

MEASURE-BiH

December 19 - 30, 2016

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

South East European Media Observatory (Building Capacities and Coalitions for Monitoring Media Integrity and Promoting Media Reforms), Library:

<http://mediaobservatory.net/library>

Monitoring Matrix on Enabling Environment for Civil Society Development (CSDev): <http://monitoringmatrix.net/>

International Institute for Qualitative Methodology, International Journal of Qualitative Methods:

<http://journals.sagepub.com/toc/ijq/current>

Qualitative Research, Journal: <http://journals.sagepub.com/loi/qrj>

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Susan Igras on Engaging Youth in Program Evaluation When Research is the Main Objective](#)

[The top 10 sources of data for international development research](#)

[Going Beyond the Form and Structure, Investing in Critical and Strategic Civil Society Initiatives – BCSDN Analysis of the Annual Reports and EC Enlargement Strategy 2016](#)

[Bringing data on violence out of the shadows in Peru: a 25 year journey](#)

[Making research count: Lessons on turning evidence into action from the Transfer Project](#)

[Food for thought on measuring child food insecurity](#)

[How do you go about analyzing data that has been collected from respondents via a questionnaire?](#)

[How do I choose suitable theory of change?](#)



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

Upcoming Events

April 30

[2017 Canadian Evaluation Society Conference, Vancouver, Canada](#)

May 10

[2017 UK Evaluation Society Annual Conference, London, United Kingdom](#)

Useful Sites

<http://www.bhas.ba/>

<http://www.fzs.ba/>

<http://www.rzs.rs.ba/>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Evaluation – The Challenge in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Final Report by SIDA, July 2015](#)

[Feed the Future Global Performance Evaluation, Evaluation Report by USAID, December 2016](#)

Relevant Publications

[Labour Force Survey 2016 by Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

The Labour Force Survey represents research conducted to gather data on the basic characteristics of the working – age population, based on which the total labor force in the country is reviewed, together with data on demographics, education, socio – economic standing and other characteristics of the population.

The main goal of the research is to gather data on the three main, mutually exclusive segments of population:

1. The employed;
2. The unemployed; and
3. The inactive.

The data are also to be used to monitor, measure, and estimate the economic and social changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Survey covered 10.616 households, 6.121 in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, 3.442 in the Republic of Srpska, and 1.053 in the Brcko District of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sample did not include collective households (university dormitories, nursing homes, institutes for the mentally disabled, orphanages, homes for disabled adults, monasteries, convents, etc.).

Methodological principles behind the Survey are based on the recommendations and definitions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the requirements of the European Statistical Office (EUROSTAT), which set the standards for the international comparability of data in the area of labor statistics.

Starting with the definitions, the Labour Force Survey relies on the ILO concept of labor force, as required by the EUROSTAT. It would be methodologically incorrect to compare the data from this publication with data that may be found in other statistical or administrative sources, as explained in the Chapter entitled “Definitions and Methodological Explanations“.

The survey is a joint research project of three statistical institutions (Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Republic of Srpska Institute of Statistics and Federal Institute of Statistics) that worked as a team on the preparation of the Survey instruments, its implementation in the field, data processing and analysis.



Recommended Reading

[Realist evaluation and randomized controlled trials for testing program theory in complex social systems by Andrew J. Hawkins, ARTD Consultants, Charles Darwin University, Australia](#)

This article is about scientific evaluation. Scientific evaluation seeks to develop and test theories that describe and explain the value of interventions into the world. Realist approaches to scientific evaluation tend to be strong on theory and explanation, but lack adequate tests or means of validating theory.

This article has attempted to form a bridge between realist and other approaches to evaluation under an umbrella of scientific evaluation. It has attempted to show how traditional program level RCTs may be improved by more explicit attention to program theory and context, and how realist evaluation may be better able to establish the transfactuality of hypothesized CMOs by using realist propensity score matching rather than rely on intraprogram comparison.