

Objectives of the course



- This class introduces to theory and methods of program evaluation
 - present a comprehensive framework to evaluate programs (economic and social policies)
 - introduce key concepts and quantitative methods for evidence-based analyses of policies: measuring the causal effects
 - develop critical appraisal skills
 - Applications of methods on economic and social policies



Objectives of the course



• After this course , you will be:

- aware of the importance of the program theory to understand how and why a program works or fails to work,
- familiar with the components of an evaluation plan,
- aware of the importance of the social context of program evaluation,
- familiar with the causality concept in impact evaluation and its prerequisites,
- familiar with different econometric approaches to identify program effects,
- familiar with different approaches how to relate program benefits to its costs and draw conclusions about efficiency,
- able to critically reflect on different methods of impact and economic evaluation in terms of their limitations and benefits.



Example

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2019

Abhijit Banerjee Esther Duflo Michael Kremer

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You will learn and apply how to measure causal effects based on:
Field experiments or Randomized control trials (RCT)

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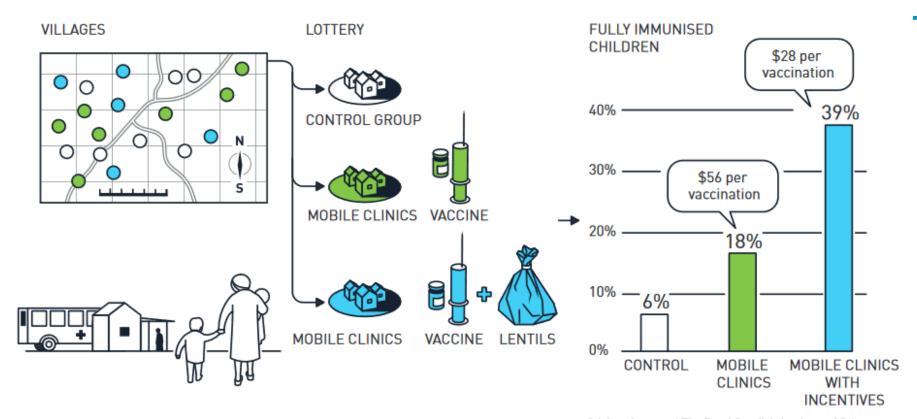




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Example

The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel 2021

David Card Joshua D. Angrist Guido W. Imbens

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You learn and apply how to measure causal effects based on:

Natural experiments

- Difference-in-differences (DD)
- Matching
- Regression discontinuity design (RDD)

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Card and Krueger used a natural experiment to study how increasing the minimum wage affects employment.

The researchers identified a treatment group (restaurants in New Jersey) and a control group (restaurants in eastern Pennsylvania) to measure the effect of increasing the minimum wage.

TREATMENT GROUP

CONTROL GROUP

1.3 -

1.2

New Jersey

Eastern Pennsylvania

1 April 1992: The hourly minimum wage in New Jersey was increased from 4.25 dollars to 5.05 dollars. Despite this, employment in New Jersey was not affected.





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Structure of the course



- Tuesday mornings
- The course will be divided in two parts:
 - 1. Lectures: blocked course: 1 to 4th October 2024
 - 2. Practical sessions Blocked course: 11th to 14th December 2024
 - 23th of October: written exam



1. Lectures



Introduction:

- Key concepts of policy evaluation
- Typologies of policy evaluation

Module 1: Preparing for Policy Evaluation

- Describing and eliciting a Program Theory
- The social and political context of program evaluation
- Evaluation plan

Module 2: Impact Evaluation

- Randomized controlled experiment
- Quasi-experimental methods: DD, RDD, matching

Module 3: Economic Evaluation

Cost-benefit, cost-effectiveness, cost-utility analysis



2. Practical sessions



- Reading of research papers/evaluation reports
- Apply methods with statistical software

Group project:

- By group, apply one of the evaluation method covered:
 Matching, RCT, RDD, DD, IV, Cost effective analysis
- To a policy of your choice
- Prepare an evaluation plan
- Prepare and moderate a hands-on tutorial (Stata, R, Excel)



Assessment



Assessment Components (relative weights in the final grade)

- 40% (Individual) Written exam
- 50% (Group) project
- 10% (Individual) active participation

Grade Key (point ranges)

- 1: Excellent (90-100 points)
- 2: Good (80-89 points)
- 3: Satisfactory (65-79 points)
- 4: Sufficient (50-64 points)
- 5: Fail (0-49 points)

