

MEASURE-BiH

March 27 – April 7, 2017

Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Research at the World Bank: <https://goo.gl/RpdMiT>

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA), Voter Turnout Database: <http://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout>

Living Standards Measurement Study (LSMS), World Bank, Datasets per Survey Countries: <http://iresearch.worldbank.org/lsmss/lsmssurveyFinder.htm>

Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Strategies to Evaluate International Research by Elysaa Lewis](#)

[Using a Learning Agenda to Bridge Academia and Practice by Laura Adams and Laura Ahearn](#)

[Analyzing DRG Problems Holistically – and Strengthening M&E in the Process by Catherine Kelly and Jeanette Tocol](#)

[Should I stay or should I go? Marriage markets and household consumption](#)

[What's new in education research? Impact evaluations and measurement – March round-up](#)

[A pre-analysis plan is the only way to take your p-value at face-value](#)

[Global Tracking Framework \(GTF\): Tracking progress toward sustainable energy goals, Country Reports: Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

[Reflecting and Learning for Better Development Results by Kristin Lindell](#)

[Measuring Sustained and Emerging Impacts Evaluation by Jindra Cekan](#)

[Who goes to school? Here's what Afghanistan's Provincial Briefs tell us about primary school attendance](#)



USAID
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Upcoming Events

April 30

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

May 10

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

Useful Sites

<http://gtf.esmap.org/>

<https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre>

Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Evaluation of the Massachusetts Adolescent Outreach Program for Youths in Intensive Foster Care, Final Report, OPRE, July 2011](#)

[A Family-Strengthening Program for Low-Income Families: Final Impacts from the Supporting Healthy Marriage Evaluation, OPRE, January 2014](#)

Activities of the MEASURE-BiH Staff

MEASURE-BiH has published Report on Findings from the 2016 National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is a second wave of survey conducted so as to analyze trends and general attitudes of BiH citizens towards governance, rule of law, corruption, citizen participation and civil society organizations, media, social inclusions, youth development, and other topics. Report is available on the official MEASURE-BiH website: <http://measurebih.com/national-survey-of-citizens-perceptions>.



Relevant Publications

[National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2016, Findings Report by USAID/MEASURE-BiH](#)

The National Survey of Citizens' Perceptions in Bosnia and Herzegovina (NSCP-BiH) gathers data annually from a nationally representative sample of civilian, non-institutionalized adults (18+) in BiH to monitor society change and study the growing complexity of BiH society. The second wave of NSCP-BiH was conducted in October and November of 2016.

BiH citizens generally perceive that the economic conditions in the country are unfavorable, the overall situation is deteriorating, and the country is moving in the wrong direction. NSCP-BiH 2016 shows that people perceive that unemployment is the major problem facing the country, and the economy should be the main development priority in BiH. In addition to economic problems, BiH citizens see corruption as another severe problem present at all levels. One out of three BiH citizens admitted bribing at least one public official.

Citizens in FBiH would prefer to strengthen state-level and municipal/city-level government and abandon entities and cantons. On the other hand, citizens from RS would prefer for BiH to be divided into three independent states or for the state arrangement to remain unchanged.

Most BiH citizens (88%) believe that women should have equal rights with men and receive the same treatment as do men. Regarding job scarcity, NSCP-BiH 2016 finds that half of BiH citizens think that men should have more rights to have or get a job than should women.

Percentage of youth who are considering leaving the country has decreased compared to 2015 but remains high (45%), and the main motivation for leaving the country is the inability to find a job in BiH.

Recommended Reading

[Voter Turnout Trends Around the World by Abdurashid Solijonov, IDEA](#)

Voter turnout is one of the crucial indicators of how citizens participate in the governance of their country. Higher voter turnout is in most cases a sign of the vitality of democracy, while lower turnout is usually associated with voter apathy and mistrust of the political process.

The number of countries that hold direct parliamentary elections has increased significantly since the 1990s. However, despite the growth in the global voter population and the number of countries that hold elections, the global average voter turnout has decreased significantly since the early 1990s. The decline in Europe is more significant than the decline in the other regions.

Another concern relates to the linkage between gender and voter turnout. The lowest rates of female participation in elections are found mainly in countries in the Middle East, North Africa and Asia.