



Glossary

admission day: The first day of a person's stay in nursing home or hostel. Where the time between leaving one nursing home (or hostel) and entering another is less than two days, the date of the initial admission is defined as the admission day. Permanent and respite admissions are treated separately.

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.

capital expenditure: Expenditure in a period on the acquisition or enhancement of an asset. This includes new and second-hand fixed assets (e.g. building, information technology), increase in stocks, lands and intangible assets (e.g. patents and copyrights), capital transfer payments, and net advances which are acquisition of financial assets (e.g. shares and equities).

constant price expenditure: Expenditure which adjusts for the effects of inflation. This adjustment for inflation allows comparison across different years of the quantity of goods and services that are produced by the expenditure.

estimated resident population: Australia's population statistics are compiled by the ABS according to the place of usual residence of the population. Usual residence is defined as the place where a person has lived or intends to live for a period of six months or more.

Indigenous: A person who identifies themselves as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives.

International Classification of Impairments, Disabilities and Handicaps (ICIDH): The World Health Organisation's internationally accepted classification of impairments, disabilities and handicaps. The first version—1980—is currently in use. The draft second version—1999—is currently being tested.

International Classification of Diseases (ICD): The World Health Organisation's internationally accepted classification of death and disease. The tenth revision (ICD-10) is currently in use.

labour force: The labour force includes people who are employed and people who are unemployed (not employed and actively looking for work).

length of stay (nursing home or hostel): The time between the date of admission and the date a person has discharged from a nursing home or hostel. For a current resident, it is the time between the date of admission and a specified date.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD): An organisation of 24 developed countries, including Australia.

outlays: A more technical term used by the ABS and Treasuries in Budget Statements. In this publication the term 'expenditure' is synonymous to the term 'outlays'. Recurrent outlays includes final expenditure on goods and services and transfer payments. Capital outlays includes expenditure on fixed assets, land and intangible assets, changes in stocks, capital transfer payments and net advances.

own funds: Expenditure by State and Territory Governments funded from the State Government's own revenue base (e.g. stamp duty, mining revenue and fines), and the Commonwealth Government General Purpose Payments. Expenditure funded out of client fees or other revenue or by Specific Purpose Payments from the Commonwealth Government are excluded.

permanent admission: Admission to a nursing home or hostel for long-term care purposes.

primary carer: Defined by the ABS as a person of any age who provides the most informal assistance, in terms of help or supervision with one or more disabilities. The assistance has to be ongoing, or likely to be ongoing, for at least six months and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility or self care).

principal carer: Defined by the ABS as a person aged 15 years or more providing the most informal care for the activities of self-care, mobility or verbal communication for person with a profound or severe handicap.

real change in expenditure: Change in expenditure estimates that have been adjusted for the effects of inflation. That is, in order to obtain a measure of the increase or decrease in the quantity of goods and services, the effects of increases or decreases in prices are removed.

recurrent expenditure: Expenditure on goods and services which does not result in the creation of fixed assets or in the acquisition of land, buildings, intangible assets or second-hand plant and equipment. This consists mainly of expenditure on wages, salaries and supplements, purchases of goods and services, and recurrent transfer payments (e.g. age pensions).

respite admission: Admission to a nursing home or hostel, designed to provide the carer with a short-term break from his or her caring role.

respite care: an out of home placement designed to provide a child's carer with a short-term break from his/her caring role.

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

transfer payments: Payments made by governments either to other levels of governments or to non-government organisations for the purpose of financing the current operation of the recipients (recurrent transfer payments), or of meeting part of the cost of capital expenditure of the recipient (capital transfer payments).