

# MEASURE-BiH

April 24 – May 5, 2017

### Program Evaluation Learning Resources

European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound), Surveys: <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/surveys>

European Commission, International Cooperation and Development, Policies: [https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/policies\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/policies/policies_en)

### Recommended News Articles and Blog Posts

[Secrets for Effective Survey Invitations by Carla Hillerns and Pei-Pei Lei](#)

[Create an Efficient Presentation Design Workflow by Echo Rivera](#)

[Tips for Applying for an Evaluator Position by Harlan Luxenberg](#)

[Creating a Culture for M&E in an Organization by Abdul Majeed](#)

[Should We Pay Kids to Read?](#)

[The Importance of Study Design \(Why Did a CCT Program Have No Effects on Schooling or HIV?\)](#)

[Is Bigger Better? Agriculture Edition](#)

[A Cheap Way for Governments to Help Firms: Pay Vendors on Time](#)

[Development Impact Turns 6: Six Questions for Our Sixth Birthday](#)

[Childhood Health and the Wantedness of Male and Female Children](#)

[Does Social Background Determine Life Chances in Europe?](#)

[Reducing Europe's Gender Employment Gap](#)

[EU income inequality and the Great Recession](#)



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### Upcoming Events

#### **May 10**

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

#### **May 18**

[Evaluation of Innovations and Innovations in Evaluations, Vilnius, Lithuania](#)

### Useful Sites

<https://euagencies.eu>

<http://www.eurofound.europa.eu/>

### Examples of Evaluation Projects

[Final Evaluation of the Programme “Non State Actors and Local Authorities”, Novak A., Verdecchia S., Economou E., Rajacic A., December 2013](#)

[European Innovation Partnerships \(EIPs\) as a Tool for Systematic Change, Independent Evaluation Report, Aho E., Serger S.S., Monig W., Wilson P., Garmendia C., Steinberg M., Swieboda P., February 2014](#)

## Relevant Publications

### [World Employment Social Outlook, Trends 2017 by International Labour Organization \(ILO\)](#)

Global GDP growth hit a six-year low in 2016, at 3.1%, well below the rate projected in the previous year. Looking ahead, global economic growth is expected to pick up modestly in 2017 (3.4%) and 2018 (3.6%).

The global unemployment rate is expected to rise modestly in 2017, to 5.8% (from 5.7% in 2016) – representing 3.4 million more unemployed people globally (bringing total unemployment to just over 201 million in 2017). And while the global unemployment rate is expected to hold relatively steady in 2018, the pace of labor force growth (i.e. those in search of employment) will outstrip job creation, resulting in an additional 2.7 million unemployed people globally.

The increase in unemployment levels and rates in 2017 will be driven by deteriorating labor market conditions in emerging countries (as the impacts of several deep recessions in 2016 continue to affect labor markets in 2017). In fact, the number of unemployed people in emerging countries is expected to increase by approximately 3.6 million between 2016 and 2017 (during which time the unemployment rate in emerging countries is expected to climb to 5.7%, compared with 5.6% in 2016).

Of notable concern are developments in Latin America and the Caribbean, where the unemployment rate is expected to rise by 0.3% in 2017, to reach 8.4% – largely driven by rising unemployment in Brazil.

In contrast, unemployment is expected to fall in 2017 in developed countries (by 670,000), bringing the rate down to 6.2% (from 6.3% in 2016). In Europe, notably Northern, Southern and Western Europe, unemployment levels and rates are both expected to continue to fall, but the pace of improvement will slow, and there are signs that structural unemployment is worsening. The same applies to Canada and the United States.

Unemployment levels in developing countries are also expected to increase in 2017 (by 450,000), with unemployment rates hovering at around 5.5% in 2017 and 2018. For many developing and emerging countries, however, chronic poor-quality employment – as represented by high shares of own-account workers and contributing family workers (collectively classified as workers in vulnerable forms of employment) and working poverty – takes centre stage.



### Recommended Reading

#### [Consumer Price Index in Bosnia and Herzegovina 2016 by Agency for Statistics of Bosnia and Herzegovina](#)

Consumer Price Index allows to measure the consumer price inflation. Considering the average 2016 CPI flow at the territory of BiH in respect to the situation registered in 2015, the average deflation in 2016 was 1.1%.

Furthermore, following divisions presented a price decrease: Food and nonalcoholic beverages by 1.1%, Clothing and footwear by 8.8%, Furniture and furnishing by 1.1%, Transport by 5.2%, Communications by 1.0%, Recreation and Culture by 0.1%, Restaurants and Hotels by 0.5% and Other goods and services by 0.2%. The increase of price levels, on average, was recorded only in divisions of Alcoholic drinks and beverages by 7.4%, Health by 0.5%, Education by 1.1%, Restaurants and Hotels by 0.5% and Housing and utilities by 0.3%.