

DBH Building Regulatory Regime Evaluation Strategy Summary

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Dr Paul Duignan
Parker Duignan Ltd
www.parkerduignan.com
www.strategievaluation.info
paul@parkerduignan.com

This project was undertaken in collaboration with PricewaterhouseCoopers

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IMPORTANT NOTE TO THE READER: This report sets out an evaluation plan structured using the REMLogic approach. This approach is now named *Outcomes Is It Working Analysis (OIWA)*. Further information and resources on OIWA are available at www.oiiwa.org. This is a summary report, the full technical report is also available at the OIWA site. This is a report to the New Zealand Department of Building and Housing and therefore only represents the views of the author, not necessarily the department. It should therefore not be taken as a reflection of Department of Building and Housing views at the time it was produced or at the current time regarding their evaluation strategy for the New Zealand building regulatory regime. The Department has kindly given its permission for the report to be made available as an example of the use of the REMLogic/OIWA methodology. Organisations are encouraged to use any aspect of the OIWA approach for their own internal business practices but are not allowed to incorporate it into software for external use. If using any aspect of OIWA please acknowledge its use to www.oiiwa.org. The full reference to this document is Duignan, P. (2005). *DBH Regulatory Regime Evaluation Strategy Summary*. Report to the New Zealand Department of Building and Housing (DBH), 13 October 2005 (Available from www.oiiwa.org/oiiwa/documents/129pdf.html).

Recommendations

The following set of recommendations are made to the Department of Building and Housing (DBH) arising from developing an evaluation strategy for the department.

1. That DBH continue to use the underlying structure (REMLogic structure) on which this evaluation strategy has been built, as the basis for its ongoing evaluation, indicator monitoring and reporting activity.
2. That DBH use the outcomes hierarchy (updated in the light of increased understanding) set out in this report as the basis for its strategic planning in the area of the new building regulatory regime.
3. That the DBH link the work set out in this project to its overall knowledge management approach.
4. That the DBH consider the recommendations made in this report regarding evaluation management and evaluation risk management.

Introduction

This is a summary report¹ on the development of an evaluation strategy for the new building regulatory regime for the New Zealand Department of Building and Housing. For more detailed information the reader should refer to information in the full report *An Evaluation Strategy for the New Building Regulatory Regime*.

This evaluation strategy has been developed for DBH using a comprehensive and robust method for evaluation strategy construction created by the New Zealand evaluation specialist, Dr Paul Duignan. He has used this method with international organisations (evaluation of aspects of International Monetary Fund activity) and with a number of other government agencies in New Zealand.

This method produces what is called a REMLogic² structure for an organisation's evaluation and monitoring activity. This structure provides the essential building blocks needed by an organisation to prioritise its evaluation activity. It also provides a way of controlling and integrating all future evaluation and monitoring activity the organisation undertakes in the area of the new building regulatory regime.

The best way to think of a REMLogic structure is as a “set of books” for monitoring and evaluation. All organisations have a structured set of statements regarding their finances (e.g. a statement of financial performance and a statement of financial position). A different “set of books” is needed to underpin evaluation and monitoring activity and this is what REMLogic provides.

¹ The contents of this report are subject to a comprehensive disclaimer set out in the full report.

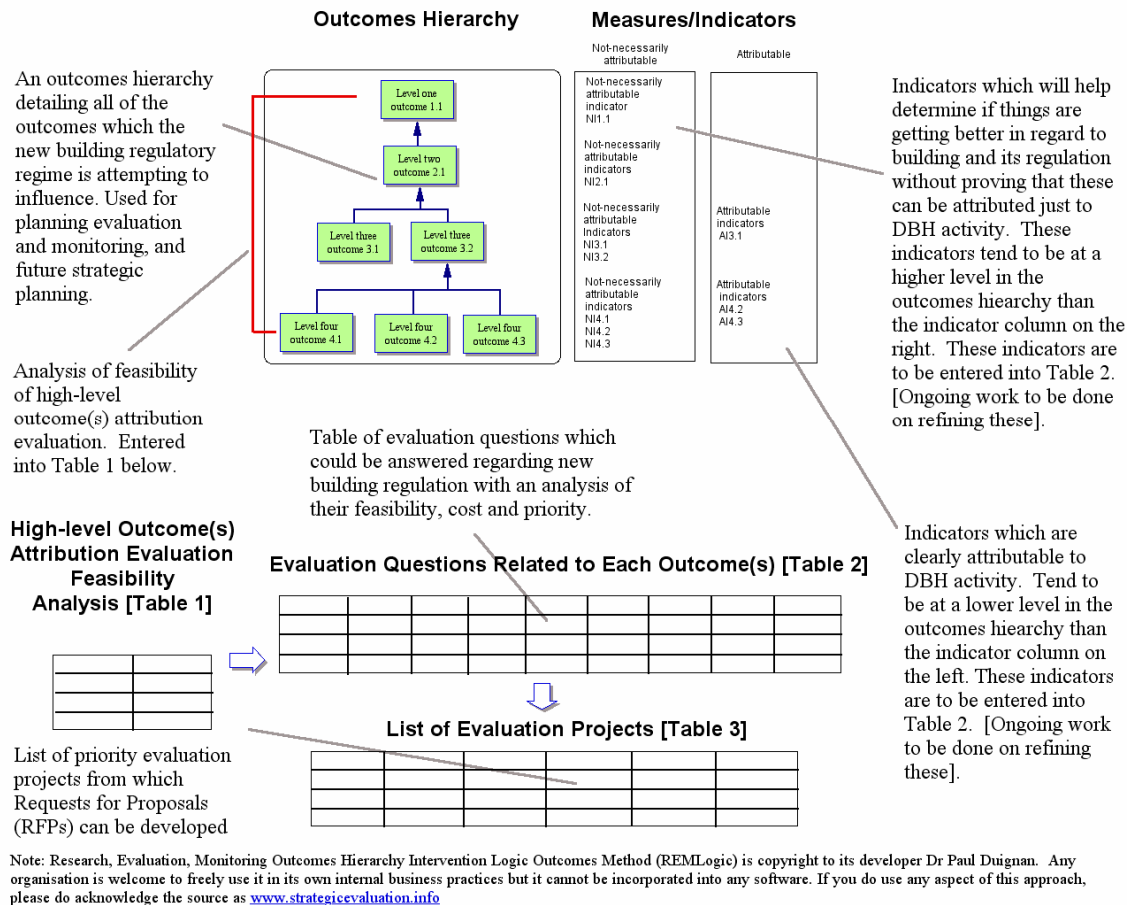
² The Research, Evaluation and Monitoring Intervention Logic Outcomes Methodology is copyright to Dr Paul Duignan, who developed it. If using any aspect of this approach, please acknowledge the source as www.strategicevaluation.info. This approach can be used by any organisation for its own internal business practices but it is not allowed to be incorporated into any software.

Once an organisation has built a REMLogic structure it will have a systematic way of answering any question asked by stakeholders (e.g. Ministers, its sector, the media or the public). Other ways of developing evaluation plans usually do not provide such a comprehensive and structured approach.

The DBH has in place all of the building blocks within its new building regime REMLogic structure. DBH is now in a position to continue working with this REMLogic structure to further refine and then undertake the priority evaluation projects that have been identified so far.

The building blocks of the DBH's REMLogic structure are set out in the following diagram.

The New Building Regulatory Regime REMLogic Structure

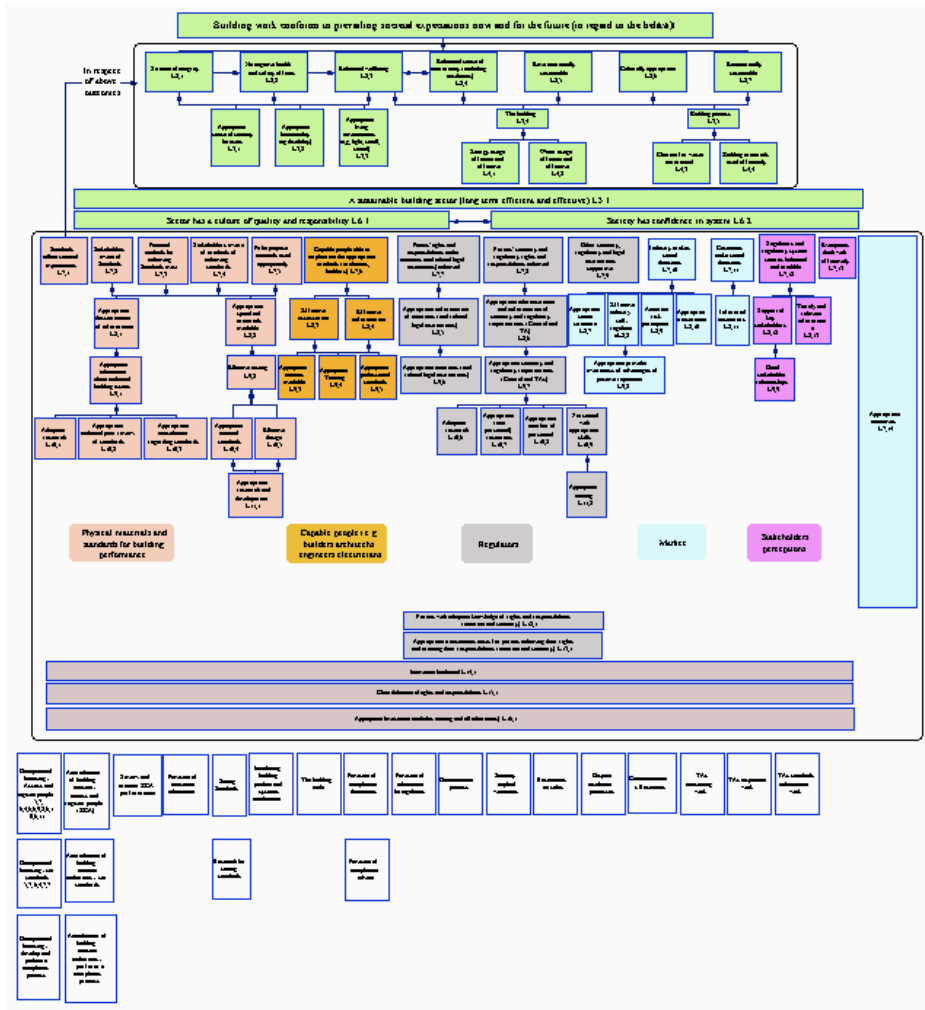


This report summarises the REMLogic building blocks and the full REMLogic tables (set out in the full evaluation strategy document) should be referred to for further details.

Outcomes hierarchy

An outcomes hierarchy has been developed for the new building regime. The way this outcomes hierarchy has been drawn is as a set of “causes in the real world” which the new building regime is trying to improve. Therefore, just because an outcome appears in the outcomes hierarchy, does not mean that the DBH is the only organisation attempting to influence it, nor that changes in it can absolutely be attributed to the DBH, nor that DBH is solely accountable for it. These issues of influence, attributing outcomes and accountability are dealt with in other parts of the REMLogic structure. The diagram below sets out the three parts of the new building regulatory regime outcomes hierarchy.

The New Building Regime Outcomes Hierarchy Three Sections



Section 1:
Set of outcomes in regard to the new building work, e.g. structurally sound, environmentally sustainable, economically sustainable etc.

Section 2:
Set of outcomes in regard to the new building regulation system, e.g. standards, licensing, contracting, statutory rights enforced, well-functioning building markets etc.

Section 3:
Set of DBH interventions, e.g. occupational licensing, standards setting, dispute resolution process etc.

Drawing using the OH Diagramming Method see www.strategicvaluation.info

The three sections of the outcomes hierarchy are set out in Appendix One at the back of this report.

Overall highest level evaluation question feasibility

There are a number of evaluation designs that could conceivably be used to prove that the new building regime has caused an overall improvement in building – the highest level outcome evaluation question. Obviously, this is the one evaluation question that most stakeholders want answered. DBH has to show that it has identified all possible evaluation designs that could answer this question, assessed their feasibility and cost and undertaken one or more of those that are feasible and affordable. Within the REMLogic approach, these designs are divided up into seven possible types (experimental design, regression discontinuity design, interrupted time series design, constructed matched comparison group design, causal identification and elimination design, expert connoisseurship judgement design and stakeholder judgement design). Appendix Two sets out a summary table discussing the feasibility of each of these evaluation designs and their feasibility is examined in more detail in the full evaluation strategy report. The conclusion from this initial analysis³ is that only the last three evaluation designs are feasible. The third to last (causal identification and elimination design) has low feasibility and the last two (expert connoisseurship judgement design and stakeholder judgement design) have high potential feasibility. However it should be noted that these last two designs do not provide as robust evidence of causality as the other designs.

Detailed assessment of the feasibility of the last three options requires significant work and such a feasibility study is therefore one of the evaluation projects identified in the evaluation strategy (see below for list of proposed evaluation projects to be turned into Request for Proposals (RFPs)).

Specific lower level evaluation questions

A set of lower level evaluation questions has been identified by examining the outcomes hierarchy and locating areas within it that would benefit from having increased information. An analysis of the feasibility and estimated cost of answering each of the evaluation questions is set out in the full evaluation strategy document. The list of identified the high and lower-level evaluation questions with their feasibility rating is set out in the table below:

No	Identified evaluation question	Feasibility
	High level evaluation questions	
1	Has the new building regulatory regime resulted in new building work conforming to prevailing societal expectations?	Not feasible in terms of providing robust evidence

³ This initial feasibility analysis should be subject to peer review by an evaluator(s) as is suggested as one of the proposed projects in this evaluation strategy.

2	In the opinion of an independent expert(s) has the new building regulatory regime contributed to new building work conforming to prevailing societal expectations?	High feasibility
	Lower-level evaluation questions	
3	Is the evaluation plan sound and can it be improved?	High feasibility
4	Is the outcomes hierarchy a comprehensive and well-structured set of all of the important outcomes which need to be achieved?	High feasibility
5	Can an outcomes evaluation methodology be designed based on a <i>causal identification design</i> and linked to an <i>expert connoisseurship judgement</i> or <i>stakeholder identification design</i>	High feasibility
6	In the opinion of an independent expert(s) has the new building regulatory regime improved in quality over time?	High feasibility
7	Is the building code reflecting prevailing societal expectations?	Feasible. But only by replicating existing DBH processes.
8	Does the DBH have a sound process for ensuring that the building code reflects prevailing societal expectations?	High feasibility
9	Is new building work being undertaken in accordance with the code?	High feasibility. But too costly to replicate TLA activity.
10	What is the net benefit of the new building regulatory regime?	Not feasible.
11	What is the net benefit of new building standards?	Medium feasibility
12	What is the compliance cost of ensuring that new building work meets the new standards?	High feasibility
13	How does New Zealand compliance cost compare internationally?	Low feasibility
14	What is the impact of the new building regime on innovation?	High feasibility
15	Is one national approach appropriate for all regions?	High feasibility
16	What can be learnt from other jurisdictions for improving the system?	High feasibility
17	Are customers satisfied with new building work?	High feasibility
18	Is the regulatory regime seen as balanced and credible?	High feasibility
19	Is the materials certification system working effectively?	High feasibility
20	How well is the building practitioner licensing system working?	High feasibility
21	How well is the system of monitoring TAs functioning?	High feasibility
22	How can DBH processes be improved?	High feasibility

These evaluation questions will be answered through a series of evaluation projects which are set out in the table in Appendix Three.

Indicators

Initial work was done on identifying indicator groups. The first set being not-necessarily attributable indicators that can tell, for instance, whether building in New Zealand is improving overall without necessarily attributing this to the new building regime (not-necessarily attributable indicators). The second set being indicators that can be clearly attributed to the new building regime (attributable indicators).

The evaluation strategy document sets out progress that has been made on identifying these indicators and relates them to each area of the outcomes hierarchy. An informal

table of indicators identified during the development of the evaluation strategy has also been passed on to DBH. Developing indicators was not within the terms of reference of writing the evaluation strategy, but the work that has been done on indicators so far provides a basis and clear framework for further indicator development work by DBH.

Evaluation projects

The evaluation projects identified in the full evaluation strategy document are set out in Appendix Three of this summary report. The next step is for the DBH to start initiating this program of evaluation projects. As can be seen from the table in Appendix Three, the results from the evaluation projects that are scheduled at the start inform the development of evaluation projects scheduled later.

Evaluation management structure

The evaluation management structure put in place by DBH needs to provide effective governance and management for the ongoing planning, implementation and reporting of the evaluation projects under the new building regulatory regime evaluation strategy. It is recommended that the following be put in place:

- A explicit position of *overall evaluation manager*. This position may be separate or combined with a position responsible for managing DBH monitoring. It requires evaluation management skills. If the appointed manager does not have these skills, steps should be taken to up-skill whoever is in this position by having them attend appropriate courses and conferences.
- Access to *evaluation specialist skills* for oversight of the evaluation projects. Evaluation specialist skills are required if DBH is to maintain sufficient oversight of the evaluation projects which will be undertaken under this evaluation strategy. These skills can be obtained by either employing someone in-house or by contracting in technical evaluation advice as and when required.
- Access to *skilled evaluation practitioners* to undertake the evaluation projects identified in this strategy. The evaluation projects can be either undertaken in-house or contracted out. The advantages and disadvantages of using internal and external evaluation staff are set out in the table below.

Internal evaluation project staff	External evaluation project staff
More integration with strategic planning and the rest of DBH	Less integration with strategic planning and the rest of DBH
Potentially less independent in evaluative judgments	Potentially more independent in evaluative judgments
Lower cost	Higher cost
Given the shortage of evaluation	Potentially higher skilled if from a

skills potentially less skilled	skilled and experienced evaluation consultant or organisation
If there are good DBH knowledge management practices more likely to retain institutional knowledge by using internal evaluators	More likely to not contribute to institutional knowledge if using external evaluators
Potentially distracted by other work priorities within DBH	Less likely to be distracted by other work priorities within DBH
Easier to maintain control of and potentially less “evaluation question drift”	Harder to maintain control of and potentially more “evaluation question drift”

- An *evaluation committee* responsible for implementing the evaluation strategy and evaluation projects. Such a committee needs to have three functions:
 1. Be the keeper of the evaluation strategy (this is achieved in practice by the committee ensuring that the REMLogic structure remains up-to-date and that it drives evaluation planning, implementation and linkages to other parts of DBH such as strategic planning and monitoring);
 2. Oversight of the implementation of evaluation projects;
 3. Technical and strategic input into evaluation projects.

Some evaluation strategies have both a technical advisory committee (which provides technical advice on the evaluation) and an overall evaluation steering committee (which plays a governance role), however this requires additional resources to set up and run two committees. It is suggested that in the first instance a single evaluation committee is established to oversee this DBH evaluation strategy. This committee should include the following:

- key DBH managers (obviously the evaluation manager and whoever is responsible for DBH monitoring)
- a senior DBH manager as an evaluation sponsor keeping evaluation as a live issue at the highest DBH management level
- key external stakeholders who may be involved in the evaluation in various ways (e.g. TAs, BRANZ and the building industry)
- one or more evaluation specialists.

Knowledge management

Effective knowledge management is essential for sound evaluation strategy management, it is therefore recommended that the following steps are taken in regard to knowledge management for this DBH evaluation strategy:

- The REMLogic structure is used as the heart of ongoing evaluation knowledge management and placed on an intranet within DBH. All evaluation questions within evaluation projects should be related back to the evaluation questions identified in the REMLogic tables. If evaluation questions are changed in the course of designing and implementing specific evaluation projects, the appropriate section of the REMLogic Evaluation Questions Table and the Evaluation Projects List should be changed to reflect this. The purpose of this is to maintain a *living REMLogic Structure* that at any time provides an up-to-date summary of evaluation planning and progress in implementing the evaluation strategy. This ensures integrated planning; allows the Evaluation Committee to get a rapid overview of how evaluation implementation is tracking; and eliminates the need to prepare separate summaries of progress on the evaluation when these are called for from time to time.
- Hyperlinks out beneath the Evaluation Projects List should provide access to all evaluation documentation (including RFPs, evaluation reports etc.).
- The Evaluation Committee should maintain an updated *Frequently Asked Questions* about each evaluation project that documents the important decisions made in regard to each evaluation project. This document should be hyperlinked beneath the relevant project in the Evaluation Projects List.
- As a part of all evaluation projects there should be the requirement that an *evaluation findings summary* be provided in a suitable format to hyperlink beneath the appropriate part of the outcomes hierarchy and also the appropriate project in the Evaluation Project List. Doing this will tie evaluation reporting and findings directly back to the outcomes hierarchy. If the outcomes hierarchy is then used for ongoing strategic planning, this approach will encourage a direct feed of evaluation findings back into DBH annual strategic planning processes.
- DBH identify an efficient way of managing this knowledge structure. There are various ways this could be done which do not need to be expensive. One way is to simply use Inspiration⁴, the programme in which the outcomes hierarchy was drawn and which allows hyperlinks to documents beneath it. Documents can then be in any suitable format such as Microsoft Word.

⁴ Inspiration is relatively inexpensive and can be obtained from www.inspiration.com

Evaluation risk management

The risks that need to be managed in this evaluation are listed in the table below.

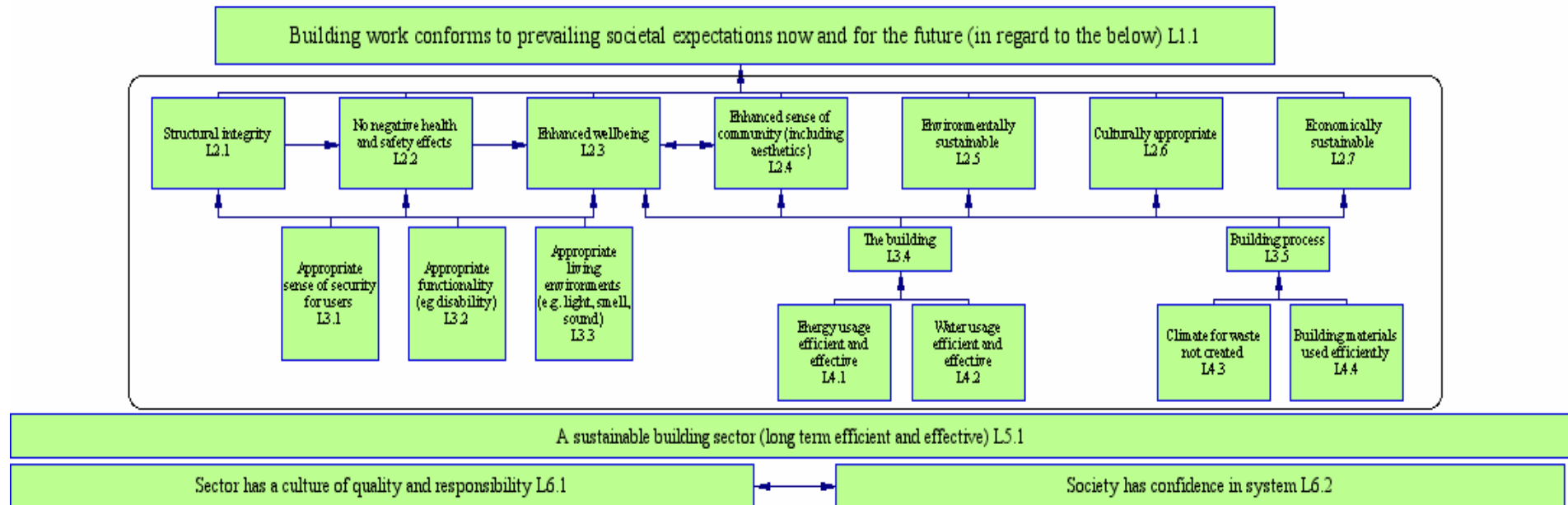
Asking and answering the right evaluation questions.	The REMLogic structure sets out the evaluation questions and the rationale for why they have been selected in the evaluation. This should be subject to peer review in order to mitigate this risk.
Obtaining evaluators with the right skills to undertake the evaluation.	This is an ongoing problem due to the current shortage of skilled evaluators. This risk can be mitigated by advertising RFPs as widely as possible to lists of evaluators, including through the Australasian Evaluation Society. In addition, individual evaluators could be approached as was done in seeking responses to the RFPs for the evaluation planning phase of this project.
The evaluation questions being answered in an evaluation project changing and stakeholders not understanding exactly what evaluation questions are being answered.	This occurs where an evaluation project starts off attempting to ask one evaluation question but progressively drifts away from this question as methodological and practical problems arise. This can result in the evaluation report answering a different question from that which stakeholders initially thought was being answered. The REMLogic approach forces explicit consideration of the feasibility and cost of answering evaluation questions at the start of evaluation planning and this reduces this risk. In addition, where this risk is high in regard to an individual evaluation project, it can be managed by the first stage of the project being a stand alone feasibility study. The completion of this feasibility study provides a decision point as to whether it is sensible attempting to answer the specific evaluation question under consideration.
Lack of effective control of evaluations due to lack of knowledge of evaluation methodology and to turn-over of DBH staff and hence loss of institutional knowledge.	The first issue of knowledge of evaluation methodology can be reduced if there are DBH staff who are knowledgeable about evaluation methodology. Alternatively, or in addition to this, an evaluation specialist can be contracted to be on evaluation advisory committees. The second issue of staff turn-over creates major problems in maintaining control of evaluation projects. This problem can contribute to evaluation drift as discussed above, repetitive relitigation as to why certain evaluation questions are not being asked, and, in some cases, to evaluators being criticised for simply implementing design decisions which were made by earlier iterations of the controlling evaluation committee. This risk can be reduced by maintaining a Frequently Asked Questions paper which is updated after each evaluation committee meeting and which progressively documents the major decisions which have been made in regard to the evaluation design. This document should be hyperlinked behind the REMLogic structure (from the Evaluation Projects Table). The employment of an outside evaluation specialist who continues to attend evaluation advisory committees while departmental staff change, also provides much more continuity to discussions in such committees.
Lack of integration of monitoring and evaluation.	The REMLogic approach, if it continues to be consistently applied in the future by the DBH, should prevent this risk from occurring as it explicitly links monitoring and evaluation into an integrated strategy.
Disconnect between evaluation projects and ongoing strategic planning.	The REMLogic approach, if institutionalised within DBH, can ensure that there is a connection between evaluation planning and findings and ongoing strategic planning by DBH. Institutionalisation can be achieved by integrating the outcomes hierarchy developed as part of the REMLogic structure with DBH internal strategic planning processes and their related frameworks and diagrams. If annual strategic planning is based around discussing how to better achieve the

	intermediate outcomes set out in the a REMLogic type of outcomes hierarchy, then this can be used to ensure that evaluation findings (already linked in REMLogic to specific intermediate outcomes) are linked back directly into strategic planning discussions. In addition, forward evaluation planning should take place at the same time as strategic planning and this is facilitated by using the REMLogic approach. ⁵
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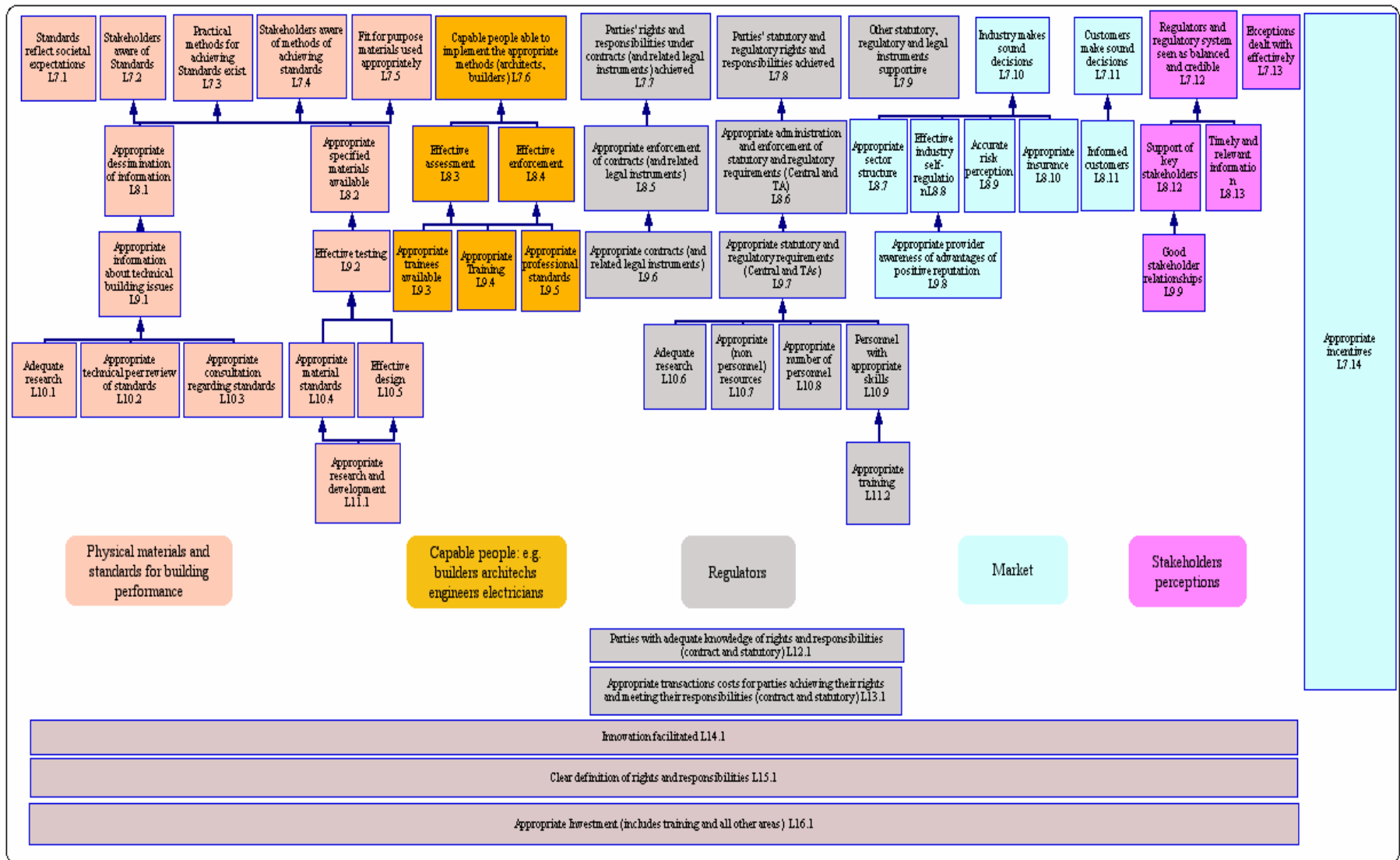
⁵ Linking strategic planning to evaluation planning is discussed further in Duignan, P. (2004). *Linking Research and Evaluation Plans to an Organisation's SOI*. <http://www.strategicevaluation.info/se/documents/120pdff.html>

Appendix One: The outcomes hierarchy

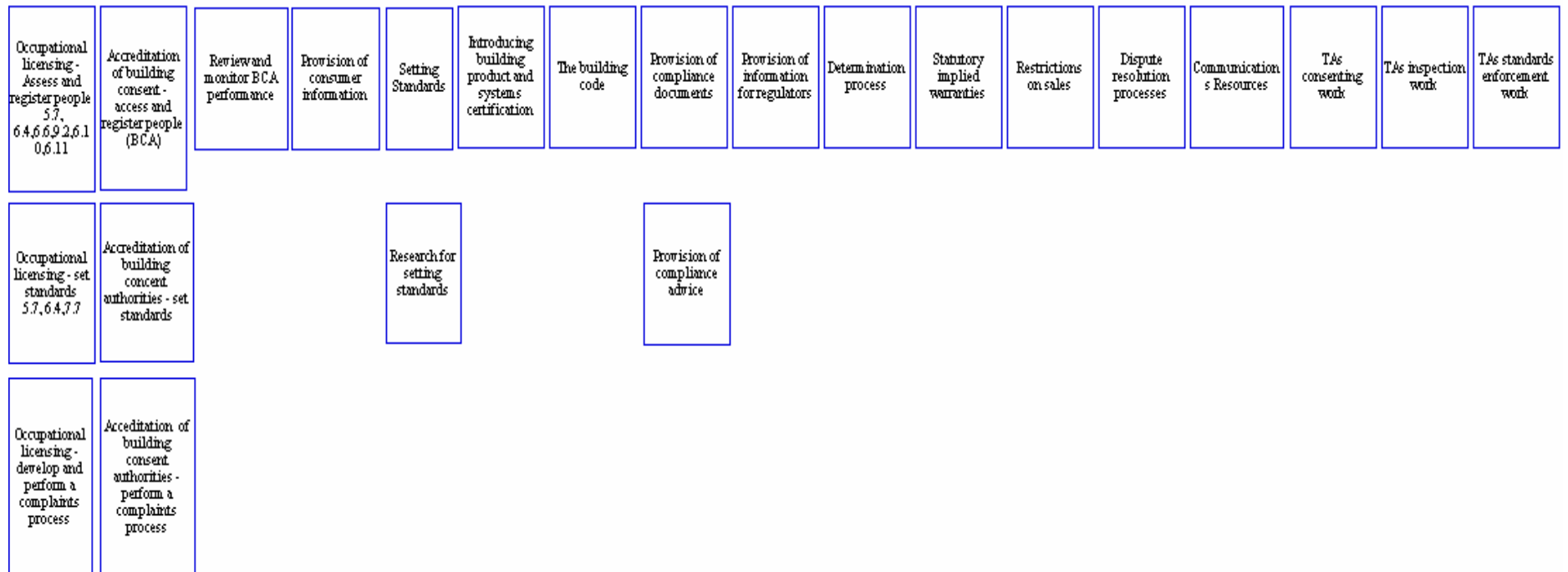
Section 1: Outcomes in Regard to New Building Work DBH New Building Regulatory Regime Outcomes Hierarchy Version 3-0 7-10-05



Section 2: Outcomes in Regard to New Building Regulation System
 DBH New Building Regulatory Regime Outcomes Hierarchy Version 3-0 7-10-05



Section 3: Set of DBH Interventions
 DBH New Building Regulatory Regime Outcomes Hierarchy Version 3-0 7-10-05



Appendix Two: High level evaluation question design feasibility

Highest level evaluation question design	Feasibility	Comment
Experimental design (where you compare a group receiving the intervention with a group not receiving it).	Not feasible.	For instance, you could not have the building regime operating in only one part of the country.
Regression discontinuity design (where you only intervene with the 'worst' cases and see if they improve more than expected).	Not feasible.	As above.
Interrupted time series design (where you track outcomes over a long period of time before and after an intervention).	Not feasible.	An additional factor, crystallisation of liability, has occurred at the same time so could not tease this out from the effect of the new regime.
Constructed matched comparison group design (where you find a similar situation occurring but without the intervention).	Not feasible.	There are too many differences between New Zealand and other jurisdictions to find a similar comparison situation.
Causal identification and elimination design (where you systematically and exhaustively eliminate alternative explanations to the influence of the intervention).	Low feasibility.	Same problem as above but feasibility should be assessed further.
Expert connoisseurship judgement design (where you ask an expert to judge using whatever methods they wish). ⁶	High potential feasibility.	Potentially same problem as above but feasibility should be assessed further.
Stakeholder judgement design (where you ask stakeholders to judge using whatever methods they wish). ⁵	High potential feasibility.	Potentially same problem as above but feasibility should be assessed further.

⁶ The last two designs would not usually be expected to establish causality as robustly as the other listed designs. However these designs are frequently used and deserve a place in a full typology of outcome evaluation designs; in particular circumstances they are feasible, affordable and accepted by stakeholders as better than having no high-level outcome attribution information. Even though they are often more feasible and affordable than the other designs, decision-makers have to consider on a case by case basis whether these designs can actually provide any coherent information about attribution or whether they will just end up being examples of pseudo-outcomes studies which do not contribute any sound information about attribution.

Appendix Three: Evaluation project list

Evaluation Project (EP)	Evaluation questions	Way of proceeding	Timing	Estimated cost ⁷
EP1: Peer review of this evaluation plan	EQ3: Is the evaluation plan sound and can it be improved?	Send the evaluation plan to two evaluation specialists for peer review	Commissioned: July 2005 Completed August 2005	Below \$5000
EP2: Stakeholder validation of outcomes hierarchy	EQ4: Is the outcomes hierarchy a comprehensive and well structured set of all of the important intermediate outcomes which need to be achieved?	1) Send the outcomes hierarchy out to selected sector key informants and ask for written or telephone comment 2) Convene a focus group of sector key informants (say up to ten sector key informants if they can be attracted to come to such a meeting) at the same time they could have the opportunity to make any initial response to the evaluation strategy plan	Undertaken July 2005	Not significant
EP3: Evaluation outcomes options design feasibility project	EQ5: Can an outcomes evaluation methodology be designed based on a <i>causal identification and elimination design</i> and linked to an <i>expert connoisseurship design</i> ?	Small project involving someone with evaluation expertise to think through the possibilities. The recent work of the evaluator Michael Scriven may be helpful as a starting point for this project. ⁸ This project to include developing the Terms of Reference for such a study.	Commissioned: August 2005 Completed October 2005.	Below \$10,000
EP4: Independent expert(s) view of contribution	EQ2: In the opinion of an independent expert(s) has the new building regulatory	The exact nature of this evaluation project will depend on the findings from EP3 looking at the cross-over between this design in this case and a causal identification and elimination design. At its simplest, it would just involve	Commissioning: December 2005 Initial site visit: March 2006 Final site visit: March 2009	\$75,000-\$150,000

⁷ These are only very rough initial estimates of cost for the purposes of initial planning and should not be taken as any more than that. They should be subject to peer review and then further consideration by DBH before they are acted upon in any way.

⁸ More information can be obtained from Dr Paul Duignan paul@parkerduignan.com.

Evaluation Project (EP)	Evaluation questions	Way of proceeding	Timing	Estimated cost⁷
of new building regime to outcomes	regime contributed to new building work conforming to prevailing societal expectations?	asking an independent expert or experts, probably from overseas, to answer evaluation question EQ2, taking into account what data they believe they require in order to make their judgement. Their report would spell out the basis on which they made their judgement.		
EP5: Replication of Hunn review	EQ6: In the opinion of an independent expert(s) has the new building regulatory regime improved in quality over time?	This project would consist of a review like the Hunn review in 2005 and in 2009.	[To be considered]	Below \$100,000 depending on whether this project could be linked to project EP4 above.
EP6: Evaluation of DBH processes	EQ8: Does the DBH have a sound process for ensuring that the building code reflects prevailing societal expectations? EQ14: What is the impact of the new building regime on innovation? EQ15: Is one national approach appropriate for all regions? [to discuss] EQ18: Is the regulatory regime seen as balanced and credible?	Process evaluation using document analysis, questionnaires and key informant interviews to provide detailed examination of DBH processes.	[To be considered]	Up to \$150,000 depending on whether this project could be linked to project EP4 above.
EP7: Indicator development project [if there is already an indicator	EQ6a: Can a comprehensive but concise set of indicators be developed that will allow	Identifying both not-necessarily attributable indicators and attributable indicators, mapping them onto the outcomes hierarchy to identify how complete coverage there is, working out protocols for routine collection and analysis of these indicators	[To be considered]	Initially undertaken within DBH staff resources. Likely to require additional funding. Say

Evaluation Project (EP)	Evaluation questions	Way of proceeding	Timing	Estimated cost⁷
development project within DBH this would be the same project]	monitoring of the new building regulatory regime?			\$10,000-\$20,000.
EP8: Formative evaluation project	EQ22: How can DBH processes be improved?	Formative evaluation conclusions drawn from EP6 above	[To be considered]	Included within the cost of EP6 above.
EP9: Cost benefit analysis of new building standards	EQ11: What is the net benefit of new building standards? EQ12: What is the compliance cost of ensuring that new building work meets the new standards?	Cost benefit analysis to be undertaken.	Commissioned: August 2005 Phase one: cost benefit analysis framework established December 2005 Phase two: recalculation based on compliance costs 2007 Phase three: reworking if any standards change (as required) [to discuss]	\$40,000-\$80,000
EP10: Feasibility study of international compliance cost estimation	EQ13: How does the New Zealand compliance cost compare internationally?	A feasibility study of whether a robust assessment of New Zealand compliance cost relative to other countries can be made. In particular see if a benchmarking exercise is possible with other jurisdiction(s) also contributing to the cost of the study.	Commissioned: September 2005 Completed: February 2006	\$50,000-\$100,000
EP11: International compliance cost comparative estimate	EQ13: How does the New Zealand compliance cost compare internationally?	Proceed in the light of results from EP3 above.	Potentially commissioned: March 2006 Completed: March 2007 (or if framework put in place could be an ongoing study)	\$0 (if not done) - \$300,000
EP12: Regular review of what other	EQ16: What can be learnt from other jurisdictions for	DBH staff	Completed: March 2006, 2008, 2010	Low

Evaluation Project (EP)	Evaluation questions	Way of proceeding	Timing	Estimated cost⁷
jurisdictions are doing	improving the system?			
EP13: Other evaluation information not requiring separate project	EQ17: Are customers satisfied with new building work?	DBH staff	Ongoing	Low
EP14: Review of materials certification system	EX19: Is the materials certification system working effectively?	Expert review of materials certification system based on indicator information, document review and key informant interviews.	Commissioned: March 2007 Completed: December 2007	\$30,000-\$50,000
EP15: Review of building practitioner licensing system	EX20: How well is the building profession registration system working?	Expert review of building practitioner licensing system based on indicator information, document review and key informant interviews. This could provide a snapshot which could then be compared over time with later one.	Commissioned: March 2010 Completed: December 2010	\$30,000-\$50,000