

EVALUATION

WHAT IS THE VALUE IN THE BOX?



PANEL

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STAKEHOLDER GROUP

Elected political representatives
Public sector executives
Public sector program managers
The Public Interest
“Deliverology” (delivery vs content)
Public sector evaluators

MODERATORS

Laurence Denholm and Anthea McClintock



Slido
#S305
Questions
and Poll



PANEL SESSION OBJECTIVE:

Key Question: In a rapidly paced policy cycle, what is necessary for evaluation to make a more valuable contribution to improving policy and program design and delivery in the public sector?

1. What are the limitations to greater adoption of evaluation?
2. What is needed to overcome the limitations?
3. Further ideas including priorities for action.

WHAT IS LIMITING THE ADOPTION OF EVALUATION?

1. Convincing Governments to have a comprehensive system of evaluation – different styles of government: strategic or events management, long-term or short-term. *Always remember who's sitting at the Cabinet table of decision - the ideologues, vested interests, populists, the evidence and leaders looking to put it all together.*
2. Ensuring it is a good system – problems due to:
 - (a) information availability and timelines
 - (b) too top down – what about the citizens and consumers?

WHAT IS NEEDED TO OVERCOME THESE LIMITATIONS?

1. Juries and assemblies to better find public interest.
(Is consultation money being spent effectively?)
2. Engage with Ministers on evaluation. Generally, but more specifically in relation to budget submissions, to Expenditure Review Committee. It's the big one every year!!



WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?

1. Remember - it's not just about efficiency and effectiveness, but also ethics. Be clear on expectations here.
2. Who evaluates the evaluators?



WHAT IS LIMITING THE ADOPTION OF EVALUATION?

1. Information that decision-makers trust (or not).
2. Chasm between timelines of evaluators and decision-makers.
3. Open minded re-prosecution of problems versus reality of defensive box ticking.



WHAT IS NEEDED TO OVERCOME THESE LIMITATIONS?

1. Include fresh and more diverse perspectives (non-elite, social media, big data).
2. Earlier or quicker advice.
- 3 Evaluation in policy context (ie subject is not an island).



WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?

1. Stewarding and accessing broad administrative datasets.
2. Increasing analytical and big data capabilities.
3. Clarity of purpose and scope – realism.



WHAT IS LIMITING THE ADOPTION OF EVALUATION?

1. All care, no responsibility.
2. Customer experience / engagement.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO OVERCOME THESE LIMITATIONS?

1. Co-design where pragmatism rules.
2. Positive reinforcement over broadcasting shortcomings.
3. Simplify the narrative.

WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?

1. Go hard, go early, go households.



WHAT IS LIMITING THE ADOPTION OF EVALUATION?

1. Lack of demand (evaluation isn't an announceable).
2. Lack of supply (evaluation is difficult, hard to codify and those delivering programs aren't necessarily well suited to it).
3. Lack of alignment of incentives. Even when supplied, the 'messaging' from evaluation will be 'managed'.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO OVERCOME THESE LIMITATIONS?

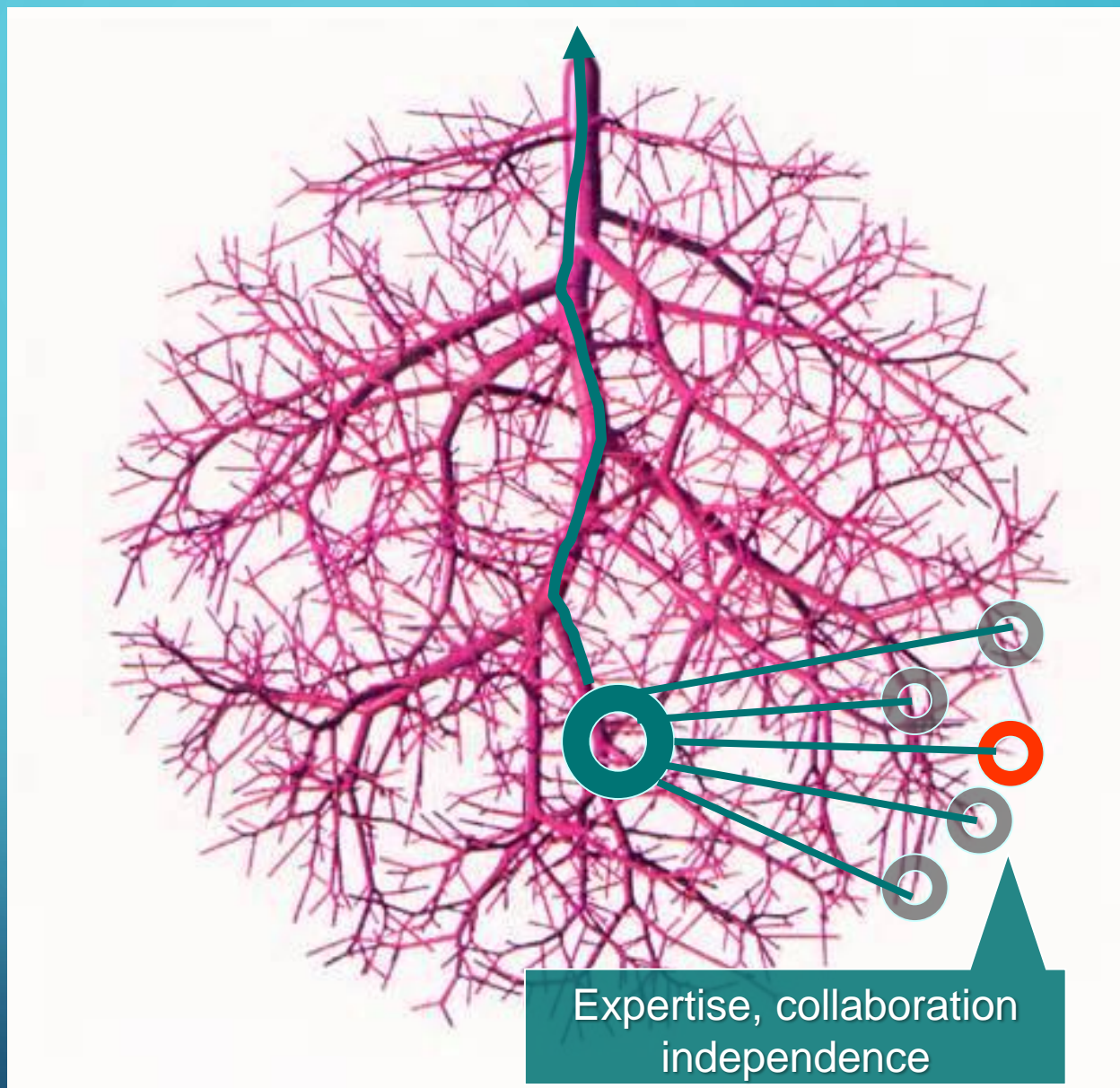


TWO COMPLEMENTARY SYSTEMS FOR DELIVERING PUBLIC GOODS

WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?



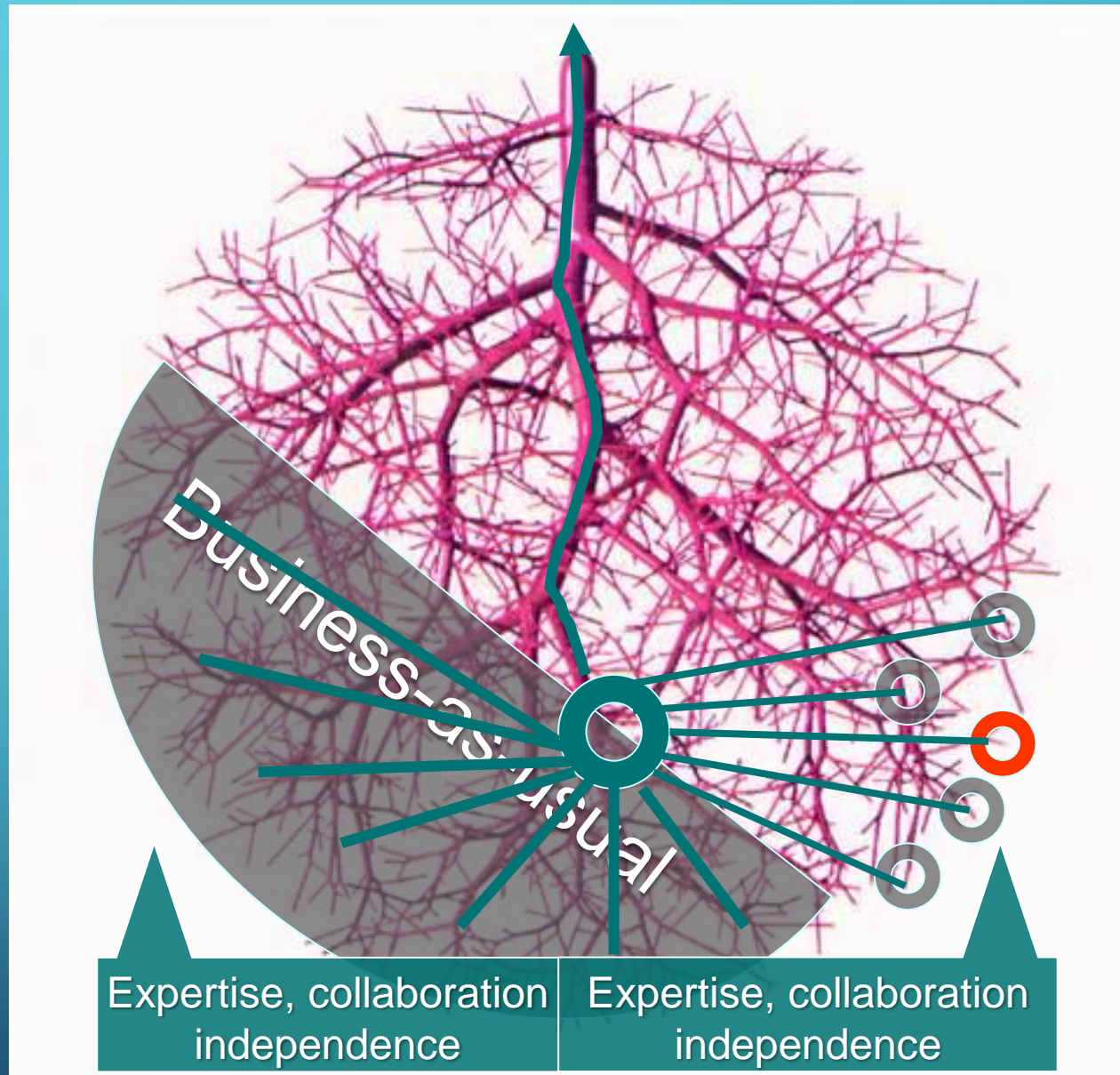
Nicholas Gruen



WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?



Nicholas Gruen

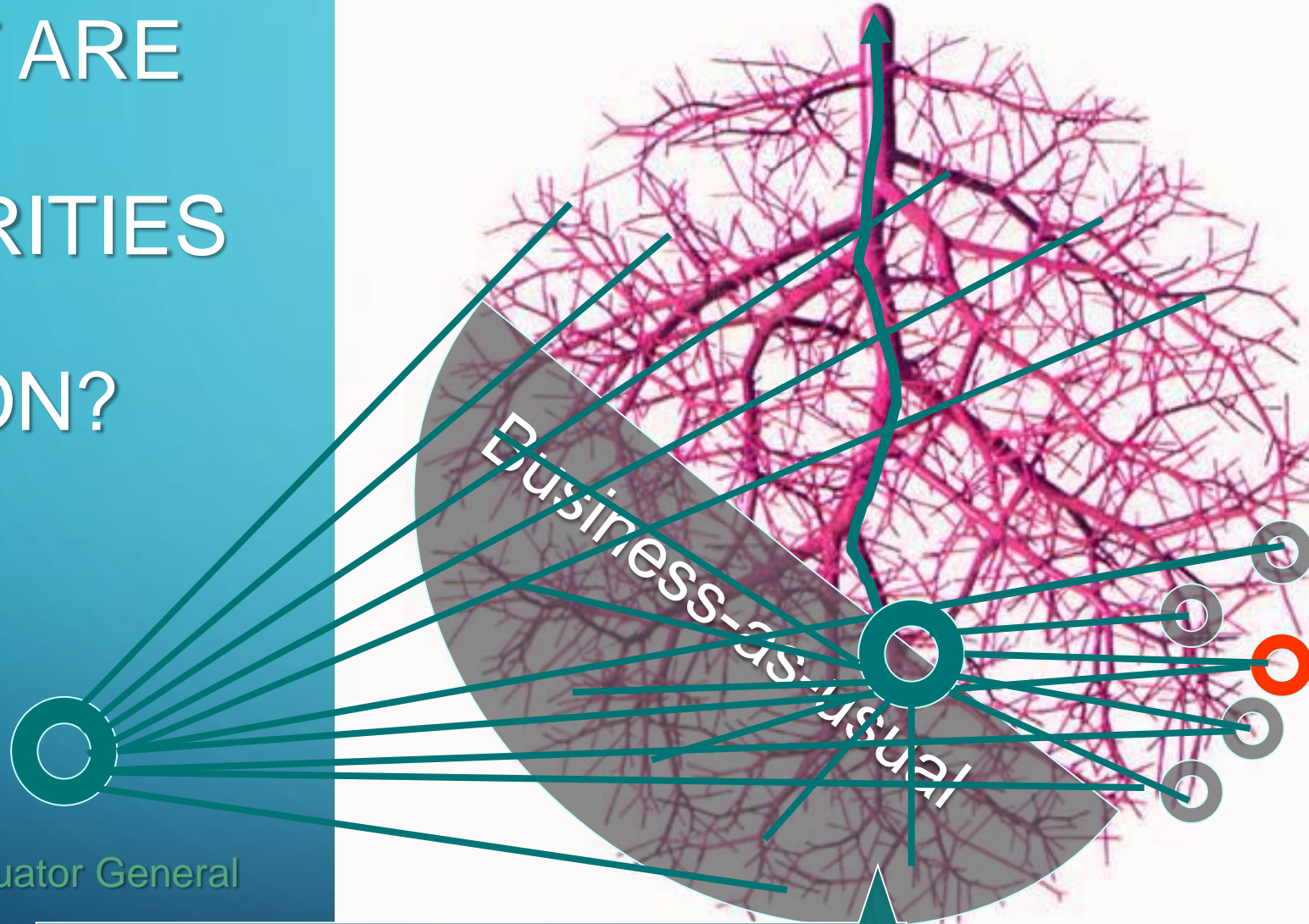


WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?

Evaluator General

Expertise, collaboration, independence

Nicholas Gruen





WHAT IS LIMITING THE ADOPTION OF EVALUATION?

1. Traditional evaluation conducted too late to deliver citizen impact – can lead to perception that cost of evaluation outweighs value
2. Lack of quality data, short time horizon, and narrow perspective – can lead to perception that evaluation results disconnected from practical delivery
3. Outsourced evaluation misses opportunity to invest in the delivery team



WHAT IS NEEDED TO OVERCOME THESE LIMITATIONS?

1. Shift in mindset to continuous improvement and learning by doing with a focus on outcomes for citizens
2. Inform continuous improvement with real-time data supported by frontline engagement
3. Build the above into the delivery team

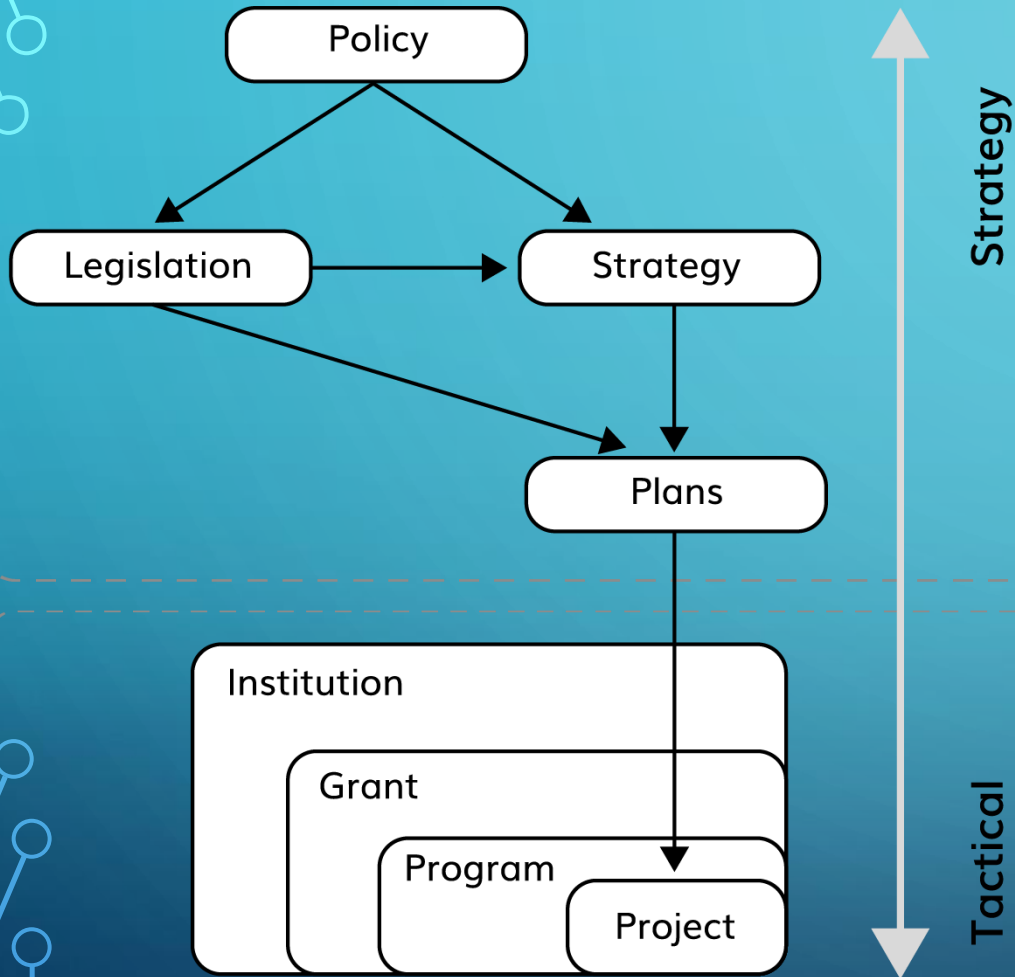
WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?

1. Build data, insights, fieldwork, continuous improvement capability in our delivery teams
2. Leaders to focus on demonstrated outcomes rather than process checking
3. Recognise and reward continuous improvement based on insights

WHAT IS LIMITING THE ADOPTION OF EVALUATION?

1. Whether it is internal, external or delegated, evaluation requires funding.
2. The cost of evaluation is set by suppliers (costs to government or to non-profit are different).
3. Anyone can put up their hand and say 'I am an evaluator'.

WHAT IS NEEDED TO OVERCOME THESE LIMITATIONS?



1. Block funding by the Department of Finance against all grants and programs to recognise the value of evaluation as an asset.
2. Government in higher education previously prescribed the levels of appropriate evaluation and set parameters for costs for grants.
3. Government could set standards for evaluation and evaluators.

WHAT ARE THE PRIORITIES FOR ACTION?



1. Evaluation is valued, promoted and funded as an asset across three levels of government (Commonwealth, States and Territories and Local).
2. A multi-level approach to evaluation is adopted across government (internal, external and delegated).
3. A multi-level approach to evaluation capacity-building by partnering with -
Universities to offer formal qualifications in evaluation,
AES to develop formal registration requirements for evaluators who work with government, and
Service providers to build their evaluation capacity.

PANEL DISCUSSION

Slido
#S305

Enter your questions on Sli.Do.
Questions, not statements, please.
Please complete the Sli.Do **POLL** at
the conclusion of the Panel Session

Loading of new Sli.Do Questions will finish
and the Sli.Do Poll will commence at 12:20 pm

SLIDO POLL



Which **THREE** of the following are **most** important to the improvement of public policy through program evaluation?

1. Embedding evaluation results into the budget cycle process.
2. Creation of an authorising environment for evaluation.
3. Promotion of the value proposition for evaluation in public policy.
4. Evaluation more informed by broader policy contextuality and political reality.
5. Appointment of an independent Evaluator-General.
6. More emphasis on policy delivery (“deliverology”) rather than process evaluation, maintaining focus on outcomes evaluation.
7. Funding security through specific block funding for evaluation in the budget.
8. Standards, governance rules, quality frameworks, evaluator accreditation.
9. Co-design, participatory evaluation (learning and improvement vs accountability).
10. Big Data integration.
11. “Evaluation ready” requirement for new policy proposals.
12. Publication of evaluation reports is the norm, few exceptions

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THANK YOU