

APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

Adjusted Population Density Measure (adjusted PDM)

The adjusted population density measure is a ratio of people per adequate dwelling within a discrete indigenous community and is used in the Environmental Health Needs Councils EHNS survey. Adequate dwellings refer to all permanent dwellings (separate house, semi-detached, duplex, flat, apartment) and dongas, with facilities (connections to water, electricity and sewerage). Note that the Adjusted PDM in this report is not comparable to that reported in 1997, therefore 1997 Adjusted PDM's have been recalculated using the 2004 methodology. For more information see the EHNC publication, *Environmental Health Needs of Indigenous Communities in Western Australia, The 2004 Survey and its Findings*.

Alcohol consumption risk level

The Australian Bureau of Statistics uses Alcohol consumption risk level for measuring the long-term risks associated with the typical daily consumption of alcohol and is defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council's (NHMRC) risk levels. NATSISS respondents reported their usual daily alcohol consumption for the last 12 months and were categorised as having low, medium or high risk drinking behaviour as per the table below. Note that these levels use the Australian Standard Drink, which is equivalent to consuming 12.5ml of alcohol or 10 grams.¹

Alcohol Risk Levels

	Male	Female
Low risk	up to 50ml per day	up to 25ml per day
Risky	over 50ml and up to 75ml per day	over 25ml and up to 50ml per day
High risk	over 75ml per day	over 50ml per day

Alcohol related hospital admissions

All admissions to hospitals that are related to or caused by alcohol. These include mental and behavioural disorders, harmful use, acute intoxication, alcoholic liver disease and so forth.

Apparent retention rate

Apparent Retention Rate as defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics is the "number of school students in a designated level/year of education expressed as a percentage of their respective cohort group".²

Cohort group will usually either be the group of students that commenced secondary education or their senior levels. These rates are affected by the different policies that vary across jurisdictions and comparisons should be made with care. Rates may exceed 100% including movement between jurisdictions.

Care and protection orders

The AIHW defines care and protection orders as “*legal or administrative orders or arrangements which give community service departments some level of responsibility for a child’s welfare. The level of responsibility varies with the type of order or arrangement. These orders include guardianship and custody orders; supervision and other finalised orders; and interim and temporary orders.*”³

The necessity for care and protection orders was determined by the courts using the legislative definitions in the *Child Welfare Act 1947*⁴, which has now been repealed and replaced with the *Children and Community Services Act 2004*.

CDEP

Community Development Employment Program is an ATSIIC funded program to give employment opportunities within remote and urban areas for Indigenous communities with a particular focus on community development. Participants of CDEP are included as part of the Labour Force and they exchange unemployment benefits for work and training opportunities.

Child protection notification

Child protection notification is defined by the AIHW as “*contact made to the authorised department by persons or other bodies making allegations of child abuse and neglect, child maltreatment or harm to a child*”.⁵ Normally this notification is done through the Department for Community Development, who will then assess the case and determine if it requires further investigation or referral to another agency.

Core activity limitation

The ABS define the four levels of core activity limitation as:

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| Profound: | the person is unable to do, or always needs help with, a core-activity task. |
| Severe: | the person sometimes needs help with a core-activity task has difficulty understanding or being understood by family or friends can communicate more easily using sign language or other non-spoken forms of communication. |
| Moderate: | the person needs no help but has difficulty with a core-activity task. |
| Mild: | the person needs no help and has no difficulty with any of the core-activity tasks, but <ul style="list-style-type: none">– uses aids and equipment– cannot easily walk 200 metres– cannot walk up and down stairs without a handrail– cannot easily bend to pick up an object from the floor– cannot use public transport– can use public transport but needs help or supervision– needs no help or supervision but has difficulty using public transport.⁶ |

It is used for measuring the level of impairment caused by a disability.

Disability

Disability is used in several contexts in this report including the Western Australian *Disability Services Act (1993)*, *ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* and the *ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey*. The *Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers* defined someone as having a disability 'if they reported having a limitation, restriction or impairment, which had lasted, or was likely to last, for at least six months and restricted everyday activities'. This included:

- loss of sight (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
- loss of hearing where communication is restricted, or an aid to assist with, or substitute for, hearing is used
- speech difficulties
- shortness of breath or breathing difficulties causing restriction
- chronic or recurrent pain or discomfort causing restriction
- blackouts, fits, or loss of consciousness
- difficulty learning or understanding
- incomplete use of arms or fingers
- difficulty gripping or holding things
- incomplete use of feet or legs
- nervous or emotional condition causing restriction
- restriction in physical activities or in doing physical work
- disfigurement or deformity
- mental illness or condition requiring help or supervision
- long-term effects of head injury, stroke or other brain damage causing restriction
- receiving treatment or medication for any other long-term conditions or ailments and still restricted
- any other long-term conditions resulting in a restriction.⁷

The NATSISS definition further included those people with a disease or disorder that restricted everyday activities, and it differed by how it identified disabilities in remote and non-remote areas, therefore it is not directly comparable with the *ABS Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers*. Both surveys further categorised the disability by identifying people with either a schooling or employment restriction only or as having a restriction with one of their core activities.

Employed

The ABS *Census of Population and Housing* defines a person as employed if, in the week prior to census night they:

- worked for one hour or more for payment or profit, or who worked as an unpaid family member in a family business.
- were temporarily on leave or absent from their job.
- or were temporarily stood down or on strike.⁸

Enabling or Non-award courses

Enabling courses are provided for the purposes of enabling a student, through undertaking a course of instruction, to enrol in a course leading to a higher education award. As such it does not include those courses leading to a higher education award, or vocational education and training (VET) award, or one in which the Minister (of Education) determines not be an enabling course.⁹

Non-award studies are those undertaken outside of a course of study.¹⁰

Fetal death

Death of a child that has reached either the gestational age of 20 weeks or gestational birthweight of 400 grams, and showed no signs of life after delivery.

Geolocation

Classification system used by the Ministerial Council on Education, Employment, Training and Youth Affairs (MCEETYA) for improving the reporting of data by geographical location. Geolocation divides Western Australia into four zones – Metropolitan, Provincial, Remote and where data permits Very Remote.

The home address of the student is used for determining geolocation for all but primary school students, which is the address of their school.

In Western Australia the Metropolitan zone consists of the ABS mainland State Capital City regions – Perth. Provincial zone includes provincial Statistical Districts and collection districts with ARIA+ scores less than 5.92.

The remote zone consists of those areas with a CD ARIA+ score of > 5.92 and ≤ 10.53 and very remote are those zones with CD ARIA+ scores greater than 10.53.¹¹

Hospital separation

A process by which a patient completes their episode of care in a hospital, either by being discharged, transferred to another hospital or care facility or by dying.¹²

- Household income** The *Census of Population and Housing 2001* defines household income as the sum of the individual incomes of those residents aged 15 years or over, that are present on census night. If one of the residents is not present or does not state their income then the household income is not calculated for that household.
- As residents state their income within ranges, individual income is estimated using median values calculated using information from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs.¹³
- Indigenous** A person that identifies themselves as being either Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Prior to 1996, people could only identify themselves as either one or the other.¹⁴
- Indigenous family** An Indigenous family is one where either the reference person or spouse/partner identifies themselves as an Indigenous person.¹⁵
- Indigenous Household** Households are Indigenous if they contain one or more Indigenous families or the lone resident identifies himself or herself as Indigenous.¹⁶
- Individual income** The usual gross amount a person aged 15 years or over earns before tax and other deductions are taken out. Government payments such as family benefits, pensions, allowances and so forth are included as well as child support payments (maintenance), dividends, rent received, and business income. Generally individual income is positive, however for rental properties and business income it is possible to have negative income.
- The *Census of Population and Housing* records individual income in ranges.¹⁷
- Infant death** The ABS classifies an infant death as “*the death of a live-born child who dies before reaching his/her first birthday*”.¹⁸
- Infectious disease** Includes International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification (ICD-10-AM) codes A00-A09, A30-A49, B00-B09, B25-B34, B85-B89, J00-J06, and J10-J18.
- A disease caused by a microbiological agent and it can be passed on from one person to another.
- Juvenile diversion** Juvenile diversion refers to the process whereby police believe, that an offence caused by a juvenile under the age of 18 years, is not too serious, and therefore divert the child from the usual justice system by using some form of cautionary method. These methods can range from being warned and released, to a formally recorded caution as well as voluntarily participating in some sort of re-education program .
- A juvenile that is diverted from the justice system may be re-entered through re-offending or not participating in a diversion program.

Labour force	The labour force in Australia comprises all people aged 15 years or over who were classified as either employed or unemployed in the reference week for the <i>Census of Population and Housing</i> .
Labour force participation rate	The number of people in the labour force divided by the population aged 15 years and over.
Level of Relative Isolation (LORI)	LORI is a remoteness indicator developed by the National Key Centre for Social Applications of Geographic Information Systems (GISCA). It is based on the ARIA+ indicator, but was developed in response to the need for a remoteness indicator that describes the circumstances of Indigenous people in Australia. LORI takes into account that there are service centre communities for Indigenous groups even within the Very Remote region of ARIA+. For example towns such as Warburton and Halls Creek, act as service communities to the smaller and more remote communities around them. ARIA+ however, did not make any distinction between them, and it allocated both Halls Creek and Balgo a score of 12 (Very Remote), whereas under LORI Halls Creek obtains a score of 12 (Moderate) and Balgo a score of 18 (Extreme).
Maltreatment	“Maltreatment” defined as occurring when “a child or young person has been subjected to physical, sexual, emotional, psychological abuse and/or neglect, the severity and/or persistence of which has resulted in, or is likely to result in, significant harm or injury to the child or young person”. ¹⁹
Mandatory reporting	<p>Mandatory reporting is legislation that requires specific professions and organisations to report suspected child abuse and neglect. Western Australia does not currently have mandatory reporting legislation, although there does exist legislation which requires Family Court staff to report allegations or suspicions of abuse and neglect, and for licensed Child Care providers and Outside School Hours operators to report cases of abuse, that occur in within their care.²⁰</p> <p>Furthermore, there are reciprocal arrangements between the Department for Community Development and certain government organisations, for the reporting of child abuse and neglect.</p>
Median income	Median Income is the point at which 50% of incomes fall below this point. The ABS 2001 Census collects individual income as ranges, and assumes a uniform distribution of the individual incomes within these ranges.
Neonatal Death	The Australian Institute of Health and Welfare define neonatal death as ‘the death of a live born infant within 28 days of birth’. ²¹ The infant must meet the birthweight or gestational age requirement, see <i>Fetal Death</i> for explanation.

- Non-Indigenous** Someone who does not identify himself or herself as being either Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander or both. It does not include people who do not state themselves as being either Indigenous or non-Indigenous.
- Non-remote area** Non-remote areas is a classification used within the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* and is based on those categories of metropolitan, inner regional and outer regional as defined by Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (a remoteness index defined within the Australian Geographical Classification System).
- Not in the labour force** *Census of Population and Housing* classifies a person as not being in the labour force if they are neither employed or unemployed in the reference week.
- Otitis media** Acute otitis media is an infection of the middle ear, resulting in inflammation, pus and fluid build-up. Viruses or bacteria cause the infection with children being more susceptible than adults due to their ears not being fully developed. Although otitis infections can heal without medical treatment, ongoing or severe cases can result in irreparable damage and hearing loss.
- Out-of-home care** Out-of-home care is defined as “*out-of-home overnight care for children and young people under 18 years of age where the State or Territory makes a financial payment. It includes residential care, foster care and relative/kinship care. Children in out-of-home care can be placed in a variety of living arrangements or placement types.*”²²
- It is used when children are unable to live with their parents and whilst they may be as a result of a mutual arrangement with the child’s family, they are generally part of a child protection order.
- Overcrowding** The *Census of Population and Housing* and the *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey* use the 2002 Canadian National Occupancy Standard for Housing to determine overcrowding levels. This standard requires one room per parent/couple and person aged 18 years or over. Children under the age of 18 years may share a room with one other person of the same sex and children under the age of 5 years may share a room with each other regardless of sex. Children between the ages of 5 and 18 years should not share a room with a child under the age of five years. Furthermore there is to be no more than two people per room.
- Perinatal death** A fetal or neonatal death.
- Remote Area** A measure of remoteness used in NATSISS and includes those categories of remote and very remote as defined by the Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia (ARIA). See *Non-remote*.

Sectors	Indigenous communities and their representative organisations, private sector, non-government sector, not for profit organisations, and all three levels of government.
Repeat offenders	The ABS refers to Repeat Offenders as having prior imprisonment, with the information coming from the National Prison Census which was held on the 30 th June 2004. Repeat offenders are those known to have previously been imprisoned under sentence in an adult prison and includes those imprisoned under periodic detention. Time spent in imprisonment in other states or territories may not be known and therefore not counted. ²³
Standardisation	Standardisation of data is the process of making it comparable with another population by removing the effects of some variable found within the populations under study. The most common standardisation is age standardisation, see <i>Explanatory Notes</i> for more details.
Substantiation	A substantiation in the national data collection is defined as “a <i>child protection notification made to relevant authorities ... and it was concluded that there was reasonable cause to believe that the child had been, was being or was likely to be abused or neglected or otherwise harmed</i> ”. ²⁴
Success rates for higher education	Higher education success rates are a ratio of the number of units successfully completed by students compared to the number of units completed, failed and where students have withdrawn without penalty.
Unemployed	The <i>Census of Population and Housing</i> defines unemployed people as those that “do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work”. ²⁵
Vocational Education and Training (VET) load pass rate	The Vocational Education and Training (VET) load pass rate is a ratio of hours of supervision in assessable modules or units that students have completed to the hours of supervision in assessable modules or units that students have either completed, failed or withdrawn from. Care should be made with making comparisons across jurisdictions as well as with Indigenous status due to their being a high rate of non-identification.

