

Glossary

Age standardised rates (Direct method)	The direct method of age standardising rates calculates the overall rate that would have prevailed in the standard population if it had experienced at each age the rates of the population under study. This method is a useful technique to compare two or more populations with differing age structures.
Birthweight (low and very low)	Baby weight measured at time of birth : Low – 1500 grams to less than 2500 grams Very low – less than 1500 grams
Canadian National Occupancy Standard	<p>Specifies the number of bedrooms required in a dwelling based on the number, age, sex and relationships of household members. Households that require one more bedroom to meet the standard are considered to experience ‘a moderate degree of overcrowding’, whereas households requiring two or more bedrooms are said to experience a ‘high degree of overcrowding’.</p> <p>The Canadian National Occupancy Standard states that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No more than two people shall share a bedroom • Parents or couples may share a bedroom • Children under five years, either of the same sex or opposite sex may share a bedroom • Children under 18 years of the same sex may share a bedroom • A child aged 5 to 17 years should not share a bedroom with a child under five of the opposite sex • Single adults 18 years and over and any unpaired children require a separate bedroom.
Cause of death	The cause of death is the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to the death. For example, a death certificate may report Ischaemic Heart Disease as the cause and Diabetes mellitus, Atherosclerosis and Obesity as other conditions that contributed to the death.
Child protection order	<p>A child protection order is as defined under Chapter 2, Part 4 of the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an order extending, varying or revoking a child protection order; and • an interim order under Section 67 in relation to a proceeding for a child protection order.



CDEP	<p>The Commonwealth Development Employment Projects (CDEP) scheme enables participants (usually members of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander communities) to exchange unemployment benefits for opportunities to undertake work and training in activities, which are managed by a local Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community organisation. For the purposes of this publication, participants in the program have been classified as unemployed.</p>
Discrete communities	<p>Encompasses the 19 communities of Aurukun, Bamaga, Cherbourg, Doomadgee, Hope Vale, Injinoo, Kowanyama, Lockhart River, Mornington Island, Mapoon, Napranum, New Mapoon, Palm Island, Pormpuraaw, Seisia, Umagico, Woorabinda, Wujal Wujal and Yarrabah.</p> <p>Note that, unless otherwise stated, the discrete communities refer to these communities irrespective of the 2008 Local Government Reform process. This process affected council administration arrangements only, not the nature or status of individual Indigenous communities. Other data presented by Local Government Areas is based on the LGAs prior to the 2008 Local Government Reform process.</p>
Employment rate	<p>The number of employed to working age population (15 years and over) ratio.</p>
Hospital separation	<p>A hospital separation is an episode of care that can be total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a proportion of hospital stay ending in change of status (e.g. from acute care to rehabilitation).</p>

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<p>Indigenous identification</p>	<p>The following definition, commonly known as ‘The Commonwealth Definition’, was given in a High Court judgement in the case of <i>Commonwealth v Tasmania</i> (1983) 46 ALR 625:</p> <p>‘An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.’</p> <p>There are three components to the Commonwealth definition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • descent • self-identification • community acceptance. <p>In practice, it is not feasible to collect information on the community acceptance part of this definition in general purpose statistical and administrative collections and therefore standard questions on Indigenous status relate to descent and self-identification only.</p> <p>There is likely to be considerable variability between the data collections in the willingness of the client to provide, and of the service provider to collect, information on Indigenous status; the quality of the information provided by the client; and the perceived relevance of the information by both the client and the service provider. Under-identification of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples is a problem for most administrative data collections. Additionally, the way identification is collected can vary considerably between data sets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Census and many administrative collections – self-identification. • Perinatal data collection – the Indigenous status of the baby is derived from the Indigenous status of the mother. This under-identifies babies with an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander father and a non-Indigenous mother (estimated to be approximately 30 per cent of Indigenous babies). • Birth registration data – derives Indigenous status from the Indigenous status recorded for either parent (where available). • Deaths registration data – uses Indigenous status as recorded by the death certificate (usually provided by family or friends).
<p>Infant death</p>	<p>An infant death is where a live born baby dies within one year of birth.</p>
<p>Labour force</p>	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employed (people who have worked for at least one hour in the reference week). • Unemployed (people who are without work, but are actively looking for work and available to start work within four weeks). For the purposes of this publication, unemployed includes those who have participated in Community Development Employment Projects (CDEP).



National literacy and numeracy tests	Tests conducted in Years 3, 5 and 7 to assess a students' performance and skills relative to their national school year cohort.
Offences against the person	The offence division of Offences Against the Person includes the following offence sub-divisions: Homicide (Murder), Other Homicide; Assault; Sexual Offences; Robbery; Extortion; Kidnapping, Abduction and Deprivation of Liberty; and Other Offences Against the Person.
Participation rate	Employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.
Perinatal death	A perinatal death is either a still born baby of at least 20 weeks gestation or weighing at least 400 grams, or a live born baby dying within 28 days of birth.
Remoteness area	<p>This publication uses the categories, Major Cities, Inner Regional, Outer Regional, Remote and Very Remote to describe remoteness.</p> <p>These categories are based on the ABS Australian Standard Geographical Classification Remoteness Structure which uses the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). ARIA measures the remoteness of a point based on the physical road distance to the nearest Urban Centre.</p> <p>Due to small numbers, data for Remote and Very Remote have been aggregated for most indicators however some health indicators remain disaggregated for comparative purposes.</p>
Substantiated child protection notification	The outcome of an investigation and assessment process by the Department of Child Safety, where it is assessed that the child or young person has experienced significant harm and/or there are identifiable risk factors that suggest that the child may be harmed in the future. Harm is <i>'any detrimental effect of a significant nature on the child's physical, psychological or emotional wellbeing. Harm can be caused by physical, psychological or emotional abuse or neglect, or sexual abuse or exploitation.'</i>
Unemployment rate	Persons aged 15 years and over who are not employed and are actively looking for work, as a proportion of the total labour force.