

Evaluation process

Process:

1. Identify the need for an evaluation and the subject.
2. Describe the background and objectives and the grounds and consequences of proposed alternatives.
3. Collect all relevant information about the subject. Assess whether additional information is needed.
4. It is always worth utilising existing research information on the lives and experiences of children [THL's Sotkanet](#) and [kouluterveyskysely](#). In addition, children and young people concerned can be consulted directly if/when earlier research papers and studies do not provide sufficient information.
5. Analyse and compare the effects of different alternatives on the well-being and rights of children and groups of children.
6. Compile a summary of the likely effects of the different alternatives.
7. Draw up recommendations for decision-makers, if necessary.
8. Publish at least the outcome of the evaluation and the grounds. Also notify the parties whom you consulted in the process. Determine how the effects of the decision will be monitored.
9. Once the decision has been implemented, monitor and evaluated its effects.

Collection of information

- Focuses on the initial stage of the process
- Information accumulates during the process

Impacts

- Direct and indirect impacts
- Positive and negative impacts
- May vary with different groups of children
- The issue may involve competing goals or perspectives

Perspectives on impact assessment

- Health
- Safety
- Growth and development
- Relationships
- Housing and transport
- Smoothness of everyday life
- Rest, play and leisure
- Opportunities for participation
- Equality and non-discrimination
- Diversity

Recommendations for decision-makers can, in addition to recommending which decision should be taken, involve

- collection of more material,
- preservation of the current status,
- provision for negative effects,
- amendment of the original proposal.