Final Report

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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Appendix 6: Program Logic Matrix

Appendix Six - Building a Better Future Program Logic Matrix

Results Areas	Success	Evaluation questions and Evidence of success	Factors		Evidence about factors	Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)	Evidence of Activities
			Can be influenced under BBF	External to BBF			
1 Health and well being Vision	Improved health and well being of individuals and communities.	Has the health and well being of individuals and communities improved? Reduced hospitalisation rates for environmental health related illnesses. [1](Nat Hospital data base) Self assessed health status.[2] (ISS)	Coordination between housing and activities of other departments/programs that influence housing outcomes Outcome areas 2 to 7	Range of non housing factors including: Education and employment opportunities Cultural identity Relevant Commonwealth and State/territory strategies e.g. National Indigenous Health Framework, Indigenous Family Violence Strategy	Refer to 6.5 Improved partnerships within and between governments School retention rates Employment rates Proximity to services Reports on the implementation of indigenous health and family violence strategies	Refer to activities in outcome areas 2 to 7	Refer to evidence of activities in outcome areas 2 to 7 Outcomes of joint projects Improved coordination of health and housing services Benefits of coordination
2 Indigenous self determination and economic independence of Indigenous communities Challenge	Self-management and socio-economic independence is advanced through employment, training and enterprise development opportunities for Indigenous people in housing and infrastructure construction, maintenance and management. Principle 6	How has BBF contributed to self determination and economic independence? Refer to Section 6 – Improved partnerships Increase in the number and proportion of Indigenous people employed in housing and related areas. (NSDS Impl. data) *Increase in the amount of work out sourced to Indigenous businesses by SHAs and ICHOs. (Jurisdicitions)* Qualifications and vocational training completed. (NSDS Impl. data) Individual and household income (Census and ISS)	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	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	Level of coordination with government departments responsible for supporting Indigenous business development. Refer section 4.3 - NSDS	Establish Indigenous employment policies in State, Territory and Commonwealth housing agencies in housing management. Strategy 4.3 Establish traineeships and cadetships in policy, research, data analysis and accounting fields Increase opportunities for Indigenous people to be involved in housing construction and maintenance, including: preferential tendering, conditional contracts and employing apprentices Strategy 2.3 Staging works to ensure sustainable employment in construction and maintenance Local employment, training and skills development in National Aboriginal Health Strategy projects	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.

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[1]Measures of the use of services (eg hospitalisation rates) are a combination of need and access to services. When 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] OID 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

Results Areas	Success	Evaluation questions and Evidence of success	Factors		Evidence about factors	Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)	Evidence of Activities
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3 Better housing Housing that meets agreed standards, is appropriate to ATSI people's needs and contributes to their health and well being Vision Outcome 1 Objectives 1 and 3	3.1 Meets Agreed Standards In accordance with the National Framework Indigenous housing, will be designed, constructed and maintained for: • Safety; • To support nine healthy living practices; • For long term function and ease and economy of maintenance; and • Quality control measures will be adopted in the deign and construction of houses	To what extent have housing standards Improved? Change in proportion of dwellings not connected to – a) water, b) sewerage c) electricity (NRF Ind. #8) *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 improvised dwellings decreased? (CHINS) Condition 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 about quality of houses.	Housing standards in the private rental market Standards of privately owned properties Increased demand on housing and infrastructure caused by temporary increases in population.	Information on Household facilities and major structural problems in all tenures (ISS). An ICHO judgement of the success of strategies for managing temporary population increases. Reduction in sewerage system breakdowns, interruptions to power and water related to population increases. Property condition data development plans	Encourage development of improved technologies for housing and infrastructure in remote areas, and dissemination of information on developments Strategy 1.7 Target resources to reduce the backlog of maintenance and upgrades in order to improve health and safety. Strategy 3.1 Implement the National Framework for the Design, Construction and Maintenance of Indigenous Housing. Strategy 3.2	*Number and uptake of improved technologies for housing and infrastructure.* *Reduction in maintenance and repair backlog. (ICHOs)* Resources provided and number of properties improved through relevant programs to target outstanding maintenance: Fixing Houses for Better Health Army/ATSIC Proportion of new houses and upgrades that meet state and territory minimum standards (NRF Ind #5)
	3.2 Affordable	Has housing affordability improved? Rent charging policies of social housing providers (Jurisdictions) 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 tenancy management practices. Home loan lending criteria Efficiency of housing design and fittings 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 arrears 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.	Level of compliance with improved design guidelines for new and upgraded dwellings (NRF) Increase in the number of Indigenous households provided with assistance for housing establishment costs. (CSHA data) Programs to provide financial assistance and / or advice to Indigenous home purchasers experiencing difficulties. (Jurisdictions)

Results Areas	Success	Evaluation questions and Evidence of success	Factors		Evidence about factors	Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)	Evidence of Activities
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	3.3 Housing stock matched to household size	To what extent has overcrowding been reduced? Change in the total and average number of additional bedrooms required (NRF Ind. #22) Change in the proportion of Indigenous households in ICHOs and SOMIH that are overcrowded (NRF Ind. #23) *Change in the proportion of households in ICHOs and SOMIH and mainstream social housing that are severely overcrowded. (Jurisdictions)*	Influence stock acquisition and allocation policies of ICHOs, SOMIH and mainstream social housing Supply of social housing Stock planning in mainstream social housing informed by data on Indigenous household size. household size	Availability of large properties in the private market	Availability of larger houses in the private rental market Increases in social housing stock (CSHA data) *Stock planning processes of mainstream housing providers include an analysis of the specific need of Indigenous households.(Jurisdictions)*	Overcrowding included in the Multi measure needs model	Completeness of data on overcrowding provided by jurisdictions.
4 Better housing services Services that are well managed and sustainable Best practice is encouraged in service coordination, housing provision and asset management. Principle 3 Outcome 2 Objectives 1 and 2	4.1 Mainstream public and community housing Staff of non indigenous housing providers are culturally aware and respectful Improving 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 where available) *Increased Indigenous employment in mainstream housing services. (Jurisdictions)* Survey results from Indigenous tenants on satisfaction with housing services (from CSHA data where available) *Stock planning takes Indigenous housing needs into account in terms of size, location and building design. (Jurisdictions)*	Improved 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 household needs. Promotion of mainstream public and community housing to Indigenous households.	Preparedness 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 to Indigenous households. Strategies for responding to neighbourhood disputes.*	AHURI research project on improving Indigenous people's access to mainstream housing services. Jurisdictional policies to increase 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 processes, 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 ICHOs 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	Are ICHOs more sustainable, accountable and responsive to local needs? Number of Indigenous Community Housing Organisations. (NRF Ind. # 26) Number and size of urban and discrete ICHOs. (CHINS) Numbers of permanent dwellings and unoccupied permanent dwellings managed by the ICHO. (CHINS) Sources of income, housing grants received and average weekly rent per property. (CHINS) Types of running costs and total maintenance expenditure. (CHINS) ICHO 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 Remoteness of some communities Support available to small businesses	Remoteness taken into account in analysis of unit costs. Research into recurrent funding models includes consideration of regional differences. Level of coordination with government departments responsible for supporting Indigenous businesses. National survey of research, resources and activities supporting sustainability	ATSIC 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. # 28) *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 AHURI project briefs SCIH sustainability work group report on a proposed framework of elements contributing to sustainability of the Indigenous housing sector/housing assets *Report on implementation of asset*

Results Areas	Success	Evaluation questions and Evidence of success	Factors		Evidence about factors	Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)	Evidence of Activities
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		Changes in ave. cost of assistance per dwelling, occupancy rates, turnover times and level of rent arrears. (NRF Inds. # 16, 17, 18 & 19).) *Number of ICHOs gaining incentives for efficiency and effectiveness (Jurisdictions)* *Assessment of ICHO asset management plans against national best practice principles (Jurisdictions)*				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	*management best practice (Jurisdictions)* Recurrent to capital expenditure ratio. (NRF Ind. # 15)

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	4.3 National Skills Development Strategy	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. # 30) Proportion of Indigenous employees in ICHOs who have completed accredited training in housing management and related areas. (NRF Ind. # 29) Proportion of Indigenous housing providers assessed as competent in housing management (NSDS implementation data)	Staff turnover Coordination between housing and training authorities		*Length of employment of ICHO staff. (Jurisdictions)* *Joint projects between housing and employment sectors (Jurisdictions)*	Implementation of the National Skills Development Strategy. Strategy 2.1 Establishment of monitoring process for implementation of NSDS. Establish coordinating 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 community 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	Community Services Training Package submitted to ANTA 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)
5 More housing Growth in the number of houses to address both the backlog of Indigenous housing need and emerging needs of a growing Indigenous population	5.1 Increased supply of ICHO managed housing	Has the supply of ICHO managed stock increased in line with need? Increase in number of dwellings targeted to Indigenous people (NRF Ind #1) Reduction In the proportion of improvised dwellings (NRF Ind #2)	Level of capital funding for additional stock Efficient and effective use of existing resources	Increasing Indigenous population	Level of resourcing for additional housing *Increases in Indigenous households (Census, ISS)*	Improved asset management	Capital funding and expenditure
	5.2..Increased supply of SOMIH	Has the supply of SOMIH increased in line with need? Total number of SOMIH dwellings targeted to Indigenous people. (NRF Ind #1) Waiting list and wait time data	Level of capital funding for additional stock Efficient and effective use of existing resources	Increasing Indigenous population	Level of resourcing for additional housing *Increases in Indigenous households (Census, ISS)*	Improved asset management	Capital funding and expenditure

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Outcome 3 Objective 1 Refer to 7.1	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	Have allocations to Indigenous households increased? Increases in new public and community housing allocations to Indigenous households (CSHA data) Increases in number of Indigenous households applying for mainstream housing. (from CSHA data)	Suitability of social housing stock (size, location) Policies of mainstream social housing providers	Capacity of social housing to provide a timely response	Waiting times for mainstream public and community housing Inclusion of Indigenous housing and housing needs data in stock planning processes.	Continue to improve Indigenous access to mainstream public and community housing programs Improving data collected on whether tenants/clients are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	*Indigenous access policies of public and mainstream community housing providers* *AHURI research project on increasing access to mainstream social housing.* *Jurisdiction reports on quality of data*
	5.4 Increased access to housing for people who are transient or homeless	Has access to SAAP and Aboriginal Hostels increased? Number of people assisted through SAAP (administrative data) Number of people accommodated in hostels (AHL data) Has homelessness reduced?[3] Change in the proportion of Indigenous people who are homeless.(Census) Reduction in the number of improvised dwellings in discrete communities. (CHINS)	Accessibility of SAAP services and coordination with housing providers Coordination between Aboriginal Hostels and long term Indigenous and mainstream social housing providers	SAAP and Aboriginal hostel stock levels		Jurisdictional homelessness strategies – Policies and projects to reduce Indigenous homelessness	
	5.5 Increased access to private rental	Has access to private rental increased? Increased use by Indigenous households of mainstream of CSHA rent assistance programs that support access to private rental (eg bond schemes, housing establishment funds) (CSHA) Increase in Indigenous households receiving Commonwealth Rent Assistance (FaCS) Changes in the proportion of Indigenous households in private rental. (Census and ISS)	Access to state and territory CSHA funded schemes to assist private tenants. Eligibility criteria for Commonwealth rent Assistance.	Private rental market dynamics Discrimination Eligibility criteria for CRA	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	**To what extent have activities to increase indigenous people's access to private rental been implemented in jurisdictions?** Reports from jurisdictions on activities

[3] Limited by data limitations in the count of both Indigenous people and homeless people

Results Areas	Success	Evaluation questions and Evidence of success	Factors		Evidence about factors	Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)	Evidence of Activities
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	5.6 Increased access to home ownership	Has the number of household assisted through Indigenous Home Loan Schemes increased? Number of home loans approved through ATSIC schemes (ATSIC) **Have home ownership and purchase rates increased among Indigenous households?** Home ownership and purchase rates Ratio of purchasers to owners (Census and ISS)	Extending home purchase as an option in discrete communities where appropriate. Housing related employment opportunities	Housing markets and availability of private housing in remote areas. Income levels	Housing Market indicators, an eg median price, interest rates.	ATSIC Home Loan Scheme Sale of Social Housing to tenants	*Number of applications, approved applications and waiting times for Indigenous Home Loan Schemes. Number of home loans to Indigenous people through mainstream state and territory home purchase assistance schemes. Number of communities where home purchase is an option*
6 Improved partnerships All stakeholders will be accountable for outcomes and for the proper use of public funds. Principle 8	6.1 Improved partnerships between Governments and Indigenous communities Indigenous people are fully involved in the planning, decision making and delivery of services by governments. Principle 1, Outcome 4 Policy promotes an environment that builds and strengthens community capacity and involvement and is responsive to local needs and initiatives. Vision, Principle 5	Has BBF supported improved partnerships? *Level of community participation in Government policy development, planning, service delivery and evaluation[4] Level of trust between community representatives and key bureaucrats[5] Process for consulting directly with communities as well as with representatives Community satisfaction with the outcomes of participation.*	Agreed process that support partnership such as appropriate and timely communication, responsive timelines, processes for developing shared understanding of the issues and collaborative planning and review. Agreement on ethical guidelines for consultation with communities. Induction to the partnership for new staff and community members or representatives Whole of government approach to local issues.	Partnerships between Indigenous communities and other areas of Government (eg justice or education) Community capacity building activities in other departments Geographic or linguistic isolation Changes in key staff	*Mechanisms used by jurisdictions to work in partnership with Indigenous communities. Audit of activities to support partnership and community capacity to participate in Government programs (Jurisdictions) Use of telecommunications and interpreters to facilitate participation. Community satisfaction with coordination between government departments.*	Developing and implementing mechanisms for input into planning, service delivery and review by Indigenous people Requirements for community participation in program guidelines Resources to increase capacity for participation Management and advisory structures for SOMIH Strategies for informing and consulting with communities that are respectful and culturally appropriate	*Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services (NRF #33) Number and diversity of Indigenous community members participating in planning, developing program guidelines, service delivery and review. Feedback from community members about the value of participation*
	6.2 Improved partnerships between ICHOs and Indigenous Communities Indigenous people fully involved in planning, decision-making and service delivery by ICHOs Responsibility for achieving sustainable housing will be shared by those who provide housing and those who use housing.. Principle 7 Strategy 2.4	Has BBF supported improved partnerships? *Mechanisms for Indigenous input to planning, decision making and delivery of services. (NRF Ind # 33) Level of trust between Indigenous people and ICHOs Level of participation of ICHOs in Government decision making. Satisfaction of participants with process and outcomes of participation*	Agreed 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 and new tenants.	Changes in key staff Changes in community representatives	*Staffing changes*	Developing Tenancy Management Plans that include client consultation and feedback mechanisms as well as strategies to ensure that tenants know their rights and responsibilities Skills development provided to Boards of management and tenants of ICHOS	*Assessment of progress in implementing Tenancy Management Plans (Jurisdictions) Number of clients participating in consultations Number of clients making complaints or providing feedback Client satisfaction with the resolution of complaints Number of community members provided with support and skills development to increase participation (NSDS implementation data).*

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[4] The Brager 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

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	6.3 Improved partnerships between Governments and ICHOs The Indigenous community housing sector is recognised as a vital partner in Indigenous housing provision and is involved in all aspects of service planning and delivery Vision Principle 2	**Has BBF supported improved partnerships?** *Level of trust between ICHO senior staff and senior bureaucrats* *Assess level of participation of ICHOs in Government decision making.* *ICHO and government satisfaction with processes and outcomes of participation.*	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.	Changes in key staff in ICHOs or governments.		Processes and structures for collaborative planning, monitoring and evaluation of services – eg pooled funding arrangements	Indigenous Housing Agreements – decision making, consultation and resource allocation structures and processes.
	6.4 Improved partnerships between ICHOs and other service providers ICHOs and relevant service providers collaborate to ensure coordinated responses to individual, family, community and societal level housing and health issues Indigenous people and communities experience housing and related services as a coordinated system	**Has BBF supported improved partnerships?** *Level of trust between organisations* *Joint planning and review processes* *Joint projects/services* *Client feedback on the coordination of services.*	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.	History of relationships between organisations Geographic proximity of organisations/services Capacity of other services to engage in collaborative work.		Processes for collaborative planning, monitoring and evaluation of services	Protocols and practices that contribute to improved coordination of referral, case planning and service delivery Jurisdictional reports

Results Areas	Success	Evaluation questions and Evidence of success	Factors		Evidence about factors	Activities (not all activities are occurring in all jurisdictions)	Evidence of Activities
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	6.5 Improved partnerships within and between Governments A 'whole of government' approach to ensure greater coordination of housing and housing-related services linked to improved health and well being outcomes. Best practice is encouraged in service coordination, housing provision and asset management. Improved relationships across Government Departments and between different tiers of Government Outcome 7, Principle 3, Objective 4	**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 in strategic and operational plans of different departments within Government and between Governments* *Mechanisms for communication and collaboration across departments* *Joint funding* *Joint projects*	Within government structures for coordination across departments Structures and processes for coordination across Governments Whole of government coordination of services to discrete communities	Relationships between government departments – experience in working collaboratively. Changes in key staff	*Audit of processes and structures that support coordination and collaboration between and within Governments*	SCIH has agreed processes for interacting with HMAC and PRWG Maximise outcomes by coordinating planning and delivery across governments, ATSIC, 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. Strategy 4.2	SCIH advice provided to PRWG, HMAC, 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* *MOAs between government departments* Level of inter-ministerial collaboration reported in the COAG Reconcilliation Agenda
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 at 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	**Has program reporting performance improved?** Quality and completeness of NRF data provided by jurisdictions Financial practices and reporting systems of ICHOs that link resources to outcomes.(Housing Management Plans) **To what extent are resources allocated on the basis of need?** Reports on allocation of resources on the basis of need (NRF Ind. #25) **Are resources adequate to meet need?** *Assessment of adequacy of resources.*	Driving developments in National Indigenous housing data development		*Assessment of the accuracy and utility of housing program performance reporting*	Implement the *Agreement on National Indigenous Housing Information*, including data collection to support national performance indicators, a national minimum data set and reporting systems that will facilitate performance appraisal at the national, State, Territory, regional and local levels. Strategy 1.5 Finalise and implement Indigenous housing agreements between the Commonwealth, State/Territory housing agencies, ATSIC and the Torres Strait Regional Authority (where appropriate).Strategy 4.1 Develop a policy relevant national Indigenous housing research program and clearing house Agreement on data to be used in the multi-measure needs report for 2005 Assessment of the resources required to meet Indigenous housing need, and agreement on how the measurement of various dimensions of need may be translated into resource allocation decisions. (This work is scheduled for 2005)[6]	Number of NRF indicators reported on in the 2003/4 BBF COAG report on BBF outcomes Proportion of Indigenous housing agreements finalised. *National indigenous housing research program progress and assessment of value of research in informing policies.* *Existence and level of use of the national Indigenous housing research clearing house* *Number of jurisdictions utilising the multi measure needs model for resource allocation* *Assessment of the utility of the multi measure needs model in informing resource allocations by Governments and organisations using the model.*
	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	**To what extent have emerging housing and physical infrastructure needs been identified at national, state and territory and regional level?** Number, remoteness, usual population, and population increase of communities (CHINS)	Improved data to inform needs identification. Research into the housing preferences of Indigenous people	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, health	Availability of different housing tenures by ATSIC region *Range of existing services for specific needs groups providing accurate data that informs needs analysis*	All jurisdictions will work to improve availability of good quality data through the *Agreement on National Indigenous Housing Information* Develop and implement a multi-measure approach to quantifying Indigenous housing need, and to assist in informing resource allocation at national, State, Territory and regional levels.	Number of NRF indicators reported by Jurisdictions *Utility of research in informing improvements to the identification of Indigenous people in mainstream housing data collection*

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[6] 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

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	Strait Islander populations • Changing housing needs across life stages • Housing and health related Infrastructure needs of discrete communities • Housing and support needs of specific groups Objective 1	Permanent and occupied temporary dwellings and number of people living in temporary dwellings. (CHINS) Number of times community inaccessible by road and types of broadcasts received. (CHINS) **To what extent have the housing and support needs of specific groups been identified at national, state and territory and regional level?** Analysis of data from existing services for specific groups including Aboriginal Hostels Limited and SAAP. Analysis of mainstream and indigenous social housing waiting lists Analysis of priority housing applications		services, health professionals working in communities and health promotion programs. (CHINS).		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 need* 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 Plans to evaluate Aboriginal Hostels limited data AHURI research into the housing and support needs of specific groups, for example homeless people in Darwin	Funding for data development Jurisdiction reports on work to improve the identification of Indigenous people in SAAP data collection *Stock planning processes* NIHIIC work plan Research reports

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