



## Errata for Young Australians: their health and wellbeing 2007

### Page ix

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### Page 30

The ABS 2004–05 National Health Survey estimated that 835,310 injury events occurred among young people in the 4 weeks preceding the survey. The most frequently reported injury that resulted in a health action being taken was being cut with a knife, tool or other implement (34%), followed by hitting something or being hit by something (20%) and a low fall (20%). Males and females reported similar frequencies of each of these injury events.

Of those young people who reported an injury, 10% had days off work or study and 23% had to cut down on usual activities due to the injury event.

### Note

Amendments have been made to page 30 to correct the figures relating to the number of injury events occurring among young people (*date*).

### Page 37

The prevalence of short-sightedness (or myopia) was similar to that found by Ip et al. (2006) in their recent study of 12-year-old Australian school children (12%).

### Note

An amendment has been made to page 37 to correct the figure relating to the prevalence of myopia found by Ip et al. (2006) (*date*).

### Page 89

The majority of students (93%) surveyed in the 2002 National Survey of Secondary Students and Sexual Health reported that they were sexually attracted to the opposite sex only.

### Page 109

Figure 3.16: Victims of alcohol- and drug-related incidents in the past 12 months, aged 14–24 years, by incident and sex, 2004

## **Note**

An amendment has been made on page 109 to correct the caption to Figure 3.16 (*date*).

## **Page 109**

In the 12 months prior to the survey, 31% of young people aged 14–24 years were the victim of drug-related violence (including alcohol-related violence) . Verbal abuse was the most common form of drug-related violence experienced by young people (27%), followed by being ‘put in fear’ (15%), and physical abuse (5%).

## **Page 118**

Turrell et al. (2006) examined data from the 1989-90, 1995 and 2001 ABS National Health Surveys and found that people with lower educational attainment (no post-school qualification or a diploma/vocational qualification) rated their own health more poorly, and reported a number of illnesses more often than those with a bachelor degree or higher.

## **Page 119**

*Source:* ABS 2002d, 2007b.

## **Note**

An amendment has been made on page 119 to correct the source of Figure 3.22 (*date*).

## **Page 124**

*Source:* ABS 2006j.

## **Note**

An amendment has been made on page 124 to correct the source of Figure 3.24 (*date*).

## **Page 126**

The national apparent retention rate to Year 12 in 1980 was 35% but in 2006 this rate rose to 75% (ABS 2007b).

## **Note**

Amendments have been made to page 126 to correct the figures relating to the national apparent retention rate to Year 12 in 1980 and 2006 (*date*).

July 2007