

Impact evaluation of a job-training programme for disadvantaged youths : the case of projoven

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Propositions (Stellingen)
Accompanying the thesis

**Impact evaluation of a job-training programme for
disadvantaged youths: the case of Projoven**

By
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1. Saying that job-training programmes for disadvantaged youths are effective policy interventions is like showing only part of the picture. Ignoring low completion levels hides the fact that training programmes may yield no returns to the large percentage of trainees who drop out of the training. (*Chapter 1*)
2. Paradoxically, dropping out of a job-training programme could be regarded as a rational decision under some circumstances. (*Chapters 2 and 5*)
3. Youth job-training programmes which provide some job experience (internships) during the training will definitely make an impact on youths with no work experience prior to the training. (*Chapter 4*)
4. It seems that job-training programmes are an alternative for economically disadvantaged youths when jobs are unavailable. (*Chapter 5*)
5. Rather than a last resource of income, the informal labour market ends up being a mechanism of social exclusion.
6. While the theoretical debate continues as to whether there is a causal link between inequality and economic growth (and in which direction this causation runs), the empirical evidence suggests there is no correlation in the first place.
7. Whether one thinks about income inequality as an “absolute” or “relative” concept matters greatly to one’s views on the distribution of the gains from economic growth.
8. The debate about targeting in social programmes should not be focussed on the deservedness of the recipients but on the returns to the recipients, especially in developing countries.
9. Increases in the minimum wage may have disastrous effects on workers’ family life when productivity remains constant and the regulation on working hours is not enforced.

10. *About causal effects and under the implicit assumption that God exists: "... Using a powerful method due to Singh we have established a relationship between God's attitude toward man and the amount of prayer transmitted to God... A little prayer does no good and may make things worse. Much prayer helps a lot."* (Heckman, J., 2010. *The effect of prayer on God's attitude toward man. Economic Inquiry*, Vol. 48 (1), 234–235)