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Glossary

Abstraction level of technology	Abstraction level of technology aims to describe how general the technology is and if it is comprised of several smaller technologies
Accountability evaluation	Aimed at demonstrating that the intervention has delivered the impacts that were anticipated in the appraisal
Appraisal	The process of defining objectives, investigating options and weighing up their costs, benefits and risks before making a decision on investment – also known as 'ex ante' evaluation
Attribution	A causal link between changes and an intervention that is credited to that intervention (rather than confounding or external factors)
Business as usual	The situation if existing policies and trends continue without the intervention
Credible source	Credible source is a reference that has pedigree of trust behind it. For example peer reviewed articles or papers published by governmental sources.
Discounting	Method of comparing costs and benefits that occur in different time periods, based on the principle that people prefer to receive goods and services now rather than in the future
Ex post evaluation	An evaluation that is carried out after in intervention has been implemented
Experimental method	A theoretical way of ascertaining the impact of an intervention by comparing two situations which are identical except that the intervention has been applied to one of them
Hypothesis	A statement linking a cause to an effect and predicting the expected direction of any change or difference
Impact	The effects of an intervention which can be seen in the long term – these may be primary or secondary, positive or negative, intended or unintended
Indicator	Parameter for qualitative or quantitative assessment that is either measured directly or derived from a measurement or simulation
Intervention	Project, scheme or programme
Intervention logic	The links between an intervention's inputs and the outputs, short term outcomes and longer term impacts on society
Knowledge-based evaluation	Aimed at increasing understanding of which interventions work in, in what circumstances, and why
OSI Model	Open Systems Interconncetion (OSI) Model is a conceptual model which describes the internal structures of a computing system in different abstraction layers

Outcome	The short and medium term effects of an intervention
Output	The activities, goods and services produced by an intervention
PESTLE	A typology for considering exogenous factors (barriers, enablers, drivers) that can impact the development of a technology, market, etc., across six categories: Political, Economic, Societal, Technological, Legal, and Environmental
Reference case	The existing situation without the intervention – also known as the baseline
Research question	Research question is a well-thought and clearly expressed question which would be the basis for future research that would solve it
Technological Innovation System (TIS)	A framework for describing and assessing technological innovations in a system perspective, which includes a systematic analysis of of the system's structure (in terms of actors, institutions, networks, norms etc.) and functioning along seven dimensions
Technology Readiness Level	Technology Readiness Level (TRL) is a method to evaluate the maturity of a technology. The scale is 1-9 where 9 is the most mature and 1 is in the domain of basic research
Theory-based evaluation	Provides systematic articulation and testing of theoretical connections between an intervention and its expected impacts
Time horizon	A temporal measurement which states the further time point that would be interesting for the research. For example the time horizon may be set to 5 years which means that the next 5 years are the subject for the research