

Effectiveness of Active Labour Market Policies in fragile socio-economic and post-conflict context

Peer-learning seminar, 26-27 June, Brussels

<p>09.50 – 11.00</p>	<p>Setting the scene Presentations of key findings – ETF research on ALMPs effectiveness in fragile and (post)conflict contexts Q&A</p>
<p>11.00 – 11.20</p>	<p><i>Coffee break</i></p>
<p>11.20 – 12.45</p>	<p>Effective Active Labour Market Policies – good practice Presentation of selected illustrative practices focusing on effective ALMPs in fragile, conflict or post-conflict contexts Q&A</p>
<p>12.45 - 13.45</p>	<p><i>Group photo</i> Lunch Break</p>
<p>13.45 – 15.35</p>	<p>Measuring impact of ALMPs (parallel workshops) Measuring impact of ALMPs through the use of administrative data – experience of Lithuania Measuring impact of ALMPs in the context of limited data availability – focus on Albania PES examples of building effective ALMPs to address the needs of disadvantaged groups</p>
<p>15.35 – 16.30</p>	<p>Introduction to Actiris Brussels’ work in monitoring and evaluation of partnership measures Introduction to peer-visits <i>Closure of first day</i></p>

EVALUATION OF ACTIVE LABOUR MARKET POLICIES

European Training Foundation

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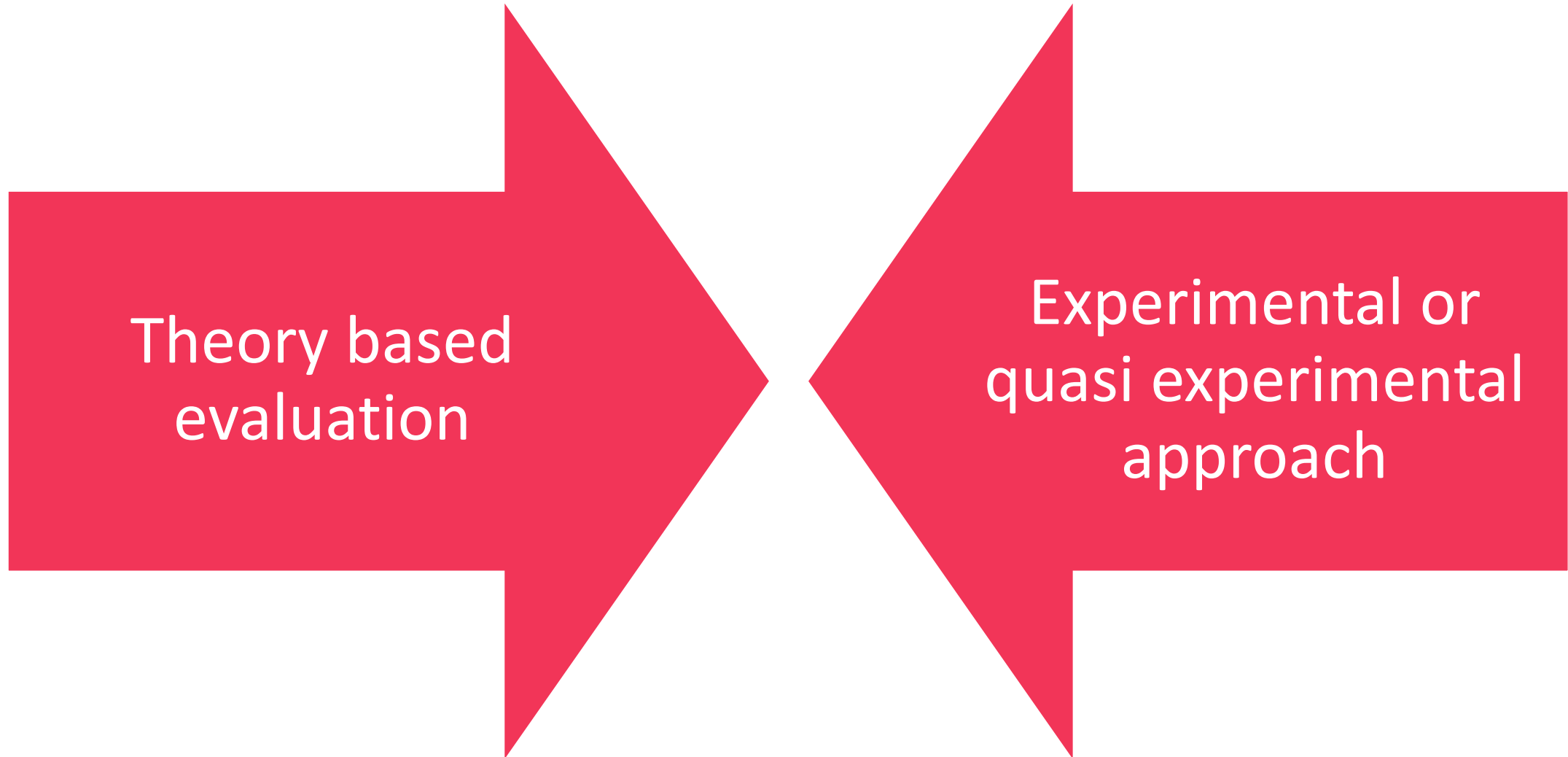


Why impact evaluation of ALMP is so important

- We want to know the real impact
- We want to better understand what works, for whom and when
- We want to be accountable for the results of our work



Main approaches to impact evaluation



Theory based evaluation



Based on the **theory of policymakers**: a set of assumptions and hypotheses, logically linked and empirically testable.



Theories are usually expressed in the form of **intervention models**:
resources → actions → outputs → outcomes → **impact**



Evaluation focuses on **mechanisms** – how changes occur – believed to make policies effective.

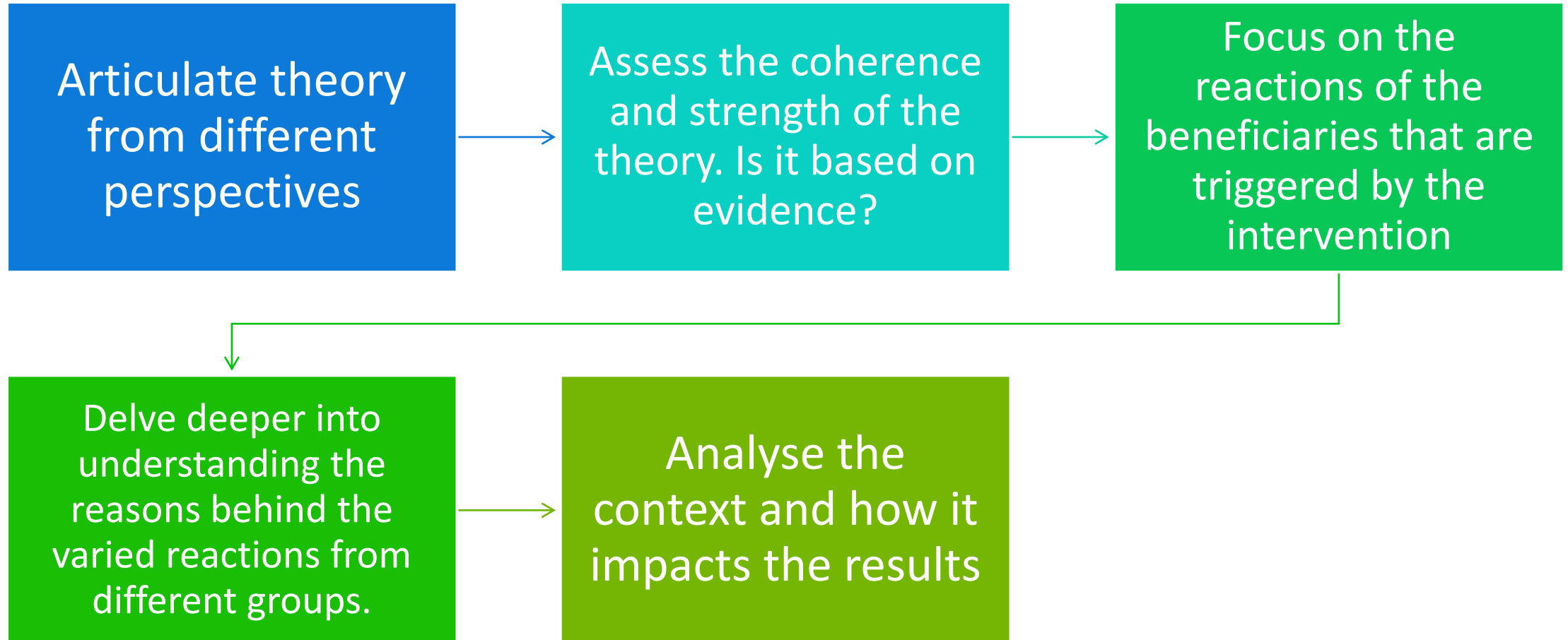


Two main elements:

Conceptual – articulation of ToC

Empirical – testing ToC

Theory based evaluation

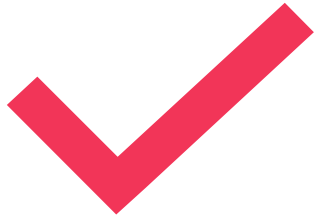


Counterfactual impact evaluation

- **Comparison** of the treated group and control group – what would happen **without intervention**
- Assessment of the **contribution** of the intervention to the change of the situation (**impact**)
- Simple comparison of the situation **before and after is not sufficient**
 - Impact of other factors
- Simple comparison of **participants and non-participants is not sufficient**
 - Differences between groups
 - Selection biases



Randomization (RCT)



Golden standard in evaluation of the development policy



But also, many limitations:

Political and ethical feasibility

High costs of implementation

Randomisation bias

Non-compliance and crossover

Other types of counterfactual approaches

Difference-in-differences: comparison of differences between before and after for participants and non-participants

Discontinuity design – when the possibility of obtaining support is determined by the principle that below/above a specific value of a characteristic (of a continuous nature - e.g. age, income, ranking in a competition) is eligible for support - the so-called **cut-off point**

• **Propensity Score matching** – selection of the control group is based on the number of variables for which we estimate **the probability** of entering the program

Conditions for counterfactual impact evaluation



Design evaluation approach as early as possible to make sure you get the data



You need good quality, detailed data for the treatment group



Good quality data and significant number of observations for the control group



Some level of technical skills

Measuring impact of ALMPs – parallel workshops

1. Measuring results of ALMPs through the use of administrative data

BLUE

Where: PLENARY (Sokoni)

2. Measuring results of ALMPs in the context of limited data availability

RED

Where: BAOBAB

3. European Social fund evaluations – key issues

YELLOW

Where: UBUNTU

Peer visits - *tomorrow*

DiversiCom

DiversiCom's mission is to promote diversity in the workplace and facilitate the employment of people with disabilities on the basis of their skills.

Hobo

Hobo is a day centre for homeless people, which helps homeless jobseekers in their search for training and work. This support is individual, tailor-made, accessible, intensive and, if necessary, long-term.

CAD De Werklijn

The "Werklijn's" job counsellors provide individual counselling toward employment for persons with occupational disability (physical disability, psychological vulnerability, learning or intellectual disability etc.).

OriantaEuro

OriantaEuro specialises in designing and implementing Active Labour Market Programmes for young people/NEETs, covering outreach, coaching & job hunting and aftercare.

14:00 – 14:15	Debriefing from field visits
14.15 – 15.30	Designing effective ALMPs, their monitoring and evaluation – interactive session
15.30 – 16.00	Plenary session Debriefing from the interactive session, priorities for future meetings and joint activities
16.00 – 16.30	Closing remarks <i>Event closure</i>

Designing effective ALMPs, their monitoring and evaluation (14:15 – 15:30)

Discuss and describe how results of your intervention will be evaluated

- Organization of the evaluation? (In house, academia / experts, national, international, other)
- Which method?
- Which time span?
- Additional /specified research questions?
- Which indicators and variables?
- Which data sources?
- Expected difficulties?
- Strategies to overcome these potential difficulties.
- How to present the results?
- In addition to the stated objective of the evaluation, could you think about another use for the results of the overall research project?

Work with your colleagues at each table

Use flipchart, post-its, markers

Remember to assign a rapporteur to present the results of your work

Designing effective ALMPs, their monitoring and evaluation (14:15 – 15:30)

WHAT

1. Design an intervention for your “case”

Who is the target group?

What are key services or measures you want to provide and how?

Who are the key stakeholders/organisations to be involved in planning and delivery of your intervention?

2. Discuss and describe possible challenges

3. Discuss and describe how results of your intervention will be evaluated

What is the key evaluation question?

Provide basic information on the evaluation design and data collection tools

Work with your colleagues at each table

Use flipchart, post-its, markers

Remember to assign a rapporteur to present the results of your work