

Abbreviations

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIHW	Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
ASCCSS	Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics
BEACH	Bettering the Evaluation and Care of Health
BMI	Body mass index
FaCS	Department of Family and Community Services
DALY	Disability-adjusted life year
DHFS	Department of Health and Family Services
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immune deficiency syndrome
ICD-9	International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision
ICD-9-CM	International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, clinical modification
ICD-10	International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision
ICPC-2	International Classification of Primary Care, version 2
IRSD	Index of relative socioeconomic disadvantage
IUD	Intra-uterine device
NDS	National Drug Strategy Household Survey
NHMD	National Hospital Morbidity Database
NHMRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHS	National Health Survey
NPSU	National Perinatal Statistics Unit
RRMA	Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas
SAAP	Supported Accommodation Assistance Program
SEIFA	Socioeconomic index for areas
SF-36	Medical Outcomes Study 36-item Short-Form Health Survey
SLA	Statistical local area
STD	Sexually transmitted disease
WHO	World Health Organization
YLD	Years of life lost due to disability
YLL	Years of life lost due to premature death

Symbols

\$	Australian dollars, unless otherwise specified
..	not applicable
—	zero
%	per cent
cm	centimetre
g	gram
kg	kilogram
kJ	kilojoule
m	metre
n.a.	not available, not asked
nec	not elsewhere classified

Abbreviations

RRMA Categories

M1	Capital cities
M2	Other metropolitan centres
R1	Large rural centres
R2	Small rural centres
R3	Other rural areas
Rem1	Remote centres
Rem2	Other remote areas

States and Territories

NSW	New South Wales
Vic	Victoria
Qld	Queensland
WA	Western Australia
SA	South Australia
Tas	Tasmania
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
NT	Northern Territory

SF-36 Dimensions

PF	Physical functioning
RP	Role limitations due to physical problems
BP	Bodily pain
GH	General health perceptions
VT	Vitality
SF	Social functioning
RE	Role limitations due to emotional problems
MHI	Mental health

Glossary

Affective disorder: A mood disturbance. Includes mania, hypomania, bipolar affective disorder, depression and dysthymia.

Age-specific rate: A rate for a specific age group. The numerator and denominator relate to the same group.

Agoraphobia: Fear of being in public places from where it may be difficult to escape.

Anxiety disorder: Characterised by feelings of tension, distress or nervousness. Includes agoraphobia, social phobia, panic disorder, generalised anxiety disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Apparent retention rate: The percentage of students of a given cohort who continue from the beginning of secondary school to the highest level.

Bipolar affective disorder: Characterised by repeated episodes in which the person's mood and activity levels are significantly disturbed by occasions of both depression and mania.

Cause of death: From information reported on the medical certificate of cause of death, each death is classified by the underlying cause of death according to the rules and conventions of the ninth revision of the International Classification of Diseases. The underlying cause is defined as the disease which initiated the train of events leading directly to death. Deaths from injury or poisoning are classified according to the circumstances of the violence which produced the fatal injury, rather than the nature of the injury.

Chronic: Of lengthy duration or recurring frequently, often with progressive seriousness.

Cohort: A group of individuals who experience the same event at a specified period in time; this report refers to 'birth cohorts' (people born in the same year) and 'education cohorts' (students entering school at the same time).

Co-morbidity: The occurrence of two or more diseases or health problems at the same time.

Congenital: A condition that is recognised at birth or that is believed to have been present since birth, including conditions which are inherited or caused by an environmental factor.

Core activity restriction: The extent of a person's disability; 'core activities' are defined as self care (bathing, dressing, eating, using toilet), mobility (moving around at home and away from home, getting into or out of bed or chair, using public transport), and communication (understanding and being understood by others). A person with a *profound* restriction is unable to perform a core activity, or always needs assistance for that activity, while a person with a *severe* restriction sometimes needs assistance to perform the activity.

Dementia: Loss or impairment of intellectual faculties, reasoning power and memory due to a disease of the brain.

Depression: A state of gloom, despondency or sadness lasting at least 2 weeks.

Diagnosis: A decision based on the recognition of clinically relevant symptomatology, the consideration of causes that may exclude a diagnosis of another condition, and the application of clinical judgment.

Glossary

Disability: The presence of one or more of fifteen restrictions, limitations or impairments.

Educational attainment: The highest post-school educational qualification attained by the individual.

Education participation rate: The number of persons attending an educational institution in any group expressed as a percentage of the population in the same group.

Employed: Employed people are those aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: worked for one hour or more for pay; worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business; or had a job but were not at work because of leave or other reasons.

External cause: Environmental event, circumstance and/or condition as the cause of injury, poisoning and /or other adverse effect.

Generalised anxiety disorder: A disorder characterised by unrealistic or excessive anxiety and worry about life circumstances over an extended period.

Handicap: A disadvantage resulting from impairment or disability that limits or prevents the fulfilment of a role that is normal.

Health outcome: A change in the health of an individual or population due to a preventive or clinical intervention.

Health status: An individual or population's overall level of health, taking account of various aspects such as life expectancy, amount of disability, levels of disease risk factors and so forth.

Hospitalisations: See *separations*.

Incidence: The number of instances of illness commencing, or of persons falling ill, during a given period.

Indigenous: A person of Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community with which he or she is associated.

International Classification of Diseases: WHO's internationally accepted classification of death and disease. The Ninth Revision (ICD-9) is currently in use. In this report, causes of death classified before 1979 under previous revisions have been reclassified to ICD-9 by the AIHW.

Labour force: The labour force comprises those who are employed or unemployed.

Labour force participation rate: The percentage of the working-age population in the labour force.

Mania: A disorder in which mood is happy, elevated, expansive or irritable out of keeping with the person's circumstances lasting at least 7 days.

Mental disorder: The existence of a clinically recognisable set of symptoms or behaviour associated in most cases with distress and with interference with personal functions.

Mental health: The capacity of individuals and groups to interact with one another and the environment, in ways that promote subjective wellbeing, optimal development and use of mental abilities (cognitive, affective and relational). The achievement of individual and collective goals consistent with justice is central to a positive state of mental health.

Mental health problems: Diminished cognitive, emotional or social abilities but not to the extent that the criteria for a mental disorder are met.

Morbidity: Any departure, subjective or objective, from a state of physiological or psychological wellbeing.

National Health Priority Areas (NHPA): The NHPA initiative is a collaborative effort involving Commonwealth Government and State and Territory Governments that seeks to focus public attention and health policy on those areas that are considered to contribute significantly to the burden of illness in the community, and for which there is potential for health gain.

Obsessive-compulsive disorder: A disorder characterised by recurrent, persistent ideas, thoughts, images or impulses that intrude into the consciousness against a person's will.

Panic disorder: Characterised by panic attacks (discrete episodes of intense fear or discomfort) that occur suddenly and unpredictably.

Parasuicide: The deliberate or ambivalent act of self-destruction, or other life-threatening behaviour, not resulting in death.

Prescription drugs: Pharmaceutical drugs available only on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner and available only from pharmacies.

Prevalence: The number of instances of a given disease or other condition in a given population at a designated time.

Principal diagnosis: The diagnosis established after study to be chiefly responsible for occasioning the patient's episode of care in hospital.

Principal procedure: The most significant procedure that was performed for treatment of the principal diagnosis.

Quintile: A group derived by ranking the population according to specified criteria and dividing it into five equal parts.

Risk factor: An attribute or exposure that is associated with an increased probability of a specified outcome, such as the occurrence of a disease. Risk factors are not necessarily causes of disease.

Separation: The term used to refer to the episode of care, which can be a total hospital stay (from admission to discharge, transfer or death), or a portion of a hospital stay beginning or ending in a change of type of care (for example, from acute to rehabilitation). Separation also means the process by which an admitted patient completes an episode of care by being discharged, dying, transferring to another hospital or changing type of care.

Social phobia: A persistent, irrational fear of being the focus of attention, or fear of behaving in a way that will be embarrassing or humiliating.

Socioeconomic status: A relative position in the community as determined by occupation, income and amount of education.

Substance use disorder (ICD-9, used in hospital and mortality data): A disorder in which drugs are used to such an extent that behaviour becomes maladaptive; social and occupational functioning is impaired, and control or abstinence becomes impossible. Reliance on the drug may be psychological, as in substance misuse, or physiological, as in substance dependence.

Substance misuse: The use of a drug to an extent that the person is often intoxicated throughout the day and fails in important obligations and in attempts to abstain, but where there is not necessarily physical dependence.

Substance dependence: The misuse of a drug accompanied by a physiological dependence on it, made evident by tolerance and withdrawal symptoms.

Glossary

Substance use disorder (ICD-10, used in mental health survey data): Substance use disorders are harmful use and/or dependence on drugs and/or alcohol.

Harmful use: A pattern of use of psychoactive substances that is causing damage to physical or mental health. Harmful patterns are often associated with adverse social consequences.

Dependence: A set of symptoms in which the use of drugs or alcohol takes on a much higher priority for a person than other behaviours that once had greater value. The central characteristic is the strong, sometimes overpowering, desire to take the substance.

Suicide: Suicide is a conscious act to end one's life. By conscious act, it is meant that the act undertaken was done in order to end the person's life.

Symptom: An observable physiological or psychological manifestation of a disorder or disease, often occurring in a group to constitute a syndrome.

Unemployed: Persons aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week, and had actively looked for full-time or part-time work, were available for work in the reference week, or would have been available except for temporary illness or waiting to start a new job or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been stood down without pay for less than 4 weeks.

Appendixes

A1 State and Territory tables

A2 National Health Survey coded conditions

A3 Data sources

A4 Injury ICD-9 codes

A5 National Youth Health Information Network

A6 List of figures and tables

A1 States and Territory tables

This section provides State and Territory breakdowns of national results presented earlier in this report. In some cases, the scope of the data may vary by State or Territory, particularly in the identification of healthy newborns in the hospital data. It is recommended that individual State and Territory health authorities be contacted for advice on further interpretation of the data.

Table A1: Mortality by State and Territory, selected causes, 12–24 year olds, 1997
(rate per 100,000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
All causes									
Males	84.8	83.7	92.0	90.2	72.9	81.2	70.8	175.5	86.3
Females	31.6	27.7	41.8	36.6	28.9	37.2	24.7	46.8	33.1
Persons	58.7	56.2	67.5	64.2	51.4	59.5	48.3	114.0	60.2
Injury									
Males	57.2	58.5	74.2	65.7	52.1	49.6	53.1	128.0	61.8
Females	16.6	13.9	25.7	18.3	18.0	16.3	21.6	31.2	18.2
Persons	37.3	36.7	50.5	42.7	35.4	33.2	37.7	81.8	40.5
Suicide									
Males	24.4	23.1	28.8	19.5	22.3	4.5	17.7	52.2	24.0
Females	5.9	4.3	7.8	5.9	6.3	—	15.5	5.2	5.9
Persons	15.3	13.9	18.5	12.9	14.45	2.3	16.6	29.8	15.1

Source: AIHW Mortality Database.

State and Territory tables

Table A2: Hospitalisation rates by State and territory, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98
(rates per 100,000)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Hospitalisation rates									
Males	11,820	11,481	13,672	11,018	13,515	10,425	10,730	9,308	12,050
Females	18,417	18,276	20,336	19,281	22,952	18,676	13,630	22,981	19,144
Persons	15,053	14,812	16,931	15,035	18,119	14,485	12,138	15,816	15,520
Hospitalisation rate by principal diagnosis									
Disturbances of tooth eruption	727	977	868	911	1,232	648	942	210	868
Legally induced abortion	1,225	714	94	1,357	2,261	833	94	2,657	960
Abdominal pain	375	355	422	316	332	299	205	205	363
Extracorporeal dialysis	342	382	245	197	362	354	1,095	690	338
Single vaginal delivery	625	309	669	462	442	670	519	993	529
Chronic tonsillitis	233	318	220	219	351	242	298	69	258
Asthma, unspecified	220	122	221	220	270	104	70	116	193
Acute appendicitis, without mention of peritonitis	177	189	190	201	152	188	225	183	184
First-degree perineal laceration	288	203	494	306	321	375	164	707	315
Removal of internal fixation device	154	157	158	155	118	187	215	54	154
Hospitalisation rate by principal procedure									
Surgical extraction of two or more teeth	708	1,040	923	982	1,226	577	939	183	892
Aspiration curettage of uterus for termination of pregnancy	779	657	91	1,272	2,161	794	79	2,610	780
Haemodialysis	347	384	250	199	365	355	1096	707	343
Repair of other current obstetric laceration	700	489	785	605	494	681	487	1,284	641
Artificial rupture of membranes	188	110	244	131	139	234	180	171	171
Other artificial rupture of membranes	253	276	451	303	299	370	123	411	307
Tonsillectomy without adenoidectomy	199	289	194	212	293	230	267	64	229
Appendectomy	294	303	283	317	257	286	325	230	293
Oesophagogastroduodenoscopy (EGD) with closed biopsy	225	242	263	207	152	179	174	77	225
Injection or infusion of cancer chemotherapeutic substance	160	141	147	154	174	144	105	32	151
Computerised axial tomography of head	137	185	170	125	204	126	344	79	162
Hospitalisation rate for mental disorders									
Unspecified schizophrenia	96	102	101	34	57	63	64	35	87
Anorexia nervosa	63	150	94	63	30	21	17	7	85
Major depressive disorder, recurrent episode	30	192	34	45	49	38	14	9.9	73
Major depressive disorder, single episode	58	35	100	116	70	16	29	22	65
Schizophrenic disorder, paranoid type	54	46	57	48	70	46	58	50	53
Opioid type dependence	79	37	36	51	6	1	3	0	48
Alcohol use disorder	53	34	44	51	44	46	6	7	44

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table A3: Hospitalisation rate for injuries, 12-24 year olds, 1997-98 (per 100,000 population)

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Males	3,725	2,725	3,696	3,756	4,293	3,352	2,623	3,651	3,489
Females	1,666	1,234	1,536	1,953	2,136	1,607	1,243	2,245	1,596
Persons	2,715	1,994	2,639	2,881	3,241	2,493	1,949	2,983	2,563

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database.

Table A4: Age-specific fertility rates (births per 1,000 women), 1987 and 1997

Age	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
1987									
15-19 ^(a)	21.2	14.7	24.3	21.8	19.9	27.1	12.7	88.5	20.6
20-24	89.0	73.3	93.3	88.3	81.9	103.1	63.8	121.9	85.2
1997									
15-19	19.5	12.4	25.6	21.2	16.1	27.5	13.4	76.5	19.5
20-24	65.9	49.6	72.5	64.5	53.9	80.4	42.3	99.2	62.3

(a) Includes births to mothers aged less than 15.

Source: ABS 1988:7; ABS 1998a:9.

Table A5: Indigenous population 30 June 1996

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Males 15-24	10,243	2,040	10,165	5,411	2,033	1,456	319	5,495	37,190
Females 15-24	10,218	2,089	10,299	5,368	2,140	1,553	341	5,437	37,461
Persons 15-24	20,461	4,129	20,464	10,779	4,173	3,009	660	10,932	74,651

Source: ABS 1998b:10.

NHS coded conditions

A2 National Health Survey coded conditions

Item description	Item code	Non-minor?	Item description	Item code	Non-minor?
Not applicable	000		Eczema, dermatitis	035	yes
Thyroid disease	001	yes	Acne	036	yes
Gout	002		Other diseases of skin/subcutaneous tissue	037	yes
Obesity	003		Sciatica	038	
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	004		Disorders of the intervertebral disc	039	yes
Nerves, tension, nervousness	005		Back problems unspecified	040	yes
Other mental disorders	006	yes	Speech impediment, nec	041	yes
Blindness complete or partial, not corrected by glasses	007	yes	Other diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue	042	yes
Other diseases of eye and adnexa	008	yes	Herpes	043	yes
Otitis media	009	yes	Tinea	044	yes
Deafness complete/ partial	010	yes	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	045	yes
Ear pain	011	yes	Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	046	yes
Other diseases of the ear and mastoid process	012	yes	Complications of pregnancy, child-birth and the puerperium	047	yes
Epilepsy	013	yes	Congenital anomalies	048	yes
Other diseases of the nervous system	014		Complications of surgical and medical care, nec	050	yes
Atherosclerosis	015		Allergy nec	051	
Fluid problems, nos	016		Insomnia	052	
Varicose veins	017		Pyrexia	053	
Haemorrhoids	018	yes	Localised swelling	054	
Other diseases of circulatory system	019	yes	Difficulty breathing	055	
Bronchitis/ emphysema	020	yes	Chest pain	056	
Sinusitis	021		Abdominal pain	057	
Cough or sore throat	022		Heartburn	058	
Other diseases of the respiratory system	023	yes	Dizziness	059	
Diarrhoea, enteritis	024	yes	Headache—due to stress or tension	060	
Ulcer	025		Headache—due to unspecified or trivial cause	061	
Hernia	026	yes	Virus	062	
Constipation	027		Curvature of spine	063	
Dental problems	029	yes	Other symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	064	
Other diseases of digestive system	030	yes	Skin cancer	065	
Kidney diseases	031	yes	Breast cancer	066	
Other diseases of the urinary system	032	yes	Osteoporosis	067	
Other diseases of the genital system	033	yes	Rheumatoid arthritis	068	
Skin rash, nos	034		Osteoarthritis	069	

(continued)

NHS coded conditions

Item description	Item Code	Non-minor?	Item description	Item Code	Non-minor?
Arthritis, nec	070	yes	High cholesterol	108	
Asthma	071	yes	Paralysis	109	yes
Hypertension	072		Other hereditary and degenerative disorders of the nervous system	110	yes
Neoplasms, nec	073	yes	Absence of limbs or parts or limbs	111	yes
Checkup/ examination	074		Musculoskeletal deformities	112	yes
Common cold	075		Missing organs, nec	113	yes
Contraceptive management	076		Psoriasis	114	yes
Counselling	077		Astigmatism	115	
Diabetes mellitus—type 1	078	yes	Hypermetropia/far-sighted	116	
Diabetes mellitus—type 2	079	yes	Myopia/short-sighted	117	
Hangover	080		Presbyopia	118	
Hay fever	081	yes	Stroke including after effects of	119	
Heart disease	082	yes	Fractures	120	yes
Immunisation	083		Dislocations, sprains and strains	121	yes
Influenza	084		Internal injuries	122	yes
Disorders of menstruation	085		Open wounds	123	yes
Migraine	086	yes	Bruising and crushing	124	yes
Pregnancy supervision/childbirth	087		Entry of foreign bodies	125	yes
Strabismus	088		Burns and scalds	126	yes
Rheumatism	089		Poisoning other than by food	127	yes
Test	090		Other injuries	128	yes
X-ray	091		Injuries, type not stated	129	yes
Donor	092		Ill-defined signs and symptoms of heart conditions	182	
Diabetes, unspecified	093	yes	Depression	205	yes
Preventive measures	097		Psychoses	206	yes
Other reasons of health	098		Emotional problems, nec	207	yes
Visual disturbances	099		Body image and eating disorders	208	
Cataracts	100	yes	Alcohol and drug dependence	209	
Glaucoma	101		Cerebrovascular disease excl. stroke	219	yes
Blackouts, fits or loss of consciousness, nec	102	yes	Mental retardation, specific delays in development	306	yes
Incomplete use of arms or fingers	103	yes	Other conditions	992	
Incomplete use of feet or legs	104		No recent conditions	996	
Disfigurement, nec	105		No chronic conditions	997	
High blood sugar	106		Unspecified conditions	998	
Other disorders of refraction and accommodation	107		No conditions	999	

Note: nec = not elsewhere classified; nos = not otherwise specified.

Source: ABS National Health Survey: user's guide. ABS Cat. No. 4363.0. Canberra: ABS.

A3 Data sources

This appendix provides some detail on the main data sources that are used in multiple chapters of this report: AIHW Mortality Database, AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database and the National Health Survey. References which contain full descriptions of these data sources are also included. Data sources which are only used in one chapter are described within the relevant chapter.

Mortality data

Information on deaths included in this report has been sourced from the AIHW Mortality Database. This database includes a record of all deaths in Australia, as collected from registration of deaths provided by Registrars of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each State and Territory. The main information extracted from the database for this report includes the age, sex, year of registration, cause of death and age at death for young people age 12–24 years. The cause of death is classified according to the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-9) codes (WHO 1977). Further details on the AIHW Mortality Database can be found in Dunn et al. (In press).

Hospital morbidity data

Hospitalisation data included in this report have come from the AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database. This database includes information on virtually all hospital admissions in Australia, in both public and private hospitals. Information is not available on hospitalisations in the one private hospital in the Northern Territory, and from some private same-day facilities in Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory (AIHW 1998).

Data on hospitalisations are collated on a financial year basis – information is included in the financial year of separation (that is, at the completion of the episode of care). Therefore, separations for a particular year may include episodes of care for which the admission was in the previous financial year. It is important to note that the database includes a record for *each* hospitalisation. Therefore, hospitalisation rates may include multiple admissions for individual patients.

For each hospitalisation, the database includes demographic information, administrative information about the hospital episode and clinical information. The main data items used for this report include age, sex, diagnosis (using the Australian version of the International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision, Clinical Modification – ICD-9-CM – codes (NCC 1996)), procedure (ICD-9-CM), sector (public or private hospital), length of stay, and State and Territory of hospitalisation. Definitions for these data items are included in the *National Health Data Dictionary Version 6.0* (NHDC 1997).

National Health Survey

The National Health Survey is a large-scale population survey conducted approximately every 5 years by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 1996). Survey information is collected from face-to-face interviews. Information included in this report comes from the National Health Survey conducted in 1995. In that year, information was collected from about 23,800 households across Australia.

The main pieces of information from the survey used in the report include:

- recent illnesses (experienced in the 2 weeks prior to the interview)

- long-term conditions (illness, injury or disability present, or expected to be present, for 6 months or more)
- type of condition (using a classification developed for the survey based on ICD-9 codes (see appendix for list of these conditions); the conditions are not necessarily medically diagnosed conditions)
- some health determinants (for example, sun protection).

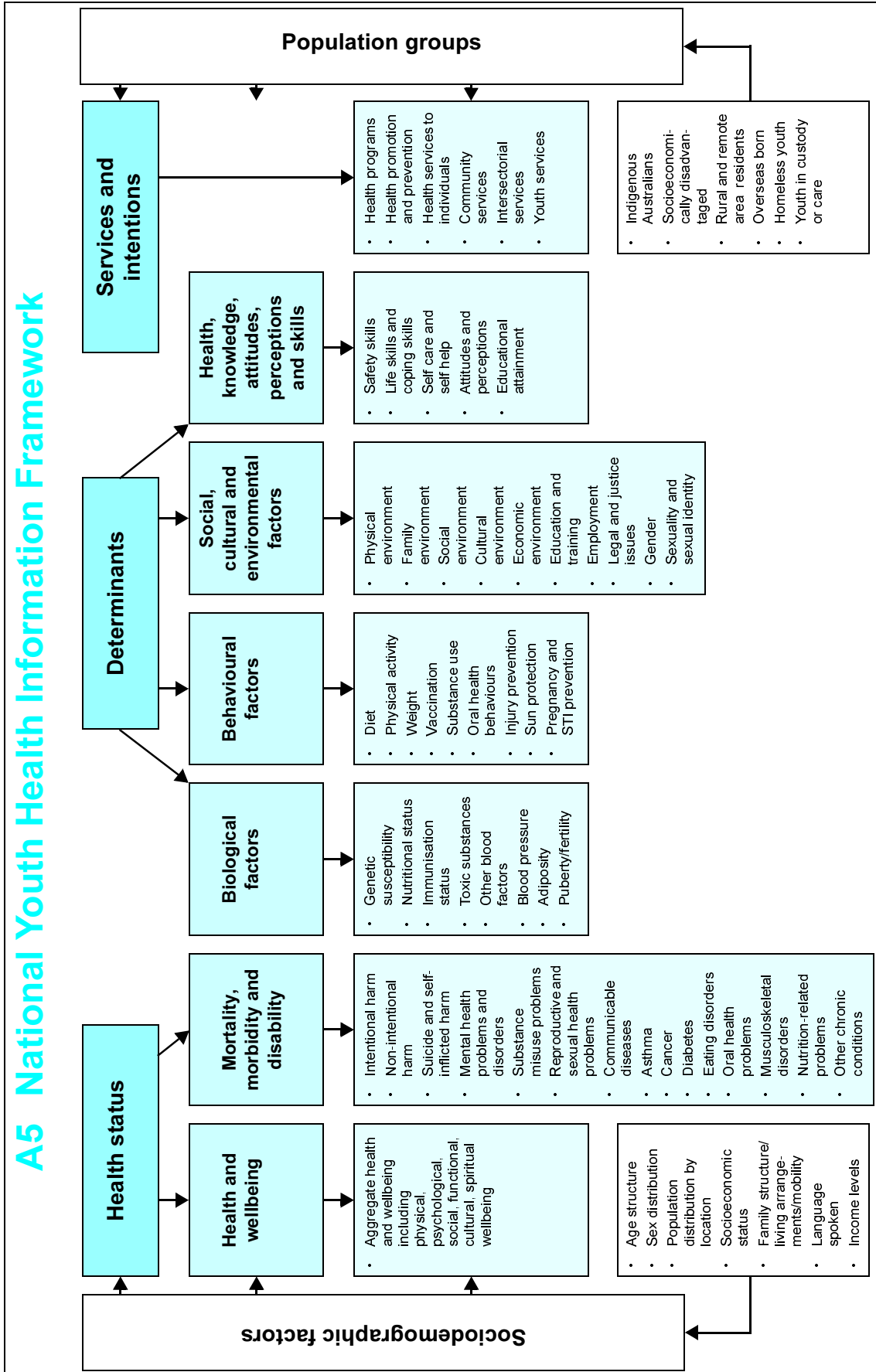
Further details on definitions used in the National Health Survey can be found in the *National Health Survey: User's Guide* (ABS 1996).

Injury ICD-9 codes

A4 Injury ICD-9 codes

Label	Codes	4th digit	Codes	4th digit	Codes	4th digit
Motor vehicle accidents	810–825	0,1				
Motor cycle	810–825	2,3				
Pedal cyclist	800–807	3	826–829	1	810–825	6
Pedestrian	800–807	2	810–825	7	826–829	0
Other transport	balance of 800–849					
Drowning	910					
Accidental poisoning	850–869					
Falls	880–888					
Fire and flames	890–899					
Other unintentional	900–909, 911–929					
Suicide and self-inflicted injury	950–959					
Violence related	960–978, 990–999					
Undetermined intent	980–989					
Surgical and medical care	870–879, 930–949					

A5 National Youth Health Information Framework



A6 List of figures and tables

List of figures

Figure 2.1: Youth population, estimated 1971 to 1998 and projected 1999 to 2021	7
Figure 2.2: Youth population as a percentage of total population, 1971 to 2021	8
Figure 2.3: Population of Australia by age and sex, 1998	9
Figure 2.4: Youth population (ages 15–24 years) as a proportion of total population of each area, 1997	12
Figure 2.5: Living arrangements of youth (15–24 years) by sex and age group, 1998	15
Figure 2.6: Activity status of youth by age group, 1987 and 1998	16
Figure 2.7: Mean and median weekly incomes of income units by age of reference person, 1996–97	17
Figure 3.1: Self-assessed health status by sex, 15–24 year olds, 1995	22
Figure 3.2: Self-assessed health status by age group, 15–24 year olds, 1995	23
Figure 3.3: Self-assessed health status by sex and age group, 15–24 year olds, 1995	24
Figure 3.4: Mean SF-36 scores, 18–24 year olds, 1995	26
Figure 3.5: Distribution of SF-36 scores by sex, 18–24 year olds, 1995	27
Figure 3.6: Self-assessed health status by age group, 1995	29
Figure 3.7: Mean SF-36 scores by age group, 1995	30
Figure 4.1: Disease burden by main category, 15–24 year olds, 1996	33
Figure 4.2: Leading causes of burden of disease, 15–24 year olds, 1996	35
Figure 4.3: Burden of disease by age and sex, 1996	36
Figure 5.1: Death rates for 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	38
Figure 5.2: Main causes of death, 12–24 year olds, 1997	39
Figure 5.3: Youth death rates by age and sex, 1993–97	41
Figure 5.4: Youth death rates by sex and State/Territory, 1993–97	42
Figure 6.1: Distribution of self-assessed health status by presence of reported conditions, 15–24 year olds, 1995	46
Figure 6.2: SF-36 scores by presence of reported conditions, 18–24 year olds, 1995	47
Figure 6.3: Total hospitalisations for 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	48
Figure 6.4: Total hospitalisations of 12–24 year olds by diagnosis chapter, 1997–98	49
Figure 6.5: Hospitalisations of 12–24 year olds: 10 most frequent principal diagnoses, 1997–98	50
Figure 6.6: Hospitalisations of 12–24 year olds by procedure chapter, 1997–98	51
Figure 6.7: Ten most frequent principal procedures for hospitalisations of 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	52
Figure 6.8: Problems managed in general practice, 12–24 year olds, by ICPC-2, 1998–99	53
Figure 6.9: Top 10 problems managed in general practice, 12–24 year olds, 1998–99	54
Figure 7.1: Main disabling condition in youth population (aged 15–24 years), by sex and age group, 1998	61
Figure 8.1: Injury death rates, 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	64
Figure 8.2: Injury death and hospitalisation rates by age and sex, 12–24 year olds	65
Figure 8.3: Death rates for main causes of injury, 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	68

Figure 8.4: Male injury death (1995–97) and hospitalisation rates (1997–98) for males for main cause of injury by age	69
Figure 8.5: Female injury death (1995–97) and hospitalisation rates (1997–98) for females for main cause of injury by age	70
Figure 8.6: Motor vehicle accident deaths, 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	74
Figure 8.7: Motor vehicle accident deaths (1995–97) and hospitalisations (1997–98) by age and sex, 12–24 year olds	75
Figure 8.8: Deaths from violence, 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	76
Figure 8.9: Deaths (1995–97) and hospitalisations (1997–98) from injuries purposely inflicted by others, by age and sex, 12–24 year olds	77
Figure 9.1: Prevalence of mental health problems/disorders by age group and sex, 1993 and 1997	80
Figure 9.2: Prevalence of mental disorders by type, 1997	81
Figure 9.3: Hospitalisations with a principal diagnosis of mental disorder, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	82
Figure 9.4: Mental disorder hospitalisations by principal diagnosis subgroups, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	84
Figure 9.5: Death rate from drug dependence disorders, 12–24 year olds, 1979–97	85
Figure 9.6: Depression: prevalence (1997) and hospitalisations (1997–98) by age and sex, 12–24 year olds	88
Figure 9.7: Hospitalisations for eating disorders by age and sex, 1997–98	89
Figure 9.8: Substance use disorders: prevalence (1997) and hospitalisations (1997–98) by age and sex, 12–24 year olds	91
Figure 10.1: Death rate from suicide and self-inflicted injury, 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	96
Figure 10.2: Death rates from suicide and self-inflicted injury by sex and age, 12–24 year olds, 1985–87 and 1995–97	97
Figure 10.3: Death rates from suicide and self-inflicted injury by sex and ages 10–85+, 1985–87 and 1995–97	98
Figure 10.4: Method of suicide, 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	99
Figure 10.5: Hospitalisations for parasuicide, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	101
Figure 11.1: Birth rates for women aged 15–19 and 20–24 years, 1971 to 1997	105
Figure 11.2: Incidence of chlamydia, gonococcal infection and syphilis notifications, youth population (ages 12–24 years), 1991 to 1998	18
Figure 12.1: Death rates from drug-related causes: drug dependency, accidental poisoning and suicide and self-inflicted harm, 12–24 year olds, 1979 to 1997	121
Figure 13.1: Recent use of amphetamines, marijuana and hallucinogens by 14–19 year olds and 20–24 year olds, 1988 to 1998	130
Figure 14.1: Reported exercise levels, 15–24 year olds, 1995	137
Figure 14.2: Exercise level of males and females aged 15–24 years, 1995	138
Figure 14.3: Participation in organised sport and physical activities, 1995–96	139
Figure 15.1: Mean total daily energy intake, 1995	141
Figure 15.2: Persons aged 16–24 years who ran out of food and had no money to buy more, 1995	145
Figure 16.1: Mean body mass index, 1995	148

Lists of figures and tables

Figure 16.2: Weight type, youth and adults, 1995	149
Figure 16.3: Weight type for 15–24 year olds by sex, 1995	150
Figure 17.1: Frequency of use of sun protection measures, 1995	152
Figure 17.2: Frequency of use of sun protection measures, 15–24 year olds, 1995	153
Figure 17.3: Whether skin checked regularly by self or doctor, 1995	154
Figure 18.1: Cumulative proportion who have not had sexual intercourse at each age, 1997	156
Figure 19.1: Scores from social functioning component of SF-36 survey, 1995	164
Figure 19.2: Average time spent on major activities, 15–24 year olds, 1997	165
Figure 20.1: Education participation rates by age and sex, 1998	168
Figure 20.2: Apparent retention rates of secondary students to Year 12, 1984 to 1998	169
Figure 20.3: Skill levels of 15–24 year olds for prose, document and quantitative literacy, 1996	172
Figure 21.1: SF-36 scores by usual major activity by sex, 18–24 year olds, 1995	176
Figure 21.2: Differences from employed and student SF-36 mean scores for unemployed males and females, 18–24 year olds, 1995	177
Figure 21.3: Labour force participation rates 15–24 year olds, August 1998, and education participation rates September 1998	178
Figure 21.4: Labour force status by age, August 1998	179
Figure 21.5: Labour force status by age and sex, August 1998	180
Figure 25.1: Death rates for Indigenous and non-Indigenous young people aged 15–24 years, 1995–97	208
Figure 26.1: Death rates by RRMA, 15–24 year olds, 1995–1997	215
Figure 26.2: Death rates by RRMA, by sex, 15–24 year olds, 1985–87 and 1995–97	218
Figure 26.3: Hospitalisation rates by RRMA, 15–24 year olds, 1997–98	219
Figure 27.1: Death rates for 15–24 year olds by IRSD, 1995–1997	224
Figure 27.2: Death rate ratios between quintiles with the greatest and least disadvantage, 15–24 year olds, 1985–87 and 1995–97	226
Figure 27.3: Hospitalisation rates by IRSD, 15–24 year olds, 1997–98	227
Figure 27.4: Proportion of 15–24 year olds reporting health status as fair or poor, by IRSD, 1995	229
Figure 27.1: Death rates for 15–24 year olds by IRSD, 1995–1997	224
Figure 28.1: Death rates by country of birth, 15–24 year olds, 1995–97	232
Figure 28.2: Hospitalisation rates by country of birth, 15–24 year olds, 1997–98	234
Figure 28.3: Proportion of 15–24 year olds reporting health status as fair or poor, by country of birth, 1995	236

List of tables

Table 2.1: Youth population by State/Territory of residence, 1998	10
Table 2.2: Distribution of youth population (aged 15–24 years) and total population by area, 1997	11
Table 2.3: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander youth (ages 15–24), 1996	13
Table 2.4: Country of birth of youth population, 1998	14
Table 3.1: Summary of information about SF-36 scores	25

Table 3.2:	Reported health transitions by self-assessed health status, 18–24 year olds, 1995	28
Table 4.1:	Burden of disease by category, 15–24 year olds, 1996	34
Table 5.1:	Youth death rates by cause of death and sex, 1988 and 1997	40
Table 6.1:	Proportion of young people aged 10–24 years with reported conditions, 1995	44
Table 6.2:	Ten most frequently reported recent conditions, 1995	45
Table 6.3:	Ten most frequently reported long-term conditions, 1995	45
Table 6.4:	Notifications of hepatitis A, hepatitis B, hepatitis C and HIV infection in the youth population (ages 12–24), 1991–1998	55
Table 7.1:	Prevalence of disability by sex and age group, 1998	58
Table 7.2:	Prevalence of specific restrictions (core activities and/or schooling/employment), by sex and age group, 1998	59
Table 7.3:	Prevalence of schooling/employment restrictions, by sex and age group, 1998	60
Table 7.4:	Prevalence of profound/severe core activity restrictions, by sex and age group, 1998	60
Table 8.1:	Deaths (1997) and hospitalisations (1997–98) due to injuries, and injury prevalence	63
Table 8.2:	Injury deaths (1995–1997) and hospitalisations (1997–98) by State and Territory, 12–24 year olds	66
Table 8.3:	Deaths (1997), hospitalisations (1997–98) and injury prevalence (1995) by cause of injury, 12–24 year olds	67
Table 8.4:	Place of occurrence of injuries resulting in hospitalisation, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	71
Table 8.5:	Place of occurrence for injuries to 10–24 year olds, 1995	72
Table 8.6:	Type of injury to young people, hospitalisations (1997–98) and prevalence (1995)	73
Table 9.1:	Mental disorder hospitalisations by diagnosis group, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	83
Table 9.2:	Prevalence of depression by type, 18–24 year olds, 1997	87
Table 9.3:	Hospitalisations for eating disorders by type, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	89
Table 9.4:	Substance use disorders: prevalence (1997) and hospitalisations (1997–98) by type, 18–24 year olds	90
Table 10.1:	Methods of suicide, 12–24 year olds, 1997	99
Table 10.2:	Cause of self-inflicted hospitalised injuries, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	102
Table 11.1:	Hospitalisations for spontaneous abortion by age of woman, 1997–98	105
Table 11.2:	Duration of pregnancy by maternal age, all confinements, 1996	106
Table 11.3:	Students' correct identification of whether a disease is sexually transmitted, 1997	109
Table 11.4:	Students believing they were likely or very likely to become infected with HIV or to get an STD or hepatitis, 1992 and 1997	110
Table 11.5:	Students who have had an HIV antibody test, been diagnosed with and STD, and been diagnosed with hepatitis, 1992 and 1997	111
Table 12.1:	Drug-related principal reason for hospitalisation, 1997–98	114

Lists of figures and tables

Table 12.2: Hospitalisations with drug-related additional diagnoses, 12 to 24 years, 1997-98	115
Table 12.3: Drug-related hospitalisations, 12-24 year olds, 1997-98	116
Table 12.4: Underlying causes of drug-related deaths by age group, 1997	118
Table 12.5: Drug-related causes listed on death certificates where the underlying cause was not drug-related, 12-24 year olds, 1997	119
Table 12.6: Drug-related mortality summary statistics, 12-24 year olds, 1997	120
Table 13.1: Tobacco use, 1995 and 1998	126
Table 13.2: Alcohol use, 14-24 year olds, 1995 and 1998	127
Table 13.3: Quantity of alcohol consumed by frequency of consumption, proportion of recent alcohol drinkers aged 14-24 years, Australia, 1998	128
Table 13.4: Recent opportunity to use illicit drugs and recent illicit drug use by young people aged 14-24 years, 1995 and 1998	129
Table 13.5: Proportion of the population aged 14-24 years who associate specific drugs with a drug 'problem', 1995 and 1998	132
Table 13.6: Support for tobacco-related policies, 14-24 year olds, 1998	133
Table 13.7: Support for alcohol-related policies, 14-24 year olds, 1998	134
Table 13.8: Support for heroin-related policies and treatments, 14-24 year olds, 1998	134
Table 15.1: Consumption from major food groups, 1995	142
Table 15.2: Mean contribution to energy intake, 1995	143
Table 15.3: Desired change in consumption patterns, 16-24 year olds, 1995	144
Table 16.1: Weight of Australian young people, 1995	147
Table 17.1: Type of sun protection used, 1995	153
Table 18.1: Type of contraception used by women aged 18-49 years, 1995	157
Table 18.2: Students who report ever having sexual intercourse with or without using a condom, 1992 and 1997	158
Table 18.3: Students' current feelings of sexual attraction, 1997	159
Table 20.1: Educational attainment, 15-24 year olds, May 1998	170
Table 21.1: Self-assessed health status by usual major activity, 18-24 year olds, 1995	175
Table 21.2: Unemployment rates, 15-24 years old, August 1998	181
Table 21.3: Persons who ran out of food, by usual major activity, 16-24 year olds, 1995	182
Table 22.1: Number of victims of crime for selected offences recorded by police, 1996	184
Table 22.2: Victimisation rate, 1996	185
Table 22.3: Prisoners in Australia, June 1995	186
Table 23.1: Health system costs, 15-24 year olds, 1993-94	192
Table 23.2: Hospitalisations for 15-24 year olds, 1997-98	193
Table 23.3: Number of medicare services, 1997-98	194
Table 24.1: Youth in the child welfare system, by age group and State/Territory, 1997-98	197
Table 24.2: Use of disability support services on the 'snapshot day' in 1998	199
Table 24.3: Users of disability support services on 'snapshot day', 1998	199
Table 24.4: SAAP clients by sex and age group, 1997-98	201
Table 24.5: SAAP support periods by client's age and type of service provided, 1997-98	202

Table 25.1: Main causes of death, Indigenous and non-Indigenous young people aged 15–24 years, 1995–97	209
Table 25.2: Selected reasons for hospitalisations of young people (ages 15–24) according to Indigenous status, 1997–98	210
Table 26.1: Structure of the Rural, Remote and Metropolitan Areas (RRMA) classification	214
Table 26.2: Selected causes of death, males aged 15–24 years, 1995–97	216
Table 26.3: Selected causes of death, females aged 15–24 years, 1995–97	217
Table 26.4: Selected reasons for hospitalisation, males aged 15–24 years, 1997–98	220
Table 26.5: Selected reasons for hospitalisation, females aged 15–24 years, 1997–98	221
Table 27.1: Death rates for selected causes of death by IRSD, 15–24 year olds, 1995–1997	225
Table 27.2: Selected reasons for hospitalisation, 15–24 year olds, 1997–98	228
Table 28.1: Selected causes of death by country of birth, 15–24 year olds, 1995–97	233
Table 28.2: Selected reasons for hospitalisation by country of birth, 15–24 year olds, 1997–98	235
Table A1: Mortality by State and Territory, selected causes, 12–24 year olds, 1997	251
Table A2: Hospitalisation rates by State and territory, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	252
Table A3: Hospitalisation rate for injuries, 12–24 year olds, 1997–98	253
Table A4: Age-specific fertility rates, 1987 and 1997	253
Table A5: Indigenous population 30 June 1996	253

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