Beyond Measurement: Evaluation as a Catalyst for Effective Youth and Education Policies

Rafael de Hoyos

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The labor market paradox.



Many firms in Europe and Central Asia identify an inadequate workforce as the most severe obstacle to productivity.



than each firm's average assessment of all possible obstacles

Source: Honorati, Santos and Gomez Tamayo (2024), using WB Enterprise Surveys.



...even though educational attainment has increased significantly in the region.





Source: ECA labor force surveys.

15% of Youth Unemployment in EU (~3 million) and ECA (~17 million).

3x more than overall unemployment.

In a context of skills shortages.



What explains this apparent paradox?



Basic, foundational skills (literacy & numeracy) are low among the current workforce.



Most workers in "emerging" ECA countries have literacy skills below the median German worker.



Authors' Computation. Data limitations: assessments of skill proficiency available only for countries participating in PIAAC and STEPS.

... and the prospects does not look bright.



Foundational learning have stalled in ECA.



Authors' Computation using data for PISA, various years.

In the context of shrinking population for the next 70 years.



In the context of shrinking population for the next 70 years.



The employment agenda is a skills agenda.



When aligned with labor market demand, short-term training can be effective.



Having a well-functioning PES, aligning supply and demand makes a difference.



Behaghel et al. 2014 "Private and Public Provision of Counseling to Job-Seekers: Evidence from a Large Controlled Experiment "



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Social Skills

...but few policymakers include foundational skills in their priorities.

Foundational Skills

The Skills Agenda: Policymakers (education) in developing countries tend to undermine the foundational skills challenge and it is not top of the priorities.



select your top 3

Why foundational skills should be at the core of the skills agenda?



Why foundational skills should be at the core of the skills agenda? Reason #1: Learning today, means earning tomorrow



Psacharopoulos and Patrinos (2025) "The Effect of Raising School Quality on Earnings", IZA DP No. 17939

Why foundational skills should be at the core of the skills agenda? Reason #2: it enables lifelong learning (human capital accumulation).



<u>Source</u>: Author's own calculations using PIAAC data for Poland. The "returns to experience" are calculated using a Mincer equation controlling for years of schooling, occupations, and time fixed-effects.

Why foundational skills should be at the core of the skills agenda? Reason #3: it increases the effectiveness of vocational training.

Workers with sufficient foundational skills, benefit more from vocational training.



Obiakor and Newman (2022) "Education and Employability: The Critical Role of Foundational Skills", RISE Insights.

Why foundational skills should be at the core of the skills agenda? Reason #4: technology increases the value of foundational skills.



Professional competences are becoming rapidly obsolete.

Workers need foundational skills to "reinvent themselves" every now and then.

Dalvit, de Hoyos, Iacovone, and Torre (2023) "The Future of Work: Implications for Equity and Growth in Europe", The World Bank, Washington, DC.

Why foundational skills should be at the core of the skills agenda? Reason #4: technology increases the value of foundational skills.

Top performers in numeracy and literacy do more social and non-routine tasks.

Dalvit, de Hoyos, Iacovone, and Torre (2023) "The Future of Work: Implications for Equity and Growth in Europe", The World Bank, Washington, DC.



Implications for youth unemployment.



Thanks to robust evaluations, we know how to improve foundational skills



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Implication #1: act on evidence

Age profile of earnings of VET and general secondary graduates



VET system graduates (which tend to be marginalized youth) face a labor market disadvantaged.

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Source: Dalvit et al (2023) The Future of Work, Implications for Equity and Growth in **Europe. The World Bank, Washington DC.**



Implication #2: reform VET systems to ensure foundational skills.





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General Secondary

Vocational Secondary

The EU's "union of skills" strategy is welldesign. Now it must deliver.

Trial-and-Adopt Feedback Loop

Implication #3: innovate in the short-term vocation trianing.

PES should include an assessment and remediation of social and foundational skills



THANK YOU!

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