Policy Challenges

LANGUAGE	SCOPE CREEP	EMBRA	CE FINDINGS	ACCESS	ORGANIS	TIONAL STRUCTURE	
	INTENTIO	NAL BIAS	S PERSON CENTRED		DATA STANDARDS		3
AUTHORISING ENVIRONMENT		LININITENT	TIONAL BIAS	RISK ADVERSE		EXPERTISE	
EVALUATIO)N POPL	ILATION SIZE	TRUST	STATISTICAL	LITERACY	IDEA PATHWAY	/S
DEODEO	RESILIENT	SILOS		UNTAPPED KNOWLEDGE GENERATIONAL CHANG			CHANGE
RESPEC	CLIMATE		AT	PATI	IENCE H	HOLISTIC APPRO	ACH
PRIVACY	ADAPT	IVE		CO-DESIGN		ADVOCATES	
FOCUS	INFORMATION		MAINSTREAMING		PASSION		VISION
		TECHNOLOG	GY GLOBA	GLOBAL COMMITMENT		YOUTH VOICE	
CLEAR RESPONSIBI		COMM	MUNICATION	ON TOGETHER		TRUSTED PARTNERS	
TRANSPARENCY		ABORATION	SHARING	^	EFINITIONS	DONOR FU	
HUMAN CAPITAL KNOWL		OWLEDGE TRAI	NSFER REALIS	STIC GOALS		ENGAGEMENT	
DISTRACTIONS		ı	REDESIGN	EXPERTS		FUNDING	
	MULTI DIMENS	IONAL	DATA	A AVAILABILITY	COMPE	TITION	
POLITICAL APPETITE		SUSTA	INABILITY			POLITICAL	CYCLE

Questions to Ask

What are you trying to achieve?

 Are you trying to assess the impacts and achievements of current or potential projects and/or to determine ways of improving the project? Or are you exploring for potential priority areas of youth development?

What will change if you are successful?

 Ensure the project is designed with specified performance objectives, targets and milestones against which future monitoring and evaluation can be conducted.
 Consult stakeholders.

What do I need to measure attainment, or not, of success?

Qualitative and quantitative information add weight to arguments. When impacts
can be shown over time they are strengthened further.

How do I report on success, reached or not?

 Disseminate findings widely, allocate responsibility for implementing agreed recommendations, and, most importantly, follow up to ensure changes are effected!

Evaluation and Re-design

- 1. It doesn't need to be perfect to have positive impact!
- 2. Evaluation needs to be done over the right timeframe to measure impact.
- 3. As more and better data become available it should be fed back into policy and programme design cycle. (mainstreamed)
- 4. Re-design should be agile and contain not just evaluation results but stay in touch with new issues on the ground.
- 5. Different evaluation tools can be used in concert.

Why Look at Sub-National Data

- 1. Use of data in policy and program design, implementation and evaluation is a growing trend which allows for trust in programs from communities with added accountability and transparency.
- 2. Individual voices and stories matter.
- 3. Data at finer levels increases the lessons which can be learnt from it.
- 4. National averages will hide regional variations and can become distinctly more problematic in very large population or land mass countries.
- Indexes can provide a high-level picture of a population and suggest areas to focus on but it is the targeted and specific data which is needed to design person centred services



THE AUSTRALIAN YOUTH **DEVELOPMENT INDEX**



Download the 2016 Australian YDI here.

Youth development continues to be a matter of national importance, with 6.3 million people between 10-29 years old living in Australia. This is the first national holistic measure of the status of young people in Australia and is designed to inform policy and a tool for advocacy.





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