Framework for Evaluating Building a Better Future: Indigenous Housing to 2010
Volume 3: Appendix 6 in Proposed Evaluation Framework

authored by

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for the

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NATSEM-RMIT Research Centre

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DISCLAIMER

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Readers should note that the analysis and final evaluation framework proposal represent the views of researchers and should not be interpreted as having been agreed by Australian, State or Territory government agencies consulted.

Prior to the publication of this report, a brief for the mid-term review of BBF has been developed and released for public tender by the Department of Family and Community Services on behalf of all relevant Australian government, State or Territory housing agencies. Whilst these agencies would like to acknowledge their appreciation for the work of the research team and note that aspects of the tender brief are informed by the work of this research project, readers should note that the agreed review brief differs from the proposal outlined in this research project.

AHURI FINAL REPORT SERIES

AHURI Final Reports is a refereed series presenting the results of original research to a diverse readership of policy makers, researchers and practitioners.
Table of Contents

Appendix 6: Program Logic Matrix .............................................................................................................1
### Appendix 6: Program Logic Matrix

#### Appendix Six - Building a Better Future Program Logic Matrix

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Areas</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Evaluation questions and Evidence of success</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Evidence about factors</th>
<th>Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)</th>
<th>Evidence of Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Health and well-being</td>
<td>Improved health and well being of individuals and communities.</td>
<td>Has the health and well being of individuals and communities improved? Reduced hospitalisation rates for environmental health related illnesses. (Hak Hospital data base) Self assessed health status.</td>
<td>Can be influenced under BBF</td>
<td>External to BBF</td>
<td>Refer to Section 6 - Improved partnerships within and between governments School retention rates Employment rates Proximity to services</td>
<td>Refer to activities in outcome areas 2 to 7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2 Indigenous self determination and economic independence of Indigenous communities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Evaluation questions and Evidence of success</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Evidence about factors</th>
<th>Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)</th>
<th>Evidence of Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>S2.1 Self management and socio-economic independence is advanced through employment, training and enterprise development opportunities for Indigenous people in housing and infrastructure development, maintenance and management.</td>
<td>How has BBF contributed to self determination and economic independence?</td>
<td>Level of Indigenous community input into decision making in policy development, service delivery and evaluation Coordination of housing employment opportunities across programs to improve sustainability National Skills Development Strategy</td>
<td>Prior experience of working in partnership with governments and community capacity for self-determination in non-housing issues. Availability of training and employment in non-housing areas Community capacity to establish and manage small businesses</td>
<td>Establish Indigenous employment policies in State, Territory and Commonwealth housing agencies in housing management.</td>
<td>Number of jurisdictions that have adopted Indigenous employment policies in Government housing agencies Number of jurisdictions with processes to increase Indigenous employment in housing construction and maintenance Indigenous employment targets eg % of workforce Assessment of extent to which training opportunities are linked to the Indigenous Community Housing Sector’s need for skilled employees in housing and project management and administration NAHS project reports.</td>
<td>Establish Indigenous employment policies in State, Territory and Commonwealth housing agencies in housing management.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 Measures of the use of services (eg hospitalisation rates) are a combination of need and access to services. Where access increases an increase in the use of services may reflect better treatment rather than a higher level of ill health. Improved primary care can reduce demand on hospitals by treating infections earlier and reducing the severity of illnesses. Reduced hospitalisation may not necessarily reflect a reduction in the incidence of infections or other health problems.

2 CID uses life expectancy at birth as a headline indicator. Self Reported Health Status is a robust indicator of overall health and well being and may be more responsive to changes in the short term.
<table>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **3 Better housing** Housing that meets agreed standards, is appropriate to ATSIC people’s needs and contributes to their health and well being. | **3.1 Meets Agreed Standards** In accordance with the National Framework Indigenous housing, will be designed, constructed and maintained for:  
- Safety;  
- To support healthy living practices;  
- For long term function and ease and economy of maintenance; and  
- Quality control measures will be adopted in the design and construction of houses.  
To what extent have housing standards Improved?  
Change in proportion of dwellings not connected to – a) water; b) sewage; c) electricity (NRFS Ind. #16)  
Environmental health surveys undertaken by jurisdictions.  
Reduced water restrictions, improved water quality. (CHINS)  
Reduced interruptions to electricity supply. (CHINS)  
Reduction in dwellings affected by sewerage overflow or leakage, reasons for problem. (CHINS)  
Frequency of ponding and rubbish collection. (CHINS)  
Has there been a decrease in the number of properties needing replacement or major repairs? (CHINS)  
Has the proportion of improved dwellings decreased? (CHINS)  
Conditions of permanent dwellings. (CHINS) | Compliance with the National Framework for the construction, upgrading and maintenance of Indigenous specific social housing.  
Suitability of technology for remote communities.  
Strategies for managing temporary population increase.  
Availability of data on quality of houses.  
Housing standards in the private rental market.  
Standards of privately owned properties.  
Increased demand for housing and infrastructure caused by temporary population increases.  
Reduction in sewerage system breakdowns, interruptions to power and water related to population increase.  
Property condition data development plans. | Information on Household facilities and major structural problems in all territories (SS). An (ICHQ) judgment of the success of strategies for managing temporary population increases. Reduction in sewerage system breakdowns, interruptions to power and water related to population increase. Property condition data development plans. | Encourage development of improved technologies for housing and infrastructure in remote areas, and dissemination of information on developments. Strategy 3.1  
Target resources to reduce the backlog of maintenance and upgrades in order to improve health and safety. Strategy 3.1  
Resources provided and number of properties improved through relevant programs to target outstanding maintenance:  
Funding for Better Health Army/ATSIC.  
Proportion of new houses and upgrades that meet state and territory minimum standards (NRFS Ind #5) |**3.2 Affordable** Has housing affordability improved? Rent charging policies of social housing providers (Jurisdictional)  
Impact of Commonwealth Rent Assistance on the affordability of private rental (Centrelink data)  
Proportion of home loans repaid on schedule (Aboriginal Home Loan Scheme data) | Social housing tenure management practices.  
Home loan lending criteria.  
Efficiency of housing design and fit for such as hot water, heating and cooling systems.  
Availability and price of private rental.  
Home purchase prices.  
Cost of utilities.  
Additional household expenses, eg health related expenses, higher living costs associated with remoteness.  
Private rental market cost indicators.  
Rent setting and amenity policies take additional costs into account.  
Criteria for assessing affordability of home loans. (Program guidelines). | Improved design to reduce running costs for social housing tenants.  
Jurisdictional programs providing assistance with private rental establishment costs.  
Jurisdictional projects to improve affordability of private rental, for example, subsidy schemes for people exiting SAAP services.  
Financial assistance and/or advice available to Indigenous home purchasers experiencing difficulties. (Jurisdictional) | Level of compliance with improved design guidelines for new and upgraded dwellings (MRP). Increase in the number of Indigenous households provided with assistance for housing establishment costs (CSRH data).  
Programs to provide financial assistance and/or advice to Indigenous home purchasers experiencing difficulties. (Jurisdictional) |
## BBF Evaluation Framework

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Housing stock matched to household size</td>
<td>To what extent has overcrowding been reduced? Change in the total and average number of additional bedrooms required (NRF Ind #27) Change in the proportion of Indigenous households in CHOs and SOMIH that are overcrowded (NRF Ind #25) Change in the proportion of households in CHOs and SOMIH and mainstream social housing that are severely overcrowded (Jurisdictions)</td>
<td>Influence stock acquisition and allocation policies of CHOs, SOMIH and mainstream social housing</td>
<td>Availability of large properties in the private market</td>
<td>Availability of larger houses in the private rental market</td>
<td>Overcrowding included in the MHI measure needs model</td>
<td>Completeness of data on overcrowding provided by jurisdictions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4 Better housing services

**Service that are well managed and sustainable**

Best practice in service coordination, housing provision and asset management

**Principle 3**

**Outcome 1**

**Objective 1 and 2**

**4.1 Mainstream public and community housing**

Staff of non Indigenous housing providers are culturally aware and respectful

Improve the appropriateness of mainstream housing services to Indigenous people.

**Has the appropriateness of mainstream services improved?**

- Increase in number of Indigenous people applying for housing (CSHA data)
- Increased average length of tenancy of Indigenous households (CSHA data)
- Increased Indigenous employment in mainstream housing services (Jurisdictions)
- Survey results from Indigenous tenants on satisfaction with housing services (CSHA data available)
- Stock planning takes Indigenous housing needs into account in terms of size location and building design (Jurisdictions)

Improve identification of Indigenous households in mainstream housing.

Staff training and systems to improve the coordination of housing and related services to provide holistic responses to individual needs.

Promotion of mainstream public and community housing to Indigenous households.

Preparation of Indigenous people to identify as Indigenous.

Availability and appropriateness of related services.

Indigenous people’s prior experience with mainstream housing providers.

Community relationships with Indigenous public tenants.

Jurisdictional strategies to improve identification of Indigenous households.

Jurisdictional reports on activity to improve coordination with related services.

Report on activities to promote mainstream housing for Indigenous households.

Strategies for responding to neighborhood disputes.

AVHRI research project on improving Indigenous people’s access to mainstream housing services.

Jurisdictional policies to improve the appropriateness of mainstream housing services to Indigenous households, e.g., increasing Indigenous employment in mainstream social housing services, cultural sensitivity training.

Policies and practices of mainstream housing providers to support Indigenous households where tenancy is at risk.

Agency policies and strategies for improving coordination with Indigenous service providers.

Research report informs policy

Number of jurisdictions with Indigenous employment strategies in mainstream housing services (Jurisdictions)

Number of staff of mainstream housing services who have been trained in cultural sensitivity (Jurisdictions)

Tenancy management strategies, including resources provided to improve the coordination of services and to manage at risk tenancies (Jurisdictions)

**4.2 Indigenous Community Housing Organisations are vigorous, sustainable, enterprising, accountable and responsive to local needs**

ICHs engaged in enterprise development and creating employment opportunities

A streamlined sector able to represent and advocate for community needs.

**Vision**

Effective balance between new housing provision, upgrading and maintenance, and housing management.

ICHs more sustainable, accountable and responsive to local needs.

Number of Indigenous Community Housing Organisations (NRF Ind #25)

Number and size of urban and rural

CHOs (CHINS)

Numbers of permanent dwellings and unoccupied permanent dwellings managed by the ICHOs (CHINS)

Sources of income, housing grants received and average weekly rent per property (CHINS)

Types of renting costs and total maintenance expenditure (CHINS)

CHIs funds for housing improvements (CHINS)

**Efficiency**

Viability of funding levels

Housing related enterprise opportunities

Trade-offs between reducing costs and increasing responsiveness to local needs

Viability of very small organisations

Remuneration of some communities

Support available to small businesses

ATSCI Embargo on establishing new ICHOs

Develop principles and standards for service delivery by ICHOs. Strategy 2.4

Incentives for organisations that achieve effective and efficient management practices. Strategy 2.5

Support organisations to develop housing management plans. Strategy 2.6

Outsource tenancy management and support services, where practicable, to Indigenous organisations to create employment opportunities. Strategy 2.7

Foster the capacity of the Indigenous housing sector to represent and advocate its own interests. Strategy 2.8

Investigate recurrent funding options for ICHOs that are linked to effective asset management and recognise regional differences. Strategy 2.9

Proportion of organisations that have a housing management plan. (NRF Ind #27)

Report on what jurisdictions are doing to assist ICHOs in developing and implementing housing management plans. (NRF Ind #26)

Reports from jurisdictions on progress in implementing strategies 2.4 to 2.9 increase in value of services outsourced to Indigenous organisations (Jurisdictions)

Papers on capacity building and AHRI project briefs

SCSI sustainability work group report on a proposed framework of elements contributing to sustainability of the Indigenous housing sector (Indigenous assets)

Report on implementation of asset
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Areas</th>
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<th>Evaluation questions and Evidence of success</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Changes in ave. cost of assistance per dwelling, occupancy rates, turnover times, and level of rent arrears. (NRF Inds. # 16, 17, 18 &amp; 19.)</td>
<td>Can be influenced under BBF</td>
<td>External to BBF</td>
<td>Develop an effective balance between new housing provision, upgrading and maintenance, and housing management. Strategy 1.2 Implement the National Strategic Asset Management Best Practice Principles. Strategy 3.3</td>
<td>Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio. (NRF Ind. # 15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Results Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3 National Skills Development Strategy</td>
<td>Has the NSDS achieved planned milestones? Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who are undertaking accredited training in housing management and related areas (NRF Ind #36) Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training in housing management and related areas (NRF Ind #26) Proportion of Indigenous housing providers assessed as competent in housing management (NSDS Implementation data)</td>
<td>Staff turnover Coordination between housing and training authorities</td>
<td>Length of employment of ICHO staff (Jurisdictions) Joint projects between housing and employment sectors (Jurisdictions)</td>
<td>Implementation of the National Skills Development Strategy, Strategy 2.1 Establishment of a monitoring process for implementation of NSDS Establish coordination mechanisms Develop competency standards Adapt National Community Housing Standards as a monitoring tool Establish feedback systems on training programs Link training opportunities with the Indigenous housing sector's need for skilled employees in housing and project management and administration, Strategy 2.2 National advocacy to improve access to training resources</td>
<td>Community Services Training Package submitted to AHTA for endorsement Availability of NSDS implementation monitoring data Mechanism for coordinating implementation at Commonwealth level National resource packages developed to meet needs of boards of management, housing workers and tenants National competency standards developed Mechanisms for coordinating implementation at state/territory level Standards to monitor organisational management performance Feedback on training programs (from NSDS implementation data)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.1 Increased supply of ICHO managed housing</td>
<td>Has the supply of ICHO managed stock increased in line with need? Increase in number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people (NRF Ind #36) Reduction in the proportion of improvised dwellings (NRF Ind #65)</td>
<td>Level of capital funding for additional stock Efficient and effective use of existing resources</td>
<td>Increasing Indigenous populations</td>
<td>Level of resourcing for additional housing improves asset management</td>
<td>Capital funding and expenditure</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.2 Increased supply of SOMIH</td>
<td>Has the supply of SOMIH increased in line with need? Total number of SOMIH dwellings targeted to Indigenous people (NRF Ind #87) Waiting list and time data</td>
<td>Level of capital funding for additional stock Efficient and effective use of existing resources</td>
<td>Increasing Indigenous populations</td>
<td>Level of resourcing for additional housing improves asset management</td>
<td>Capital funding and expenditure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Results Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Outcome 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Objective 1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Refer to 7.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3 Increased access to Public and Community housing: Public and community housing stock is matched to the housing needs of Indigenous people, eg size, location. Strategy 1.4</td>
<td>Have allocations to Indigenous households increased? (CSA data) Increases in number of Indigenous households applying for mainstream housing (from CSA data)</td>
<td>Suitability of social housing stock (size, location) Policies of mainstream social housing providers</td>
<td>Capacity of social housing to provide a timely response Waiting times for mainstream public and community housing programs. Induction of Indigenous housing and housing needs data in stock planning processes.</td>
<td>Continue to improve Indigenous access to mainstream public and community housing programs. Improving data collected on whether tenants/tenants are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.</td>
<td>Indigenous access policies of public and mainstream community housing providers. AHURI research project on increasing access to mainstream social housing. Jurisdictional reports on quality of data.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.4 Increased access to housing for people who are transient or homeless</td>
<td>Has access to SAAP and Aboriginal Hostels increased? Number of people assisted through SAAP Number of people accommodated in hostels (AHL data) Has homelessness reduced?</td>
<td>Accessibility of SAAP services and coordination with housing providers Coordination between Aboriginal Hostels and long term Indigenous and mainstream social housing providers</td>
<td>SAAP and Aboriginal hostel stock levels Jurisdictional homelessness strategies – Policies and projects to reduce Indigenous homelessness</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5.5 Increased access to private rental</td>
<td>Has access to private rental increased? Increased use by Indigenous households of mainstream of CSA (rent assistance programs that support access to private rental (eg bond schemes, housing establishment funds) (CSA) Increase in Indigenous households receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance (FaCS) Changes in the proportion of Indigenous households in private rental (Census and SSS)</td>
<td>Access to state and territory CSA funded schemes to assist private tenants Eligibility criteria for Commonwealth rent assistance. Private rental market dynamics Discrimination Eligibility criteria for CRA</td>
<td>Changes in the affordability and availability of private rental Strategies of SHAs (and funded agencies) to increase Indigenous access to, and to improve the recording of Indigenous use of, housing assistance services. Strategies being implemented by jurisdictions to improve access to private rental for Indigenous people (eg measures to reduce the impact of discrimination) Advocacy to increase eligibility of Indigenous tenants to Commonwealth Rent Assistance</td>
<td>To what extent have activities to increase Indigenous people’s access to private rental been implemented in jurisdictions? Reports from jurisdictions on activities</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

3 Limited by data limitations in the event of both Indigenous people and homeless people
### Results Areas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.6 Increased access to home ownership</th>
<th>6.1 Improved partnerships between Governments and Indigenous communities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Success</strong></td>
<td><strong>Evidence of success</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evaluation questions and</strong></td>
<td><strong>Factors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has the number of household assisted</td>
<td>External to BBF</td>
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<tr>
<td>through Indigenous Home Loan Schemes</td>
<td>Housing market indicators, an</td>
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<tr>
<td>increased?</td>
<td>aging model price, interest rates</td>
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<tr>
<td>Number of home loans approved through</td>
<td><strong>Evidence about factors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATSIC schemes (ATSIC)</td>
<td>ATSIC Home Loan Scheme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Have home ownership and purchase rates increased among Indigenous households?</td>
<td>Sales or Social Housing to tenants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home ownership and purchase rates</td>
<td><strong>Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ratio of purchasers to owners (Census and USS)</td>
<td>(not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of applications, approved and waiting times for Indigenous Home Loan Schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of home loans to Indigenous people through mainstream state and territory home purchase assistance schemes</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of communities where home purchase is an option</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6 Improved partnerships

All stakeholders will be accountable for outcomes and for the proper use of public funds.

**Principle 8**

Policy promotes an environment that builds and strengthens community capacity and involvement and is responsive to local needs and initiatives.

**Visits, Principle 5**

### 6.2 Improved partnerships between ICHOs and Indigenous Communities

Indigenous people fully involved in planning, decision making and delivery of services by ICHOs.

**Principle 7**

Strategy 2.4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>6.2 Improved partnerships between ICHOs and Indigenous Communities</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Evidence of success</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has BFB supported improved partnerships?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of community participation in planning, decision making and delivery of services (NRF #33)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level of participation of ICHOs in Government decisions making</td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfaction of participants with process and outcomes of participation</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Evidence of Activities</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Factors</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Has BFB supported improved partnerships?</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Satisfaction of participants with process and outcomes of participation</td>
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</tbody>
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4 The Brigger and Sprecht Ladder of Participation assessment tool outlines a hierarchy of participation from being informed through to setting the agenda.

5 Survey tools have been developed to measure trust in partnerships – for example, the Vic Health Partnership Analysis Tool.
### BBF Evaluation Framework

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.3 Improved partnerships between Governments and ICHOs</td>
<td>Has BBF supported improved partnerships? Level of trust between ICHO and Government decision making, ICHO and Government satisfaction with processes and outcomes of participation.</td>
<td>Can be influenced under BBF Process that support collaborative partnerships such as clear and timely communication, responsive timelines, processes for developing shared understanding of the issues and collaborative planning and review Induction to the partnership for new staff.</td>
<td>External to BBF Changes in key staff in ICHO or Government.</td>
<td>Processes and structures for collaborative planning, monitoring and evaluation of services – eg. pooled funding arrangements.</td>
<td>Indigenous Housing Agreements – decision making, collaboration and resource allocation structures and processes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4 Improved partnerships between ICHOs and other service providers</td>
<td>Has BBF supported improved partnerships? Level of trust between organisations Joint planning and review processes Joint projects/services</td>
<td>Process that support partnership such as clear and timely communication, responsive timelines, processes for developing shared understanding of the issues and collaborative planning and review Induction to the partnership for new staff.</td>
<td>History of relationships between organisations Geographic proximity of organisations/services Capacity of other services to engage in collaborative work.</td>
<td>Processes for collaborative planning, monitoring and evaluation of services.</td>
<td>Protocols and practices that contribute to improved coordination of referral, case planning and service delivery Jurisdictional reports.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.5 Improved partnerships within and between Governments</td>
<td>Has BBF supported improved partnerships? Co-ordination of housing and other services that seek to improve the health and well-being of Indigenous people (NRF Ind. # 34) Cross referencing to strategic and operational plans of different departments within Government and between Governments</td>
<td>Can be influenced under BBF Within government structures for coordination across departments Structures and processes for coordination across Governments Whole of government coordination of services to operate in collaboratively</td>
<td>External to BBF Relationships between government departments and within Governments</td>
<td>Audit of processes and structures that support coordination and collaboration between and within Governments</td>
<td>SCH has agreed processes for interacting with HMIC and PRWG. Maximises outcomes by coordinating planning and delivery across governments. ATSC, the Torres Strait Regional Authority (where appropriate) and communities with respect to infrastructure programs, primary and environmental health programs; mainstream public and community housing; the income support system; community services programs; Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP) education, training and employment programs; and communication technology.</td>
<td>SCH advice provided to PRWG, HMIC, SAAP review and other bodies on mainstream housing policy and its impacts for Indigenous communities. Reports from jurisdictions on strategies to improve the co-ordination of housing and other services that seek to improve the health and well-being of Indigenous people. Roles between government departments and level of inter-ministerial collaboration reported in the COAG Reconciliation Agenda.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**7 Effectiveness and efficiency:** Ensuring that assistance is properly directed to meeting objectives, and that resources are being used to best advantage

Outcome 5

7.1 Improved performance linked to accountability program performance reporting based on national data collection systems and good information management. Efficiency and effectiveness in planning, management and delivery

Assistance is directed to meeting objectives and resources are being used to best advantage

Needs based resource allocation Adequate resources will be provided to support the vision.

Outcome 6 Principle 4

| 7.2 Housing needs are identified taking into account: Housing aspirations of Indigenous people Mix of housing type, tenure and location The backlog of housing need The growth of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples | To what extent have emerging housing and physical infrastructure needs been identified at national, state and territory level? | Improved data to inform needs identification. | Limited housing tenure options in remote areas Gaps in knowledge about Distance to nearest school and access to sporting facilities. (CHINS) Distance to health services. | All jurisdictions will work to improve availability of good quality data through the Agreement on National Indigenous Housing Information (AIHII) and working with ATSC/region NTG to provide accurate data that informs needs analysis. | Number of NRM indicators reported by jurisdictions | Utility of research in informing improvements to the identification of Indigenous peoples in mainstream housing data collection. |

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1 If this work has not been completed in time to inform the mid-term review then a minimum success criteria for the adequacy of resources could be that the rate of increase in habitable Indigenous social housing stock is greater than the rate of Indigenous household formation, in order to keep up with emerging need as well as addressing backlog of need.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results Areas</th>
<th>Success</th>
<th>Evaluation questions and Evidence of success</th>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Evidence about factors</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Evidence of Activities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strait Islander populations</td>
<td>Changing housing needs across life stages</td>
<td>Permanent and occupied temporary dwellings and number of people living in temporary dwellings. (CHND)</td>
<td>Can be influenced under BBF services, health professionals working in communities and health promotion programs. (CHND)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Strategy 1.1: Dedicated resources allocated to data development on Indigenous Housing from 2003 Work to assess the practicality of developing an indicator of emerging Indigenous housing needs Ensure policies, plans and service provision take account of the needs and aspirations of Indigenous people and communities with regard to: • the mix of housing type, tenure and location; • the desire for home ownership; • cultural, social and environmental factors; and • people's life stages and special needs. Strategy 1.3: Strategies to improve the identification of Indigenous clients in SAAP data collection Plan to evaluate Aboriginal Hostels limited data AHURI research into the housing and support needs of specific groups, for example homeless people in Darwin</td>
<td>Funding for data development Jurisdiction reports on work to improve the identification of Indigenous people in SAAP data collection Block planning processes NH-FIC work plan Research reports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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