fiscal data
- Develop an evaluation plan



