



THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

How does it work?

An action oriented framework ...	The framework is based on consultation, evidence and logic.
... that provides an agreed basis for measuring progress.	The prime minister, premiers and chief ministers — the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) — have approved the framework.
Based on a preventative model ...	It focuses on the causes of disadvantage — where targeted policies will have the greatest result.
... it is an agent for change and implementation tool.	The OID report is used for planning, policy and evaluation within many Australian governments.

What does the framework look like? (see diagram over page)

Three 'priority outcomes' sit at the top.	Outcomes are connected and cannot be viewed separately.
There are two layers of indicators.	Two layers of indicators measure progress over time in helping overcome disadvantage.

The first layer — the 'COAG targets and headline indicators'

These indicators are high level and longer term.	These high level indicators may take some time to change. 12 headline indicators show progress in achieving the priority outcomes.
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The second layer — the 7 'strategic areas for action' ...

These indicators are shorter term and respond to government actions.	Action in these areas will lead to improvements in the targets and headline indicators over time. Indicators for each action area measure whether policies and programs are making a difference.
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FACT SHEET

The strategic framework

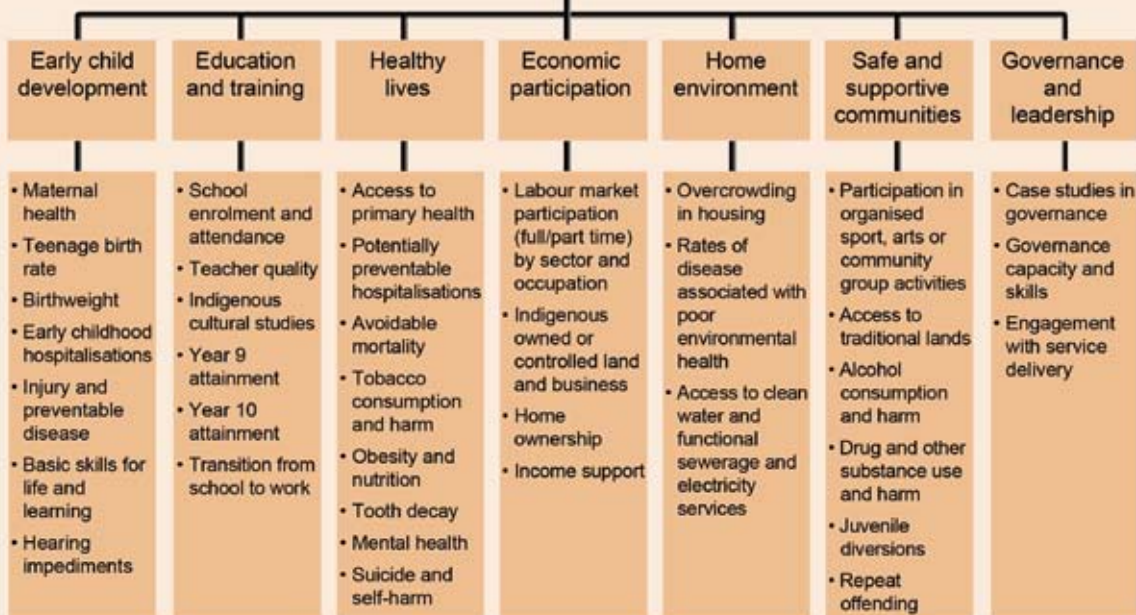
1. Priority outcomes



2. COAG targets and headline indicators

COAG targets	Headline indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Life expectancy • Young child mortality • Early childhood education • Reading, writing and numeracy • Year 12 attainment • Employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Post secondary education — participation and attainment • Disability and chronic disease • Household and individual income • Substantiated child abuse and neglect • Family and community violence • Imprisonment and juvenile detention

3. Strategic areas for action



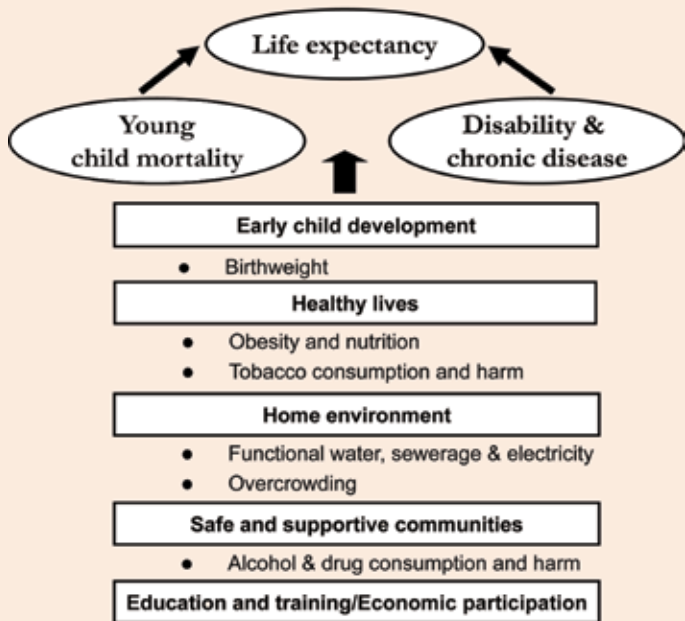
2009

Information in this fact sheet is from *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2009*, published by the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The report can be found on the Review website: www.pc.gov.au/gsp. Printed copies of the report are available from Canprint Communications (ph: 1300 889 873 or email: sales@infoservices.com.au). For further information contact the Secretariat: (03) 9653 2100, gsp@pc.gov.au.

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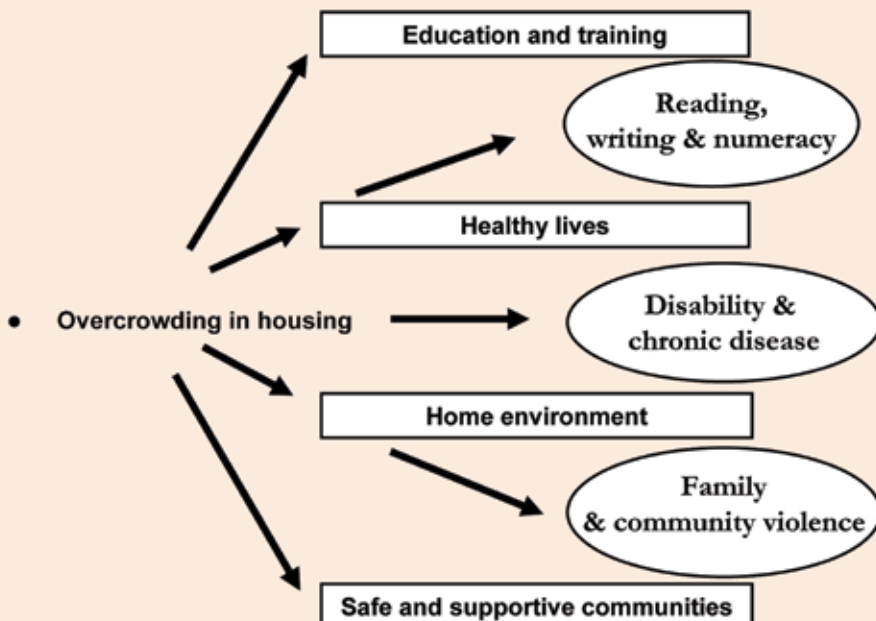
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Disadvantage can have multiple causes ...



Sometimes many actions are needed to get improvement in the COAG targets and headline indicators.

But some actions can have multiple effects.



Sometimes actions in a single area can result in improvements across many indicators.

2009

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Case studies show 'things that work' in improving outcomes.

Not everything that matters can be captured in indicators, and some information is better presented in words, rather than numbers. In particular, community level change may not show up in State or national data. The main report includes many examples of 'things that work' — activities and programs that are making a difference, often at the community level.

Governance case studies show the importance of good governance.

Governance generally refers to the way the members of a group or community organise themselves to make decisions that affect them as a group. It might include governance of Indigenous communities or organisations, or the governance arrangements of government itself.

The report includes a range of governance case studies analysed in terms of six determinants of good Indigenous governance:

- governing institutions
- leadership
- self-determination
- capacity building
- cultural match
- resources.

Many Indigenous people experience multiple disadvantage.

Different aspects of disadvantage often seem to occur together — for example, poor education appears to be linked with poor employment outcomes, and both are linked with low income.

The report identifies some aspects of disadvantage that tend to occur together. However, the analysis does not identify cause and effect (that is, it does not say that disadvantage in one area is the cause of another poor outcome).