

# MEASURE-BiH

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## Program Evaluation Learning Resources

Independent Evaluation Group, World Bank, IEG Ratings and Data:  
<https://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/data>

On Think Tanks, Independent Research, Ideas and Advice, Resources:  
<https://onthinktanks.org/resources/>

Social Institutions & Gender Index, Country Profiles:  
<http://www.genderindex.org/countries>

International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA),  
Publications: <http://www.idea.int/publications>

## Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Agile Evaluation](#)

[The Complexity of Estimating the Value and Costs of an Evaluation](#)

[What Comes After the Evaluation is Completed?](#)

[Common Challenges In Evaluation by Dr. Michelle Chandrasekhar](#)

[Tips For Engaging Stakeholders in Participatory Evaluation by Dr. Moya Alfonso](#)

[Developing Final Reports by Dr. Michelle Chandrasekhar](#)

[Counting and Computing with Microsoft Excel by Laura Sefton](#)

[10 Distinctive Qualities of Qualitative Research](#)

[The Research Quality Plus \(RQ+\) Assessment Framework](#)

[How Has Consumer Research Evolved](#)

[What a Study of 33 Countries Found About Aging Populations and Innovation](#)

## 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.genderindex.org/>

<http://www.icmpd.org/>

<http://www.wto.org/>

## Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Evaluation of the UNESCO Associated Schools Project Network \(ASPnet\), by UNESCO, July 2016](#)

[Evaluation of UNESCO's Regional Conventions on the Recognition of Qualifications in Higher Education, by UNESCO, June 2016](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [From University to Employment: Higher Education Provision and Labor Market Needs in the Western Balkans by European Commission](#)

This synthesis report analyses higher education (HE) provision and labor market opportunities in the Western Balkans by looking into four inter-related issues: the provision of HE, the current situation of the graduate labor market, the challenges facing graduate labor market integration.

The data used in the study was collected from March to August 2015. It includes two large-scale surveys: one among recent HE graduates (graduate survey - 4,602 respondents) and one among organisations that employ HE graduates (employer survey - 1,074 respondents). Semi-structured interviews were carried out with management staff of higher education institutions (HEIs), ministries, employers' associations, and trade unions. A focus group was also carried out with Erasmus Mundus alumni.

According to the study, graduates are moderately satisfied with the quality of higher education they received, but many perceive that their job prospects would have been improved by better teaching methods, a more relevant curriculum and by having better qualified professors.

Holding a HE degree provides advantages on the labor market. The average unemployment rate of HE graduates in the region is 16.2% compared to 23.9% for the whole labor force. However, the unemployment rate for new graduates is 37.1%, suggesting that graduates face a difficult transition from HEI to the labor market. On the labor market, there is a large oversupply of graduates in most study fields, especially from the broad study field of Business, Administration & Law. The sectors with the most rapid growth of graduate jobs include Information & Communication Technologies, Construction, Financial & Insurance activities, Professional, Scientific & Technical activities and Other Service activities.

In summary, while only 53% of students complete their study programme; of those that do complete their course only 52% find a job; and of these, only 48% find a job that is well matched to their level of education. Coefficient of internal effectiveness of the combined HE and labor market systems (the HE-LM systems) equals to 13%. In other words, of every hundred new students entering the HE systems in any one year, it can be expected that only 13 will eventually graduate and find a well-matched job.



### Recommended Reading

#### [Global Wage Report 2016/17: Wage inequality in the workplace by ILO](#)

The issue of wage growth and wage inequality are central to the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

According to the ILO's Global Wage Report, global real wage growth dropped sharply during the post-2008 economic crisis, recovered in 2010, but has since decelerated. The report also finds that wage inequality within enterprises has been underestimated in the past, and has become very substantial as the top 1% in those enterprises leave others increasingly far behind.

In Europe, the highest-paid 10% receive on average 25.5% of the total wages paid to all employees in their respective countries, which is almost as much as what the lowest-paid 50% earn (29.1%). Although the data are not strictly comparable, the share of the top 10% is even higher in some emerging economies, for example Brazil (35%), India (42.7%) and South Africa (49.2%).