CAYLUS

Investing in the future

The impact of youth programs in remote central Australia: a Social Return on Investment (SROI) analysis

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Contents

Thank you for reading this report – CAYLUS's first project evaluation using the Social Return on Investment (SROI) methodology. I hope that you enjoy reading about the impact that youth programs are having in Central Australia.

Since our inception in 2002, CAYLUS has been working to address petrol sniffing and other forms of youth substance misuse in remote communities in our region. Supply reduction measures such as Low Aromatic Fuel and harm reduction measures such as casework play an important role. Equally, demand reduction measures in the form of local youth programs are crucial to provide remote youth with positive alternatives to substance misuse.

Youth programs in our region come in a range of shapes and sizes. Some have operated reliably for years, while others operate sporadically due to a lack of funding and / or essential infrastructure. This range is partially a product of mixed government objectives in funding youth programs. Some are funded primarily as substance misuse prevention measures, some as employment and training initiatives, some specifically aim to reduce youth crime and incarceration rates. Notably, there is currently no government policy or program that exists with the aim to ensure youth programs are provided in every remote community. This results in patchy funding against what are at times confused and competing priorities.

However stakeholders in remote communities across our region consistently state that youth programs are essential to give kids good things to do, keeping them busy and away from trouble.

Despite the difficult funding environment, youth programs are thriving in many ways in our region. Over the last two decades numerous studies and reports have affirmed a range of positive outcomes and social benefits of these programs. CAYLUS were keen to further understand and demonstrate the economic impact of these programs and thus their value to government as well as community. In recent years there has been increased awareness of the lack of meaningful monitoring and evaluation of the programs governments fund in remote Indigenous communities. In developing this evaluation, CAYLUS and youth service providers have taken a proactive approach to evaluating our work and supporting the work of the government. SROI analysis seemed a good tool to investigate and demonstrate these outcomes, and this has proven true with the exciting results that you can see in this report.

Nous Group (Nous) saw the potential value in this work and generously co-funded the costs of the project through their Community Contribution Fund. Many thanks to Nous for this strategic support. It will make a big difference to young people in remote communities over the coming years.

This project has benefitted from the expertise of a reference group including representatives from service providers, the Northern Territory and Commonwealth Governments and experts in the field. Thanks to all members of this group for your efforts and contributions.

Tristan Ray and Blair McFarland
CAYLUS Managers

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Nous Group (Nous) is a leading Australian owned management consulting firm with over 220 staff across Australia and the UK.

Our solutions

Our work addresses the big, complex challenges facing business and government.

We partner with clients to develop strategies, solutions and capabilities that improve business results and outcomes for them, their customers and the communities in which they operate.

We are values-driven and strive to deliver positive influence in everything we do.

Our Community Partnership Scheme

Nous actively contributes to the work of charitable and community organisations through our Community Contribution Fund (CCF). Through the CCF, Nous partners with not-for-profit organisations to deliver discounted consulting projects that they may not otherwise be able to afford.

In 2016, Nous introduced the Nous Community Partnership Scheme, a grants process which has so far awarded $275,000 of consulting services in a single round to a number of organisations. The Scheme represents the same principles of positive influence and co-contribution as the broader CCF. CAYLUS is one of eight organisations we are partnering with through the Nous Community Partnership Scheme.

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Executive summary

Youth programs support young people in remote communities in Central Australia to develop and live healthy and productive lives

Youth programs are provided in many remote communities in central Australia and elsewhere. Many were established as a direct response to volatile substance misuse, by providing diversionary activities to reduce demand for petrol sniffing. All programs support young people to develop and live healthy and productive lives. This contributes to positive family relationships, community wellbeing and improved outcomes for the education, health and justice systems.

The programs differ in their size, resourcing and sophistication of activities. Most programs provide participants with the opportunity to develop a range of skills, in areas such as sports, arts and crafts and computer literacy. Some programs also offer young people emotional and social support to assist them through adolescence and into life as a productive adult within their community. This may be through cultural engagement, leadership development or employment experience based activities. The programs receive funds from a wide range of sources - including from local, state and Commonwealth government departments. The Central Australian Youth Link-Up Service (CAYLUS) provides support to programs in the region through advocacy efforts, recruitment, orientation and support for staff, identification and coordination of funding, and assistance with monitoring and evaluation.

This study has analysed three programs to determine their social return on investment

CAYLUS commissioned Nous Group to understand, measure or estimate, and value the changes resulting from the investment in youth programs in remote central Australia. The programs in Utopia, Hermannsburg (Ntaria) and Yuendumu were selected for analysis as case studies of youth programs provided across the region, as they represented different levels of program size, resourcing and sophistication of activities. Each program was analysed using Social Return on Investment (SROI) methodology, informed by extensive stakeholder consultation as well as analysis of available quantitative and qualitative data. The intention of the analysis is not to comment on the quality of activities offered, but the value they generate.

Each of the programs are forecast to generate significant, positive returns

The SROI analyses indicate that all programs are forecast to generate a positive social return on investment over the forthcoming three year investment period. The estimated social return for each dollar invested in the programs is presented below. These indicate that for every dollar invested in the programs analysed for this study, between $3.48 and $4.56 of value will be created.

Case studies demonstrate that value increases as programs consolidate and can sustain higher levels of investment

The value of youth programs has not always been well understood. This study clearly demonstrates the significant value of the youth programs to participants, as well as to families, communities and the broader education, health and justice systems. The findings of the study build on those from a range of recent, external reviews of youth programs.

The study finds that the delivery of regular and consistent diversionary activities must be the foundation of a youth program. The success of these activities is reliant on stable and skilled youth workers, regular and consistent activities and community involvement in the design and delivery of the program.

Creating conditions that can deliver these pre-requisites in the remote environment takes resourcing, time and skilled support. When the base of consistent, high quality diversionary activity is stable, then it is able to support other activities such as diversionary justice programs. However if time, resourcing and support is insufficient, there is a high risk that youth programs will be unable to produce the value identified in this study.

As programs develop these conditions over time they can expand their offering, as in Hermannsburg and Yuendumu. Value adding activities include cultural engagement activities such as bush trips; leadership development activities such as youth boards and committees; and training and employment initiatives. Each of these activities adds value to the diversionary activities for a range of stakeholders in community and in government. In particular, the Jaru Pirrjirdi program in Yuendumu indicates significant value to participants through the provision of informal pre-employment training in the community.

Kids playing as part of the youth activities near Yuendumu

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Project overview

This study forms one component of ongoing monitoring and evaluation of youth programs in remote central Australia

CAYLUS, service providers and government funders at all levels have already invested significantly in ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of the youth programs. This includes ongoing surveys of young people participating in the programs and external reviews of the effectiveness of the programs. These reviews include (in chronological order):

- Marel C, Mills KL, Shakeshaft A, Shand F, Teesson M. 2016 Evaluation of the CAYLUS Youth Worker Brokerage 2014-16. National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC), University of New South Wales: Sydney (referred to as the 'NDARC Evaluation' in this report)

- Shaw, G. 2015 'There is a path': An evaluation of the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation Youth Development Program, incorporating the WETT (Warlpiri Education Training Trust) Youth Development Program. Bowchung Consulting: Canberra (referred to as the 'WYDAC Evaluation' in this report)

- Linderman, M., Flouris, A., Lopes, J. 2013 Youth Programs in Remote Central Australian Aboriginal Communities Centre for Remote Health, Alice Springs

- The Allen Consulting Group. 2013 Evaluation of the East Kimberley Youth Services Network, Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs: Canberra

- Shaw, G. 2013 The Role of Youth Programs In Crime Prevention- Evaluation of the CAYLUS Youth Worker Brokerage 2010-13. Bowchung Consulting: Canberra

- Courage Partners. 2012 Final Evaluation of Youth in Communities Measure, Department Of Families, Housing, Community Services And Indigenous Affairs: Canberra

- Urbis Consulting. 2010 A Review of Certain FaHCSIA Funded Youth Services: Final report, Department Of Families, Housing, Community Services And Indigenous Affairs: Canberra

- Fietz, P. 2006 A Good Practice Model for Youth Program Development in Southern Central Australia, Tangentyere Council: Alice Spring.

- Fietz, P. 2006 Socialisation and the Shaping of Youth Identity at Docker River, Tangentyere Council: Alice Spring.
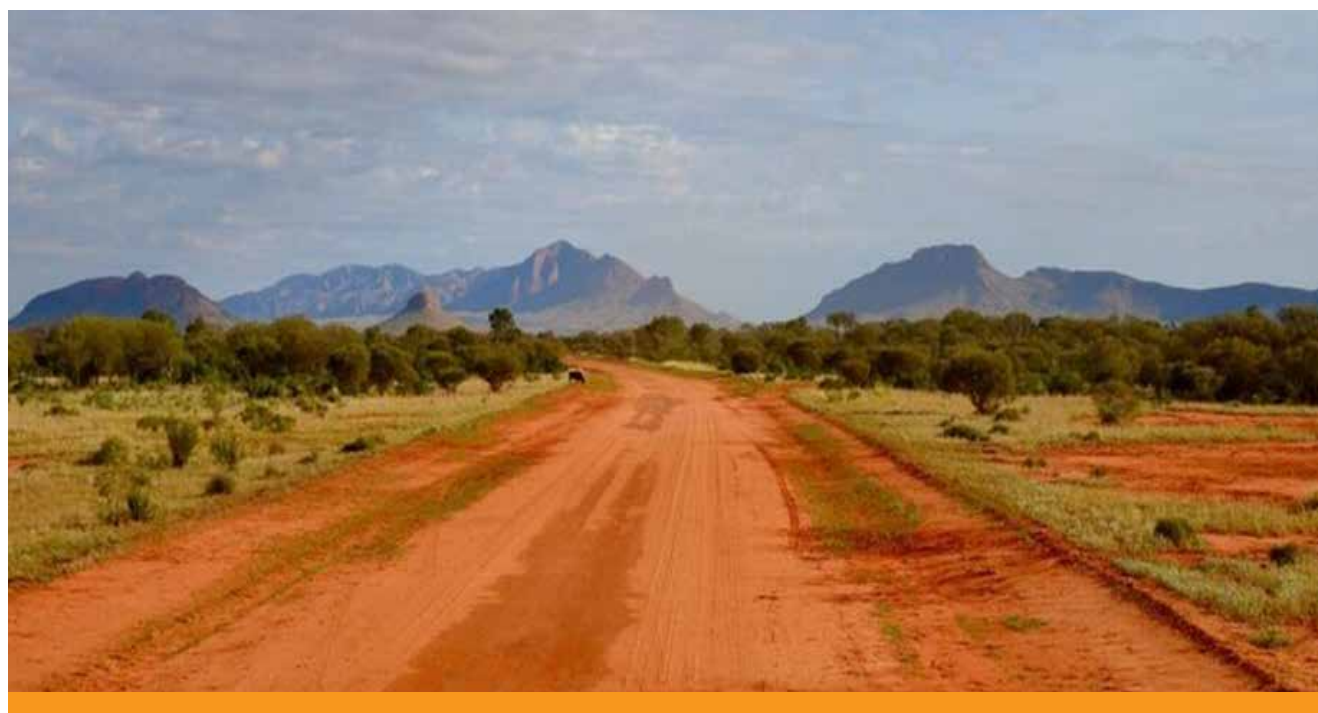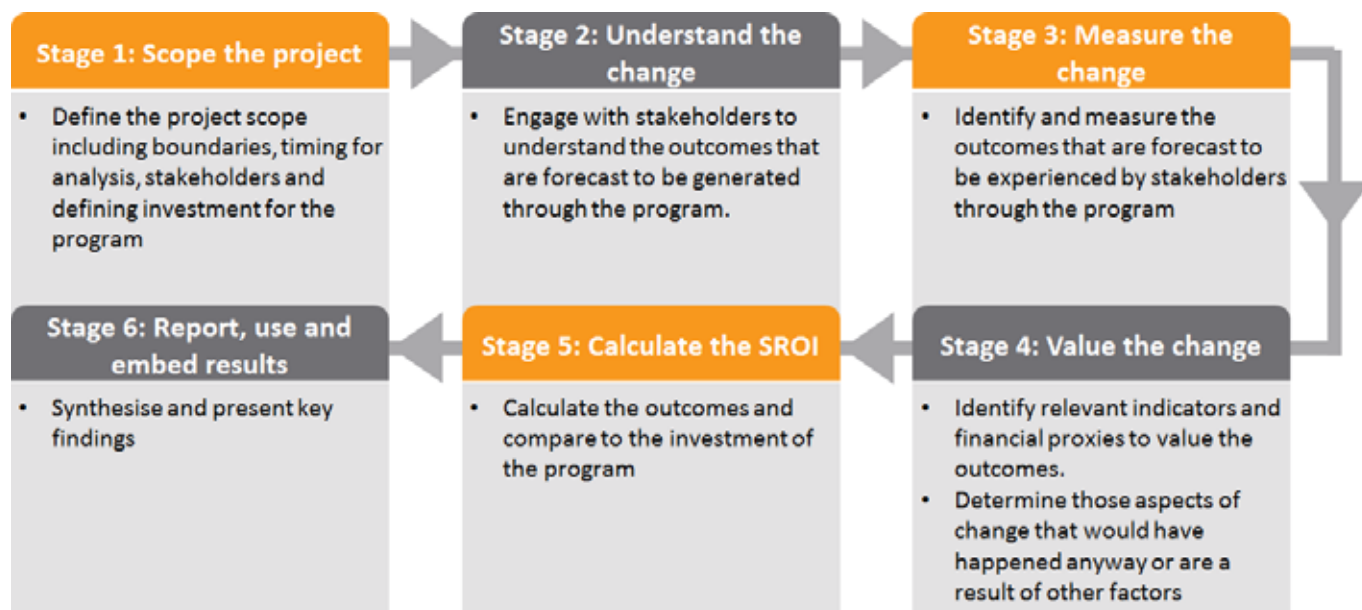
Collectively these reviews have covered each of the three programs selected for this study, and this report uses and seeks to build on their findings.

SROI methodology was used to complete the study

The Social Return on Investment (SROI) methodology was used to complete this study, informed by extensive stakeholder consultation as well as analysis of available quantitative and qualitative data. This methodology identifies the change created through an activity, places a monetary value on the change and then compares this with the cost incurred in creating the change. This provides an estimate of the value created for every dollar invested in the programs.

The six stages of the methodology are presented below. The seven principles of SROI are presented overleaf, with information on how this study addressed each principle.

Six stages of SROI

Stage 1: Scope the project

- Define the project scope including boundaries, timing for analysis, stakeholders and defining investment for the program

Stage 2: Understand the change

- Engage with stakeholders to understand the outcomes that are forecast to be generated through the program.

Stage 3: Measure the change

- Identify and measure the outcomes that are forecast to be experienced by stakeholders through the program

Stage 4: Value the change

- Identify relevant indicators and financial proxies to value the outcomes.
- Determine those aspects of change that would have happened anyway or are a result of other factors

Stage 5: Calculate the SROI

- Calculate the outcomes and compare to the investment of the program

Stage 6: Report, use and embed results

- Synthesise and present key findings

Seven principles of SROI

1 — Involve stakeholders

Stakeholders should inform what gets measured, how this is measured and how this is valued

Stakeholders were consulted throughout the study to identify outcomes achieved by the programs and to test and refine findings. A list of stakeholder groups consulted for the study, as well as an overview of the process to select stakeholders and the number of consultations conducted is included later in this section of the report.

2 — Understand what changes

Articulate how change is created and evaluate this through evidence gathered, recognising positive and negative intended and unintended

Through the study we have produced program logic maps that clearly demonstrate how inputs / investment in the programs flow through to activities, outputs, outcomes and the impact they generate. These maps are presented for each program in Sections 4 to 6. The data used to populate the investment and outputs components of these maps are included in Appendix A and B, respectively.

3 — Value the things that matter

Use financial proxies to ensure that the value of all outcomes can be recognised

Proxies allow outcomes to be valued even where they do not carry a commonly understood market value. Financial proxies were identified through desktop research and stakeholder consultation, using a range of valuation techniques. These techniques are described in Appendix C, along with the financial proxies applied to each outcome.

4 — Only include what is material

Determine what information and evidence must be included in the accounts to give a true and fair picture, such that stakeholders can draw reasonable conclusions about impact

Indicators of change for each stakeholder group have been developed based on the most recent reported attendance data and refined based on consultation with service providers. This data is discussed in further detail in Appendix B.

5 — Do not over claim

Only claim the value that activities are responsible for creating

Valuation filters have been applied to the financial proxies to ensure that the analyses did not over-claim. These include filters for deadweight, displacement, attribution and drop-off for each outcome. These filters are described in Appendix D along with their application to each outcome is presented in Table 9 overleaf.

6 — Be transparent

Demonstrate the basis on which the analysis may be considered accurate and honest, and show that it will be reported to and discussed with stakeholders

SROI calculations for each program have been tested to determine how judgements made throughout the analysis affect the final result. A sensitivity analysis is included for each program in Appendix E, identifying the judgements that are most likely to influence the SROI ratio, and considering how sensitive the ratio is to changes in these judgements.

7 — Verify the result

Ensure appropriate independent assurance

A Reference Group, including providers and funders of all three programs, was involved in the verification of the process and results of the study. The Reference Group tested and refined the stakeholder consultation approach, development of the program logic maps, measurement of all outcomes and reporting on findings. A list of member of the Reference Group is included later in this section of the report.

The study examines outcomes forecast over the forthcoming three year investment period

The study examined the investment and outcomes that are forecast in each of the programs over the forthcoming three financial years, from July 2017 to June 2020. These analyses forecast impact based on the forecast investment in each programs. The rationale is that three years will be sufficient time for young people to experience substantial change through the programs. Three years is also a common funding cycle for Commonwealth Government departments, the primary funder of youth programs.

The study has not measured the value of the outcomes after the period of investment. While stakeholder consultation indicated that the benefits of some outcomes would endure beyond the investment period, there was not empirical evidence to demonstrate this change. This aligns with the conservative approach to valuation taken throughout the study to increase the validity of the forecast.

Stakeholders have been extensively engaged to inform findings of the report

The *Guide to Social Return on Investment* defines stakeholders as people or organisations who experience change, whether positive or negative, as a result of the activity being analysed.[1] Stakeholders must be material to the analysis to be included. In SROI terms, a piece of information is material if leaving it out of the analysis would misrepresent the organisation's activities.[2] The following three phases defined the stakeholder groups to engage for this study:

- The combined CAYLUS/Nous project team initially defined stakeholders based on the experience of CAYLUS and Nous team members working with the programs over many years.

- This list was then tested and refined with the SROI Reference Group (see further discussion below). This version of the stakeholder list was used to inform data collection and stakeholder consultation.

- The project team further refined the stakeholder list after considering the materiality of each stakeholder group during stakeholder consultations.

Table 1 identifies the stakeholder groups engaged throughout the project, the rationale for their inclusion and a summary of interactions with those groups for the project.

Table 1: Stakeholder engagement

Stakeholder group	Rationale for inclusion	Interactions
Young people participating in the programs	Young people are the primary targets of the programs. By taking part in the program, the lives of the young people are likely to be significantly impacted.	Five interviews with young people across the three communities. Observation of the youth program at each youth centre. The study also drew heavily on evidence of the perspectives of young people contained in the NDARC Evaluation and WYDAC Evaluation.
Families of participants in each of the programs	Each program engages with the families (or significant others) of the young people that participate in the programs. By taking part in the program, the lives of young people are likely to be significantly impacted, which will affect the lives of this stakeholder group.	The study drew heavily on evidence of the perspectives of families contained in the NDARC Evaluation and WYDAC Evaluation

[1] The Guide to Social Return on Investment, pg. 9.

[2] Ibid.

Stakeholder group	Rationale for inclusion	Interactions
Communities in which the programs are delivered	The young people that participate in the program engage with members of the community. Through these interactions this group experiences changes.	Three interviews across the communities with individual community members. Attendance and observation at community meetings in Utopia and Hermannsburg where the youth program was discussed. The study also drew heavily on evidence of the perspectives of communities contained in the NDARC Evaluation and WYDAC Evaluation.
Schools	The programs engage with schools to support delivery of the programs. The schools experience changes (in terms of the engagement of students) as a result.	Interviews with Principals from the Ntaria School and Yuendumu School, and the Principal and former Principal of the Arlparra School.
Health system	The young people that participate in this program are at high risk of health issues. By taking part in the program, the lives of young people are likely to be significantly impacted, which will affect the demands on this stakeholder group.	Three interviews with representatives from the Urapuntja Health Clinic, the Yuendumu Community Health Centre and the broader NT Health system.
Justice system	The young people that participate in this program are at high risk of interacting with the justice system. By taking part in the program, the lives of young people are likely to be significantly impacted, which will affect the demands on this stakeholder group.	Three interviews across the three communities with members of the NT Police. Two interviews with representatives from Legal Aid.
Youth program providers (Barkly Regional Council, MacDonnell Regional Council and WYDAC)	Youth program providers deliver the activities for the young people that participate in the programs. However, the providers do not experience change themselves outside their usual responsibilities.	Four interviews with staff from the Barkly Regional Council, including youth workers. Four interviews with staff from the MacDonnell Regional Council 'MacYouth' team, including youth workers. Four interviews with staff from WYDAC, including youth workers.
Department of Prime Minister & Cabinet	The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet is the primary source of funding for the programs. The Department, however, does not experience significant change as a result of the program.	One group interview and one individual interview with a total of six representatives of the Department.

Stakeholder group	Rationale for inclusion	Interactions
Department of Education and Training	The Department of Education and Training is a source of funding for the programs.	Two interviews with representatives of the Department
	The Department, however, does not experience significant change as a result of the program.	
Central Australian Youth Link-Up Service (CAYLUS)	CAYLUS is a source of funding for the programs.	Four interviews with representatives from CAYLUS.
	CAYLUS, however, does not experience significant change as a result of the program.	
Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Centre Aboriginal Corporation (Tjwanpa)	Tjuwanpa is a source of funding for the program in Hermannsburg.	One group interview with two representatives from Tjuwanpa.
	Tjuwanpa, however, does not experience significant change as a result of the program	

Stakeholders were also included in a reference group, to guide design of the study and verify its findings

The CAYLUS/Nous project team convened an SROI Reference Group including providers of each program, academic experts and government representatives. The Reference Group met at the start of the project to help the project team define the scope of the study and to plan and organize data gathering exercises in Stages 2 and 3. Following completion of Stages 2 and 3, the Reference Group met again to review emerging themes and direct the SROI analysis. Finally, the Reference Group met at the end of the project to review and refine the developing SROI Report. Members of the Reference Group are listed in Table 2 below.

Table 2: SROI Reference Group

Stakeholder group	Name and position
CAYLUS	Tristan Ray - Policy and Project Manager
	Blair McFarland - Operations Manager
Indigenous Affairs Group, Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet	Anna Flouris - Adviser, Engagement – Central Australia, South
	Jing-Ting Chan - Senior Adviser, Youth Policy
Department of Education and Training	Rawinia Schwalger – A/Early Childhood Director
	Dee McCorkindale - Contract Manager
National Drug and Alcohol Research Centre (NDARC)	Dr Christina Marel - Research Fellow
Barkly Regional Council	Stephen Dawkins – Director, Community Services
	Ryan Lucas – Manager, Youth Services
MacDonnell Regional Council	Bianca Rayner – Manager, Youth Services
Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC)	Matt Davidson - CEO
	Sunaina Pinto - Youth Services Manager
Territory Families	Harshini Bartlett - A/Youth Services Coordinator

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Overview and context for programs

Youth programs originated as a response to petrol sniffing and have developed in sophistication

The programs selected for this study are all conducted in remote Indigenous communities situated in varying distances from Alice Springs. In many ways the communities are similar. Life for young people is dominated by family and school, with a limited range of other experiences. Youth programs function after school and in school holidays. They provide activities, some excursions and a varying range of associated services. Each program has a different history, but similar goals.

The 1990s saw high levels of petrol sniffing among young people in many remote communities. Youth programs in remote communities began as a means to divert young people from these and other negative behaviours. The logic of these programs, at the most basic level, is that providing young people with a chance to participate in positive, engaging activities means there is less time to become involved in negative behaviours.

Youth programs have since spread across many remote communities. This has sometimes been in a direct response to petrol sniffing, and other times because communities recognise that youth programs give their children a better quality of life by providing positive things to do. When asked about the benefit that their young people derive from youth programs, a number of community members consulted for this study stated that it 'keeps them out of trouble'. Other stakeholders identify a range of other benefits.

The programs differ in consistency, size and resourcing. From the essence of diversion, most programs also offer a chance to develop a range of skills, such as sports, arts and crafts and computer literacy. Some also offer young people emotional and social support to assist them through adolescence and into life as a productive adult within their community.

The programs receive funds from a wide range of sources – including local, territory and Commonwealth Governments. They are supported by CAYLUS, based in Alice Springs, which provides advocacy, recruitment, orientation and support for staff; identification and coordination of funding and assistance with monitoring and evaluation. Programs supported by CAYLUS are mapped below.

Figure 1: Map of youth programs supported by CAYLUS[3]
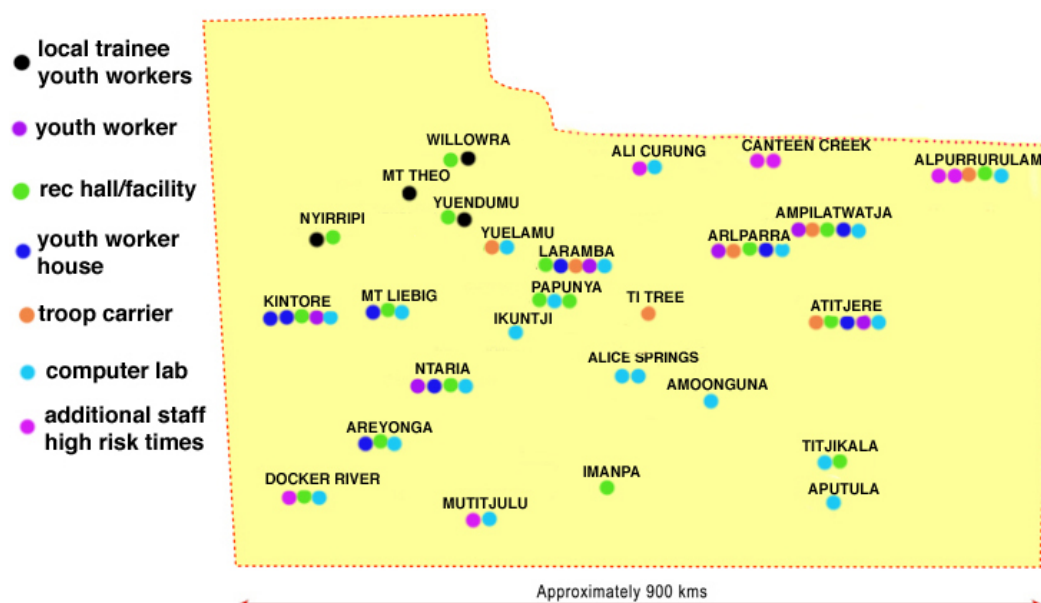
[3] This map presents aspects of youth programs that CAYLUS has played some role in organising. It is not a comprehensive map of services / resources in the region. The map was last updated in 2015.
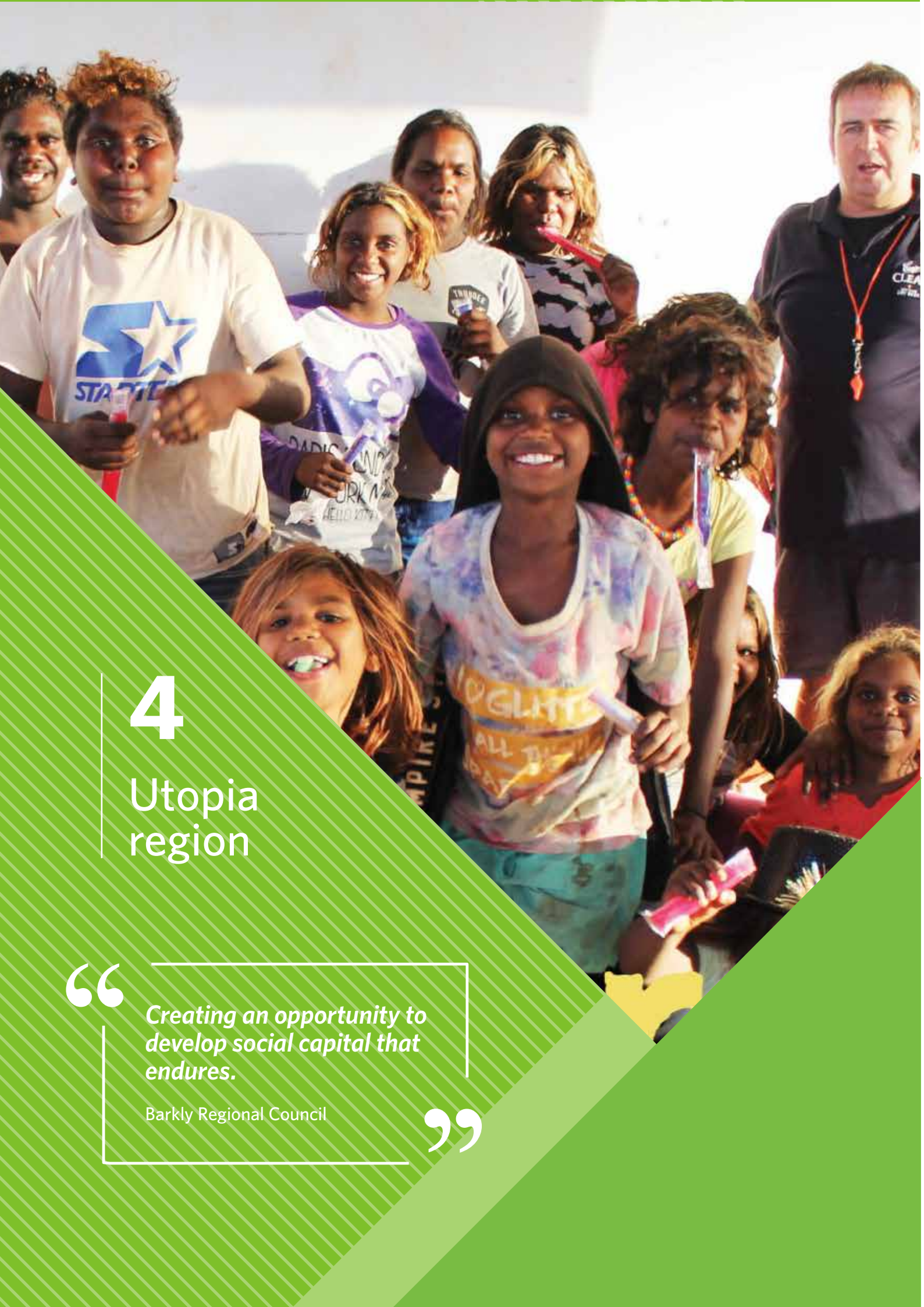
4

Utopia region

Creating an opportunity to develop social capital that endures.

Barkly Regional Council

Overview of the program

The Utopia (Urapuntja) region is located approximately 250km north east of Alice Springs. Utopia is made up of a group of 16 outstations spread over more than 200 square kilometres. These outstations have populations ranging from twenty to several hundred people. The population of Utopia is 659 according to the 2011 census, though Barkly Regional Council estimates the total population for the region as approximately 1,200. There are strong family ties throughout the region and the population is highly mobile as people travel between outstations to visit family. Anmatyerre and Alyawarre are the most commonly spoken languages in the region. Many people in the region, including young people, speak and understand only basic English. A map of the region is presented in Figure 2 overleaf.

The Utopia region has had a regular youth program in place since November 2013. The program operates primarily at the central outstation of Arlparra, where there is a store, school, police station and the Urapuntja health outreach clinic nearby. Prior to this there was funding for sport and recreation activities as well as an Outside School Hours Care program, though delivery of these programs was sporadic and hindered by a lack of staff housing or a suitable space on which to conduct programs. In 2013, CAYLUS completed construction of staff housing and the upgrade of a program space. Following this the Barkly Regional Council (BRC) was able to commence delivery of a regular program. BRC are based in Tennant Creek and manage other youth sport and recreation programs in Ali Curung, Ampilatwatja, Elliott, Lake Nash and Tennant Creek.

The program operating in Arlparra is run by one Indigenous and one non-Indigenous staff member. Staff run activities from Monday to Thursday between 1pm-7pm, on Fridays between 1pm-9pm and some occasional weekend activities. Program activities largely revolve around a drop-in centre where a range of sport and recreation activities are available, including basketball, arts and crafts and use of iPads. The program also provides:

- a healthy meal to participants

- regular disco and movie nights, which tend to be attended by a wider range of people including older youth and family

- special events, such as youth festivals, visiting performing artists, occasional concerts and trips away to sporting events

- activities during school holidays

- school pickups 3 days per week across all outstations.

A summary of the forecast investment and average number of attendees over the investment period is presented overleaf. These are based on FY16/17 investment and FY15/16 attendance.

Kids playing tennis at the youth centre in Arlparra

Figure 2: Map of Utopia (Urapuntja) region
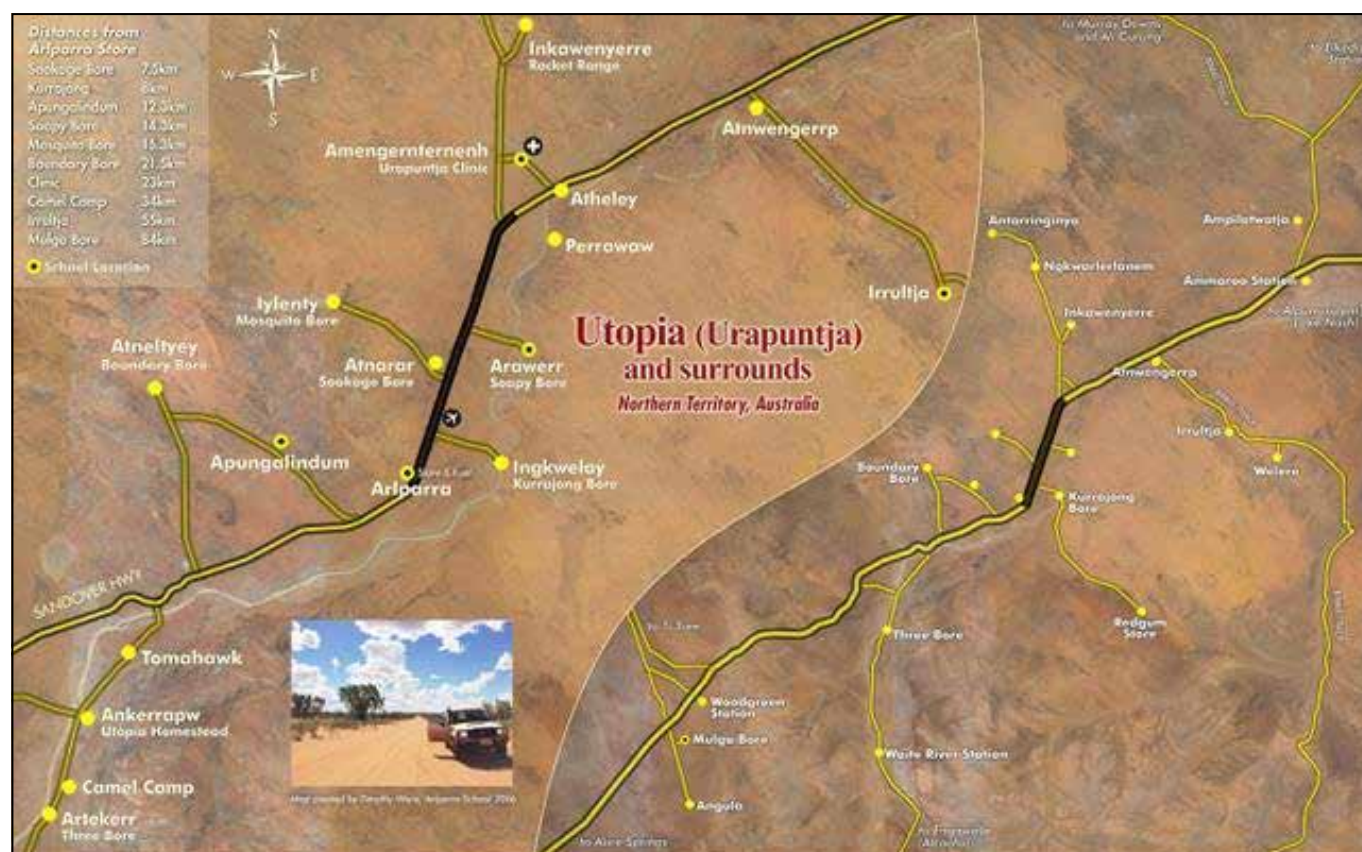
Investment

Source	FY16/17	Projected FY17/18 to FY19/20
Monetary investment	$322,461	$967,382
Non-monetary investment (e.g. volunteer time,	$17,985	$53,955
Total investment	$340,446	$1,021,337

See Appendix A for further details.

Attendees

33 – approximate average number of individuals attendees per day in FY15/16.

5690 – total number of attendances over FY15/16.

See Appendix B for further details.

Outcomes of the program

An 'impact map' guides the calculation of SROI. The impact map is designed to describe the way value is created by the program. It does this by identifying the change for a defined set of stakeholders (program participants, families of participants, communities of participants, schools, and those in those in the health and justice systems, such as police, legal aid etc.). The impact map (depicted in Figure 3) is constructed around:

- Inputs: what the various stakeholders invest, such as money, equipment and time

- Activities: the actions taken by program providers.

- Outputs: the immediate effect of the activities

- Outcomes: the changes or benefits that result from the activities of the program

- Impact: the broad effect that results from the activities of the program (i.e. the longer term consequence of the outcomes)

Figure 3: Impact map framework

The impact map for the program in Utopia is presented in Figure 4. This is followed by a detailed discussion of outcomes experienced for each stakeholder group, drawing on stakeholder consultation and previous reviews of youth programs.

Kids playing as part of the youth activities in Utopia

Figure 4: Utopia impact map

Participants	Inputs	Activities	Outputs
Aboriginal young people (5 – 25) that live in the Utopia region.	• **Funding:** PM&C, DET, NT Sport and Rec, CAYLUS • **Resources:** BRC staff, volunteers • **Other:** Site and facilities, technology, sports equipment	• Sports activities (e.g. basketball) • Recreation activities (e.g. iPads, discos) • Provision of food • School pick-ups • Coordination for external services	• Average of 33 attendees per day in FY15/16 • Total of 5680 attendances over FY15/16

	Short-term outcomes	Long-term outcomes	Impact
Participants	• Access a safe place • Feel accepted and valued • Increase physical activity • Increase social activity • Increase consumption of healthy food • Stay away from AOD and volatile substances • Stay out of trouble	• 1.1 Increase self-esteem • 1.2 Develop positive connections • 1.3 Improve physical health • 1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training • 1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	*Young people in the Utopia region develop and live healthy and productive lives. This contributes to positive family relationships, community wellbeing and improved outcomes for the education, health and justice systems.*
Families	• Children minded and fed after school • Children develop social capital	• 2.1 Receive support to care for children • 2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	
Community	• Avoid disharmony in the community • Promotion of community ownership of program • Avoid destruction of community property	• 3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people • 3.2 Improved community governance • 3.3 Decrease vandalism	
School	• School attendance promoted and incentivised • Young people learn to participate in structured activities	• 4.1 Improved school attendance • 4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	
Health system	• Young people engage in healthy lifestyle behaviours • Receive referrals for infections and injuries • Young people diverted from AOD • Young people diverted from volatile substances	• 5.1 Decrease in chronic disease • 5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries • 5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse • 5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	
Justice system	• Avoid or delay incidents • Assistance to participants negotiating justice system	• 6.1 Decrease in contact with police • 6.2 Decrease in offending • 6.3 Decrease in detention	

1.1 Increase self-esteem

Young people are able to access a safe place at the youth centre. Many of the young people who attend the program experience issues in their family lives. In central Australia, some families struggle to meet the basic food and shelter needs of their children. This often belies more significant issues, including family violence and alcohol or other drug misuse. In these environments young people may not receive the recognition or praise required to develop a positive self-identity.

The youth workers who organise the activities at the youth centre are highly accepting and welcoming of children who attend the youth program. The youth workers show each child they are valued by continually promoting and rewarding positive behaviours during the activities conducted at the youth centre. By participating in this accepting and rewarding environment over a number of years, young people increase their self-esteem.

> *Youth program provides a safe place for recreational activities. An opportunity for active recreation, away from issues at home.*
>
> **Barkly Regional Council**

1.2 Develop positive connections

Young people participating in the program develop positive connections with the youth workers. The youth workers provide a safe, welcoming place for young people. Over time, trust develops and the youth workers become role models for young people by demonstrating and reinforcing positive behaviours.

Young people also develop positive connections with their peers who attend the program, as well as other family or community members who attend significant events at the youth centre (such as discos or concerts). Through structured activities the young people learn to interact and relate to their peers in a supportive, positive environment.

> *Role modelling is important – by talking with youth workers*
>
> **Community member**

1.3 Improve physical health

Young people are able to improve their physical health by engaging in healthy lifestyle behaviours at the youth program. This includes maintaining a healthy diet through the consumption of healthy food after school, and increasing their physical activity through participation in a range of sports activities.

1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training

Young people attending the youth program are diverted from negative influences such as alcohol and other drugs or volatile substances. This was strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, where the vast majority of respondents suggested that youth programs help keep young people from sniffing (93%) and drinking grog (95%). These negative influences reduce the capacity of young people to engage in education and / or training.

At the same time, youth workers promote school attendance to participants at the youth program. School pickups by the youth workers are a key example of this, where the youth workers give their time to assist the school with the considerable job of transporting children to school in such a vast region. During a site-visit to Arlparra, youth workers were also observed using the youth program as an incentive for participants to attend school, with participation in activities in the afternoon linked to attendance at school on the day. Other educational and training opportunities in the community are also promoted, such as those offered by the Batchelor Institute in Arlparra.

Finally, the youth program passes on soft skills to students that help them do well at school. By offering structured activities in a self-directed learning environment, the youth program acts as an intermediary step between family life and the formality of classroom or training. Participants learn to self-regulate and control behaviour, contributing to the development of pro-social behaviours described in outcomes 1.1 and 1.2. This increases the participants' engagement in formal education and training environments. This was also strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, with the vast majority of respondents (more than 97%) suggesting that youth programs pass on skills to help young people do well at school.

> *A large cohort are not engaged in school or training. It is only through the youth programs they stay engaged in meaningful activity*
>
> **Funder**

1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour

Stakeholder consultation indicated that many young people who attend the youth program are at risk of getting into trouble. This is supported by findings from the NDARC Evaluation, with 35% of survey respondents in Arlparra having had previous contact with the police.

The youth program provides participants with something positive to do outside of school time, when boredom may otherwise strike. Three-quarters of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation suggested that people become bored when no youth programs are available. Many stakeholders also identified boredom as the root of anti-social behaviour in community. In addition, the youth program contributes to the development of pro-social behaviours described in outcomes 1.1 and 1.2.

By providing pro-social activities after school, the youth program diverts young people from anti-social behaviour that may lead to interactions with the police. This was strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, where the vast majority (98%) of respondents suggested that youth programs keep young people out of trouble.

> *If not engaged in something productive, the alternative can be quite negative.*
>
> **Funder**

Outcomes: Families

2.1 Receive support to care for children

Families of participants receive support to care for their children after school through the youth program. The youth program offers supervision of children in the community as well as a healthy meal on most days.

Some stakeholders indicated concern that this outcome displaces some of the responsibilities of the families in the community, particularly concerning the consistent provision of food. This has been reflected in the 'displacement' filter in the calculation of adjusted value of this outcome, later in the report. It is acknowledged, however, that the majority of these stakeholders also suggested that the majority of families in the community would not be able to provide this support consistently after school.

2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children

Families of participants observe their children engaging positively with peers and, in some cases, performing for peers at discos and concert nights. The children also develop social capital that helps them negotiate matters for their family. For example, children in the youth program in Utopia develop an understanding of the use of technology through the use of iPads and Xbox gaming. They may then assist their families to negotiate relations with government and other institutions that require communication through technology.

As their children experience outcomes 1.1 – 1.4, families have greater pride in their children and expectations of what they can achieve.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

Outcomes: Community

3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people

Community members attend some events at the youth program as well as interacting with young people who attend the youth program at other community events. As for families of participants, community members have greater pride in the young people in their community and expectations of what they can achieve as the young people experience outcomes 1.1 – 1.4.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

> *Young people are the cause of disharmony in the communities, through break-ins, etc. Having a program with diversionary activities relieves pressure on the community*
>
> **Barkly Regional Council**

3.2 Improved community governance

Stakeholder consultation indicated that community members are involved in decisions about activities and operations of the youth program. Recently Apmer akely-akely – the local governing body for the Utopia Stronger Communities for Children program - allocated discretionary funds from this project to support the operations of the youth program. Apmer akely-akely have placed performance conditions on these funds to encourage aspects of the program that they feel are important. In addition, community members are regularly surveyed by CAYLUS in regards to the activities and operations of the youth program. This involvement contributes to improvements in the governance capacity of community members.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

3.3 Decrease vandalism

Stakeholder consultation indicated that when young people in the community become bored there is a higher risk of damage to property. This finding has been supported in a range of the external reviews listed earlier in this report. As discussed in outcome 1.5, the youth program provides positive activities that alleviate boredom for young people after school. By providing positive activities after school, and developing a sense of pride in young people for their community, the youth program decreases incidences of vandalism to property in the community.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

Outcomes: School

4.1 Increase school attendance

As discussed in relation to outcome 1.4, youth workers promote school attendance to participants at the youth program.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure. In the future, it would be useful to monitor the general school attendance rate relative to those who attend or did attend the program.

4.2 Improve engagement with curriculum

As discussed in relation to outcome 1.4, by offering structured activities in a self-directed learning environment the youth program operates as an intermediary step between family life and formal learning. This improves the engagement of students in formal education, as the school is able to focus on delivery of curriculum.

Outcomes: Health System

5.1 Decrease in chronic disease

Young people are able to improve their physical health (outcome 1.3) by engaging in healthy lifestyle behaviours at the youth program. These behaviours play a key role in reducing the risk of diabetes – a significant health issue in remote Indigenous communities - as well as other chronic diseases.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data

points to measure. In the future, it would be useful to monitor the rate of chronic disease in the community relative to those who attend or did attend the program.

5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries

Young people are observed at the youth program and referred to the health clinic if they have any infections and injuries. In Arlparra, the Urapuntja health clinic visits once per week to assess and respond to any infections or injuries in the community. This has previously occurred at the youth centre and in future will continue at a nearby building, with referrals from the youth worker. Through regular observation at and referral from the youth program, the health clinic is able to assess and respond to infections and injuries before they become serious.

> *The young people wouldn't present themselves at the clinic without the program. Scabies and nits would become infections.*
>
> **Youth worker**

> *Youth workers see kids every day. We don't and would see them rarely, if ever, without a youth program.*
>
> **Health clinic**

5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse

As discussed in outcome 1.4, the youth program diverts young people from alcohol and other drug use. This results in reduced cases of alcohol and other drug misuse for the health system.

5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse

As discussed in outcome 1.4, the youth program diverts young people from volatile substance use. This results in reduced cases of volatile substance abuse for the health system.

> *Youth Sport and Rec programs can play an important role in preventing uptake and prevalence of volatile substance abuse in remote communities.*
>
> **Community member**

Outcomes: Justice System

6.1 Decrease in contact with police

Anti-social behaviour is the first step on the pathway of interactions with the justice system. As there is a decrease in anti-social behaviour (outcome 1.5) by young people who take part in the activities at the program, the justice system experiences a reduction in the number of young people coming into contact with the police.

> *Anti-social behaviours are driven by boredom and poverty here. Break-ins always happens when [youth worker] is out or there is no program."*
>
> **Community member**

6.2 Decrease in offending

As young people in the program avoid contact with police, this also leads to a decrease in the number of young people offending.

> *When programs aren't there, the reaction is immediate – the increase in anti-social behaviour*
>
> **NT Legal Aid**

6.3 Decrease in detention

As young people in the program avoid contact with police, this also leads to a decrease in the number of young people being detained.

iPads are key tools in many youth programs to further literacy and numeracy skills

Value of the program

Adjusted value of outcomes

To calculate the SROI for the program we must first determine the adjusted value for each outcome. 'Adjusted value' is the value of the outcome that can be solely attributed to the investment in the program. 'Adjusted value' is calculated by accounting for:

- the quantity of change: the number of stakeholders that will experience the outcome (see Appendix B for details on the indicators used in this analysis)

- financial proxies: the value of the outcome (see Appendix C details on financial proxies used in this analysis)

- filters: whether the outcome would have happened anyway (deadweight), who else will contribute to the change (attribution), whether the outcome will displace other activities (displacement) and the how long the outcome will last for (duration and drop off) (see Appendix D for details on filters applied in this analysis)

A worked example of the calculation of adjusted value for outcome 5.3 is presented in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: Example of calculating adjusted value
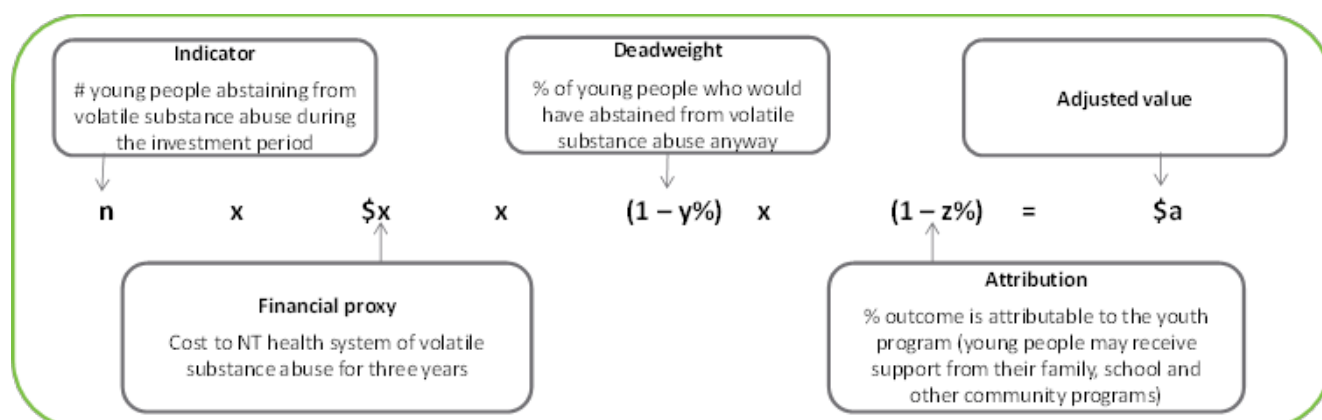
The total adjusted value for each outcome experienced by each stakeholder group is presented in **Table 3** overleaf. Note: 'N/A' indicates that an outcomes was unable to be measured and valued.

Table 3: Utopia adjusted value of outcomes

Outcome	Adjusted value
Young people participating in the program	
1.1 Increase self-esteem	$217,181
1.2 Develop positive connections	$166,988
1.3 Improve physical health	$217,181
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	$775,727
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	$165,800
Families	
2.1 Receive support to care for children	$237,600
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	N/A
Community	
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	N/A
3.2 Improved community governance	N/A
3.3 Decrease vandalism	N/A
School	
4.1 Improved school attendance	N/A
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	$55,081
Health system	
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	N/A
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	$144,236
5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse	$22,774
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	$32,826
Justice system	
6.1 Decrease in contact with police	$81,128
6.2 Decrease in offending	$222,878
6.3 Decrease in detention	$1,216,028
TOTAL	**$3,555,429**

Calculating the SROI

The anticipated investment of approximately $1.02m in the program over FY17/18 to FY19/20 is forecast to generate approximately $3.56m of social value, resulting in a Social Return on Investment ratio of 3.48:1. This means that for every $1 invested in program, approximately $3.48 of social value is expected to be created for stakeholders.

There are a number of important considerations in reviewing this ratio:

- The adjusted value of some material outcomes were not measured, for example outcome 2.2. This is because there is only anecdotal evidence of these changes, with no data points to measure. If these outcomes were measured, it is expected that the SROI ratio would be higher.

- The study has assumed that all changes occur in the period of investment. In other words, the value of the outcomes after the period of investment has not been measured (see Appendix D 'drop-off' column for further details). Stakeholder consultation indicated that the benefits of outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 would endure for program participants as they grow up and leave the program. However there is only anecdotal evidence of the duration of these outcomes, with no data points to measure. If the value of these outcomes after the investment period were measured, it is expected that the SROI ratio would be higher.

- No discount rate has been applied as outcomes experienced are not linked to a specific year in the investment period. The outcomes either occur or not, and when they do occur they are only valued once.

- It is important to test how judgements made throughout the analysis affect the final result. Key assumptions have been tested in a sensitivity analysis included in Appendix E. This analysis indicates that the program is forecast to generate a positive return on investment with any changes in variables.

Kids playing football as part of the youth activities in Utopia

Insights

Skilled, stable youth workers and regular activities are key to the success of the program

Observation at the youth centre and consultation with stakeholders suggested that the youth workers are sufficiently 'multi-skilled' to deliver on the current objectives of the program[4]. They are able to manage and maintain the youth centre and associated equipment, organise and deliver a range of sports and recreation activities, drive long distances to conduct school pick-ups and provide referrals and support for young people, among other skills.

The continuity of the relationship between the youth workers and the young people in the program is key to the achievement of the outcomes described in the impact map. One of the youth workers has operated the youth centre in Arlparra since the inception of the youth program in its current form in 2013. This has provided the youth worker with an in depth understanding of the challenges facing the young people, their families and the community. Over this time each of the stakeholder groups have developed trust in the program to provide valuable support and promote positive behaviours to the young people. In addition, the continuity of the youth worker has enabled strong relationships to develop between the youth program and the school and the health clinic. This has enabled the achievement of outcomes for each of these stakeholder groups.

The youth workers consistently deliver sports and recreation activities to engage young people after school. This provides a reliable platform to reinforce positive, healthy behaviours and ongoing diversion from negative influences, such as AOD use, volatile substance misuse and anti-social behaviour.

Resourcing needs to sufficiently cover base level activities before more advanced activities are considered

A number of stakeholders suggested that the youth program in Utopia could be more targeted in its activities for particular age groups or genders. Notably, some stakeholders suggested that the program could be enhanced with the addition of a female youth worker to ensure an appropriate gender balance.

In addition, a number of stakeholders suggested that the program could add additional activities. Building on the base of sports and recreation activities, some stakeholders suggested the youth program could add some element of leadership development or pre-employment training activities. Another suggestion was that the current provision of healthy meals could be expanded to become a nutrition activity where local youth are trained and supported to prepare healthy meals at the program.

While these suggestions may extend the outcomes of the program, it must be acknowledged that the youth program is currently operating with considerable in-kind investment. This is provided through un-paid time of the youth worker and volunteer time from the participants. In the immediate term the program requires sufficient resourcing to ensure the consistent delivery of the base activities of the program. As the program is further embedded in the community, consideration may turn to targeting activities at particular ages / genders and expanding the range of activities offered at the youth centre.

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[4] Feitz, P. 2006 A good practice model for youth program development in southern central Australia

5
Hermannsburg (Ntaria)

Overview of the program

Hermannsburg (Ntaria) is a Central and Southern Arrernte community situated 110 kms to the south west of Alice Springs. According to the 2011 census, the population of Hermannsburg is 625. However Hermannsburg is at the centre of a network of outstations which means that its population may be larger than that reported in the census.

The community was originally a Lutheran mission, and is the birthplace of Albert Namitjira. The community has become a tourist precinct, where people come to look at the old mission buildings en route to Palm Valley. There are two shops, a school, clinic, police station, women's refuge, crèche, and a range of community programs. The most commonly spoken language is Western Arrernte, though many residents also speak English.

There has been a youth program in Hermannsburg for many years. Sport and recreation based programs have functioned in Hermannsburg since the 1990s. For most of this period the program was under resourced and experienced high staff turnover. In 2007/8, as a part of efforts to address petrol sniffing in the region, the youth program in Hermannsburg received increased funding from the Commonwealth government for extra staff as well as staff housing. A purpose built youth centre was constructed in 2015 as an outcome of the Commonwealth Governments Indigenous Remote Service Delivery (IRSD) program.

Funding for the program is focused on Aboriginal young people who live in Hermannsburg aged between 12 - 25 years old, though younger people often attend. Activities are offered from Tuesday- Friday 3pm – 5pm and 7pm - 9/9.30pm, and Saturdays from 10am – 4pm. In recent years the program has also offered school holiday activities.

A broad range of activities are offered at the program, including nutrition, music industry skills, digital media production, hairdressing and fashion skills, cultural bush trips, arts, crafts, and sports including football, softball, soccer and basketball. In addition, the youth program also operates:

- a diversion program for court ordered community-based supervision of young offenders from the community, in place of detention

- youth boards, to provide involvement of young people in governance of the program and to provide leadership opportunities for young people in the community.

The program is managed by the MacDonnell Regional Council (MRC) Youth Services Department (MacYouth), who also administer youth programs in various capacities in 11 other communities across the region. Since 2008 the program has employed one full-time team leader, three part-time staff and two casual staff, who work on the school holiday program as well as during other busy periods and in the absence of permanent staff. The Hermannsburg Youth Team are supported directly by a Regional Youth Services Coordinator and overseen by the Youth Services Manager.

A summary of the forecast investment in the program and the average number of attendees over the investment period is presented below. These are based on FY16/17 investment and attendance in FY15/16 or the first half of FY16/17.

💲 Investment

Source	FY16/17	Projected FY17/18 to FY19/20
Monetary investment	$665,834	$1,997,502
Non-monetary investment (e.g. volunteer time,	$0.00	$0.00
Total investment	$665,834	$1,997,502

See Appendix A for further details.

👥 Attendees

45 – approximate average number of individual attendees per day in first half FY16/17.

10 – number of diversion program participants in FY15/16

8 – average number of youth board participants in FY15/16

See Appendix B for further details.

Ntaria youth on a recent trip to Uluru

Outcomes of the program

An 'impact map' guides the calculation of SROI. The impact map is designed to describe the way value is created by the program. It does this by identifying the change for a defined set of stakeholders (program participants, families of participants, communities of participants, schools, and those in those in the health and justice systems (police, legal aid etc.). The impact map (depicted in Figure 6) is constructed around:

- Inputs: what the various stakeholders invest, such as money, equipment, time

- Activities: the actions taken by program providers.

- Outputs: the immediate effect of the activities

- Outcomes: the changes or benefits that result from the activities of the program

- Impact: the broad effect that results from the activities of the program (i.e. the longer term consequence of the outcomes)
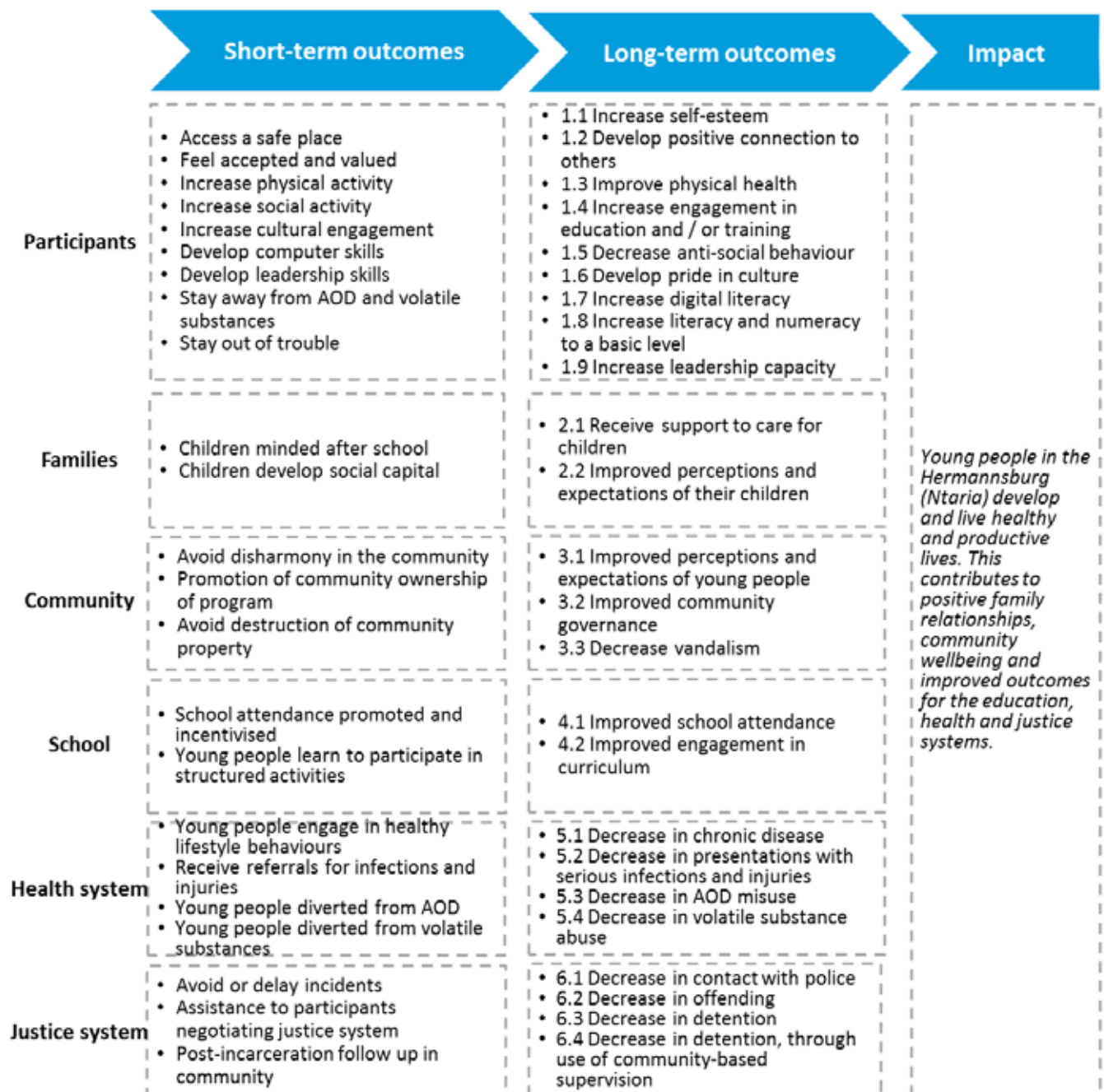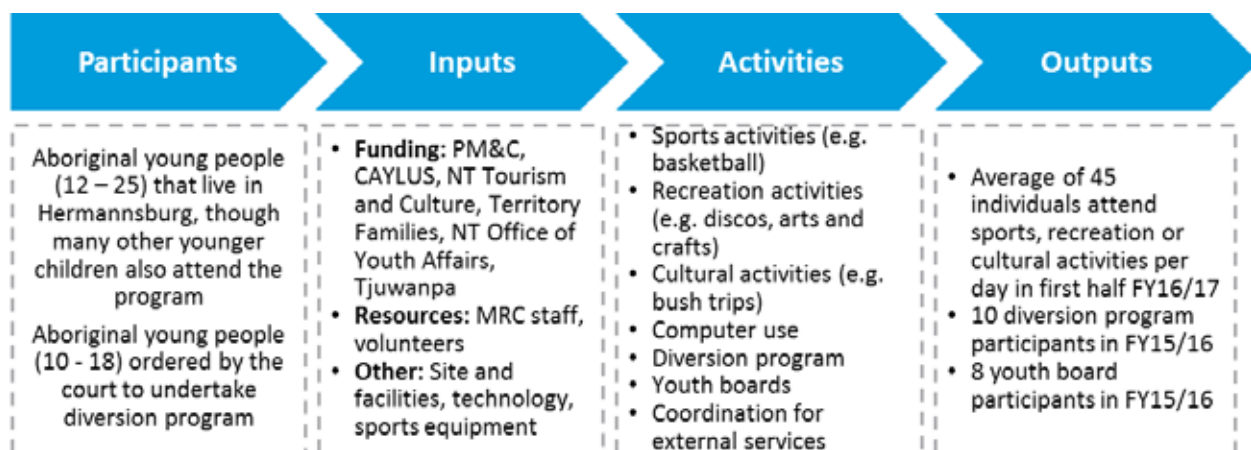
Figure 6: Impact map framework

The impact map for the program in Utopia is presented in Figure 7. This is followed by a detailed discussion of outcomes experienced for each stakeholder group, drawing on stakeholder consultation and previous reviews of youth programs.

MacYouth have recently supported mens tool making projects

Participants	Inputs	Activities	Outputs
Aboriginal young people (12 – 25) that live in Hermannsburg, though many other younger children also attend the program Aboriginal young people (10 - 18) ordered by the court to undertake diversion program	• **Funding:** PM&C, CAYLUS, NT Tourism and Culture, Territory Families, NT Office of Youth Affairs, Tjuwanpa • **Resources:** MRC staff, volunteers • **Other:** Site and facilities, technology, sports equipment	• Sports activities (e.g. basketball) • Recreation activities (e.g. discos, arts and crafts) • Cultural activities (e.g. bush trips) • Computer use • Diversion program • Youth boards • Coordination for external services	• Average of 45 individuals attend sports, recreation or cultural activities per day in first half FY16/17 • 10 diversion program participants in FY15/16 • 8 youth board participants in FY15/16

	Short-term outcomes	Long-term outcomes	Impact
Participants	• Access a safe place • Feel accepted and valued • Increase physical activity • Increase social activity • Increase cultural engagement • Develop computer skills • Develop leadership skills • Stay away from AOD and volatile substances • Stay out of trouble	• 1.1 Increase self-esteem • 1.2 Develop positive connection to others • 1.3 Improve physical health • 1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training • 1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour • 1.6 Develop pride in culture • 1.7 Increase digital literacy • 1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level • 1.9 Increase leadership capacity	*Young people in the Hermannsburg (Ntaria) develop and live healthy and productive lives. This contributes to positive family relationships, community wellbeing and improved outcomes for the education, health and justice systems.*
Families	• Children minded after school • Children develop social capital	• 2.1 Receive support to care for children • 2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	
Community	• Avoid disharmony in the community • Promotion of community ownership of program • Avoid destruction of community property	• 3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people • 3.2 Improved community governance • 3.3 Decrease vandalism	
School	• School attendance promoted and incentivised • Young people learn to participate in structured activities	• 4.1 Improved school attendance • 4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	
Health system	• Young people engage in healthy lifestyle behaviours • Receive referrals for infections and injuries • Young people diverted from AOD • Young people diverted from volatile substances	• 5.1 Decrease in chronic disease • 5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries • 5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse • 5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	
Justice system	• Avoid or delay incidents • Assistance to participants negotiating justice system • Post-incarceration follow up in community	• 6.1 Decrease in contact with police • 6.2 Decrease in offending • 6.3 Decrease in detention • 6.4 Decrease in detention, through use of community-based supervision	

Outcomes: Participants

1.1 Increase self-esteem

Young people are able to access a safe place at the youth centre. Many of the young people who attend the program experience issues in their family lives. In Central Australia, some families struggle to meet the basic food and shelter needs of their children. This often belies more significant issues, including family violence and alcohol or other drug misuse. In these environments young people may not receive the recognition or praise required to develop a positive self-identity.

The youth workers who organise the activities at the youth centre are highly accepting and welcoming of children who attend the youth program. The youth workers show each child they are valued by continually promoting and rewarding positive behaviours during the activities conducted at the youth centre. By participating in this accepting and rewarding environment over a number of years, young people increase their self-esteem.

1.2 Develop positive connections

Young people participating in the program develop positive connections with the youth workers. The youth workers provide a safe, welcoming place for young people. Over time, trust develops and the youth workers become role models for young people by demonstrating and reinforcing positive behaviours.

Young people also develop positive connections with their peers who attend the program, as well as other family or community members who attend significant events at the youth centre (such as discos or concerts). Through structured activities the young people learn to interact and relate to their peers in a supportive, positive environment.

> **"**
>
> *Good to have a job here, being a good role model.*
>
> **Indigenous staff member**
>
> **"**

1.3 Improve physical health

Young people are able to improve their physical health by engaging in healthy lifestyle behaviours at the youth program. This includes maintaining a healthy diet through the consumption of healthy food after school, and increasing their physical activity through participation in a range of sports activities.

1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training

Young people attending the youth program are diverted young from negative influences such as alcohol and other drugs or volatile substances. This was strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, where the vast majority of respondents suggested that youth programs help keep young people from sniffing (93%) and drinking grog (95%). These negative influences reduce the capacity of young people to engage in education and / or training.

At the same time, youth workers promote school attendance to participants at the youth program. Youth workers were observed during a site-visit to Hermannsburg using the youth program as an incentive for participants to attend school, with participation in activities in the afternoon linked to attendance at school on the day. Other educational and training opportunities in the community are also promoted.

Finally, the youth program passes on soft skills to students that help them do well at school. By offering structured activities in a self-directed learning environment, the youth program acts as an intermediary step between family life and the formality of classroom or training. Participants learn to self-regulate and control behaviour, contributing to the development of pro-social behaviours described in outcomes 1.1 and 1.2. This increases the participants' engagement in formal education and training environments. This was also strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, with the vast majority of respondents (more than 97%) suggesting that youth programs pass on skills to help young people do well at school.

MacYouth also support young people to access boarding schools outside of community and act as a conduit between the family and the schools.

> *A large cohort are not engaged in school or training. It is only through the youth programs they stay engaged in meaningful activity*
>
> **Funder**

1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour

Stakeholder consultation indicated that many young people who attend the youth program are at risk of getting into trouble. This is supported by findings from the NDARC Evaluation, with 50% of survey respondents in Hermannsburg having had previous contact with the police.

The youth program provides participants with something positive to do after school, when boredom may otherwise strike. Three-quarters of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation suggested that people become bored when no youth programs are available. Many stakeholders also identified boredom as the root of anti-social behaviour in community. In addition, the youth program contributes to the development of pro-social behaviours described in outcomes 1.1 and 1.2.

By providing pro-social activities after school, the youth program diverts young people from anti-social behaviour that may lead to interactions with the police. This was strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, where the vast majority (98%) of respondents suggested that youth programs keep young people out of trouble.

> *If we didn't come to program, we would stay at home and do nothing. Miss out on all the fun.*
>
> **Participant**

1.6 Develop pride in culture

Bush trips conducted by the youth program take a small group of young people out of the community and 'out bush'. There they engage in cultural activities and the environment that surrounds them. Through this engagement they develop a sense of pride in their culture.

> *Through the bush trips kids learn about culture, history and community*
>
> **Youth worker**

1.7 Increase digital literacy

Young people are able to access and use computers at the youth centre. Each week at the centre includes allocated computer activities for each gender group. Young people attending these activities learn to conduct internet searches and operate computer programs. Through these experiences young people develop digital literacy that benefits their engagement with education and potentially employment.

Additionally, MacYouth, with support from CAYLUS, have recently been undertaking significant work around cyber-bullying and the safe use of social media. Young people in MacYouth programs are supported to better understand the harms associated with anti-social online media use

1.8 Increase general literacy and numeracy to a basic level

Young people attending the youth program are able to access a range of activities that reinforce literacy and numeracy skills taught in school. For example, through the use of computers participants engage with English language, and through cooking classes participants engage with quantities through recipes and guidance from the youth workers. Participation in these activities increases the general literacy and numeracy of participants.

1.9 Increase leadership capacity

Young people attending youth boards learn about representing and decision-making for their peers. Some youth board members are also selected to sit on local authorities. Involvement in youth boards and local authorities provides opportunities for future community leaders to develop their strengths, articulate the worries of the community and develop solutions for change. Through this experience they increase their capacity for leadership, which also benefits the broader community.

Outcomes: Families

2.1 Receive support to care for children

Families of participants receive support to care for their children after school through the youth program. In addition to supervision of children in the community, the youth program contacts parents when they feel worried for a young person's wellbeing offering suggestions and, in appropriate cases, family referrals.

2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children

Families of participants observe their children engaging positively with peers and, in some cases, performing for peers at discos and concert nights. The children also develop social capital that helps them negotiate matters for their family. For example, children in the youth program in Hermannsburg develop an understanding of the use of technology through the use of computers. They may then assist their families to negotiate relations with government and other institutions that require communication through technology.

As their children experience outcomes 1.1 – 1.4, families have greater pride in their children and expectations of what they can achieve.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

Outcomes: Community

3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people

Community members attend some events at the youth program as well as interacting with young people who attend the youth program at other community events. As for families of participants, community members have greater pride in the young people in their community and expectations of what they can achieve as the young people experience outcomes 1.1 – 1.4.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

3.2 Improved community governance

Stakeholder consultation indicated that community members are involved in decisions about activities and operations of the youth program. Recently the Tjuwanpa Outstation Resource Centre Aboriginal Corporation – the local governing body of the Ntaria Stronger Communities for Children program - allocated discretionary funds from to support the operations of the youth program. This group have placed performance conditions on these funds to encourage aspects of the program that they feel are important. In addition, community members are regularly surveyed by CAYLUS in regards to the activities and operations of the youth program. This involvement contributes to improvements in the governance capacity of community members.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

3.3 Decrease vandalism

Stakeholder consultation indicated that when young people in the community become bored there is a higher risk of damage to property. This finding has been supported in a range of the external reviews listed earlier in this report. As discussed in outcome 1.5, the youth program provides positive activities that alleviate boredom for young people after school. By providing positive activities after school, and developing a sense of pride in young people for their community, the youth program decreases incidences of vandalism to property in the community.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

Outcomes: School

4.1 Increase school attendance

As discussed in relation to outcome 1.4, youth workers promote school attendance to participants at the youth program.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure. In the future, it would be useful to monitor the general school attendance rate relative to those who attend or did attend the program.

4.2 Improve engagement with curriculum

As discussed in relation to outcome 1.4, by offering structured activities in a self-directed learning environment the youth program operates as an intermediary step between family life and formal learning. This improves the engagement of students in formal education, as the school is able to focus on delivery of curriculum.

Senior girls praparing a BBQ

Outcomes: Health System

5.1 Decrease in chronic disease

Young people are able to improve their physical health (outcome 1.3) by engaging in healthy lifestyle behaviours at the youth program. These behaviours play a key role in reducing the risk of diabetes – a significant health issue in remote Indigenous communities - as well as other chronic diseases.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure. In the future, it would be useful to monitor the rate of chronic disease in the community relative to those who attend or did attend the program.

5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries

Young people are observed at the youth program and referred to the health clinic if they have any infections and injuries. Through regular observation at and referral from the youth program, the health clinic is able to assess and respond to infections and injuries before they become serious.

> *If you connect with youth at the program, when they get sick they're more likely to present.*
>
> **Health system stakeholder**

5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse

As discussed in outcome 1.4, the youth program diverts young people from alcohol and other drug use. This results in reduced cases of alcohol and other drug misuse for the health system.

5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse

As discussed in outcome 1.4, the youth program diverts young people from volatile substance use. This results in reduced cases of volatile substance abuse for the health system.

> *Youth Sport and Rec programs can play an important role in preventing uptake and prevalence of volatile substance abuse in remote communities.*
>
> **Community member**

Outcomes: Justice System

6.1 Decrease in contact with police

Anti-social behaviour is the first step on the pathway of interactions with the justice system. As there is a decrease in anti-social behaviour (outcome 1.5) by young people who take part in the activities at the program, the justice system experiences a reduction in the number of young people coming into contact with the police.

> *Sunday and Monday are the most common days for store break-ins, when there is no program. If the youth programs weren't here, break-ins would happen on a much more regular basis.*
>
> **Youth worker**

6.2 Decrease in offending

As young people in the program avoid contact with police, this also leads to a decrease in the number of young people offending.

6.3 Decrease in detention

As young people in the program avoid contact with police, this also leads to a decrease in the number of young people being detained.

6.4 Decrease in detention, through use of community based supervision

As part of the diversion program, some young people are ordered to serve their sentence, or part of their sentence, through participating in the delivery of the youth program. Through the use of community-based supervision, the number of young people being sentenced to detention decreases.

Bush trips are a popular activity and a good way to have in depth engagement with young people

Value of the program

Adjusted value of outcomes

To calculate the SROI for the program we must first determine the adjusted value for each outcome. 'Adjusted value' is the value of the outcome that can be solely attributed to the investment in the program. 'Adjusted value' is calculated by accounting for:

- The quantity of change: the number of stakeholders that will experience the outcome (see Appendix B for details on the indicators used in this analysis)

- Financial proxies: the value of the outcome (see Appendix C for details on financial proxies used in this analysis)

- Filters: whether the outcome would have happened anyway (deadweight), who else will contribute to the change (attribution), whether the outcome will displace other activities (displacement) and the how long the outcome will last for (duration and drop off) (see Appendix D for details on filters applied in this analysis)

A worked example of the calculation of adjusted value for outcome 5.3 is presented in **Figure 8** below.

Figure 8: Example of calculating adjusted value
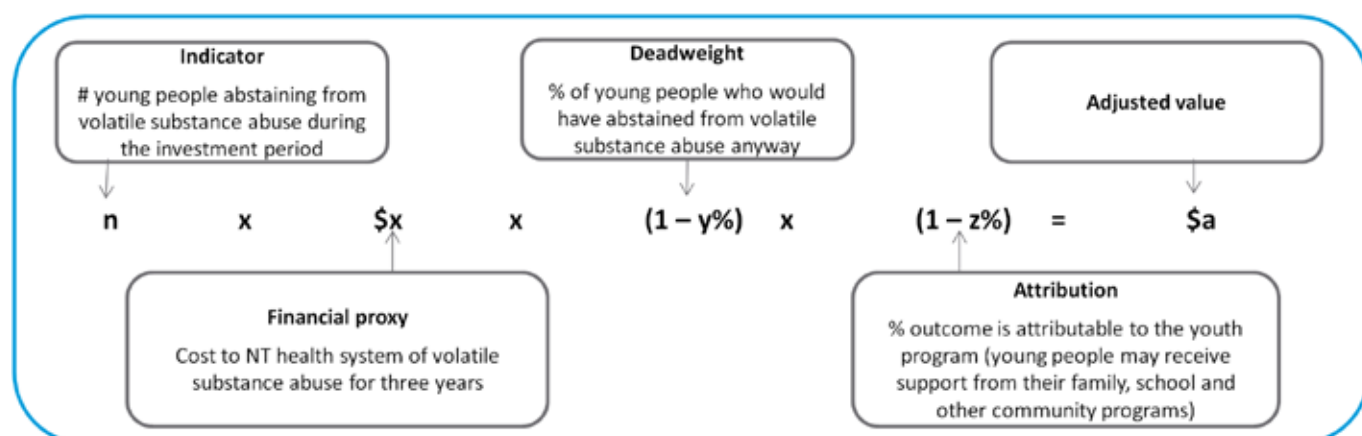
The total adjusted value for each outcome experienced by each stakeholder group is presented in **Table 4** overleaf. Note: 'N/A' indicates that an outcomes was unable to be measured and valued.

Table 4: Hermannsburg adjusted value of outcomes

Outcome	Adjusted value
Young people	
1.1 Increased self-esteem	$296,156
1.2 Develop positive connections	$227,711
1.3 Improve physical health	$296,156
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	$1,057,810
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	$315,810
1.6 Develop pride in culture	$151,875
1.7 Increase digital literacy	$385,661
1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level	$228,749
1.9 Increase leadership capacity	$120,896
Families	
2.1 Receive support to care for children	$435,600
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	N/A
Community	
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	N/A
3.2 Improved community governance	N/A
3.3 Decrease vandalism	N/A
School	
4.1 Improved school attendance	N/A
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	$110,162
Health system	
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	N/A
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	$108,177
5.3 Decrease in alcohol misuse	$32,349
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	$44,763
Justice system	
6.1 Decrease in contact with police	$154,530
6.2 Decrease in offending	$424,530
6.3 Decrease in detention	$2,368,886
6.4 Decrease in detention, through use of community supervision	$1,285,800
Total	**$8,045,621**

Calculating the SROI

The anticipated investment of approximately $1.98m in the program over FY17/18 to FY19/20 is forecast to generate approximately $8.05m of social value, resulting in a Social Return on Investment ratio of 4.03:1. This means that for every $1 invested in program, approximately $4.03 of social value is expected to be created for stakeholders.

There are a number of important considerations in reviewing this ratio:

- The adjusted value of some material outcomes were not measured. This is because there is only anecdotal evidence of these changes, with no data points to measure. If these outcomes were measured, it is expected that the SROI ratio would be higher.

- The study has assumed that all changes occur in the period of investment. In other words, the value of the outcomes after the period of investment has not been measured (see Appendix D 'drop-off' column for further details). Stakeholder consultation indicated that the benefits of outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8 and 1.9 would endure for program participants as they grow up and leave the program. However there is only anecdotal evidence of the duration of these outcomes, with no data points to measure. If the value of these outcomes after the investment period were measured, it is expected that the SROI ratio would be higher.

- No discount rate has been applied as outcomes experienced are not linked to a specific year in the investment period. The outcomes either occur or not, and when they do occur they are only valued once.

- It is important to test how judgements made throughout the analysis affect the final result. Key assumptions have been tested in a sensitivity analysis included in Appendix E. This analysis indicates that the program is forecast to generate a positive return on investment with any changes in variables

Painting activity conducted as part of the recent school holiday program

Insights

The program boasts skilled youth workers, regular and consistent activities and gender and age appropriateness

Observation at the youth centre and consultation with stakeholders suggested that the youth workers are sufficiently 'multi-skilled' to deliver on the current objectives of the program. They consistently deliver sports and recreation activities to engage young people after school. This provides a reliable platform to reinforce positive, healthy behaviours and ongoing diversion from negative influences. Skilled youth workers and consistent activities are key features of good practice in youth program development.[5]

The youth program includes both male and female youth workers and offers gender specific activities. For example, the youth centre offers male and female designated computer use times. In addition, youth workers and the MacDonnell Regional Council recognise the need to provide age appropriate activities that reflect the various developmental categories of Aboriginal youth "distinguishable by levels of biological and social maturity".[6] In particular, the youth program is working with other community service providers in Hermannsburg to develop a community-wide strategy to deliver services and activities appropriate to the 5-12 age group.

Community-driven model of youth program ensures broad community level outcomes are achieved

The participation and guidance of youth programs by community members and youth leaders is a key component of successful community development.[7] The youth program is well established in the community, with over ten years of activity in its current form. Community members attend a range of activities at the program, and are involved in planning activities. In addition, the program includes and develops youth leaders in the community through the youth boards. This supports the youth program to achieve outcomes for the young people participating in the program, as well as providing significant, positive benefits to the community more generally. Unfortunately the benefit to the community of this model was unable to be measured for this study, though it is expected that, if data is collected in the future, outcomes 3.1 and 3.2 will demonstrate the significant value of the program for the Hermannsburg community.

The program has developed from base level activities to build skills and leadership capacity

The program has now operated over many years and over this time sports and recreation activities have become increasingly regular and consistent. Coupled with increasing community involvement in the program, this has provided the youth program with a strong base on which to expand the activities of the program. The range of literacy and numeracy activities offered at the program, particularly the use of computers and other technology activities, ensures the youth program extends upon the educational activities at the school. In addition, the use of youth boards builds upon outcomes 1.1 and 1.2 to offer significant personal leadership development to participants.

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[5] Feitz, P. 2006 A good practice model for youth program development in southern central Australia.

[6] Ibid, pg.5.

[7] Ibid.

6
Yuendumu

> **The program builds social capital, particularly through Jaru – participants become a role model for the community.**
>
> WYDAC

Overview of the program

Yuendumu is a Warlpiri community located 300km north-west of Alice Springs. According to the 2011 census, the population of Yuendumu is 687. The main spoken languages are Warlpiri, Anmatjerre, Luritja and English.

Yuendumu is the largest remote town in Central Australia. It has two shops, a school, a police station, a clinic and a range of community programs. The town also has two football ovals and a pool with an associated gym.

The youth program is run by the Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC). WYDAC was initially known as the Mt Theo Program and arose from local efforts to address petrol sniffing in the 90s. It has now operated for more than 20 years. This organisation's history as a component of a broader community movement means the program continues to benefit from strong support and engagement with the local community. The Mt Theo program was first created to take young people who were sniffing petrol to the Mt Theo outstation, where they could de-toxify and re-connect with their culture and family. Staff realised that the young people would return to the Yuendumu community and begin to sniff again. To respond to this they began a program of youth activities in the community of Yuendumu itself.

Two decades on, sniffing has been almost eliminated. However, WYDAC still operates the treatment outstation at Mt Theo which assists high risk young people, as well as a complementary program of activities in Yuendumu and three other Warlpiri Communities. The youth program in Yuendumu has developed to provide a pathway for young people through three levels:

- *Level 1 – Youth Diversion 'Manya Wana Ngurrju'*: The program runs every afternoon and evening and all day throughout the school holidays. Activities are targeted to different age groups and include sport, art and craft, excursions, cultural bush trips, cooking, music, discos, movie nights and specialist camps.

- *Level 2 – Youth Diversion 'Pinarri Jarrinjaku'*: a program for 16 – 25 yr olds where they take responsibility for planning and running elements of the youth program. Participants are referred to as Jaru trainees.

- *Level 3 – 'Jaru Pirrjirdi'*: Support to Jaru trainees to 'graduate' into employment in the community. Youth committees formed of Jaru trainees are also engaged to assist governance of the program.

The youth program employs seven staff, five of whom are Indigenous, and has up to 120 young people who periodically work as trainees. These workers are supported by a youth manager and administrative staff.

WYDAC also runs a number of other complementary programs that create a complete pathway for young people from 5 - 25 years old. Programs that are associated with the youth program include:

- A mechanics workshop that provides services to the community and training to young Warlpiri

- Warra-Warra Kanyi Youth Counselling Service which identifies at risk young people are provides support

- The Yuendumu Learning Centre community learning space targeting older youth and adults providing a range of accredited and non-accredited learning opportunities

- The Yuendumu pool.

Note: this study forecasts the SROI of the youth program only. We have not included the forecast investment in and outcomes achieved by the associated programs listed above.

💲 Investment

Source	FY16/17	Projected FY17/18 to FY19/20
Monetary investment	$1,016,370	$3,049,110
Non-monetary investment (e.g. volunteer time,	$16,640.00	$49,920
Total investment	$1,033,010	$3,099,030

See Appendix A for further details.

👥 Attendees

75 – approximate average number of individuals attendees per day in second half FY15/16.

120 – number of active Jaru trainees in second half FY15/16

5 – number of Jaru graduates in second half FY15/16.

14 – number of youth committee participants in second half FY15/16.

10 – number of diversion program participants in FY15/16.

See Appendix B for further details.

The Yuendumu pool is also managed by WYDAC and provides opportunities for activities in the warmer months

Outcomes of the program

- An 'impact map' guides the calculation of SROI. The impact map is designed to describe the way value is created by the program. It does this by identifying the change for a defined set of stakeholders (program participants, families of participants, communities of participants, schools, and those in those in the health and justice systems (police, legal aid etc.). The impact map (depicted in Figure 9) is constructed around:

- Inputs: what the various stakeholders invest, such as money, equipment, time

- Activities: the actions taken by program providers.

- Outputs: the immediate effect of the activities

- Outcomes: the changes or benefits that result from the activities of the program

- Impact: the broad effect that results from the activities of the program (i.e. the longer term consequence of the outcomes)

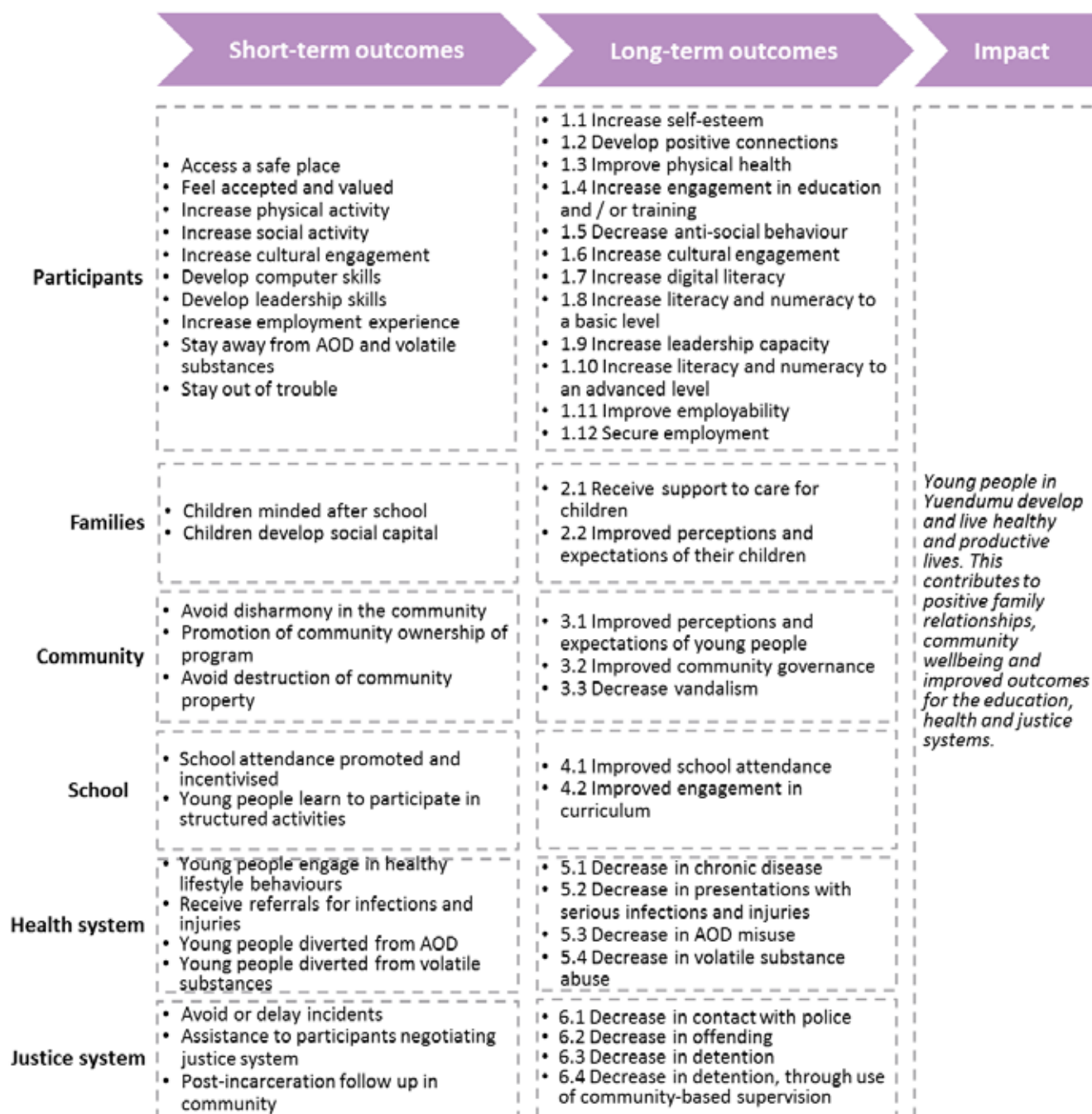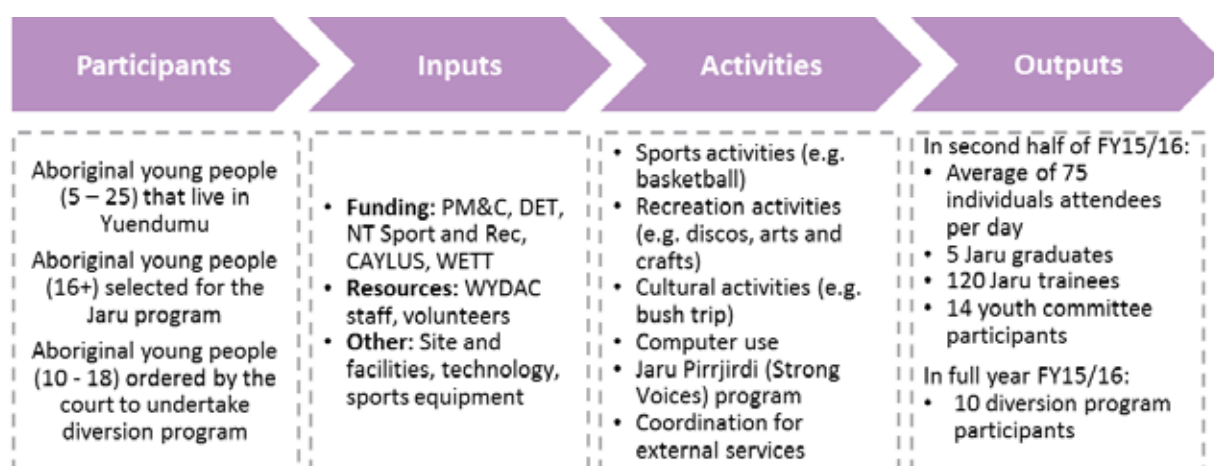**Figure 9: Impact map framework**

Participants ⟩ Inputs ⟩ Activities ⟩ Outputs ⟩ Outcomes ⟩ Impact

The impact map for the program in Utopia is presented in Figure 10. This is followed by a detailed discussion of outcomes experienced for each stakeholder group, drawing on stakeholder consultation and previous reviews of youth programs.

Jaru trainees assisting the youth program

Participants	Inputs	Activities	Outputs
Aboriginal young people (5 – 25) that live in Yuendumu Aboriginal young people (16+) selected for the Jaru program Aboriginal young people (10 - 18) ordered by the court to undertake diversion program	• **Funding:** PM&C, DET, NT Sport and Rec, CAYLUS, WETT • **Resources:** WYDAC staff, volunteers • **Other:** Site and facilities, technology, sports equipment	• Sports activities (e.g. basketball) • Recreation activities (e.g. discos, arts and crafts) • Cultural activities (e.g. bush trip) • Computer use • Jaru Pirrjirdi (Strong Voices) program • Coordination for external services	In second half of FY15/16: • Average of 75 individuals attendees per day • 5 Jaru graduates • 120 Jaru trainees • 14 youth committee participants In full year FY15/16: • 10 diversion program participants

	Short-term outcomes	Long-term outcomes	Impact
Participants	• Access a safe place • Feel accepted and valued • Increase physical activity • Increase social activity • Increase cultural engagement • Develop computer skills • Develop leadership skills • Increase employment experience • Stay away from AOD and volatile substances • Stay out of trouble	• 1.1 Increase self-esteem • 1.2 Develop positive connections • 1.3 Improve physical health • 1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training • 1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour • 1.6 Increase cultural engagement • 1.7 Increase digital literacy • 1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level • 1.9 Increase leadership capacity • 1.10 Increase literacy and numeracy to an advanced level • 1.11 Improve employability • 1.12 Secure employment	*Young people in Yuendumu develop and live healthy and productive lives. This contributes to positive family relationships, community wellbeing and improved outcomes for the education, health and justice systems.*
Families	• Children minded after school • Children develop social capital	• 2.1 Receive support to care for children • 2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	
Community	• Avoid disharmony in the community • Promotion of community ownership of program • Avoid destruction of community property	• 3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people • 3.2 Improved community governance • 3.3 Decrease vandalism	
School	• School attendance promoted and incentivised • Young people learn to participate in structured activities	• 4.1 Improved school attendance • 4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	
Health system	• Young people engage in healthy lifestyle behaviours • Receive referrals for infections and injuries • Young people diverted from AOD • Young people diverted from volatile substances	• 5.1 Decrease in chronic disease • 5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries • 5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse • 5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	
Justice system	• Avoid or delay incidents • Assistance to participants negotiating justice system • Post-incarceration follow up in community	• 6.1 Decrease in contact with police • 6.2 Decrease in offending • 6.3 Decrease in detention • 6.4 Decrease in detention, through use of community-based supervision	

1.1 Increase self-esteem

Young people are able to access a safe place at the youth centre. Many of the young people who attend the program experience issues in their family lives. In this region, some families struggle to meet the basic food and shelter needs of their children. This often belies more significant issues, including family violence and alcohol or other drug misuse. In these environments young people may not receive the recognition or praise required to develop a positive self-identity.

The youth workers who organise the activities at the youth centre are highly accepting and welcoming of children who attend the youth program. The youth workers show each child they are valued by continually promoting and rewarding positive behaviours during the activities conducted at the youth centre. By participating in this accepting and rewarding environment over a number of years, young people increase their self-esteem.

1.2 Develop positive connections

Young people participating in the program develop positive connections with the youth workers. The youth workers provide a safe, welcoming place for young people. Over time, trust develops and the youth workers become role models for young people by demonstrating and reinforcing positive behaviours.

Young people also develop positive connections with their peers who attend the program, as well as other family or community members who attend significant events at the youth centre (such as discos or concerts). Through structured activities the young people learn to interact and relate to their peers in a supportive, positive environment.

> " Role modelling at the youth program is important. Kids repeat what they see everyday.
>
> **NT Police** "

1.3 Improve physical health

Young people are able to improve their physical health by engaging in healthy lifestyle behaviours at the youth program. This includes maintaining a healthy diet through the consumption of healthy food after school, and increasing their physical activity through participation in a range of sports activities.

> " The program creates healthy kids through active lives.
>
> **WYDAC** "

1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training

Young people attending the youth program are diverted young from negative influences such as alcohol and other drugs or volatile substances. This was strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, where the vast majority of respondents suggested that youth programs help young people from sniffing (93%) and drinking grog (95%). These negative influences reduce the capacity of young people to engage in education and / or training.

At the same time, youth workers promote school attendance to participants at the youth program. Other educational and training opportunities in the community are also promoted.

Finally, the youth program passes on soft skills to students that help them do well at school. By offering structured activities in a self-directed learning environment, the youth program acts as an intermediary step between family life and the formality of classroom or training. Participants learn to self-regulate and control behaviour, contributing to the development of pro-social behaviours described in outcomes 1.1 and 1.2. This increases the participants' engagement in formal education and training environments. This was also strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, with the vast majority of respondents (more than 97%) suggesting that youth programs pass on skills to help young people do well at school.

> *A large cohort are not engaged in school or training. It is only through the youth programs they stay engaged in meaningful activity*
>
> **Funder**

1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour

Stakeholder consultation indicated that many young people who attend the youth program are at risk of getting into trouble. The youth program provides participants with something positive to do after school, when boredom may otherwise strike. Three-quarters of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation suggested that people become bored when no youth programs are available. Many stakeholders also identified boredom as the root of anti-social behaviour in community. In addition, the youth program contributes to the development of pro-social behaviours described in outcomes 1.1 and 1.2.

By providing pro-social activities after school, the youth program diverts young people from anti-social behaviour that may lead to interactions with the police. This was strongly supported in the NDARC Evaluation, where the vast majority (98%) of respondents suggested that youth programs keep young people out of trouble.

1.6 Develop pride in culture

Bush trips conducting by the youth program take a small group of young people out of the community and 'on bush'. There they engage in cultural activities and the environment that surrounds them. Through this engagement they develop a sense of pride in their culture.

1.7 Increase digital literacy

Young people are able to access and use computers at the youth centre. Each week at the centre includes allocated computer activities for each gender group. Young people attending these activities learn to conduct internet searches and operate computer programs. Through these experiences young people develop digital literacy that benefits their engagement with education and potentially employment.

1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level

Young people attending the youth program are able to access a range of activities that reinforce literacy and numeracy skills taught in school. For example, through the use of computers participants engage with English language, and through cooking classes participants engage with quantities through recipes and guidance from the youth workers. Participation in these activities increases the general literacy and numeracy of participants.

1.9 Increase leadership capacity

Young people attending the youth committees learn about representing and decision-making for their peers. Involvement in youth committees provides opportunities for future community leaders to develop their strengths, articulate the worries of the community and develop solutions for change. Through this experience they increase their capacity for leadership, which also benefits the broader community.

1.10 Increase literacy and numeracy to an advanced level

Through informal training, and involvement in managing activities at the youth program, Jaru trainees further develop their literacy and numeracy from a basic to an advanced level. For example, Jaru trainees are provided responsibility for cash handling at the youth program.

1.11 Increase employability

Also through informal training, and involvement in managing activities at the youth program, Jaru trainees increase their work readiness and employability. WYDAC ensures Jaru trainees have access to activities which grow their skills and confidence to operate effectively in the workplace.

1.12 Secure employment

Jaru trainees are supported to develop employment and life pathways in the community. A number of Jaru trainees have secured employment in the community, with WYDAC, the Yuendumu School, the Yuendumu Community Health Centre, PAW Media (a local Aboriginal media organisation) and others.

> " *A number of Jaru trainees have become youth workers. WYDAC is desperate to find employment for young kids from the community.* "
>
> **WYDAC**

Outcomes: Families

2.1 Receive support to care for children

Families of participants receive support to care for their children after school through the youth program. The youth program offers supervision of children in the community.

2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children

Families of participants observe their children engaging positively with peers and, in some cases, performing for peers at discos and concert nights. The children also develop social capital that helps them negotiate matters for their family. For example, children in the youth program in Yuendumu develop an understanding of the use of technology through the use of computers. They may then assist their families to negotiate relations with government and other institutions that require communication through technology.

As their children experience outcomes 1.1 – 1.4, families have greater pride in their children and expectations of what they can achieve. This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

Outcomes: Community

3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people

Community members attend some events at the youth program as well as interacting with young people who attend the youth program at other community events. As for families of participants, community members have greater pride in the young people in their community and expectations of what they can achieve as the young people experience outcomes 1.1 – 1.4.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

3.2 Improved community governance

Stakeholder consultation indicated that community members are involved in decisions about activities and operations of the youth program. In addition, community members are regularly surveyed by CAYLUS in regards to the activities and operations of the youth program. This involvement contributes to improvements in the governance capacity of community members.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

3.3 Decrease vandalism

Stakeholder consultation indicated that when young people in the community become bored there is a higher risk of damage to property. This finding has been supported in a range of the external reviews listed earlier in this report. As discussed in outcome 1.5, the youth program provides positive activities that alleviate boredom for young people after school. By providing positive activities after school, and developing a sense of pride in young people for their community, the youth program decreases incidences of vandalism to property in the community.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure.

4.1 Increase school attendance

As discussed in relation to outcome 1.4, youth workers promote school attendance to participants at the youth program.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure. In the future, it would be useful to monitor the general school attendance rate relative to those who attend or did attend the program.

4.2 Improve engagement with curriculum

As discussed in relation to outcome 1.4, by offering structured activities in a self-directed learning environment the youth program operates as an intermediary step between family life and formal learning. This contributes improves the engagement of students in formal education, and the school is able to focus on delivery of curriculum.

Kids playing as part of youth activities near Yuendumu

Outcomes: Health System

5.1 Decrease in chronic disease

Young people are able to improve their physical health (outcome 1.3) by engaging in healthy lifestyle behaviours at the youth program. These behaviours play a key role in reducing the risk of diabetes – a significant health issue in remote Indigenous communities - as well as other chronic diseases.

This outcome was included in the program logic as a material outcome but was not considered to be material for the SROI analysis. There only exists anecdotal evidence of the outcome, based on stakeholder consultation, with no data points to measure. In the future, it would be useful to monitor the rate of chronic disease in the community relative to those who attend or did attend the program.

5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries

Young people are observed at the youth program and referred to the health clinic if they have any infections and injuries. Through regular observation at and referral from the youth program, the health clinic is able to assess and respond to infections and injuries before they become serious.

> *If you connect with youth at the program, when they get sick they're more likely to present.*
>
> **Health system stakeholder**

5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse

As discussed in outcome 1.4, the youth program diverts young people from alcohol and other drug use. This results in reduced cases of alcohol and other drug misuse for the health system.

5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse

As discussed in outcome 1.4, the youth program diverts young people from volatile substance use. This results in reduced cases of volatile substance abuse for the health system.

> *Youth Sport and Rec programs can play an important role in preventing uptake and prevalence of volatile substance abuse in remote communities.*
>
> **Community member**

Outcomes: Justice System

6.1 Decrease in contact with police

Anti-social behaviour is the first step on the pathway of interactions with the justice system. As there is a decrease in anti-social behaviour (outcome 1.5) by young people who take part in the activities at the program, the justice system experiences a reduction in the number of young people coming into contact with the police.

> *Without the youth program there would be a lot more anti-social behaviour here, as there would be more time in the day with less to do.*
>
> **NT Police**

6.2 Decrease in offending

As young people in the program avoid contact with police, this also leads to a decrease in the number of young people offending.

> *When programs aren't there, the reaction is immediate – the increase in offending*
>
> **NT Legal Aid**

6.3 Decrease in detention

As young people in the program avoid contact with police, this also leads to a decrease in the number of young people being detained.

6.4 Decrease in detention, through use of community based supervision

As part of the diversion program, some young people are ordered to serve their sentence, or part of their sentence, through participating in the delivery of the youth program. Through the use of community-based supervision, the number of young people being sentenced to detention decreases.

Value of the program

Adjusted value of outcomes

To calculate the SROI for the program we must first determine the adjusted value for each outcome. 'Adjusted value' is the value of the outcome that can be solely attributed to the investment in the program. 'Adjusted value' is calculated by accounting for:

- The quantity of change: the number of stakeholders that will experience the outcome (see Appendix B for details on the indicators used in this analysis)

- Financial proxies: the value of the outcome (see Appendix C for details on financial proxies used in this analysis)

- Filters: whether the outcome would have happened anyway (deadweight), who else will contribute to the change (attribution), whether the outcome will displace other activities (displacement) and the how long the outcome will last for (duration and drop off) (see Appendix D for details on filters applied in this analysis).

A worked example of the calculation of adjusted value for outcome 5.3 is presented in **Figure 11** below.

Figure 11: Example of calculating adjusted value
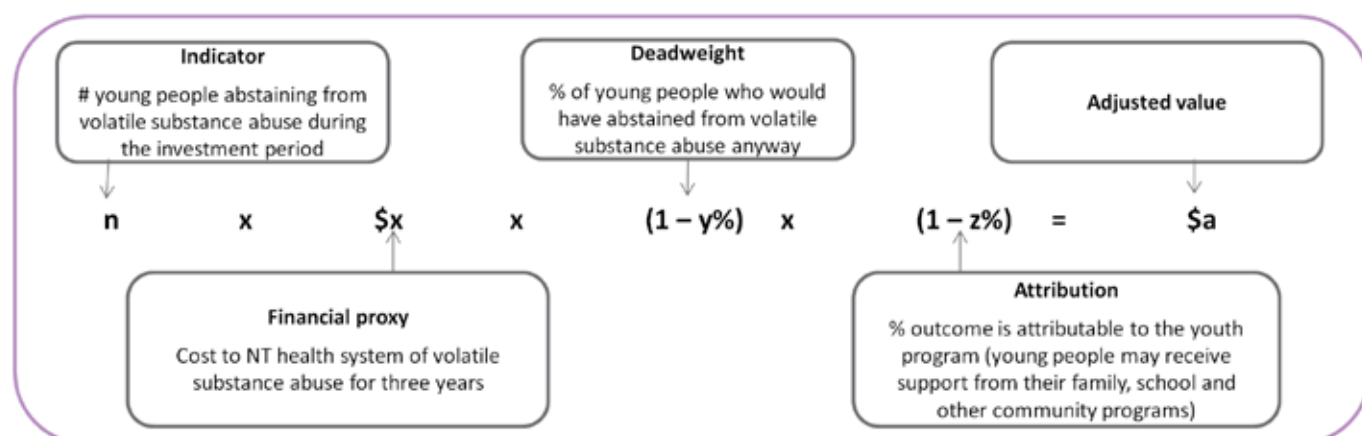
The total adjusted value for each outcome experienced by each stakeholder group is presented in **Table 5** overleaf. Note: 'N/A' indicates that an outcomes was unable to be measured and valued.

Table 5: Yuendumu adjusted value of outcomes

Outcome	Adjusted value
Young people participating in the program	
1.1 Increased self-esteem	$493,594
1.2 Develop positive connections	$379,519
1.3 Improve physical health	$493,594
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	$1,763,016
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	$375,814
1.6 Increase cultural engagement	$253,125
1.7 Increase digital literacy	$642,769
1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level	$381,248
1.9 Increase leadership capacity	$158,676
1.10 Increase literacy and numeracy to an advanced level	$888,660
1.11 Increase employability	$2,061,540
1.12 Secure employment	$787,050
Families	
2.1 Receive support to care for children	$549,450
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	N/A
Community	
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	N/A
3.2 Improved community governance	N/A
3.3 Decrease in vandalism	N/A
School	
4.1 Improved school attendance	N/A
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	$165,243
Health system	
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	N/A
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	$144,236
5.3 Decrease in alcohol misuse	$51,759
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	$74,604
Justice system	
6.1 Decrease in contact with police	$183,891
6.2 Decrease in offending	$505,191
6.3 Decrease in detention	$2,505,754
6.4 Decrease in detention, through use of community supervision	$1,285,800
Total	**$14,144,532**

Calculating the SROI

The anticipated investment of approximately $3.01m in the program over FY17/18 to FY19/20 is forecast to generate approximately $14.14m of social value, resulting in a Social Return on Investment ratio of 4.56:1. This means that for every $1 invested in the program, approximately $4.56 of social value is expected to be created for stakeholders
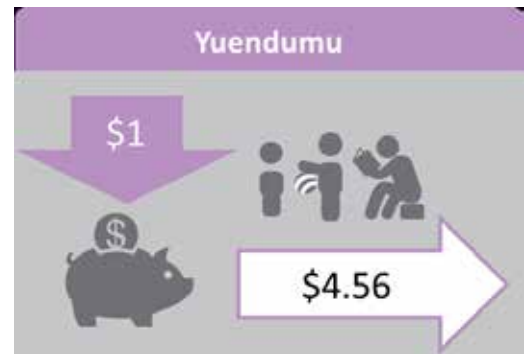
There are a number of important considerations in reviewing this ratio:

- The adjusted value of some material outcomes were not measured. This is because there is only anecdotal evidence of these changes, with no data points to measure. If these outcomes were measured, it is expected that the SROI ratio would be higher.

- The study has assumed that all changes occur in the period of investment. In other words, the value of the outcomes after the period of investment has not been measured (see Appendix D 'drop-off' column for further details). However stakeholder consultation indicated that the benefits of outcomes 1.1, 1.2, 1.6, 1.7, 1.8, 1.9, 1.10 and 1.11 would endure for program participants as they grow up and leave the program. However there is only anecdotal evidence of the duration of these outcomes, with no data points to measure. If the value of these outcomes after the investment period were measured, it is expected that the SROI ratio would be higher.

- No discount rate has been applied as outcomes experienced are not linked to a specific year in the investment period. The outcomes either occur or not, and when they do occur they are only valued once.

- It is important to test how judgements made throughout the analysis affect the final result. Key assumptions have been tested in a sensitivity analysis included in Appendix E. This analysis indicates that the program is forecast to generate a positive return on investment with any changes in variables.

Cultural activities are integral to youth programs in Yuendumu

Long-term relationships have ensured the youth program is embedded in and governed by community

WYDAC has existed in Yuendumu since 1993. From its inception as a response to substance misuse in the community, WYDAC has maintained a close relationship with Warlpiri people. The program of activities delivered by WYDAC has been created by Warlpiri people, and is governed by a Warlpiri Committee. This close, long-term relationship has ensured community support for the activities of the youth program. This allows WYDAC to attract significant numbers of attendees to the activities provided at the youth centre.

Community support has enabled WYDAC to create a clear pathway for young people

WYDAC has delivered regular and consistent diversionary activities in Yuendumu for many years. From this base of diversionary activities, WYDAC has established a pathway for young people to access a broader set of activities. The WYDAC Evaluation demonstrated that the pathway through Level 1 to Level 3 activities is well entrenched in Yuendumu, and receives strong support for the community. The evaluation found that young people and community members have a clear expectation of the pathway through the youth development program, and many young people have the ambition to follow their older family members' pathway to become 'Jaru'. This pathway allows young people in Yuendumu to progress from participants to leaders of the youth program and their community.

While not covered in this analysis, the pathway provided through the youth program is supported by a range of associated services offered by WYDAC. These include counselling services for at-risk youth, learning opportunities at the Yuendumu Learning Centre and other recreation opportunities at the Yuendumu pool. This broader service model supports the youth program to achieve the broad range of outcomes identified in this study.

The inclusion of pre-employment training adds significant value

As in Utopia and Hermannsburg, the program in Yuendumu is forecast to generate significant value by increasing young people's engagement in education and / or training and reducing contact with the justice system. However the study indicates that through the Jaru Pirrjirdi program, WYDAC is able to add significant value for young people in the community by increasing their employability. This may provide support to other communities to develop similar pathways for young people through youth programs.

Jaru trainees prepare food and run a canteen as part of their engagement in the youth program

7

Insights

The value of youth programs is clearly demonstrated through this study

A number of reviews have investigated the effectiveness of youth programs in remote Central Australia and identified key elements of successful programs. Despite ongoing monitoring and evaluation activity, a number of stakeholders consulted for this study noted that the value of youth programs has not always been widely acknowledged or understood. This has been reflected in mixed government objectives for youth programs, and patchy or inconsistent funding arrangements.

This study clearly indicates that investment in youth programs in remote communities across central Australia will have significant, positive benefits to a wide range of stakeholders. These include the participants of the programs, their families and communities. Stakeholder consultation conducted for the study consistently identified that, without youth programs, these stakeholders would be unlikely to experience the positive benefits that these programs provide.

Equally, there are significant benefits to the broader education, health and justice systems. Through the consistent provision of positive and structured activities, schools in each of the communities benefit from students who have spent more time in structured environments and are able to engage; health clinics are able to access young people for early treatment; and there is a reduction in the number of young people interacting with the justice system at all stages.

Diversionary activities must form the base of youth programs

Youth programs initially emerged from efforts to address petrol sniffing in remote communities. The programs were established to divert young people from negative behaviours by providing positive, engaging activities after school hours, on weekends and in school holidays. As programs have developed over time, a broader and more sophisticated set of activities and functions have been offered to achieve additional objectives, as in Hermannsburg and Yuendumu. The study indicates that this broader set of activity will provide a greater SROI.

These results suggest that all youth programs should offer this broader set of activities and functions. However a note of caution must be sounded here. Previous reviews as well as consultation for this project have consistently indicated that the foundation of a youth program needs to be the diversionary activities. These are what attract young people, and are the foundation on which other functions can be built. The success of these activities is reliant on stable and skilled youth workers, regularity and consistency of activities and involvement of the community in the design and delivery of the program.

Creating conditions that can deliver these pre-requisites in the remote environment takes resourcing, time and skilled support. When the base of consistent, high quality diversionary activity is stable, then it is able to support other activities such as diversionary justice programs. However if time, resourcing and support is insufficient, there is a high risk that youth programs will be unable to produce the value identified in this study.

This is demonstrated by the analysis of the programs in Hermannsburg and Yuendumu in this study. Value adding activities include cultural engagement activities such as bush trips; leadership development activities such as youth boards and committees; and training and employment initiatives. Each of these activities adds value to the diversionary activities for a range of stakeholders in community and in government. In particular, the Jaru Pirrjirdi program in Yuendumu indicates significant value to participants through the provision of informal pre-employment training in the community.

This study may form the basis for future data collection and impact measurement

The impact maps created for each program as part of this study are designed to form the basis for CAYLUS and service providers to continue and expand data collection on the activities of the program. These maps provide an overview of the key outputs and outcomes relevant to each stakeholder group. Reporting against these outputs and outcomes in the future will further enable both CAYLUS and service providers to demonstrate the value of youth programs to all stakeholders.

Notably, a number of material outcomes identified in these impact maps were not able to be measured due to a lack of empirical data on the extent of change experienced by stakeholders. By collecting data on these outcomes and reporting on changes experienced by those stakeholders, it is likely that a higher SROI ratio will be produced.

Appendix

Appendix A Investment

Input into the programs includes monetary and non-monetary (in-kind) investments forecast over the three year investment period from FY17/18 to FY 19/20.

Monetary investment

The programs received monetary investment from a range of sources in FY16/17. A summary of funding received in FY16/17 for each program in A.1, A.2 and A.3 below. Based on advice from CAYLUS, it is assumed that funding will continue at these levels over the investment period.

Non-monetary (in-kind) investment

Stakeholder consultation identified unpaid extra time of the youth workers as well as volunteer time provided by participants and community members as in-kind investments supporting some of the programs. Each of these investments has been included, where relevant, as components of the analysis.

A.1   Utopia

A.1   Utopia

Funding type	Stakeholder	Calculation	FY15/16	FY17/18 – FY19/20 (projected)
Monetary	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Department of Education NT Department Tourism and Culture (Sports and recreation) CAYLUS	N / A	$322,461	$967,382
Non-monetary	Barkly Regional Council Unpaid extra time of youth worker	Based on stakeholder consultation, one youth worker spends approximately one hour per weekday conducting extra cleaning work. 5 hours extra work per week. In addition, the youth worker spends approximately one hour conducting school pick-ups three times per week. 3 hours extra per week. Average salary of a Sports and Recreation Coordinator $62,017 (Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment NT). At 37.5 hours per week, $32 per hour. $32 multiplied by 8 hours per week equates to $256 per week. Multiply by 52 weeks equals $13,312 per year.	$13,312	$39,936

Funding type	Stakeholder	Calculation	FY15/16	FY17/18 – FY19/20 (projected)
Non-monetary	Program participants Volunteering to recycle cans and bottles or clean the recreation centre after activities.	Based on FY15/16 attendance data, there are approximately four recycling/ cleaning activities per year. Recycling/ cleaning activities in FY15/16 were all conducted in addition to other activities on the day. Assume spend one third of time at youth program on days with recycling/ cleaning activities on those activities. Equates to 2 hours. 8 hours per year at the minimum wage ($17.70) multiplied by 33 attendees = $4,673 per year	$4,673	$14,019
Total investment			**$340,446**	**$1,021,337**

A.2   Hermannsburg

Funding type	Stakeholder	Calculation	FY15/16	FY17/18 – FY19/20 (projected)
Monetary	Department of the Prime Minister & Cabinet NT Department Tourism and Culture (Sports and recreation) Territory Families NT Office of Youth Affairs CAYLUS	N / A	$665,834	$1,997,502
Non-monetary	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total investment			**$665,834**	**$1,997,502**

A.3   Yuendumu

Funding type	Stakeholder	Calculation	FY15/16	FY17/18 – FY19/20 (projected)
Monetary	Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet Department of Education CAYLUS WETT	N/A	$1,016,370	$3,049,110
Non-monetary	Warlpiri Youth Development Aboriginal Corporation (WYDAC)	Based on consultation, two youth workers at Yuendumu spend 5 hours per week each (1 hour per school day) conducting school drop-offs. Average salary of a Sports and Recreation Coordinator $62,017 (Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment NT). At 37.5 hours per week, $32 per hour. $320 per week multiply by 52 weeks equates tp $16,640 per year."	$16,640	$49,920
Total investment			**$1,033,010**	**$3,099,030**

Appendix B   Indicators

Quantitative data and information gained through stakeholder consultation was used to quantify and project the change that is forecast to be generated by each program for different stakeholder groups. Notes on information and assumptions used for each stakeholder group are outlined for each program below, including a full list of indicators.

B.1   Utopia

Young people

Barkly Regional Council reports on attendance figures in each financial year and provides this information to CAYLUS, in accordance with the funding agreement between the two parties. This includes information on the number of attendees by activity, as well as the gender and age of attendees. Reported attendance data for FY15/16 was used as the basis to project the number of young people who would experience change as a result of the programs over the investment period.

The nature of the youth program, as a drop-in centre, means that individual young people do not necessarily attend activities every day and may not attend activities for the full investment period. As a result, different activities attract different numbers of participants. Equally, activities at different times of the year have different numbers of participants. On this basis, the average number of attendees per activity in FY15/16 was used to project the number of individual participants who would experience change over the investment period.

Survey responses from participants in Arlparra completed for the NDARC Evaluation have been used in conjunction with attendance data to project the number of young people who would experience outcome 1.5.

Families

Based on stakeholder consultation, multiple members of the same family often attend the program. The average fertility rate in the Northern Territory for 2015 was 1.745. To project the number of families who would experience change as a result of the program, it was assumed that an average of 2 members of the same immediate family attend the program.

Community

There was no data available to indicate the number of community members who would experience change as a result of the program. As a result, outcomes for this group were not measured.

School

Based on stakeholder consultation it was assumed that Arlparra School is the only school that program participants attend that would experience change as a result of the program.

Health system

The quantity of change that will be experienced by the health system was calculated based on information gained from stakeholder consultation.

Justice system

The amount of change experienced by the justice system is related to the number of young people that change. The number of young people that are expected to experience the changes related to the justice

system have been estimated based on data collected through the NDARC Evaluation. This information was used to estimate the total number of young people expected to avoid anti-social behaviour, offending and detention.

Note: each outcome is also subject to a 'deadweight' filter (detailed in Appendix D). This filter recognises that some of the change projected to be achieved by the program could be achieved even if the program did not exist.

Table 6: Utopia indicators

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
1.1 Increase self-esteem	# young people attending the youth program that have increased their self-esteem	33	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per activity • Assume all attendees increase self-esteem as a result of attending the youth program
1.2 Develop positive connections	# young people attending the youth program whose connections increase	33	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per activity • Assume all attendees increase connections as a result of attending the youth program.
1.3 Improve physical health	# young people attending the youth program who increase their physical health	33	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per activity • Assume all attendees improve physical health as a result of attending the youth program.
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	# young people attending the youth program who increase attendance at school or engage in other education and / or training	33	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per activity. • Assume all attendees increase engagement as a result of attending the youth program.
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	# young people attending the youth program whose likelihood of engaging in anti-social behaviour has reduced	30	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per activity • 10 per cent of participants from Arlparra surveyed for the NDARC Evaluation responded 'yes' to the question "In the past month, have you done something that you might get in trouble for if you were caught?". It is assumed that the inverse (90 per cent) of this will avoid contact with the police during the investment period.
2.1 Receive support to care for children	# families with young people attending the youth program that received material support	16	• Based on stakeholder consultation, multiple members of the same family often attend the program. • Average fertility rate in Northern Territory for 2015 was 1.745. • Assume average of 2 members of same immediate family attend program.
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate more positive perceptions of children due to youth program.		
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate more positive perceptions of children due to youth program.		

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
3.2 Improved community governance	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate improved community governance due to youth program.		
3.3 Decrease vandalism	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate a decrease in vandalism.		
4.1 Improved school attendance	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate increased attendance due to the youth program.		
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	# schools in the region that are able to offer a more relevant, engaging curriculum	1	Assume Arlparra School is the only school that program participants attend that experiences change as a result of the program.
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate decrease in chronic disease due to youth program.		
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	# young people attending the youth program abstaining from AOD	33	Based on stakeholder consultation, assume all attendees abstain from AOD use while attending the program. Responses to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation also indicated that people do not drink in Arlparra where the program oeprates, though they may do so in Alice Springs.
5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse	# young people attending the youth program abstaining from volatile substance abuse	33	Based on stakeholder consultation, assume all attendees abstain from volatile substance misuse while attending the program.
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	# young people attending the youth program referred to health service per week	5	Based on stakeholder consultation with youth workers and the health clinic, the health clinic attends to 5 children per week through referrals from the youth program.
6.1 Decrease in number of young people with anti-social behaviour	# young people attending the youth program that avoid contact with police	30	See outcome 1.5.
6.2 Decrease in number of young people offending	# young people attending the youth program that avoid offending	30	Assumed that all of those cases identified in the survey involved young people offending. This means that 10 per cent of the total group are assumed to offend, and that the inverse (90 per cent) will avoid offending during the investment period.
6.3 Decrease in number of young people in detention	# young people attending the youth program that avoid detention	33	The projected number of individuals who would experience change as a result of program is based on the average of those who attend the program. As a result, this is the number quantity of young people who are forecast to avoid detention while attending the program.

B.2 Hermannsburg

Young people

MacDonnell Regional Council reports on attendance figures in each financial year and provides this information to CAYLUS, in accordance with the funding agreement between the two parties. This includes information on the number of attendees by activity, as well as the gender and age of attendees. Reported attendance data for the first half of FY16/17 was used as the basis to project the number of young people who would experience change as a result of the programs over the investment period. Data for FY15/16 was not available.

The nature of the youth program, as a drop-in centre, means that individual young people do not necessarily attend activities every day and may not attend activities for the full investment period. As a result, different activities attract different numbers of participants. Equally, activities at different times of the year have different numbers of participants. On this basis, the average number of attendees per day for the first half of FY16/17 was used to project the number of individual participants who would experience change over the investment period. For the first half of FY16/17 there was an average of 29 attendees per activity. Two activities are offered each day at the youth centre, with different age groups attending each activity. Based on stakeholder consultation, it was assumed that around one quarter of those who attend the first activity also attend the second activity. Based on these assumptions, the average number of attendees per day was calculated as 45 young people for FY16/17.

Survey responses from participants in Hermannsburg completed for the NDARC Evaluation have been used in conjunction with attendance data to project the number of young people who would experience outcome 1.5.

Families

Based on stakeholder consultation, multiple members of the same family often attend the program. The average fertility rate in the Northern Territory for 2015 was 1.745 . To project the number of families who would experience change as a result of the program, it was assumed that an average of two members of the same immediate family attend the program.

Community

There was no data available to indicate the number of community members who would experience change as a result of the program. As a result, outcomes for this group were not measured.

School

Based on stakeholder consultation it was assumed that Ntaria School is the only school that program participants attend that would experience change as a result of the program.

Health system

The quantity of change that will be experienced by the health system was calculated based on information gained from stakeholder consultation.

Justice system

The amount of change experienced by the justice system is related to the number of young people that change. The number of young people that are expected to experience the changes related to the justice system have been estimated based on data collected through the NDARC Evaluation. This information was used to estimate the total number of young people expected to avoid anti-social behaviour, offending and detention.

Note: each outcome is also subject to a 'deadweight' filter (detailed in Appendix D). This filter recognises that some of the change projected to be achieved by the program could be achieved even if the program did not exist.

Table 7: Hermannsburg indicators

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
1.1 Increase self-esteem	# young people attending the youth program that have increased their self-esteem	45	• FY16/17 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase self-esteem as a result of attending the youth program.
1.2 Develop positive connections	# young people attending the youth program whose connections increase	45	• FY16/17 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase connections as a result of attending the youth program.
1.3 Improve physical health	# young people attending the youth program who increase their physical health	45	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per activity • Assume all attendees improve physical health as a result of attending the youth program.
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	# young people attending the youth program who increase attendance at school or engage in other education and / or training	45	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per activity • Assume all attendees improve physical health as a result of attending the youth program.
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	# young people attending the youth program whose likelihood of engaging in anti-social behaviour has reduced	40	• FY16/17 average number of attendees per day. • 10 per cent of participants from Hermannsburg surveyed for the NDARC Evaluation responded 'yes' to the question "In the past month, have you done something that you might get in trouble for if you were caught?". It is assumed that the inverse (90 per cent) of this will avoid contact with the police during the investment period.
1.6 Develop pride in culture	# young people in the youth program who develop pride in their culture by attending bush trips	45	• FY16/17 average number of attendees per day. • Stakeholder consultation indicated that around 20 individuals attend the bush trips each weekend, limited by space in vehicles. However, attendance rotates each weekend, to ensure all interested young people are able to attend. Therefore it is assumed that all attend bush trips over the course of a year and increase cultural engagement as a result.
1.7 Increase digital literacy	# young people in the youth program who increase their digital literacy	45	• FY16/17 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all use computers and increase digital literacy as a result
1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy	# young people in the youth program who increase their general literacy and numeracy skills	45	• FY16/17 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase engagement as a result of attending the youth program.

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
1.9 Increase leadership capacity	# young people in the youth program who attend youth boards and increase their leadership capacity as a result of the program	8	• FY16/17 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase leadership capacity as a result of being involved in youth boards
2.1 Receive support to care for children	# families with young people attending the youth program that received material support	22	• Based on stakeholder consultation, multiple members of the same family often attend the program. • Average fertility rate in Northern Territory for 2015 was 1.745. • Assume average of 2 members of same immediate family attend program.
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate more positive perceptions of children due to youth program.		
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate more positive perceptions of children due to youth program.		
3.2 Improved community governance	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate improved community governance due to youth program.		
3.3 Decrease vandalism	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate a decrease in vandalism.		
4.1 Improved school attendance	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate increased attendance due to the youth program.		
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	# schools in the region that are able to offer a more relevant, engaging curriculum	1	Assume Ntaria School is the only school that program participants attend that experiences change as a result of the program.
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate decrease in chronic disease due to youth program.		
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	# young people attending the youth program referred to health service per week	5	Based on stakeholder consultation with youth workers, the health clinic attends to a minimum of 5 children per week through referrals from the youth program.

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse	# young people attending the youth program abstaining from AOD	45	Based on stakeholder consultation, assume all attendees abstain from AOD use while attending the program.
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	# young people attending the youth program abstaining from volatile substance abuse	45	Based on stakeholder consultation, assume all attendees abstain from volatile substance misuse while attending the program.
6.1 Decrease in number of young people with anti-social behaviour	# young people attending the youth program that avoid contact with police	40	See outcome 1.5.
6.2 Decrease in number of young people offending	# young people attending the youth program that avoid offending	40	Assumed that all of those cases identified in the survey involved young people offending. This means that 10 per cent of the total group are assumed to offend, and that the inverse (90 per cent) will avoid offending during the investment period.
6.3 Decrease in number of young people in detention	# young people attending the youth program that avoid detention	45	The projected number of individuals who would experience change as a result of program is based on the average of those who attend the program. As a result, this is the number quantity of young people who are forecast to avoid detention while attending the program
6.4 Decrease in number of young people in detention, as in community supervision	# young people that attend diversion program over three year period	30	10 diversion program participants in FY15/16, projected over forthcoming investment period

B.3   Yuendumu

Young people

Level 1: Diversionary program

WYDAC reports on attendance figures in each six month period in the Warlpiri Education Training Trust (WETT) Report. This includes information on the gender and age of attendees. Reported attendance data for the second half of FY15/16 was used as the basis to project the number of young people who would experience change as a result of the programs over the investment period.

The nature of the youth program, as a drop-in centre, means that individual young people do not necessarily attend activities every day and may not attend activities for the full investment period. As a result, different activities attract different numbers of participants. Equally, activities at different times of the year have different numbers of participants. On this basis, the average number of attendees per day for the second half of FY15/16 was used to project the number of individual participants who would experience change over the investment period.

In the absence of Yuendumu community-specific data, responses from participants across other communities surveyed for the NDARC Evaluation have been used in conjunction with attendance data to project the number of young people who would experience outcome 1.5.

Level 2: Jaru trainees

WYDAC reports on the number of active Jaru trainees in each six month period in the WETT Report. The number of active Jaru trainees reported in the second half of FY15/16 was used as the basis to project the number of young people who would experience change as a Jaru trainee over the investment period.

Level 3: Jaru graduates

WYDAC reports on the number of Jaru trainees who graduate into employment in each six month period in the WETT Report. Reported numbers of Jaru graduates for the second half of FY15/16 was used as the basis to project the number of Jaru graduates over the investment period.

Families

Based on stakeholder consultation, multiple members of the same family often attend the program. The average fertility rate in the Northern Territory for 2015 was 1.745 . To project the number of families who would experience change as a result of the program, it was assumed that an average of two members of the same immediate family attend the program.

Community

There was no data available to indicate the number of community members who would experience change as a result of the program. As a result, outcomes for this group were not measured.

School

Based on stakeholder consultation it was assumed that Yuendumu School is the only school that program participants attend that would experience change as a result of the program.

Health system

The quantity of change that will be experienced by the health system was calculated based on information gained from stakeholder consultation.

Justice system

The amount of change experienced by the justice system is related to the number of young people that change. In the absence of Yuendumu community-specific data, the number of young people that are expected to experience the changes related to the justice system have been estimated based on data collected through the NDARC Evaluation for other communities in remote Central Australia. This information was used to estimate the total number of young people expected to avoid anti-social behaviour, offending and detention in Yuendumu, based on the average of all other communities.

Note: each outcome is also subject to a 'deadweight' filter (detailed in Appendix D). This filter recognises that some of the change projected to be achieved by the program could be achieved even if the program did not exist.

Table 8: Yuendumu indicators

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
1.1 Increase self-esteem	# young people attending the youth program that have increased their self-esteem	75	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase self-esteem as a result of attending the youth program.
1.2 Develop positive connections	# young people attending the youth program whose connections increase	75	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase connections as a result of attending the youth program.
1.3 Improve physical health	# young people attending the youth program who increase their physical health	75	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase connections as a result of attending the youth program.
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	# young people attending the youth program who increase attendance at school or engage in other education and / or training	75	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase connections as a result of attending the youth program.
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	# young people attending the youth program whose likelihood of engaging in anti-social behaviour has reduced	68	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • 10 per cent of participants from other communities surveyed for the NDARC Evaluation responded 'yes' to the question "In the past month, have you done something that you might get in trouble for if you were caught?". It is assumed that the inverse (90 per cent) of this will avoid contact with the police during the investment period in Yuendumu.

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
1.6 Develop cultural pride	# young people in the youth program who increase their cultural engagement by attending bush trips	75	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • Stakeholder consultation indicated that the number of individuals who are able to attend the bush trips each weekend is limited by space in vehicles. However, attendance rotates each weekend, to ensure all interested young people are able to attend. Therefore it is assumed that all attend bush trips over the course of a year and increase cultural engagement as a result.
1.7 Increase digital literacy	# young people in the youth program who increase their digital literacy	75	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all use computers and increase digital literacy as a result
1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level	# young people in the youth program who increase their general literacy and numeracy skills to a basic level	75	• Second half FY15/16 average number of attendees per day. • Assume all attendees increase engagement as a result of attending the youth program.
1.9 Increase leadership capacity	# young people in the youth program who attend youth committee meetings and increase their leadership capacity as a result	14	• FY15/16 average number of attendees per youth committee meeting. • Assume all attendees increase leadership capacity as a result of being involved in youth boards
1.10 Increase literacy and numeracy to an advanced level	# Jaru trainees who increase their general literacy and numeracy skills from a basic to an advanced level	120	• Second half FY15/16 number of active Jaru trainees. • Assume number of active Jaru trainees is consistent throughout three year investment period, as some graduate and others join. • Assume all Jaru trainees increase their general literacy and numeracy skills from a basic to an advanced level
1.11 Improve employability	# Jaru trainees who increase their employability	120	• Second half FY15/16 number of active Jaru trainees. • Assume number of active Jaru trainees is consistent throughout three year investment period, as some graduate and others join. • Assume all Jaru trainees increase their employability

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
1.12 Secure employment	# Jaru trainees who secure employment in the community	30	• 5 Jaru graduates in second half FY15/16 number of active Jaru trainees. Projected over three year investment period.
2.1 Receive support to care for children	# families with young people attending the youth program that received material support	37	• Based on stakeholder consultation, multiple members of the same family often attend the program. • Average fertility rate in Northern Territory for 2015 was 1.745. • Assume average of 2 members of same immediate family attend program.
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate more positive perceptions of children due to youth program.		
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate more positive perceptions of children due to youth program.		
3.2 Improved community governance	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate improved community governance due to youth program.		
3.3 Decrease vandalism	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate a decrease in vandalism.		
4.1 Improved school attendance	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate increased attendance due to the youth program.		
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	# schools in the region that are able to offer a more relevant, engaging curriculum	1	Assume Yuendumu School is the only school that program participants attend that experiences change as a result of the program.
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	Unable to measure. Outcome only experienced anecdotally, with no data points to measure in order to demonstrate decrease in chronic disease due to youth program.		
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	# young people attending the youth program referred to health service per week	5	Based on stakeholder consultation with youth workers, the health clinic attends to a minimum of 5 children per week through referrals from the youth program.

Outcome	Indicator	Quantity	Notes / assumptions
5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse	# young people attending the youth program abstaining from AOD	75	Based on stakeholder consultation, assume all attendees abstain from AOD use while attending the program.
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	# young people attending the youth program abstaining from volatile substance abuse	75	Based on stakeholder consultation, assume all attendees abstain from volatile substance misuse while attending the program.
6.1 Decrease in number of young people with anti-social behaviour	# young people attending the youth program that avoid contact with police	68	See outcome 1.5.
6.2 Decrease in number of young people offending	# young people attending the youth program that avoid offending	68	Assumed that all of those cases identified in the survey involved young people offending. This means that 10 per cent of the total group are assumed to offend, and that the inverse (90 per cent) will avoid offending during the investment period.
6.3 Decrease in number of young people in detention	# young people attending the youth program that avoid detention	75	The projected number of individuals who would experience change as a result of program is based on the average of those who attend the program. As a result, this is the number quantity of young people who are forecast to avoid detention while attending the program.
6.4 Decrease in number of young people in detention, as in community supervision	# young people that attend diversion program over three year period	30	10 diversion program participants in FY15/16, projected over forthcoming investment period

Appendix C   Financial proxies

The use of financial proxies to value material outcomes is a key feature of the SROI methodology. Proxies allow outcomes to be valued even where they do not carry a commonly understood market value. Valuation techniques used in this study are described in Table 9 below. The financial proxies identified through these techniques and applied across the programs to each outcome are listed in Table 10 below.

Table 9: Valuation techniques

Technique	Description and examples
Cash transaction	An actual cash saving or cash spent by the stakeholder group. For example:
Value of resource reallocation	A program or service results in outcomes that allow resources to be used in different ways. For example: • A reduction in crime may not result in less cost to the justice system because the cost of the justice system is not directly related to the number of people interacting with it. However, a value can be placed on the amount of resources that can be reallocated for other purposes.
Revealed preferences	A financial proxy may be inferred from the value of related market prices. For example: • Through stakeholder consultation, has a similar service or program that would achieve the same amount of change been identified? This is often referred to as a "replacement valuation". *Note: the cost of travel to Alice Springs or another location has been added to a number of financial proxies used in this study. This recognises that similar services or programs are rarely available in remote communities, and participants would be required to travel to access an alternative to the youth program.*

Table 10: Financial proxies used in this analysis

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
1.1 Increased self-esteem	$2,340	Revealed preference: Young people increase their self-esteem through taking part in a team activity where peers support each other and coaches become mentors.	The annual cost of participating in a Taekwondo activity at Alice Springs Youth and Community Centre over three years includes: - $80 annual membership fee - $175 term fee (average cost for 5-12 year olds ($150) and 13+ year olds ($200)). This equates to $700 over a full year. Over three years estimated cost is $2,340.	Alice Springs Youth and Community Centre
1.2 Develop positive connections	$8,996 Cost of an Indigenous leadership program	Revealed preference: A leadership program is an alternative way of developing more positive connections with others, particularly in becoming a role model to others.	Certificate II in Indigenous Leadership (12 month program, assume cost equivalent to Certificate II in Sport and Recreation with Tafe NSW: $2,960 + loading paid to Registered Training Organisation (RTO) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($444) and Remote student ($592) = $3,996	Australian Indigenous Leadership Centre
1.3 Improve physical health	$2,340 Average cost of an annual gym membership, for three years	Proxy for cost of additional physical activity	Assume additional $5,000 travel and accommodation cost to attend course in Sydney over the year = $8,996	Canstar Blue
1.4 Increased engagement in education and / or training	$69,650 Cost of boarding school fees (tuition and boarding) for three years, based on a school in Northern Territory	Revealed preference: For many young people involved in the programs, attending boarding school through receiving a scholarship is a key way of continuing at school and attain better qualifications	Calculated based on a boarding school in Alice Springs: Tuition fees Year 7 Annual tuition fees $7,700 Year 8-10 Annual tuition fees $7,800 Year 11-12 Annual tuition fees $8,200 Average annual tuition fee = $7,916.67 Boarding fees Year 7 -12 Annual boarding fees $15,300 For three years of average tuition and boarding, the value is $69,650	St Philips, Alice Springs

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	$21,054 Difference between Newstart allowance and minimum wage	Revealed preference: Young people are able to avoid reputational damage and deterioration of skills, which would have prevented them from being able to get a job.	The current value of the minimum wage was determined, which amounts to $672.70 a week. Multiplying the minimum wage per week by 52 weeks a year, the value of the minimum wage is calculated as $34,980.40 per annum. Next, the value of the Newstart allowance was determined, based on the maximum amount that could be obtained for a single person with no children. This amounted to $535.60 per fortnight. Multiplying this by 26 fortnights per year, the value of the Newstart allowance is calculated as $13,926 per annum The difference between these two amounts was then calculated, which amounted to $21,054	Fair Work Australia, Value of minimum wage; Department of Human Services, Newstart allowance
1.6 Increase cultural engagement	$6,000 Cost of alternative cultural activity throughout the year	Revealed preference: A cultural activity is an alternative way of increasing cultural engagement	TEstimated cost of running an Ingkenteme (Bush school) for one weekend is $5,000. Assume 10 participants per bush school, equates to $500 per participant. Assume one trip per school term, four trips per year and 12 trips over three years. For three years, the value is $6,000	Akeyulerre Inc.; Nous analysis
1.7 Increase digital literacy	$11,427 Cost of digital media and technology course	Revealed preference: A digital media and technology course course is an alternative way of developing digital literacy skills	Certificate II in Information, Digital Media and Technology $3,970 + loading paid to RTO for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($1,053) and Remote student ($1,404) = $6,427 Assume additional $5,000 travel and accommodation cost to attend course in Sydney over a year	NSW Department of Industry, 2017 NSW Skills List qualifications, fees, prices and loadings
1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level	$9,037 Cost of basic general education course	Revealed preference: A basic general education course is an alternative way of developing literacy and numeracy skills	Cost of Certificate I in General Education $2,990 + loading paid to RTO for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($449) and remote student ($598) = $4,037 Assume $5,000 travel and accomodation costs per year to attend each certificate in regional centre	NSW Department of Industry, 2017 NSW Skills List qualifications, fees, prices and loadings

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
1.9 Increase leadership capacity	$15,112 Cost of participating in an advanced Indigenous leadership course	Revealed preference: An advanced Indigenous leadership course is an alternative way of developing leadership capacity.	Certificate IV in Indigenous Leadership (12 month program, assume cost equivalent Certificate IV in Youth Work with Tafe NSW: $7,490 + loading paid to Registered Training Organisation (RTO) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($1,124) and Remote student ($1,498) = $10,112 Assume additional $5,000 travel and accomodation cost to attend course in Sydney over a year	NSW Department of Industry, 2017 NSW Skills List qualifications, fees, prices and loadings
1.10 Increase literacy and numeracy to an advanced level	$9,874 Cost of advanced general education course	Revealed preference: A more advanced general education course is an alternative way of developing advanced literacy and numeracy skills	Cost of Certificate II in General Education $3,610 + loading paid to RTO for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($542) and remote student ($722) = $4,874 Assume $5,000 travel and accomodation costs per year to attend each certificate in regional centre"	NSW Department of Industry, 2017 NSW Skills List qualifications, fees, prices and loadings
1.11 Increase employability	$22,906 Cost of work readiness courses	Revealed preference: Work readiness courses are an alternative way for participants to receive pre-employment training. Ongoing nature of the Jaru program, over three years, is equivalent to progressing through Certificate I to III.	Certificate I in Work Education $6,360 + loading paid to Registered Training Organisation (RTO) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($954) and remote student ($1,272) = $8,586 Cost of Certificate II in Skills for Work and Training ($3200) + loading paid to RTO for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ($480) and remote student ($640) = $4,320 Assume $5,000 travel and accommodation costs each year for two years to attend each certificate in regional centre.	NSW Department of Industry, 2017 NSW Skills List qualifications, fees, prices and loadings
1.12 Secure employment	$34,980 Value of the minimum wage	Proxy for value of entry-level employment to an employee	The current value of the minimum wage was determined, which amounts to $672.70 a week. Multiplying the minimum wage per week by 52 weeks a year, the value of the minimum wage is calculated as $34,980.40 per annum.	Fair Work Australia
2.1 Receive support to care for young people	$23,400 Cost of minding and feeding child for three years	Proxy for cost of minding the participants after school	Total cost of minding a child 5 nights a week for one year. $30 per day x 5 days per week x 52 weeks per year = $7800 For three years, equates to $23,400	Careforkids.com.au - Outside of School Hours Care Afternoon Session rates

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
4.2 Increased engagement in curriculum	$73,441 Additional cost to School for overtime costs of a Sports and Recreation Coordinator for three years	Resource reallocation: The school can reallocate funding for sports and recreation activities after school as a result of participants being supported by the youth program	Average salary of a Sports and Recreation Coordinator $62,017 Assume 3 hours after school each day, 5 days per week in overtime to conduct sports and recreation activities. Assume 38 hour standard week Equates to 15 divided by 38 multiplied by 62,017 = $24,480 For three year the value is $73,441 Note: assumed that Hermannsburg would require 2 coordinators $146,882, and Yuendumu would require 3 coordinators $220,324 due to covering larger cohorts of attendees.	Office of the Commissioner for Public Employment NT
5.2 Decrease in AOD misuse	$1,917 Cost to NT health system of alcohol misuse for three years	Resource reallocation: Health system can reallocate funds incurred when a young person misuses alcohol.	Cost to the NT health system as a result of alcohol related illness or injury is estimated at $538 per adult per year in 2011 figures. Allowing for CPI increases, this equates to $639 per adult per year in 2017. For 3 years the value is $1,917.	The Allen Consulting Group, 2011 A risk based licensing system for the Northern Territory: Final Report, Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs
5.3 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	$26,526 Cost to NT health system of volatile substance abuse for three years	Resource reallocation: Health system can reallocate funds incurred when a young person abuses volatile substances.	Cost to the NT health system as a result of volatile substance abuse is estimated at $6,736 per adult per year in 2006 figures. Allowing for CPI increases, this equates to $8842 per adult per year in 2017. For 3 years the value is $26,526.	Delotte Access Economics, 2006 Opal Cost Benefit Analysis

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
5.4 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	$38,463 Additional cost to health clinic to conduct outreach activities for three years	Resource reallocation: The health clinic can reallocate funding for community outreach activities as a result of participants being supported by the youth program	The additional cost of nurses conducting additional outreach activities was calculated by first determining the average annual base wage for a Registered Nurse (RN) in Australia, being $61,000 per year • An assumption was made, based on position descriptions for the Urapuntja Health Service, that a RN would work an average of 38 hours per week, which amounts to an average hourly wage of $30.87 • Next, the time dedicated to conducting additional outreach activities per annum was determined. To do this, it was assumed that the clinic would have to conduct one outreach activity per week to keep engaged with the community, which would take 4 hours and require 2 nurses to conduct (including health promotion activities and observations of individuals) • To determine the value of time dedicated to conducting outreach, the hourly wage ($30.87) was multiplied by 416 (being 52 weeks x 4 x 2) which amounted to a total of $12,821. • This value represents the value of time that could be reallocated from conducting additional nursing outreach activities in one year. For three years, the value is $38,463.	Health Times; Urapuntja Health Clinic

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
6.1 Decrease in anti-social behaviour	$10,302 Additional cost of policing to monitor anti-social behaviours of young people in the community for three years	Resource reallocation -Time reallocated towards other activities, as a result of decreased need in the community to patrol after school and maintain safety	The additional cost of policing was calculated by first determining the average annual base wage for a Constable Level 4 in the Northern Territory Police. being $69,743 per annum in 2017 dollars (2011 salary rate with 3% increase each year, per employment agreement) • An assumption was made, based on police data, that a police officer would work an average of 37.5 hours per week, which amounts to an average hourly wage of $35.77 • Next, the percentage of time dedicated to policing ""anti-social behaviour"" on the street per annum was determined. To do this, it was assumed that one incident per month occurred (12 incidents per annum), which took 4 hours to resolve and required 2 police officers to address. • To determine the value of time dedicated to policing ""anti-social behaviour"", the police officer's hourly wage ($35.77) was multiplied by 96 (being 12 x 4 x 2) which amounted to a total of $3,434. • This value represents the value of time that could be reallocated from policing one anti-social young person in one year. For three years, the value is $10,302.	NT Police, 2011 Salary Rates

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
6.2 Decrease in offending	$28,302 Average costs to the justice system per young person offending (excluding costs associated with policing antisocial behaviour) for three years	Resource reallocation -Aggregate of police costs, court costs and juvenile justice costs which are all costs incurred when a young person offends.	This proxy was broken down into three streams of costs: police costs, court costs and Juvenile Justice costs Police costs The additional cost of policing was calculated by first determining the average annual base wage for a Constable Level 4 in the Northern Territory Police being $69,743 per annum in 2017 dollars. An assumption was made, based on police data, that a police officer would work an average of 37.5 hours per week, which amounts to an average hourly wage of $35.77 An assumption was made that the three main areas of police investigation time would be: (1) picking up young people, interviewing them, filling out paperwork (2) youth justice restorative processes (3) allocating a youth justice worker for community service supervision It was assumed that the average time taken to carry out these activities would be: (1) 4 hours (2) 8 hours (3) 5 hours The total cost of police time would be 17 hours multiplied by the hourly wage = $608 Court costs The average net expenditure per finalisation of a matter in Australian local courts ($537) and District/County Courts ($9249) in 2015-2016 was averaged, amounting to $4,893 in court costs Juvenile Justice costs The daily cost of supervision of a juvenile offender in the community was determined to be $23 It was assumed, based on AIHW Youth Justice data, that the median duration of community-based supervision for a juvenile was 171 days This amounted to total Juvenile Justice costs of $3,933. This amounted to a total cost to the justice system per young person per annum of $9,434. For 3 years, the value is $28,302	NT Police, 2011 Salary Rates Productivity Commission, 2017 Report on Government Services, Chapter 7: Courts AIHW, Youth Justice in 2015-2016

Outcome	Financial Proxy	Rationale	Calculation	Source
6.3 Decrease in detention	$140,378 Average costs to the justice system per young person being detained for three years	Resource reallocation: Government can reallocate funding for juvenile justice as a result of participants being supported by the youth program	The average cost of detention per young person was calculated based on the median duration of detention (days) and the total cost of detention per detainee per day The median duration of detention in the Northern Territory in 2015-2016 was 67 days. The total cost per detainee per day was calculated as $698.40 This amounted to an average cost of detention per Indigenous young person per year of $46,793. For 3 years, the value is $140,378.40.	NT Government, 2015 Review of the Northern Territory Youth Detention System AIHW, Youth Justice in 2015-16, Table S104: Average length of time young people spent in detention during the year by Indigenous status and sex, states and territories, 2011
6.4 Decrease in number of young people in detention, as in community supervision	$42,860 Difference between average detention cost and average cost of community based supervision	Resource reallocation: Government can reallocate funding for juvenile justice as a result of participants being supported by the youth program	Average cost of detention The average cost of detention per young person was calculated based on the median duration of detention (days) and the total cost of detention per detainee per day The median duration of detention for an Indigenous person aged 10-17 in the Northern Territory in 2015-2016 was 67 days. The total cost per detainee per day was calculated as $698.40 This amounted to an average cost of detention per young person as $46,793. Average cost of community-based supervision per person The median duration of community-based supervision was determined to be 171 days based on AIHW Youth Justice data. The cost of community-based supervision per day was determined to be $23, based on juvenile justice data This amounted to an average cost of community-based supervision per young person as $3,933. The difference between the average detention cost and average cost of community-based supervision was $42,860	NT Government, 2015 Review of the Northern Territory Youth Detention System AIHW, Youth Justice in 2015-16 NSW Department of Juvenile Justice, 2011 A Strategic Review of the New South Wales Juvenile. Justice System, Noetic Solutions

Appendix D Filters

Valuation filters have been applied to the financial proxies to ensure that the analysis did not over-claim. The filters adopted for this study are described in Table 11 below. The application of these filters to the outcomes achieved by the program is presented for each program in D.1, D.2 and D.3.

Table 11: Description of filters

Filter	Description
Deadweight	An estimation of the value that would have been created anyway, if the activities of the programs did not occur.
Displacement	An assessment of how much of the activity displaced other outcomes.
Attribution	Recognises that the investment and core program activity is not wholly responsible for all of the value created.
Duration and drop-off	'Duration' recognises that outcomes may continue to last for many years. 'Drop-off', however, recognises that in the future the value of the outcome declines.

Deadweight

To estimate how much of the change will happen anyway (i.e. without the intervention of the program), where possible comparable population data was used. In other cases, stakeholders were asked to estimate the degree to which they believe the change will occur anyway. The deadweight differs across different stakeholders and for different outcomes for stakeholders. Consultation clearly indicated that the experience of the stakeholders would be significantly different if the programs were not to continue.

Displacement

Stakeholder engagement was used to identify if any of the outcomes will displace other activities. The only activity identified which may be displaced as a result of the activities of the program related to supervision and the provision of food by families after school in the Utopia region.

Attribution

Estimates of how much of the change will be as a result of other stakeholders or activities which are not included in the investment were determined through stakeholder engagement. The attribution assumption for young people attending the program is the same across all outcomes for all programs as the input from other stakeholders did not contribute towards one specific outcome, instead their input contributed to all of the outcomes.

For other stakeholders, attribution assumptions vary based on the influence of other organisations or people.

Drop-off

For all outcomes experienced by young people and other stakeholders in each program, it was projected that the outcomes would last only for the duration of the program

D.1   Utopia

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.1 Increased self-esteem	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program are considered by stakeholders to be very shy and have low self-esteem, and lack the support they need to increase their self-esteem.	0% Nothing is displaced	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.2 Develop positive connections	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program have limited opportunities to build positive connections with others in the community, as they are isolated from activities and services.	0% Nothing is displaced	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.3 Improve physical health	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program would not receive a healthy meal after school or engage in active lifestyles without the program	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training			25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	65% 35% of Arlparra respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
2.1 Receive support to care for children	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity	25% Displaces activity of some families, though stakeholder consultation indicated that the majority of families would not be able to provide supervision or food after school.	0% Outcome not attributable to other players.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
3.2 Improved community governance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.3 Decrease vandalism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.1 Improved school attendance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity. Based on stakeholder interviews: other sporting activities may be available after school, but the schools cannot afford to pay.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.2 Decrease in AOD misuse	95% Estimates of volatile substance misuse in the Northern Territory and Australia are 4.8% and 3.8%, respectively. The inverse for the Northern Territory is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
5.3 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	95% Estimates of volatile substance misuse in the Northern Territory and Australia are 4.8% and 3.8%, respectively. The inverse for the Northern Territory is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
5.4 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity. Based on stakeholder interviews: without referral from the youth program the young people would not voluntarily present to the clinic.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews and observation: Arlparra School and some other community organisations refer some students, on occasion, to the clinic.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.1 Decrease in number of young people with anti-social behaviour	65% 35% of Arlparra respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
6.2 Decrease in number of young people offending	65% 35% of Arlparra respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.3 Decrease in number of young people in detention	65% 35% of Arlparra respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

D.1 Utopia

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.1 Increased self-esteem	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program are considered by stakeholders to be very shy and have low self-esteem, and lack the support they need to increase their self-esteem.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.2 Develop positive connections	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program have limited opportunities to build positive connections with others in the community, as they are isolated from activities and services.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.3 Improve physical health	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program would not engage in active lifestyles without the program.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	55% Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in very remote Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	50% 50% of Hermannsburg respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.6 Develop pride in culture	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program would receive some cultural education from family.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.7 Increase digital literacy	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program are able to access computers at times at school.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program would not engage in activities after school that develop their literacy and numeracy skills.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Some young people participating in the program are able to learn basic literacy and numeracy through skill development at school.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.9 Increase leadership capacity	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	0% Nothing is displaced.	0% The opportunity to develop leadership capacity in this area is solely attributable to the program.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
2.1 Receive support to care for children	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	25% Displaces activity of some families, though stakeholder consultation indicated that the majority of families would not be able to provide supervision or food after school.	0% Outcome not attributable to other players.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.2 Improved community governance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.3 Decrease vandalism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.1 Improved school attendance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity. Based on stakeholder interviews: other sporting activities may be available after school, but the schools cannot afford to pay.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity. Based on stakeholder interviews: without referral from the youth program the young people would not voluntarily present to the clinic.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews and observation: Ntaria School and some other community organisations refer some students, on occasion, to the clinic.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse	52% 48% incidence of single occasion risky drinking, by people 18 – 20 years old, 2013. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	95% Estimates of volatile substance misuse in the Northern Territory and Australia are 4.8% and 3.8%, respectively. The inverse for the Northern Territory is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
6.1 Decrease in number of young people with anti-social behaviour	50% 50% of Hermannsburg respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.2 Decrease in number of young people offending	50% 50% of Hermannsburg respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.3 Decrease in number of young people in detention	50% 50% of Hermannsburg respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.4 Decrease in number of young people in detention, as in community supervision	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the diversion program.	0% Nothing is displaced.	0% The outcome is solely a result of the diversion program.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

D.3   Yuendumu

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.1 Increased self-esteem	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program are considered by stakeholders to be very shy and have low self-esteem, and lack the support they need to increase their self-esteem.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.2 Develop positive connections	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program have limited opportunities to build positive connections with others in the community, as they are isolated from activities and services.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.3 Improve physical health	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program would not engage in active lifestyles without the program.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.4 Increase engagement in education and / or training	55% Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in very remote Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.5 Decrease anti-social behaviour	65% 35% of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. This is assumed to be reflected in Yuendumu. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.6 Increase cultural engagement	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program would receive some cultural education from family.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.7 Increase digital literacy	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program are able to access computers at times at school.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.8 Increase literacy and numeracy to a basic level	25% The outcome would have occurred but only to a limited extent. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program would not engage in activities after school that develop their literacy and numeracy skills.		25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Some young people participating in the program are able to learn basic literacy and numeracy through skill development at school.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.9 Increase leadership capacity	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	0% Nothing is displaced.	0% The opportunity to develop leadership capacity in this area is solely attributable to the program.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.10 Increase literacy and numeracy to an advanced level	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Some young people participating in the program are able to learn develop advanced literacy and numeracy through skill development at school.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
1.11 Increase employability	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
1.12 Secure employment	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
2.1 Receive support to care for children	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity.	25% Displaces activity of some families, though stakeholder consultation indicated that the majority of families would not be able to provide supervision or food after school.	0% Outcome not attributable to other players.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
2.2 Improved perceptions and expectations of their children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.1 Improved perceptions and expectations of young people	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
3.2 Improved community governance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3.3 Decrease vandalism	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.1 Improved school attendance	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4.2 Improved engagement in curriculum	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity. Based on stakeholder interviews: other sporting activities may be available after school, but the schools cannot afford to pay.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
5.1 Decrease in chronic disease	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5.2 Decrease in presentations with serious infections and injuries	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the activity. Based on stakeholder interviews: without referral from the youth program the young people would not voluntarily present to the clinic.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews and observation: Ntaria School and some other community organisations refer some students, on occasion, to the clinic.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
5.3 Decrease in AOD misuse	52% 48% incidence of single occasion risky drinking, by people 18 – 20 years old, 2013. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
5.4 Decrease in volatile substance abuse	95% Estimates of volatile substance misuse in the Northern Territory and Australia are 4.8% and 3.8%, respectively. The inverse for the Northern Territory is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.1 Decrease in number of young people with anti-social behaviour	65% 35% of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. This is assumed to be reflected in Yuendumu. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Outcome	Deadweight	Displacement	Attribution	Drop-off
6.2 Decrease in number of young people offending	65% 35% of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. This is assumed to be reflected in Yuendumu. The inverse is the deadweight.	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.3 Decrease in number of young people in detention	65% 35% of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation indicated they have had contact with the police in the past. This is assumed to be reflected in Yuendumu. The inverse is the deadweight..	0% Nothing is displaced.	25% Other people and organisations have some minor role to play in generating the outcome. Based on stakeholder interviews: Most young people participating in the program receive support from their family, school and other community programs.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.
6.4 Decrease in number of young people in detention, as in community supervision	0% The outcome would not have occurred without the diversion program.	0% Nothing is displaced.	0% The outcome is solely a result of the diversion program.	0% No drop-off as outcome only lasts during the program.

Appendix E   Sensitivity analysis

Sensitivity analysis indicates a positive return on investment despite any changes in variables for all programs. To conduct the analysis, we identified variables that are most likely to influence each SROI ratio, and considered how sensitive the ratios are to changes in these variables. We tested variables which significantly affected the final result, as well as those variables for which there was less evidence for assumptions we made. The sensitivity analyses are detailed for each program below.

E.1   Utopia

Variable	Baseline assumption	New Assumption	SROI Ratio
—	Baseline	—	1 : 3.48
Quantity: Projected average individual participants over the investment period	33 participants.	25 participants (and therefore 23 for outcomes 1.5, 6.1 and 6.2, and 12 for outcome 2.1).	1 : 2.69
Financial proxy: Young people and engagement in school / training	$69,650 - Cost of boarding school fees for three years at a school in Alice Springs.	Halve the resource reallocation.	1 : 3.10
Financial proxy: Young people and engagement in school / training	$69,650 - Cost of boarding school fees for three years at a school in Alice Springs.	Double the resource reallocation.	1 : 4.24
Deadweight: Young people and engagement in school / training	55% - Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in very remote Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	65% - Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	1 : 3.31
Financial proxy: Decrease in detention	$140,378 - Average costs to the justice system per young person being detained for three years.	Halve the resource reallocation.	1 : 2.89
Financial proxy: Decrease in detention	$140,378 - Average costs to the justice system per young person being detained for three years.	Double the resource reallocation.	1 : 4.67
Deadweight: Decrease in anti-social behaviour; decrease in offending; decrease in detention	65% Proportion of Arlparra respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation that indicated they had no contact with the police in the past.	88%. The offending rate for Indigenous young people aged 15-19 in the Northern Territory is around 12%. The inverse of 88% is the deadweight	1 : 2.50
Attribution: Decrease in anti-social behaviour; decrease in offending; decrease in detention	25% Other organisations and people have some minor role to play in generating the outcome.	50% Assume other organisations and people have a greater influence.	1 : 2.99

E.2   Hermannsburg

Variable	Baseline assumption	New Assumption	SROI Ratio
—	Baseline	—	1 : 4.03
Quantity: Projected average individual participants over the investment period	45 participants.	30 participants(and therefore 27 for outcomes 1.5, 6.1 and 6.2, and 15 for outcome 2.1).	1 : 2.87
Financial proxy: Young people and engagement in school / training	$69,650 - Cost of boarding school fees for three years at a school in Alice Springs.	Halve the resource reallocation.	1 : 3.76
Financial proxy: Young people and engagement in school / training	$69,650 - Cost of boarding school fees for three years at a school in Alice Springs.	Double the resource reallocation.	1 : 4.56
Deadweight: Young people and engagement in school / training	55% - Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in very remote Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	65% - Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	1 : 3.91
Financial proxy: Decrease in detention	$140,378 - Average costs to the justice system per young person being detained for three years.	Halve the resource reallocation.	1 : 3.43
Financial proxy: Decrease in detention	$140,378 - Average costs to the justice system per young person being detained for three years.	Double the resource reallocation.	1 : 5.21
Deadweight: Decrease in anti-social behaviour; decrease in offending; decrease in detention	50% Proportion of Hermannsburg respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation that indicated they had no contact with the police in the past.	88% The offending rate for Indigenous young people aged 15-19 in the Northern Territory is around 12%. The inverse of 88% is the deadweight.	1 : 2.91
Attribution: Decrease in anti-social behaviour; decrease in offending; decrease in detention	25% Other organisations and people have some minor role to play in generating the outcome.	50% Assume other organisations and people have a greater influence.	1 : 3.54

E.3   Yuendumu

Variable	Baseline assumption	New Assumption	SROI Ratio
—	Baseline	—	1 : 4.56
Quantity: Projected average individual participants over the investment period	75 participants.	50 participants (and therefore 45 for outcomes 1.5, 6.1 and 6.2, and 25 for outcome 2.1).	1 : 3.63
Financial proxy: Young people and engagement in school / training	$69,650 - Cost of boarding school fees for three years at a school in Alice Springs.	Halve the resource reallocation.	1 : 4.28
Financial proxy: Young people and engagement in school / training	$69,650 - Cost of boarding school fees for three years at a school in Alice Springs.	Double the resource reallocation.	1 : 5.13
Deadweight: Young people and engagement in school / training	55% - Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in very remote Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	65% - Average attendance rate for Indigenous students in Northern Territory Schools in Term 4, 2016.	1 : 4.44
Financial proxy: Increase employability	$22,906 – Cost of work readiness courses.	Halve the resource reallocation.	1 : 4.23
Financial proxy: Increase employability	$22,906 – Cost of work readiness courses.	Double the resource reallocation.	1 : 5.23
Financial proxy: Decrease in detention	$140,378 - Average costs to the justice system per young person being detained for three years.	Halve the resource reallocation.	1 : 4.16
Financial proxy: Decrease in detention	$140,378 - Average costs to the justice system per young person being detained for three years.	Double the resource reallocation.	1 : 5.37
Deadweight: Decrease in anti-social behaviour; decrease in offending; decrease in detention	65% Proportion of all respondents to the survey for the NDARC Evaluation that indicated they had no contact with the police in the past.	88% The offending rate for Indigenous young people aged 15-19 in the Northern Territory is around 12%. The inverse of 88% is the deadweight.	1 : 3.89
Attribution: Decrease in anti-social behaviour; decrease in offending; decrease in detention	25% Other organisations and people have some minor role to play in generating the outcome.	50% Assume other organisations and people have a greater influence	1 : 4.22