## Glossary

### Admission
An admission is a process whereby the hospital accepts responsibility for the patient’s care and/or treatment. Admission follows a clinical decision based upon specified criteria that a patient requires same-day or overnight (or multi-day) care or treatment. An admission may be formal or statistical.
- A formal admission is the administrative process by which a hospital records the commencement of treatment and/or care and/or accommodation of a patient.
- A statistical admission is the administrative process by which a hospital records the commencement of a new episode of care, with a new care type, for a patient within the one hospital stay.
See also: Episode of care, Care type, Separation.

### Ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSCs)
Ambulatory care sensitive conditions (ACSCs) are defined as those conditions for which hospitalisation is considered to be avoidable with the application of preventative care and early disease management. Rates of hospitalisation for ACSCs can be considered an indirect measure of patient access to primary health care. Two conditions that fit the ACSC criteria have been chosen for this atlas:
- asthma
- gastroenteritis.
See also: Asthma, Gastroenteritis.

### Asthma
Asthma is a chronic respiratory disease, often arising from allergies, that is characterised by sudden recurring attacks of laboured breathing, chest constriction and coughing. The hospital separations for asthma shown in Maps 6.6a and 6.6b are counted based on a principal diagnosis of one of the following ICD-10-AM coded conditions:
- J440 – COPD\(^a\) with acute lower respiratory infection
- J441 – COPD\(^a\) with acute exacerbation unspecified
- J448 – other specified COPD\(^a\)
- J449 – COPD\(^a\) unspecified
- J450 – predominantly allergic asthma
- J451 – non-allergic asthma
- J458 – mixed asthma
- J459 – asthma unspecified
- J46 – status asthmaticus.

\(^a\) COPD = Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease.
See also: Ambulatory care sensitive conditions.

### Average Annual Growth
Average annual growth over the 5 year period to 2005–06 is included for asthma and gastroenteritis separations data. The average annual growth rate, \(r\), is calculated as a percentage using the formula:
\[
r = \left[ \frac{P_n}{P_0} \right]^{\frac{1}{n}} - 1 \times 100
\]
where \(P_0\) is the population at the start of the period, \(P_n\) is the population at the end of the period and \(n\) is the length of the period between \(P_0\) and \(P_n\) in years.

### Breastfeeding
See: Fully breastfed infant
Care type
An episode of care is not defined by the patient’s arrival at, and departure from, the hospital but rather by the start and completion of a ‘type of care’. There are a number of types of care that a hospital can provide for admitted patients. An overnight or multi-day stay patient may receive more than one type of care during the period of hospitalisation: the period of hospitalisation is then broken into episodes of care, one for each type of care (care type). The episode of care ends when the care type changes or the patient leaves the hospital.
Examples of care types include: interim nursing home care program, non-acute, rehabilitation program, palliative care program, mental health service or psychogeriatric program, alcohol and drug program, acute and other care.
See also: Admission, Separation, and Episode of care.

Child
In the population census, a child is a person of any age who is a natural, adopted, step or foster son or daughter of a couple or lone parent, usually resident in the same household. A child is also any individual under 15, usually resident in the household, who forms a parent-child relationship with another member in the household. This includes otherwise related children under 15 and unrelated children under 15.
In order to be classified as a child, the person can have no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household. A separate family in the household is formed in this instance. If a person is aged under 15 and has a partner and/or a spouse, these relationships are not recorded.
There are three types of children included in the Relationship in Household classification:
- children under 15
- dependent students
- non-dependent children.
The types of parent-child relationships which can be formed are via a natural, adoptive, step, foster or child dependency relationship. The child dependency relationships may be an otherwise related child under 15 (for example, nephew or niece) or an unrelated child under 15.
The categories are designed to identify families with different structures and needs. Dependency, as used in these classifications, refers to economic dependency and is only applied to the part of the population that can be described as ‘children’.
The dependency criterion is based on the barriers to full-time employment: age and student status. 
Dependent child: A dependent child is a person who is either a child under 15 or a dependent student. To be regarded as a child, the person can have no partner or child of their own usually resident in the household.
A dependent child must be attached to a nominal parent with whom they usually reside. This parent must be over 15 years of age.
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 who has no partner or child of their own usually resident in the same household.

Core Activity Need for Assistance
This is a new variable for the 2006 census. This variable has been developed to measure the number of people with a profound or severe disability, that is, people needing help or assistance in one or more of the three core activity areas of self-care, mobility and communication, because of a disability (lasting six months or more), long term health condition (lasting six months or more) or old age.

Couple family
A census variable; a couple family is based on two persons who are in a registered or de facto marriage and who are usually resident in the same household. The family may or may not include any number of dependents, non-dependents and other related individuals, thus a couple family can consist of a couple without children present in the household.
See also: Marital status, Family, Family type.
**Data suppressed or not available**

This description has been used on map legends to indicate where data have not been presented by LGA due to confidentiality, reliability or coverage reasons. In Section 1 Unincorporated Victoria has been suppressed in all maps due to the variability of small numbers observed for this area. This suppression is also applied to LGAs with small numbers in some English proficiency and need for assistance maps. Cross classifications in the Census can produce small cells and these are not considered reliable for use (see: introduced random error). In section 2, Unincorporated Victoria is not included as data are not collected for this in most administrative sources. Data are also suppressed according to the confidentiality processes adopted by data suppliers or where small numbers are not considered reliable, generally where cells are 5 or less. For example, rates are not calculated for asthma and gastro admissions where the total number of admissions is less than 5.

**Dependent, dependent child, dependent student**

See Child.

**Dwelling**

For census purposes, a dwelling is generally a structure which is intended to have people live in it, and which is habitable on census night. Some examples of dwellings are houses, motels, flats, caravans, prisons, tents, humpies and houseboats. See also: Household.

**Employed**

For Census purposes, employed includes people aged 15 years and over who:
- work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to census night
- have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent
- are on strike or stood down temporarily

See also: Labour force.

**English proficiency**

See Proficiency in spoken English.

**Episode of care**

The start and completion of a type of care in an acute hospital. One patient may have several episodes of care or only a single episode of care within their one hospital stay. The start and completion of an episode of care are defined, respectively, as the admission and separation of the patient. See also: Admission, Separation, Care type.

**Estimated resident population (ERP)**

ERP is the official ABS estimate of the Australian population. Among its many uses, are the determination of the number of representatives from each State (and Territory) to sit in the House of Representatives, and the annual allocation of Commonwealth funds for state governments and local government. The ERP is based on Census of Population and Housing usual residence counts. It is compiled as at 30 June of each census year and updated quarterly between censuses. These intercensal estimates of the resident population are revised after each census is conducted. In compiling 30 June ERP for a census year, three important factors are taken into account:
- Census net underenumeration (or undercount): The level of underenumeration is derived from the Census Post Enumeration Survey which is conducted soon after the Census, and from estimates based on demographic analysis.
- Australian residents who are temporarily overseas on Census Night and are therefore not covered by the Australian Census. The number of such people is obtained from statistics on overseas arrivals and departures.
- The Census does not fall on 30 June. For example, the 2006 Census was held on 8 August. Back-dating of population estimates from 8 August to 30 June is accomplished using data from birth and death registrations, overseas arrivals and departures, and estimates of interstate migration, for the period 1 July to 8 August.
Estimated resident population (ERP)

**Census count to ERP:**

- 4,915,300 people counted in Victoria on Census Night 2006
  (*Victoria’s 2006 enumerated population*)
- Subtract 34,400 overseas visitors and 36,200 visitors from interstate
- Add 87,700 Victorians interstate on Census night
- 4,932,400 usual residents of Victoria on Census Night 2006
  (*Victoria’s 2006 usual resident population*)
- Add 94,300 Victorians overseas on Census night
- Add 113,600 Victorians missed in the Census
- Subtract 3,600 persons for demographic adjustments (quality control)
- Subtract 8,400 persons to adjust back to the 30th June
- 5,128,300:
  (*Victoria’s 30 June 2006 (preliminary based) ERP*)

The June 30 Census year ERP and counts over the previous intercensal period then undergo several revisions stages until final ERP is released and no further changes are made. ERP used in this publication is ‘final’.


In Section 2, Kindergarten participation, asthma and gastroenteritis separation rates are based on ERP. Because the population census is only conducted once every five years, ERP data provides an estimate of the population between censuses.

Family

A family is defined by the ABS as 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. A household may contain more than one family.

Non-related persons living in the same household are not counted as family members (unless under 15 years of age).

See also: Family type,

Family composition

See Family type.

Family income

This variable is the sum of the individual incomes of each family member present in the household on census night. Family income only applies to classifiable families in occupied private dwellings. If any person aged 15 and over is temporarily absent, or does not state their income, then the family income is not derived for that family. Family income is not applicable to non-family households such as group households or lone person households, or to people in non-private dwellings.

Individual incomes are collected as ranges by the census. To enable these range values to be summed, information from the Survey of Income and Housing Costs, which collects income as individual values, is used to estimate the median income within each bracket collected by the census. The relevant median value for each family member is then summed to produce the family income figure.

**Median family income:**

Median family income is the mid point of the distribution of family income.

See also: Individual income.
### Family type
Families are classified in terms of the relationships that exist between one individual who is nominated as the 'family reference person' and each other member of that family. The family type variable distinguishes between different types of families based on the presence or absence of couple relationships, parent-child relationships, child dependency relationships or other blood relationships, in that order of preference.
The family type variable is derived from people enumerated in the household who usually reside there, and who share a familial relationship. Partners and dependent children usually present but temporarily absent are also included in this derivation. Boarders and other non-family members are excluded.
See also: Family, Household, Child, Couple family.

### Fluent in English
See Proficiency in spoken English.

### Fully breastfed infant
Inclusive of "exclusive" and "predominant" that is, the infant receives breast milk including expressed breast milk or breast milk from a wet nurse. It allows for infants to receive drops, syrups (vitamins, minerals, medicines) and liquids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juices, oral re-hydration solutions) and ritual fluids. It does not allow the infant to receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk, food-based fluids) 
(Commonwealth Dept of Health and Aged Care, 2001).

### Fully immunised
A fully immunised child is one who has received the full schedule of immunisations for their age group.
For the age groups presented in this atlas, the schedules are:

- **Aged 12 to 15 months:**
  - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis x 3 doses
  - Polio x 3 doses
  - Haemophilus influenzae type b x 2 doses
  - Hepatitis B x 2 doses (The birth dose is not included)

- **Aged 24 to 27 months:**
  - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis x 3 doses
  - Polio x 3 doses
  - Haemophilus influenzae type b x 3 doses
  - Hepatitis B x 3 doses (The birth dose is not included)
  - Measles, Mumps, Rubella x 1 dose

- **Aged 72 to 75 months:**
  - Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis x 4 doses
  - Polio x 4 doses
  - Haemophilus influenzae type b x 3 doses
  - Hepatitis B x 3 doses (The birth dose is not included)
  - Measles, Mumps, Rubella x 2 dose

More detail on these diseases and the immunisations can be obtained from the Department of Human Services Victoria or the Commonwealth Department of Health and Ageing.
Gastroenteritis

Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestines. The hospital separations for gastroenteritis shown in maps 6.7a and 6.7b are counted based on a principal diagnosis of one of the following ICD-10-AM coded conditions:

- A080 – Rotaviral enteritis
- A081 – Acute Gastroenteropathy due to Norwalk agent
- A082 – Adenoviral enteritis
- A083 – Other viral enteritis
- A084 – Viral intestinal infection unspecified
- A085 – Other specified intestinal infections
- A09 – Diarrhoea and gastroenteritis presumed infectious.

See also: Ambulatory care sensitive conditions.

Highest level of schooling

Highest level of schooling is coded using the Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) and relates to the highest level of primary or secondary schooling completed. This census variable is applicable to all persons aged 15 years and over.

Home consultation

See Key ages and stages (home consultation).

Household

A household is defined as:

- a group of two or more related or unrelated people who usually reside in the same dwelling, who regard themselves as a household, and who make common provision for food or other essentials for living, or
- a person living in a dwelling who makes provision for their own food and other essentials for living, without combining with any other person.

Under this definition, in a group house where occupants share the dwelling, each occupant who usually supplies their own food should be counted as a separate household and issued with a separate Household Form. In practice, however, most such households usually only complete one form.

See also: Family.

ICD-10-AM, International Classification of Diseases

The ICD-10-AM is the classification system of diseases used in Victorian hospitals. It stands for the International Classification of Diseases, Version Ten, Australian Modification.

See also: Principal diagnosis.

Immunisation

Inducing immunity against infection by the use of antigen to stimulate the body to produce its own antibodies.

See also: Fully immunised.

Indigenous status

Indigenous status is a measure of whether a person identifies as being of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander origin. The Census has the output categories:

- Aboriginal
- Torres Strait Islander
- Both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander
- Non-Indigenous
- Not stated
- Overseas visitor.

In maps 1.3a, 1.3b, 2.5a, 2.5b, 2.6a and 2.6b, responses in any of the first three categories have been aggregated into the broader category of ‘Indigenous’.
| Individual income | This census variable records the income level of people aged 15 years and over. People are asked to state their usual gross weekly income, which is the income before tax, superannuation, health insurance, or other deductions are made. Gross income includes family payments, additional family payments, pensions, unemployment benefits, student allowances, maintenance (child support), superannuation, wages, salary, overtime, dividends, rents received, interest received, business or farm income (less operating expenses) and workers’ compensation received. People are not asked to state their exact income, only to indicate the range into which their income falls. See also: Family income. |
|---|
| Infant | A child aged 0 to 12 months. |
| Infant Record Card (IRC) | The card held at a maternal and child health agency which records the details of a particular infant or child’s visit history. Maternal and child health data are sometimes reported in terms of Infant Record Cards, being synonymous with children or infants. The home consultation visit counts (maps 6.4a and 6.4b) are expressed as a percentage of infant record cards for children aged 0 to 1 years old, as derived from the financial year of the child’s registration with the service. The 3.5 years key ages and stages visit counts (maps 6.5a and 6.5b) are expressed as percentages of the mean number of infant record cards for children aged 3 to 4 and 4 to 5, as derived from the financial year of the child’s registration with the service. See also: Key ages and stages visit (3.5 years old), Key ages and stages visit (home consultation) and Maternal and Child Health Service. |
| Introduced random error | Under the Census and Statistics Act it is an offence to release any information collected under the Act that is likely to enable identification of any particular individual or organisation. Introduced random error is used to ensure that no data are released which could risk the identification of individuals in the statistics. Random adjustment of the data is considered to be the most satisfactory technique for avoiding the release of identifiable Census data. When the technique is applied, all cells are slightly adjusted to prevent any identifiable data being exposed. These adjustments result in small introduced random errors. However the information value of the table as a whole is not impaired. The totals and subtotals in summary tables are also subjected to small adjustments. These adjustments of totals and subtotals include modifications to preserve the summability within tables. Although each table of this kind is internally consistent, comparisons between tables which contain similar data may show some minor discrepancies. Small variances associated with derived totals can, for the most part, be ignored. However, no reliance should be placed on small cells as they are impacted by random adjustment, respondent and processing errors. (ABS 2006, Census Dictionary). |
| Key ages and stages visit (home consultation) | A home consultation is offered to every Victorian family once they are home from hospital with their new baby. The purpose of this visit is to introduce the Maternal and Child Health nurse to the new family, obtain a family health history and answer any queries that parents may have. |
| Key ages and stages visit (3.5 years old) | A visit with a maternal and child health nurse by a child aged three-years-six-months to four years. Assessments made after age four are not recorded as a 3.5 years consultation. The purpose of the key ages and stages visit is to reduce preventable premature mortality, impact of disability, incidence of vaccine preventable diseases and incidence of adult diseases which originate in childhood. See also: Maternal and Child Health Service, Infant record card. |
Kindergarten

Kindergarten participation
Victoria has a rigorous methodology for calculating the Kindergarten participation rate. The methodology calculates the number of children enrolled in a first year of state funded kindergarten (four year olds) as a proportion of the estimated population of four year olds as produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). As there is a lag in the availability of annual ABS population estimates (the population figures released in mid 2008 were for previous year), the number of 3 year olds in the previous year is be used a proxy for the number of four year olds in the current year. The ABS revises their annual population estimates following the 5 yearly national Census of Population Housing. Following the 2006 Census the ABS revised the population estimates for the period 2002 to 2006 and published a final set of population estimates for this period. In response the Department revised the participation rates based on these final population estimates. When the kindergarten participation has been revised, due to changes in the population estimate, the actual number of children participating has NOT been revised.

Some degree of caution should be applied when using the participation rates at the Local Government Area (LGA) level. The data relates to location where the service was provided and not where the child lives. Parents may and do use kindergarten services outside their local area and the participation rates may be distorted somewhat.

Labour force
For Census purposes, the labour force includes people aged 15 years and over who:
- work for payment or profit, or as an unpaid helper in a family business, during the week prior to census night
- have a job from which they are on leave or otherwise temporarily absent
- are on strike or stood down temporarily, or
- do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.

The following people are classified as being in the labour force:
- employed people (the first three groups above)
- unemployed (the last group above).

People aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as 'not in the labour force'. This includes people who are retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties. See also: Labour force status/status in employment.

Labour force status/status in employment
This is a derived variable applicable to all people aged 15 years and over. It classifies people as employed, unemployed or not in the labour force.

In census output, status in employment is included as part of labour force status and classifies employed people to either employee; employer; own account worker/self-employed; or contributing family worker.

Local Government Area
An LGA is a spatial unit that represents the whole geographical area of responsibility for a Local Government Council. The creation of LGAs is the responsibility of the state Government. The number of LGAs, their names and their boundaries vary over time. Not all of Victoria is covered by LGAs. These ‘unincorporated’ areas are treated differently in different data collections.

See also: Unincorporated Victoria.
**Lone parent**

A lone parent is a person who has no spouse or partner usually present in the household, but who forms a parent-child relationship with at least one child usually resident in the household. The child may be either dependent or non-dependent.

See also: One-parent family.

**Marital status**

There are two variables that may be used to identify a person's marital status. They are Registered Marital Status (MSTP) and Social Marital Status (MDCP).

MSTP reports responses to the 2001 Census question ‘What is the person’s present marital status?’ and refers to the legal status of the person, not necessarily their current living arrangement.

The output categories are:
- never married
- widowed
- divorced
- separated
- married

MDCP reports responses to the question “What is the person's relationship to Person 1/Person 2?”

The output categories are:
- *Married de facto*: A de facto marriage exists when the relationship between two people (of the same or opposite sex, who live together in the same household), is reported as either: de facto, partner, common law
- husband/wife/spouse, lover, boyfriend or girlfriend.

*Married registered*: A registered marriage may be reported in both the MSTP variable ('married') and the MDCP variable ('married in a registered marriage'). The counts of people in registered marriages differ depending on which variable is being used.

Not married: The term not married, as used in the MDCP classification, refers to a person who is not living with another person in either a registered marriage or a de facto marriage. This includes persons who live alone, with other family members, and those in shared accommodation. In this atlas, Social Marital Status (MDCP) is used.

**Maternal and Child Health service**

The maternal and child health service is a universal primary care service for Victorian families with children aged birth to school age. The service is provided in partnership with local government and aims to ensure a comprehensive approach for the early detection, intervention and prevention of physical, emotional and social issues affecting young children and their families. The service also provides intensive support for vulnerable families experiencing significant parenting difficulties.

The Maternal and Child Health Program offers a number of services through its maternal and child health nurses to families with children in the birth to school age range. The chief mechanism for delivery of these services is the program of 'key ages and stages visits'. These are assessments carried out on the child at key developmental ages.

Two indicators in this atlas are sourced from the Maternal and Child Health Program:
- attendance at the home consultation and 3.5 year key ages and stages visit
- women fully breastfeeding at three and six months.

See also: Key ages and stages visit (3.5 years old)/(Home consultation), Fully breastfed infant.

**Melbourne metropolitan**

The greater Melbourne area, as defined by the LGAs listed in the introduction. In this atlas, when the term ‘Melbourne’ is used; it refers to the Melbourne metropolitan area. If the LGA of Melbourne (C) is intended, it will be clearly stated as such.

See also: Regional Victoria, Statistical Boundaries (in the Introduction).

**Non-dependent child**

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

See also: Child, Couple family, Lone parent.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Non-school qualification</strong></th>
<th>This variable describes the level of education of the highest completed non-school qualification (for example, bachelor degree, and diploma). For the purposes of this atlas, this variable includes Diploma level, Advanced Diploma level, Bachelor Degree and Postgraduate level. The full classification for levels of education and fields of study, together with an explanation of the conceptual basis of the classification, can be found in the publication Australian Standard Classification of Education (ASCED) (ABS Cat. no. 1272.0).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not fluent in English</strong></td>
<td>See: Proficiency in spoken English.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Not in the labour force</strong></td>
<td>People aged 15 years and over who are neither employed nor unemployed are classified as 'not in the labour force'. This includes people who are retired, pensioners and people engaged solely in home duties. See also: Labour force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Occupied private dwellings</strong></td>
<td>An occupied private dwelling is a private dwelling occupied by one or more people. A private dwelling is normally a house, flat, or even a room. It can also be a caravan, houseboat, tent or a house attached to an office or rooms above a shop. Occupied dwellings in caravan parks are treated as occupied private dwellings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>One-parent family</strong></td>
<td>A one-parent family consists of a lone parent with at least one child (regardless of age) who is also usually resident in the family household. The family may also include any number of other related individuals. In this atlas, only families with at least one child aged 0–8 are included. See also: Family type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Parent</strong></td>
<td>A parent is a natural, step, adoptive or foster mother or father of a child who is usually resident in the same household as the child. See also: Family, Family type.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preschool</strong></td>
<td>See: Kindergarten.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Principal diagnosis</strong></td>
<td>The diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the patient's episode of care in hospital (or attendance at the health care facility). The principal diagnosis must be determined in accordance with the ICD-10-AM Third Edition Australian Coding Standards. It is derived from and must be substantiated by clinical documentation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Proficiency in spoken English** | For each person who speaks a language other than English at home, this variable classifies their proficiency in spoken English. Responses to the question on proficiency in English are subjective. For example, one respondent may consider that a response of 'Well' is appropriate if they can communicate well enough to do the shopping while another respondent may consider such a response appropriate only for people who can hold a social conversation. Proficiency in English is only an indicator of a person's ability to speak English and not a definitive measure of their ability. For these reasons, census data on the levels of proficiency in English of people who speak a language other than English at home should be interpreted with care. In this atlas, the proficiency of spoken English takes the values of:  
  - Well – grouped English proficiency values of ‘very well’ or ‘well’  
  - Not fluent in English – grouped English proficiency of ‘Not well’ and ‘Not at all’  
  - Not applicable – includes persons who speak English only  
  - Other – includes ‘Not stated (language stated, proficiency not stated)’ and ‘Not stated (both language and proficiency not stated)’. |
Regional Victoria
The part of Victoria outside the Melbourne metropolitan area, defined by the LGAs listed in the introduction.
See also: Melbourne metropolitan.

Rent (weekly)
The variable rent records the individual dollar amounts of rent paid by households on a weekly basis for the dwelling in which they were enumerated on census night. This includes caravans in caravan parks. The categories range from $0–$9,999 in single dollar amounts.
See also: Household, Tenure type.

Same-sex couple
Two persons of the same sex who report a de facto partnership in the relationship question, and who are usually resident in the same household, are a same-sex couple.
See also: Marital status.

Separation
This refers to a completed episode of care in a hospital. Therefore, by counting separations, one is in fact counting episodes of care. A separation is counted when a phase of treatment or care ends within a patient’s hospital stay due to the patient’s need for a different type of care, or when a patient is discharged from hospital, leaves against medical advice, dies or goes on leave of absence for more than seven days.
See also: Admission, Care type, Episode of care.

Tenure type
Tenure type describes whether a household is purchasing, rents or owns the dwelling in which it was enumerated on census night, or whether the household occupies it under another arrangement. Tenure type is derived from the responses to a series of questions. Tenure type is applicable to occupied private dwellings. The Census has these output categories:
- fully owned
- being purchased
- being purchased under a rent/buy scheme
- being occupied under a life tenure scheme
- rented
- being occupied rent-free
- other tenure type
- not stated
- not applicable (unoccupied private dwellings; non-private dwellings; migratory and off-shore CDs).
For the purposes of this atlas, output categories are aggregated into:
- owned or being purchased – the first three categories;
- renting – rented and being occupied rent-free
- other –dwellings occupied under a life tenure scheme, other tenure type and not stated.

Type of care
See: Care type.

Unemployed
Includes people aged 15 years and over who do not have a job but are actively looking for work and available to start work.
See also: Labour force.
The Local Government Area structure of the Australian Standard Geographical Classification covers only incorporated areas of Australia. Incorporated areas are legally designated areas over which incorporated local governments have responsibility. Unincorporated areas are legally designated areas over which the State Government of Victoria has responsibility.

The Statistical Local Areas where the governing body is the State of Victoria (unincorporated areas) are:
- Bass Strait Islands
- Falls Creek Alpine Resort
- French Island
- Lady Julia Percy Island
- Lake Mountain Alpine Resort
- Mount Baw Baw Alpine Resort
- Mount Buller Alpine Resort
- Mount Hotham Alpine Resort
- Mount Stirling Alpine Resort

Usual residence data provide information on the usually resident population of an area, and on the internal migration patterns at the state and regional levels.

See Fully immunised, immunisation.
Bibliography


