

## Appendix 2 — Abbreviations and definitions

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics.
Acquaintance homicide	A child killed by an adult (over 18 years) known to—but not intimately connected with or in a friendship with—the victim. Perpetrators may include neighbours, family friends, teachers or a person who had interacted with the child in an online context. This differs from domestic homicide, where there is an unambiguous familial association, and stranger homicide, where there is no prior association whatsoever between the perpetrator and victim.
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.
ANZCDR&PG	Australian and New Zealand Child Death Review and Prevention Group.
ARIA+	Accessibility/Remoteness Index of Australia Plus. An index of remoteness derived from measures of road distance between populated localities and service centres. These road distance measures are then used to generate a remoteness score for any location in Australia.
Autopsy	Also ‘post-mortem’. A detailed physical examination of a person’s body after death. An autopsy can be external only, external with full internal or external with partial internal.
Bystander	Pedestrian incident in which a child who has not entered or attempted to enter a roadway or other area where vehicles are usually driven, is struck by a vehicle that has left the designated roadway or area. For example, a child playing in the front yard of a home is struck by a vehicle that has left the roadway when the driver lost control.
Cause of death pending	Used to categorise deaths that do not have an immediately obvious cause (such as a transport incident), and where official cause of death information has not yet been received to enable classification.
CCYPCG	The Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian (Qld). The CCYPCG ceased operations on the 30 June 2014 following the repeal of the <i>Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian Act 2000</i> . Prior to the establishment of the QFCC on 1 July 2014, the CCYPCG was responsible for maintaining the Queensland Child Death Register.
Child	A person aged from birth up to, but not including, 18 years.
Child known to the child protection system	<p>A child is deemed to have been known to the Queensland child protection system if, within one year before the child’s death:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DCSYW was notified of concerns of alleged harm or risk of harm, or if</li> <li>• DCSYW was notified of concerns before the birth of a child and reasonably suspected the child might be in need of protection after their birth, or if</li> <li>• DCSYW took action under the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>, or if</li> <li>• the child was in the custody or guardianship of DCSYW.<sup>88</sup></li> </ul> <p>Prior to the 2014–15 reporting period, a three-year timeframe was applicable based on the review period defined in the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i>.</p> <p>The denominator used to calculate rates of death for children known to the child protection system for the 2017–18 reporting period is based on the distinct number of children and young people known to the department in the 2016–17 financial year who were subject to a child concern report, notification, investigation and assessment, ongoing intervention, child protection orders or placement in care.</p>

<sup>88</sup> Section 246A of the Child Protection Act 1999.

Congenital anomalies	Congenital anomalies (ICD-10 Chapter XVII, Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities) are mental and physical conditions present at birth that are either hereditary or caused by environmental factors.
CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation.
Death in care	A death as defined under section 9 of the <i>Coroners Act 2003</i> . This occurs when a person who had died: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• had a disability and was living in a residential service provided by a government or non-government service provider or hostel</li> <li>• had a disability and lived in a private hostel (not aged-care)</li> <li>• was being detained in, taken to, or undergoing treatment in a mental health service</li> <li>• was a child in foster care or placed at a residential facility under the guardianship of the DCSYW.</li> </ul>
Death in custody	A death as defined under section 10 of the <i>Coroners Act 2003</i> . This includes the death of someone in custody (including someone in detention under the <i>Youth Justice Act 1992</i> ), escaping from custody or trying to avoid custody.
Death incident location	The address at which the set of circumstances leading to death occurred. This may be the same as, or different from, the place of death.
DCSYW	Department of Child Safety, Youth and Women (Qld). Queensland government agency responsible for administering the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> .
Diseases and morbid conditions	A cause of death category used for those cases where the official cause of death has been given an ICD-10 Underlying Cause of Death which corresponds to Chapters 1–17 of the ICD Codebook. Diseases and morbid conditions cannot be assigned as a category of death until an official cause of death has been received and coded. All reportable deaths suspected to be the result of a disease or morbid condition (including SIDS or undetermined causes) are assigned a category of death of ‘Unknown—cause of death pending’, until the official cause of death has been received and coded.
Domestic homicide	Homicide committed by someone in the child’s familial network or foster carer where there is a clear intent to cause life threatening injury on the part of the perpetrator. Such events are usually characterised by evidence of a breakdown in the parental relationship and/or acute mental illness in one or both parents. It is characterised by an obvious critical event or angry impulse in which the perpetrator acts overtly (and usually suddenly) to end the life of one or more family members. Children of any age may be victims. It is common in cases of domestic homicide for a perpetrator to suicide subsequent to their killing of one or more family members. This subtype of domestic homicide is often referred to as murder-suicide. Parents, step-parents, foster parents and extended family members can be involved in these incidents.
Drowning	Deaths that occur as a direct or indirect result of immersion in some form of liquid.
ERP	Estimated resident population.
External causes of death	Pertaining to environmental events and circumstances that cause injury, poisoning and other adverse effects. Broadly, external-cause deaths are generally more amenable to prevention than many deaths from disease and morbid conditions.
Fatal assault	Death of a child at the hands of another person who has inflicted harm to them through some means of force or physical aggression.

Fatal child abuse	Describes deaths from physical abuse perpetrated by a parent or caregiver against a child who is reliant upon them for care and protection where the intent was to harm the child (e.g. over-use of force or excessive disciplinary behaviours). It may be characterised by a history of chronic and escalating abuse or by an isolated incident. It also includes cases where the child is permanently injured from physical harm but dies at a later stage from medical issues initiated by the physical harm incident (late effects of abuse). Victims are predominantly infants, toddlers and preschool-aged children.
Fatal neglect	Defined as where a child, dependent on a caregiver for the basic necessities of life, dies owing to the failure of the caregiver to meet the child's ongoing basic needs. This may involve acts or omissions on the part of a caregiver that are either deliberate or extraordinarily irresponsible or reckless. It is most likely to involve younger children who are wholly reliant upon their primary caregivers.
Floodwater	A body of water that has escaped its usual boundaries (including overflows of drainage systems), water that exceeds the capacity of the structure normally holding it (including creeks and rivers), or water that temporarily covers land not normally covered by water (flash flooding).
ICD-10	International statistical classification of diseases and related health problems, tenth revision.
Indigenous	Refers to people who identify as being Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander.
Intimate partner homicide	Homicide committed by intimate partners or former intimate partners. Intimate refers to a romantic or coupled relationship characterised by a level of mutual trust, dependence or commitment between the child and the perpetrator. It does not include friendship-only relationships. There is no age threshold for this category.
Low-speed vehicle run-over	An incident where a pedestrian is injured or killed by a slow-moving vehicle travelling forwards or reversing. The incident can occur in a non-traffic area (e.g. residential driveway) or as a vehicle is merging into or out of a traffic area (e.g. school pick-up zone).
Neonatal death	A neonatal death is the death of an infant within 0–27 days of birth who, after delivery, breathed or showed any other evidence of life, such as a heartbeat. This is the definition used by the Australian Bureau of Statistics in all cause-of-death publications.
Neonaticide	The killing of an infant within 24 hours of birth. It is to be differentiated from infanticide, which is commonly defined as the killing of an infant under the age of one year by a parent. Neonaticide is typically characterised by an attempt to conceal birth by disposing of the foetal remains but can also include intentional harm to the infant (regardless of the presence of mind of the offender at the time). This definition does not limit neonaticide to acts or omissions involving mothers, as fathers and stepfathers may also be involved.
Neoplasms (cancers and tumours)	The term 'neoplasm' (ICD-10 Chapter II) is often used interchangeably with words such as 'tumour' and 'cancer'. Cancer includes a range of diseases in which abnormal cells proliferate and spread out of control. Normally, cells grow and multiply in an orderly way to form organs that have a specific function in the body. Occasionally, however, cells multiply in an uncontrolled way after being affected by a carcinogen, or after developing a random genetic mutation. They may form a mass that is called a tumour or neoplasm. A 'benign neoplasm' refers to a non-cancerous tumour, whereas a 'malignant neoplasm' usually refers to a cancerous tumour (that is, cancer). Benign tumours do not invade other tissues or spread to other parts of the body, although they can expand to interfere with healthy structures.
Notifiable condition	A condition made notifiable to state health authorities if there is potential for its control. See Appendix 4 for a full list of notifiable conditions.

Other non-intentional injury-related deaths	Other non-intentional injury-related deaths include those resulting from a fall, electrocution, poisoning, suffocation, strangulation and choking, fire, and other non-intentional injury-related deaths that are not discussed in chapter 3 (Transport) or chapter 4 (Drowning) of the Annual Report. The complete list is included in Appendix 5.
Peer homicide	Lethal confrontations that occur between peers. Peers are classified as young people (under 18 years) who are of a similar age and/or developmental level, or two people of any age who are friends and therefore of the same social standing and peer network.
Peer passengers	Refers to the laws regarding restrictions on the number of passengers that a P1-type provisional licence holder under 25 years may carry in a vehicle. During the period between 11pm on a day and 5am on the next day, the P1-type provisional driver must not drive on a road in a vehicle carrying more than one passenger under the age of 21 years who is not an immediate family member.
Perinatal condition	Perinatal conditions (ICD-10 Chapter XVI, Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period) are diseases and conditions that originated during pregnancy or the neonatal period (first 28 days of life), even though death or morbidity may occur later. These include maternal conditions that affect the newborn, such as complications of labour and delivery, disorders relating to foetal growth, length of gestation and birth weight, as well as disorders specific to the perinatal period such as respiratory and cardiovascular disorders, infections, and endocrine and metabolic disorders.
Perinatal period	The perinatal period refers to infants of at least 20 weeks gestation or at least 400 grams birth weight, and all neonates (all live born babies up to 28 completed days of life after birth, regardless of gestational age or birth weight). This is based on the ABS definition of the perinatal period. The ABS has adopted the legal requirement for registration of a perinatal death as the statistical standard as it meets the requirements of major users in Australia. This definition differs from the World Health Organization’s recommended definition of perinatal deaths, which includes infants and fetuses weighing at least 500 grams or having a gestational age of 22 weeks or a body length of 25 centimetres crown–heel.
Place of death	The address at which the child was officially declared deceased.
Place of usual residence	The address nominated by the child’s family as the child’s primary residential address upon registering the death with the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages.
Police Report of Death to a Coroner (Form 1)	A form completed by the police in accordance with section 7 of the <i>Coroners Act 2003—Duty to Report Deaths</i> .
Post-neonatal death	A post-neonatal death is the death of an infant 28 or more days, but less than 12 months, after birth. This is the definition used by the ABS in all cause-of-death publications.
Postvention	The provision of crisis intervention, support and assistance for those affected by a completed suicide.
Precipitating factor	An event that occurred in the months preceding a young person’s suicide which may be considered to have contributed to the young person’s decision to take their own life.
Principal Commissioner	Principal Commissioner of the Queensland Family and Child Commission.
Quad bike	Previously referred to as all-terrain vehicles (ATVs), these are four-wheeled motorcycles primarily used for agricultural purposes.
QFCC	Queensland Family and Child Commission enacted by the <i>Family and Child Commission Act 2014</i> on 1 July 2014.
The Registrar	Registrar of the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Qld).
Registry	Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Qld).

Reportable death	A death as defined under sections 8, 9 and 10 of the <i>Coroners Act 2003</i> . This includes any death where the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identity of the person is unknown</li> <li>• death was violent or unnatural</li> <li>• death occurred in suspicious circumstances</li> <li>• death was health care-related</li> <li>• Cause of Death Certificate was not issued and is not likely to be issued</li> <li>• death occurred in care</li> <li>• death occurred in custody, or</li> <li>• death occurred in the course of, or as a result of, police operations.</li> </ul>
Rural water hazard	Sources of water used in agricultural activities, such as dams, irrigation channels, livestock dips and troughs.
SES	Socio-economic status.
SEIFA	Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas 2011. Developed by the ABS using data derived from the 2011 Census of Population and Housing, SEIFA 2011 provides a range of measures to rank areas based on their relative social and economic wellbeing.
Sex	The biological distinction between male and female, as separate and distinct from a person's gender or sexual identity. Indeterminate sex is recorded where medical practitioners are unable to ascertain an infant's sex due to extreme prematurity or non-viable gestation.
SIDS	Sudden infant death syndrome.
Speeding/excessive speed	May be a contributing factor when police have indicated that speed was definitely or likely a factor in the death incident or there is other evidence which can confirm the speed at which the vehicle was travelling to be above the speed limit for the place of incident.
Stillborn/stillbirth	A stillborn child is a child who has shown no sign of respiration or heartbeat, or other sign of life, after completely leaving the child's mother and who has been gestated for 20 weeks or more, or weighs 400 grams or more.
Stranger homicide	A child death that occurs at the hands of an adult person (over 18 years) who is unknown to the child.
Stressful life event	An event that occurred over the course of the child's life, with the stressor first occurring more than six months before death. These types of events are often considered to be more chronic and longstanding in nature than a precipitating incident.
Sudden cardiac death	An unexplained or presumed arrhythmic sudden death, occurring in a short time period (generally within one hour of symptom onset), in a child or young person with no previously known cardiac disease.
SUDI	Sudden unexpected death in infancy. This is a research classification and does not correspond with any single medical definition or categorisation. The aim of the grouping is to report on the deaths of apparently normal infants who would be expected to thrive yet, for reasons often not known or immediately apparent, do not survive. The QFCC adopted the following working criteria for the inclusion of cases in the SUDI grouping: the death was of an infant less than one year of age, the death was sudden in nature, the death was unexpected, the infant had no known condition likely to cause death, and the infant had no immediately obvious cause of death.
Suicidal act	Involves self-inflicted injury that is accompanied by the intention of the individual to die from the result of the action taken.
Suicidal contagion	The process by which a prior suicide or attempted suicide facilitates or influences suicidal behaviour in another person.
Suicidal ideation	The explicit communication of having thoughts of suicide.

Suicidal intent	Suicidal intent may be communicated directly or implied to a significant person in a child or young person’s life such as a family member/carer, friend, health professional or educator. Notification of suicidal intent may occur in person, be verbalised via telephone or be written or expressed using online technology (SMS text messaging, online messenger and email, or through social media platforms).
Suicide	Death resulting from a voluntary and deliberate act against oneself, where death is a reasonably expected outcome of such act. This includes those cases where it can be established the person intended to die and those where intent is unclear, or the person may not have the capacity of reason to intend death, such as children under 15 years or persons with a serious mental illness.
Suicide attempt	A suicidal act causing injury but not leading to death.
Toxicology	The analysis of drugs, alcohol and poisons in the body fluids at autopsy.
Transport deaths	<p>Death incidents involving a vehicle of some description. Vehicles include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• motor vehicles and motorcycles</li> <li>• quad bikes, tractors and other rural plant</li> <li>• bicycles, skateboards, scooters and other small-wheel devices</li> <li>• watercraft and aircraft</li> <li>• horses and other animals used for transportation.</li> </ul>
WHO	World Health Organization.