

Glossary

Accused	See respondent.
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.
Aggrieved	The aggrieved is the person for whose benefit the domestic violence order is made.
Antenatal	The period occurring prior to birth, pertaining to the period of pregnancy.
Apparent retention rate	Apparent retention rates are the percentage of full-time students of a given cohort group who continue from the first year of secondary schooling (usually Year 8 in Queensland) to a specified year level. Care should be taken in interpreting apparent retention rates, as they do not account for students repeating a year of school or migrating in or out of the Australian school student population. Ungraded secondary students and those enrolled in alternative secondary programs are also not included in retention calculations.
Average student attendance rate	The average student attendance rate is calculated as the total attendance (full-time-equivalent basis or FTE) / total possible number of enrolment days * 100, and includes full and part day absences. The rate is calculated for full-time students only.
Birthweight (low and very low)	Baby weight measured at time of birth : Low – 1,500 grams to less than 2,500 grams Very low – less than 1,500 grams.
Canadian National Occupancy Standard	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 extra bedrooms are said to experience a ‘high degree of overcrowding’. The <i>Canadian National Occupancy Standard</i> states that: <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 - 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.

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Child Placement Principle	<p>Under Section 83 of the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>, Child Safety Services must give proper consideration to the following placement options, in order of priority: (1) a member of the child’s family, (2) a member of the child’s community or language group, (3) another Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander who is compatible with the child’s community or language group, (4) another Aboriginal person or Torres Strait Islander person.</p> <p>There are additional obligations for Child Safety Services to consider when placing an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child with a non-Indigenous carer, including: facilitating contact between the child and the child’s parents and other family members, helping the child maintain contact with the child’s community or language group, helping the child to maintain a connection with their Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander culture, preserving and enhancing the child’s sense of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander identity.</p>
Child protection notifications	<p>Calls from members of the community or persons with a mandatory reporting requirement reporting suspected incidence of harm or risk of harm to children and young people where Child Safety Services, Department of Communities determines that those children may require protection under the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>. The four groups of people required by law to report child protection concerns are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an authorised officer, employee of the department or a person employed in a departmental care service or licensed care service is required to report harm or suspected harm to a child in the care of a departmental care service or a licensee (<i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>, section 148) • staff of the <i>Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian Act 2000</i>, section 20) • a doctor or registered nurse who becomes aware, or reasonably suspects during the practice of his or her profession that a child has been, is being or is likely to be harmed (<i>Public Health Act 2005</i>, section 191 and 192) • family court personnel and counsellors (<i>Family Law Act 1975</i>, section 67ZA).
Child protection order	<p>A child protection order is made to ensure the protection of a child the Childrens Court decides is a child in need of protection.</p> <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 • an interim order under Section 67 in relation to a proceeding for a child protection order.
Child protection substantiation	<p>Refers to distinct children subject to a substantiated notification. An investigation and assessment of a notification or report of suspected incidence of harm or risk of harm has found evidence that the child has experienced harm or may be harmed in the future.</p>



Commonwealth Development Employment Projects	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 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.
Confidence intervals	<p>Survey data (for example, data from the <i>National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey</i>¹¹³) are subject to a sampling error because they are based on samples of the total population.</p> <p>Administrative data are subject to natural volatility which increases as the population in question decreases.</p> <p>Where survey data are shown in charts in this report, error bars are included, showing a 95 per cent confidence interval. There is a 95 per cent chance that the true underlying value of the data lies within the interval shown by the error bars. Confidence limits are also shown for administrative data where possible to demonstrate underlying uncertainties associated with the estimates.</p>
Detention order	A Childrens Court Magistrate can order that a young person be sent to a detention centre for up to a year. A higher court has the power to order detention for a longer period depending on the seriousness of the offence. Young people sentenced to detention are required to spend between 50 and 70 per cent of their detention order in a detention centre. The remainder is served in the community under the supervision of a supervised release order. The majority of young people sentenced to detention spend 70 per cent of their order in detention and 30 per cent subject to a supervised release order.
Discharge against medical advice	People who leave hospital against medical advice or are discharged at their own risk.
Domestic violence order	A domestic violence order is an order made by the Court that includes conditions that restrain, restrict and prohibit the behaviour of the accused in order to prevent further domestic violence.
Employment rate	The number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force.
Employment to population ratio	The number of employed to working age population (15 years and over) ratio.

114 Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2006, National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2004–05, cat. no. 4715.3.55.005, ABS, Canberra.

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<p>Exemption (NAPLAN testing)</p>	<p>Those students who are exempted from NAPLAN testing are automatically classified as having scores that fall below the national minimum benchmark. Consideration for exemption can be given to students:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newly arrived in Australia (less than a year before the test) and with a language background other than English • with significant intellectual delay. <p>Students with confirmed disabilities or difficulties in learning are expected to participate in the testing. However, parents do have the right to withdraw their children from testing. This is classified as a parent withdrawal and not as an exemption.</p>
<p>Exercise level</p>	<p>Based on frequency, intensity (i.e. walking, moderate exercise and vigorous exercise) and duration of exercise (for recreation, sport or fitness) in the two weeks prior to the interview. From these components, an exercise score was derived using factors to represent the intensity of the exercise. Scores were grouped into the following four categories:</p> <p>High: More than 3,200 minutes and two hours or more of vigorous exercise.</p> <p>Moderate: 1,600–3,200 minutes, or more than 3,200 minutes but less than two hours of vigorous exercise.</p> <p>Low: 100 minutes to less than 1,600 minutes of exercise.</p> <p>Sedentary: Less than 100 minutes (includes no exercise).</p>
<p>Hospital separation</p>	<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>
<p>International Statistical Classification of Diseases</p>	<p>The International Statistical Classification of Diseases (ICD) and related health problems, endorsed by the World Health Organisation (WHO). It is primarily designed for the classification of diseases and injuries with a formal diagnosis. The ICD-10-AM is the Australian modification of the tenth revision and was adopted for Australian use from 1 January 1999 (superseding ICD-9).</p>
<p>Imprisonment</p>	<p>Where a person is held in custody and their confinement is the responsibility of a corrective services agency while they serve a custodial order.</p>
<p>Indigenous Employment Program (IEP)</p>	<p>The IEP replaced the Training for Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders Program (TAP) and has several components, including Wage Assistance which is a wage subsidy paid to employers over 26 weeks providing ongoing employment. In Structured Training and Employment Projects (STEP), employers in the private sector as well as regional and community based employment sponsor organisations provide jobs generally involving accredited training or a traineeship.</p>



Indigenous identification

The following definition, commonly known as ‘The Commonwealth Definition’, was given in a High Court judgement in the case of *Commonwealth v Tasmania* (1983) 46 ALR 625:

‘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.’

There are three components to the Commonwealth definition:

- descent
- self-identification
- community acceptance.

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.

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:

- 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).

Infant death

An infant death is where a live born baby dies within one year of birth.

Infant mortality rate

Number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births for the same calendar year. For practical purposes, the infant mortality rate is calculated using registered births and deaths.

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Intensive Support customised assistance (ISca)	Provides for six months of assistance tailored to the jobseekers' individual needs and to available jobs opportunities. Jobseekers can access up to two periods of ISca during their episode of unemployment. Jobseekers who are most disadvantaged (as determined by their Job Seeker Classification Instrument or JSCI score) can receive immediate access to their first period of support upon registration as unemployed. Other jobseekers will be eligible to receive assistance after 12 months of unemployment. Generally, jobseekers can access their second period of ISca (ISca2) twelve months after they commenced their first period of ISca (ISca1).
Labour force	Persons aged 15 years and over who are: <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).
Labour force participation rate	The participation rate measures the proportion of the civilian population aged 15 years and over participating in the labour force.
Length of stay	Measured as the number of nights that a patient stays in hospital prior to separation.
Live births	The number of babies born alive, excluding still births.
Median age at death	The age at which exactly half the deaths registered (or occurring) in a given time period were deaths of people above that age and half were deaths below that age.
NAPLAN	National Assessment Program – Literacy and Numeracy (NAPLAN) are tests conducted annually in Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 to assess a student's literacy and numeracy skills relative to national standards.



National minimum standard

National minimum standards are a set of indicators or descriptors that represent nationally agreed, minimum acceptable standards for literacy and numeracy at a particular Year level.

For each Year level, the national minimum standard is located on the common underlying scale at the following national achievement bands:

- Year 3 – Band 2
- Year 5 – Band 4
- Year 7 – Band 5
- Year 9 – Band 6.

The national minimum standards at Years 3, 5, 7 and 9 represent increasingly challenging skills and understandings and require progressively higher scores on the NAPLAN scale across the Years of schooling. Students whose results are in the minimum standard band have typically demonstrated the basic elements of literacy and numeracy for the Year level. Students whose results are in the lowest band for the Year level have not achieved the national minimum standard for that year, and need focused intervention and additional support to help them achieve the skills they require to progress in schooling.

Obese

Obesity is measured at the population level for adults using the Body Mass Index (BMI), which is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared. A BMI of 30 or more is classified as obese.

Offences against the person

The offence division of offences against the person includes the following offence subdivisions homicide (murder), other homicide, assault, sexual offences, robbery, extortion, kidnapping, abduction and deprivation of liberty, stalking, and other offences against the person.

Offender

An offender is any person who, through the clearance of an offence, is deemed to be responsible for committing that offence.

Out-of-home care

‘Out-of-home care’ is defined as out-of-home overnight care for children aged 0-17 years, where the state makes a financial payment. This includes placements with relatives, other than parents, where the state makes a financial payment (regardless of which agency makes a decision on placement). It does not include placements made in disability services, psychiatric services and juvenile justice facilities, or in overnight child care services.

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Overall Position	<p>An Overall Position (OP) is a student's statewide rank based on overall achievement in Queensland Studies Authority (QSA) approved subjects. It indicates how well the student has done in comparison to all other OP-eligible students in Queensland. Students are placed in one of 25 OP bands from 1 (highest) to 25 (lowest).</p> <p>In order to achieve an OP1, a student's achievement must be in the top 2 per cent of OP-eligible students in Queensland.</p>
Overweight	<p>Overweight is measured at the population level for adults using the Body Mass Index (BMI), which is calculated by dividing weight in kilograms by height in metres squared. A BMI of 25 to less than 30 is classified as overweight.</p>
Participation rate	<p>Employed and unemployed persons as a percentage of the total population aged 15 years and over.</p>
Perinatal death	<p>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.</p>
Principal diagnosis	<p>The condition that, after study, was found to be chiefly responsible for that patient's episode of care.</p>
Queensland Certificate of Education (QCE)	<p>The QCE is Queensland's senior school qualification, which is awarded to eligible students usually at the end of Year 12.</p> <p>To be awarded a QCE, students must have at least 20 credits in the required pattern, and fulfil the literacy and numeracy requirements.</p>
Queensland Certificate of Individual Achievement (QCIA)	<p>This certificate recognises the schooling achievements of students who have impairments or difficulties in learning. Before 2008, the QCIA was known as the Certificate of Post-Compulsory School Education.</p>



<p>Remoteness Area</p>	<p>This publication uses the categories of major cities, inner regional, outer regional, remote and very remote to describe degree of 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 and education indicators remain disaggregated for comparative purposes.</p> <p>The attribution of Statistical Local Areas for the purposes of reporting against remoteness categories in this report has been done using the ‘most populous method’. Further information on this can be found in the section on Geographical Classification in Appendix 1: Statistics in this report.</p>
<p>Respondent</p>	<p>A respondent means a person against whom a domestic violence order is in force, is sought or may be sought.</p>
<p>Risky/High risk drinking</p>	<p>Alcohol risk levels were derived from the average daily consumption of alcohol in the seven days prior to interview:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short-term risky drinking is consumption in excess of six but less than 11 standard drinks on any one day for males, and in excess of four but less than seven standard drinks for females. • Short-term high-risk drinking is consumption of 11 or more standard drinks on any one day for males, and in excess of seven standard drinks for females. • Long-term risky drinking is average consumption in excess of four but less than seven standard drinks per day (amounting to more than 28 but less than 42 per week) for males, and on average in excess of two but less than five standard drinks per day (amounting to more than 14 but less than 28 per week) for females. • Long-term high-risk drinking is average consumption in excess of six standard drinks per day (amounting to more than 42 or more per week) for males and in excess of four standard drinks per day (amounting to more than 28 or more per week) for females.
<p>School-based Apprenticeship or Traineeship (SAT)</p>	<p>School-based apprenticeships and traineeships allow high school students to work for an employer, train towards a recognised qualification, and complete their secondary school studies.</p>

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Smoker status	<p>The extent to which an adult was smoking at the time of interview, and refers to regular smoking of tobacco, including manufactured (packet) cigarettes, roll-your-own cigarettes, cigars and pipes, but excludes chewing tobacco and smoking of non-tobacco products. Categorised as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • current daily smoker – a person who was smoking one or more cigarettes (or cigars or pipes) per day, on average, at the time of interview • current smoker–other – a person who was smoking at least once a week, but not daily at the time of interview • ex-smoker – has previously smoked daily or has smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime or has smoked pipes/cigars etc at least 20 times • never smoked – has not previously smoked daily or smoked 100+ cigarettes in their lifetime or smoked pipes/cigars etc at least 20 times.
Standardised incidence ratio (SIR)	<p>The ratio of the observed to the expected events. The expected number is derived by applying the age specific rate in a reference population to the study population to develop an expected count for a specific event, e.g. youth crime rates.</p>
Substantiated notification	<p>The outcome of an investigation and assessment process by the Department of Communities, where it is assessed that the child or young person has experienced harm and/or there are identifiable risk factors that suggest that the child may be harmed in the future. Harm is ‘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, neglect or sexual abuse or exploitation, and it is immaterial how the harm is caused’ (s.9 <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>).</p>
Underlying cause of death	<p>The underlying cause of death (CoD) 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.</p>
Unemployment rate	<p>Persons aged 15 years and over who are not employed and are actively looking for work, as a proportion of the total labour force.</p>
Vocational Education and Training (VET)	<p>VET in schools provides students with valuable work-related knowledge and skills. The wide range of programs available cater for all students.</p> <p>Most Queensland secondary schools offer VET certificates within the Australian Qualifications Framework, Australia's system of nationally accredited vocational education and training. Schools generally offer VET at Certificate I and II levels, and some schools also offer Certificate III qualifications. Students may access higher level qualifications through TAFE and private VET providers.</p>