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Abbreviations

ABI	acquired brain injury
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACAP	Aged Care Assessment Program
ACAT	Aged Care Assessment Team
ACCMIS	Aged and Community Care Management Information System
ACFI	Aged Care Funding Instrument
AEDI	Australian Early Development Index
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
CACP	Community Aged Care Packages
CAP	Crisis Accommodation Program
CHIP	Community Housing Infrastructure Program
COAG	Council of Australian Governments
CPI	consumer price index
CRA	Commonwealth Rent Assistance
CSHA	Commonwealth State Housing Agreement
CSTDA	Commonwealth State/Territory Disability Agreement
DSP	Disability Support Pension
DVA	Australian Government Department of Veterans' Affairs
EACH	Extended Aged Care at Home
EACHD	Extended Aged Care at Home Dementia
FTE	full-time equivalent
GSS	General Social Survey
HACC	Home and Community Care
HOME	Household Organisational Management Expenses (Advice Program)
LGA	Local Government Area
MDS	Minimum data set
NAHA	National Affordable Housing Agreement
NRCP	National Respite for Carers Program
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PIAC	Pathways in Aged Care (Cohort Study)
PISA	Programme for International Student Assessment



RCS	Resident Classification Scale
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SD	Statistical Division
SDAC	(ABS) Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers
SOMIH	state owned and managed Indigenous housing
SSD	Statistical Subdivision
VHC	Veterans Home Care
YPIRAC	Younger People in Residential Aged Care

Australian jurisdictions

ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust	Australia
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
Vic	Victoria
WA	Western Australia

Note: All population and appendix tables can be found online at www.aihw.gov.au and are also available on the CD accompanying the printed book.



Glossary

Adoptions

There are three categories of adoptions:

Intercountry adoptions Adoptions of children from countries other than Australia who are legally available and placed for adoption, but who generally have had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parents.

'Known' child adoptions Adoptions of children who are Australian residents, who have a pre-existing relationship with the adoptive parent(s) and who are generally not available for adoption by anyone other than the adoptive parent(s). 'Known' child adoptions include adoptions by step-parents, other relatives and carers.

Local adoptions Adoptions of children who were born in Australia or who were permanent residents of Australia before the adoption, who are legally available for adoption but who generally have had no previous contact or relationship with the adoptive parents.

Aged care home An Australian government-accredited facility that provides supported aged care accommodation (low or high care or both).

Age-specific rate A rate for a specific age group. The numerator and denominator relate to the same age group.

Age-standardised rate Weighted average of age-specific rates according to a standard distribution of age to eliminate the effect of different age distributions and thus facilitate valid comparison of groups with differing age compositions.

Apparent retention rate The ratio of the number of students in a given year to the number originally entering secondary school (Year 7 or 8).

Blended family A couple family containing two or more children aged 0–17 years, of whom at least one is the biological or adopted child of both members of the couple and at least one is the stepchild of either member of the couple. Blended families may also include other children who are not the biological or adopted children of either parent.

Capital expenditure Expenditure on goods that have a life equal to or longer than a year.

Care and protection orders Legal or administrative orders or arrangements that give community services departments some 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.

Cared accommodation Accommodation that is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics to include hospitals, aged care accommodation such as nursing homes and aged care hostels, cared components of retirement villages and other 'homes' such as children's homes.

Community-based supervision Supervision of a young person in the community by a juvenile justice agency while the young person is either awaiting an initial court appearance for an alleged offence, waiting for a court hearing or outcome, or completing an order following the finalisation of a court case. Community-based supervision includes supervised bail, probation, community service orders, suspended detention and parole.



Community living The place of usual residence is a private or non-private dwelling as distinct from residential aged care, hospital or other type of institutional accommodation. Community settings include private dwellings (a person's own home or a home owned by a relative or friend) and certain types of non-private dwelling, for example, retirement village accommodation.

Constant prices Constant price estimates indicate what an expenditure would have been had a specific year's prices applied in all years, that is, it removes the effect of inflation. Changes in expenditure in constant prices reflect changes in volume only. An alternative term often used in text is 'real expenditure'. Constant price estimates for expenditure have been derived using the annually re-weighted chain price indexes of government final consumption expenditure produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

Core activity limitation A person 'needing assistance or having difficulties with self-care, mobility and/or communication'.

Couple family A family based on two people who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. A couple family may be with or without children, and may or may not include other related individuals.

Deciles Groupings that result from ranking all households or persons in the population in ascending order according to some characteristics such as their household income and then dividing the population into 10 equal groups, each comprising 10% of the estimated population.

Dependent child A person who is either a child under 15 years of age or a dependent student (see *Dependent student*). To be regarded as a child the person can have no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Dependent student A natural, adopted, step- or foster child who is 15–24 years of age and who attends a secondary or tertiary educational institution as a full-time student and for whom there is no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the same household.

Detention-based supervision Supervision of a young person in a remand or detention centre by a juvenile justice agency while the young person is either awaiting an initial court appearance for an alleged offence, waiting for a court hearing or outcome, or completing an order following the finalisation of a court case. Detention-based supervision includes remand and sentenced detention.

Disability A term for any or all of an impairment of body structure or function, a limitation in activities, or a restriction in participation. Disability is a multidimensional concept and is conceived as an interaction between health conditions and the environment.

Disabling condition A disease or disorder that has lasted or is likely to last for at least 6 months; or a disease, disorder or event (for example stroke, poisoning, accident) that results in an impairment or restriction that has lasted or is likely to last at least 6 months.

Dwelling A structure or a discrete space within a structure intended for people to live in or where a person or group of people live. Thus a structure that people actually live in is a dwelling regardless of its intended purpose, but a vacant structure is only a dwelling if intended for human residence. A dwelling may include one or more rooms used as an office or workshop provided the dwelling is in residential use.



Family Two or more persons, one of whom is at least 15 years of age, who are related by blood, marriage (registered or de facto), adoption, step or fostering, and who are usually resident in the same household. Each separately identified couple relationship, lone parent child relationship or other blood relationship forms the basis of a family. Some households contain more than one family.

Family day care Comprises services provided in the carer's home. The care is largely aimed at 0–5 year olds, but primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during school vacations. Central coordination units in all states and territories organise and support a network of carers, often with the help of local governments.

Family group homes See under *Out-of-home care*.

Formal aged care Regulated care delivered in either residential or community settings, including the person's own home. Most formal care is funded through government programs but may also be purchased privately.

Formal child care Regulated care away from the child's home. The main types of formal care are *outside-school-hours care*, *long day care*, *family day care* and *occasional care*.

Home-based care See under *Out-of-home care*.

Household A group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living or a single person living in a dwelling who makes provision for his or her own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Household equivalised income Equivalised income adjusts household income for household size and composition. For a household comprising more than one person, equivalised income shows how much income a person living alone would need to enjoy the same level of economic wellbeing as the household in question.

Indigenous A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.

Indigenous household A household that includes one or more Indigenous persons.

Indigenous status Whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin.

Informal carer A person, such as a family member, friend or neighbour, who provides regular and sustained care and assistance without payment for the care given to a person with disability or a long-term health condition, or an older person.

Informal child care Non-regulated care, arranged by a child's parent or guardian, either in the child's home or elsewhere. It comprises care by (step) brothers or sisters, care by grandparents, care by other relatives (including a parent living elsewhere) and care by other (unrelated) people such as friends, neighbours, nannies or babysitters. In the context of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Child Care Survey, it may be paid or unpaid.

Income unit One person or a group of related persons in a household, whose command over income is shared; or any person living in a non-private dwelling who is in receipt of personal income.

Independent living See under *Out-of-home care*



Intact family A couple family containing at least one child aged 0–17 years who is the natural or adopted child of both partners in the couple, and no child aged 0–17 years who is the stepchild of either partner of the couple. Intact families may also include other children who are not the natural or adopted children of either parent.

Labour force Persons who were *employed* or *unemployed* (not employed but actively looking for work) during the reference week of the Australian Bureau of Statistics Labour Force Survey.

Unemployed Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week of the Labour Force Survey and had actively looked for full- or part-time work at any time in the previous 4 weeks, or were waiting to start a new job within 4 weeks of the end of the reference period.

Employed Persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week of the Labour Force Survey worked for 1 hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job, business or on a farm, or worked for 1 hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (that is, contributing family workers). This includes employees who had a job but were not at work and were away from work for less than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week, or away from work for more than 4 weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of that 4 week period, those who were away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement, on strike or locked out, on workers compensation and expected to return to their job, or were employers or own account workers who had a job, business or farm but were not at work.

Full-time workers Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working less than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week of the Labour Force Survey

Part-time workers Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week of the Labour Force Survey, or were not at work in the reference week.

Life expectancy An indication of how long a person can expect to live. Technically it is the average number of years of life remaining to a person at a particular age if death rates do not change.

Long day care Comprises services aimed primarily at 0–5 year olds that are provided in a centre usually by a mix of qualified and other staff. Educational, care and recreational programs are provided based on the developmental needs, interests and experience of each child. In some jurisdictions, primary school children may also receive care before and after school, and during school vacations. Centres typically operate for at least 8 hours a day on normal working days, for a minimum of 48 weeks a year.

Main disabling condition If multiple disabling conditions are reported in the Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers, the main disabling condition is the one reported as causing the most problems. If only one disabling condition is reported, this is recorded as the main disabling condition.

Main tenant The tenant who is party to the residential tenancy agreement. Where this is not clear, it is the person who is responsible for rental payments.



Non-dependent child A natural, adopted, step- or foster child of a couple or lone parent usually resident in the household who is aged 15 years and over and is not a full-time student aged 15–24 years, and who has no identified partner or child of his/her own usually resident in the household.

Occasional care A type of formal care provided mainly for children who have not started school. These services cater mainly for the needs of families who require short-term care for their children.

One-parent family A family consisting of a lone parent with at least one dependent or non-dependent child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the household. Examples of one-parent families include a 25 year old parent with dependent children, and an 80 year old living with a 50 year old child.

Out-of-home care 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. The following categories are used in the national child protection data collection:

Family group homes These provide short-term care in government owned homes. These homes do not have salaried staff but are available rent-free to approved carers, who receive board payments to reimburse them for the cost of looking after the children in their care.

Home-based care Where placement is in the home of a carer who is reimbursed for expenses incurred in caring for the child. This category is further divided into:

- relative/kinship care where the caregiver is a family member or a person with a pre-existing relationship to the child
- foster care where care is provided in the private home of a substitute family that receives a payment that is intended to cover the child's living expenses
- other home-based care care in private homes that does not fit into the above categories.

Independent living Where young people are living independently, such as those in private boarding arrangements.

Residential care Where placement is in a residential building whose purpose is to provide placements for children and where there are paid staff. Residential facilities nowadays are generally small, with less than 10 children living together. They can enable large sibling groups to be placed together, and can cater for children with complex needs.

Outside-school-hours care Services provided for school-aged children (5–12 year olds) outside school hours during term and vacations. Care may be provided on student-free days and when school finishes early.

Primary carer A primary carer is defined by the Australian Bureau of Statistics as a person aged 15 years or over who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision, to a person with one or more disabilities. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least 6 months and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility or self-care).



Private dwelling A private dwelling can be occupied or unoccupied. A private dwelling is normally a house, flat or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent, house attached to an office, or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan/residential parks are treated as occupied private dwellings.

Projection A projection is not a forecast but simply illustrates changes that would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the specified period.

Quartiles Groupings that result from ranking all households or persons in a population in ascending order according to some characteristic such as their household income and then dividing the population into four equal groups, each comprising 25% of the estimated population.

Quintiles Groupings that result from ranking all households or persons in a population in ascending order according to some characteristics such as their household income and then dividing the population into five equal groups, each comprising 20% of the estimated population.

Recurrent expenditure Expenditure incurred for services and goods with a life of less than a year.

Reference person In the Australian Bureau of Statistics Survey of Income and Housing the reference person for each household is chosen by applying, to all household members aged 15 years and over, the selection criteria below, in the order listed, until a single appropriate reference person is identified:

- one of the partners in a registered or de facto marriage, with dependent children
- one of the partners in a registered or de facto marriage, without dependent children
- a lone parent with dependent children
- the person with the highest income
- the eldest person.

For example, in a household containing a lone parent with a non-dependent child, the one with the higher income will become the reference person. However, if both individuals have the same income, the elder will become the reference person.

Residential care (children and young people in out-of-home care) See under *Out-of-home care*.

Residential aged care Low- and high-care services provided in Australian government-accredited aged care homes. Residential aged care includes accommodation-related services with personal care services (both low-and high-care services), plus nursing services and equipment (high-care services only).

Respite services Respite services support community living for people who receive assistance from informal providers by providing the carer with a break from the caring role. Respite services provide substitute care arrangements for short periods (a few hours) or for longer periods (a few days or more). Respite services may be delivered in a range of settings—most commonly the person's home, a day centre or community-based overnight respite unit, or in residential aged care homes.

SAAP accompanying child A person aged less than 18 years who has a parent or guardian who is a client of the Supported Accommodation Assistance Program, and accompanies that client to a SAAP agency any time during that client's support period, and/or receives assistance directly as a consequence of a parent or guardian's support period.



SAAP client A person who is homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness who is accommodated by a Supported Accommodation Assistance Program agency, enters into an ongoing support relationship with a SAAP agency, or receives support or assistance from a SAAP agency that generally entails 1 hour or more of a worker's time, either with that client directly or on behalf of that client, on a given day.

Severe or profound core activity limitation A person with severe or profound core activity limitation needs help or supervision – sometimes (severe) or always (profound) to perform activities that most people undertake at least daily, that is, the core activities of self-care, mobility and/or communication.

Social gradient Reflects the position in society of an individual or population group and their different access to and security of resources such as education, employment and housing, as well as different levels of participation in civic society and control over life.

Social housing Rental housing that is funded or partly funded by government and that is owned or managed by the government or a community organisation and let to eligible persons. This includes public rental housing, State owned and managed Indigenous housing, community housing, Indigenous community housing and the Crisis Accommodation Program.

Statistical Division (SD) Statistical Division is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which represents a large, general purpose, regional type geographic area. Statistical Divisions represent relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. They consist of one or more Statistical Subdivisions and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps. They do not cross state or territory boundaries and are the largest statistical building blocks of states and territories.

Statistical Subdivision (SSD) The Statistical Subdivision (SSD) is an Australian Standard Geographical Classification defined area which represents an intermediate level, general purpose, regional type geographic unit. SSDs consist of one or more Statistical Local Areas and cover, in aggregate, the whole of Australia without gaps or overlaps.

Stepfamily A couple family containing one or more children aged 0–17 years, none of whom is the natural or adopted child of both members of the couple, and at least one of whom is the stepchild of either member of the couple. A stepfamily may also include other children who are not the natural or adopted children of either parent.

Tenancy (rental) unit The unit of accommodation (dwelling or part of a dwelling) for which a rental agreement can be made.

Tenure The nature of a person or social group's legal right to occupy a dwelling.

Total fertility rate (TFR) The average number of babies that would be born over a lifetime to a hypothetical group of women if they experience the age-specific birth rates applying in a given year.



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