

This fact sheet includes information about the strategic framework of the Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage report.



### THE STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

#### How does it work?

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

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

<b>Three 'priority outcomes' sit at the top.</b>	The outcomes are connected and should not be viewed separately.
<b>There are two layers of indicators.</b>	Two layers of indicators measure progress over time in helping overcome disadvantage.

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

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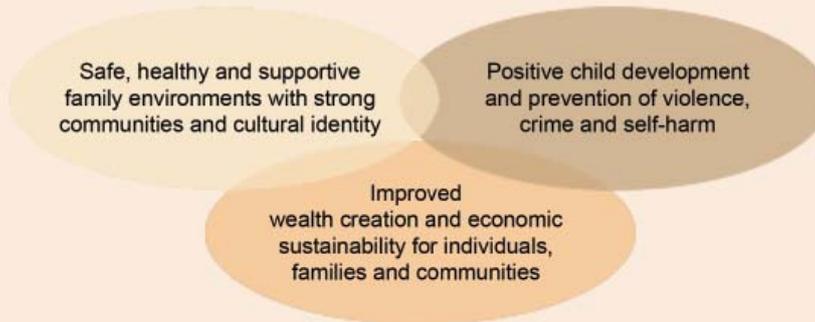
#### The second layer — the 7 'strategic areas for action'

<b>These indicators are shorter term and respond to government actions.</b>	Action in the strategic areas will lead to improvements in the headline indicators over time. Indicators for each area measure whether policies and programs are making a difference.
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## The strategic framework

### Priority outcomes



### COAG targets and headline indicators

COAG targets		Headline indicators	
4.1	Life expectancy	4.7	Post secondary education — participation and attainment
4.2	Young child mortality	4.8	Disability and chronic disease
4.3	Early childhood education	4.9	Household and individual income
4.4	Reading, writing and numeracy	4.10	Substantiated child abuse and neglect
4.5	Year 12 attainment	4.11	Family and community violence
4.6	Employment	4.12	Imprisonment and juvenile detention

### Strategic areas for action

Early child development	Education and training	Healthy lives	Economic participation	Home environment	Safe and supportive communities	Governance and leadership
5.1 Maternal health	6.1 School enrolment and attendance	7.1 Access to primary health care	8.1 Employment by full time/part time status, sector and occupation	9.1 Overcrowding in housing	10.1 Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities	11.1 Case studies in governance
5.2 Teenage birth rate	6.2 Teacher quality	7.2 Potentially preventable hospitalisations	8.2 Indigenous owned or controlled land and business	9.2 Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health	10.2 Access to traditional lands	11.2 Governance capacity and skills
5.3 Birthweight	6.3 Indigenous cultural studies	7.3 Avoidable mortality	8.3 Home ownership	9.3 Access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services	10.3 Alcohol consumption and harm	11.3 Engagement with service delivery
5.4 Early childhood hospitalisations	6.4 Year 9 attainment	7.4 Tobacco consumption and harm	8.4 Income support		10.4 Drug and other substance use and harm	
5.5 Injury and preventable disease	6.5 Year 10 attainment	7.5 Obesity and nutrition			10.5 Juvenile diversions	
5.6 Basic skills for life and learning	6.6 Transition from school to work	7.6 Tooth decay			10.6 Repeat offending	
5.7 Hearing impairment		7.7 Mental health				
		7.8 Suicide and self-harm				

Numbers in the framework refer to relevant sections in the main report.

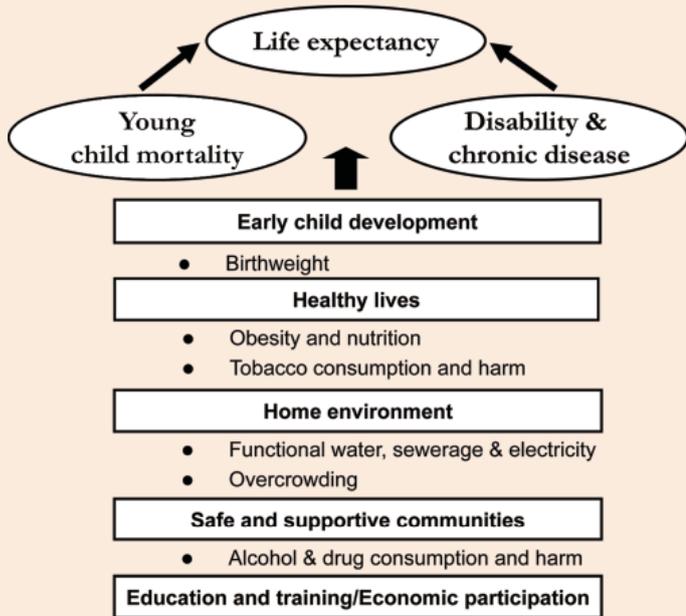
# 2011

Information in this fact sheet is from *Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2011*, 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](http://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](mailto:sales@infoservices.com.au)). For further information contact the Secretariat: (03) 9653 2100, [gsp@pc.gov.au](mailto:gsp@pc.gov.au).

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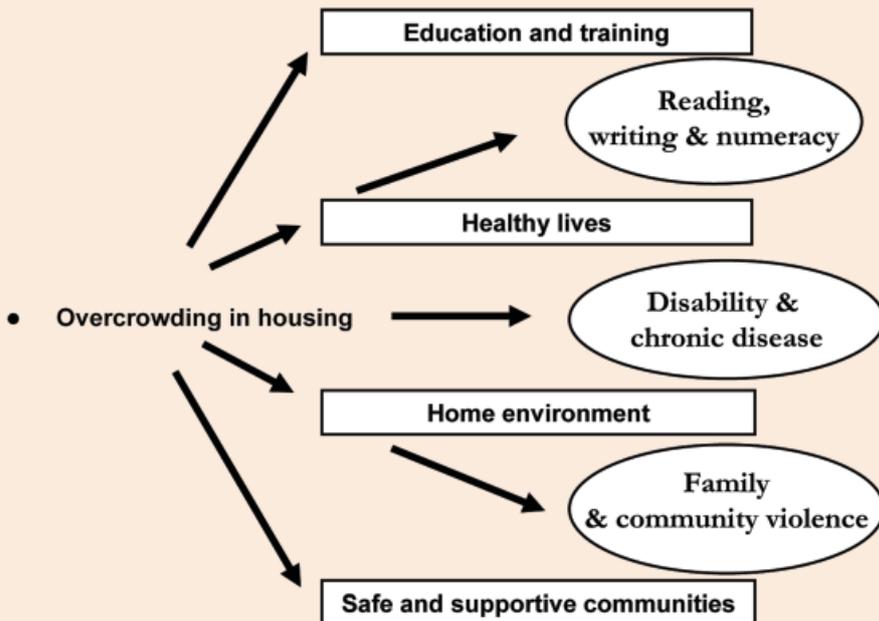
## The strategic framework

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.

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**Case studies highlight some 'things that work'.**

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 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 community, organisation and government 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 includes governance of Indigenous communities and organisations, and the governance arrangements of government itself.

The report examines the following 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 main 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).