



Glossary

accreditation (aged care): A process through which residential aged care homes must go in order to be recognised as approved providers under the *Aged Care Act 1997*.

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.

ambulatory care: Care provided to hospital patients who are not admitted to the hospital, such as patients of emergency departments and outpatient clinics. The term is also used to refer to care provided to patients of community-based (non-hospital) health care services.

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 acquisitions of financial assets (e.g. shares and equities).

community residential services: 24-hour staffed residential units established in community settings that provide specialised treatment, rehabilitation or care for people affected by a mental illness or psychiatric disability.

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.

core activity restriction: A limited capacity to perform tasks associated with the core activities of self-care, mobility and communication (see Box 3.4).

deinstitutionalisation: A term referring to a shift in service delivery away from institutional care, towards care in the home and community.

disposable income: Gross income less direct tax and Medicare levy.

employed person: A person aged 15 years or more who, during the reference week of the labour force survey, worked for one hour or more for pay, profit or commission.

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 6 months or more.

full-time equivalent (FTE): A standardised measure used in converting number of persons in part-time employment to number of persons in full-time employment.

full-time/part-time workers: Full-time workers are those who work 35 or more hours per week; part-time workers work between one and 35 hours per week.

Indigenous: A person who identifies himself or herself as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin and is accepted as such by the community in which he or she lives. (The 'Commonwealth Definition' given in High Court Judgement 1983).

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

International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF): The World Health Organization's internationally accepted classification of functioning, disability and health. The new classification was endorsed by WHO in May 2001.

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 (hospital or residential aged care): The time between the date of admission and the date a person has been discharged from a hospital or residential aged care. For a current resident, it is the time between the date of admission and a specified date. A same-day hospital patient is allocated a length of stay of 1 day.

mean: A measure of the centre of a distribution. It is calculated by dividing the total or sum of the values by the number of values.

median: A measure of the centre of a distribution. It is the middle value in a ranked data set.

non-government community service organisations (NGCSOs): Organisations, operated on either a for-profit or not-for-profit basis, privately managed to provide community services for family with children, youth, adults, older people, people with disabilities, and people from different ethnic backgrounds.

non-government organisations (NGOs): Private not-for-profit community managed organisations that receive state and territory government funding specifically for the purpose of providing community support services for people affected by a mental illness or psychiatric disability.

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

patient days: The number of full or partial days of stay for patients who were admitted for an episode of care and who underwent separation during the reporting period. A patient who is admitted and separated on the same day is allocated 1 patient day.

permanent admission (aged care): Admission to residential aged care 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 6 months and be provided for one or more of the core activities (communication, mobility or self-care).

private hospital: A privately owned and operated institution, catering for patients who are treated by a doctor of their own choice. Patients are charged fees for accommodation and other services provided by the hospital and relevant medical and paramedical practitioners. Includes private freestanding day hospital facilities.

projection: is not a forecast but simply illustrates changes that would occur if the stated assumptions were to apply over the period in question.

public hospital: A hospital controlled by a state or territory health authority. In Australia public hospitals offer free diagnostic services, treatment, care and accommodation to all who need it.

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 (aged care): Admission to residential aged care for short-term, alternative care purposes.

separation: The formal process by which a hospital records the completion of treatment and/or care for an admitted patient.

stand-alone psychiatric hospital: Establishments devoted primarily to the treatment and care of inpatients with psychiatric disorders.

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 government 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).

unemployed person: Person aged 15 years or more who was not employed during the reference week but who had actively looked for work or was currently available for work.