Criteria to evaluate bias within content

- **Omission**: selecting information that reflects credit on only one group, frequently the writer/s group.

- **Defamation**: calling attention to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’s faults rather than their virtues and misrepresenting their nature.

- **Disparagement**: (disparagement: something that lowers a thing or person in worth or importance): denying or belittling the contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people to Australian culture.

- **Cumulative Implication**: constantly creating the impression that only one group is responsible for positive developments.

- **Validity**: failing to ensure that information about issues is always accurate and unambiguous. (Ambiguous: having more than one possible meaning.)

- **Inertia**: perpetuation of myths and half-truths by failure to keep abreast of historical scholarship.

- **Obliteration**: ignoring significant aspects of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander histories and cultures.

- **Disembodiment**: referring in a casual and depersonalised way to the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander “menace” or representing the annihilation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultures as part of the march of progress.

- **Concreteness**: dealing with a race or group in platitudes and generalisations (applying the shortcomings of one individual to a whole group). To be concrete, the material must be factual, objective and realistic.

- **Comprehensiveness**: failing to mention all relevant facts that may help to form the opinion of the student.