Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage

Key Indicators 2011

FACT SHEET

Strategic framework

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

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. The outcomes are connected and should not 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. 12 headline indicators show progress in achieving the priority outcomes. These high level indicators may take some time to change.

The second layer — the 7 ‘strategic areas for action’

These indicators are shorter term and respond to government actions. 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.
The strategic framework

**Priority outcomes**

- Safe, healthy and supportive family environments with strong communities and cultural identity
- Positive child development and prevention of violence, crime and self-harm
- Improved wealth creation and economic sustainability for individuals, families and communities

**COAG targets and headline indicators**

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<th>COAG targets</th>
<th>Headline indicators</th>
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<td>4.1 Life expectancy</td>
<td>4.7 Post secondary education — participation and attainment</td>
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<td>4.2 Young child mortality</td>
<td>4.8 Disability and chronic disease</td>
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<td>4.6 Employment</td>
<td>4.12 Imprisonment and juvenile detention</td>
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</table>

**Strategic areas for action**

- Early child development
  - Maternal health
  - Teenage birth rate
  - Birthweight
  - Early childhood hospitalisations
  - Injury and preventable disease
  - Basic skills for life and learning
  - Hearing impairment
- Education and training
  - School enrolment and attendance
  - Teacher quality
  - Indigenous cultural studies
  - Year 9 attainment
  - Year 10 attainment
  - Transition from school to work
- Healthy lives
  - Access to primary health care
  - Potentially preventable hospitalisations
  - Avoidable mortality
  - Tobacco consumption and harm
  - Obesity and nutrition
  - Tooth decay
  - Mental health
  - Suicide and self-harm
- Economic participation
  - Employment by full time/part time status, sector and occupation
  - Indigenous owned or controlled land and business
  - Home ownership
  - Income support
- Home environment
  - Overcrowding in housing
  - Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health
  - Access to clean water and functional sewerage and electricity services
- Safe and supportive communities
  - Participation in organised sport, arts or community group activities
  - Access to traditional lands
  - Alcohol consumption and harm
  - Drug and other substance use and harm
  - Juvenile diversions
  - Repeat offending
- Governance and leadership
  - Case studies in governance
  - Governance capacity and skills
  - Engagement with service delivery

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


For further information contact the Secretariat: (03) 9653 2100, gsp@pc.gov.au.
FACT SHEET

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).