

# MEASURE-BiH

July 31 – August 11, 2017

### Program Evaluation Learning Resources

<http://ihsn.org/>

The International Household Survey Network (IHSN) is an informal network of international agencies whose mission is to improve the availability, accessibility, and quality of survey data within developing countries, and to encourage the analysis and use of this data by national and international decision makers, the research community, and other stakeholders. IHSN members include: USAID, ILO, UNDP, WHO, UNICEF, UNODC, WFP, and the like.

<http://data.worldbank.org/>

The World Bank's Open Data initiative is intended to provide all users with access to World Bank data. The data catalog is a listing of available World Bank datasets, including databases, pre-formatted tables, reports, and other resources. The available datasets include: World Development Indicators, Global Economic Monitor, Gender Statistics, Millennium Development Goals, Education Statistics, and the like.

### Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Using Single Subjects Methodology in Program Evaluation by Brian Molina](#)

[Fatima Frank and Greg Lestikow on Using a Participatory Rankin Methodology in Focus Groups for Sensitive Topics](#)

[Do Credit Guarantee Schemes Encourage Banks to Lend to SMEs?](#)

[Using Non-Standard Units in Data Collection: The Latest in the LSMS Guidebook Series](#)

[New Country Classifications by Income Level: 2017-2018](#)

[Technology and Evaluation: The Evaluator's Perspective](#)

[The Growth Paradox: Can Tourism Ever Be Sustainable?](#)

[Rethinking Evaluation – Sustaining a Focus on Sustainability](#)



**USAID**  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

### Upcoming Events

#### September 7

[Monitoring, Evaluation, Research and Learning \(MERL\) Tech 2017, Washington DC, USA](#)

#### September 19

[6<sup>th</sup> Biennial International Conference of Sri Lanka Evaluation Association, Colombo, Sri Lanka](#)

### Useful Sites

<https://www.globalslaveryindex.org/>

<http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/>

### Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Performance Evaluation of the Cooperative Development Program by USAID, April 2017](#)

[Final Performance Evaluation of Spice Activity by USAID, Final Report, April 2017](#)

[Midterm Evaluation Report: Performance Evaluation of the At-Risk Youth Activity by USAID, April 2017](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [Rising to the Youth Employment Challenge: New Evidence on Key Policy Issues by Niall O'Higgins, International Labour Organization](#)

Young people today face a difficult process in seeking to enter the world of work. ILO estimates suggest that the global youth (age 15–24) unemployment rate was 12.8% in 2016 (slightly up from 12.7% in 2015). Similarly, the number of unemployed young people increased slightly between 2015 and 2016 from 69.4 to 69.6 million. Owing largely to the falling size of the youth cohort, this is down from the peak of 76.5 million in 2009, but nevertheless the current youth unemployment rate remains significantly above its pre-recession level of 12.0% in 2007.

The most consistent finding concerning the determinants of youth employment and unemployment is that aggregate demand – the state of the macro-economy – plays a key role. The analysis clearly establishes the usefulness of expansionary fiscal policy in promoting youth employment, particularly during recessions. The analysis also shows that such a strategy will only be effective if government finances are in relatively good shape in the period leading up to the recession, and if the discretionary fiscal policy is implemented without delay once recession hits.

The analysis also confirms previous ILO research which showed that, for the most part, the dis-employment effects of minimum wages are either small or nil. In addition, programmes promoting quality self-employment should be part of a more general policy toolkit designed to integrate young people into decent work.

For young workers in developing countries today, informal employment is the norm rather than the exception. At least three out of four young workers in low- and middle-income countries are informally employed. Informality implies a lack of social protection and a deficit of basic work-related rights, as well as being associated with lower job satisfaction and a substantial wage penalty.

ILO findings also support the introduction of youth employment guarantee subsidies, which have the function of automatic stabilizers. Thus, for example, a right of access to subsidized employment or training within four months of leaving work or education would “automatically” increase government expenditure during times of low labor demand, and reduce it during periods of expansion.



### Recommended Reading

#### [The Global Slavery Index 2016 by The Minderoo Foundation Pty Ltd.](#)

Global Slavery Index 2016 provides an estimate, country by country of the number of people living in modern slavery today and the steps government are taking to respond to this crime. Estimated number of people in some form of modern slavery in 2016 was 45.8 million. Out of those, 58% live in 5 countries (India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Uzbekistan). Furthermore, the country with the highest estimated percent of its population in modern slavery is North Korea. Countries whose governments that take most action include: Netherlands, USA, UK, Sweden, Australia, Portugal, Croatia, Spain, Belgium and Norway. According to the Report, 0.467% of population in BiH (17,800 persons) lives in modern slavery. Final BiH score in terms of the country rank by government response is 48.54 (a higher score indicates a stronger response).