















































	Theory-ba	ased evaluation	
	Work to be done:	Control questions:	In non-
ve part	Desk research. What is already known about the topic?	Is the evaluator pretending to be the first one on the planet Earth who is dealing with the topic of intervention (policy, programme, project)?	existent perfect world, this is a part of policy
	What are the relevant theories available in the scientific literature? Is there any theory explicitly or implicitly expected by the policymaker to be applicable in the intervention?	Is the evaluator using theories? Is he/she critical to assumption of the policymakers? Is there a specialist in the field of intervention involved in the evaluation team?	- policy design.
	Pre-research in the field. (Stakeholders interviews, focus groups).	Is the evaluator confronting own assumptions and ideas with the reality?	
	Output: theoretical explanat should (not) work.	ion of why the intervention	

























































Low certainty /d	isconfirmatory power					
Straw in the Wind tests	Smoking gun tests					
E.g. murder suspect was known to have a rude temper	E.g. murder suspect was seen wiping red liquid off a candle holder					
Weakest test: do little to update our confidence in h(ypothesis) Regardless whether we find e(vidence) or not (=-e)	If (e) (then greater confidence in h (high uniqueness as e highly unlikely unless h) and highly improbable rivals. If we find -e, the test is useless to update our confidence.					
Hoop test	Doubly decisive tests					
E.g. E.g. Suspect was in proximity of the murder location around the time of the murder If (-e) = was not in town (alibi), reduces our confidence in H, if (e) = was in town, does little.	E.g. CCTV filmed the crime. If (-e)(suspect on camera) then (-h), if (e) then all other rival theories ruled out. IVery rarely possible!					
Hoops: sit on a continuum where tighter hoop means if (e), it is NOT useless but has some High certainty /c	Hoops: sit on a continuum where tighter hoop means if (e), it is NOT useless but has some high certainty /disconfirmatory power					



































	Design or method (or group of them)	Assuption(s)
1	One group designs •Pre & Post •Interrupted time series	No natural dynamics
2	With & Without •Randomized control trial •Regression discontinuity design	Treatment and control group are equivalent
3	Pre & Post in combination with With & Without •Method "Difference-in- difference"	External factors influence both groups in the same way
4	Exploatation of information influencing the participation in the treatment •Regression analysis •Propensity score matching	All differences between the groups are observable
5	Instrumental variable	There is something (instrument) that affects participation in the treatment, but not the results of the treatment



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Bu proje Antica Biegi ve Tótkje Cuntursjel asafedan France editreteast:	Co	ommo	on suj	oport		
Propensity score: 0 Comparison group Treatment group	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8 Common	1.0	
		E	Y Building a better working world			



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0,25 H + 0,75 C = 30 C	
0,65 H + 0,35 C = 40 °C	
$40^{\circ}C - 30^{\circ}C = (0,03^{\circ}H + 0,35^{\circ}C) = (0,23^{\circ}H + 0,75^{\circ}C)$	
$10^{\circ}C = 0.4 (H - C)$	
$10^{\circ}C = 0.4 (H - C)$	
$10 \ C / 0.4 = H - C$	
25 C=H-C	































	Design or method (or group of them)	Main cons
1	One group designs •Pre & Post •Interrupted time series	Not always plausible no natural dynamics assumption
2	With & Without •Randomized control trial •Regression discontinuity design	Requires specific design of the intervention
3	Pre & Post in combination with With & Without •Method "Difference-in- difference"	Not always plausible external factors influence both groups in the same way assumption
4	Exploatation of information influencing the participation in the treatment •Regression analysis •Propensity score matching	"Expensive" in terms of need for data on many characteristics, problems of selection bias in unobserved characteristics.
5	Instrumental variable	Requires specific design of the intervention, "Expensive" in terms of very large N needed when weak instrument



