

New South Wales Population Health Survey



2006–2009 Report on
Adult Aboriginal Health

The painting on the cover is by Wiradjuri artist Kylie Cassidy.

The circular areas linked together represent different health services connecting and linking with one another to provide the best possible service and care. The repetition of rings within the circles signify the strengthening of health services and health delivery through networking and partnerships. The blue areas moving in toward the centre circles symbolise the status of our health: by utilising the available services our health status will improve. The dotted area of blue, white and yellow throughout the background display the many risk factors that affect our health and wellbeing, and the larger blue dots with the grey dot inside are dreaming symbols used to represent the people within the community utilising the health system.

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Foreword

I am pleased to present this Report on Adult Aboriginal Health, which presents results from the New South Wales Population Health Survey for 2006-2009 and compares those results with previous years.

The report presents information on health behaviours, including: alcohol risk drinking, screening mammogram in the last 2 years, Pap test in the last 2 years, hysterectomy, influenza immunisation in the last 12 months, pneumococcal immunisation in the last 5 years, lives in a home with a smoke alarm or detector, consumes 2 or more serves of fruit a day, consumes 5 or more serves of vegetables a day, consumes 3 or more serves of vegetables a day, usually consumes lower fat or skim milk, experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months, adequate physical activity, current smoking, lives in a smoke-free household, and bans smoking in car.

This is followed by a chapter on health status, including: self-rated health as excellent or very good or good, current asthma, blood pressure measured in the last 2 years, ever had high blood pressure, cholesterol measured in the last 2 years, ever had high cholesterol, diabetes or high blood glucose, mental health (psychological distress), visited a dental professional in the last 12 months, all natural teeth missing, overweight, obese, and overweight or obese.

Next there is a chapter on health services, including: private health insurance, difficulties getting health care, emergency department presentations, hospital admissions, general practice attendances, public dental service attendances, and community health service attendances.

Finally, there is a chapter on social capital, including: most people can be trusted, feels safe walking down their street after dark, area has a reputation for being safe, visited neighbours in the last week, ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area, and would be sad to leave their neighbourhood.

These indicators are presented in graphical and tabular form. For most indicators the report includes a bar chart of the indicator by age group and sex, a hi-lo chart of the indicator by area health service and sex, and a line chart of trend by sex. Trend data is presented from the base year: that is, from the first year data were collected for that indicator. The report is available in both PDF and HTML versions, which can be obtained from the New South Wales Population Health Survey website at www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/index.asp.

Comments on the New South Wales Population Health Survey are welcome.

I thank all the individuals and organisations who contributed their time and expertise to assist in the development and conduct of the Survey for 2006-2009.



Kerry Chant

Chief Health Officer and Deputy Director-General, Population Health
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Introduction

This is the second report on the health of Aboriginal adults from the New South Wales Population Health Survey, which presents results for 2006-2009 and compares those results with previous years. At both the statewide and area health service levels, the report will assist in monitoring health, policy development, and service planning.

The survey instrument for the New South Wales Population Health Survey was developed by the Health Survey Program in consultation with key stakeholders, area health services, other government departments, and a range of experts. All questions were field tested prior to inclusion in the survey. The conduct of the survey was approved by the NSW Health Population and Health Services Research Ethics Committee. This 2006-2009 Report on Adult Aboriginal Health was approved by the AH&MRC Ethics Committee.

Other sources of information on the health of Aboriginal people in NSW include: the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05, the Census of Population and Housing 2006, the Community Housing and Infrastructure Needs Survey 2006, the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008, the Bettering the Evaluation and Care Health Survey, and national administrative data collections such as the National Hospital Morbidity Data Collection, the National Mortality Data Collection, and the National Perinatal Data Collection.[1-5]

In this report, the term "Aboriginal" is used in preference to "Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander", in recognition that Aboriginal people are the original inhabitants of New South Wales.[6]

The report contains 42 health indicators:

Health behaviours

Alcohol risk drinking, screening mammogram in the last 2 years, Pap test in the last 2 years, hysterectomy, influenza immunisation in the last 12 months, pneumococcal immunisation in the last 5 years, lives in a home with a smoke alarm or detector, consumes 2 or more serves of fruit a day, consumes 5 or more serves of vegetables a day, consumes 3 or more serves of vegetables a day, usually consumes lower fat or skim milk, experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months, adequate physical activity, current smoking, lives in a smoke-free household, and bans smoking in car.

Health status

Self-rated health as excellent or very good or good, current asthma, blood pressure measured in the last 2 years, ever had high blood pressure, cholesterol measured in the last 2 years, ever had high cholesterol, diabetes or high blood glucose, mental health (psychological distress), visited a dental professional in the last 12 months, all natural teeth missing, overweight, obese, and overweight or obese.

Health services

Private health insurance, difficulties getting health care, emergency department presentations, hospital admissions, general practice attendances, public dental service attendances, and community health service attendances.

Social capital

Most people can be trusted, feels safe walking down their street after dark, area has a reputation for being safe, visited neighbours in the last week, ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area, and would be sad to leave their neighbourhood.

These indicators are presented in graphical and tabular form. For each indicator the report includes a bar chart of the indicator by age group and sex, a hi-lo chart of the indicator by area health service and sex, and a line chart of trend by sex. At the end of the report, summary tables provide trends for each indicator from the first year of data collected.

For further information about the New South Wales Population Health Survey, or any of the reports produced from the survey data, visit the website at www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/index.asp.

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Methods

Survey sample

In 2006-2009, the target population for the New South Wales Population Health Survey was all residents living in households with private telephones. For each year, the target sample comprised approximately 1,500 people in each of the 8 area health services (a total sample of 12,000).

The sampling frame was developed as follows. Records from the Australia on Disk electronic white pages (phone book) were geo-coded using MapInfo mapping software.[1,2] The geo-coded telephone numbers were assigned to statistical local areas and area health services. The proportion of numbers for each telephone prefix by area health service was calculated. All prefixes were expanded with suffixes ranging from 0000 to 9999. The resulting list was then matched back to the electronic phone book. All numbers that matched numbers in the electronic phone book were flagged and the number was assigned to the relevant geo-coded area health service. Unlisted numbers were assigned to the area health service containing the greatest proportion of numbers with that prefix. Numbers were then filtered to eliminate continuous unused blocks of greater than 10 numbers. The remaining numbers were then checked against the business numbers in the electronic phone book to eliminate business numbers. Finally, numbers were randomly selected.

Households were contacted using random digit dialling. One person from the household was randomly selected for inclusion in the survey.

Interviews

In each year, interviews were carried out continuously between February and December. Selected households with addresses in the electronic phone book were sent a letter describing the aims and methods of the survey 2 weeks prior to initial attempts at telephone contact. An 1800 freecall contact number was provided for potential respondents to verify the authenticity of the survey and to ask any questions regarding the survey. Trained interviewers at the NSW Health Survey Program CATI facility carried out interviews. Up to 7 calls were made to establish initial contact with a household, and 5 calls were made in order to contact a selected respondent.

Call outcomes and response rates

Over the period 1997-2009, 150,877 interviews were conducted of whom 3,188 were Aboriginal (approximately 2.1 per cent). Of these 2,367 were adults aged 16 years and over and 821 were children aged 0-15 years.

Data analysis

For analysis, the survey sample was weighted to adjust for differences in the probabilities of selection among subjects. These differences were due to the varying number of people living in each household, the number of residential telephone connections for the household, and the varying sampling fraction in each health area. Post-stratification weights were used to reduce the effect of differing non-response rates among males and females and different age groups on the survey estimates. These weights were adjusted for differences between the age and sex structure of the survey sample for Aboriginals and the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2007 mid-year population estimates for Aboriginals (excluding residents of institutions) for each area health service. Further information on the weighting process is provided elsewhere.[3,4]

Call and interview data were manipulated and analysed using SAS version 9.1.[5] The SURVEYFREQ procedure in SAS was used to analyse the data and calculate point estimates and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the estimates. The SURVEYFREQ procedure calculates standard errors adjusted for the design effect factor or DEFF (the variance for a non-random sample divided by the variance for a simple random sample). It uses the Taylor expansion method to estimate sampling errors of estimates based on the stratified random sample.[5]

The 95 per cent confidence interval provides a range of values that should contain the actual value 95 per cent of the time. In general, a wider confidence interval reflects less certainty in the estimate for that indicator. The width of the confidence interval relates to the differing sample size for each indicator. A wider confidence interval reflects less certainty in the estimate. If confidence intervals do not overlap then the observed estimates are significantly different. If confidence intervals overlap slightly the observed estimates

may be significantly different but further testing needs to be done to establish that significance. For a pairwise comparison of subgroup estimates, the p value for a two-tailed test was calculated using the t-test for differences in means from independent samples and a modified form of t-test, which accounts for the dependence of the estimates, to test for differences between sub-group estimates and total estimates.[5]

Definition of urban and rural

In this report, the term urban means the respondent lived in 1 of the 4 area health services designated as metropolitan: Northern Sydney & Central Coast, South Eastern Sydney and Illawarra, Sydney South West, and Sydney West. The term rural means the respondent lived in 1 of the 4 area health services designated as rural: Greater Southern, Greater Western, Hunter & New England, and North Coast.

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WARNING: Estimates are calculated from unweighted data.
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Representativeness of sample

The Aboriginal respondents of the New South Wales Population Health Survey were more likely to be female, come from a rural health area, in particular the Greater Western Area Health Service, and have an income less than \$20,000 per annum, compared with the overall Aboriginal population of New South Wales.[1-4]

	Demographic	Sample <i>n</i>	Sample %	Weighted Sample %	2006 Census %
Sex	Male	308	39.5	46.6	48.2
	Female	472	60.5	53.4	51.8
Age	16-24	118	15.1	32.9	30.2
	25-34	92	11.8	19.8	20.4
	35-44	125	16.0	20.9	20.3
	45-54	155	19.9	12.4	14.9
	55-64	155	19.9	8.0	8.5
	65-74	96	17.3	6.0	5.7
Income	Less than \$20,000	213	39.2	27.0	22.0
	\$20,000-\$40,000	137	20.6	18.3	33.3
	\$40,000-\$80,000	166	24.1	34.1	27.8
	Over \$80,000	101	15.2	20.5	9.6
Area	Sydney South West	72	9.2	11.1	11.0
	South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	67	8.6	10.0	10.4
	Sydney West	85	10.9	11.9	12.0
	Northern Sydney & Central Coast	45	5.8	5.3	6.1
	Hunter & New England	127	16.3	21.5	21.9
	North Coast	105	13.5	12.8	12.2
	Greater Southern	100	12.8	9.8	9.3
	Greater Western	179	23.0	17.6	17.0
Location	Rural	511	65.5	61.7	60.5
	Urban	269	34.5	38.3	39.5

References

1. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australian Bureau of Statistics Population Data (HOIST). Sydney: Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health, 2010. For further information visit www.health.nsw.gov.au.
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Health behaviours

Risk behaviours influence health and wellbeing and contribute to preventable morbidity and premature mortality. This chapter reports: risk alcohol drinking, breast screening, cervical screening, hysterectomy, immunisation (influenza and pneumococcal), smoke alarms in the home, nutrition (fruit consumption, vegetable consumption, lower fat or skim milk consumption, and food insecurity), physical activity, and smoking (current smoking, smoke-free homes, and smoke-free cars).

Risk alcohol drinking

Excessive alcohol consumption is associated with a variety of adverse health consequences including cirrhosis of the liver, mental illness, several types of cancer, pancreatitis, and fetal growth retardation. Adverse social effects include aggressive behaviour, family disruption, and reduced productivity. In general, higher levels of consumption are associated with higher levels of harm; however, high rates of harm have been found among low to moderate drinkers on the occasions they drink to intoxication. The risk drinking indicator in this report includes those who exceeded Guideline 1 of the 2001 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines prior to 2009 and those who exceeded Guideline 1 of the 2009 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines from 2009 onwards.[1-4]

In 2006-2009, just over 4 in 10 Aboriginal adults (43.5 per cent) engage in risk alcohol drinking. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 35-44 years (29.1 per cent) engaged in any risk drinking behaviour, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 55-64 years (18.8 per cent) and 65 years and over (9.5 per cent), engaged in any risk drinking behaviour, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who engaged in any risk drinking behaviour.

Breast cancer screening

Breast cancer is the second most common cancer in the world and the most common cancer in females. The prevalence of breast cancer is higher in more developed countries, compared with less developed countries.[5] BreastScreen NSW provides free 2-yearly screening mammograms for females aged 50-69 years of age.[6]

A screening mammogram differs from a diagnostic mammogram in that screening is conducted on females who have no history of breast cancer and no breast problems or symptoms at the time the mammogram is taken. To establish the proportion of Aboriginal females who had a screening mammogram, those who had a breast problem, or had breast cancer in the past, were excluded from the analysis.

The NSW Population Health Survey collects self-reported data on breast cancer screening to complement the data collected through screening registries. The most complete source of data for breast cancer screening is the BreastScreen Register managed by the Cancer Institute NSW.[7] The NSW Cancer Plan 2007-2010 outlines the NSW Government's commitment to further reducing the effects of breast cancer through screening.[7]

In 2006-2009, just over 7 in 10 Aboriginal females aged 50-69 years (70.2 per cent) had a screening mammogram in the last 2 years.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal females aged 50-69 years who had a screening mammogram in the last 2 years.

Cervical cancer screening

Cervical cancer is the seventh most common cancer in the world and the second most common cancer in females after breast cancer. The prevalence of cervical cancer is lower in more developed countries, compared with less developed countries, largely due to population screening programs.[5] As cervical cancer is largely preventable if detected early and treated appropriately, females aged 20-69 who have ever had sex, and who have not had a hysterectomy, are recommended to have a Pap test every 2 years.[5,8]

The NSW Population Health Survey collects self-reported data on cervical cancer screening to complement the data collected through screening registries. The most complete source of data for cervical cancer screening is the Pap Test Register managed by the Cancer Institute NSW.[7] The NSW Cancer Plan 2007-2010 outlines the NSW Government's commitment to further reducing the effects of cervical cancer through screening.[7]

In 2006-2009, just over 7 in 10 Aboriginal females aged 20-69 years (72.6 per cent) had a Pap test in the last 2 years.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal females who had a Pap test in the last 2 years.

Hysterectomy

In 2006-2009, just under 1 in 10 Aboriginal females aged 20-69 years (9.2 per cent) ever had a hysterectomy.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal females who ever had a hysterectomy.

Influenza vaccination

Influenza (flu) is characterised by abrupt onset of fever, myalgia, headache, sore throat, acute cough, and can cause extreme malaise lasting several days. Because immunisation against the influenza virus has been shown to significantly reduce morbidity and preventable mortality, it is recommended for Aboriginal people aged 15 years and over.[9]

In 2006-2009, just under 5 in 10 Aboriginal adults aged 50 years and over (48.3 per cent) were immunised against influenza in the last 12 months. There was no significant difference between males and females, between urban and rural health areas, or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 50 years and over who were immunised against influenza in the last 12 months.

Pneumococcal vaccination

Invasive pneumococcal disease is an isolation of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* from a normally sterile site, most commonly the blood. It is a major cause of pneumonia, meningitis, and bacteraemia without focus. The 23-valent pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccine is recommended for Aboriginal people aged 50 years and over and those 15-49 years who have underlying chronic illnesses that place them at increased risk.[9]

In 2006-2009, just over 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults aged 50 years and over (34.8 per cent) were immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. There was no significant difference between males and females.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas or among area health services.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 50 years and over who were immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years; however, there has been a significant increase in rural health areas (26.7 per cent to 38.4 per cent).

Home smoke alarms

In New South Wales, a high proportion of the mortality and morbidity caused by house fires happens at night while people are sleeping. Functional and correctly situated smoke alarms detect low levels of smoke and sound an alarm before the smoke becomes too dense for people to escape.[10] The *NSW Building Legislation Amendment (Smoke Alarms) Act 2005* commenced on 1 May 2006. This legislation requires that 1 or more smoke alarms are installed in residential buildings where people sleep, smoke alarms are maintained in functional order, and people do not remove these alarms or interfere with their operation.[11]

In 2006-2009, 93.1 per cent of Aboriginal adults lived in homes with a smoke alarm or detector, whether battery operated or hard wired or both. There was no significant difference among age groups, or between urban and rural health areas.

A significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults in the Hunter & New England (99.3 per cent) and North Coast (99.4 per cent) Area Health Services lived in homes with a smoke alarm or detector, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults living in homes with a smoke alarm or detector (66.3 per cent to 93.1 per cent). The increase has been significant in urban and rural health areas.

Two or more serves of fruit a day

The *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults* and *Australian Guide to Healthy Eating* stress the importance of eating plenty of fruit.[12,13] The *Go for 2 & 5* fruit and vegetable campaign website provides information on why adults should eat at least 2 serves of fruit each day to maintain good health and a healthy weight.[14]

In 2006-2009, just under 5 in 10 Aboriginal adults (46.9 per cent) consumed 2 or more serves of fruit a day. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 65 years and over (71.4 per cent) consumed 2 or more serves of fruit a day, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas, or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who consumed 2 or more serves of fruit a day.

Five or more serves of vegetables a day

The *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults* and *Australian Guide to Healthy Eating* stress the importance of eating plenty of vegetables.[12,13] The *Go for 2 & 5* fruit and vegetable campaign website provides information on why adults should eat at least 5 serves of vegetables each day to maintain good health and a healthy weight.[14]

In 2006-2009, just over 1 in 10 Aboriginal adults (12.3 per cent) consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 55-64 years (3.5 per cent) consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 35-44 years (26.3 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (2.5 per cent), consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults in the Hunter & New England (6.6 per cent) Area Health Services consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day.

Three or more serves of vegetables a day

To monitor trends in vegetable consumption below the recommended levels, the New South Population Health Survey reports Aboriginal adults who consume 3 or more serves of vegetables a day.

In 2006-2009, just under 4 in 10 Aboriginal adults (38.5 per cent) consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 35-44 years (60.2 per cent) consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (21.7 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 65 years and over (63.0 per cent), consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day.

Usually consumes lower fat or skim milk

The *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults* and *Australian Guide to Healthy Eating* stress the importance of including reduced fat varieties of milks and/or dairy alternatives in the diet, limiting saturated fat intake, and moderating total fat intake.[12,13]

In 2006-2009, just over 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (32.9 per cent) usually consumes lower fat or skim milk. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (14.9 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 35-44 years (51.3 per cent) and 45-54 years (51.6 per cent), usually consumes lower fat or skim milk, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 45-54 years (50.0 per cent) and 55-64 years (51.3 per cent) usually consumes lower fat or skim milk, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults in the South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra Area Health Service (52.0 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of adults in the Sydney West (20.8 per cent) and Greater Southern (19.9 per cent) Area Health Services, usually consumes lower fat or skim milk, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who usually consumes lower fat or skim milk.

Food insecurity

Despite the good quality of the food supply, there are some population groups who lack food security: that is, who do not have access at all times to sufficient food for an active and healthy life. Food insecurity is associated with socioeconomic disadvantage and is a likely contributor to ill health.[12]

In 2006-2009, just over 1 in 10 Aboriginal adults (11.7 per cent) experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of males (8.2 per cent) than females (14.7 per cent) experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (2.7 per cent) experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 65 years and over (5.4 per cent) experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults in the South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra Area Health Service (4.6 per cent) experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months.

Adequate physical activity

Adults who regularly participate in moderate-to-vigorous levels of physical activity have lower rates of preventable mortality than those who are physically inactive; also, regular physical activity decreases risk of cardiovascular disease, some cancers, some mental illness, type-2 diabetes, overweight and obesity, and preventable injury.[15] To maintain good health, the *National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults, Choose Health, Be Active: A physical activity guide for older Australians*, and the *Recommendations on physical activity for health for older Australians* is at least 30 minutes of moderate activity on most, and preferably all, days of the week.[16-18]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey, adequate physical activity is calculated from questions asked in the Active Australia Survey,[19] and is defined as undertaking physical activity for a total of 150 minutes per week over 5 separate occasions. The total minutes are calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus minutes doing vigorous physical activity multiplied by 2.

In 2006-2009, just over 5 in 10 Aboriginal adults (50.3 per cent) undertook adequate levels of physical activity. A significantly higher proportion of males (64.0 per cent) than females (40.1 per cent) undertook adequate levels of physical activity. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 55-64 years (45.0 per cent) undertook adequate levels of physical activity, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 65 years and over (20.1 per cent) undertook adequate levels of physical activity, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas, or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who undertook adequate levels of physical activity.

Current smoking

Tobacco smoking is the leading cause of preventable mortality and morbidity in New South Wales. While the relationship between tobacco smoking, lung cancer, and cardiovascular disease has long been evidenced, a number of other diseases are now known to be associated with smoking. According to the US Surgeon General's Report (2004), tobacco smoking is associated with: cancer, including cancer of the lung, mouth, throat, larynx, esophagus, pancreas, kidney, bladder, stomach, and acute myeloid leukemia; cardiovascular disease, including atherosclerosis, strokes, abdominal aortic aneurysm, hardening and narrowing of the arteries, damage to the cells lining the blood vessels and heart, and blood clots; respiratory disease, including emphysema, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and upper and lower respiratory tract infections; reproductive problems, including difficulty becoming pregnant, a higher risk of never becoming pregnant, risk of complications during pregnancy, risk of premature birth, low birthweight infants, stillbirth, and infant mortality including increased risk of sudden infant death syndrome; other health effects, including increased risk of eye diseases, loss of bone mass, and peptic ulcers. Smokers are generally less healthy than nonsmokers. Smoking affects the immune system. Illnesses in smokers last longer and smokers are more likely to be absent from work. Smokers also use more medical services, both outpatient and inpatient services.[20]

In 2006-2009, just over 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (33.9 per cent) were current (daily or occasional) smokers. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (19.2 per cent) and 65 years and over (18.3 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 25-34 years (69.3 per cent) were current smokers, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 55-64 years (20.7 per cent) and 65 years and over (10.3 per cent) were current smokers, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults in the South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra Area Health Service (19.7 per cent) were current smokers, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who were current smokers; however, there has been a significant decrease in Aboriginal females (44.2 per cent to 34.2 per cent) and urban health areas (45.8 per cent to 30.7 per cent).

Since 2002-2005 there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who were current smokers (41.3 per cent to 33.9 per cent).

Smoke-free homes

Exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (passive smoking) is a significant cause of preventable mortality and morbidity in New South Wales. Passive smoking causes lung and nasal and sinus cancer, stroke and ischemic heart disease in adults, lower respiratory infections (croup, bronchitis, bronchiolitis and pneumonia), onset of asthma and worsening of asthma, respiratory symptoms, reduced lung function, middle-ear disease and eye and nasal irritation in children, reduced birthweight, and increased risk of sudden infant death syndrome in infants. There is also a causal association between passive smoking and cervical cancer, decreased pulmonary function and exacerbation of cystic fibrosis in adults, and cardiovascular health and the development of neurodevelopmental and behavioural problems in children. The risk of breast cancer appears to increase with passive smoking during puberty but not with overall lifetime exposure. Most of the evidence of harm caused by passive smoking is based on studies in the home environment; however, passive smoking is harmful wherever it takes place.[21]

In 2006-2009, 76.3 per cent of Aboriginal adults lived in smoke-free homes. A significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 65 years and over (88.5 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 45-54 years (62.2 per cent), lived in smoke-free homes.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who lived in smoke-free homes (49.7 per cent to 76.3 per cent). The increase has been significant in urban and rural health areas.

Bans smoking in their car

In 2006-2009, 79.2 per cent of Aboriginal adults with cars banned smoking in their car. A significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 65 years and over (89.7 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults aged 45-54 years (65.0 per cent), banned smoking in their car, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults in the Northern Sydney & Central Coast (93.2 per cent) and Greater Western (87.4 per cent) Area Health Services, and a significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults in the North Coast Area Health Service (62.6 per cent), banned smoking in their car, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 2002-2005, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults with cars who banned smoking in their car (71.0 per cent to 79.2 per cent). The increase has been significant in urban health areas.

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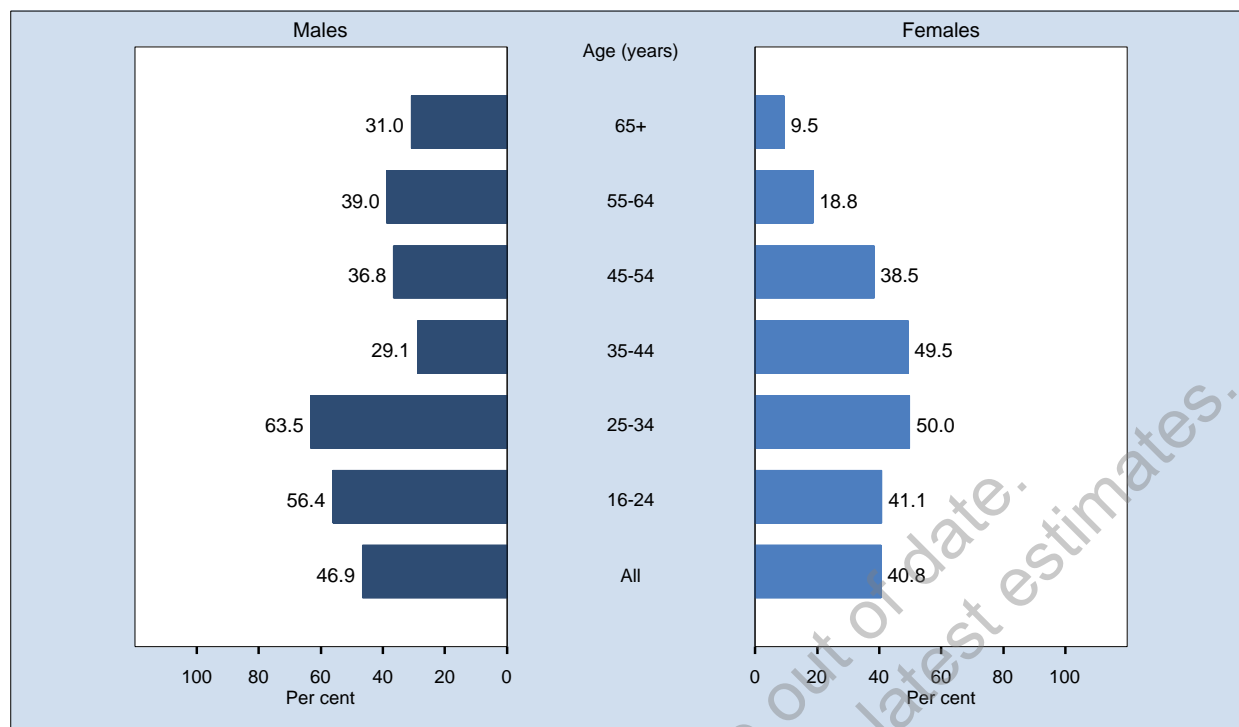
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WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Risk alcohol drinking by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

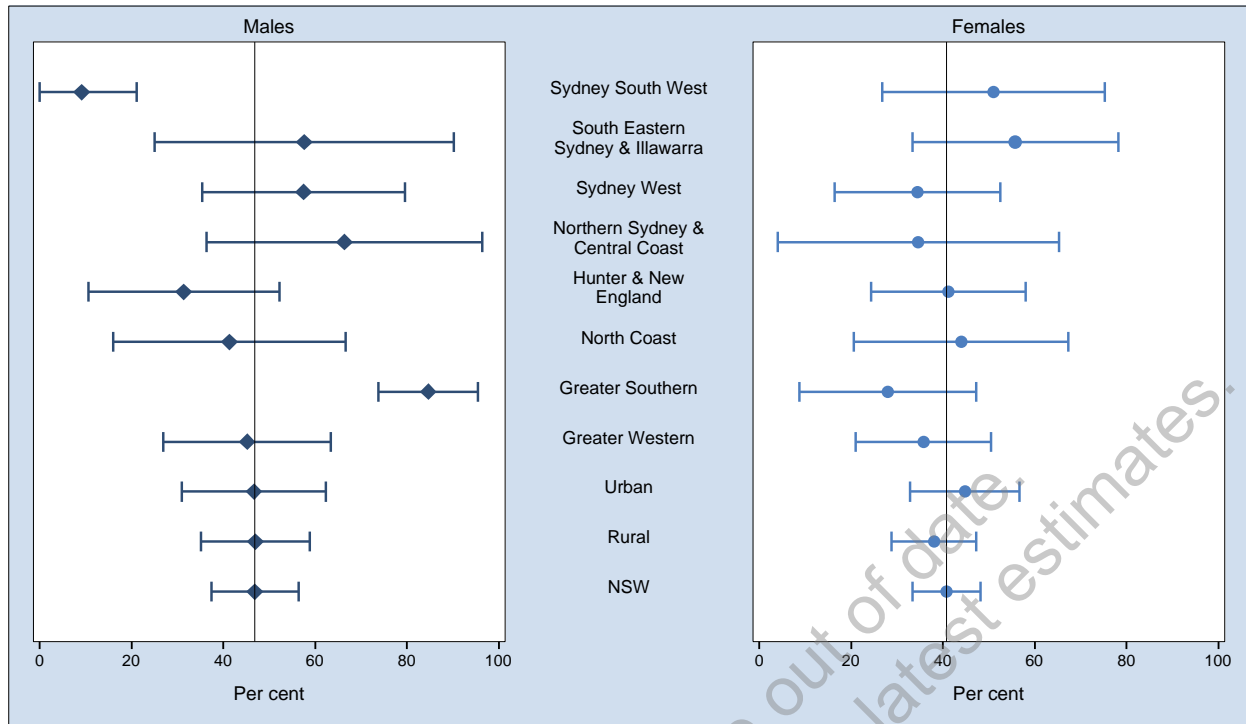


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	56.4 (36.3-76.5)	41.1 (24.5-57.8)	48.5 (35.6-61.4)
25-34	63.5 (44.3-82.8)	50.0 (33.5-66.6)	55.7 (43.0-68.5)
35-44	29.1 (10.8-47.4)	49.5 (35.1-63.9)	40.3 (27.9-52.8)
45-54	36.8 (19.4-54.2)	38.5 (23.1-53.9)	37.8 (26.2-49.4)
55-64	39.0 (21.1-56.9)	18.8 (8.2-29.5)	26.8 (17.0-36.6)
65+	31.0 (14.8-47.3)	9.5 (2.3-16.7)	19.7 (10.7-28.7)
All	46.9 (37.4-56.4)	40.8 (33.4-48.2)	43.5 (37.7-49.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 641 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (2.29%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who exceeded Guideline 1 of the 2001 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines prior to 2009 and exceed Guideline 1 of the 2009 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines from 2009 onwards. Persons who exceeded the 2001 Guideline 1 did any of the following: consuming alcohol every day, consuming on average more than [4 if male/2 if female] standard drinks, consuming more than [6 if male/4 if female] on any 1 occasion or day. Persons who exceed the 2009 Guideline 1 drink more than 2 standard drinks on any day. The questions used to define the indicator in 2009 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? The questions used to define the indicator from 2002 to 2008 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? In the last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [11+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? On the last occasion you had more than [4 if male/2 if female] drinks in a day, how many drinks did you actually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Risk alcohol drinking by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

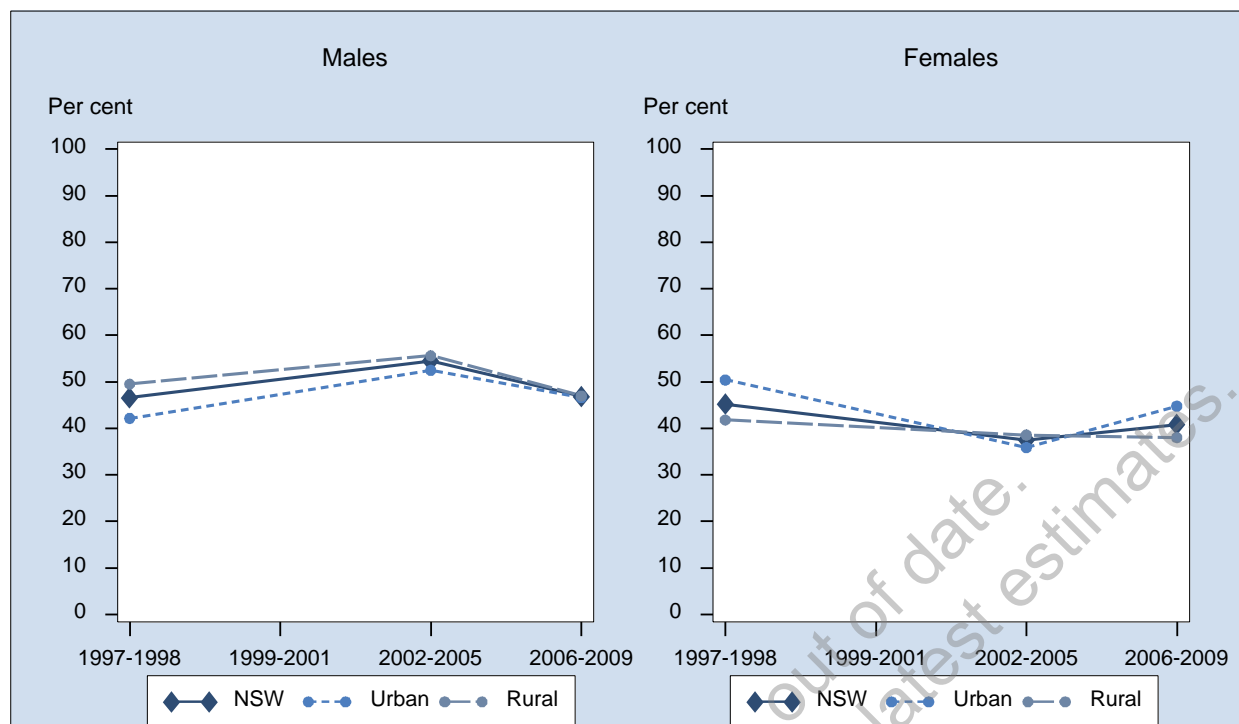


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	9.1 (0.0-21.2)	51.0 (26.8-75.2)	35.5 (15.2-55.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	57.6 (25.0-90.1)	55.8 (33.4-78.2)	56.5 (37.7-75.3)
Sydney West	57.5 (35.4-79.5)	34.5 (16.4-52.5)	44.1 (29.4-58.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	66.3 (36.3-96.4)	34.6 (4.0-65.2)	47.4 (24.2-70.5)
Hunter & New England	31.4 (10.6-52.2)	41.1 (24.3-58.0)	36.8 (23.3-50.4)
North Coast	41.3 (16.0-66.6)	44.0 (20.6-67.3)	42.6 (25.2-59.9)
Greater Southern	84.6 (73.7-95.5)	28.0 (8.7-47.3)	56.8 (39.7-73.9)
Greater Western	45.2 (26.9-63.4)	35.7 (21.0-50.5)	40.3 (28.7-51.8)
Urban	46.6 (30.9-62.4)	44.8 (32.9-56.7)	45.5 (36.0-55.1)
Rural	47.0 (35.1-58.9)	38.0 (28.8-47.2)	42.3 (34.9-49.8)
NSW	46.9 (37.4-56.4)	40.8 (33.4-48.2)	43.5 (37.7-49.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 641 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (2.29%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who exceeded Guideline 1 of the 2001 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines prior to 2009 and exceed Guideline 1 of the 2009 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines from 2009 onwards. Persons who exceeded the 2001 Guideline 1 did any of the following: consuming alcohol every day, consuming on average more than [4 if male/2 if female] standard drinks, consuming more than [6 if male/4 if female] on any 1 occasion or day. Persons who exceed the 2009 Guideline 1 drink more than 2 standard drinks on any day. The questions used to define the indicator in 2009 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? The questions used to define the indicator from 2002 to 2008 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? In the last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [11+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? On the last occasion you had more than [4 if male/2 if female] drinks in a day, how many drinks did you actually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Risk alcohol drinking by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009

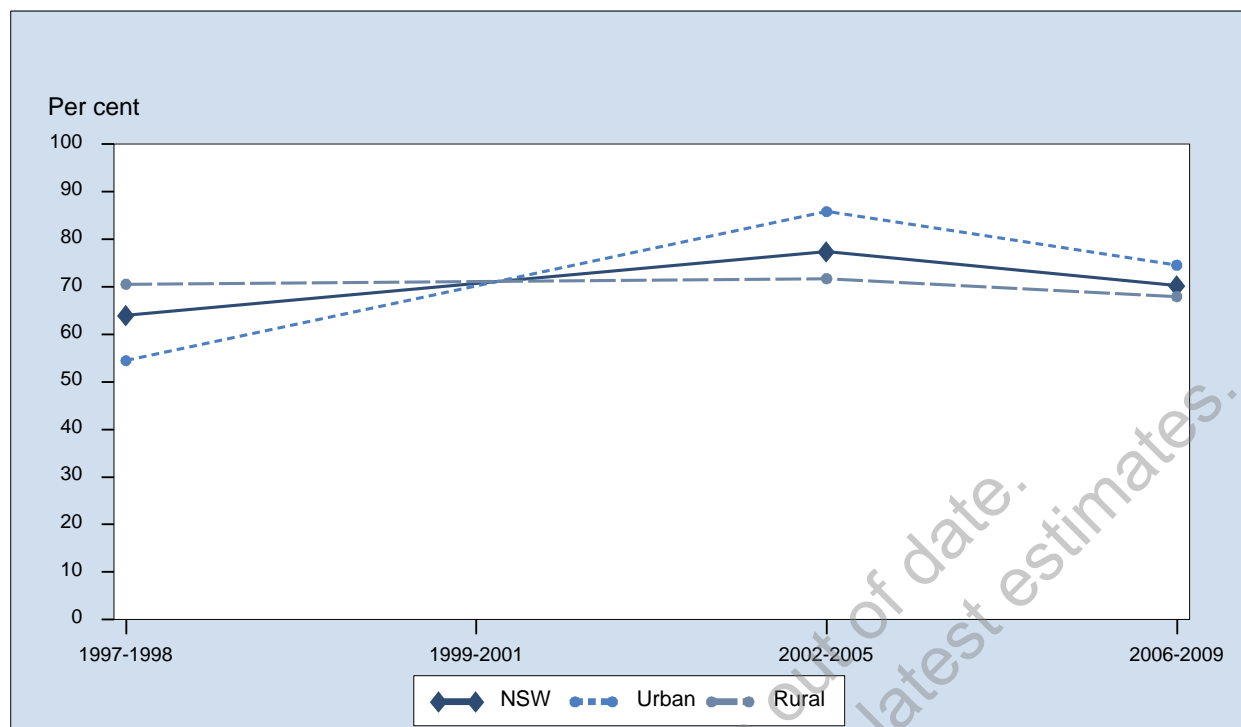


Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	42.2 (28.0-56.4)	49.5 (39.1-60.0)	46.6 (38.2-55.1)	50.4 (36.8-64.0)	41.8 (33.0-50.6)	45.2 (37.6-52.8)	46.4 (36.5-56.3)	45.6 (38.8-52.4)	45.9 (40.2-51.6)
2002-2005	52.5 (39.5-65.5)	55.6 (45.6-65.6)	54.5 (46.5-62.4)	35.9 (26.2-45.6)	38.6 (30.8-46.4)	37.5 (31.4-43.6)	43.3 (35.2-51.4)	47.0 (40.6-53.5)	45.6 (40.5-50.6)
2006-2009	46.6 (30.9-62.4)	47.0 (35.1-58.9)	46.9 (37.3-56.4)	44.8 (32.9-56.7)	38.0 (28.8-47.2)	40.8 (33.4-48.1)	45.5 (36.0-55.0)	42.3 (34.9-49.8)	43.5 (37.7-49.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (607), 2002-2005 (894), 2006-2009 (641). The indicator includes those who exceeded Guideline 1 of the 2001 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines prior to 2009 and exceed Guideline 1 of the 2009 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines from 2009 onwards. Persons who exceeded the 2001 Guideline 1 did any of the following: consuming alcohol every day, consuming on average more than [4 if male/2 if female] standard drinks, consuming more than [6 if male/4 if female] on any 1 occasion or day. Persons who exceed the 2009 Guideline 1 drink more than 2 standard drinks on any day. The questions used to define the indicator in 2009 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? The questions used to define the indicator from 2002 to 2008 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? In the last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [11+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? On the last occasion you had more than [4 if male/2 if female] drinks in a day, how many drinks did you actually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Screening mammogram in the last 2 years by year, females aged 50 to 69 years, NSW, 1997-2008



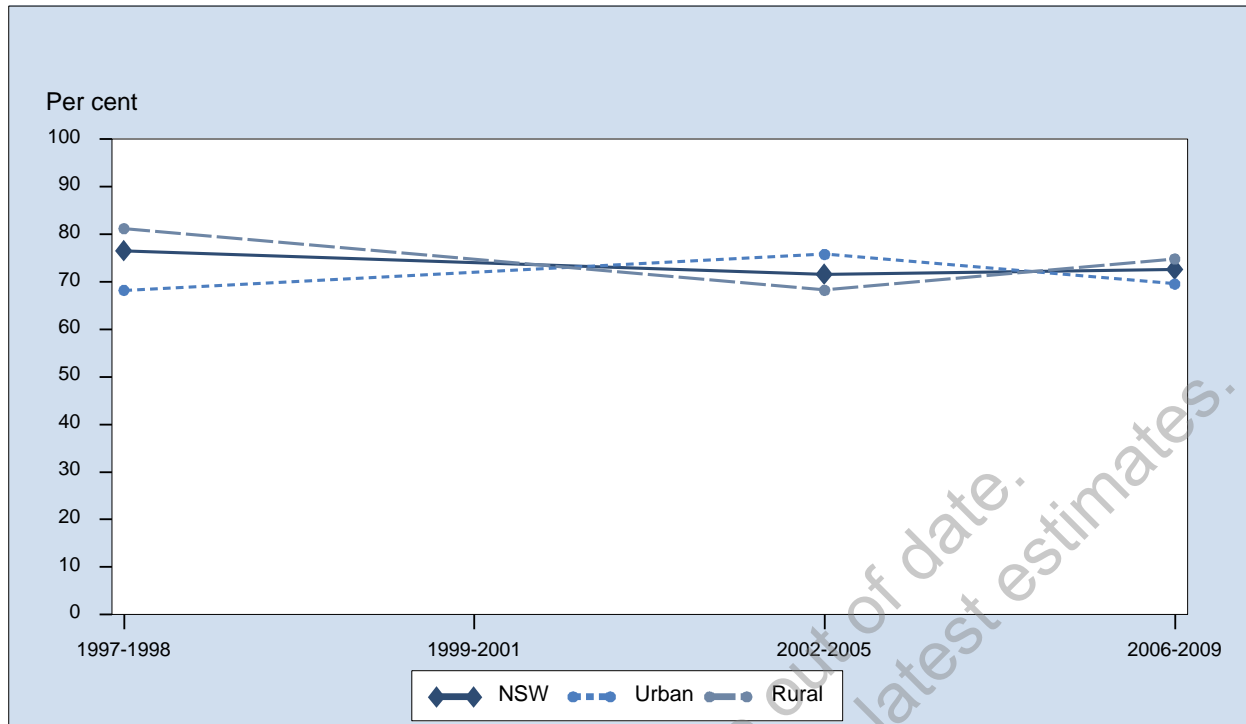
Year	Females		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	54.5 (18.5-90.5)	70.5 (53.5-87.6)	63.9 (44.8-83.0)
2002-2005	85.8 (66.8-100)	71.7 (55.8-87.7)	77.3 (64.7-89.9)
2006-2009	74.5 (49.4-99.6)	67.9 (50.8-85.1)	70.2 (55.8-84.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (56), 2002-2005 (63), 2006-2009 (49). The indicator includes those who had a screening mammogram in the last 2 years. This excludes women who had a mammogram for a breast problem or had breast cancer in the past. The questions used to define the indicator were: Have you ever had a mammogram? When did you last have a mammogram? Can you tell me all the reasons why you had your last mammogram?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
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**Pap test in the last 2 years by year,
females aged 20 to 69 years, NSW, 1998-2008**



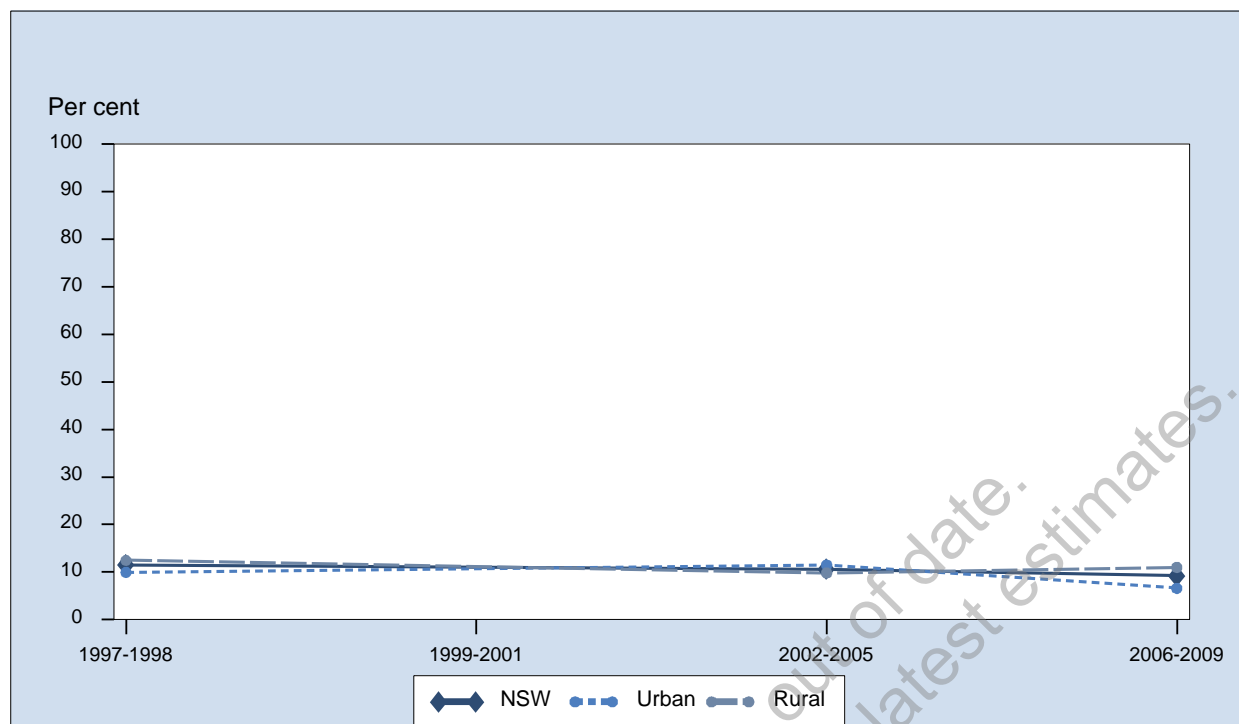
Year	Females		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	68.2 (43.7-92.7)	81.2 (72.8-89.6)	76.5 (65.9-87.2)
2002-2005	75.8 (61.2-90.3)	68.2 (57.4-79.0)	71.5 (62.6-80.5)
2006-2009	69.5 (51.2-87.9)	74.8 (61.3-88.2)	72.6 (61.6-83.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (146), 2002-2005 (198), 2006-2009 (111). The indicator includes those who have had a Pap test in the last 2 years and have not had a hysterectomy. The questions used to define the indicator were: A Pap test is a routine test carried out by a doctor. It is recommended for all women for early detection of cancer of the cervix. Have you ever had a Pap test? When did you last have a Pap test? Have you ever had a hysterectomy?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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Hysterectomy by year, females aged 20 to 69 years, NSW, 1997-2008



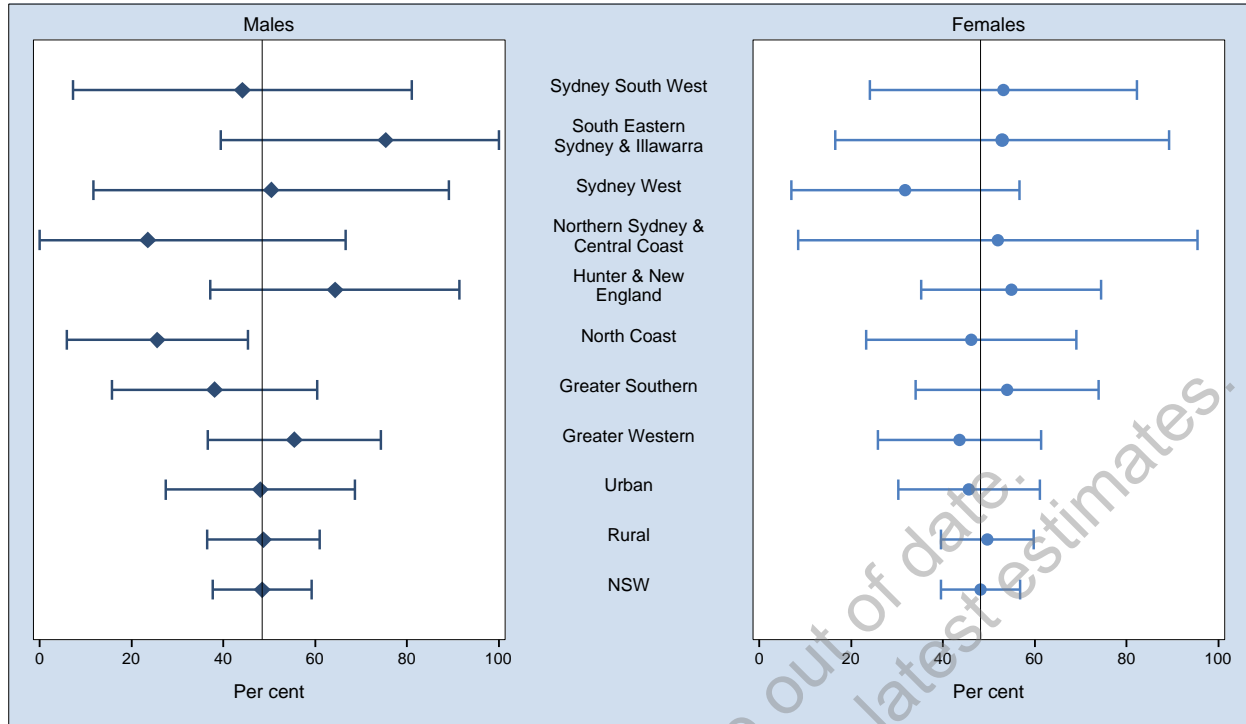
Year	Females		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	10.0 (2.7-17.2)	12.5 (7.6-17.4)	11.5 (7.4-15.6)
2002-2005	11.5 (2.8-20.2)	9.8 (4.8-14.9)	10.6 (5.8-15.4)
2006-2009	6.6 (0.0-13.9)	11.0 (4.6-17.4)	9.2 (4.5-14.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (347), 2002-2005 (239), 2006-2009 (141). The indicator includes those who have ever had a hysterectomy. The question used to define the indicator was: Have you ever had a hysterectomy?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by area health service, adults aged 50 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

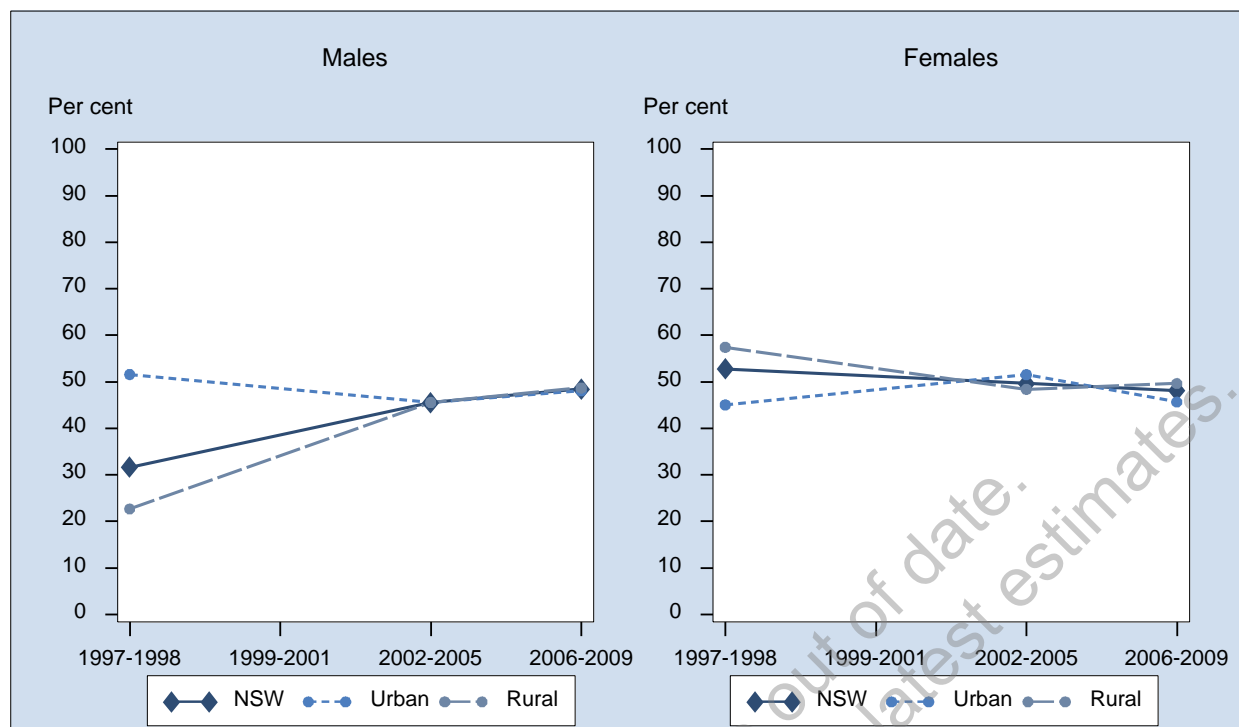


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	44.1 (7.2-81.0)	53.2 (24.1-82.2)	48.7 (25.3-72.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	75.3 (39.5-100)	52.9 (16.6-89.3)	62.8 (34.3-91.3)
Sydney West	50.4 (11.6-89.2)	31.8 (7.0-56.6)	39.3 (16.9-61.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	23.5 (0.0-66.6)	51.9 (8.4-95.4)	39.0 (5.0-73.1)
Hunter & New England	64.3 (37.2-91.4)	54.9 (35.2-74.5)	59.1 (42.8-75.4)
North Coast	25.6 (5.9-45.4)	46.2 (23.2-69.1)	36.4 (20.5-52.3)
Greater Southern	38.1 (15.8-60.5)	54.0 (34.0-74.0)	46.6 (31.3-61.8)
Greater Western	55.5 (36.6-74.4)	43.5 (25.8-61.3)	49.5 (35.9-63.1)
Urban	48.1 (27.5-68.7)	45.7 (30.2-61.1)	46.7 (34.1-59.3)
Rural	48.7 (36.4-61.0)	49.7 (39.5-59.8)	49.2 (41.3-57.1)
NSW	48.5 (37.7-59.3)	48.2 (39.5-56.8)	48.3 (41.5-55.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 320 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.31%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those aged 50 years and over who were vaccinated or immunised against influenza in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: Were you vaccinated or immunised against flu in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by year, adults aged 50 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



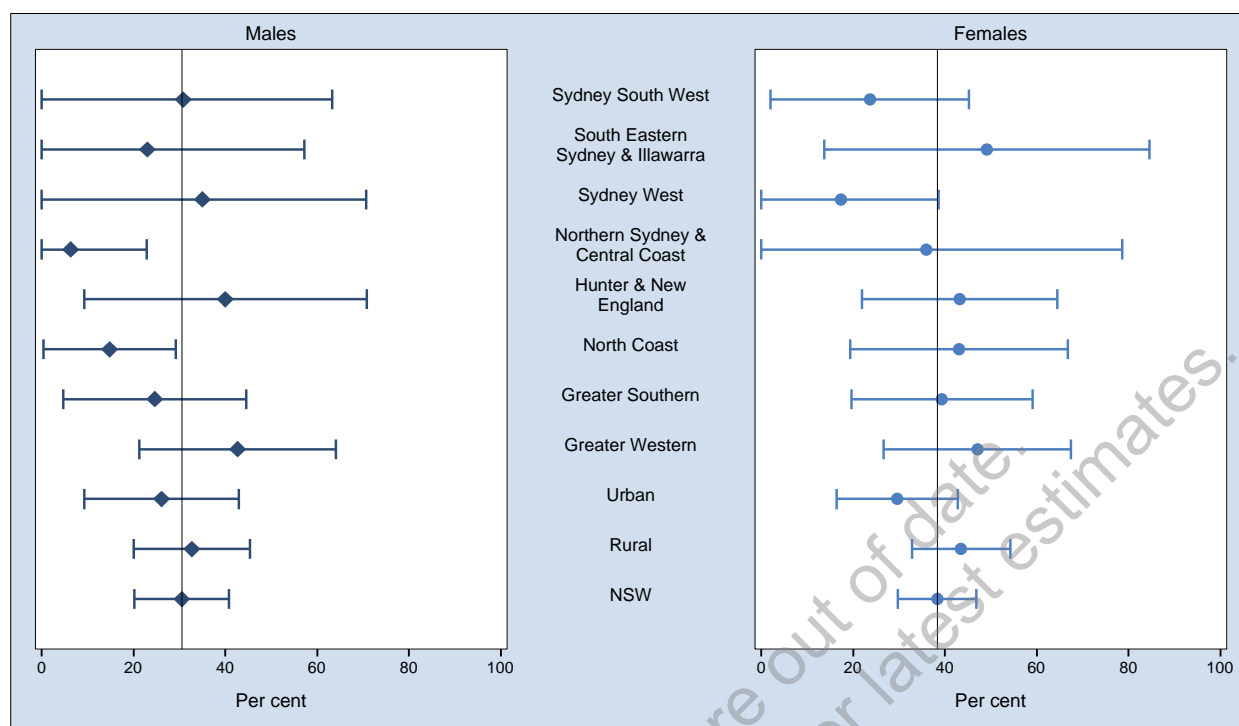
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	51.6 (18.0-85.3)	22.7 (6.7-38.6)	31.6 (15.7-47.6)	45.1 (15.4-74.8)	57.4 (41.4-73.4)	52.8 (37.6-67.9)	47.8 (25.5-70.1)	40.1 (27.0-53.2)	42.8 (31.2-54.4)
2002-2005	45.5 (20.8-70.3)	45.6 (33.3-57.9)	45.6 (33.8-57.3)	51.5 (34.5-68.5)	48.4 (38.0-58.9)	49.7 (40.4-58.9)	49.0 (34.6-63.4)	47.1 (39.0-55.1)	47.8 (40.4-55.2)
2006-2009	48.1 (27.6-68.5)	48.7 (36.4-61.0)	48.5 (37.7-59.2)	45.7 (30.4-60.9)	49.7 (39.6-59.7)	48.2 (39.6-56.7)	46.7 (34.3-59.2)	49.2 (41.3-57.1)	48.3 (41.5-55.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (137), 2002-2005 (346), 2006-2009 (320). The indicator includes those aged 50 years and over who were vaccinated or immunised against influenza in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: Were you vaccinated or immunised against flu in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by area health service, adults aged 50 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

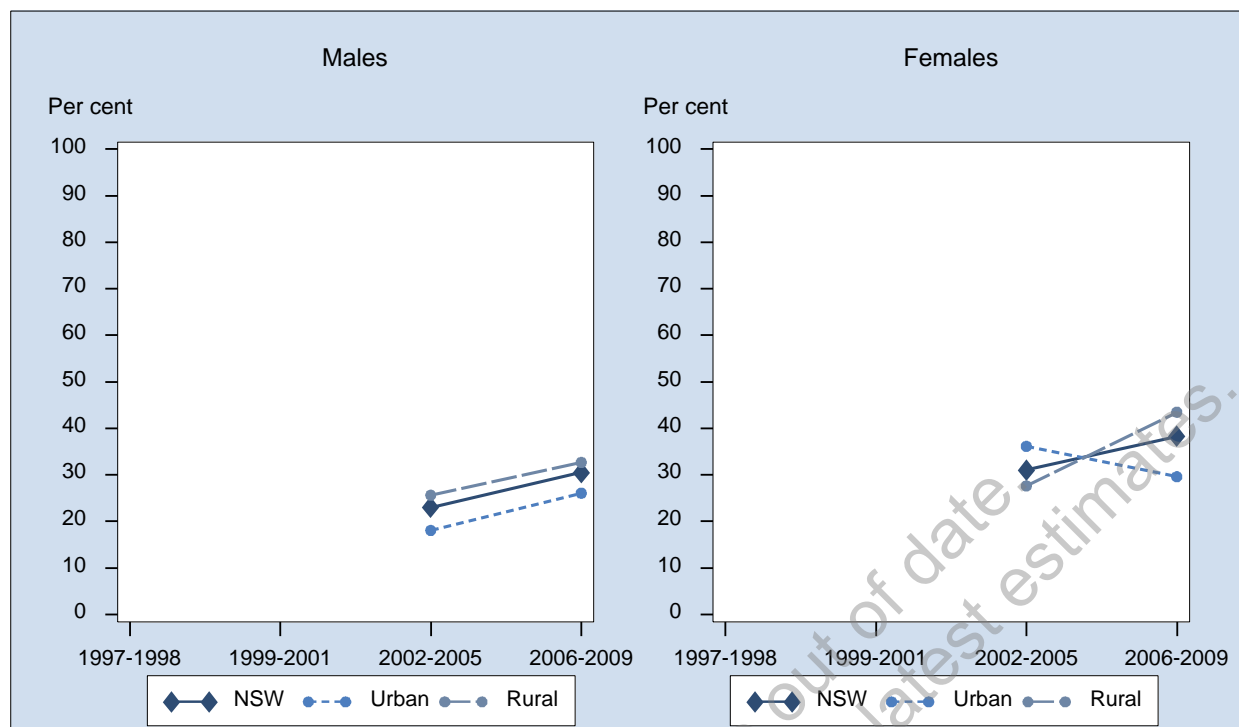


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	30.8 (0.0-63.3)	23.6 (2.0-45.2)	26.3 (8.0-44.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	23.0 (0.0-57.2)	49.1 (13.7-84.6)	37.6 (11.7-63.6)
Sydney West	35.0 (0.0-70.7)	17.3 (0.0-38.6)	25.7 (5.1-46.3)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	6.3 (0.0-22.9)	35.9 (0.0-78.6)	23.5 (0.0-52.4)
Hunter & New England	40.0 (9.3-70.7)	43.2 (21.9-64.4)	41.8 (23.7-59.8)
North Coast	14.8 (0.4-29.1)	43.1 (19.4-66.7)	30.1 (13.9-46.4)
Greater Southern	24.6 (4.7-44.5)	39.3 (19.6-59.0)	32.7 (18.2-47.2)
Greater Western	42.7 (21.2-64.1)	47.0 (26.6-67.5)	44.8 (30.0-59.6)
Urban	26.1 (9.2-43.0)	29.6 (16.4-42.8)	28.1 (17.5-38.7)
Rural	32.7 (20.0-45.3)	43.5 (32.8-54.2)	38.4 (30.2-46.7)
NSW	30.5 (20.2-40.8)	38.3 (29.8-46.9)	34.8 (28.1-41.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 295 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 26 (8.10%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those aged 50 years and over who have been immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by year, adults aged 50 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009



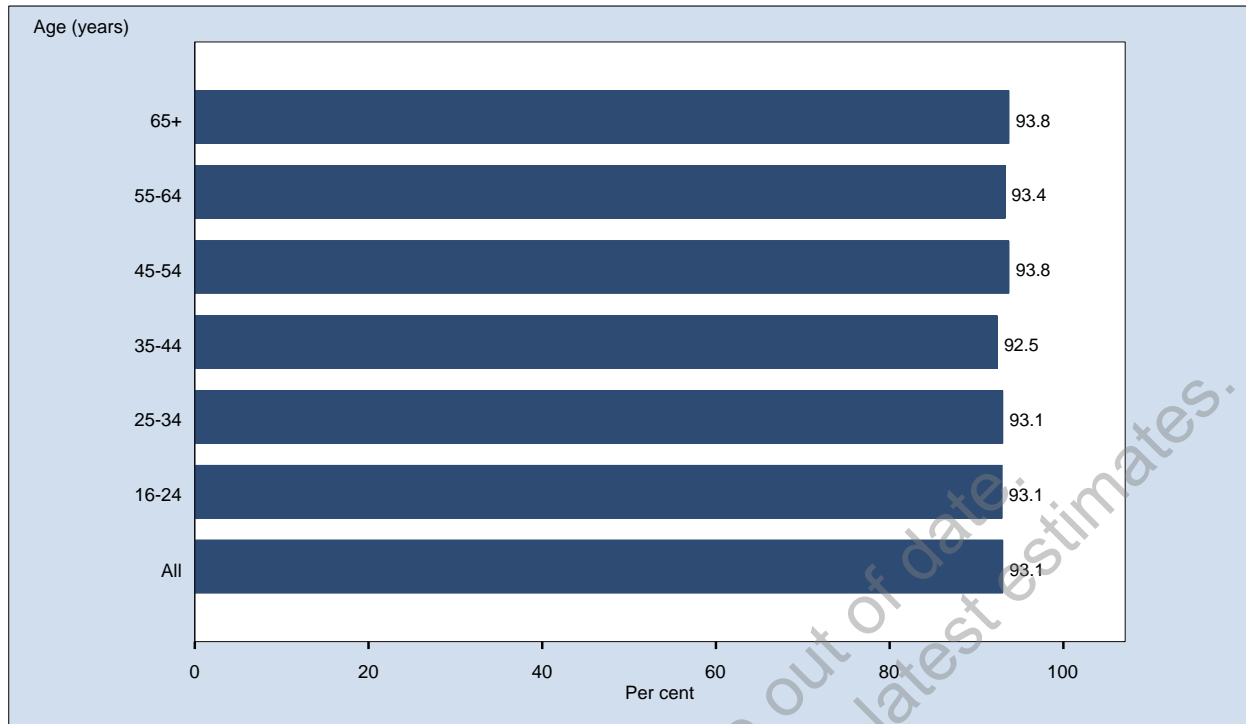
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	18.1 (2.2-33.9)	25.6 (15.3-35.9)	23.0 (14.1-31.8)	36.2 (18.5-53.8)	27.6 (18.9-36.3)	31.0 (22.1-40.0)	28.5 (15.4-41.5)	26.7 (20.0-33.4)	27.3 (20.9-33.8)
2006-2009	26.1 (9.3-42.8)	32.7 (20.1-45.3)	30.5 (20.3-40.7)	29.6 (16.5-42.7)	43.5 (32.8-54.1)	38.3 (29.8-46.8)	28.1 (17.7-38.5)	38.4 (30.2-46.6)	34.8 (28.2-41.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (341), 2006-2009 (295). The indicator includes those aged 50 years and over who have been immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

**Live in homes with a smoke alarm or detector by age,
Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009**



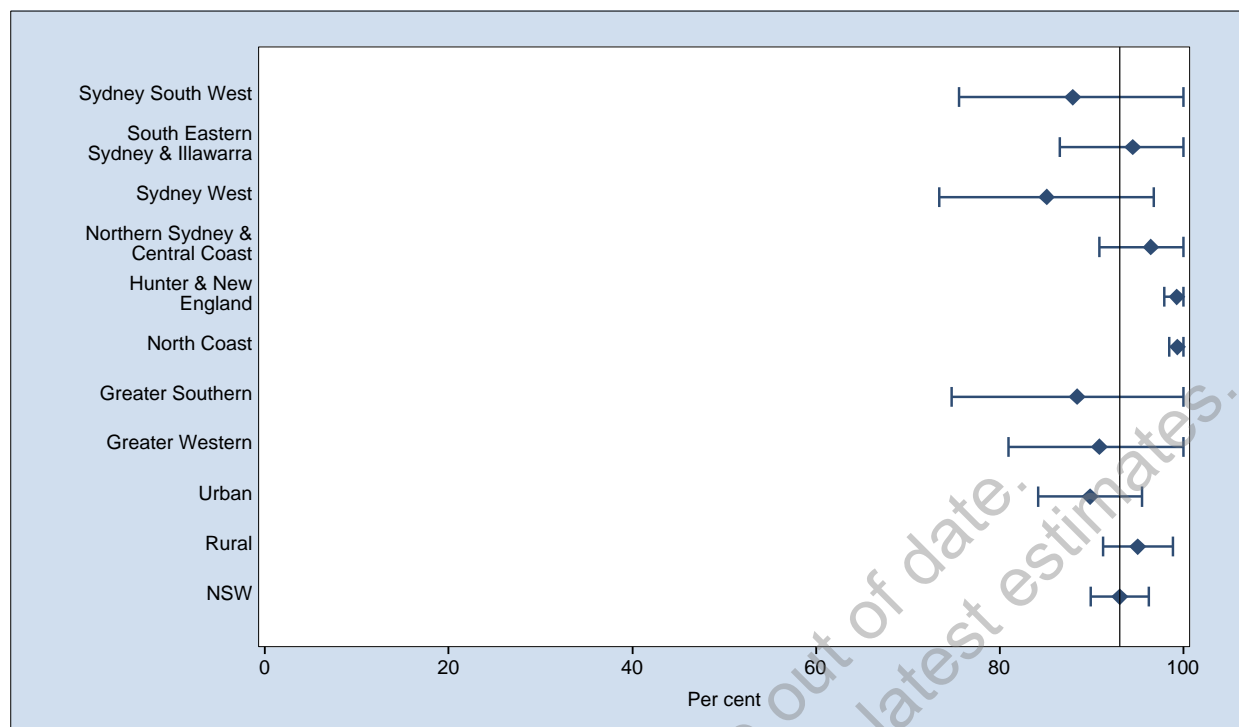
Age (years)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	93.1 (87.0-99.1)
25-34	93.1 (86.5-99.7)
35-44	92.5 (83.5-100)
45-54	93.8 (88.0-99.7)
55-64	93.4 (87.4-99.3)
65+	93.8 (87.5-100)
All	93.1 (89.9-96.3)

Note: Estimates are based on 576 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (2.54%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who have a smoke alarm or detector in their home. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have smoke alarms installed in your home?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Live in homes with a smoke alarm or detector by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



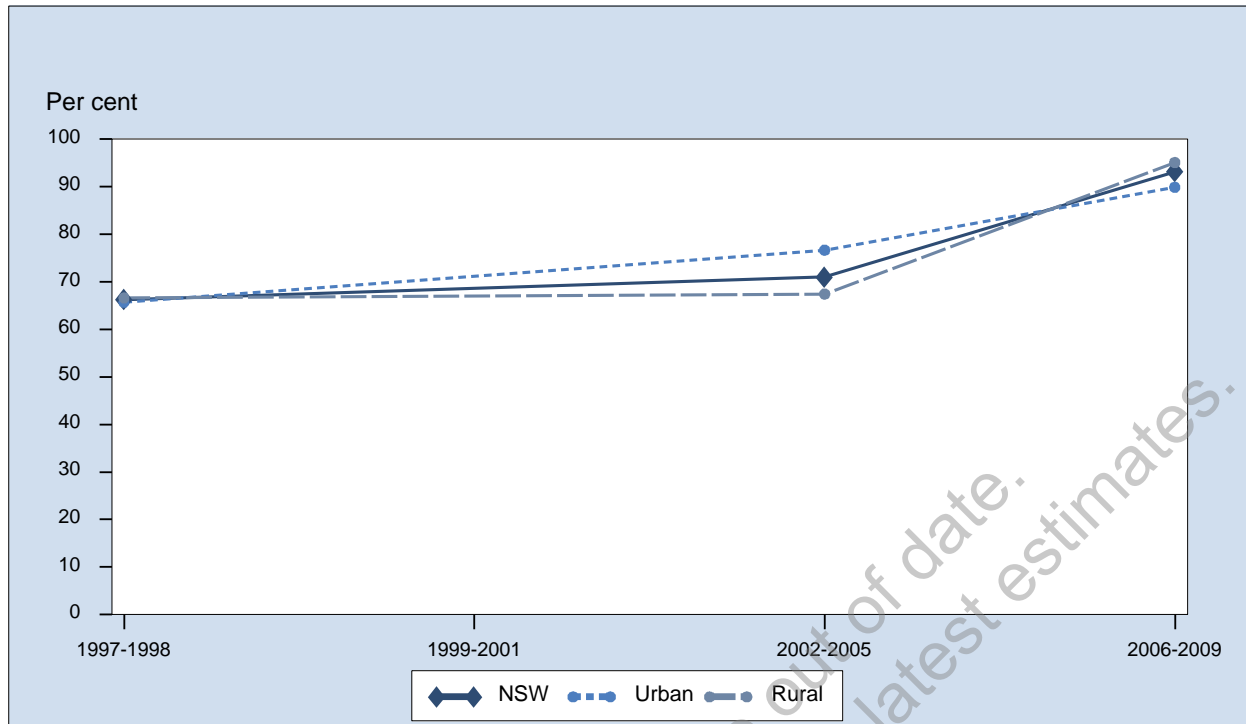
Area	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	88.0 (75.6-100)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	94.5 (86.6-100)
Sydney West	85.1 (73.4-96.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	96.5 (90.9-100)
Hunter & New England	99.3 (97.9-100)
North Coast	99.4 (98.5-100)
Greater Southern	88.4 (74.8-100)
Greater Western	90.9 (81.0-100)
Urban	89.9 (84.2-95.5)
Rural	95.1 (91.3-98.9)
NSW	93.1 (89.9-96.3)

Note: Estimates are based on 576 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (2.54%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who have a smoke alarm or detector in their home. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have smoke alarms installed in your home?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

**Live in homes with a smoke alarm or detector by year,
Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009**



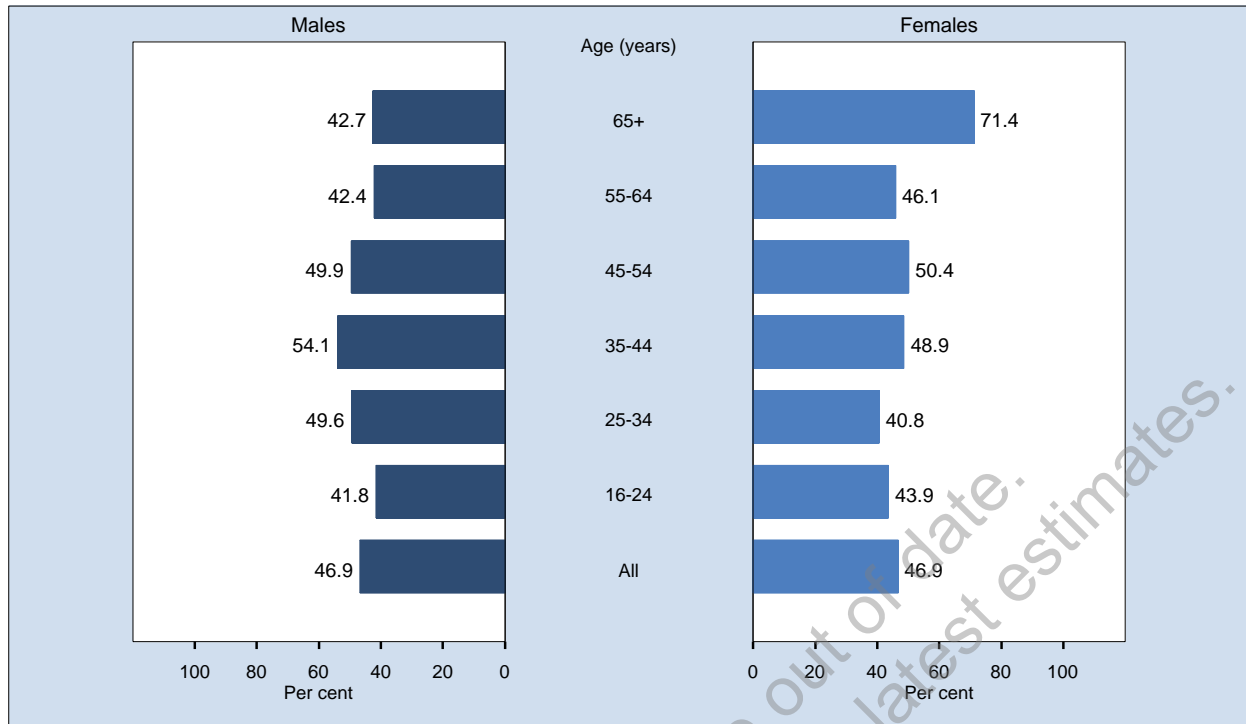
Year	Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	65.7 (56.6-74.8)	66.6 (60.3-72.9)	66.3 (61.0-71.5)
2002-2005	76.6 (69.4-83.9)	67.4 (61.4-73.5)	71.0 (66.3-75.7)
2006-2009	89.9 (84.2-95.5)	95.1 (91.3-98.9)	93.1 (89.9-96.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (645), 2002-2005 (895), 2006-2009 (576). The indicator includes those who have a smoke alarm or detector in their home. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have smoke alarms installed in your home?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Two or more serves of fruit a day by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



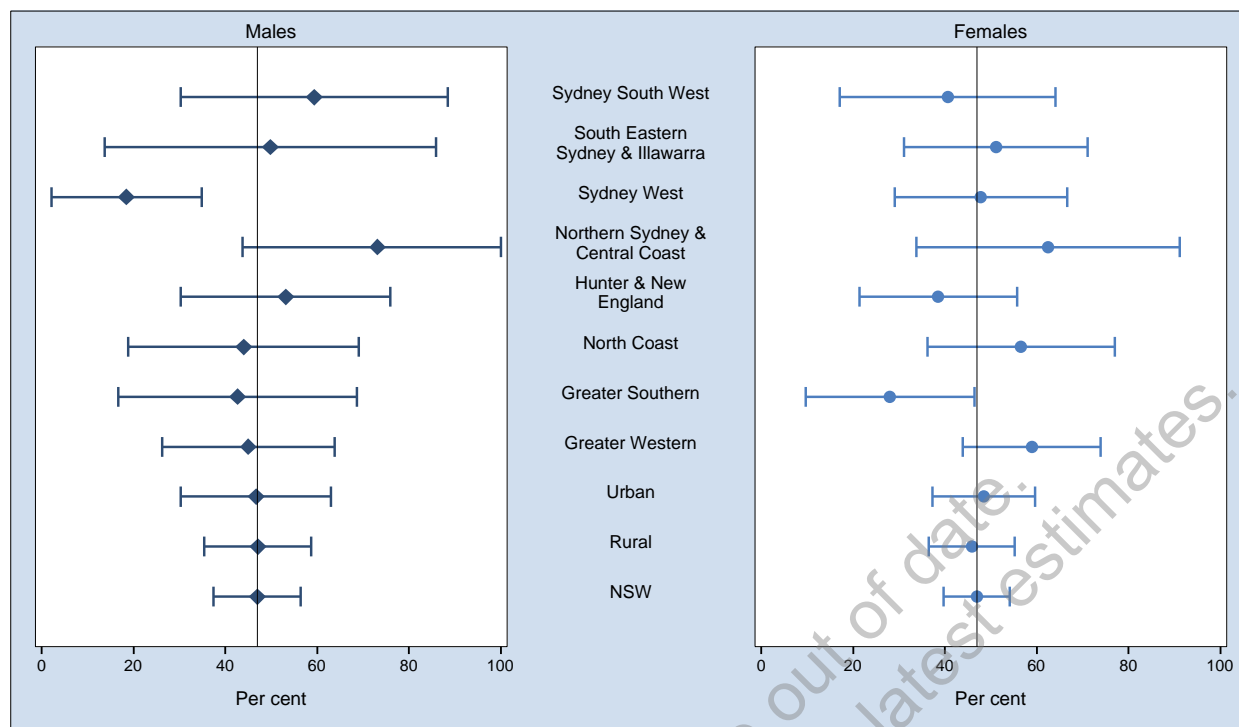
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	41.8 (22.7-60.8)	43.9 (27.6-60.2)	42.8 (30.3-55.4)
25-34	49.6 (29.6-69.7)	40.8 (25.0-56.6)	44.6 (31.9-57.3)
35-44	54.1 (31.9-76.4)	48.9 (34.4-63.3)	51.2 (38.3-64.2)
45-54	49.9 (30.1-69.6)	50.4 (36.0-64.9)	50.2 (38.4-62.0)
55-64	42.4 (24.8-60.0)	46.1 (32.0-60.3)	44.5 (33.5-55.6)
65+	42.7 (24.6-60.9)	71.4 (59.4-83.5)	58.3 (47.3-69.3)
All	46.9 (37.4-56.4)	46.9 (39.7-54.1)	46.9 (41.1-52.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 629 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 11 (1.72%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who consumed 2 or more serves of fruit a day. The recommended fruit intake is at least 2 serves per day for persons aged 19 years and over, depending on their overall diet. For simplification, this recommendation is applied to 16-18 year olds. One serve is equivalent to 1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of fruit do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Two or more serves of fruit a day by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

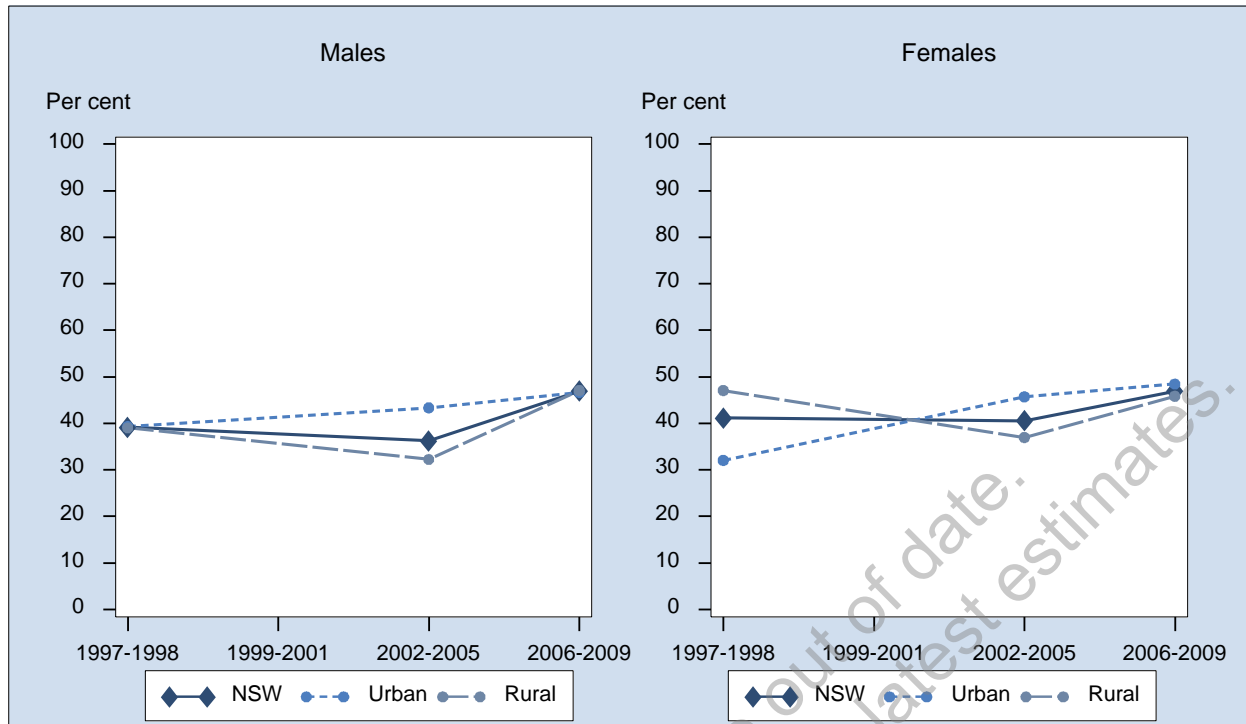


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	59.4 (30.3-88.5)	40.6 (17.1-64.1)	48.1 (28.6-67.6)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	49.8 (13.7-85.9)	51.1 (31.1-71.1)	50.4 (29.8-71.1)
Sydney West	18.5 (2.1-34.9)	47.8 (29.0-66.6)	36.0 (22.0-50.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	73.2 (43.7-100)	62.4 (33.8-91.1)	66.6 (45.9-87.3)
Hunter & New England	53.1 (30.3-75.9)	38.5 (21.3-55.7)	45.2 (30.5-59.9)
North Coast	44.0 (18.9-69.1)	56.6 (36.1-77.0)	50.5 (34.4-66.6)
Greater Southern	42.7 (16.7-68.6)	28.0 (9.7-46.4)	35.2 (18.7-51.7)
Greater Western	45.0 (26.2-63.8)	58.9 (43.8-73.9)	51.9 (39.9-63.9)
Urban	46.7 (30.3-63.0)	48.5 (37.3-59.7)	47.7 (38.3-57.2)
Rural	47.1 (35.4-58.7)	45.8 (36.5-55.2)	46.4 (39.0-53.9)
NSW	46.9 (37.4-56.4)	46.9 (39.7-54.1)	46.9 (41.1-52.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 629 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 11 (1.72%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who consumed 2 or more serves of fruit a day. The recommended fruit intake is at least 2 serves per day for persons aged 19 years and over, depending on their overall diet. For simplification, this recommendation is applied to 16-18 year olds. One serve is equivalent to 1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of fruit do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Two or more serves of fruit a day by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



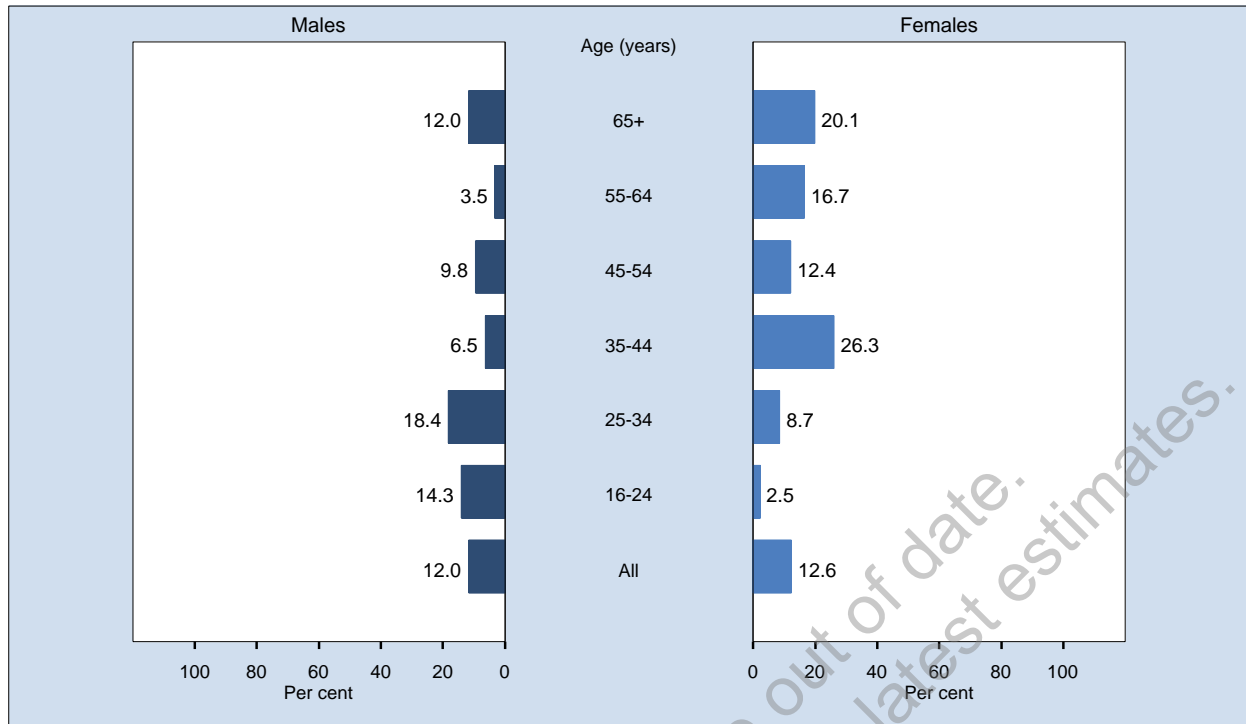
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	39.3 (25.3-53.4)	39.0 (29.5-48.6)	39.2 (31.2-47.2)	32.1 (19.9-44.3)	47.1 (38.3-55.9)	41.1 (33.7-48.6)	35.6 (26.2-44.9)	43.1 (36.5-49.8)	40.2 (34.7-45.6)
2002-2005	43.3 (30.4-56.3)	32.3 (23.0-41.5)	36.2 (28.6-43.9)	45.7 (35.7-55.8)	37.0 (30.0-44.0)	40.6 (34.7-46.4)	44.7 (36.6-52.7)	34.6 (28.8-40.4)	38.5 (33.7-43.3)
2006-2009	46.7 (30.3-63.0)	47.1 (35.5-58.6)	46.9 (37.5-56.4)	48.5 (37.3-59.6)	45.8 (36.5-55.2)	46.9 (39.8-54.1)	47.7 (38.3-57.1)	46.4 (39.0-53.8)	46.9 (41.1-52.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (642), 2002-2005 (918), 2006-2009 (629). The indicator includes those who consumed 2 or more serves of fruit a day. The recommended fruit intake is at least 2 serves per day for persons aged 19 years and over, depending on their overall diet. For simplification, this recommendation is applied to 16-18 year olds. One serve is equivalent to 1 medium piece or 2 small pieces of fruit. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of fruit do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Five or more serves of vegetables a day by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



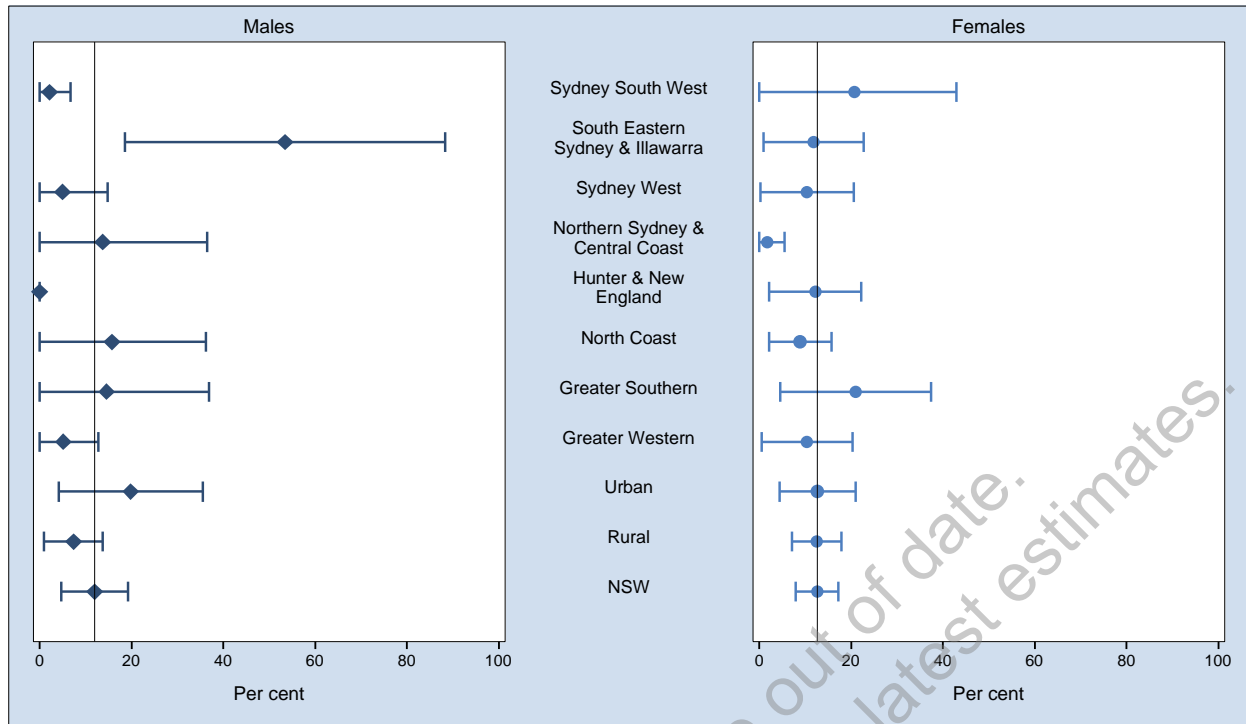
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	14.3 (0.0-30.9)	2.5 (0.0-7.4)	8.4 (0.0-17.4)
25-34	18.4 (1.5-35.4)	8.7 (0.0-17.9)	12.9 (3.8-22.1)
35-44	6.5 (0.0-18.9)	26.3 (11.9-40.7)	17.1 (7.0-27.3)
45-54	9.8 (0.0-20.4)	12.4 (3.3-21.5)	11.2 (4.3-18.2)
55-64	3.5 (0.0-7.8)	16.7 (6.2-27.2)	11.0 (4.6-17.5)
65+	12.0 (0.0-25.3)	20.1 (9.3-30.9)	16.3 (7.9-24.7)
All	12.0 (4.6-19.3)	12.6 (7.9-17.3)	12.3 (8.1-16.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 632 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 8 (1.25%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day. The recommended vegetable intake is at least 5 serves per day for persons aged 16 years and over, depending on their overall diet. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: These estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Five or more serves of vegetables a day by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

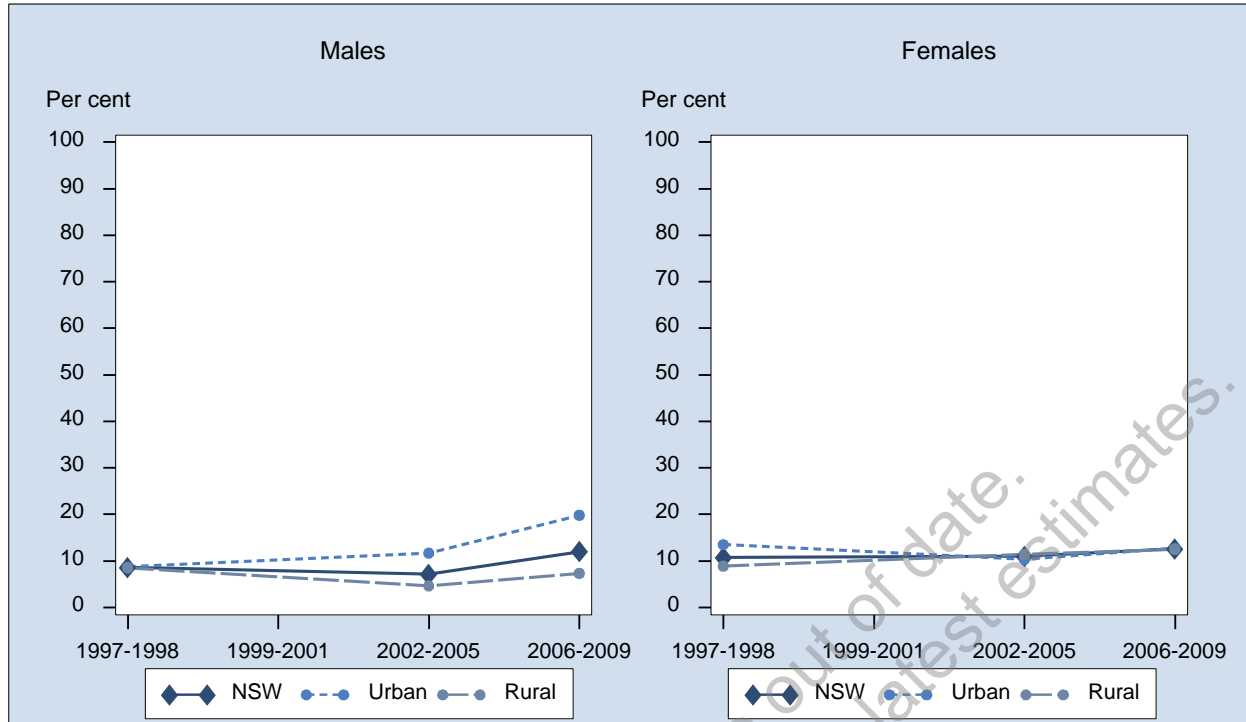


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	2.2 (0.0-6.7)	20.7 (0.0-42.9)	13.3 (0.0-27.8)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	53.4 (18.5-88.3)	11.8 (0.9-22.7)	32.7 (9.6-55.8)
Sydney West	5.0 (0.0-14.8)	10.4 (0.2-20.5)	8.1 (0.9-15.3)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	13.7 (0.0-36.5)	1.7 (0.0-5.5)	6.4 (0.0-16.0)
Hunter & New England	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	12.2 (2.2-22.2)	6.6 (1.1-12.2)
North Coast	15.7 (0.0-36.2)	8.9 (2.1-15.7)	12.2 (1.4-23.0)
Greater Southern	14.6 (0.0-36.8)	21.0 (4.6-37.4)	17.8 (4.2-31.4)
Greater Western	5.2 (0.0-12.8)	10.4 (0.5-20.3)	7.7 (1.5-14.0)
Urban	19.8 (4.2-35.5)	12.7 (4.4-21.0)	15.8 (7.4-24.2)
Rural	7.3 (0.9-13.8)	12.5 (7.1-17.9)	10.0 (5.9-14.2)
NSW	12.0 (4.6-19.3)	12.6 (7.9-17.3)	12.3 (8.1-16.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 632 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 8 (1.25%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day. The recommended vegetable intake is at least 5 serves per day for persons aged 16 years and over, depending on their overall diet. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Five or more serves of vegetables a day by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



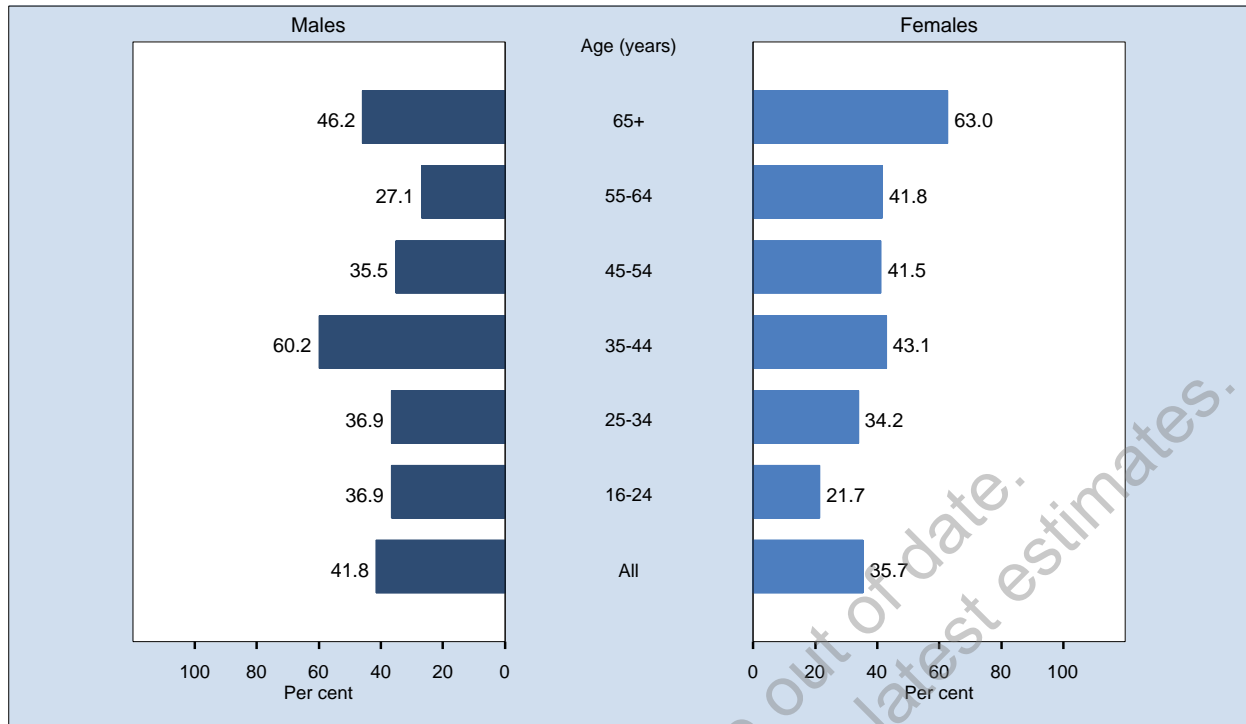
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	8.7 (1.6-15.8)	8.5 (2.6-14.4)	8.6 (4.0-13.1)	13.5 (4.7-22.3)	8.9 (3.5-14.2)	10.7 (6.0-15.5)	11.2 (5.5-16.9)	8.7 (4.7-12.7)	9.7 (6.4-13.0)
2002-2005	11.7 (2.8-20.5)	4.6 (1.5-7.8)	7.1 (3.3-10.9)	10.4 (4.3-16.4)	11.4 (6.7-16.2)	11.0 (7.3-14.7)	10.9 (5.8-16.1)	8.1 (5.1-11.0)	9.2 (6.5-11.8)
2006-2009	19.8 (4.1-35.6)	7.3 (0.9-13.8)	12.0 (4.6-19.3)	12.7 (4.4-21.0)	12.5 (7.1-17.8)	12.6 (7.9-17.2)	15.8 (7.4-24.2)	10.0 (5.9-14.1)	12.3 (8.1-16.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (645), 2002-2005 (920), 2006-2009 (632). The indicator includes those who consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day. The recommended vegetable intake is at least 5 serves per day for persons aged 16 years and over, depending on their overall diet. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Three or more serves of vegetables a day by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



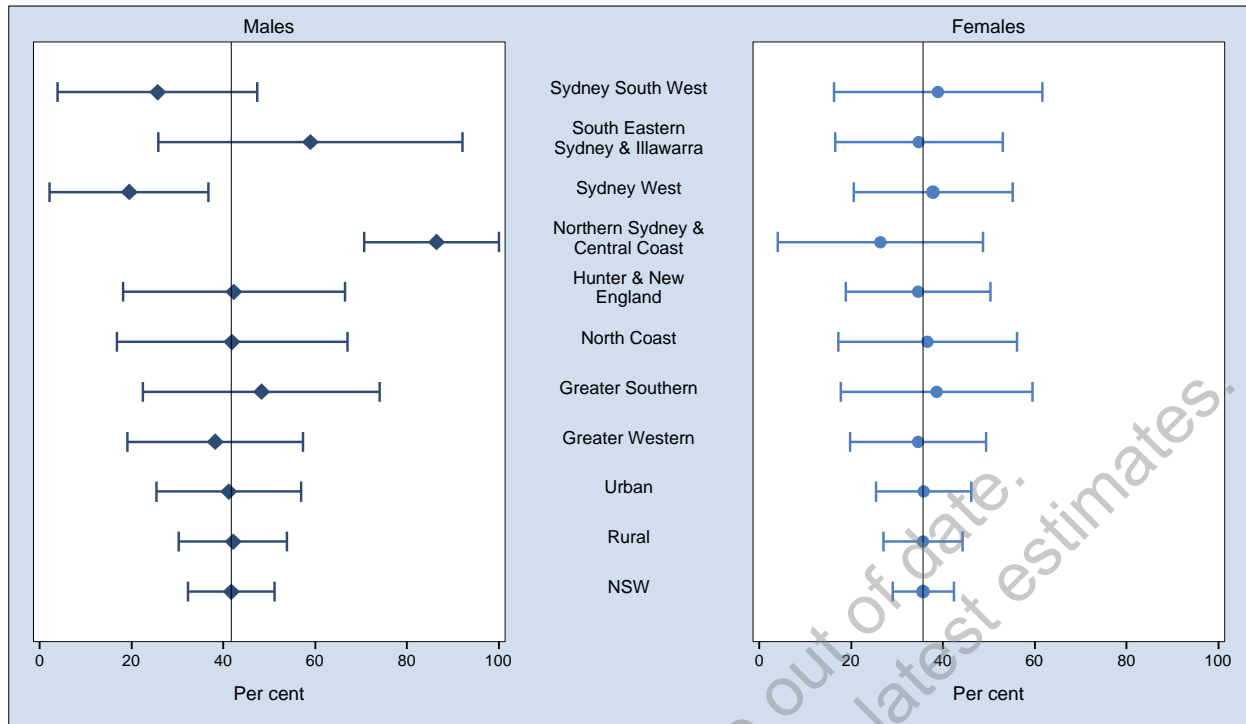
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	36.9 (18.9-54.8)	21.7 (9.8-33.6)	29.3 (18.2-40.4)
25-34	36.9 (17.1-56.6)	34.2 (19.2-49.3)	35.4 (23.2-47.5)
35-44	60.2 (40.1-80.4)	43.1 (28.5-57.8)	51.1 (38.2-63.9)
45-54	35.5 (17.4-53.6)	41.5 (27.3-55.7)	38.9 (27.6-50.2)
55-64	27.1 (11.2-43.0)	41.8 (28.0-55.7)	35.5 (25.0-46.0)
65+	46.2 (28.2-64.2)	63.0 (49.9-76.0)	55.1 (44.1-66.1)
All	41.8 (32.3-51.2)	35.7 (29.1-42.3)	38.5 (32.8-44.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 632 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 8 (1.25%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Three or more serves of vegetables a day by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

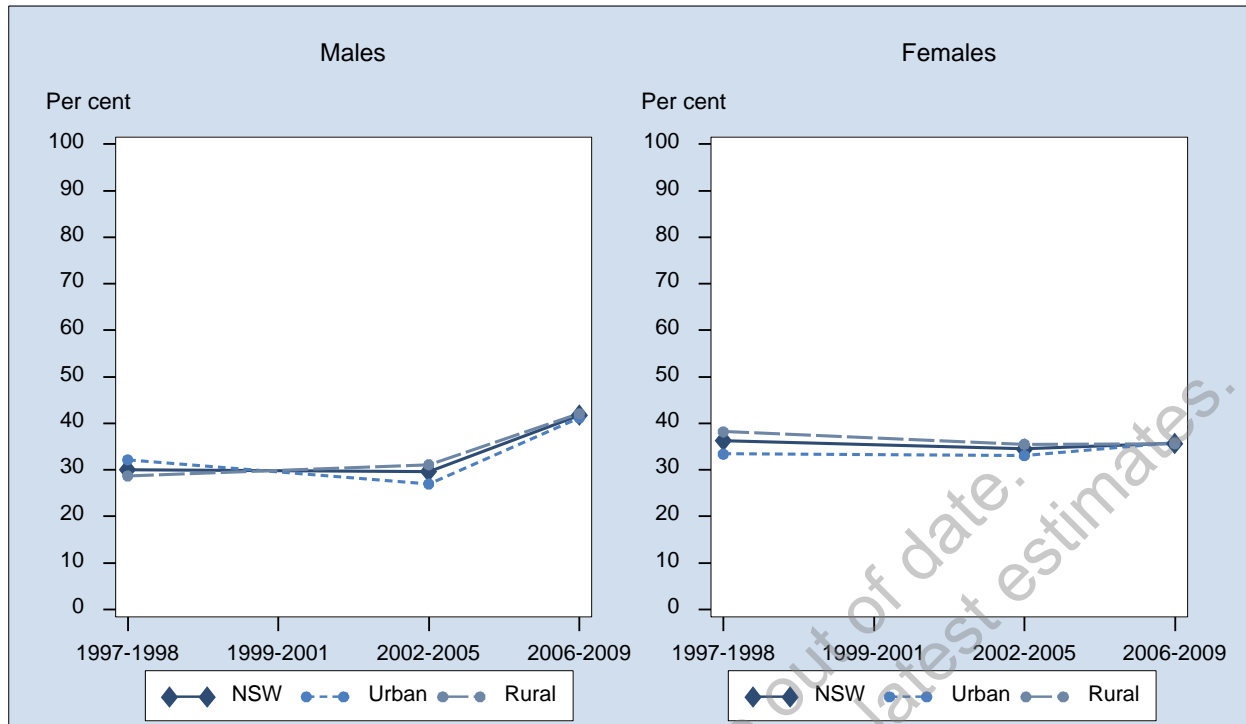


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	25.6 (3.9-47.4)	38.9 (16.2-61.6)	33.6 (16.7-50.6)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	58.9 (25.8-92.0)	34.8 (16.5-53.0)	46.9 (25.8-67.9)
Sydney West	19.5 (2.2-36.8)	37.9 (20.6-55.2)	30.0 (17.5-42.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	86.4 (70.7-100)	26.3 (4.0-48.7)	49.7 (26.0-73.3)
Hunter & New England	42.3 (18.1-66.5)	34.6 (18.9-50.3)	38.1 (23.8-52.3)
North Coast	41.9 (16.8-67.0)	36.6 (17.2-56.1)	39.2 (23.3-55.1)
Greater Southern	48.3 (22.5-74.1)	38.6 (17.8-59.5)	43.4 (26.3-60.6)
Greater Western	38.2 (19.1-57.4)	34.5 (19.8-49.3)	36.4 (24.2-48.6)
Urban	41.2 (25.5-57.0)	35.8 (25.5-46.1)	38.1 (29.1-47.2)
Rural	42.1 (30.3-53.8)	35.7 (27.0-44.3)	38.8 (31.4-46.1)
NSW	41.8 (32.3-51.2)	35.7 (29.1-42.3)	38.5 (32.8-44.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 632 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 8 (1.25%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Three or more serves of vegetables a day by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



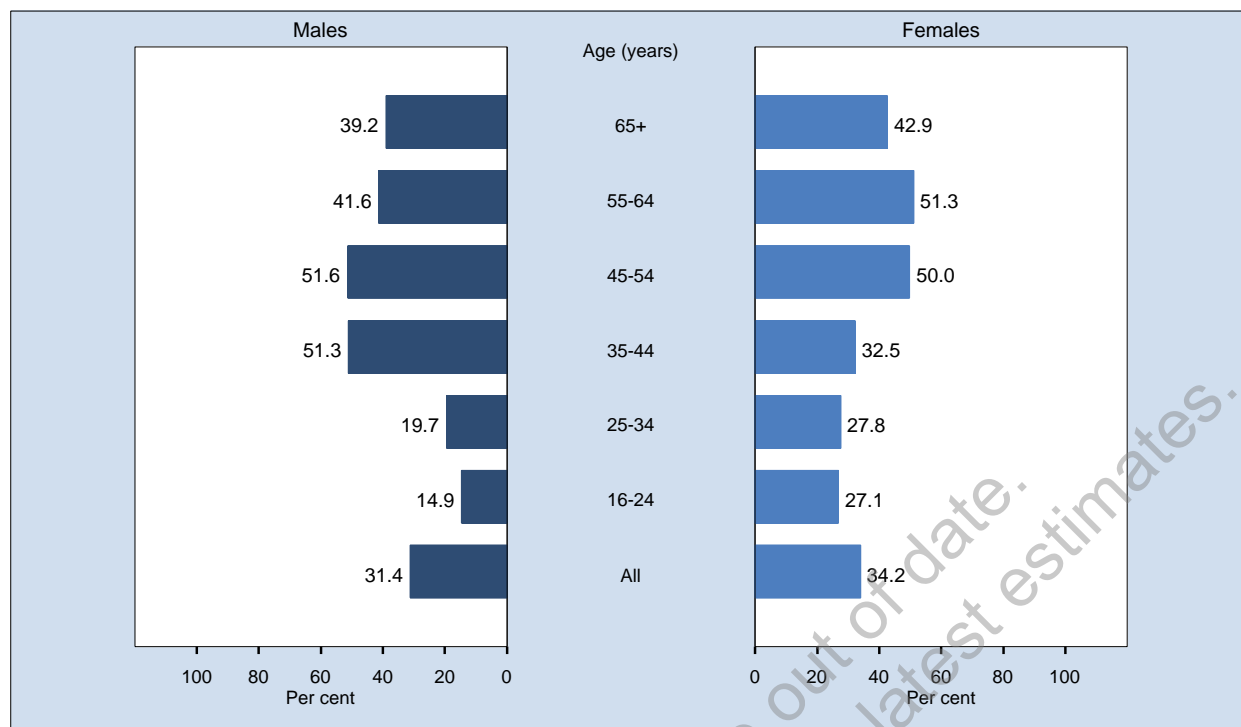
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	32.2 (18.9-45.4)	28.7 (19.8-37.6)	30.0 (22.5-37.5)	33.4 (20.8-46.0)	36.2 (29.6-46.9)	36.3 (29.1-43.6)	32.8 (23.7-41.9)	33.6 (27.3-39.9)	33.3 (28.0-38.5)
2002-2005	27.0 (15.5-38.5)	31.1 (22.1-40.2)	29.6 (22.5-36.8)	33.1 (23.9-42.2)	35.5 (28.4-42.6)	34.5 (28.9-40.2)	30.4 (23.2-37.6)	33.4 (27.6-39.1)	32.2 (27.7-36.7)
2006-2009	41.2 (25.4-57.0)	42.1 (30.4-53.8)	41.8 (32.4-51.2)	35.8 (25.5-46.1)	35.7 (27.1-44.2)	35.7 (29.1-42.3)	38.1 (29.1-47.2)	38.8 (31.5-46.1)	38.5 (32.8-44.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (645), 2002-2005 (912), 2006-2009 (632). The indicator includes those who consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or 1 cup of salad vegetables. The question used to define the indicator was: How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Usually consumes lower fat or skim milk by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

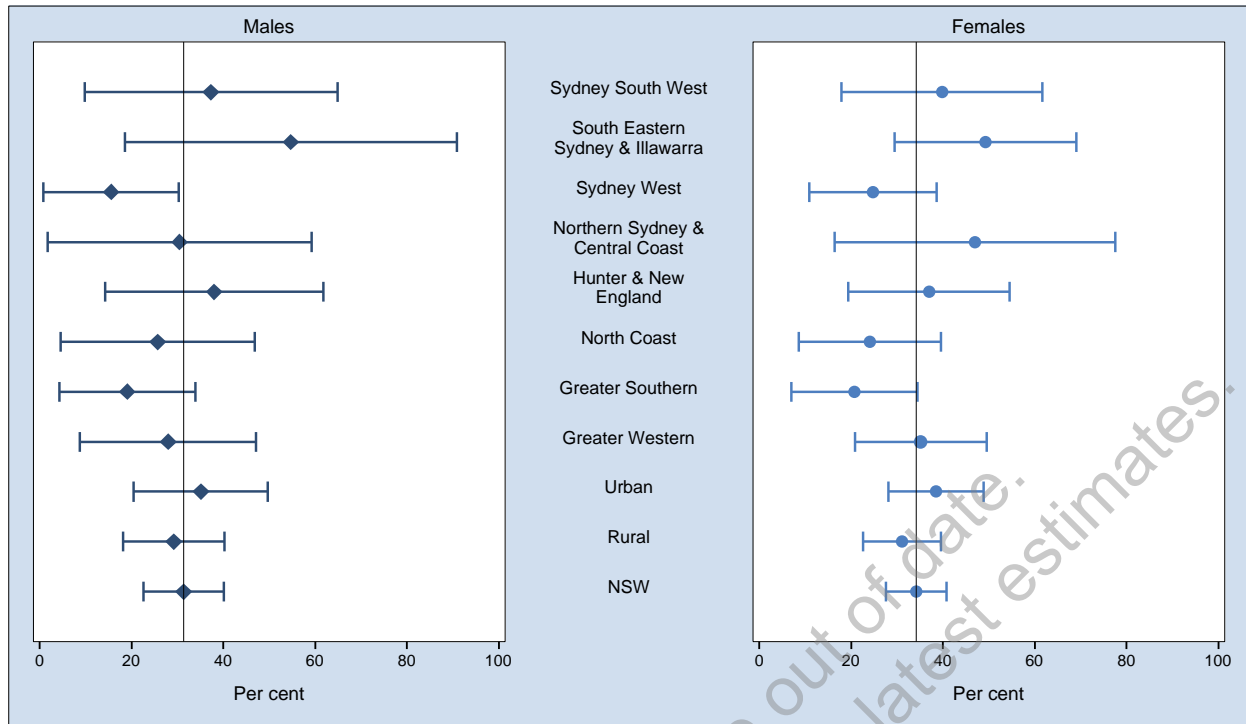


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	14.9 (1.7-28.1)	27.1 (12.2-41.9)	21.0 (10.9-31.0)
25-34	19.7 (4.1-35.3)	27.8 (13.2-42.5)	24.4 (13.6-35.2)
35-44	51.3 (29.1-73.5)	32.5 (20.1-44.9)	41.2 (28.0-54.4)
45-54	51.6 (32.2-71.0)	50.0 (35.6-64.5)	50.7 (39.0-62.4)
55-64	41.6 (24.0-59.2)	51.3 (37.3-65.2)	47.1 (36.1-58.0)
65+	39.2 (21.6-56.9)	42.9 (29.5-56.2)	41.2 (30.3-52.1)
All	31.4 (22.6-40.1)	34.2 (27.6-40.7)	32.9 (27.6-38.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 639 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.16%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who usually consume low fat, reduced fat, or skim milk. The question used to define the indicator was: What type of milk do you usually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Usually consumes lower fat or skim milk by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

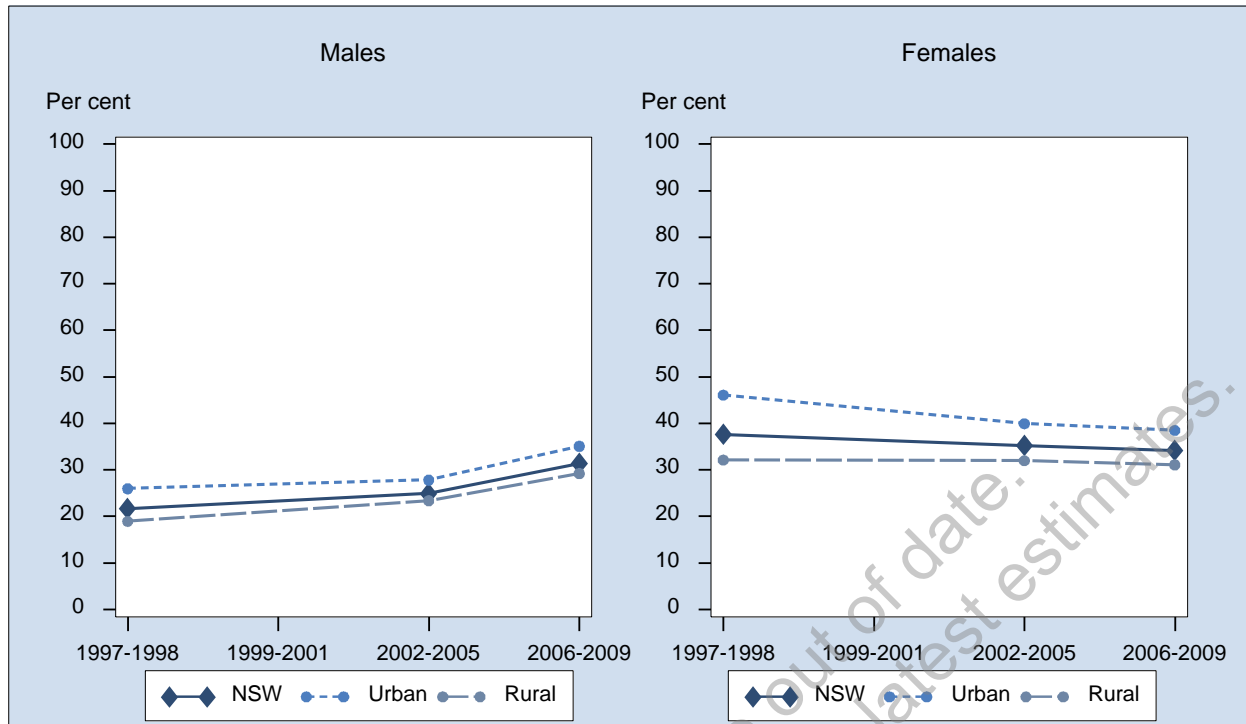


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	37.3 (9.7-64.9)	39.8 (17.9-61.7)	38.8 (21.5-56.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	54.7 (18.6-90.9)	49.3 (29.5-69.1)	52.0 (31.3-72.7)
Sydney West	15.5 (0.9-30.2)	24.7 (10.8-38.6)	20.8 (10.6-30.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	30.5 (1.7-59.2)	47.0 (16.5-77.5)	41.0 (18.6-63.5)
Hunter & New England	38.0 (14.2-61.8)	36.9 (19.4-54.5)	37.4 (23.0-51.9)
North Coast	25.7 (4.6-46.8)	24.0 (8.6-39.5)	24.8 (11.9-37.8)
Greater Southern	19.0 (4.2-33.8)	20.7 (6.9-34.5)	19.9 (9.8-30.0)
Greater Western	28.0 (8.8-47.1)	35.2 (20.9-49.5)	31.5 (19.7-43.3)
Urban	35.1 (20.5-49.7)	38.5 (28.2-48.8)	37.0 (28.5-45.6)
Rural	29.2 (18.1-40.3)	31.1 (22.6-39.6)	30.2 (23.3-37.1)
NSW	31.4 (22.6-40.1)	34.2 (27.6-40.7)	32.9 (27.6-38.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 639 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.16%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who usually consume low fat, reduced fat, or skim milk. The question used to define the indicator was: What type of milk do you usually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Usually consumes lower fat or skim milk by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



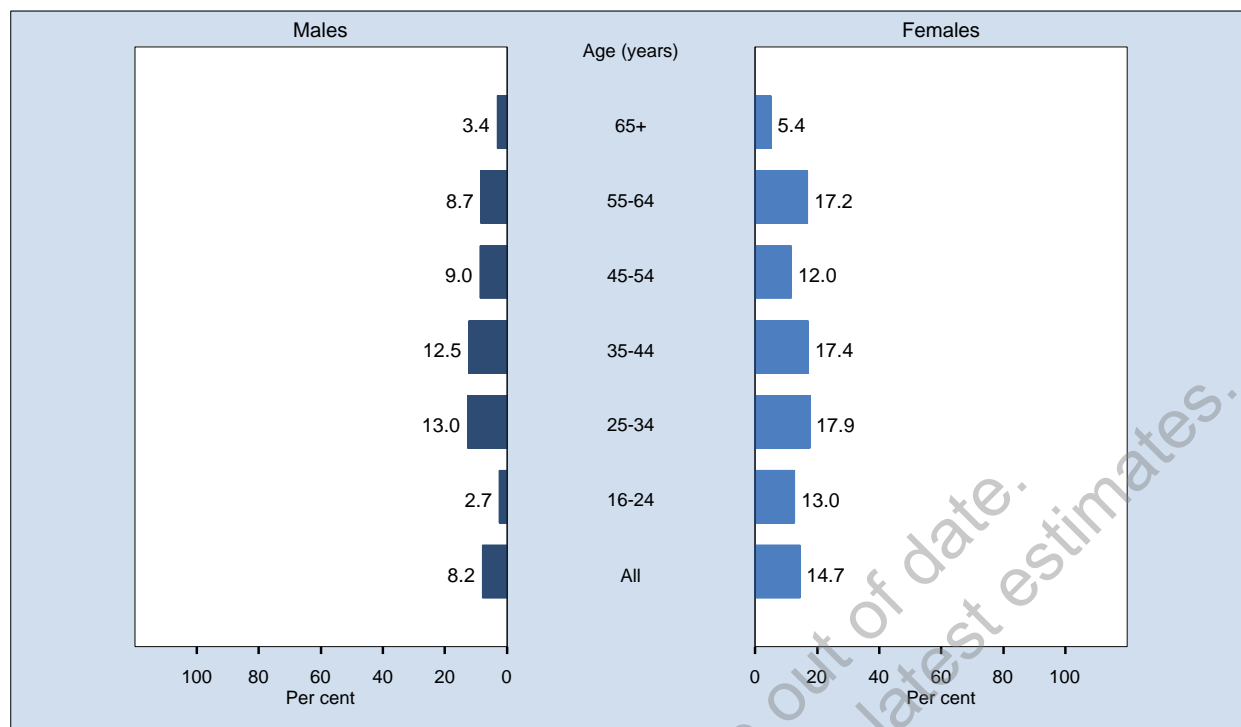
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	26.0 (13.9-38.0)	18.9 (10.6-27.2)	21.7 (14.8-28.6)	46.1 (32.6-59.5)	32.1 (23.7-40.6)	37.6 (30.3-45.0)	36.4 (27.1-45.7)	25.7 (19.7-31.6)	29.9 (24.7-35.0)
2002-2005	27.8 (16.9-38.7)	23.4 (15.1-31.6)	25.0 (18.4-31.5)	39.9 (29.8-50.1)	32.0 (25.1-38.9)	35.2 (29.3-41.1)	34.6 (26.9-42.2)	27.7 (22.3-33.1)	30.3 (25.9-34.8)
2006-2009	35.1 (20.5-49.7)	29.2 (18.2-40.3)	31.4 (22.6-40.1)	38.5 (28.2-48.8)	31.1 (22.6-39.6)	34.2 (27.7-40.7)	37.0 (28.4-45.6)	30.2 (23.3-37.1)	32.9 (27.6-38.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (619), 2002-2005 (928), 2006-2009 (639). The indicator includes those who usually consume low fat, reduced fat, or skim milk. The question used to define the indicator was: What type of milk do you usually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Food insecurity in the last 12 months by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

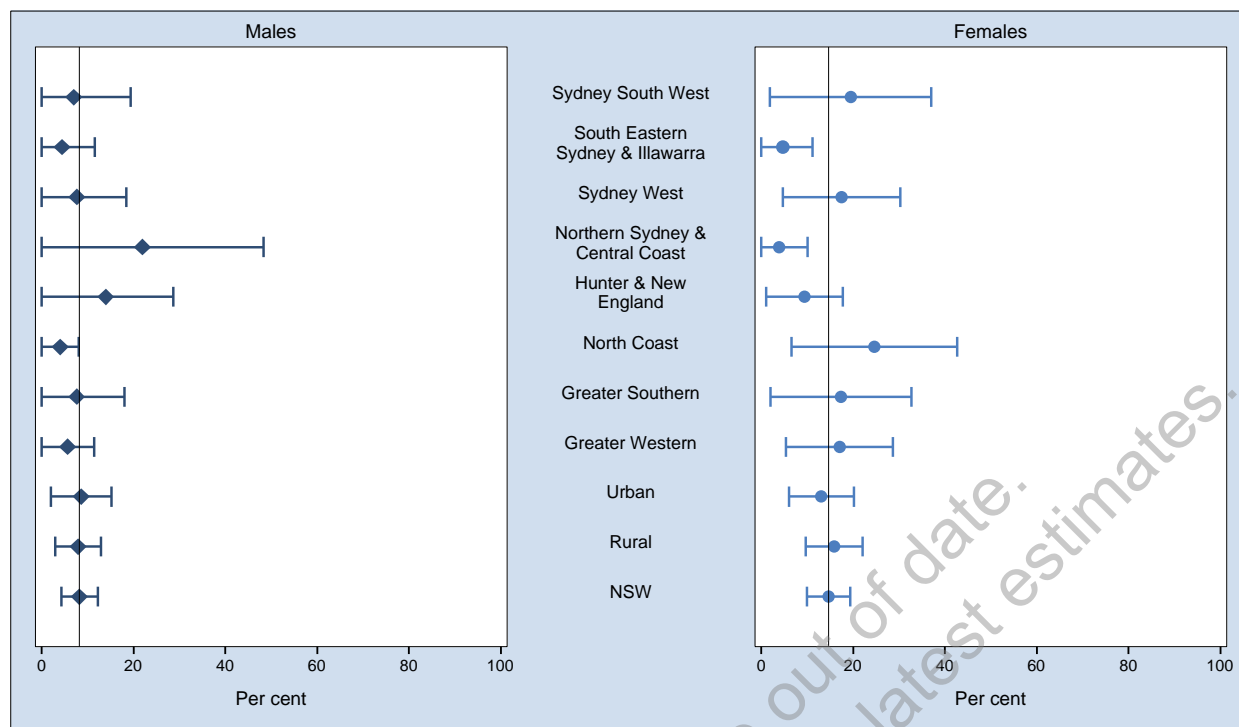


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	2.7 (0.0-6.3)	13.0 (3.2-22.8)	8.2 (2.6-13.8)
25-34	13.0 (0.0-26.1)	17.9 (5.9-29.9)	15.9 (6.9-24.8)
35-44	12.5 (1.1-24.0)	17.4 (7.6-27.2)	15.1 (7.5-22.6)
45-54	9.0 (1.9-16.1)	12.0 (3.6-20.4)	10.6 (5.0-16.2)
55-64	8.7 (1.5-15.9)	17.2 (7.2-27.2)	13.5 (7.0-20.1)
65+	3.4 (0.0-8.2)	5.4 (0.0-12.5)	4.6 (0.0-9.2)
All	8.2 (4.2-12.2)	14.7 (10.0-19.4)	11.7 (8.6-14.9)

Note: Estimates are based on 595 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.17%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had suffered some food insecurity in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, were there any times you ran out of food and could not afford to buy more?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Food insecurity in the last 12 months by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



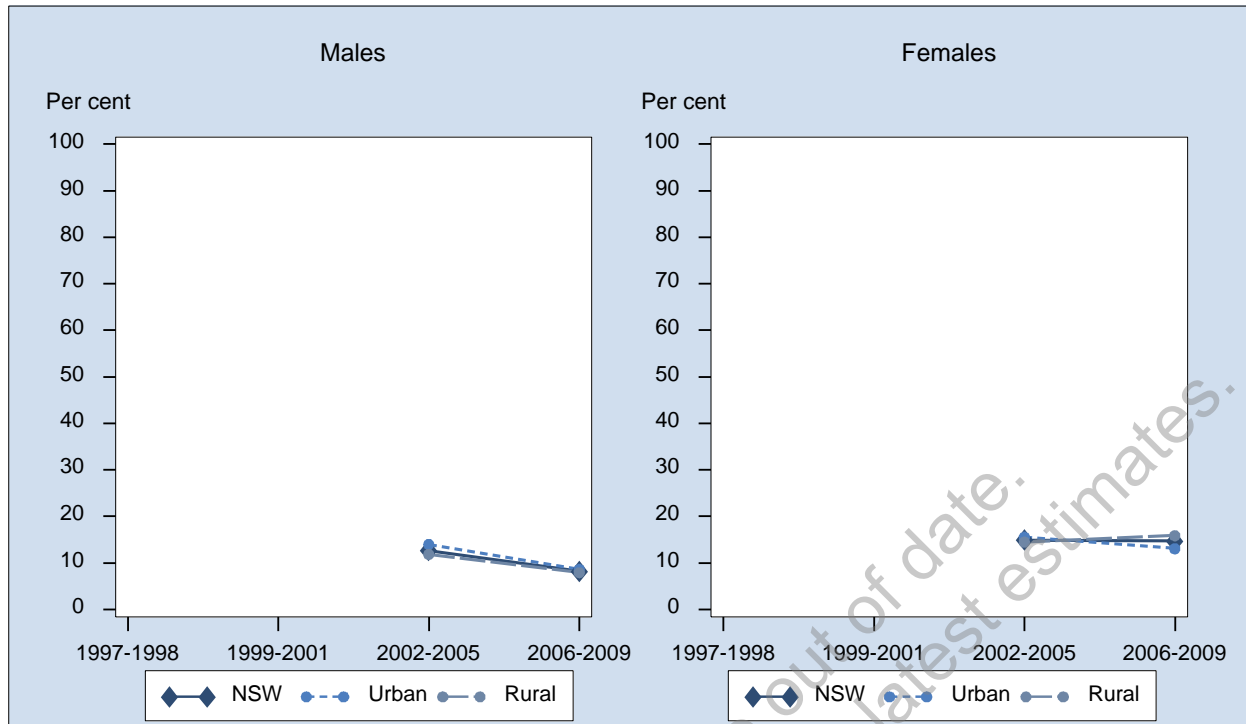
Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	7.0 (0.0-19.4)	19.5 (1.9-37.1)	14.5 (2.4-26.6)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	4.4 (0.0-11.5)	4.7 (0.0-11.1)	4.6 (0.0-9.3)
Sydney West	7.6 (0.0-18.4)	17.5 (4.7-30.2)	13.1 (4.4-21.7)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	22.0 (0.0-48.3)	3.8 (0.0-10.1)	11.6 (0.0-24.5)
Hunter & New England	13.9 (0.0-28.6)	9.3 (1.0-17.7)	11.3 (3.4-19.2)
North Coast	4.0 (0.0-8.0)	24.6 (6.6-42.7)	13.7 (4.4-23.0)
Greater Southern	7.6 (0.0-18.0)	17.3 (2.0-32.7)	13.1 (3.1-23.0)
Greater Western	5.6 (0.0-11.5)	17.0 (5.3-28.7)	11.7 (4.6-18.7)
Urban	8.6 (2.1-15.2)	13.1 (6.0-20.2)	11.1 (6.2-16.1)
Rural	7.9 (2.9-12.9)	15.9 (9.6-22.1)	12.2 (8.1-16.3)
NSW	8.2 (4.2-12.2)	14.7 (10.0-19.4)	11.7 (8.6-14.9)

Note: Estimates are based on 595 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.17%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had suffered some food insecurity in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, were there any times you ran out of food and could not afford to buy more?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Please check health estimates are out of date. For latest estimates.

Food insecurity in the last 12 months by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009



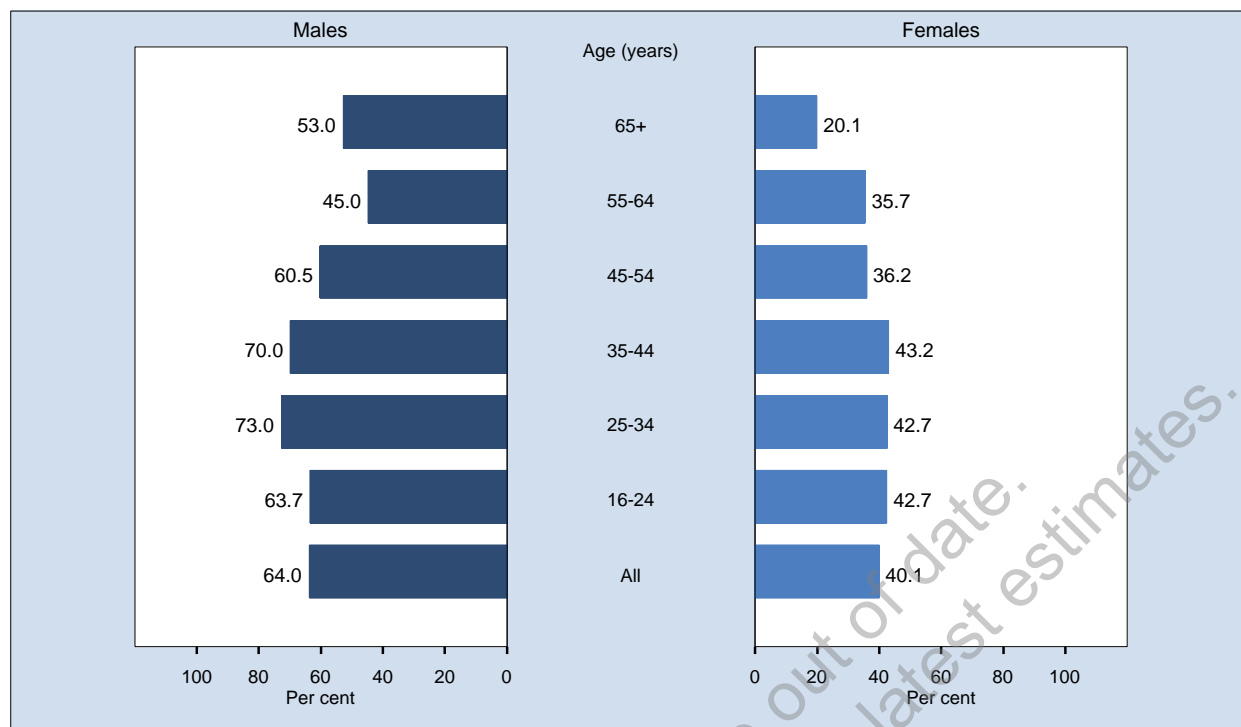
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	14.0 (6.0-22.0)	11.9 (5.2-18.6)	12.6 (7.5-17.8)	15.5 (8.0-23.0)	14.5 (9.9-19.0)	14.9 (10.8-19.0)	14.8 (9.4-20.3)	13.2 (9.1-17.2)	13.8 (10.6-17.1)
2006-2009	8.6 (2.1-15.1)	7.9 (3.0-12.9)	8.2 (4.2-12.2)	13.1 (6.0-20.2)	15.9 (9.7-22.1)	14.7 (10.0-19.4)	11.1 (6.2-16.1)	12.2 (8.1-16.3)	11.7 (8.6-14.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (929), 2006-2009 (595). The indicator includes those who had suffered some food insecurity in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, were there any times you ran out of food and could not afford to buy more?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Adequate physical activity by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

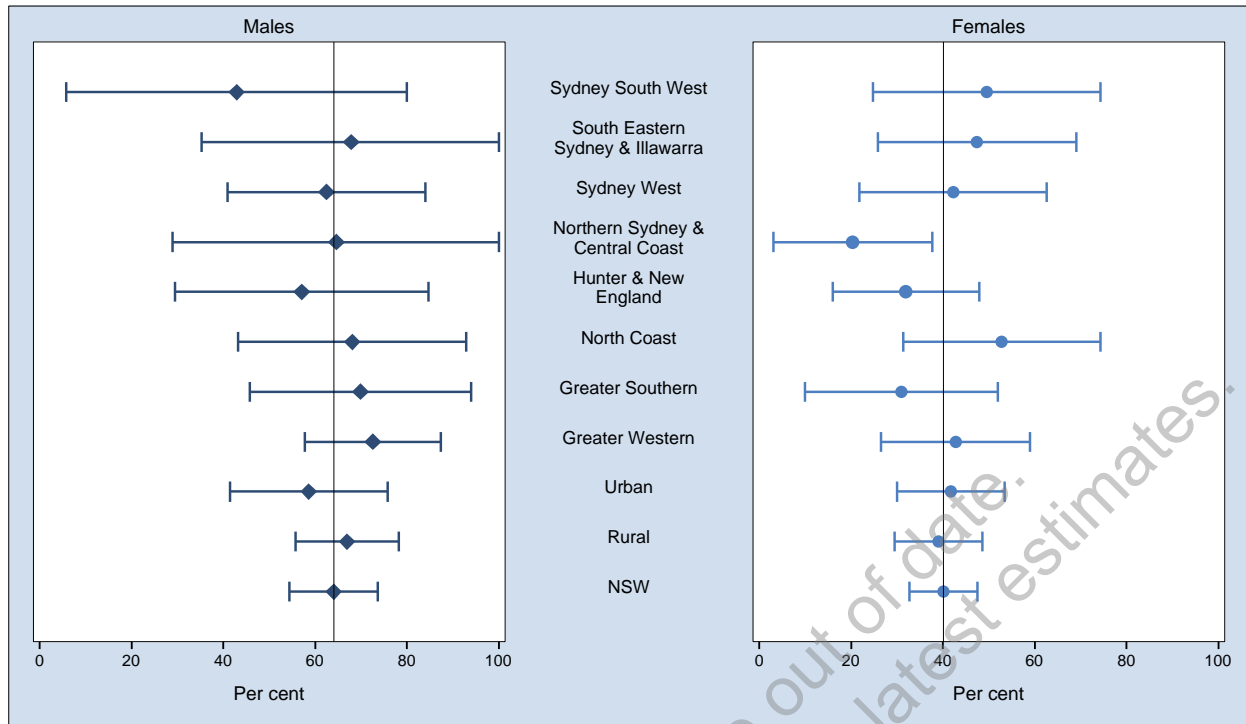


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	63.7 (43.5-83.9)	42.7 (25.5-59.8)	52.2 (39.0-65.4)
25-34	73.0 (52.1-93.8)	42.7 (26.8-58.7)	54.2 (41.0-67.4)
35-44	70.0 (46.2-93.9)	43.2 (27.7-58.7)	53.8 (39.9-67.7)
45-54	60.5 (41.7-79.2)	36.2 (21.7-50.7)	47.4 (35.2-59.7)
55-64	45.0 (26.8-63.1)	35.7 (21.8-49.7)	39.6 (28.5-50.8)
65+	53.0 (33.8-72.1)	20.1 (9.2-31.0)	35.4 (23.9-46.8)
All	64.0 (54.4-73.7)	40.1 (32.7-47.6)	50.3 (44.2-56.3)

Note: Estimates are based on 560 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 21 (3.61%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who did adequate physical activity. Adequate physical activity is a total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus 2 x minutes doing vigorous physical activity. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places? What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant? What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you have not already mentioned?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Adequate physical activity by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

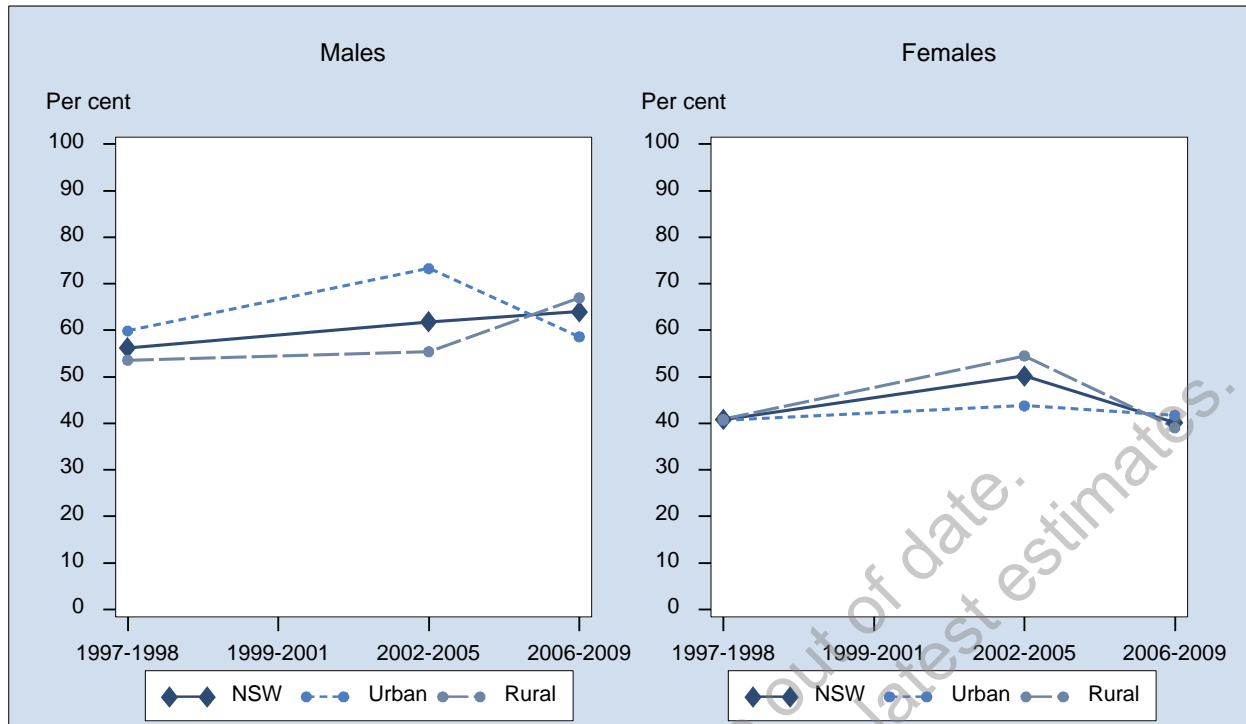


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	42.9 (5.8-80.0)	49.5 (24.8-74.3)	47.2 (25.9-68.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	67.9 (35.3-100)	47.4 (25.8-69.0)	55.9 (37.6-74.1)
Sydney West	62.5 (40.9-84.1)	42.2 (21.8-62.6)	50.8 (35.2-66.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	64.6 (28.9-100)	20.4 (3.1-37.6)	34.7 (13.8-55.7)
Hunter & New England	57.1 (29.5-84.7)	31.9 (16.0-47.9)	41.2 (25.2-57.1)
North Coast	68.1 (43.2-92.9)	52.8 (31.3-74.2)	60.8 (44.5-77.1)
Greater Southern	69.9 (45.8-94.0)	30.9 (9.9-51.9)	48.2 (29.1-67.3)
Greater Western	72.5 (57.7-87.4)	42.7 (26.5-58.9)	56.9 (45.5-68.4)
Urban	58.6 (41.5-75.8)	41.7 (30.0-53.4)	48.2 (38.6-57.8)
Rural	67.0 (55.7-78.2)	39.0 (29.5-48.6)	51.6 (43.8-59.3)
NSW	64.0 (54.4-73.7)	40.1 (32.7-47.6)	50.3 (44.2-56.3)

Note: Estimates are based on 560 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 21 (3.61%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who did adequate physical activity. Adequate physical activity is a total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus 2 x minutes doing vigorous physical activity. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places? What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant? What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you have not already mentioned?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Adequate physical activity by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1998-2009

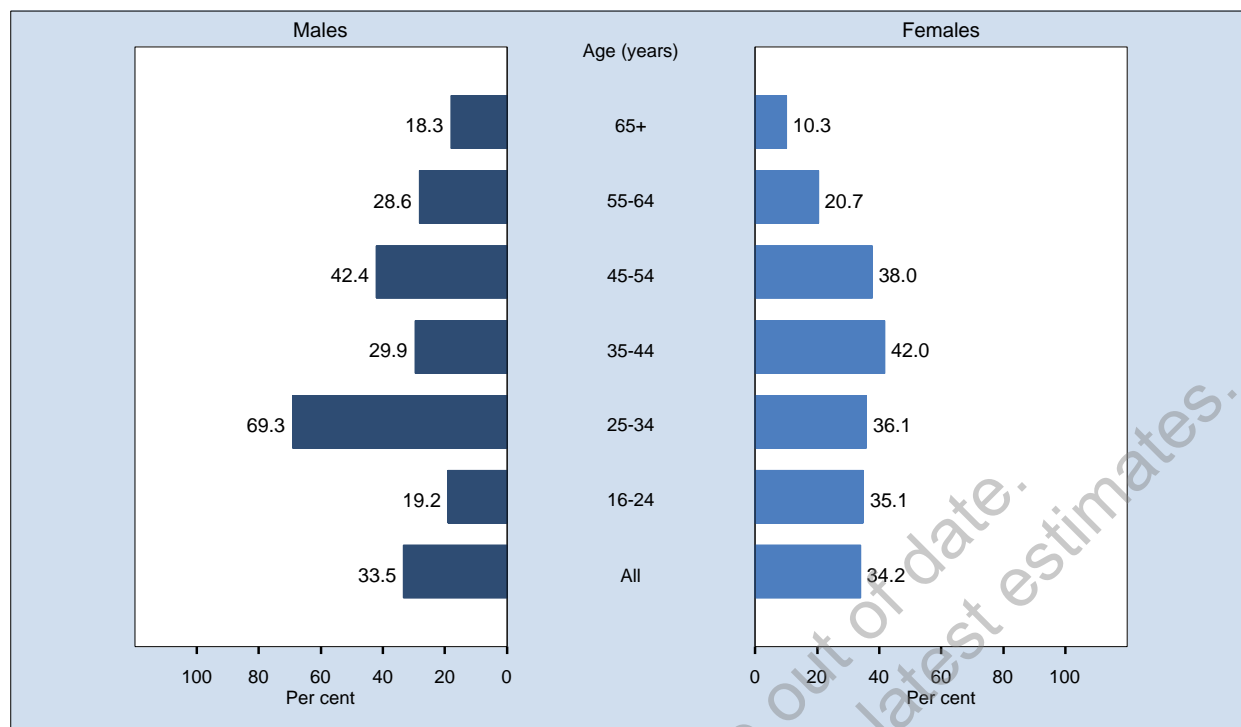


Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	59.9 (41.7-78.0)	53.6 (39.2-67.9)	56.2 (44.8-67.6)	40.7 (21.1-60.2)	40.9 (30.2-51.6)	40.8 (30.7-50.9)	50.6 (36.8-64.5)	47.2 (38.2-56.1)	48.6 (40.8-56.3)
2002-2005	73.3 (63.2-83.4)	55.4 (45.8-65.1)	61.8 (54.5-69.1)	43.8 (33.6-54.0)	54.5 (47.0-62.0)	50.2 (44.1-56.3)	56.9 (49.2-64.6)	55.0 (48.9-61.1)	55.7 (50.9-60.5)
2006-2009	58.6 (41.6-75.7)	67.0 (55.8-78.2)	64.0 (54.4-73.6)	41.7 (30.0-53.4)	39.0 (29.5-48.6)	40.1 (32.8-47.5)	48.2 (38.6-57.8)	51.6 (43.8-59.3)	50.3 (44.2-56.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (322), 2002-2005 (928), 2006-2009 (560). The indicator includes those who did adequate physical activity. Adequate physical activity is a total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus 2 x minutes doing vigorous physical activity. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places? What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant? What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you have not already mentioned?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

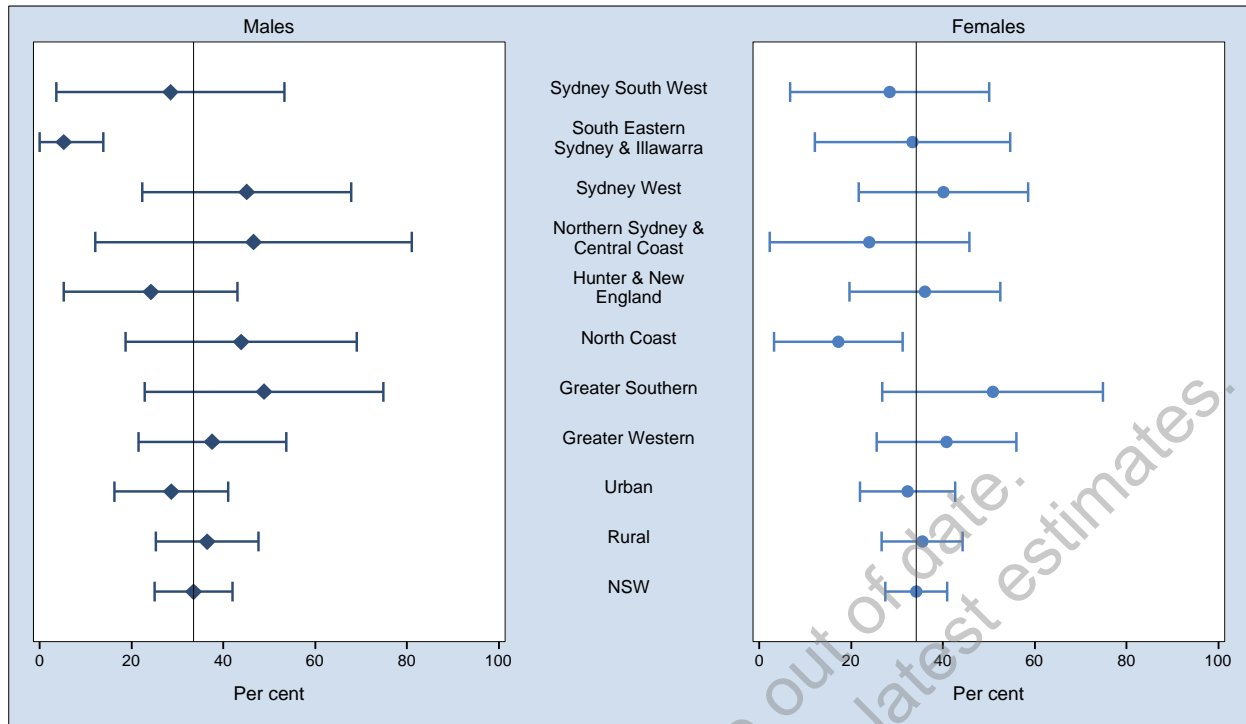


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	19.2 (7.5-30.9)	35.1 (20.5-49.6)	27.0 (17.4-36.7)
25-34	69.3 (51.1-87.6)	36.1 (20.9-51.3)	49.7 (36.8-62.7)
35-44	29.9 (9.5-50.3)	42.0 (27.2-56.7)	36.6 (24.2-49.0)
45-54	42.4 (23.7-61.0)	38.0 (22.6-53.4)	40.0 (28.0-52.0)
55-64	28.6 (12.6-44.5)	20.7 (10.2-31.1)	24.1 (14.9-33.2)
65+	18.3 (5.4-31.3)	10.3 (3.5-17.0)	13.9 (7.0-20.8)
All	33.5 (25.1-42.0)	34.2 (27.4-40.9)	33.9 (28.6-39.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 646 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.15%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who smoked daily or occasionally. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your smoking status: smoke daily, smoke occasionally, do not smoke now but I used to, I have tried it a few times but never smoked regularly, or I have never smoked?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

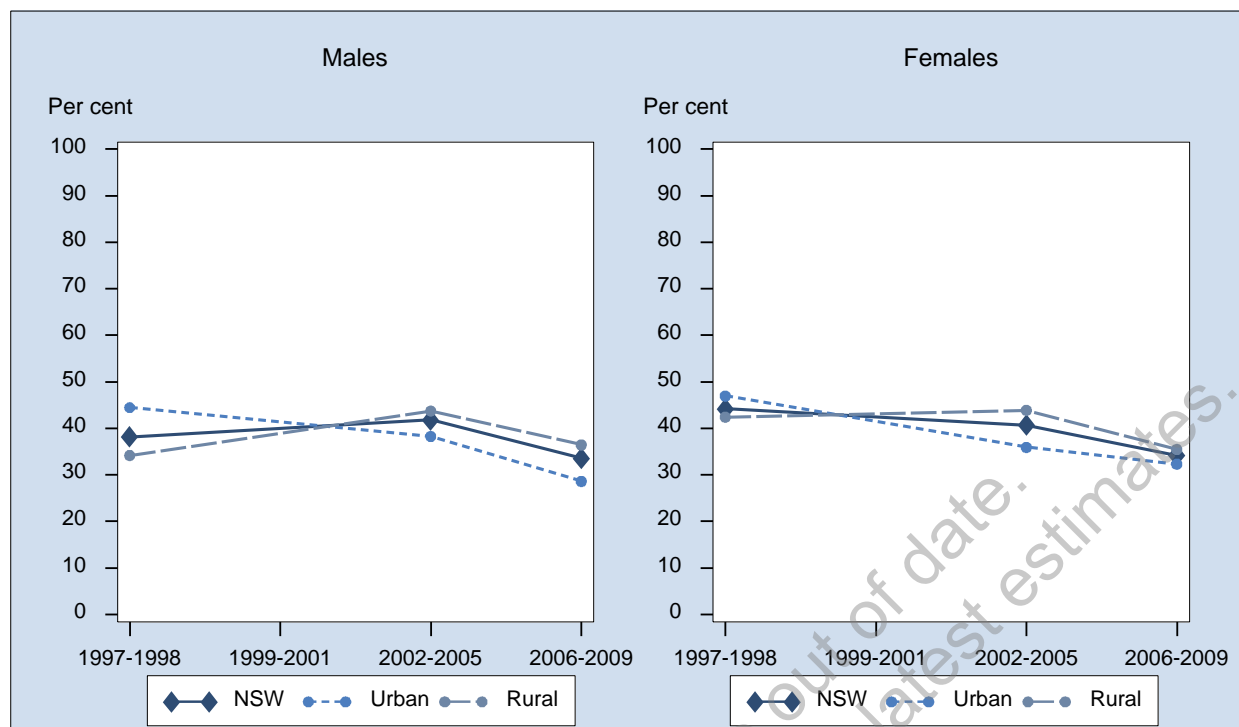


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	28.5 (3.6-53.3)	28.4 (6.7-50.1)	28.4 (12.1-44.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	5.2 (0.0-13.8)	33.4 (12.1-54.6)	19.7 (6.7-32.8)
Sydney West	45.1 (22.3-67.9)	40.1 (21.7-58.6)	42.4 (27.9-56.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	46.5 (12.1-81.0)	24.0 (2.2-45.7)	31.4 (11.1-51.7)
Hunter & New England	24.2 (5.3-43.1)	36.1 (19.7-52.5)	30.6 (17.8-43.4)
North Coast	43.9 (18.7-69.0)	17.2 (3.2-31.2)	30.1 (14.5-45.7)
Greater Southern	48.8 (22.8-74.9)	50.9 (26.8-74.9)	49.8 (32.0-67.6)
Greater Western	37.6 (21.5-53.7)	40.8 (25.6-55.9)	39.3 (28.3-50.4)
Urban	28.6 (16.2-41.0)	32.3 (21.9-42.7)	30.7 (22.7-38.7)
Rural	36.5 (25.3-47.6)	35.5 (26.6-44.3)	35.9 (28.9-43.0)
NSW	33.5 (25.1-42.0)	34.2 (27.4-40.9)	33.9 (28.6-39.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 646 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.15%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who smoked daily or occasionally. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your smoking status: smoke daily, smoke occasionally, do not smoke now but I used to, I have tried it a few times but never smoked regularly, or I have never smoked?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



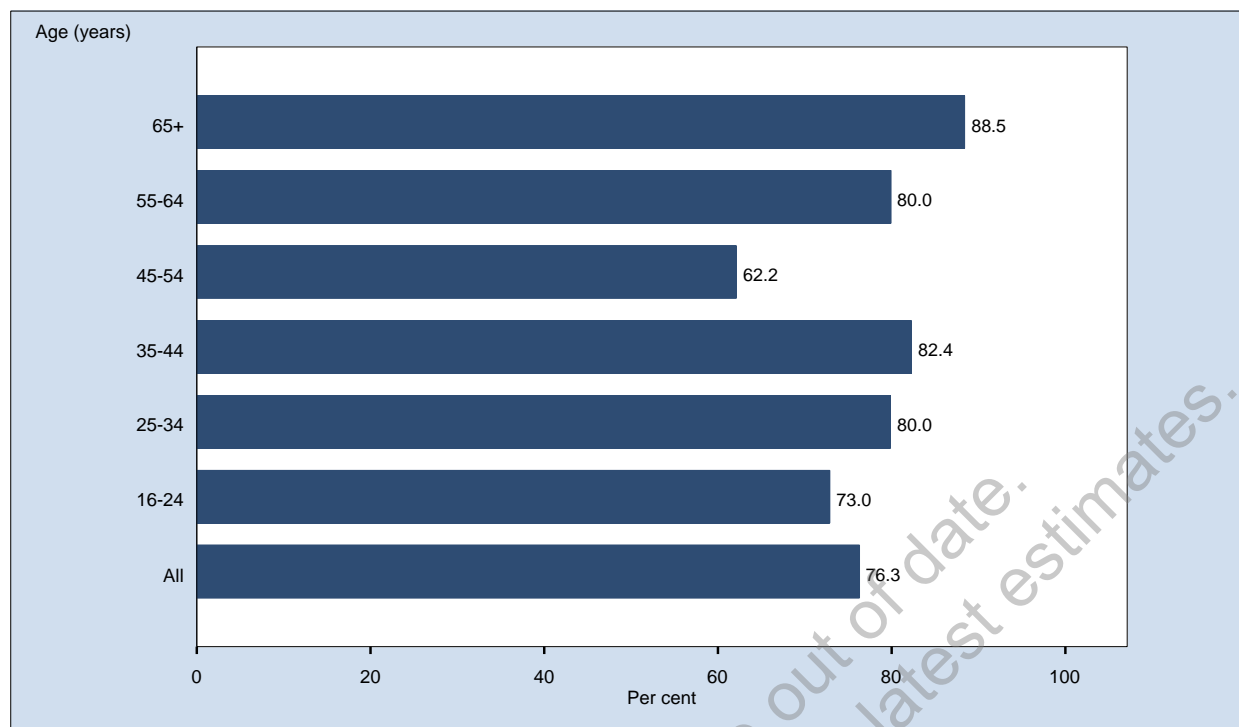
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	44.5 (30.3-58.7)	34.2 (25.0-43.4)	38.1 (30.1-46.1)	47.0 (33.5-60.5)	42.4 (34.0-50.9)	44.2 (36.8-51.6)	45.8 (36.0-55.6)	38.4 (32.1-44.7)	41.3 (35.8-46.7)
2002-2005	38.3 (25.8-50.7)	43.7 (34.0-53.5)	41.8 (34.1-49.5)	35.9 (26.5-45.4)	43.9 (36.2-51.6)	40.7 (34.7-46.7)	37.0 (29.3-44.6)	43.8 (37.6-50.0)	41.2 (36.4-46.0)
2006-2009	28.6 (16.2-41.1)	36.5 (25.3-47.6)	33.5 (25.1-42.0)	32.3 (22.0-42.7)	35.5 (26.6-44.3)	34.2 (27.4-40.9)	30.7 (22.7-38.7)	35.9 (28.9-43.0)	33.9 (28.6-39.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (646), 2002-2005 (930), 2006-2009 (646). The indicator includes those who smoked daily or occasionally. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your smoking status: smoke daily, smoke occasionally, do not smoke now but I used to, I have tried it a few times but never smoked regularly, or I have never smoked?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Live in smoke-free households by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



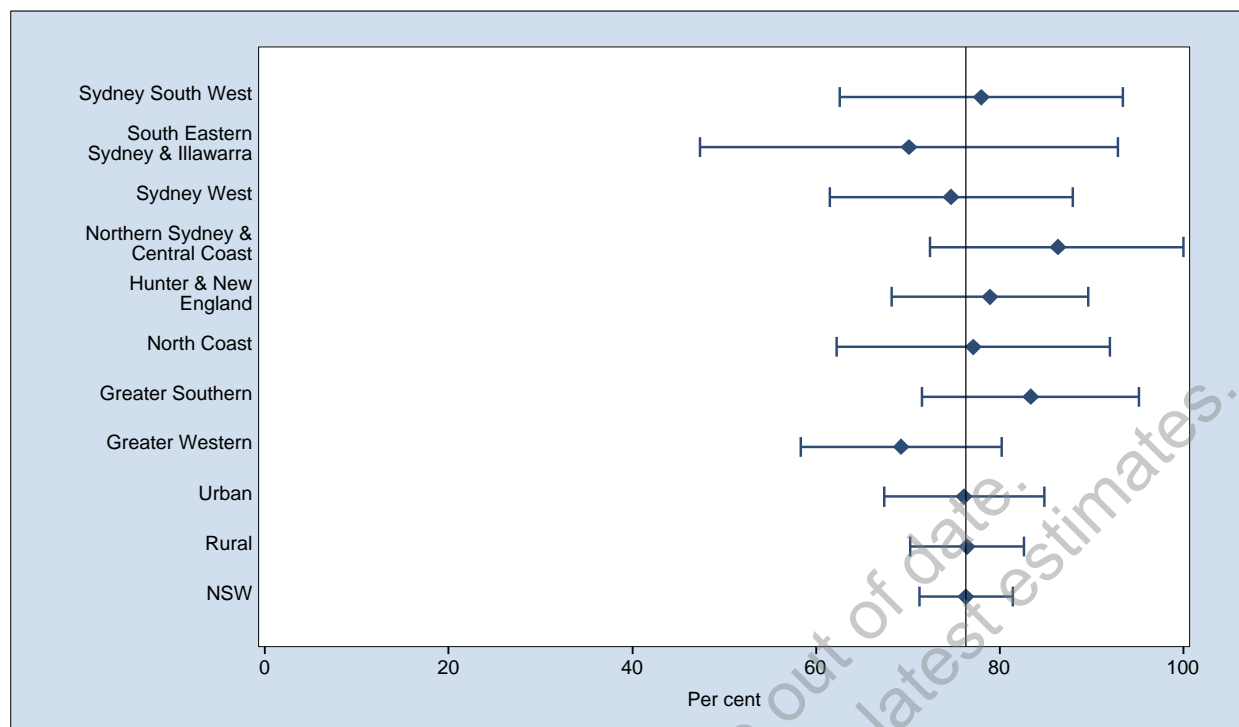
Age (years)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	73.0 (62.2-83.7)
25-34	80.0 (69.1-90.8)
35-44	82.4 (73.1-91.7)
45-54	62.2 (49.9-74.5)
55-64	80.0 (71.2-88.8)
65+	88.5 (82.4-94.6)
All	76.3 (71.3-81.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 625 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 0 (0.00%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who indicated their home was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your home situation: my home is smoke-free, people occasionally smoke in the house, or people frequently smoke in the house?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Live in smoke-free households by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

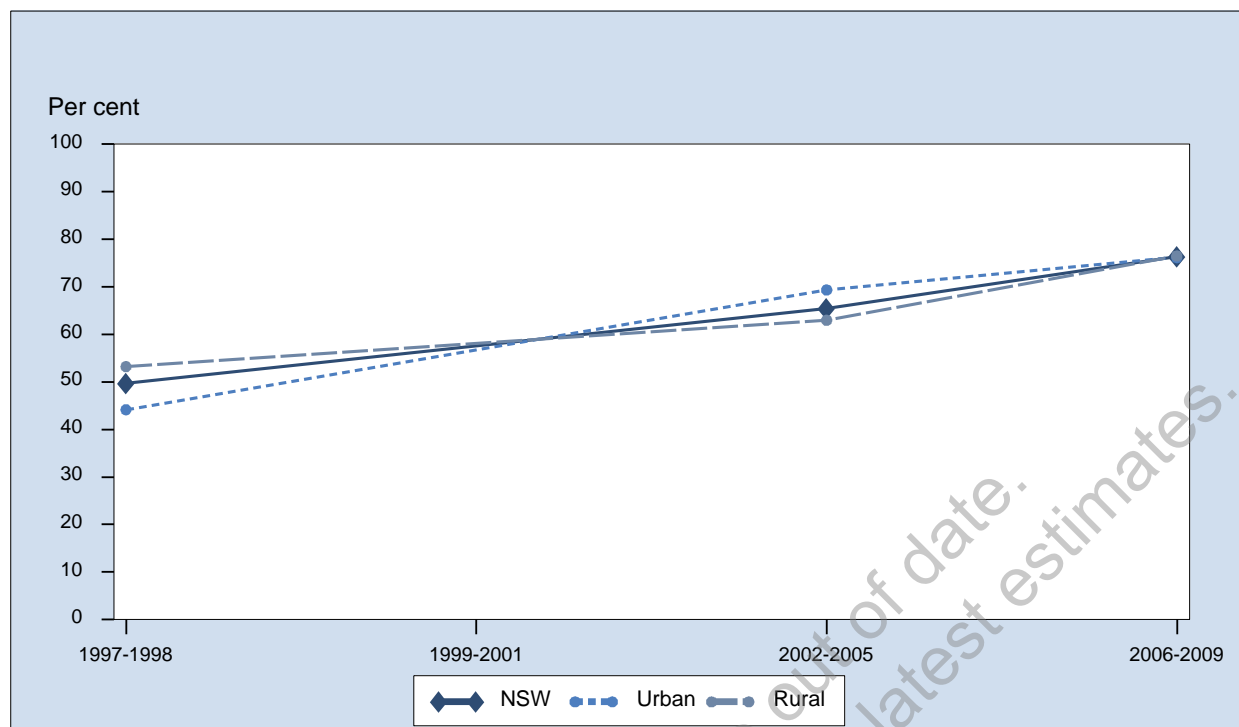


Area	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	78.0 (62.6-93.4)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	70.1 (47.4-92.9)
Sydney West	74.7 (61.5-87.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	86.3 (72.5-100)
Hunter & New England	78.9 (68.2-89.6)
North Coast	77.1 (62.3-92.0)
Greater Southern	83.4 (71.5-95.2)
Greater Western	69.3 (58.3-80.2)
Urban	76.1 (67.4-84.9)
Rural	76.5 (70.3-82.6)
NSW	76.3 (71.3-81.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 625 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 0 (0.00%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who indicated their home was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your home situation: my home is smoke-free, people occasionally smoke in the house, or people frequently smoke in the house?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Live in smoke-free households by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



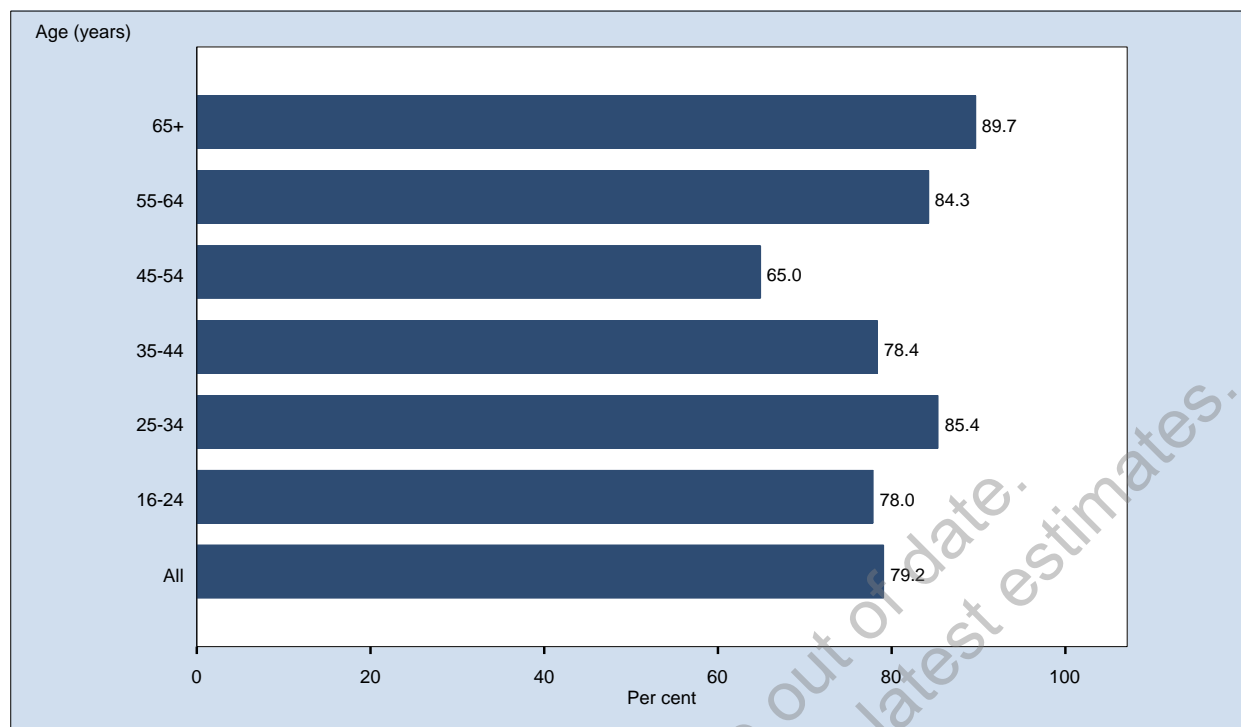
Year	Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	44.2 (34.6-53.7)	53.2 (46.6-59.8)	49.7 (44.1-55.2)
2002-2005	69.3 (61.7-77.0)	63.0 (56.8-69.2)	65.4 (60.6-70.2)
2006-2009	76.1 (67.5-84.8)	76.5 (70.3-82.6)	76.3 (71.3-81.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (646), 2002-2005 (930), 2006-2009 (625). The indicator includes those who indicated their home was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your home situation: my home is smoke-free, people occasionally smoke in the house, or people frequently smoke in the house?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Bans smoking in car by age, adults aged 16 years and over who own a car, NSW, 2006-2009



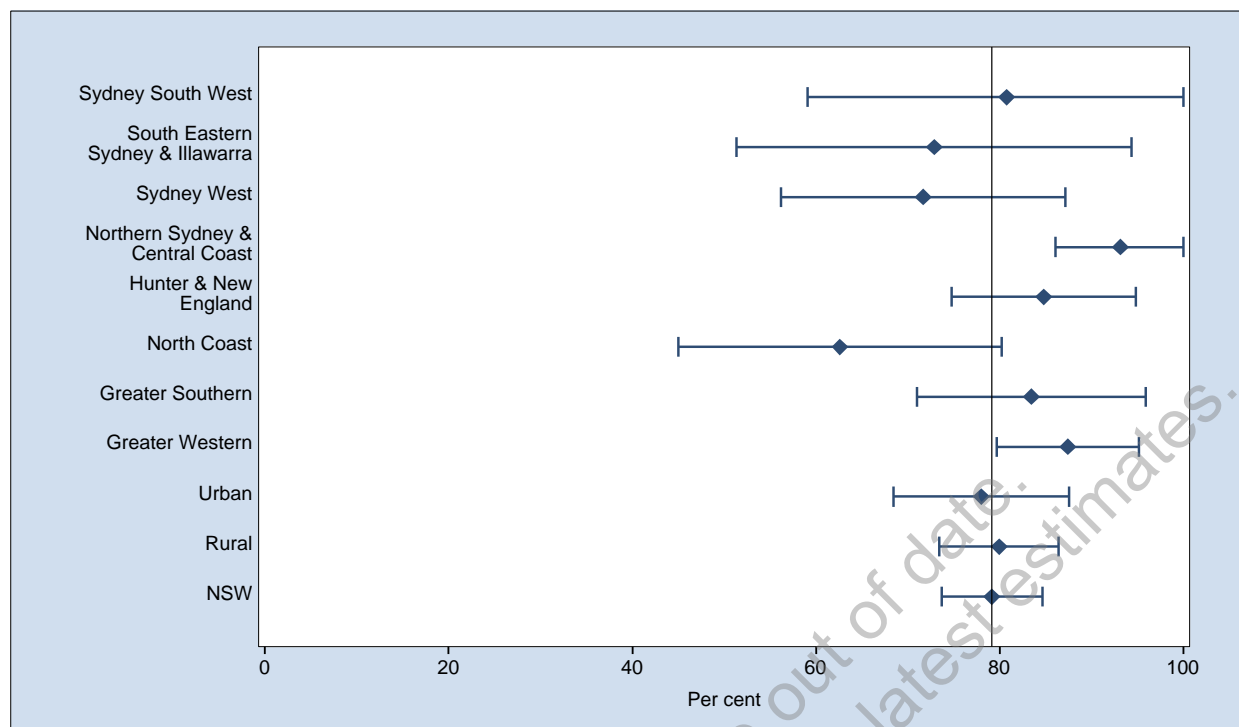
Age (years)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	78.0 (65.9-90.1)
25-34	85.4 (75.0-95.8)
35-44	78.4 (66.3-90.6)
45-54	65.0 (52.3-77.7)
55-64	84.3 (76.2-92.4)
65+	89.7 (82.0-97.5)
All	79.2 (73.7-84.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 544 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.18%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who indicated their car was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Are people allowed to smoke in your car?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Bans smoking in car by area health service, adults aged 16 years and over who own a car, NSW, 2006-2009

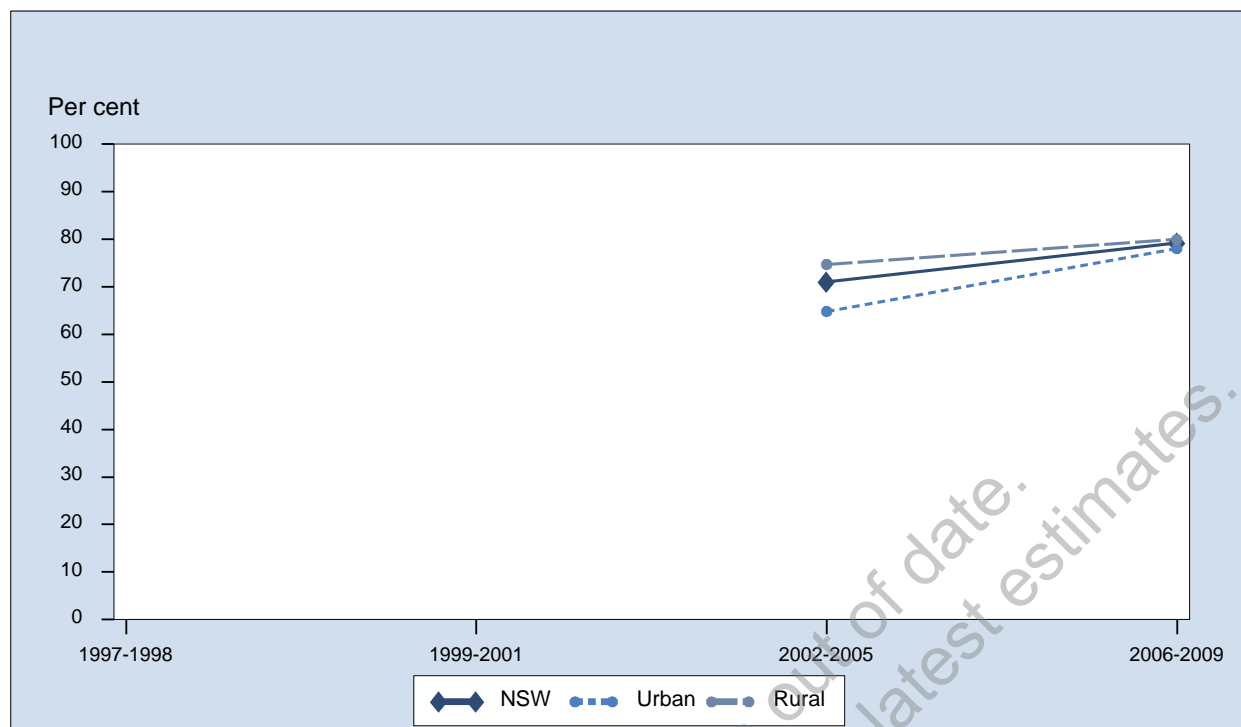


Area	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	80.8 (59.1-100)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	72.9 (51.4-94.4)
Sydney West	71.7 (56.2-87.2)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	93.2 (86.1-100)
Hunter & New England	84.8 (74.8-94.9)
North Coast	62.6 (45.0-80.2)
Greater Southern	83.5 (71.0-95.9)
Greater Western	87.4 (79.7-95.2)
Urban	78.0 (68.4-87.6)
Rural	79.9 (73.4-86.4)
NSW	79.2 (73.7-84.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 544 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.18%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who indicated their car was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Are people allowed to smoke in your car?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Bans smoking in car by year, adults aged 16 years and over who own a car, NSW, 2003-2009



Year	Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	64.8 (55.4-74.2)	74.7 (67.8-81.5)	71.0 (65.4-76.5)
2006-2009	78.0 (68.5-87.6)	79.9 (73.4-86.5)	79.2 (73.7-84.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (591), 2006-2009 (544). The indicator includes those who indicated their car was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Are people allowed to smoke in your car?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Health status

Monitoring the health status of a population helps to detect emerging patterns of illness and disease and provides information to inform health policy and planning health services. This chapter reports: self-rated health status, current asthma, blood pressure measured in the last 2 years, ever had high blood pressure, cholesterol measured in the last 2 years, ever had high cholesterol, diabetes or high blood glucose, psychological distress, visited a dental professional in the last 12 months, all natural teeth missing, overweight, obese, and overweight or obese.

Self-rated health status

Self-rated health is among the most frequently assessed health perceptions in epidemiological research. A large number of cross-sectional and longitudinal studies have demonstrated how a person's appraisal of his or her general health is a powerful predictor of future morbidity and mortality even after controlling for a variety of factors such as age, sex, socioeconomic status, health behaviours, and health status.[1-8]

In 2006-2009, just under 8 in 10 Aboriginal adults (76.2 per cent) rated their health positively (as excellent, very good, or good). A significantly higher proportion of males (82.2 per cent) than females (71.1 per cent) rated their health positively. Among males, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 16-24 years (95.7 per cent) rated their health positively, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 16-24 years (80.9 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of those aged 55-64 years (52.3 per cent), rated their health positively, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly higher proportion of adults in the Northern Sydney & Central Coast Area Health Service (90.0 per cent) rated their health positively, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who rated their health positively (as excellent, very good, or good).

Current asthma

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways in which, in response to a wide range of triggers, the airways narrow too much and too easily, resulting in episodes of wheeze, chest tightness, and shortness of breath. The effects of asthma can include disturbed sleep, tiredness, and reduced participation in the workforce or organised sport or other activities. Asthma remains a significant health problem in Australia, with prevalence rates high by international standards. Among Australian adults, there has been an overall decrease in the rate of asthma-related general practice consultations between 1998 and 2008, and an overall decrease in asthma-related hospitalisations between 1993-94 and 2006-07.[9-10]

In 2006-2009, just over 2 in 10 Aboriginal adults (20.2 per cent) have current asthma; that is, doctor diagnosed asthma with recent symptoms or treatment. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 55-64 years (13.3 per cent) had current asthma, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the Sydney West Area Health Service (10.1 per cent) have current asthma, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who have current asthma.

Blood pressure measured in the last 2 years

High blood pressure (hypertension) is a precursor for coronary heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure, and renal insufficiency. The risk of coronary heart disease increases as the level of blood pressure increases.

In 2006-2009, just over 8 in 10 Aboriginal adults (81.6 per cent) had their blood pressure measured by a medical practitioner or nurse in the last 2 years. There was no significant difference between males and females.

A significantly higher proportion of Aboriginal adults in urban health areas (90.7 per cent) than rural health areas (74.3 per cent) had their blood pressure measured by a medical practitioner or nurse in the last 2 years. Estimates for area health services cannot be provided because of the low sample size for this indicator.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had their blood pressure measured by a medical practitioner or nurse in the last 2 years; however, there has been a significant increase in urban health areas (77.1 per cent to 90.7 per cent).

Ever had high blood pressure

In 2006-2009, just over 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (31.2 per cent) had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high blood pressure. There was no significant difference between males and females.

A significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults in urban health areas (22.2 per cent) than rural health areas (40.5 per cent) had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high blood pressure. Estimates for area health services cannot be provided because of the low sample size for this indicator.

Since 1997-1998, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high blood pressure (11.0 per cent to 31.2 per cent). The increase has been significant in females and in rural health areas.

Cholesterol measured in the last 2 years

Similarly, high blood cholesterol is also a precursor for coronary heart disease and for some types of stroke. If levels of cholesterol in the blood are too high an artery clogging process known as atherosclerosis can cause heart attacks, angina, or stroke.

In 2006-2009, just under 5 in 10 Aboriginal adults (48.3 per cent) had their cholesterol measured in the last 2 years. A significantly lower proportion of males (35.2 per cent) than females (63.2 per cent) had their cholesterol measured in the last 2 years.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. Estimates for area health services cannot be provided because of the low sample size for this indicator.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had their cholesterol measured in the last 2 years; however, there has been a significant increase in females (38.6 per cent to 63.2 per cent) and in rural health areas (36.4 per cent to 52.1 per cent).

Ever had high cholesterol

In 2006-2009, under 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (26.0 per cent) had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high cholesterol. There was no significant difference between males and females.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. Estimates for area health services cannot be provided because of the low sample size for this indicator.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had cholesterol; however, there has been a significant increase in females (14.7 per cent to 31.0 per cent) and in rural health areas (15.5 per cent to 34.1 per cent).

Diabetes or high blood glucose

Diabetes is a chronic disease characterised by high blood glucose levels, resulting from the body either not producing insulin or not using insulin properly. Insulin is a hormone needed for glucose to enter the cells and be converted to energy. Diabetes affects a person's health in 2 ways: by direct metabolic complications, which can be immediately life threatening if not treated promptly; by long term complications involving the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and major blood vessels including those in the heart.[11]

There are 3 main forms of diabetes: type 1, or insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, which occurs when the pancreas no longer produces insulin; type 2, or non insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, which occurs when the pancreas is not producing enough insulin and the insulin it produces is not working effectively; and gestational diabetes, which occurs in pregnancy and should disappear after the birth. The management of type 2, which is the most common form of diabetes, depends on careful control of glucose levels, blood lipid levels (especially cholesterol levels), blood pressure, and regular screening for complications.[11]

In 2006-2009, just under 1 in 10 Aboriginal adults (7.7 per cent) had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (0.0 per cent) and 35-44 years (2.2 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (37.7 per cent) and 65 years and over (26.4 per cent), had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 25-34 years (2.9 per cent) and 35-44 years (3.2 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 45-54 years (18.1 per cent), 55-64 years (19.2 per cent), and 65 years and over (21.7 per cent), had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the North Coast Area Health Service (4.4 per cent) had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose.

Mental health: psychological distress

Psychological distress has a major effect on the ability of people to work, study, and manage their day-to-day activities. The Kessler 10 Plus (K10+) measure of non-specific psychological distress is included in the New South Wales Population Health Survey to monitor this in people aged 16 years and over.[12] K10+ contains a 10-item questionnaire that measures symptoms such as anxiety, depression, agitation, and psychological fatigue in the most recent 4-week period, plus additional questions to establish the effect of the distress. At both the population level and individual level the K10+ measure is brief and accurate screening scales for mental health.[13-19]

For each of the 10 items in the questionnaire, there is a 5-level response scale based on the amount of time (from none of the time to all the time) the person experienced the particular symptom. When scoring responses, between 1 and 5 points were assigned to each symptom, with a value of 1 indicating the person experienced the symptom none of the time and 5 indicating all of the time. The total score for each person ranges from 10 points (all responses are none of the time) to 50 points (all responses are all of the time). Responses are classified into 4 categories: low psychological distress when the score is 10-15, moderate psychological distress when the score is 16-21, high psychological distress when the score is 22-29, and very high psychological distress when the score is 30 or higher.

The scores calculated for the New South Wales Population Health Survey are a combination of actual and imputed scores. Where a respondent answered all 10 questions, the score was simply the sum of the individual scores for each question. Where the respondent answered 9 questions, the score for the missing question was imputed as the mean score of the 9 answered questions.

Respondents who scored 16 points and above in the 10 item questionnaire were asked the additional questions to assess functioning and related factors.

In 2006-2009, just over 2 in 10 Aboriginal adults (22.4 per cent) had high or very high levels of psychological distress. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 65 years and over (5.1 per cent) had high or very high levels of psychological distress, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 65 years and over (14.1 per cent) had high or very high levels of psychological distress, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas, or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had had high or very high levels of psychological distress.

Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months

Australians enjoy a high standard of oral health. However, there are inequalities, with higher rates of dental caries and edentulism among people with higher levels of socioeconomic disadvantage, people living in rural and remote areas, indigenous people, people born overseas, and people from older generations. There is also differential access to dental services according to country of birth, indigenous status, language spoken at home, health insurance status, socioeconomic status, and educational status.[20-22]

There have been improvements in oral health, particularly among the "fluoride generation" born since 1970.[20-22] In spite of this, there is a population divide between those who have regular visits to a dental professional and those who visit a dental professional infrequently or only when they have an oral health problem. The latter group is worse off on almost all measures of oral health.[20-22] Also, a higher percentage of patients who use public dental services have inadequate dentition or decayed teeth, compared with the Australian population.[23] Regular visits to a dental professional have a significant and positive effect on oral health.[24-25]

In 2006-2009, just under 5 in 10 Aboriginal adults (49.2 per cent) had visited a dental professional in the last 12 months. There was no significant difference between males and females. A significantly lower proportion of adults aged 25-34 years (36.7 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of adults aged 45-54 years (63.4 per cent), had visited a dental professional in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

A significantly higher proportion of adults in urban health areas (59.5 per cent) than rural health areas (42.7 per cent) had visited a dental professional in the last 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the Greater Western Area Health Service (33.2 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of adults in the Sydney West Area Health Service (70.7 per cent), had visited a dental professional in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had visited a dental professional in the last 12 months.

All natural teeth missing

In 2006-2009, just over 1 in 20 Aboriginal adults (5.7 per cent) had all their natural teeth missing. A significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal males (3.3 per cent) than Aboriginal females (7.9 per cent) had all their natural teeth missing. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-54 years (approximately 0.0 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (22.1 per cent) and 65 years and over (35.2 per cent), had all their natural teeth missing, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 25-34 years (approximately 0.0 per cent) and 35-44 years (2.7 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (21.9 per cent) and 65 years and over (39.0 per cent), had all their natural teeth missing, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the North Coast Area Health Service (1.4 per cent) had all their natural teeth missing, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had all their natural teeth missing.

Overweight

In its broadest sense, a healthy weight can be defined as a weight associated with a high level of physical, social and emotional health, linked with a low risk of future chronic illness and premature death.[26] There is no ideal weight that suits everyone. Each person is different and healthy weight is determined by different factors.[27] However, preventing weight gain in people with healthy weight, and avoiding further weight gain among those already overweight, are important public health priorities.[28]

The two most useful measures for characterising excessive fat are Body Mass Index (BMI) and waist circumference. BMI is calculated from a person's weight and height and gives a reasonable estimate of total adiposity.[26] BMI is calculated by dividing a person's weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres) squared. The resulting BMI is then classified into 4 categories: underweight when the BMI is less than 18.5, acceptable or ideal weight when the BMI is greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25, overweight when the BMI is greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, and obese when the BMI is greater than or equal to 30.

The New South Wales Population Health Survey calculates BMI from self-reported height and weight. The validity of self-reported height and weight have been investigated in adult, adolescent, and young adult populations. While many studies have observed a high correlation (96 per cent agreement) between BMI calculated from self-reported and measured height and weight, there is ample evidence that self-reported height and weight is not as exact as measured height and weight, but is adequate for conducting epidemiological research. Therefore, while caution should be used when interpreting BMI calculated from self-reported height and weight, it is still useful for ongoing surveillance of population health.[29-34]

In 2006-2009, just over 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (30.2 per cent) were overweight: that is, had a BMI between 25 and 30. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 25-34 years (13.6 per cent) were overweight, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (18.7 per cent) were overweight, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas, or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who were overweight; however, there has been a significant increase in urban health areas (20.1 per cent to 33.9 per cent).

Obese

In 2006-2009, just under 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (29.9 per cent) were obese: that is, had a BMI of 30 or over. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (15.6 per cent) were obese, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

A significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults in urban health areas (22.5 per cent) than rural health areas (34.3 per cent) were obese. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra Area Health Service (13.2 per cent) were obese, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who were obese (18.6 per cent to 29.9 per cent). The increase has been significant in males and females, and in rural health areas.

Overweight or obese

In 2006-2009, just under 6 in 10 Aboriginal adults (60.0 per cent) were overweight or obese: that is, had a BMI of 25 or over. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (34.3 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (77.4 per cent), were overweight or obese, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly higher proportion of adults in the Greater Western Area Health Service (71.7 per cent) were overweight or obese, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who were overweight or obese (43.5 per cent to 60.0 per cent). The increase has been significant in males and females, and in urban and rural health areas.

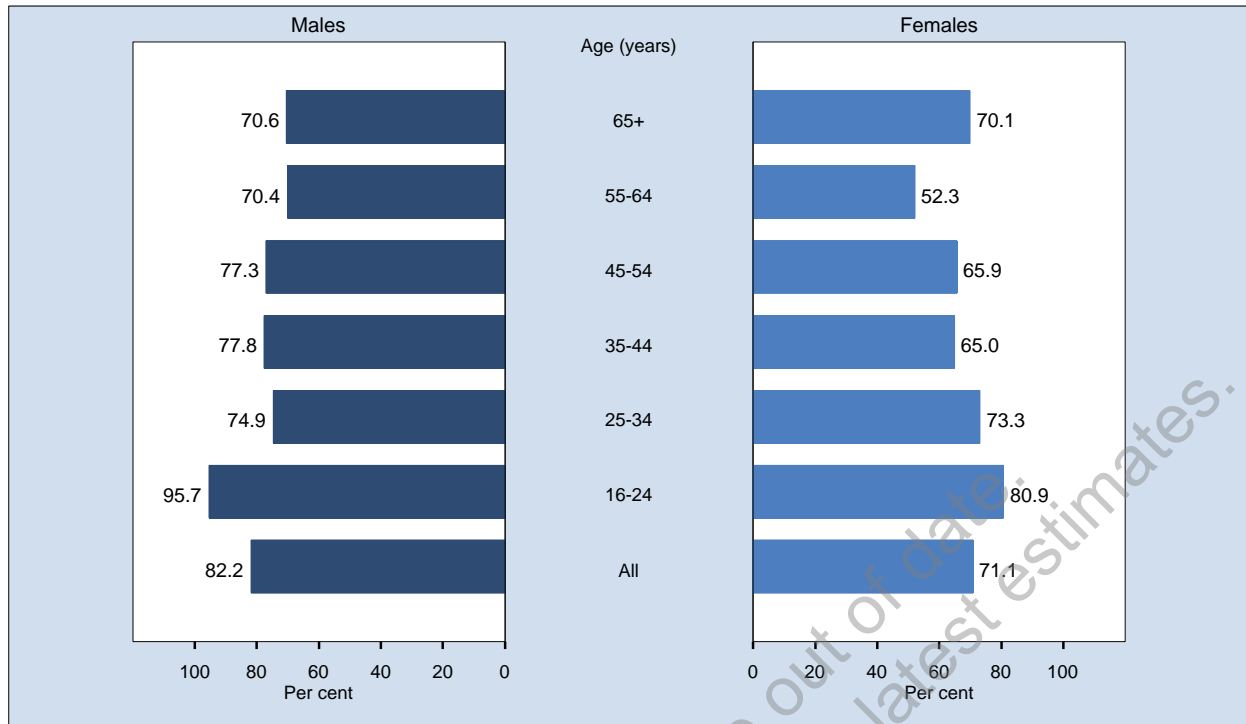
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Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

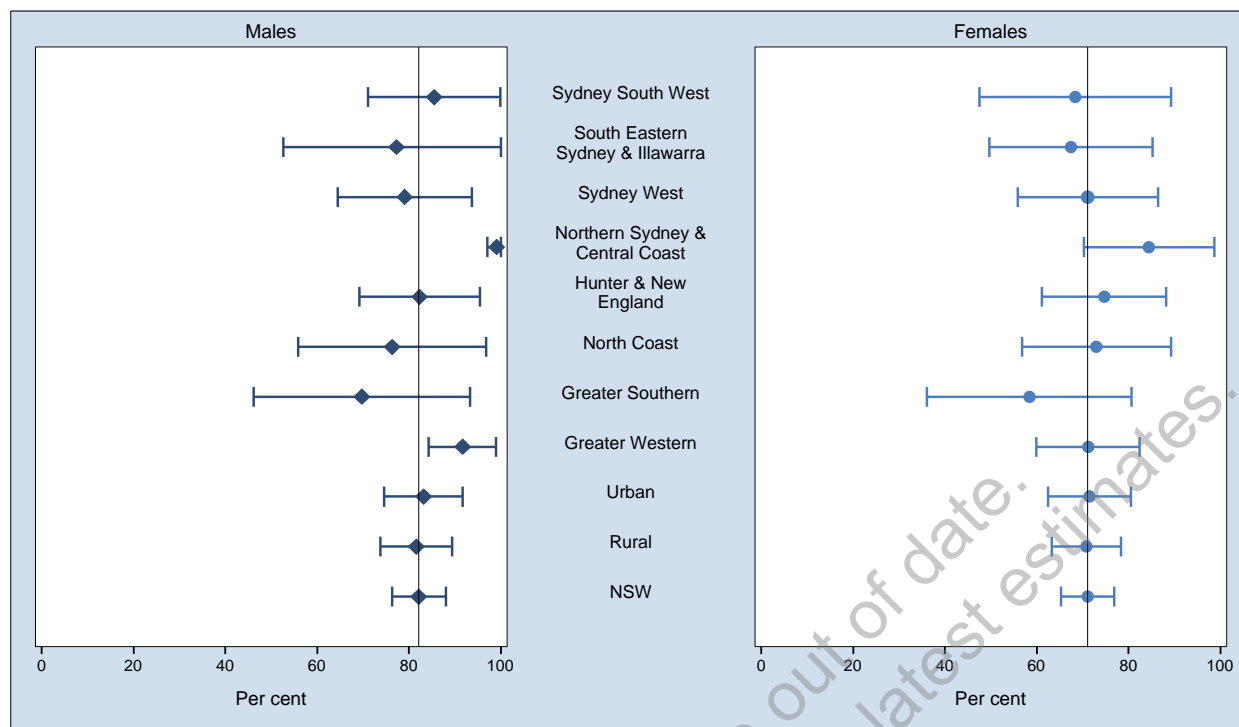


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	95.7 (91.2-100)	80.9 (69.0-92.8)	88.1 (81.4-94.8)
25-34	74.9 (57.1-92.7)	73.3 (60.5-86.2)	74.0 (63.5-84.5)
35-44	77.8 (61.7-94.0)	65.0 (52.7-77.3)	71.0 (60.9-81.1)
45-54	77.3 (63.6-90.9)	65.9 (53.9-77.8)	71.3 (62.2-80.3)
55-64	70.4 (55.0-85.7)	52.3 (38.8-65.7)	60.5 (50.1-70.9)
65+	70.6 (53.7-87.5)	70.1 (59.0-81.3)	70.4 (60.5-80.2)
All	82.2 (76.3-88.0)	71.1 (65.3-76.9)	76.2 (72.0-80.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 743 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.40%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those responding excellent, very good, or good to a global self-rated health status question. The question used to define the indicator was: Overall, how would you rate your health during the last 4 weeks: Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor? The question used to define the indicator in 1997 and 1998 was: In general would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

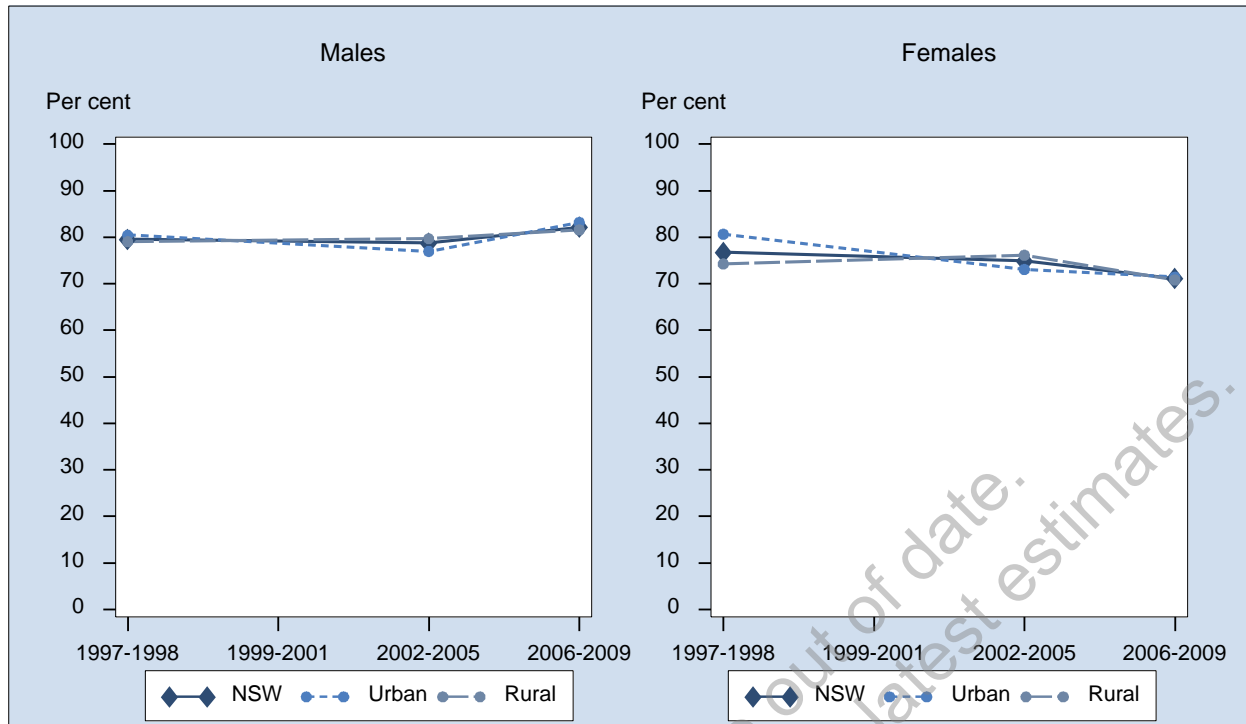


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	85.4 (71.0-99.8)	68.4 (47.5-89.3)	76.0 (62.0-90.0)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	77.3 (52.7-100)	67.4 (49.6-85.2)	71.4 (56.7-86.2)
Sydney West	79.1 (64.5-93.7)	71.1 (55.9-86.4)	74.7 (63.9-85.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	99.1 (97.1-100)	84.4 (70.2-98.7)	90.0 (81.5-98.5)
Hunter & New England	82.3 (69.2-95.4)	74.7 (61.1-88.2)	78.0 (68.4-87.7)
North Coast	76.3 (55.8-96.8)	73.0 (56.7-89.2)	74.7 (61.6-87.7)
Greater Southern	69.8 (46.2-93.3)	58.4 (36.1-80.6)	64.3 (47.9-80.7)
Greater Western	91.7 (84.3-99.0)	71.2 (60.0-82.4)	81.2 (74.2-88.2)
Urban	83.2 (74.6-91.7)	71.5 (62.4-80.5)	76.5 (70.0-82.9)
Rural	81.6 (73.8-89.4)	70.8 (63.3-78.4)	76.0 (70.6-81.5)
NSW	82.2 (76.3-88.0)	71.1 (65.3-76.9)	76.2 (72.0-80.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 743 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.40%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those responding excellent, very good, or good to a global self-rated health status question. The question used to define the indicator was: Overall, how would you rate your health during the last 4 weeks: Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor? The question used to define the indicator in 1997 and 1998 was: In general would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



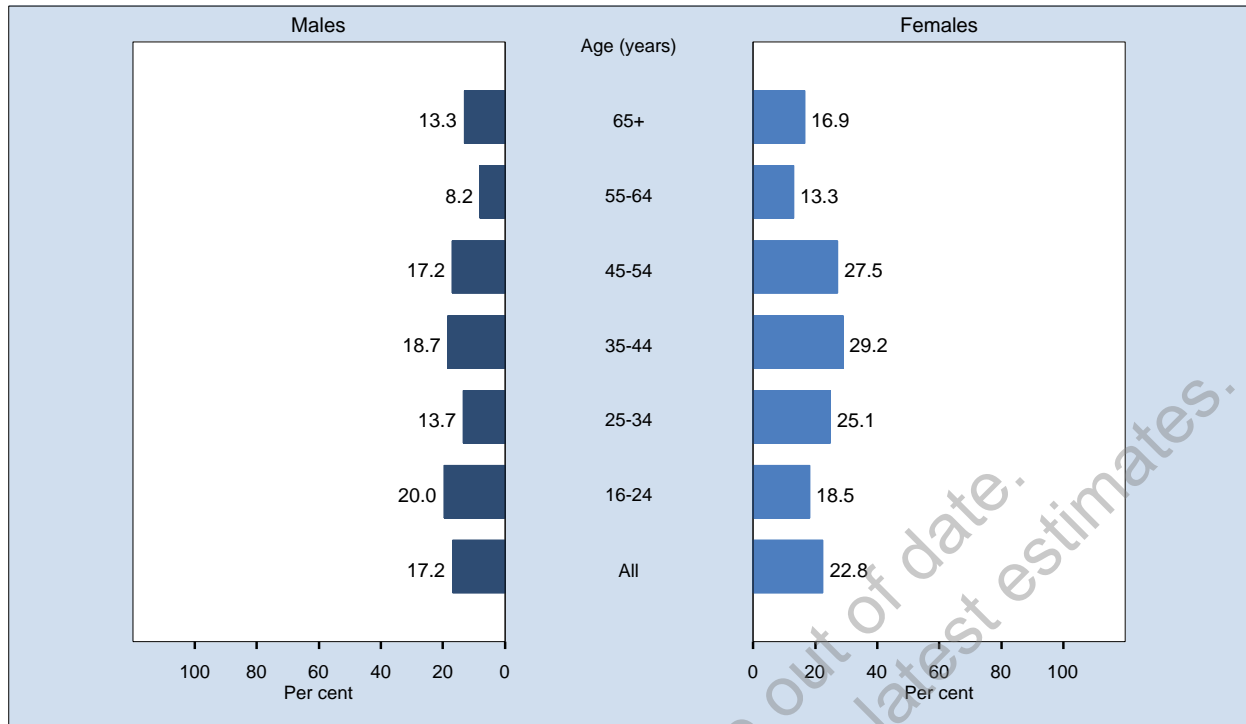
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	80.5 (70.0-91.0)	79.0 (70.7-87.4)	79.6 (73.0-86.1)	80.7 (71.2-90.2)	74.3 (66.7-81.8)	76.8 (70.8-82.7)	80.6 (73.5-87.6)	76.6 (71.0-82.2)	78.1 (73.7-82.6)
2002-2005	77.0 (66.5-87.4)	79.7 (72.4-87.0)	78.8 (72.8-84.7)	73.1 (63.8-82.4)	76.1 (69.6-82.6)	74.9 (69.5-80.3)	74.8 (67.8-81.7)	77.9 (73.0-82.8)	76.7 (72.7-80.7)
2006-2009	83.2 (74.7-91.7)	81.6 (73.8-89.4)	82.2 (76.3-88.0)	71.5 (62.5-80.4)	70.8 (63.3-78.3)	71.1 (65.3-76.8)	76.5 (70.0-82.9)	76.0 (70.6-81.5)	76.2 (72.0-80.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (646), 2002-2005 (925), 2006-2009 (743). The indicator includes those responding excellent, very good, or good to a global self-rated health status question. The question used to define the indicator was: Overall, how would you rate your health during the last 4 weeks: Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor? The question used to define the indicator in 1997 and 1998 was: In general would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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Current asthma by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

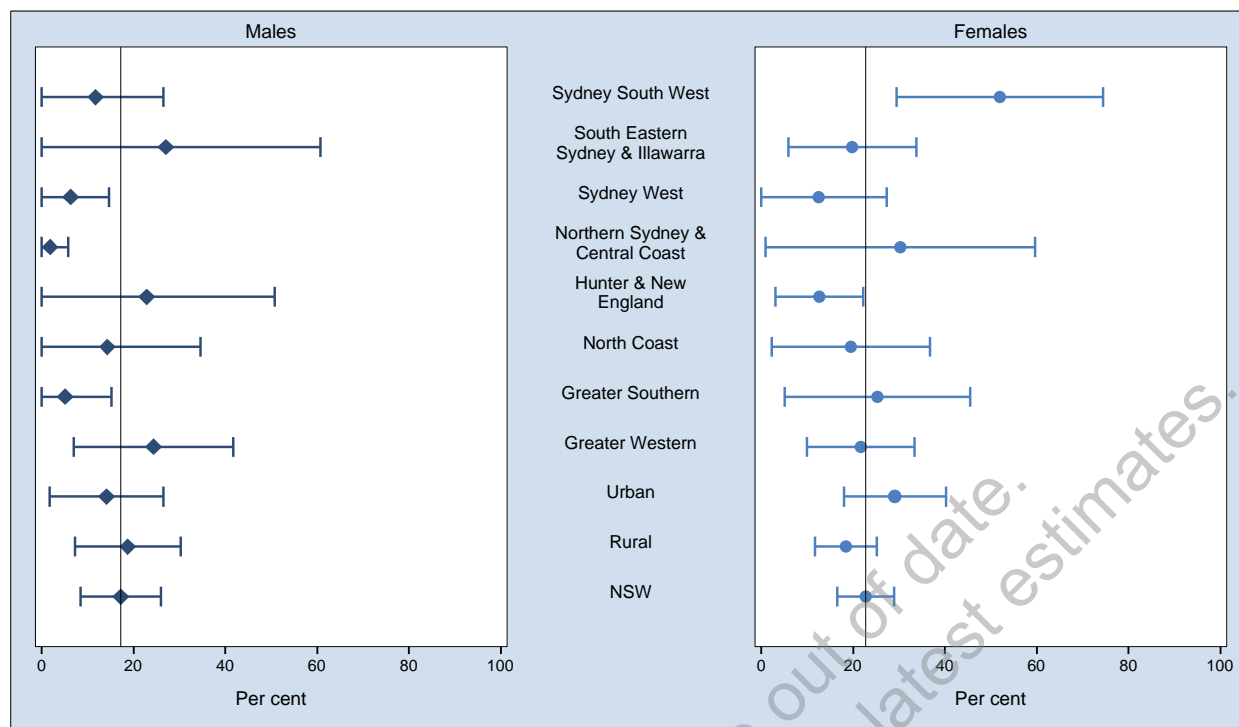


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	20.0 (1.8-38.1)	18.5 (5.7-31.3)	19.3 (7.7-30.9)
25-34	13.7 (0.0-27.8)	25.1 (10.9-39.4)	21.1 (10.5-31.8)
35-44	18.7 (0.0-38.6)	29.2 (13.2-45.2)	24.2 (11.4-37.1)
45-54	17.2 (3.2-31.2)	27.5 (14.4-40.7)	22.8 (13.2-32.5)
55-64	8.2 (0.0-19.0)	13.3 (5.8-20.8)	11.2 (5.0-17.4)
65+	13.3 (1.7-24.9)	16.9 (7.9-25.9)	15.3 (8.1-22.4)
All	17.2 (8.4-26.0)	22.8 (16.6-29.0)	20.2 (14.9-25.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 642 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.47%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months. The questions used to define the indicator were: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have asthma? Have you had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current asthma by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

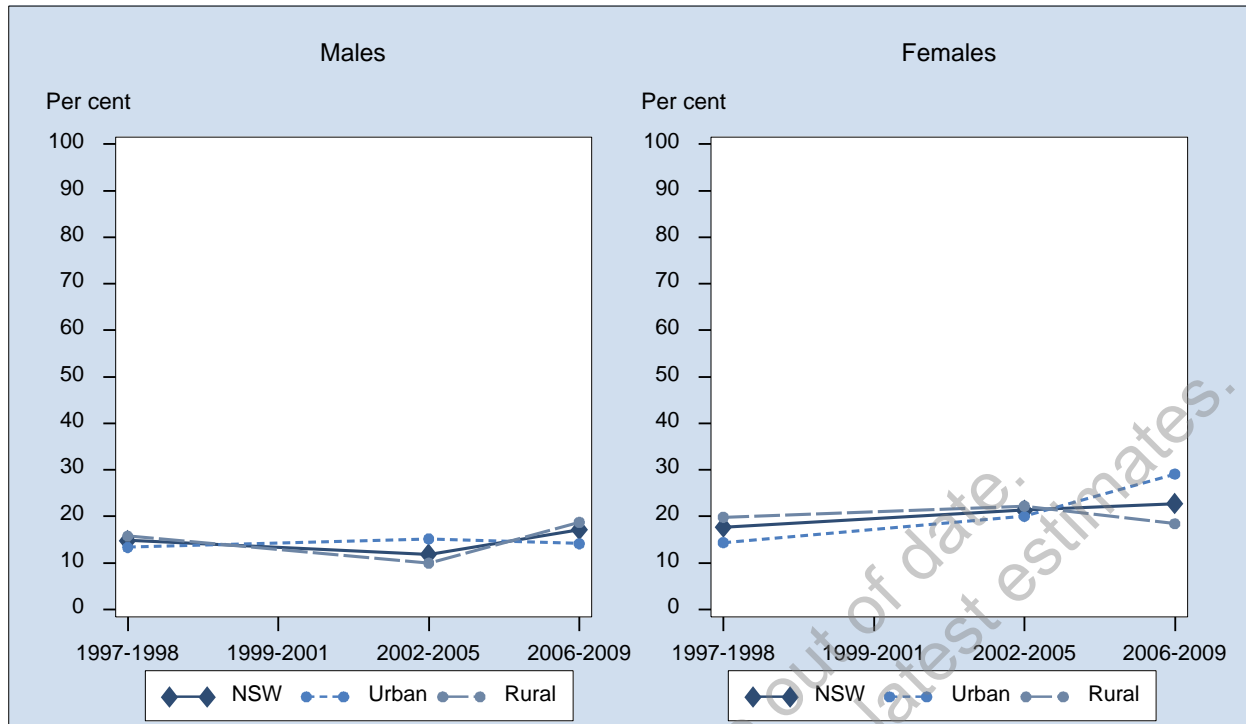


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	11.8 (0.0-26.5)	52.0 (29.5-74.5)	35.7 (17.0-54.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	27.0 (0.0-60.7)	19.8 (5.8-33.8)	23.4 (5.1-41.6)
Sydney West	6.3 (0.0-14.7)	12.5 (0.0-27.3)	10.1 (0.3-19.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	1.8 (0.0-5.7)	30.3 (0.9-59.6)	19.3 (0.0-39.9)
Hunter & New England	22.9 (0.0-50.8)	12.7 (3.1-22.2)	17.3 (3.0-31.5)
North Coast	14.3 (0.0-34.5)	19.5 (2.3-36.7)	17.1 (4.0-30.2)
Greater Southern	5.1 (0.0-15.2)	25.3 (5.1-45.5)	14.9 (3.4-26.5)
Greater Western	24.3 (7.0-41.7)	21.6 (10.0-33.3)	23.1 (12.2-34.0)
Urban	14.1 (1.8-26.5)	29.1 (18.0-40.2)	22.8 (14.2-31.4)
Rural	18.7 (7.2-30.3)	18.4 (11.7-25.1)	18.6 (11.9-25.2)
NSW	17.2 (8.4-26.0)	22.8 (16.6-29.0)	20.2 (14.9-25.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 642 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.47%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months. The questions used to define the indicator were: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have asthma? Have you had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current asthma by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



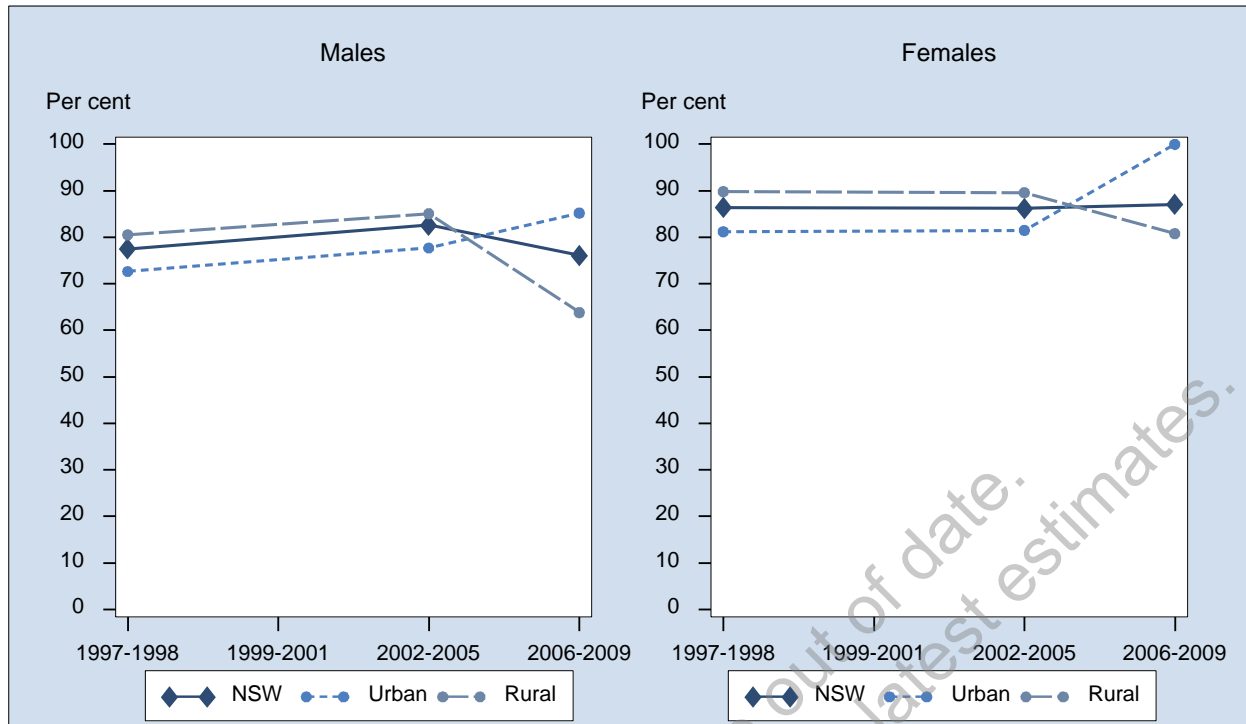
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	13.3 (4.0-22.7)	15.8 (7.9-23.6)	14.8 (8.8-20.9)	14.4 (5.6-23.2)	19.8 (11.9-27.8)	17.7 (11.7-23.7)	13.9 (7.5-20.3)	17.8 (12.2-23.5)	16.3 (12.0-20.6)
2002-2005	15.2 (6.5-23.9)	10.0 (4.8-15.2)	11.8 (7.2-16.4)	20.0 (11.3-28.8)	22.2 (15.4-29.1)	21.3 (15.9-26.7)	17.9 (11.6-24.1)	16.2 (11.7-20.6)	16.8 (13.2-20.5)
2006-2009	14.1 (1.8-26.5)	18.7 (7.2-30.3)	17.2 (8.4-25.9)	29.1 (17.9-40.3)	18.4 (11.7-25.1)	22.8 (16.5-29.0)	22.8 (14.2-31.4)	18.6 (12.0-25.2)	20.2 (14.9-25.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (645), 2002-2005 (930), 2006-2009 (642). The indicator includes those who had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months. The questions used to define the indicator were: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have asthma? Have you had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
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Blood pressure measured in last 2 years by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2008



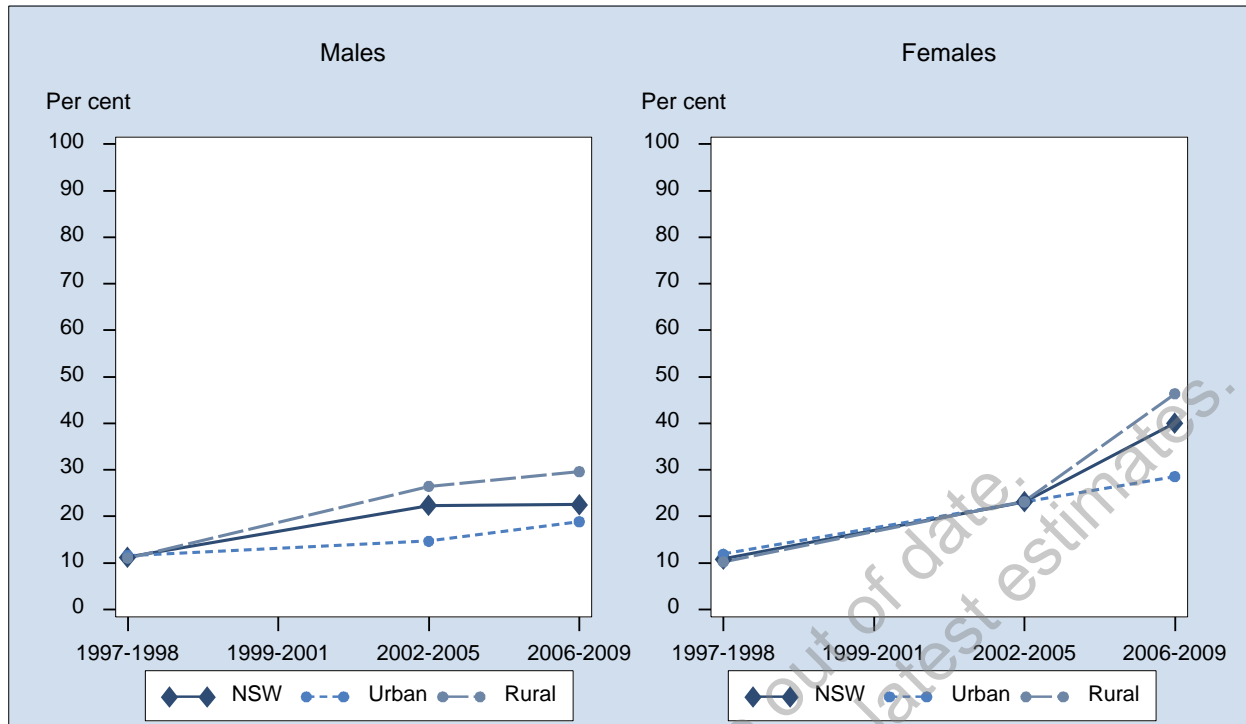
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	72.7 (58.5-86.8)	80.5 (73.0-88.1)	77.5 (70.2-84.8)	81.2 (69.2-93.2)	89.8 (85.6-94.0)	86.4 (80.9-91.9)	77.1 (67.8-86.4)	85.3 (81.0-89.6)	82.1 (77.5-86.7)
2002-2005	77.7 (59.8-95.6)	85.1 (73.6-96.6)	82.6 (72.8-92.4)	81.5 (68.0-95.1)	89.6 (81.4-97.8)	86.2 (78.7-93.7)	80.0 (69.2-90.8)	87.4 (80.4-94.4)	84.6 (78.5-90.6)
2006-2009	85.2 (71.9-98.5)	63.8 (38.8-88.9)	76.1 (61.2-91.0)	100 (100-100)	80.8 (64.8-96.8)	87.1 (75.7-98.5)	90.7 (82.7-98.6)	74.3 (60.2-88.4)	81.6 (72.4-90.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (634), 2002-2005 (416), 2006-2009 (157). The indicator includes those who had their blood pressure measured within the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your blood pressure measured by a medical practitioner or nurse?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Ever had high blood pressure by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2008



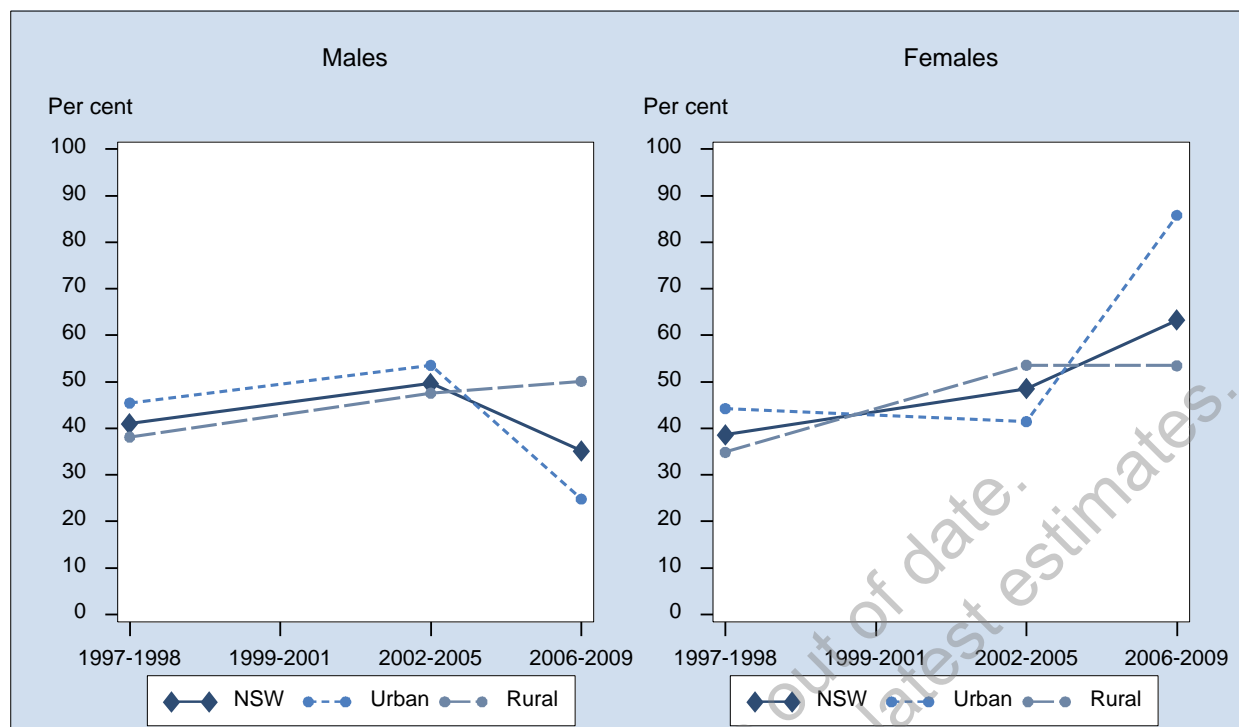
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	11.6 (2.5-20.7)	11.1 (5.0-17.2)	11.2 (6.2-16.3)	11.9 (2.6-21.2)	10.2 (5.9-14.6)	10.9 (6.4-15.4)	11.8 (5.2-18.3)	10.6 (6.9-14.3)	11.0 (7.7-14.4)
2002-2005	14.7 (3.9-25.5)	26.5 (13.3-39.7)	22.3 (12.8-31.9)	23.1 (10.6-35.6)	23.2 (13.1-33.2)	23.1 (15.3-31.0)	19.6 (10.9-28.3)	24.8 (16.5-33.0)	22.8 (16.7-28.9)
2006-2009	18.9 (5.7-32.0)	29.6 (7.3-51.9)	22.5 (10.3-34.8)	28.6 (10.1-47.0)	46.4 (30.1-62.6)	40.1 (27.2-52.9)	22.2 (11.0-33.4)	40.5 (27.3-53.7)	31.2 (21.7-40.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (618), 2002-2005 (429), 2006-2009 (155). The indicator includes those who have been told by a doctor or hospital they have high blood pressure or hypertension, except during pregnancy. The question used to define the indicator was: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high blood pressure, sometimes called hypertension?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Cholesterol measured in last 2 years by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2008



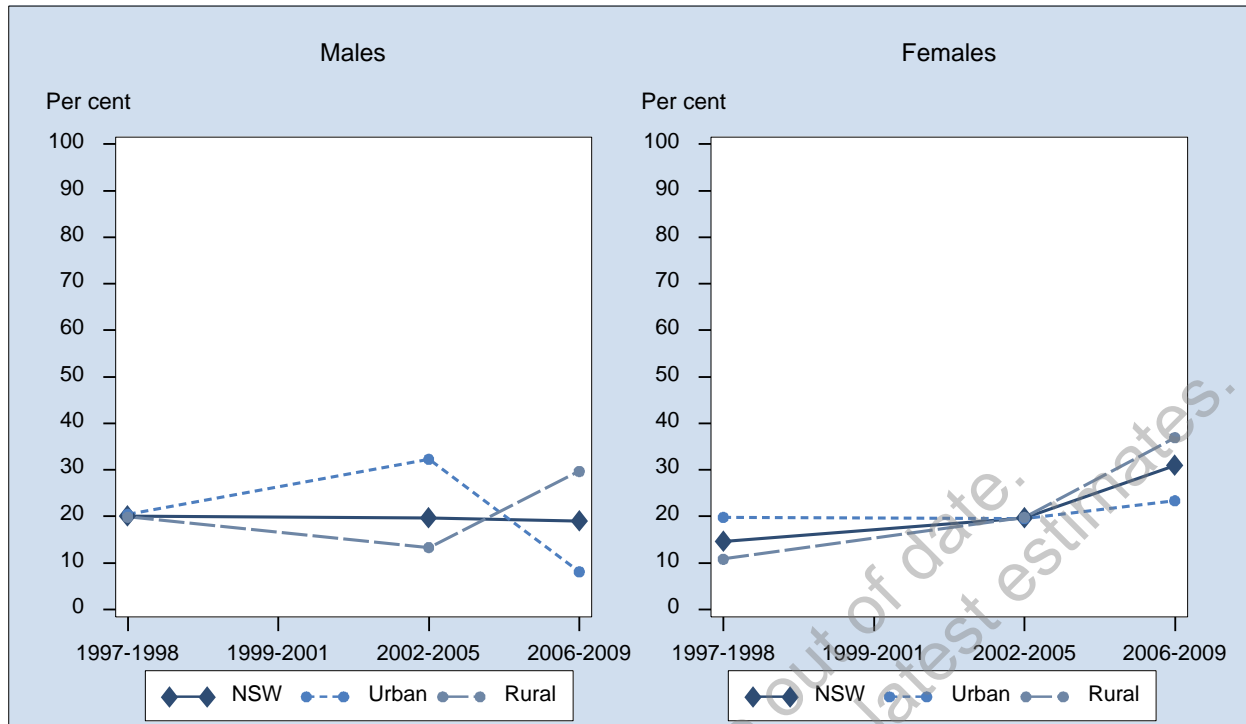
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	45.5 (31.1-59.8)	38.1 (28.6-47.7)	41.0 (32.9-49.1)	44.3 (31.0-57.5)	34.9 (27.0-42.7)	38.6 (31.5-45.7)	44.8 (35.1-54.6)	36.4 (30.3-42.6)	39.7 (34.4-45.1)
2002-2005	53.6 (33.1-74.0)	47.6 (32.3-62.8)	49.6 (37.3-61.9)	41.4 (26.5-56.4)	53.6 (42.1-65.1)	48.5 (39.3-57.8)	46.4 (34.1-58.7)	50.7 (41.1-60.2)	49.0 (41.5-56.6)
2006-2009	24.8 (8.2-41.4)	50.1 (26.6-73.6)	35.2 (20.0-50.3)	85.8 (67.3-100)	53.5 (36.3-70.7)	63.2 (49.2-77.3)	43.7 (25.5-61.9)	52.1 (38.1-66.1)	48.3 (36.7-59.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (622), 2002-2005 (406), 2006-2009 (154). The indicator includes those who had their cholesterol measured within the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your cholesterol measured?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Ever had high cholesterol by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2008



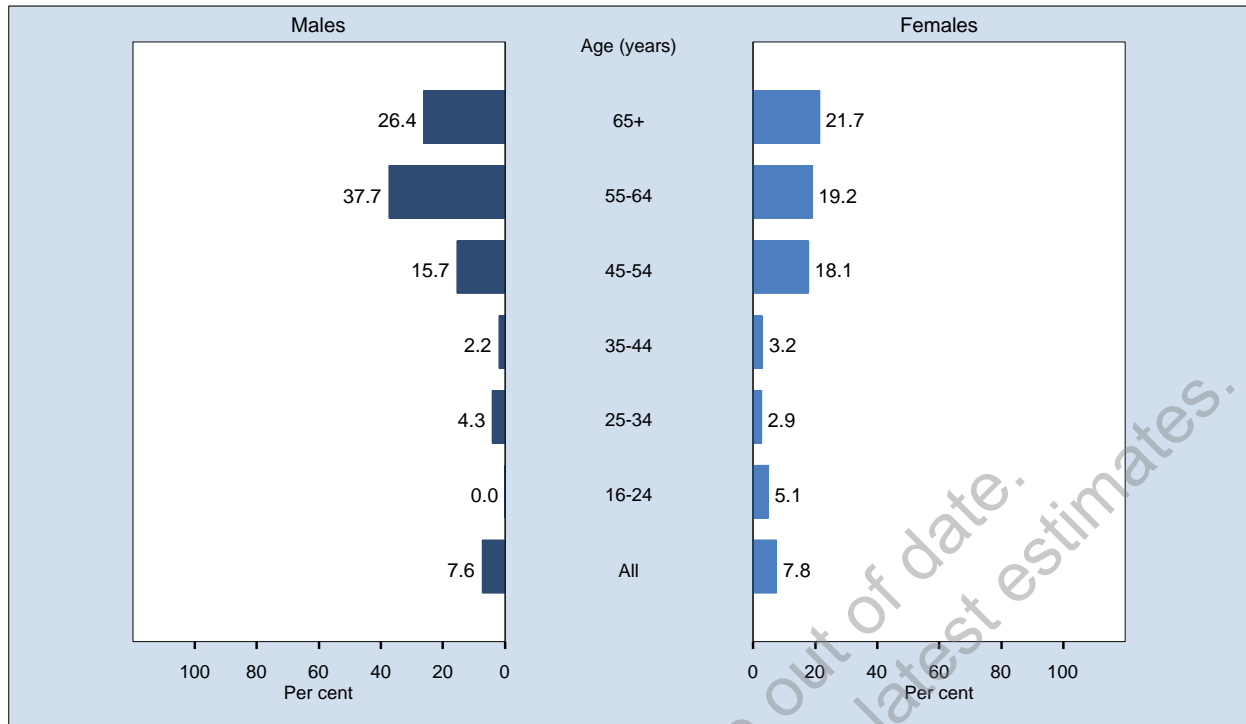
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	20.5 (5.1-35.8)	19.9 (8.9-30.8)	20.1 (11.1-29.0)	19.8 (7.1-32.5)	10.8 (4.6-17.1)	14.7 (8.1-21.2)	20.1 (10.3-29.9)	15.5 (9.0-22.0)	17.3 (11.8-22.9)
2002-2005	32.3 (9.7-54.9)	13.3 (6.1-20.5)	19.7 (10.5-28.9)	19.5 (7.3-31.8)	19.8 (10.9-28.7)	19.7 (12.5-26.9)	24.8 (13.0-36.7)	16.9 (10.9-22.8)	19.7 (14.0-25.4)
2006-2009	8.1 (0.0-16.8)	29.7 (7.8-51.6)	19.0 (6.7-31.4)	23.4 (3.8-43.0)	37.0 (19.7-54.2)	31.0 (18.1-43.9)	16.5 (4.7-28.3)	34.1 (20.6-47.6)	26.0 (16.9-35.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (366), 2002-2005 (301), 2006-2009 (127). The indicator includes those who have ever been told by a doctor or hospital they have high cholesterol. The question used to define the indicator was: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high cholesterol?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Diabetes or high blood glucose by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

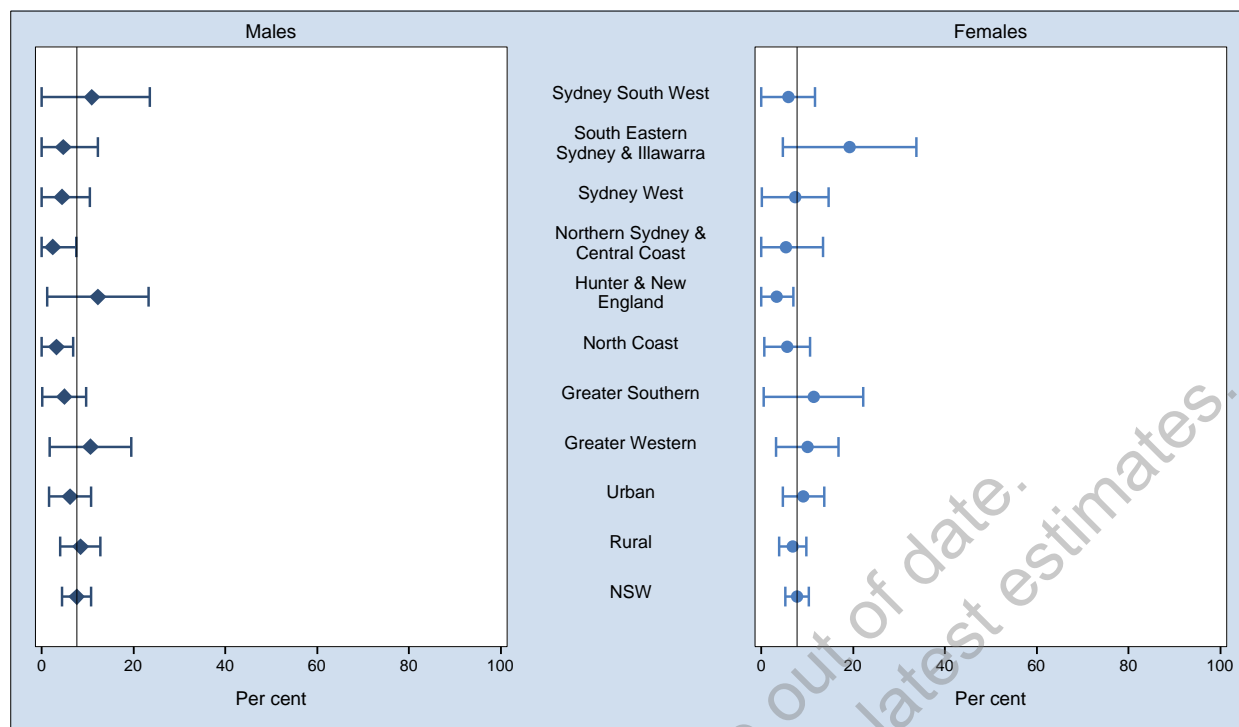


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	5.1 (0.0-10.1)	2.3 (0.0-4.7)
25-34	4.3 (0.0-12.6)	2.9 (0.0-6.6)	3.5 (0.0-7.6)
35-44	2.2 (0.0-5.0)	3.2 (0.4-6.1)	2.8 (0.8-4.9)
45-54	15.7 (2.5-29.0)	18.1 (6.9-29.2)	17.0 (8.4-25.5)
55-64	37.7 (21.2-54.1)	19.2 (8.8-29.7)	27.8 (18.0-37.7)
65+	26.4 (9.9-42.9)	21.7 (10.6-32.7)	23.8 (14.2-33.5)
All	7.6 (4.4-10.8)	7.8 (5.2-10.4)	7.7 (5.7-9.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 654 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 4 (0.61%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who either had diabetes or high blood glucose but did not have gestational diabetes. The questions used to define the indicator were: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have diabetes? Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high blood glucose? If female, Were you pregnant when you were first told you had diabetes or high blood glucose? Have you ever had diabetes or high blood glucose apart from when you were pregnant?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Diabetes or high blood glucose by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

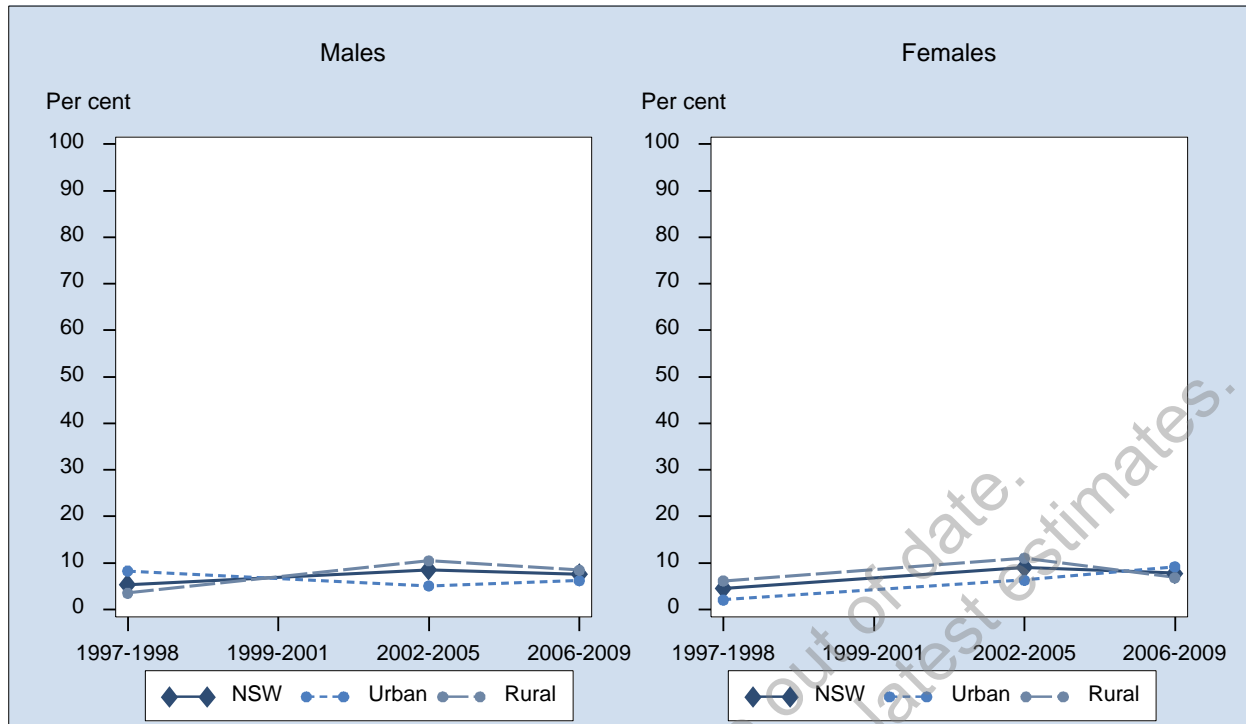


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	10.9 (0.0-23.5)	5.8 (0.0-11.7)	7.9 (1.8-14.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	4.7 (0.0-12.2)	19.2 (4.7-33.7)	11.5 (2.9-20.2)
Sydney West	4.5 (0.0-10.5)	7.4 (0.1-14.6)	6.1 (1.2-11.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	2.4 (0.0-7.6)	5.3 (0.0-13.4)	4.3 (0.0-9.6)
Hunter & New England	12.2 (1.3-23.2)	3.4 (0.0-6.9)	7.4 (2.2-12.6)
North Coast	3.3 (0.0-6.8)	5.6 (0.6-10.5)	4.4 (1.4-7.4)
Greater Southern	4.9 (0.2-9.6)	11.4 (0.5-22.2)	8.1 (2.1-14.0)
Greater Western	10.6 (1.7-19.5)	10.0 (3.3-16.8)	10.3 (4.7-15.9)
Urban	6.2 (1.6-10.8)	9.2 (4.6-13.7)	7.9 (4.6-11.1)
Rural	8.4 (4.1-12.8)	6.8 (3.8-9.8)	7.6 (5.0-10.2)
NSW	7.6 (4.4-10.8)	7.8 (5.2-10.4)	7.7 (5.7-9.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 654 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 4 (0.61%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who either had diabetes or high blood glucose but did not have gestational diabetes. The questions used to define the indicator were: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have diabetes? Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high blood glucose? If female, Were you pregnant when you were first told you had diabetes or high blood glucose? Have you ever had diabetes or high blood glucose apart from when you were pregnant?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Diabetes or high blood glucose by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



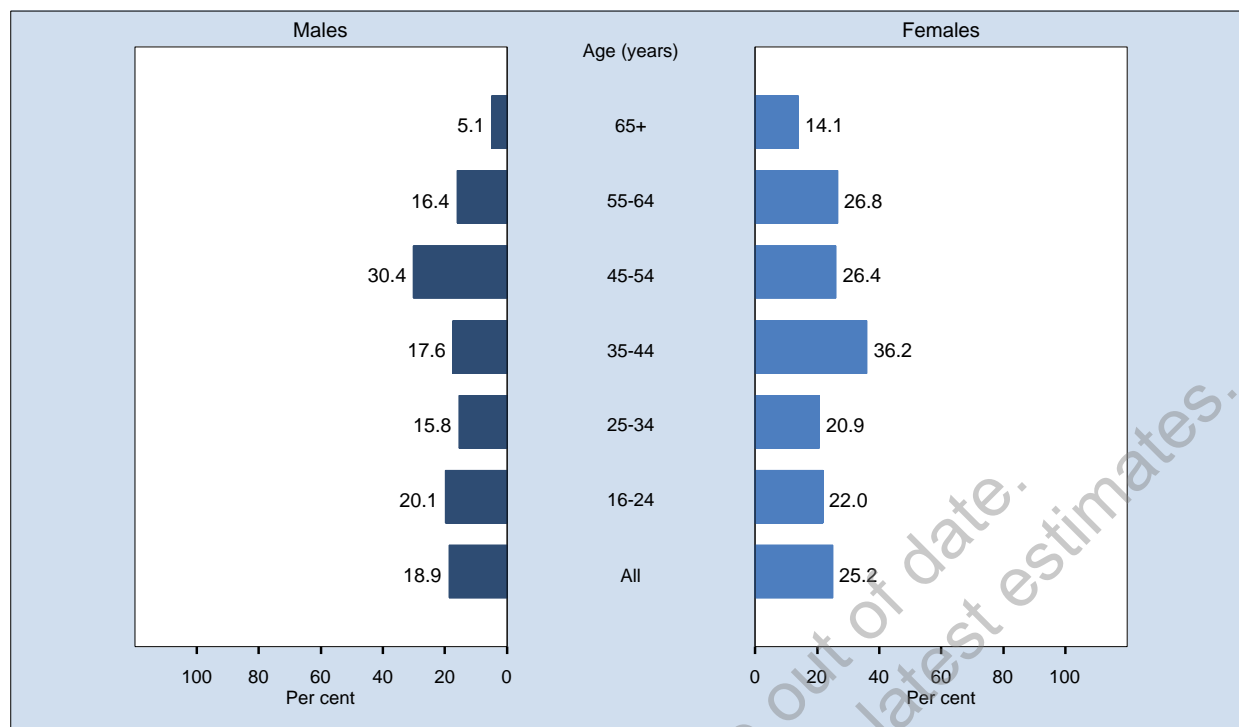
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	8.3 (1.4-15.1)	3.5 (0.7-6.3)	5.3 (2.2-8.5)	2.0 (0.0-4.3)	6.1 (2.3-9.9)	4.6 (2.0-7.1)	5.1 (1.5-8.7)	4.9 (2.5-7.2)	4.9 (2.9-6.9)
2002-2005	5.1 (1.3-8.8)	10.5 (6.1-14.8)	8.5 (5.4-11.6)	6.3 (2.5-10.1)	11.0 (6.6-15.4)	9.1 (6.0-12.2)	5.8 (3.0-8.5)	10.7 (7.6-13.9)	8.8 (6.6-11.0)
2006-2009	6.2 (1.6-10.7)	8.4 (4.1-12.8)	7.6 (4.4-10.8)	9.2 (4.6-13.7)	6.8 (3.8-9.8)	7.8 (5.2-10.4)	7.9 (4.6-11.1)	7.6 (5.0-10.2)	7.7 (5.7-9.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (643), 2002-2005 (925), 2006-2009 (654). The indicator includes those who either had diabetes or high blood glucose but did not have gestational diabetes. The questions used to define the indicator were: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have diabetes? Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high blood glucose? If female, Were you pregnant when you were first told you had diabetes or high blood glucose? Have you ever had diabetes or high blood glucose apart from when you were pregnant?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

High and very high psychological distress by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



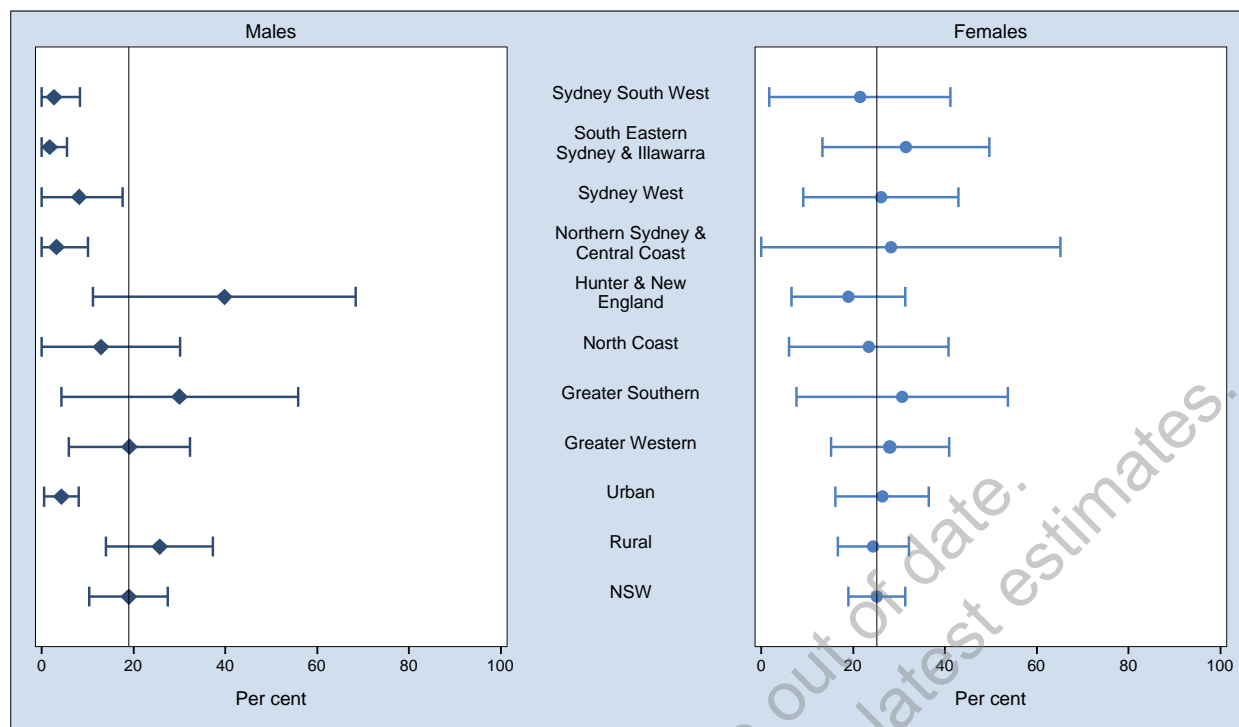
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	20.1 (2.1-38.2)	22.0 (9.0-35.0)	21.1 (10.1-32.1)
25-34	15.8 (0.0-32.0)	20.9 (6.6-35.2)	18.9 (8.1-29.7)
35-44	17.6 (0.3-35.0)	36.2 (22.5-49.9)	27.8 (16.7-38.9)
45-54	30.4 (11.7-49.1)	26.4 (14.1-38.6)	28.2 (17.3-39.1)
55-64	16.4 (2.5-30.2)	26.8 (14.4-39.2)	22.6 (13.3-31.9)
65+	5.1 (0.0-12.3)	14.1 (4.5-23.7)	10.2 (3.8-16.7)
All	18.9 (10.4-27.5)	25.2 (19.0-31.4)	22.4 (17.3-27.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 620 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.48%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those with a Kessler 10 (K10) score of 22 or above. The K10 is a 10-item questionnaire that measures the level of psychological distress in the most recent 4-week period.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

High and very high psychological distress by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



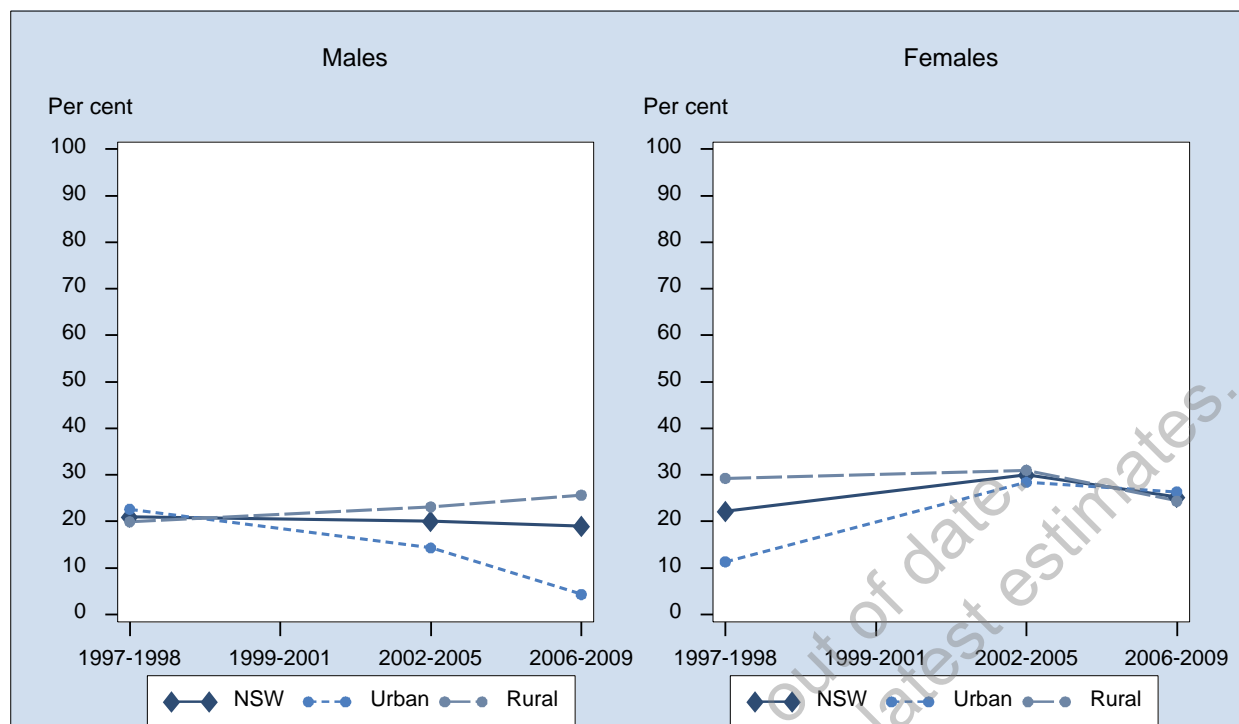
Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	2.7 (0.0-8.4)	21.5 (1.8-41.2)	14.9 (1.2-28.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	1.8 (0.0-5.5)	31.5 (13.3-49.7)	19.5 (8.0-31.0)
Sydney West	8.1 (0.0-17.7)	26.1 (9.2-42.9)	18.3 (7.4-29.2)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	3.2 (0.0-10.1)	28.2 (0.0-65.1)	20.0 (0.0-46.6)
Hunter & New England	39.8 (11.2-68.3)	19.0 (6.6-31.4)	28.4 (12.6-44.1)
North Coast	12.9 (0.0-30.2)	23.4 (6.1-40.7)	18.2 (6.0-30.5)
Greater Southern	30.0 (4.3-55.8)	30.7 (7.7-53.6)	30.4 (13.1-47.6)
Greater Western	19.1 (6.0-32.3)	28.0 (15.1-40.9)	23.5 (14.3-32.8)
Urban	4.3 (0.5-8.1)	26.4 (16.2-36.5)	17.8 (11.0-24.6)
Rural	25.7 (14.0-37.3)	24.4 (16.6-32.1)	25.0 (18.1-31.9)
NSW	18.9 (10.4-27.5)	25.2 (19.0-31.4)	22.4 (17.3-27.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 620 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.48%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those with a Kessler 10 (K10) score of 22 or above. The K10 is a 10-item questionnaire that measures the level of psychological distress in the most recent 4-week period.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check healthstats.gov.au for latest estimates.

High and very high psychological distress by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



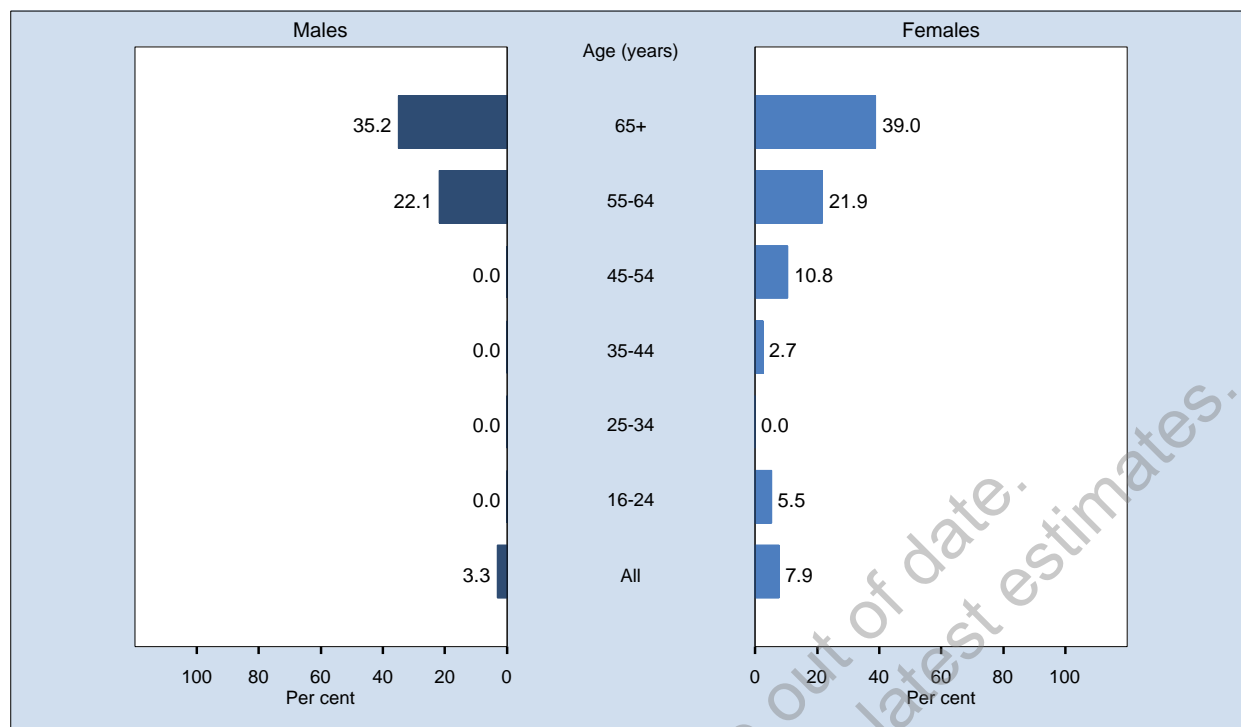
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	22.6 (11.0-34.3)	19.9 (11.5-28.4)	21.0 (14.1-27.9)	11.3 (4.1-18.6)	29.3 (20.4-38.2)	22.2 (15.7-28.6)	16.8 (9.9-23.6)	24.7 (18.5-31.0)	21.6 (16.9-26.3)
2002-2005	14.3 (6.4-22.2)	23.1 (14.7-31.6)	20.0 (13.8-26.2)	28.4 (18.9-37.9)	31.0 (23.8-38.2)	30.0 (24.2-35.7)	22.2 (15.6-28.8)	27.1 (21.5-32.7)	25.2 (21.0-29.5)
2006-2009	4.3 (0.5-8.1)	25.7 (14.0-37.3)	18.9 (10.4-27.5)	26.4 (16.3-36.4)	24.4 (16.7-32.1)	25.2 (19.0-31.3)	17.8 (11.1-24.6)	25.0 (18.1-31.9)	22.4 (17.3-27.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (641), 2002-2005 (923), 2006-2009 (620). The indicator includes those with a Kessler 10 (K10) score of 22 or above. The K10 is a 10-item questionnaire that measures the level of psychological distress in the most recent 4-week period.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

All natural teeth missing by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



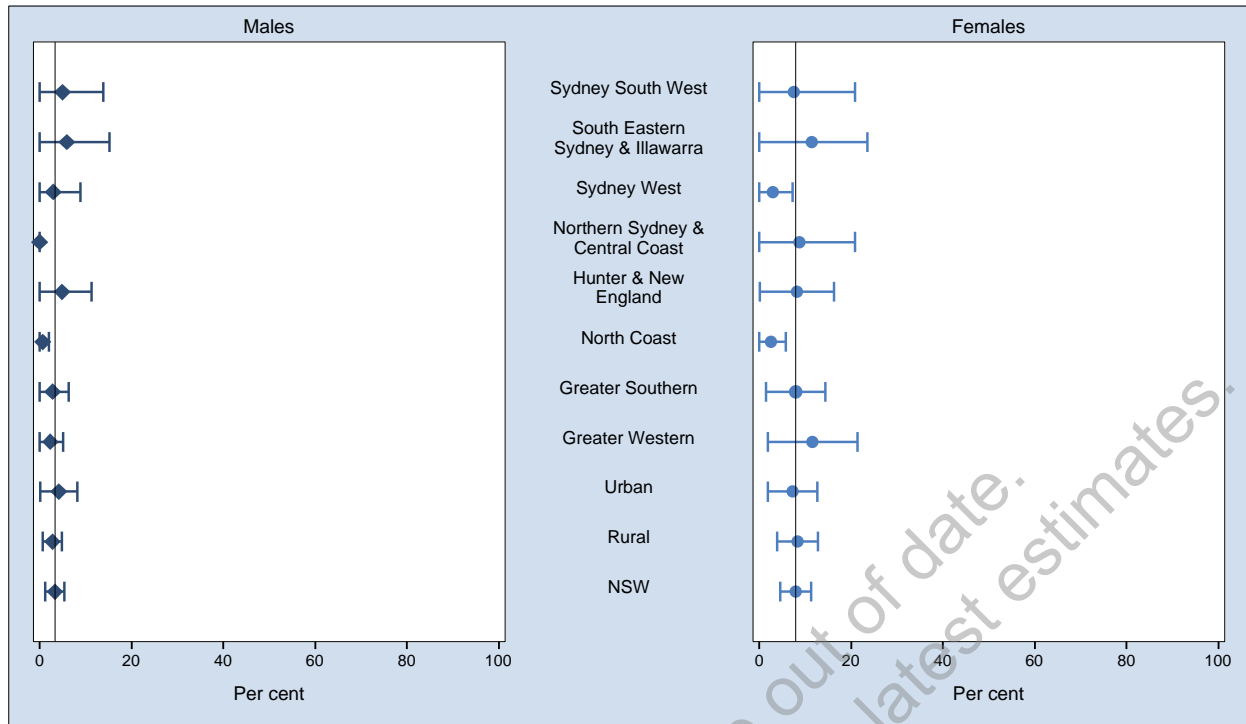
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	5.5 (0.0-12.9)	2.8 (0.0-6.6)
25-34	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)
35-44	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	2.7 (0.0-6.0)	1.3 (0.0-3.0)
45-54	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	10.8 (0.0-24.5)	5.4 (0.0-12.7)
55-64	22.1 (5.3-38.8)	21.9 (8.6-35.2)	22.0 (11.4-32.5)
65+	35.2 (12.9-57.5)	39.0 (25.6-52.5)	37.5 (25.6-49.4)
All	3.3 (1.3-5.3)	7.9 (4.5-11.3)	5.7 (3.6-7.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 550 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.18%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had all their natural teeth missing. Natural teeth does not include dentures but includes wisdom teeth. The question used to define the indicator was: Are any of your natural teeth missing?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

All natural teeth missing by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

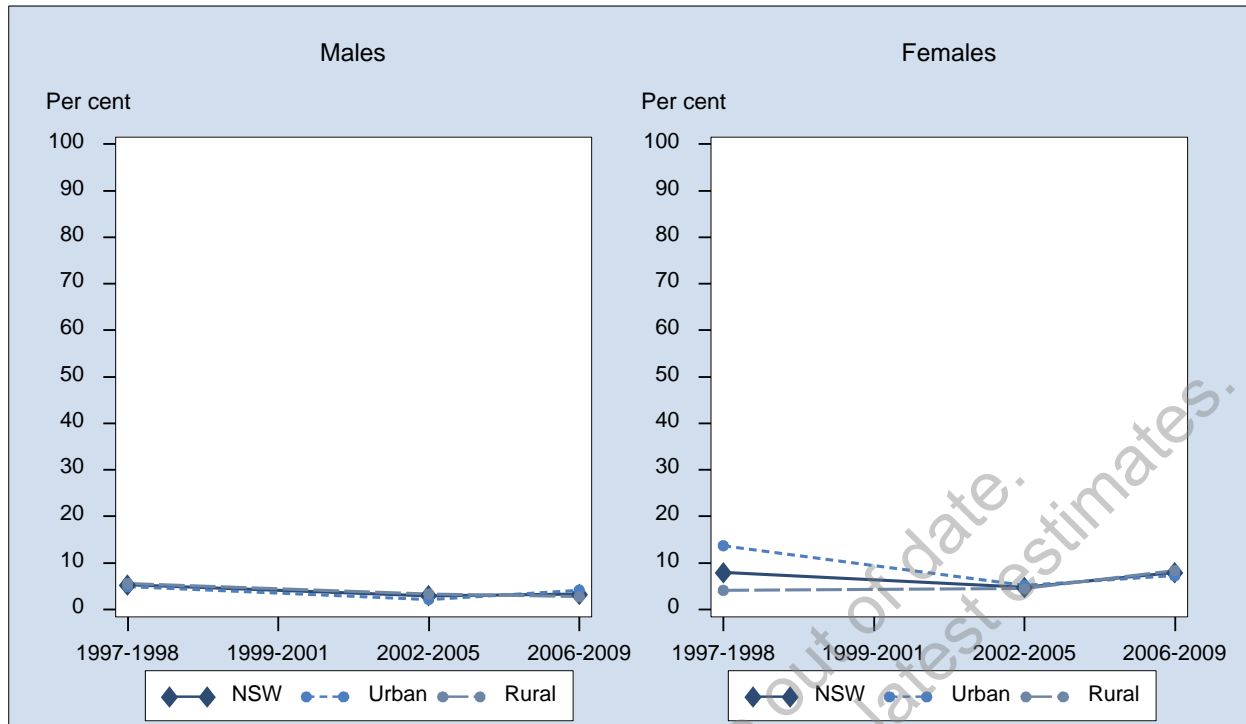


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	5.0 (0.0-13.9)	7.5 (0.0-20.8)	6.4 (0.0-14.8)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	6.0 (0.0-15.2)	11.4 (0.0-23.6)	8.3 (0.8-15.9)
Sydney West	2.9 (0.0-8.8)	3.0 (0.0-7.3)	2.9 (0.0-6.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	8.7 (0.0-20.8)	5.3 (0.0-12.4)
Hunter & New England	4.9 (0.0-11.3)	8.2 (0.1-16.3)	6.8 (1.4-12.2)
North Coast	0.6 (0.0-1.9)	2.6 (0.0-5.8)	1.4 (0.0-2.9)
Greater Southern	2.8 (0.0-6.3)	8.0 (1.5-14.4)	5.5 (1.7-9.4)
Greater Western	2.3 (0.0-5.1)	11.6 (1.8-21.3)	7.0 (1.7-12.3)
Urban	4.2 (0.1-8.2)	7.2 (1.9-12.6)	5.8 (2.3-9.2)
Rural	2.7 (0.6-4.9)	8.4 (3.9-12.8)	5.6 (3.1-8.2)
NSW	3.3 (1.3-5.3)	7.9 (4.5-11.3)	5.7 (3.6-7.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 550 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.18%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had all their natural teeth missing. Natural teeth does not include dentures but includes wisdom teeth. The question used to define the indicator was: Are any of your natural teeth missing?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

All natural teeth missing by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1998-2009



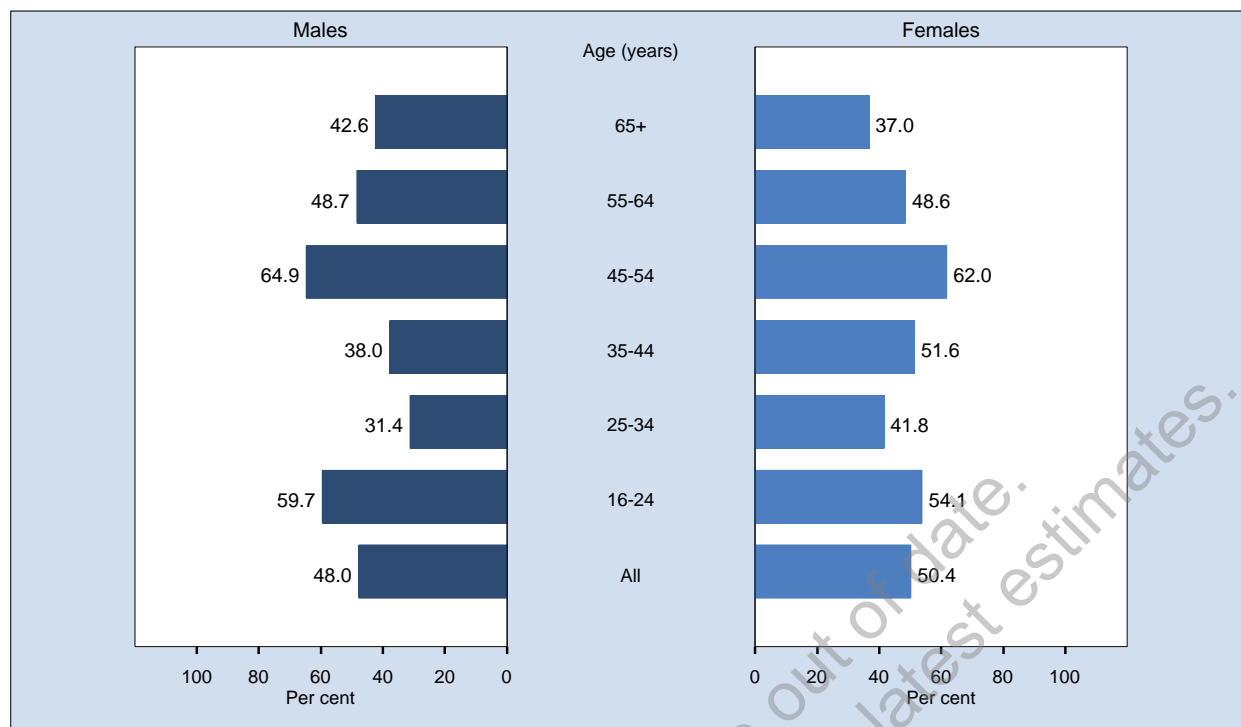
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	4.9 (0.0-11.6)	5.6 (0.4-10.7)	5.3 (1.2-9.4)	13.7 (0.0-29.7)	4.1 (1.2-7.0)	7.9 (1.1-14.7)	9.1 (0.5-17.8)	4.8 (1.9-7.8)	6.6 (2.6-10.5)
2002-2005	2.1 (0.0-5.0)	3.4 (1.5-5.3)	2.9 (1.3-4.5)	5.2 (1.7-9.6)	4.5 (2.7-6.2)	4.7 (3.0-6.5)	3.8 (1.5-6.2)	3.9 (2.6-5.2)	3.9 (2.7-5.1)
2006-2009	4.2 (0.1-8.2)	2.7 (0.6-4.8)	3.3 (1.3-5.3)	7.2 (1.9-12.6)	8.4 (3.9-12.8)	7.9 (4.5-11.3)	5.8 (2.3-9.2)	5.6 (3.1-8.1)	5.7 (3.6-7.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (321), 2002-2005 (930), 2006-2009 (550). The indicator includes those who had all their natural teeth missing. Natural teeth does not include dentures but includes wisdom teeth. The question used to define the indicator was: Are any of your natural teeth missing?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Visited a dental professional within the last 12 months by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

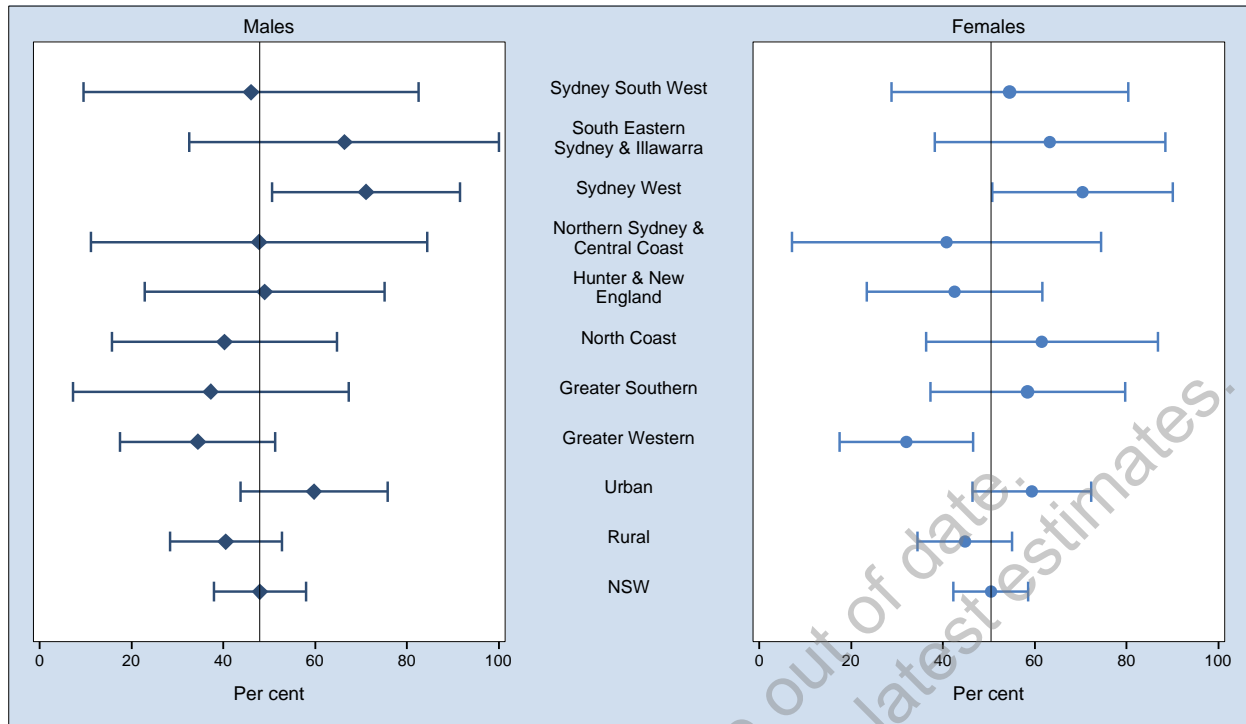


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	59.7 (40.6-78.8)	54.1 (34.8-73.3)	57.0 (43.4-70.6)
25-34	31.4 (12.1-50.7)	41.8 (23.1-60.4)	36.7 (23.1-50.2)
35-44	38.0 (14.5-61.4)	51.6 (36.4-66.8)	44.9 (30.9-58.8)
45-54	64.9 (43.8-85.9)	62.0 (46.2-77.7)	63.4 (50.4-76.4)
55-64	48.7 (29.6-67.8)	48.6 (33.2-64.0)	48.6 (36.5-60.8)
65+	42.6 (20.3-64.8)	37.0 (23.5-50.5)	39.2 (27.2-51.1)
All	48.0 (38.0-58.0)	50.4 (42.3-58.5)	49.2 (42.8-55.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 541 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 9 (1.64%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who have attended a dental professional within the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last visit a dental professional about your teeth, dentures, or gums?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a dental professional within the last 12 months by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

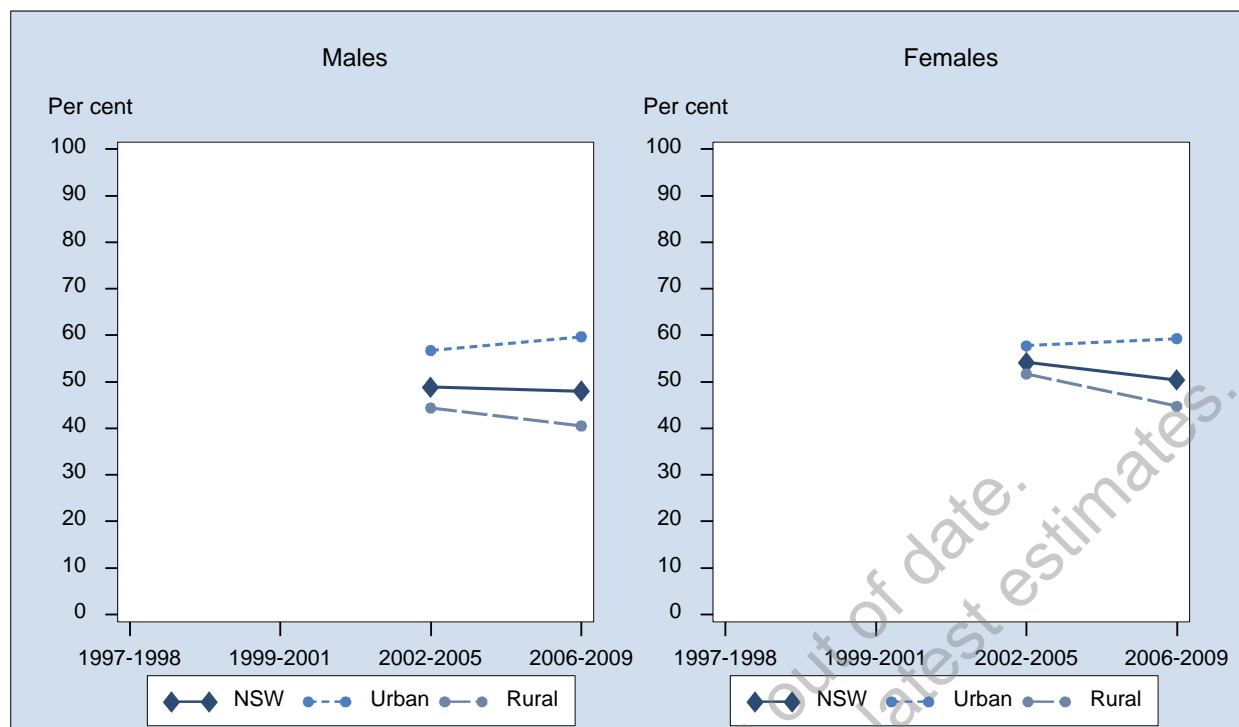


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	46.0 (9.5-82.5)	54.6 (28.8-80.4)	50.7 (29.3-72.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	66.4 (32.6-100)	63.3 (38.2-88.4)	65.1 (43.2-87.0)
Sydney West	71.1 (50.6-91.6)	70.4 (50.7-90.0)	70.7 (56.5-84.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	47.8 (11.2-84.4)	40.8 (7.1-74.4)	44.0 (19.0-69.0)
Hunter & New England	49.0 (22.9-75.2)	42.5 (23.4-61.7)	45.2 (29.5-61.0)
North Coast	40.2 (15.7-64.7)	61.5 (36.3-86.8)	48.5 (29.5-67.5)
Greater Southern	37.2 (7.2-67.2)	58.5 (37.3-79.7)	47.8 (28.5-67.1)
Greater Western	34.4 (17.5-51.3)	32.0 (17.5-46.5)	33.2 (22.1-44.4)
Urban	59.7 (43.7-75.7)	59.3 (46.4-72.3)	59.5 (49.3-69.7)
Rural	40.5 (28.3-52.7)	44.7 (34.5-55.0)	42.7 (34.7-50.6)
NSW	48.0 (38.0-58.0)	50.4 (42.3-58.5)	49.2 (42.8-55.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 541 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 9 (1.64%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who have attended a dental professional within the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last visit a dental professional about your teeth, dentures, or gums?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a dental professional within the last 12 months by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009



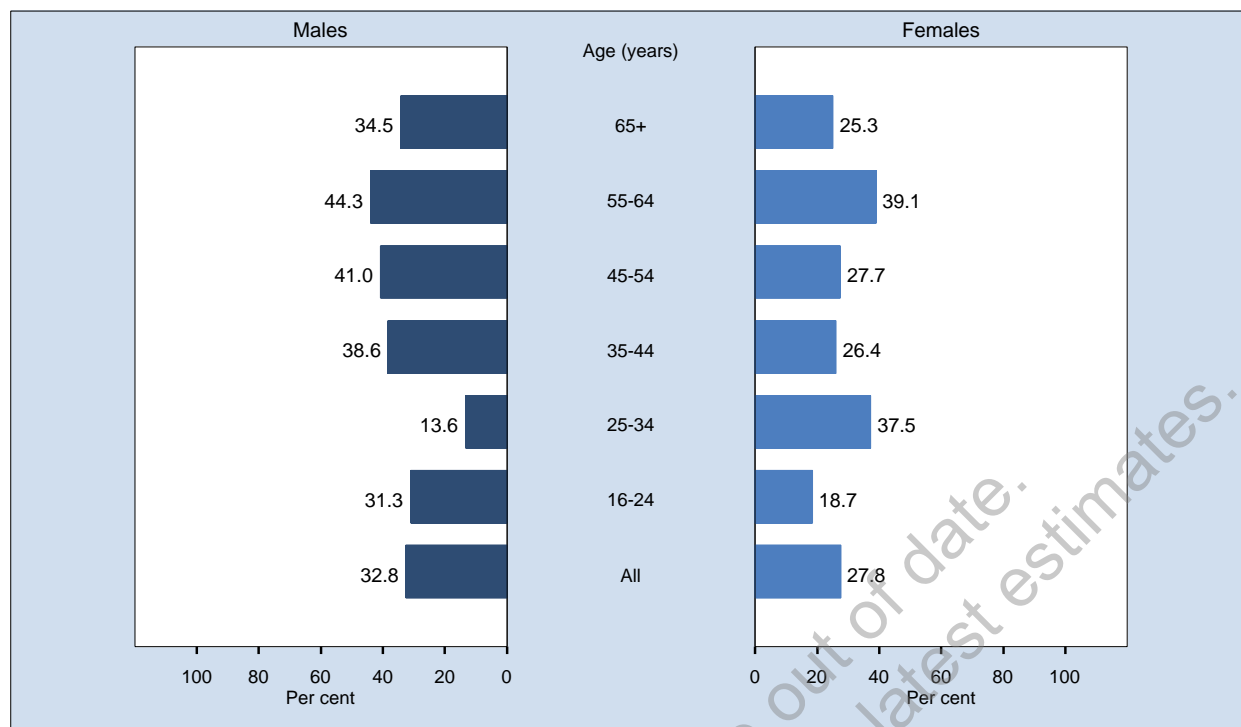
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	56.7 (43.8-69.6)	44.4 (34.3-54.4)	48.8 (40.9-56.8)	57.7 (47.6-67.8)	51.7 (44.2-59.1)	54.2 (48.1-60.2)	57.3 (49.3-65.3)	48.0 (41.8-54.3)	51.6 (46.7-56.5)
2006-2009	59.7 (43.8-75.7)	40.5 (28.4-52.7)	48.0 (38.0-57.9)	59.3 (46.4-72.2)	44.7 (34.5-55.0)	50.4 (42.3-58.5)	59.5 (49.3-69.7)	42.7 (34.7-50.6)	49.2 (42.8-55.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (913), 2006-2009 (541). The indicator includes those who have attended a dental professional within the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last visit a dental professional about your teeth, dentures, or gums?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Overweight by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



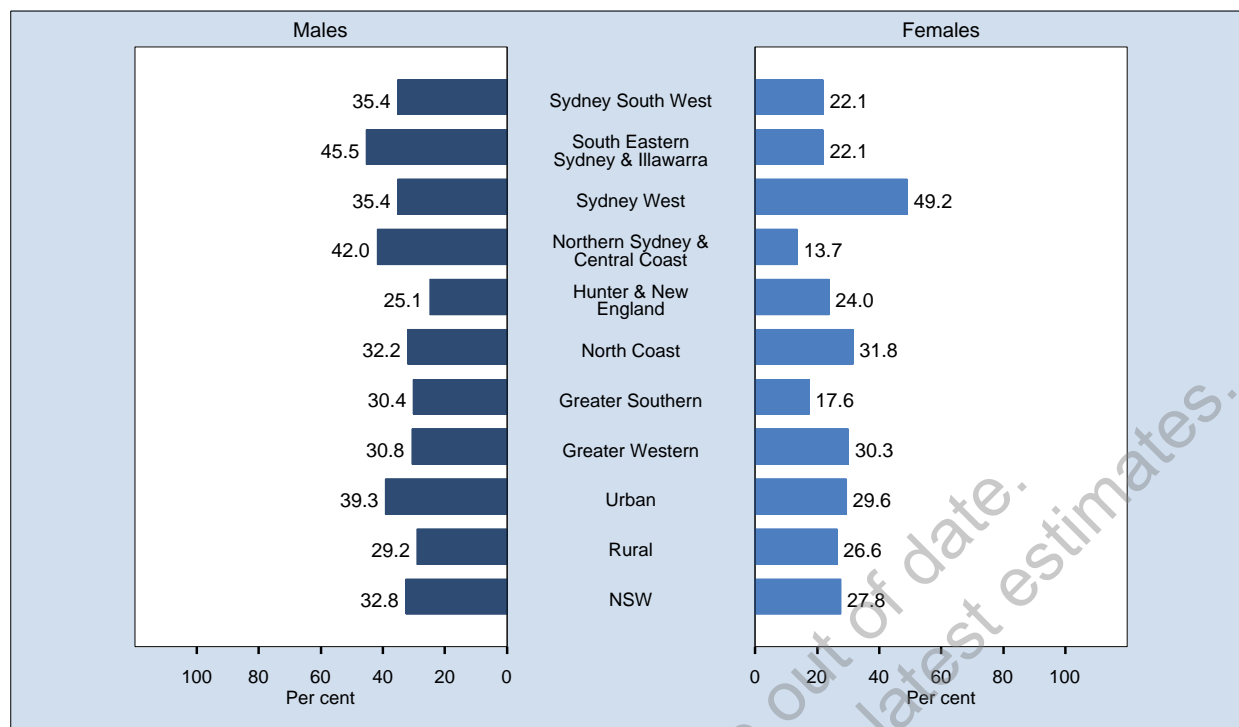
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	31.3 (13.6-49.0)	18.7 (7.6-29.8)	25.2 (14.4-36.0)
25-34	13.6 (0.3-26.9)	37.5 (20.1-54.9)	28.6 (16.0-41.1)
35-44	38.6 (18.1-59.0)	26.4 (13.5-39.2)	32.7 (20.5-44.8)
45-54	41.0 (22.3-59.7)	27.7 (14.7-40.6)	33.7 (22.5-44.8)
55-64	44.3 (26.6-62.0)	39.1 (24.8-53.5)	41.5 (30.3-52.7)
65+	34.5 (16.0-53.0)	25.3 (12.8-37.9)	29.8 (18.6-40.9)
All	32.8 (24.0-41.6)	27.8 (21.4-34.2)	30.2 (24.8-35.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 596 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 182 (23.39%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who are overweight: that is, with a Body Mass Index (BMI) from 25.0 to 29.9. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows $BMI = \text{weight(kg)}/\text{height}^2(\text{m})$.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Overweight by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

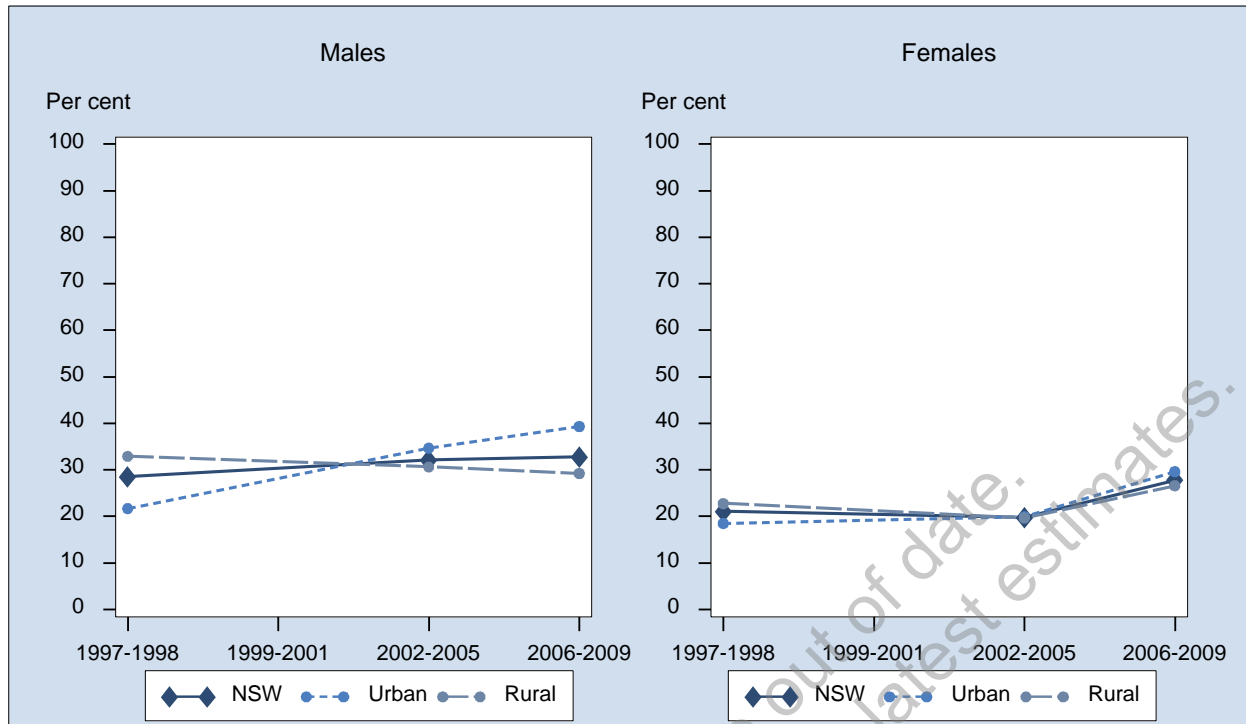


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	35.4 (11.8-59.1)	22.1 (5.0-39.1)	26.8 (12.5-41.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	45.5 (9.1-82.0)	22.1 (7.2-37.0)	34.1 (13.4-54.9)
Sydney West	35.4 (13.8-57.1)	49.2 (29.0-69.5)	42.6 (27.4-57.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	42.0 (8.0-76.1)	13.7 (0.0-28.4)	24.7 (7.0-42.4)
Hunter & New England	25.1 (5.4-44.8)	24.0 (6.5-41.6)	24.6 (11.4-37.8)
North Coast	32.2 (10.1-54.3)	31.8 (13.9-49.7)	32.0 (17.8-46.1)
Greater Southern	30.4 (4.6-56.3)	17.6 (2.5-32.8)	24.3 (8.6-40.1)
Greater Western	30.8 (13.4-48.2)	30.3 (15.7-44.9)	30.5 (19.3-41.8)
Urban	39.3 (24.2-54.5)	29.6 (19.6-39.6)	33.9 (25.1-42.8)
Rural	29.2 (18.7-39.8)	26.6 (18.3-35.0)	27.9 (21.2-34.6)
NSW	32.8 (24.0-41.6)	27.8 (21.4-34.2)	30.2 (24.8-35.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 596 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 182 (23.39%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who are overweight: that is, with a Body Mass Index (BMI) from 25.0 to 29.9. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows $BMI = \text{weight}(\text{kg})/\text{height}^2(\text{m})$.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Overweight by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



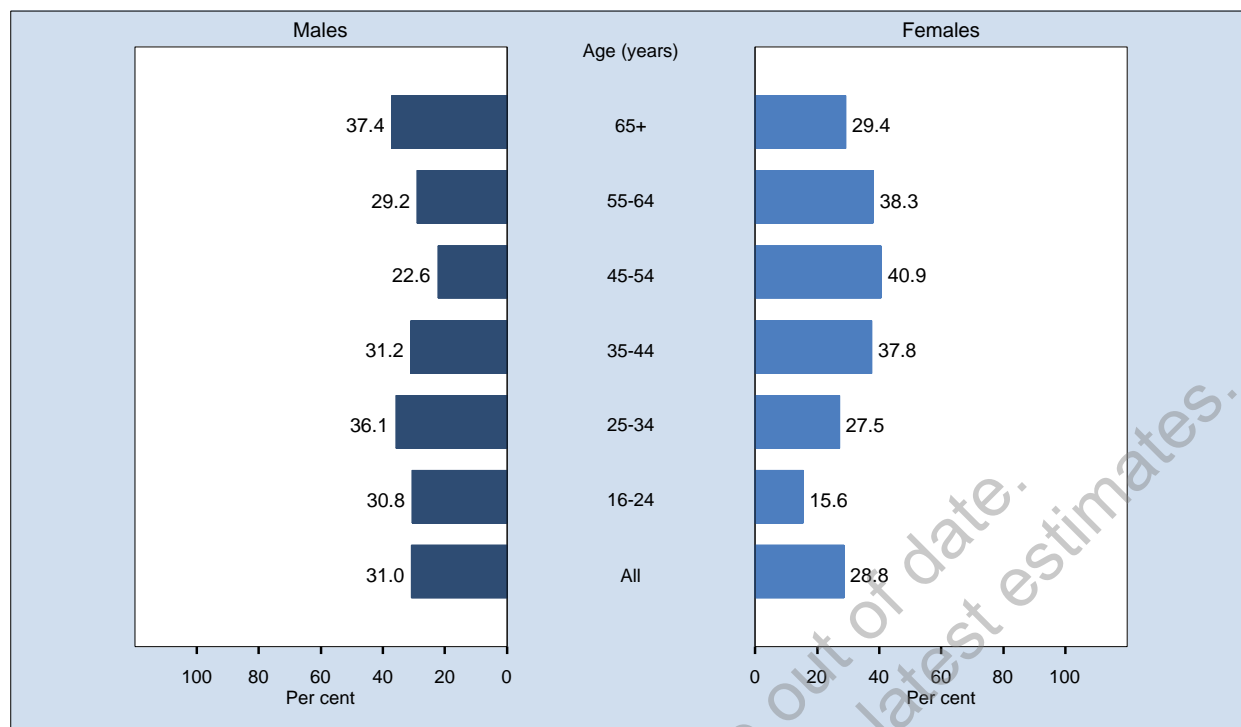
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	21.7 (11.0-32.4)	32.9 (23.6-42.2)	28.5 (21.4-35.6)	18.5 (8.8-28.2)	22.8 (14.4-31.2)	21.1 (14.7-27.5)	20.1 (12.9-27.4)	28.0 (21.7-34.2)	24.9 (20.1-29.7)
2002-2005	34.7 (22.2-47.1)	30.6 (22.1-39.2)	32.1 (25.0-39.2)	19.9 (12.3-27.6)	19.7 (13.6-25.7)	19.8 (15.0-24.5)	26.7 (19.5-33.9)	25.4 (20.1-30.7)	25.9 (21.6-30.2)
2006-2009	39.3 (24.3-54.4)	29.2 (18.8-39.7)	32.8 (24.0-41.5)	29.6 (19.6-39.7)	26.6 (18.3-34.9)	27.8 (21.4-34.2)	33.9 (25.1-42.7)	27.9 (21.3-34.6)	30.2 (24.8-35.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (570), 2002-2005 (857), 2006-2009 (596). The indicator includes those who are overweight; that is, with a Body Mass Index (BMI) from 25.0 to 29.9. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows $BMI = \text{weight(kg)} / \text{height}^2(\text{m})$.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Obese by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

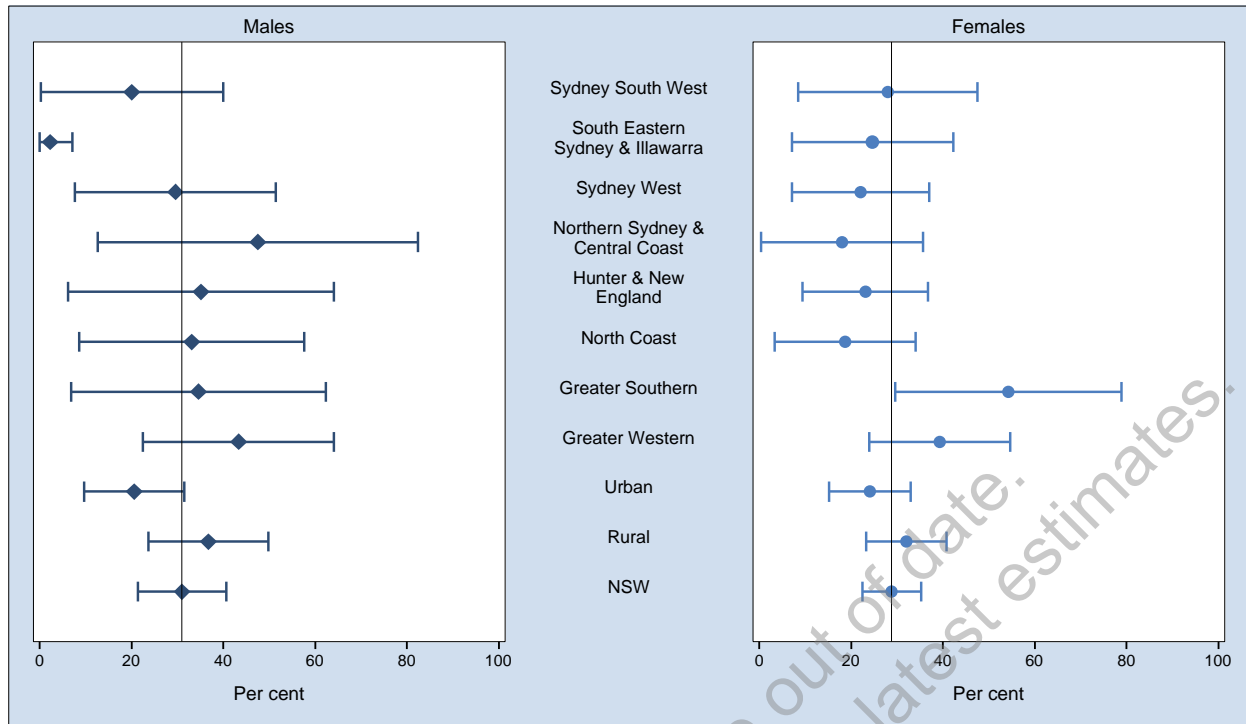


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	30.8 (10.7-50.9)	15.6 (5.5-25.8)	23.5 (11.4-35.7)
25-34	36.1 (13.3-58.9)	27.5 (11.6-43.3)	30.7 (17.5-43.9)
35-44	31.2 (10.4-52.0)	37.8 (23.0-52.5)	34.4 (21.5-47.3)
45-54	22.6 (8.9-36.2)	40.9 (25.3-56.5)	32.7 (21.4-43.9)
55-64	29.2 (12.1-46.3)	38.3 (25.6-50.9)	34.2 (23.9-44.4)
65+	37.4 (19.1-55.7)	29.4 (16.7-42.1)	33.3 (22.1-44.4)
All	31.0 (21.4-40.7)	28.8 (22.5-35.2)	29.9 (24.2-35.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 596 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 182 (23.39%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who are obese: that is, with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows $BMI = \text{weight(kg)} / \text{height}^2(\text{m})$.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Obese by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

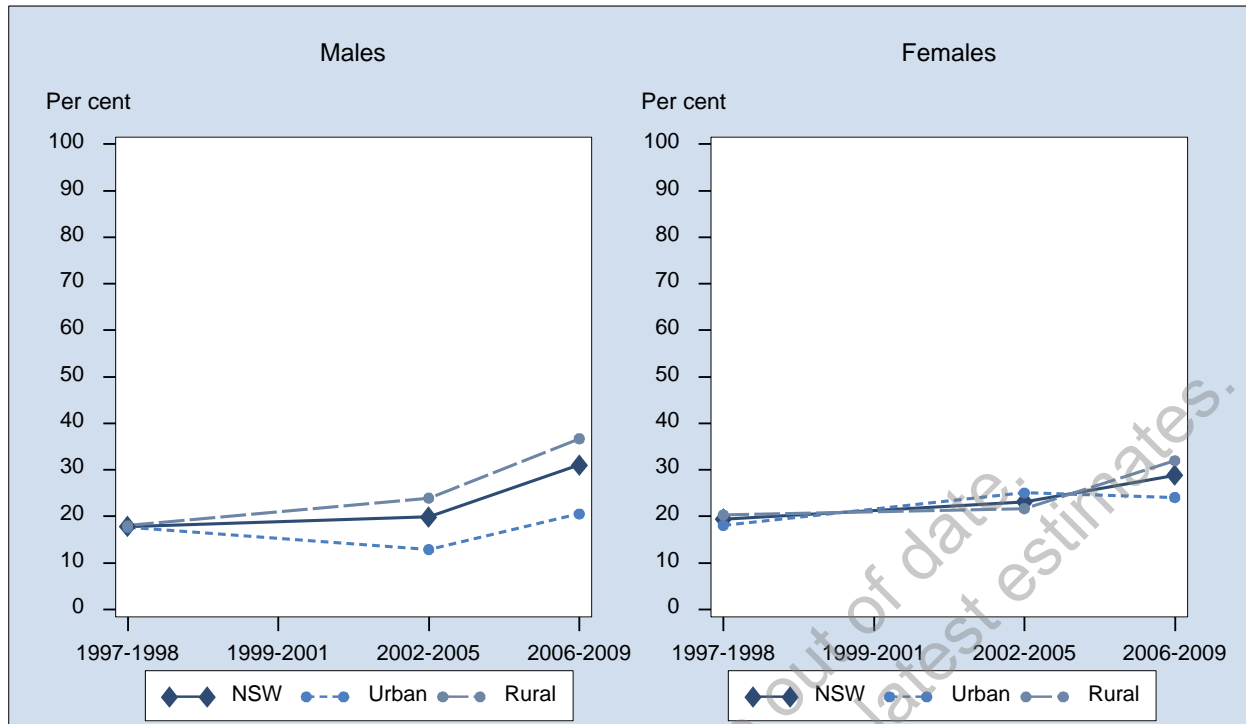


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	20.1 (0.2-40.0)	28.0 (8.5-47.6)	25.2 (10.9-39.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	2.3 (0.0-7.1)	24.7 (7.2-42.2)	13.2 (3.0-23.4)
Sydney West	29.5 (7.7-51.4)	22.1 (7.1-37.1)	25.7 (12.4-38.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	47.5 (12.7-82.4)	18.0 (0.4-35.6)	29.5 (9.6-49.3)
Hunter & New England	35.1 (6.1-64.0)	23.1 (9.4-36.7)	29.1 (12.3-46.0)
North Coast	33.1 (8.6-57.7)	18.7 (3.3-34.0)	25.7 (10.8-40.6)
Greater Southern	34.6 (6.9-62.3)	54.2 (29.6-78.9)	44.0 (25.3-62.7)
Greater Western	43.3 (22.5-64.1)	39.3 (23.9-54.7)	41.2 (28.3-54.0)
Urban	20.5 (9.7-31.4)	24.1 (15.2-33.0)	22.5 (15.6-29.5)
Rural	36.7 (23.6-49.8)	32.0 (23.2-40.7)	34.3 (26.4-42.2)
NSW	31.0 (21.4-40.7)	28.8 (22.5-35.2)	29.9 (24.2-35.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 596 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 182 (23.39%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who are obese: that is, with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows $BMI = \text{weight(kg)}/\text{height}^2(\text{m})$.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Obese by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



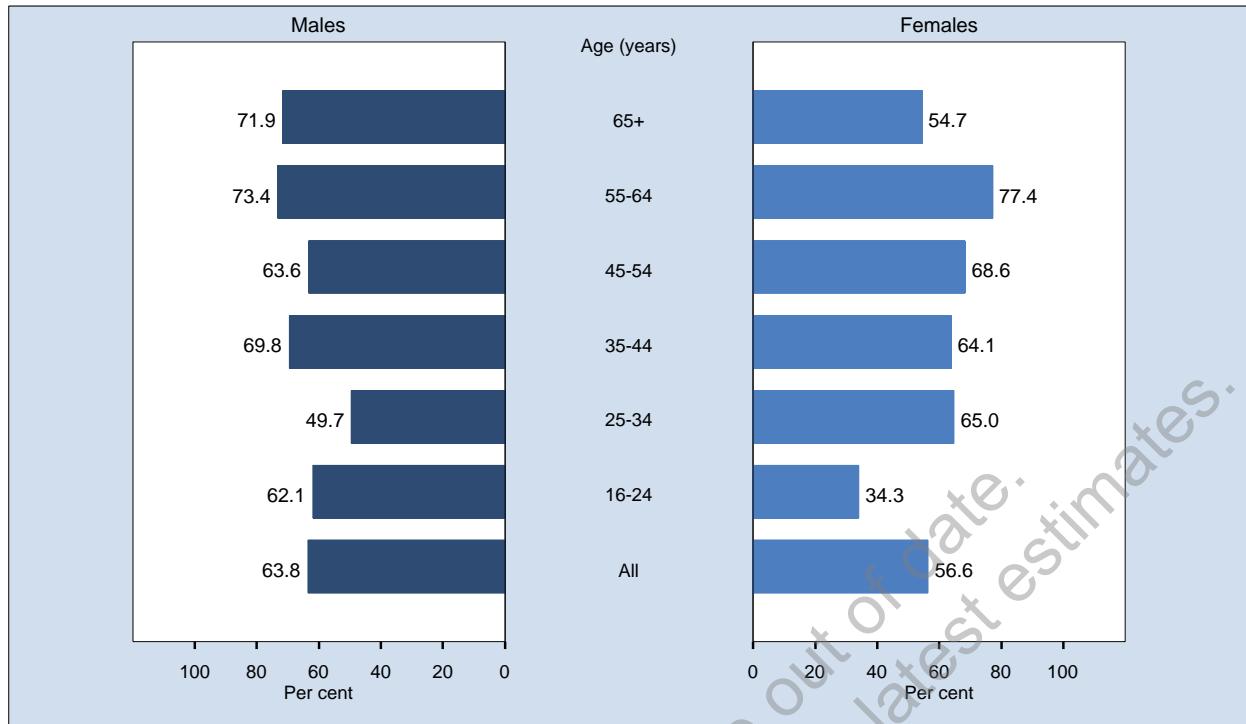
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	17.6 (6.8-28.5)	18.0 (10.1-25.9)	17.8 (11.5-24.2)	18.1 (6.8-29.4)	20.3 (13.8-26.9)	19.4 (13.5-25.4)	17.8 (10.0-25.7)	19.1 (14.0-24.3)	18.6 (14.2-23.0)
2002-2005	12.9 (5.0-20.8)	23.9 (16.2-31.7)	19.9 (14.2-25.6)	25.1 (15.6-34.5)	21.7 (16.2-27.2)	23.1 (18.0-28.3)	19.5 (13.0-25.9)	22.9 (18.1-27.7)	21.5 (17.7-25.4)
2006-2009	20.5 (9.6-31.5)	36.7 (23.7-49.7)	31.0 (21.4-40.7)	24.1 (15.2-32.9)	32.0 (23.2-40.7)	28.8 (22.5-35.2)	22.5 (15.6-29.4)	34.3 (26.4-42.2)	29.9 (24.2-35.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (570), 2002-2005 (857), 2006-2009 (596). The indicator includes those who are obese; that is, with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30.0 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows $BMI = \text{weight(kg)}/\text{height}^2(\text{m})$.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Overweight or obese by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



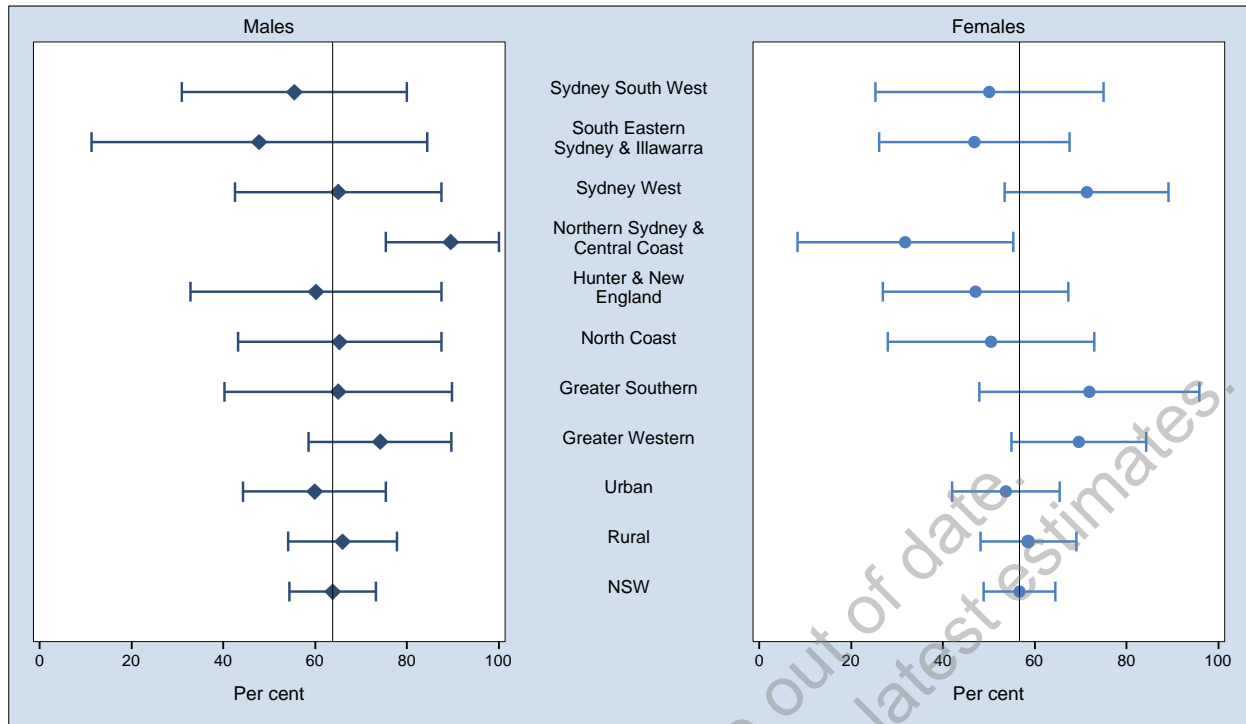
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	62.1 (43.9-80.4)	34.3 (19.7-49.0)	48.7 (35.5-61.9)
25-34	49.7 (26.6-72.8)	65.0 (48.3-81.6)	59.3 (45.6-73.0)
35-44	69.8 (47.4-92.1)	64.1 (48.2-80.1)	67.0 (53.2-80.9)
45-54	63.6 (43.8-83.4)	68.6 (55.2-82.0)	66.3 (54.6-78.1)
55-64	73.4 (57.8-89.1)	77.4 (66.4-88.4)	75.6 (66.3-85.0)
65+	71.9 (57.7-86.0)	54.7 (40.4-69.0)	63.0 (52.4-73.7)
All	63.8 (54.3-73.3)	56.6 (48.8-64.5)	60.0 (53.9-66.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 596 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 182 (23.39%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who are overweight or obese: that is with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows: $BMI = \text{weight (kg)} / \text{height}^2(\text{m})$. Categories for this indicator include overweight (BMI from 25.0 to 29.9) and obese (BMI of 30.0 and over).

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Overweight or obese by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

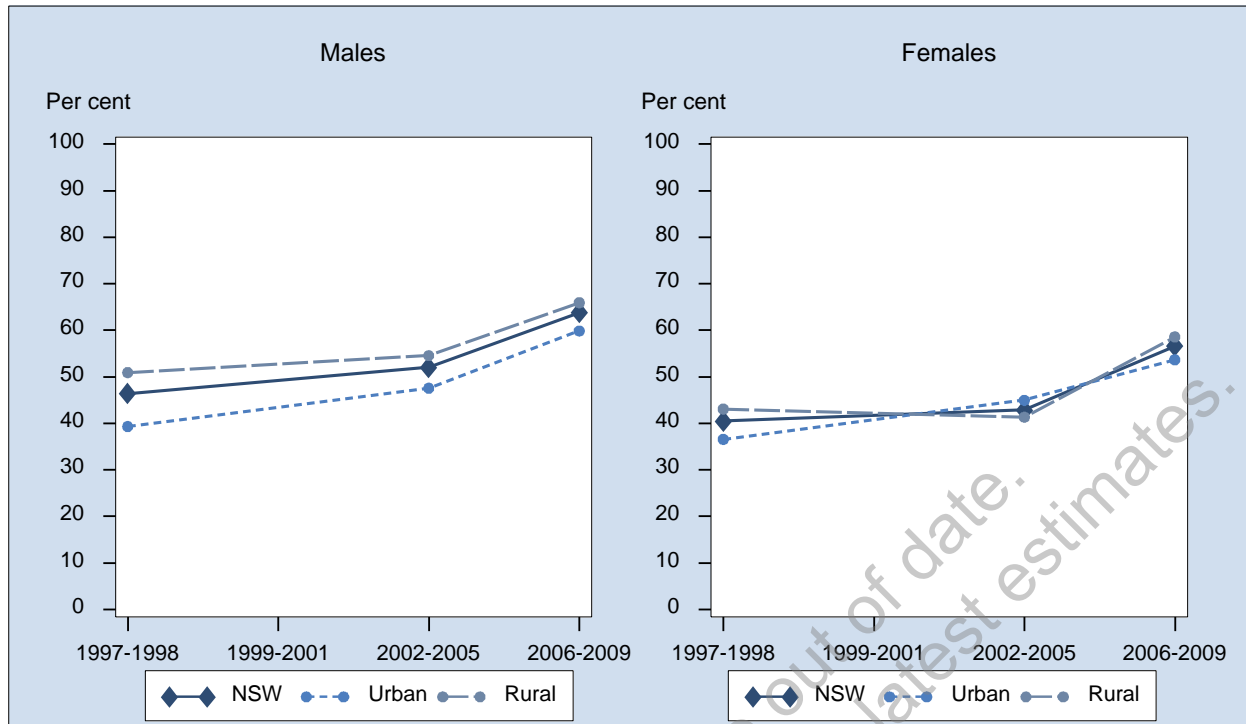


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	55.5 (31.0-80.0)	50.1 (25.2-75.0)	52.0 (33.5-70.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	47.8 (11.3-84.4)	46.8 (26.0-67.6)	47.3 (26.0-68.6)
Sydney West	65.0 (42.5-87.5)	71.3 (53.5-89.2)	68.3 (54.0-82.6)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	89.6 (75.4-100)	31.8 (8.3-55.3)	54.1 (30.8-77.4)
Hunter & New England	60.2 (32.8-87.5)	47.1 (26.9-67.3)	53.7 (36.3-71.1)
North Coast	65.3 (43.1-87.5)	50.5 (28.0-72.9)	57.7 (41.0-74.3)
Greater Southern	65.0 (40.3-89.8)	71.8 (47.9-95.8)	68.3 (51.2-85.4)
Greater Western	74.2 (58.6-89.7)	69.6 (54.9-84.2)	71.7 (61.0-82.5)
Urban	59.9 (44.3-75.4)	53.7 (41.9-65.4)	56.4 (46.9-66.0)
Rural	65.9 (54.1-77.8)	58.6 (48.2-69.0)	62.2 (54.3-70.2)
NSW	63.8 (54.3-73.3)	56.6 (48.8-64.5)	60.0 (53.9-66.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 596 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 182 (23.39%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who are overweight or obese: that is with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows: BMI = weight (kg)/height²(m). Categories for this indicator include overweight (BMI from 25.0 to 29.9) and obese (BMI of 30.0 and over).

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Overweight or obese by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	39.3 (25.6-53.0)	50.9 (40.5-61.4)	46.4 (38.0-54.7)	36.6 (23.1-50.1)	43.1 (33.7-52.5)	40.5 (32.7-48.3)	38.0 (28.3-47.6)	47.1 (40.0-54.1)	43.5 (37.8-49.2)
2002-2005	47.5 (34.5-60.6)	54.6 (44.2-64.9)	52.0 (44.0-60.1)	45.0 (34.7-55.3)	41.3 (33.6-49.0)	42.9 (36.6-49.2)	46.2 (38.0-54.3)	48.3 (41.7-54.8)	47.4 (42.4-52.5)
2006-2009	59.9 (44.4-75.3)	65.9 (54.2-77.7)	63.8 (54.4-73.2)	53.7 (41.9-65.4)	58.6 (48.2-69.0)	56.6 (48.8-64.5)	56.4 (46.9-65.9)	62.2 (54.3-70.2)	60.0 (53.9-66.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (570), 2002-2005 (857), 2006-2009 (596). The indicator includes those who are overweight or obese: that is with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25.0 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows: BMI = weight (kg)/height²(m). Categories for this indicator include overweight (BMI from 25.0 to 29.9) and obese (BMI of 30.0 and over).

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Health services

NSW Health provides a range of health care services to New South Wales residents delivered across a variety of settings. The New South Wales Population Health Survey includes a range of questions that monitor access to health services. Questions focus on private health insurance, difficulties getting health care, presentation to emergency departments, admissions to hospital, visits to general practice, use of public dental services, and use of community health centres.

Private health insurance

In 2006-2009, just under 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (27.0 per cent) had private health insurance. A significantly higher proportion of males (33.4 per cent) than females (21.5 per cent) had private health insurance. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 25-34 years (11.0 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (37.3 per cent), had private health insurance, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the North Coast Area Health Service (11.4 per cent) had private health insurance, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had private health insurance (17.4 per cent to 27.0 per cent). The increase has been significant in males and females, and in urban health areas.

Difficulties getting health care

In 2006-2009, over 2 in 10 Aboriginal adults (24.3 per cent) had difficulties getting health care when needing it. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (8.5 per cent) and 65 years and over (9.3 per cent) had difficulties getting health care when needing it, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (10.8 per cent) and 65 years and over (16.6 per cent), and a significantly higher proportion of those aged 25-34 years (41.2 per cent) and 35-44 years (39.9 per cent), had difficulties getting health care when needing it, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

A significantly lower proportion of Aboriginal adults in urban health areas (15.5 per cent) than rural health areas (29.8 per cent) had difficulties getting health care when needing it. A significantly higher proportion of adults in the Greater Southern Area Health Service (41.1 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West (9.5 per cent) and South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra (12.6 per cent) Area Health Services, had difficulties getting health care when needing it, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who had difficulties getting health care when needing it (14.9 per cent to 24.3 per cent). The increase has been significant in males and females, and in rural health areas.

Emergency department presentations

In 2006-2009, under 3 in 10 Aboriginal adults (25.6 per cent) presented to an emergency department on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, there was no significant difference among age groups.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who presented to an emergency department on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months; however, there has been a significant increase in females (19.2 per cent to 27.8 per cent).

Hospital admissions

In 2006-2009, just under 2 in 10 Aboriginal adults (18.2 per cent) were admitted to hospital on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (34.7 per cent) were admitted to hospital on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, there was no significant difference among age groups.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the Northern Sydney & Central Coast (7.8 per cent) and North Coast (9.3 per cent) Area Health Services, were admitted to hospital on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who were admitted to hospital on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months.

General practices

In 2006-2009, just over 8 in 10 Aboriginal adults (83.0 per cent) visited a general practice in the last 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of males (76.3 per cent) than females (89.0 per cent) visited a general practice in the last 12 months. Among males, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 45-54 years (97.4 per cent), 55-64 years (93.7 per cent), and 65 years and over (92.0 per cent), visited a general practice in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, there was no significant difference among age groups.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas or among area health services.

Since 1997-1998, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who visited a general practice in the last 12 months.

Public dental services

In 2006-2009, under 2 in 10 Aboriginal adults (15.5 per cent) attended a public dental service in the last 12 months. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 35-44 years (4.1 per cent) and 65 years and over (2.0 per cent), attended a public dental service in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 55-64 years (10.4 per cent) attended a public dental service in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West Area Health Service (7.7 per cent) attended a public dental service in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who attended a public dental service in the last 12 months.

Community health centres

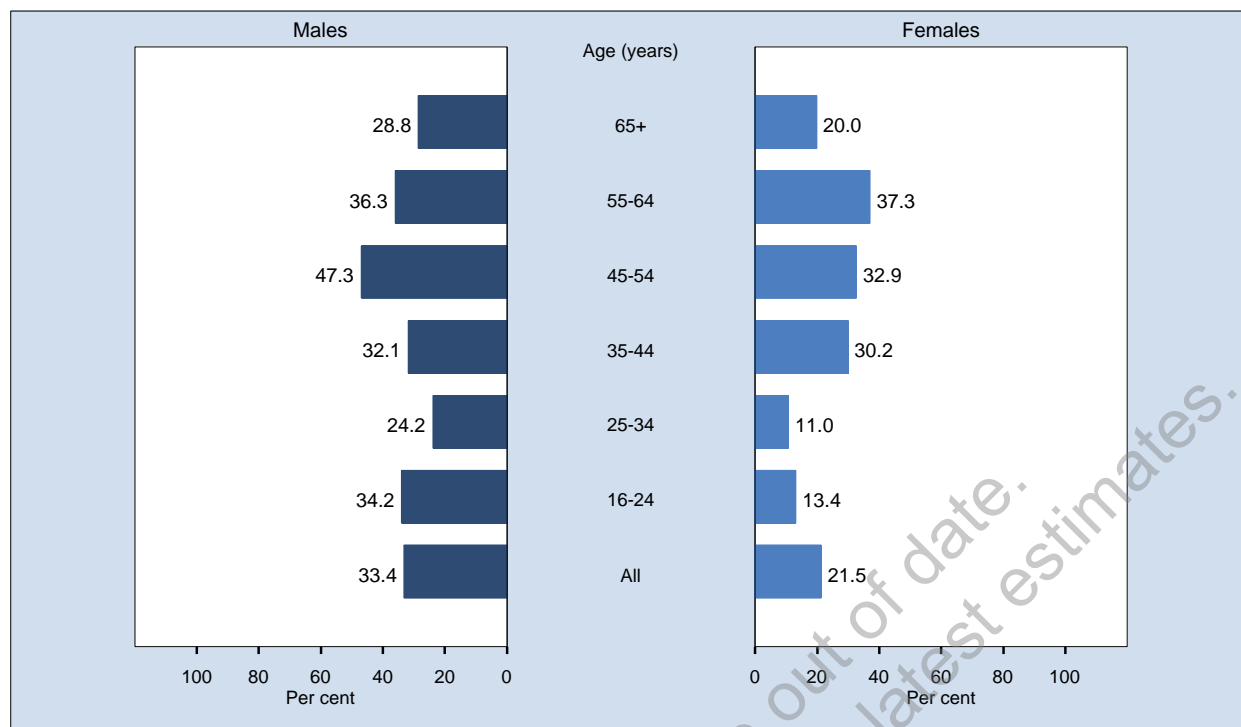
In 2006-2009, under 2 in 10 Aboriginal adults (18.1 per cent) attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of males (12.0 per cent) than females (23.3 per cent) attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. Among males, a significantly lower proportion of those aged 16-24 years (6.7 per cent) attended a community health centre in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, there was no significant difference among age groups.

A significantly lower proportion of adults in urban health areas (12.2 per cent) than rural health areas (21.7 per cent) attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of adults in the Sydney West (5.8 per cent), Northern Sydney & Central Coast (6.2 per cent), and Hunter & New England (6.7 per cent) Area Health Services, and a significantly higher proportion of adults in the Greater Western Area Health Service (29.4 per cent), attended a community health centre in the last 12 months, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Private health insurance by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



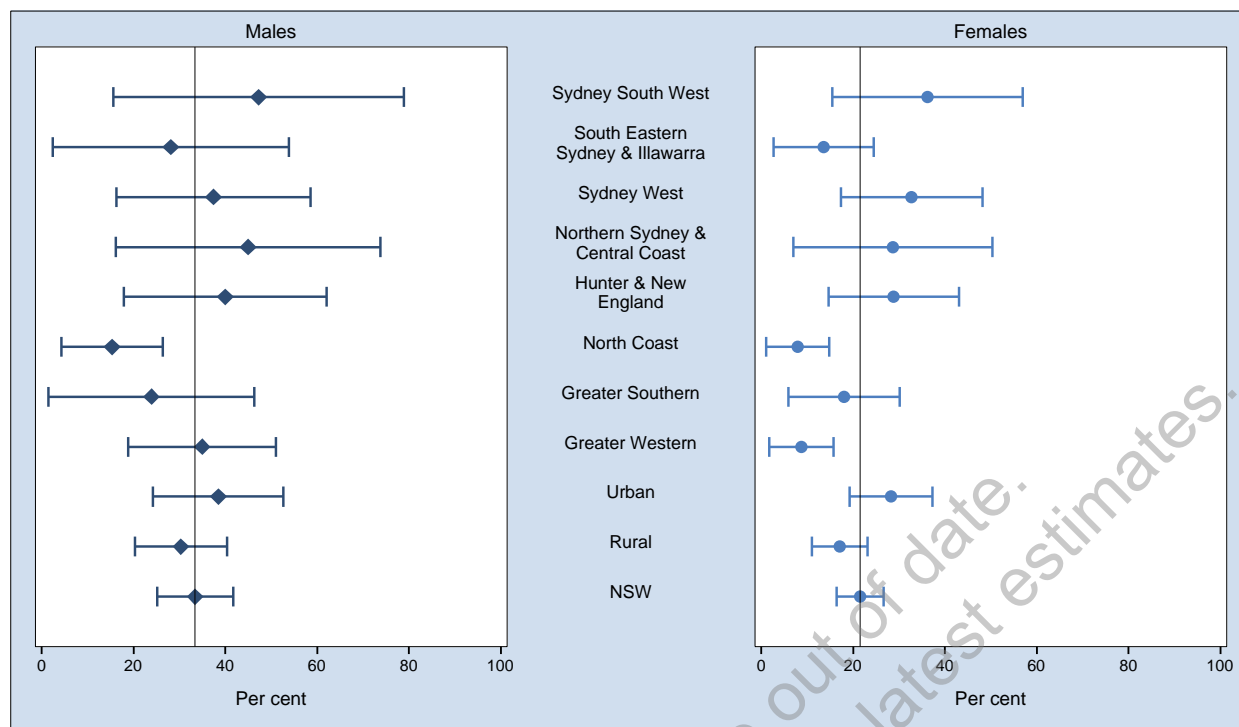
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	34.2 (16.7-51.7)	13.4 (3.0-23.7)	23.7 (13.1-34.3)
25-34	24.2 (9.4-38.9)	11.0 (3.3-18.6)	16.4 (8.8-24.1)
35-44	32.1 (11.1-53.2)	30.2 (17.2-43.3)	31.1 (19.1-43.1)
45-54	47.3 (30.2-64.3)	32.9 (19.9-45.9)	39.5 (28.9-50.1)
55-64	36.3 (21.1-51.5)	37.3 (24.6-50.1)	36.8 (27.0-46.7)
65+	28.8 (13.9-43.7)	20.0 (10.9-29.1)	23.9 (15.5-32.2)
All	33.4 (25.1-41.7)	21.5 (16.4-26.6)	27.0 (22.2-31.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 765 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (1.92%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who have private health insurance. The question used to define the indicator was: Apart from Medicare, are you covered by private health insurance?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Private health insurance by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

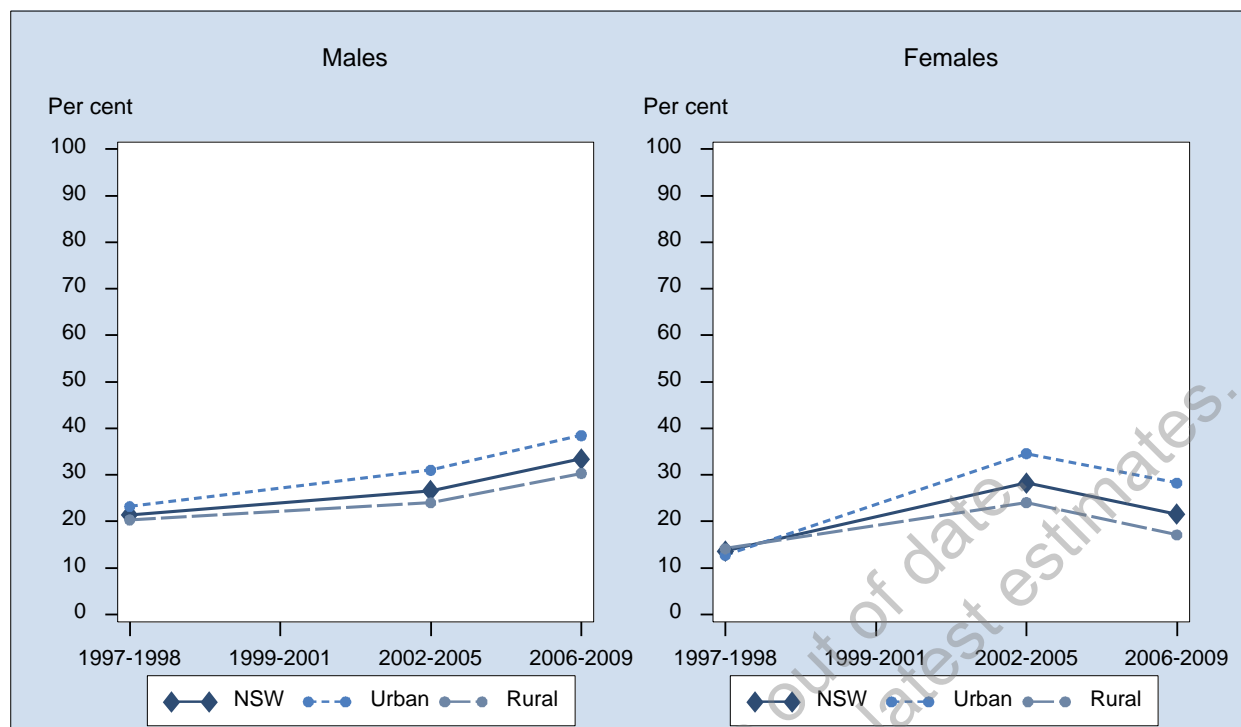


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	47.2 (15.6-78.8)	36.2 (15.4-56.9)	40.8 (22.3-59.4)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	28.1 (2.4-53.8)	13.5 (2.6-24.5)	20.4 (7.1-33.6)
Sydney West	37.4 (16.3-58.5)	32.7 (17.3-48.2)	34.9 (22.0-47.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	45.0 (16.1-73.8)	28.7 (7.0-50.4)	35.8 (17.8-53.7)
Hunter & New England	40.0 (17.9-62.1)	28.8 (14.6-43.0)	33.7 (21.0-46.5)
North Coast	15.3 (4.3-26.3)	8.0 (1.1-14.8)	11.4 (5.2-17.6)
Greater Southern	23.9 (1.5-46.3)	18.0 (5.9-30.2)	21.0 (7.9-34.0)
Greater Western	34.9 (18.8-51.1)	8.7 (1.7-15.7)	21.0 (12.1-30.0)
Urban	38.5 (24.2-52.7)	28.2 (19.3-37.2)	32.8 (24.7-41.0)
Rural	30.3 (20.3-40.4)	17.1 (11.0-23.2)	23.3 (17.5-29.1)
NSW	33.4 (25.1-41.7)	21.5 (16.4-26.6)	27.0 (22.2-31.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 765 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (1.92%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who have private health insurance. The question used to define the indicator was: Apart from Medicare, are you covered by private health insurance?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Private health insurance by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



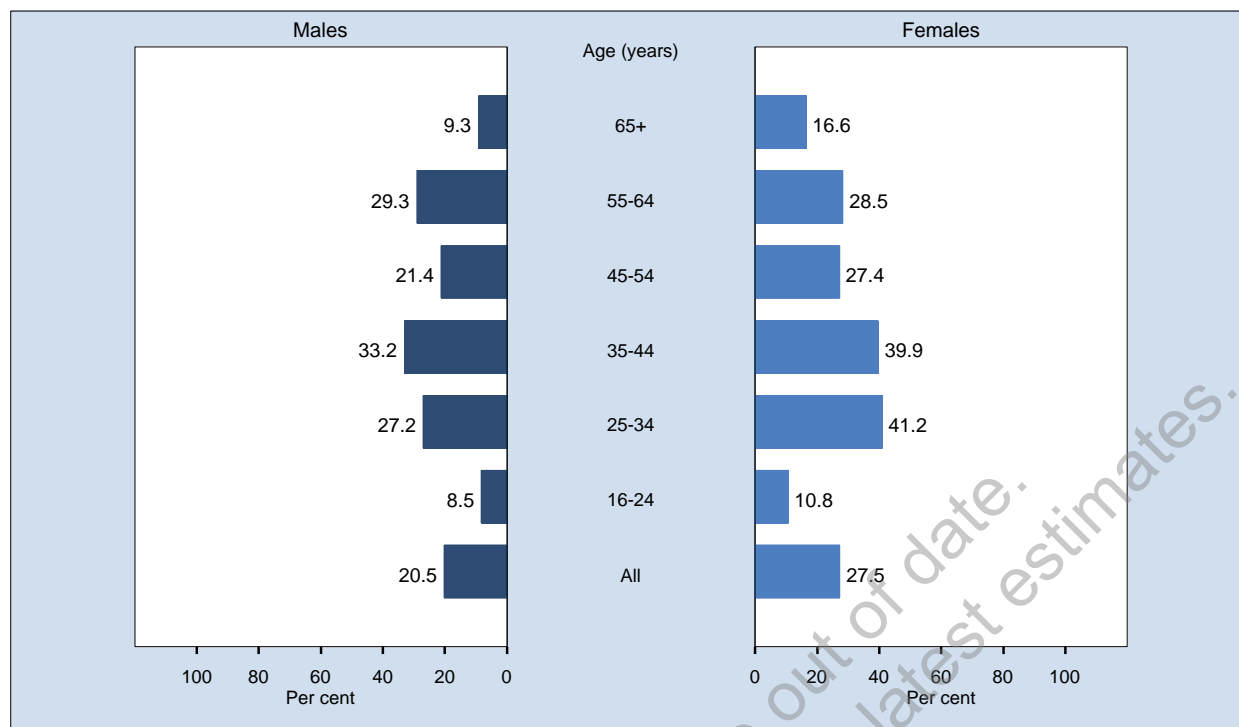
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	23.2 (11.2-35.2)	20.3 (11.8-28.9)	21.4 (14.4-28.4)	12.8 (5.4-20.1)	14.2 (7.8-20.5)	13.6 (8.8-18.4)	17.8 (10.7-24.9)	17.2 (11.9-22.5)	17.4 (13.2-21.7)
2002-2005	31.0 (19.2-42.8)	24.0 (15.2-32.9)	26.6 (19.5-33.6)	34.6 (25.0-44.2)	24.0 (17.2-30.8)	28.2 (22.7-33.8)	33.0 (25.5-40.4)	24.0 (18.5-29.5)	27.5 (23.0-31.9)
2006-2009	38.5 (24.3-52.6)	30.3 (20.3-40.4)	33.4 (25.2-41.7)	28.2 (19.3-37.2)	17.1 (11.0-23.2)	21.5 (16.4-26.7)	32.8 (24.7-41.0)	23.3 (17.5-29.1)	27.0 (22.2-31.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (643), 2002-2005 (919), 2006-2009 (765). The indicator includes those who have private health insurance. The question used to define the indicator was: Apart from Medicare, are you covered by private health insurance?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Difficulties getting health care when needing it by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



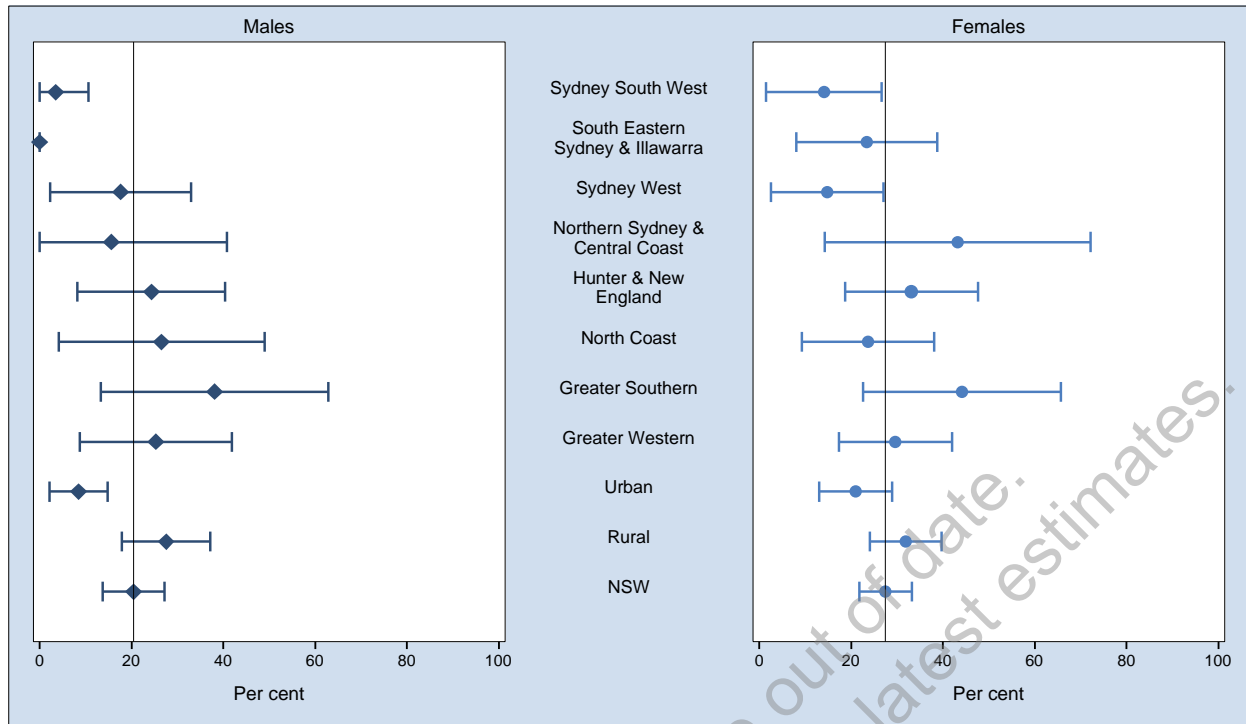
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	8.5 (1.5-15.4)	10.8 (2.9-18.8)	9.7 (4.4-15.0)
25-34	27.2 (7.9-46.5)	41.2 (26.1-56.3)	35.4 (23.5-47.3)
35-44	33.2 (13.1-53.3)	39.9 (27.3-52.5)	36.9 (25.5-48.3)
45-54	21.4 (8.7-34.1)	27.4 (14.2-40.7)	24.7 (15.4-34.1)
55-64	29.3 (14.3-44.3)	28.5 (17.1-40.0)	28.9 (19.6-38.2)
65+	9.3 (1.6-17.1)	16.6 (7.1-26.2)	13.4 (6.9-19.9)
All	20.5 (13.7-27.2)	27.5 (21.8-33.2)	24.3 (19.9-28.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 766 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.13%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had difficulties getting health care when they needed it. It excludes those who said they do not need health care. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have any difficulties getting health care when you need it?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Difficulties getting health care when needing it by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

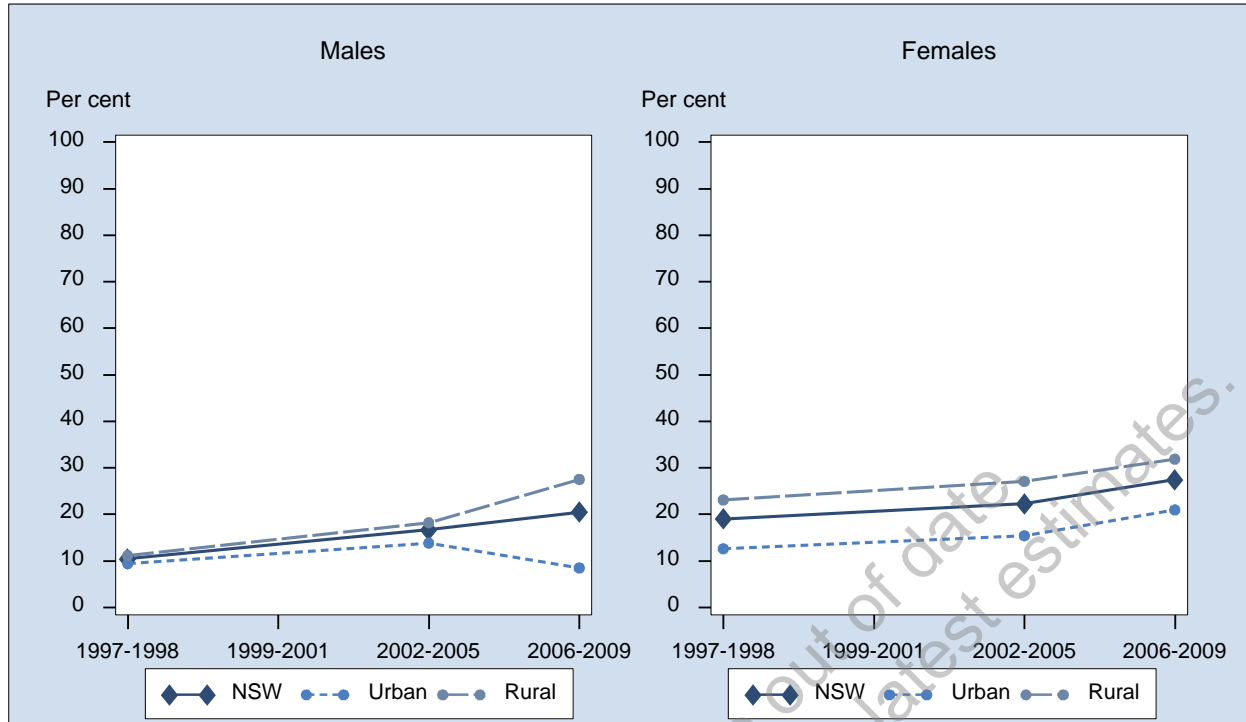


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	3.5 (0.0-10.6)	14.1 (1.4-26.7)	9.5 (1.5-17.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	23.4 (8.1-38.7)	12.6 (3.8-21.4)
Sydney West	17.6 (2.2-33.0)	14.7 (2.5-27.0)	16.0 (6.4-25.6)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	15.6 (0.0-40.8)	43.2 (14.3-72.1)	32.4 (11.7-53.1)
Hunter & New England	24.3 (8.2-40.4)	33.2 (18.7-47.6)	29.4 (18.5-40.3)
North Coast	26.5 (4.1-48.9)	23.7 (9.3-38.0)	25.1 (11.7-38.4)
Greater Southern	38.1 (13.4-62.8)	44.2 (22.6-65.7)	41.1 (24.6-57.6)
Greater Western	25.3 (8.7-41.8)	29.6 (17.3-42.0)	27.5 (17.4-37.7)
Urban	8.5 (2.1-14.9)	21.0 (13.0-28.9)	15.5 (10.1-20.9)
Rural	27.5 (17.9-37.1)	31.9 (24.1-39.7)	29.8 (23.7-35.9)
NSW	20.5 (13.7-27.2)	27.5 (21.8-33.2)	24.3 (19.9-28.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 766 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1 (0.13%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who had difficulties getting health care when they needed it. It excludes those who said they do not need health care. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have any difficulties getting health care when you need it?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Difficulties getting health care when needing it by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



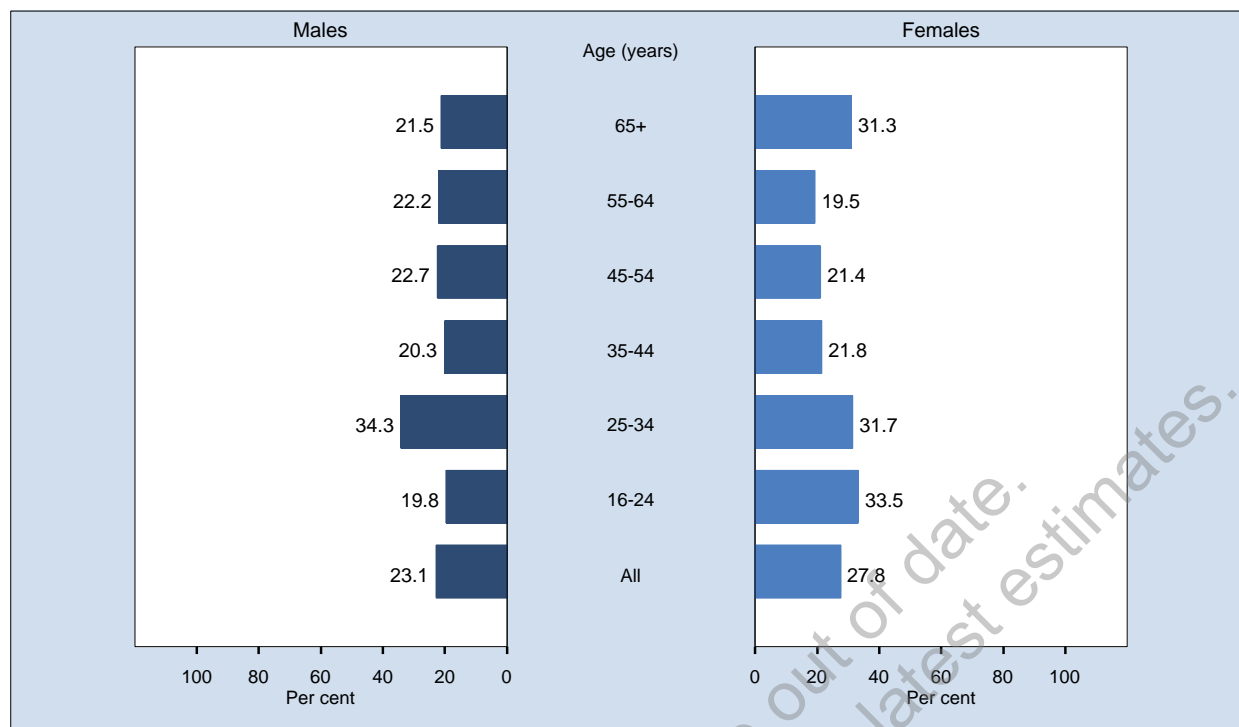
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	9.4 (1.9-16.9)	11.2 (6.1-16.2)	10.5 (6.2-14.7)	12.6 (3.8-21.5)	23.1 (15.3-31.0)	19.0 (13.0-25.1)	11.0 (5.2-16.9)	17.4 (12.5-22.4)	14.9 (11.1-18.7)
2002-2005	13.9 (5.8-21.9)	18.2 (10.9-25.6)	16.7 (11.1-22.2)	15.4 (7.6-23.3)	27.1 (20.3-33.9)	22.3 (17.1-27.4)	14.7 (9.1-20.4)	22.7 (17.6-27.7)	19.6 (15.8-23.4)
2006-2009	8.5 (2.1-14.9)	27.5 (17.9-37.1)	20.5 (13.7-27.2)	21.0 (13.0-28.9)	31.9 (24.1-39.6)	27.5 (21.8-33.2)	15.5 (10.1-20.9)	29.8 (23.8-35.9)	24.3 (19.9-28.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (632), 2002-2005 (910), 2006-2009 (766). The indicator includes those who had difficulties getting health care when they needed it. It excludes those who said they do not need health care. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have any difficulties getting health care when you need it?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Emergency department presentation in the last 12 months by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

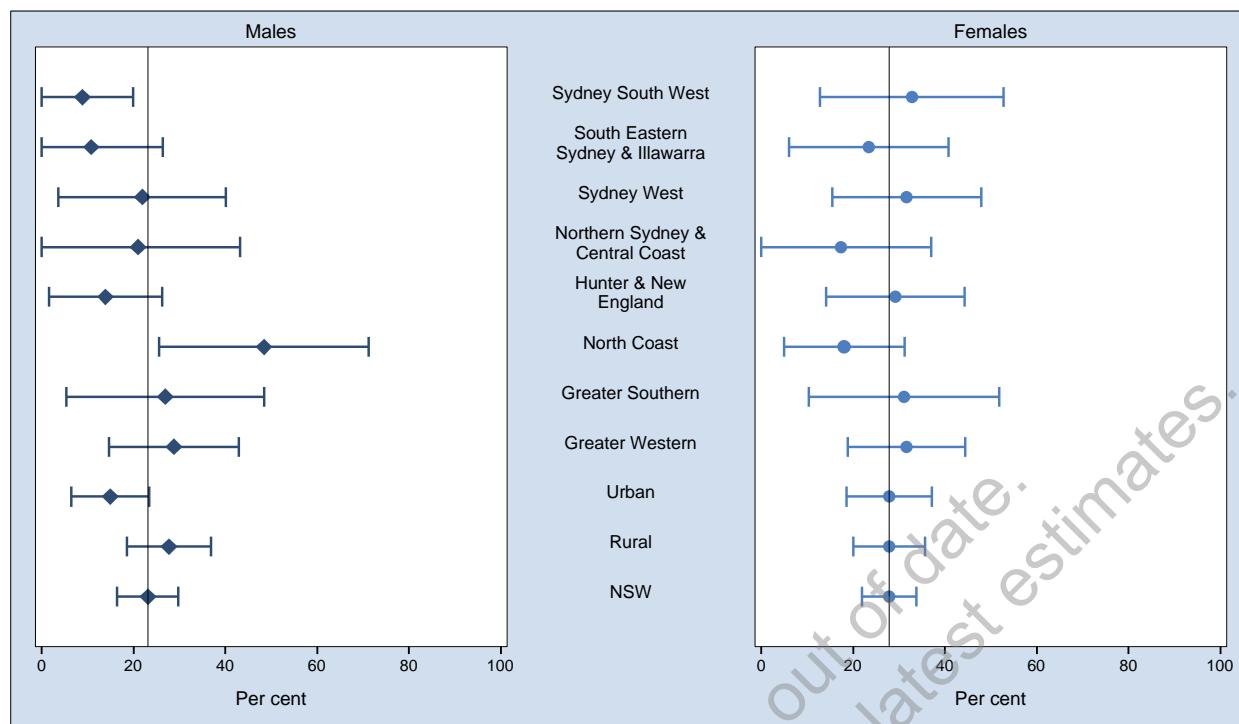


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	19.8 (8.6-31.0)	33.5 (19.3-47.7)	26.5 (17.2-35.9)
25-34	34.3 (15.5-53.2)	31.7 (18.1-45.3)	32.8 (21.6-44.0)
35-44	20.3 (3.9-36.7)	21.8 (11.7-31.8)	21.1 (11.8-30.4)
45-54	22.7 (9.2-36.2)	21.4 (10.5-32.3)	22.0 (13.4-30.5)
55-64	22.2 (9.1-35.3)	19.5 (9.2-29.8)	20.8 (12.6-28.9)
65+	21.5 (8.7-34.2)	31.3 (19.8-42.8)	27.0 (18.3-35.7)
All	23.1 (16.4-29.8)	27.8 (21.9-33.8)	25.6 (21.1-30.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who presented to an emergency department in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a hospital emergency department or casualty for your own medical care?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Emergency department presentation in the last 12 months by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

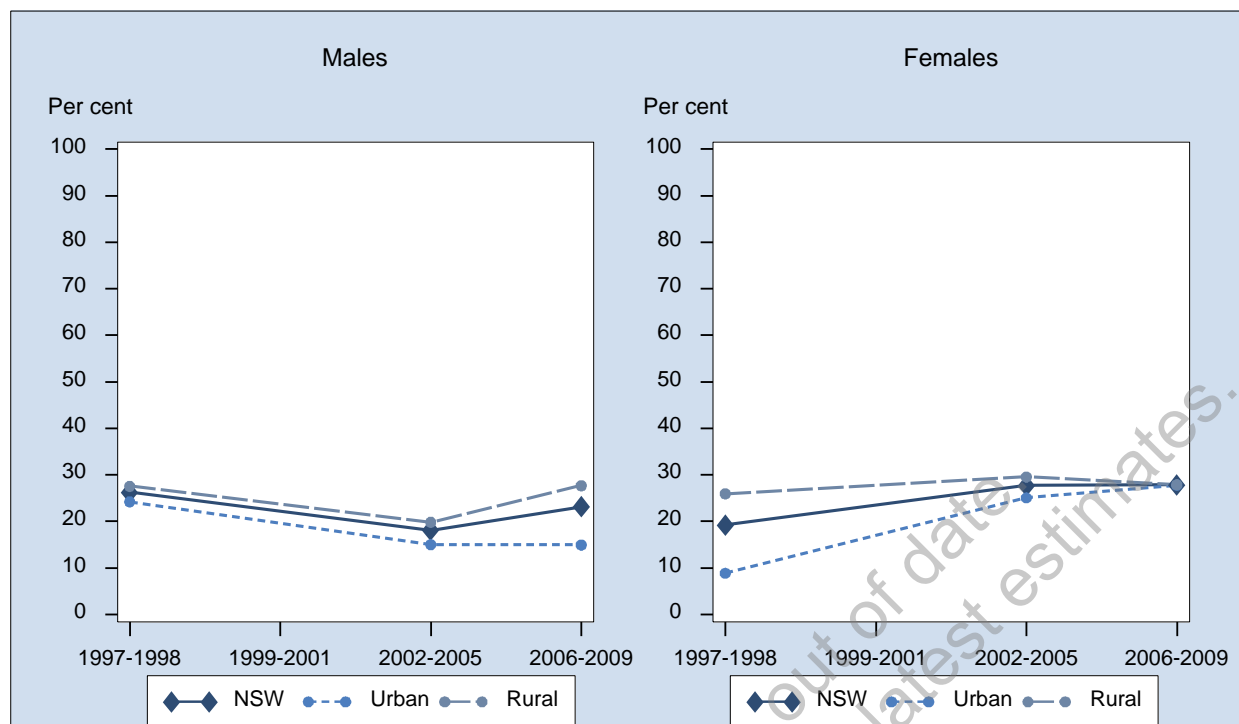


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	8.8 (0.0-19.9)	32.8 (12.8-52.8)	22.5 (9.1-35.8)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	10.8 (0.0-26.4)	23.4 (6.0-40.8)	17.5 (5.3-29.7)
Sydney West	21.9 (3.7-40.2)	31.6 (15.4-47.8)	27.3 (15.2-39.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	21.0 (0.0-43.1)	17.3 (0.0-37.0)	18.7 (3.9-33.5)
Hunter & New England	13.9 (1.6-26.2)	29.2 (14.1-44.3)	22.2 (11.7-32.7)
North Coast	48.4 (25.6-71.2)	18.1 (4.9-31.2)	33.0 (18.3-47.7)
Greater Southern	26.9 (5.3-48.4)	31.1 (10.4-51.7)	28.9 (13.9-43.9)
Greater Western	28.8 (14.6-42.9)	31.6 (18.8-44.3)	30.2 (20.7-39.7)
Urban	14.9 (6.4-23.5)	27.8 (18.5-37.1)	22.2 (15.6-28.7)
Rural	27.7 (18.5-36.9)	27.9 (20.1-35.7)	27.8 (21.8-33.8)
NSW	23.1 (16.4-29.8)	27.8 (21.9-33.8)	25.6 (21.1-30.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who presented to an emergency department in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a hospital emergency department or casualty for your own medical care?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Emergency department presentation in the last 12 months by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009

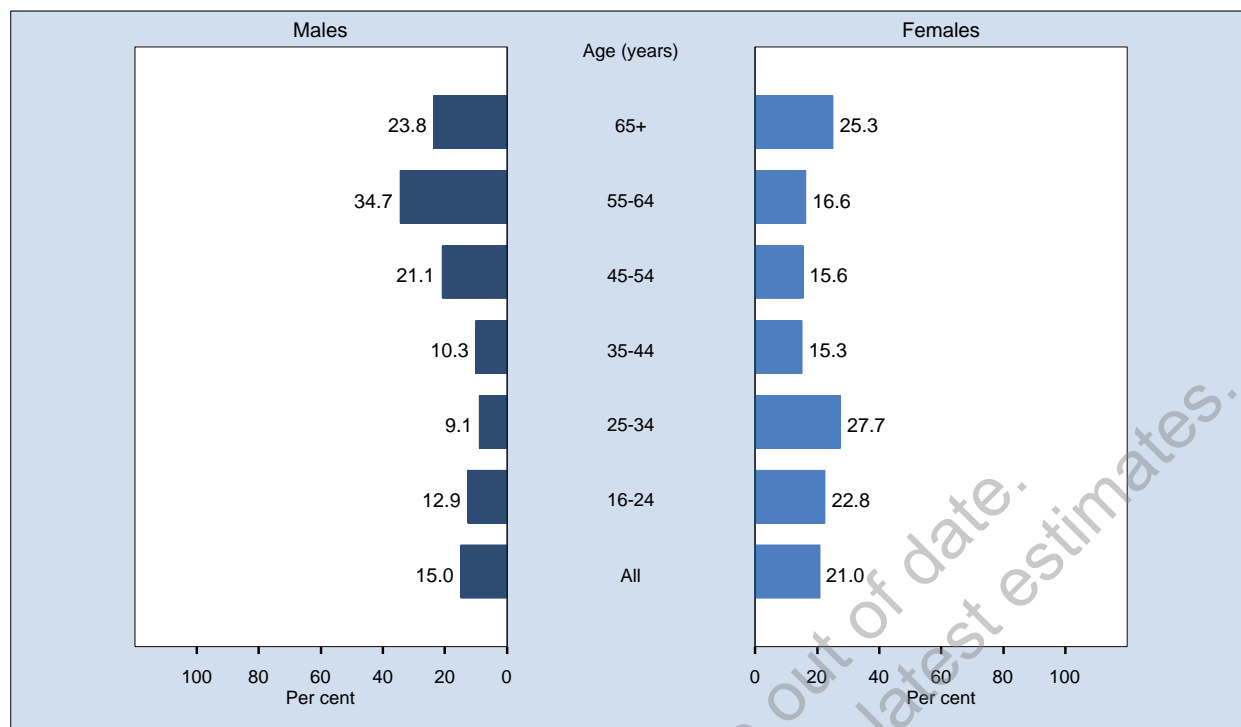


Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	24.2 (11.9-36.6)	27.6 (18.5-36.7)	26.3 (18.9-33.6)	8.9 (1.0-16.7)	26.0 (17.9-34.0)	19.2 (13.3-25.2)	16.3 (8.9-23.6)	26.7 (20.7-32.8)	22.7 (18.0-27.4)
2002-2005	15.0 (7.6-22.4)	19.8 (12.9-26.7)	18.1 (12.9-23.3)	25.1 (15.8-34.3)	29.6 (22.5-36.7)	27.7 (22.1-33.4)	20.6 (14.4-26.9)	24.7 (19.7-29.8)	23.2 (19.2-27.1)
2006-2009	14.9 (6.5-23.4)	27.7 (18.5-36.9)	23.1 (16.4-29.8)	27.8 (18.6-37.0)	27.9 (20.1-35.7)	27.8 (21.9-33.8)	22.2 (15.6-28.7)	27.8 (21.8-33.8)	25.6 (21.2-30.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (645), 2002-2005 (928), 2006-2009 (778). The indicator includes those who presented to an emergency department in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a hospital emergency department or casualty for your own medical care?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Hospital admission in the last 12 months by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



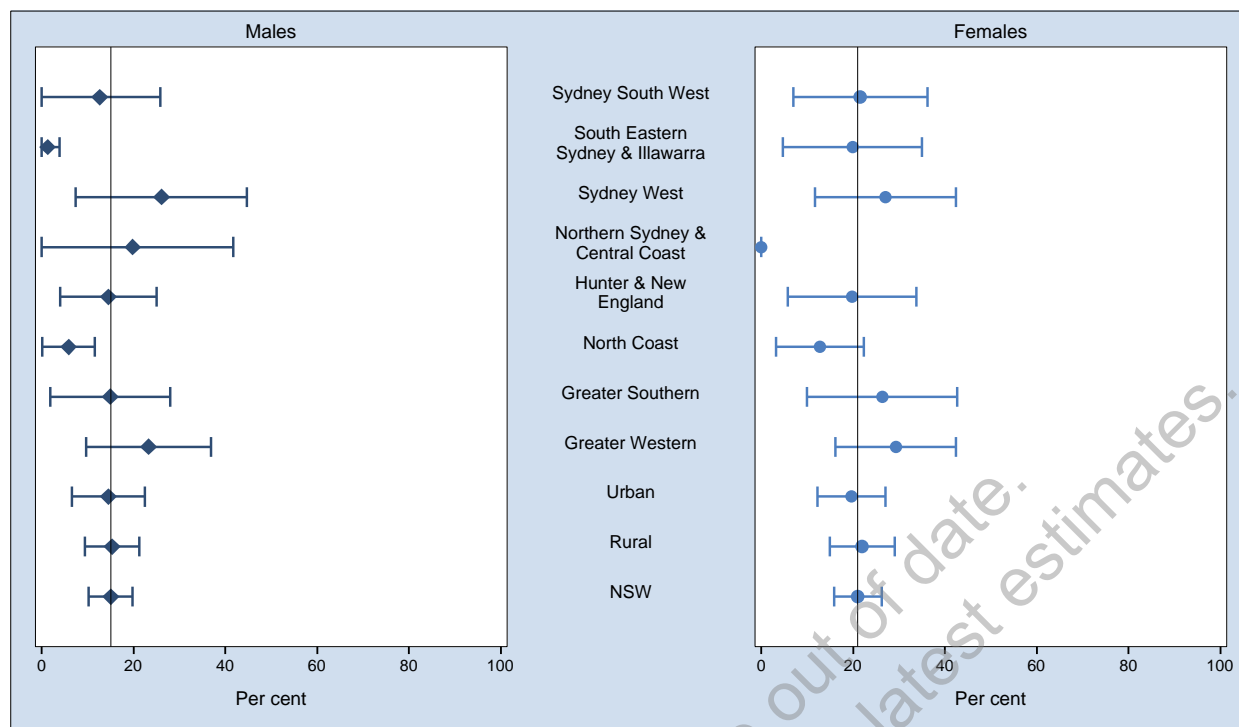
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	12.9 (4.0-21.8)	22.8 (10.5-35.1)	17.7 (10.0-25.4)
25-34	9.1 (0.0-18.3)	27.7 (15.3-40.0)	20.0 (11.6-28.4)
35-44	10.3 (1.8-18.8)	15.3 (6.6-24.0)	13.0 (6.8-19.2)
45-54	21.1 (7.9-34.4)	15.6 (6.4-24.9)	18.2 (10.2-26.1)
55-64	34.7 (19.0-50.3)	16.6 (7.0-26.2)	25.0 (15.7-34.3)
65+	23.8 (9.9-37.8)	25.3 (15.2-35.3)	24.6 (16.3-33.0)
All	15.0 (10.3-19.8)	21.0 (15.9-26.2)	18.2 (14.6-21.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least 1 night in hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Hospital admission in the last 12 months by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

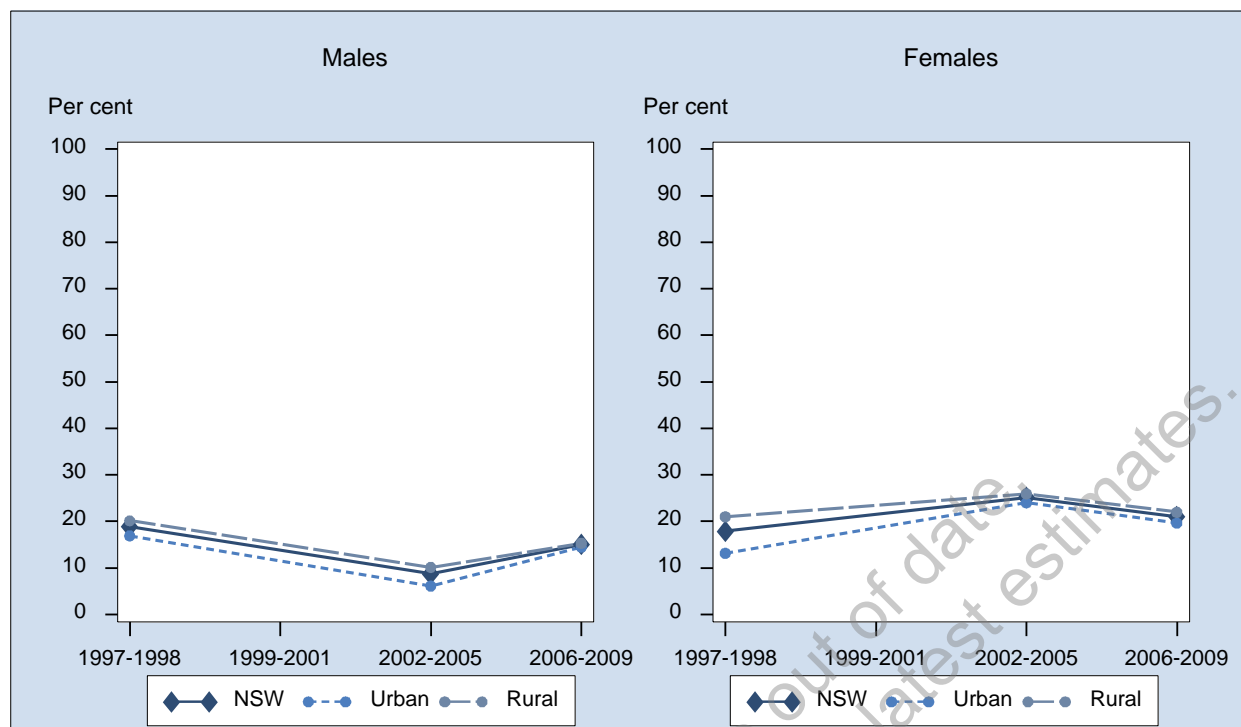


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	12.7 (0.0-25.8)	21.6 (7.0-36.1)	17.7 (7.5-27.9)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	1.3 (0.0-3.9)	19.9 (4.7-35.0)	11.2 (2.5-19.9)
Sydney West	26.1 (7.4-44.7)	27.1 (11.7-42.4)	26.6 (14.8-38.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	19.8 (0.0-41.8)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	7.8 (0.0-16.9)
Hunter & New England	14.5 (4.1-25.0)	19.8 (5.8-33.7)	17.4 (8.2-26.5)
North Coast	5.8 (0.1-11.6)	12.7 (3.2-22.3)	9.3 (3.7-15.0)
Greater Southern	14.9 (1.9-28.0)	26.3 (10.0-42.7)	20.5 (9.9-31.1)
Greater Western	23.3 (9.7-36.9)	29.3 (16.2-42.4)	26.3 (16.9-35.8)
Urban	14.5 (6.6-22.4)	19.6 (12.2-27.0)	17.4 (12.0-22.8)
Rural	15.3 (9.3-21.3)	22.0 (14.9-29.0)	18.8 (14.0-23.5)
NSW	15.0 (10.3-19.8)	21.0 (15.9-26.2)	18.2 (14.6-21.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least 1 night in hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Hospital admission in the last 12 months by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009



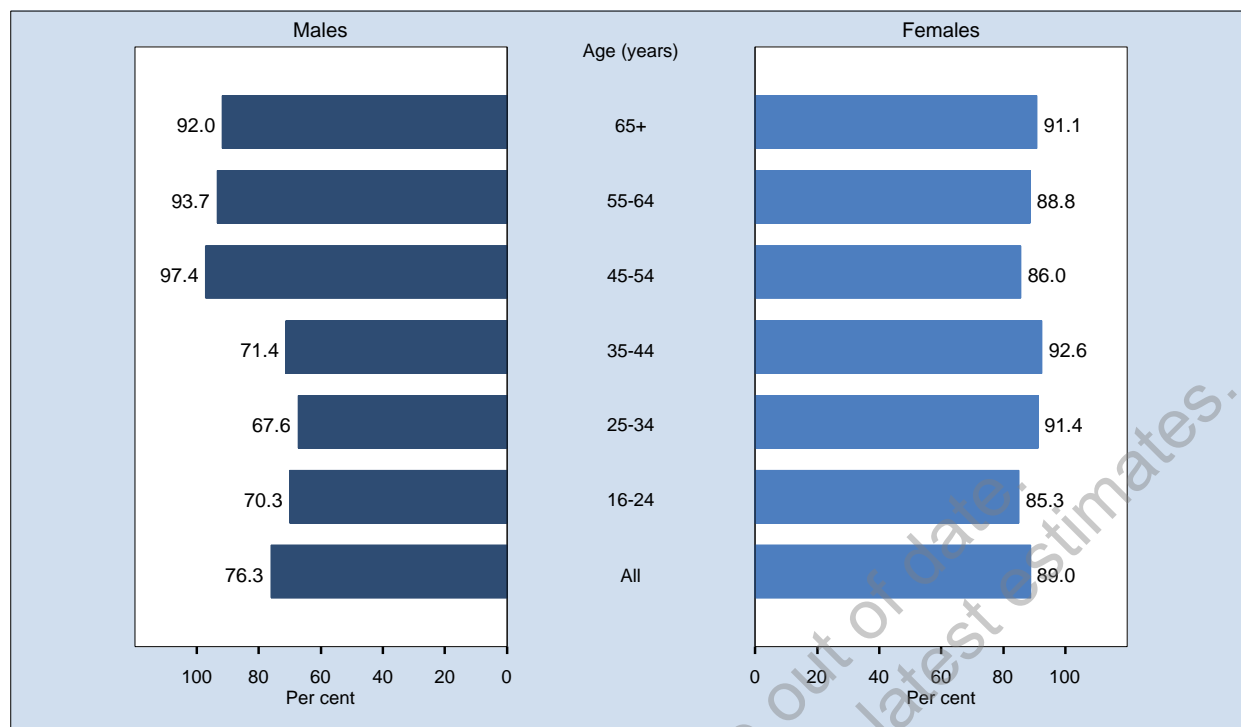
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	16.9 (5.8-28.0)	20.1 (11.3-29.0)	18.9 (12.0-25.8)	13.1 (4.7-21.6)	21.0 (14.1-27.9)	17.9 (12.5-23.3)	15.0 (8.0-21.9)	20.6 (15.0-26.2)	18.4 (14.0-22.8)
2002-2005	6.1 (1.8-10.4)	10.1 (6.1-14.2)	8.7 (5.7-11.7)	24.0 (14.9-33.1)	25.9 (19.0-32.8)	25.1 (19.6-30.7)	16.1 (10.3-21.9)	18.1 (13.8-22.3)	17.3 (13.9-20.8)
2006-2009	14.5 (6.6-22.4)	15.3 (9.3-21.3)	15.0 (10.3-19.8)	19.6 (12.2-27.1)	22.0 (14.9-29.0)	21.0 (15.9-26.2)	17.4 (11.9-22.9)	18.8 (14.0-23.5)	18.2 (14.6-21.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (645), 2002-2005 (928), 2006-2009 (778). The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least 1 night in hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Visited a general practice in the last 12 months by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



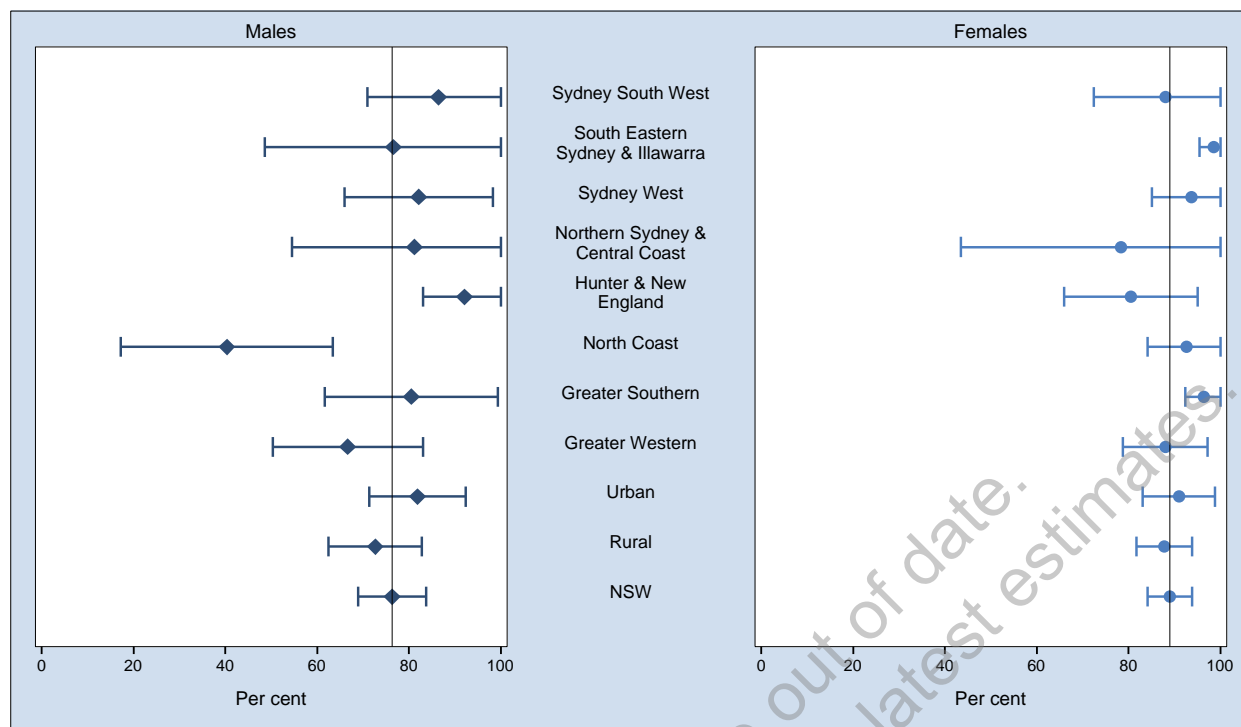
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	70.3 (56.1-84.4)	85.3 (73.2-97.4)	77.0 (67.7-86.2)
25-34	67.6 (45.4-89.7)	91.4 (81.2-100)	81.2 (69.3-93.0)
35-44	71.4 (53.4-89.5)	92.6 (85.3-100)	84.3 (75.9-92.7)
45-54	97.4 (94.1-100)	86.0 (73.5-98.4)	90.8 (83.2-98.4)
55-64	93.7 (88.2-99.1)	88.8 (81.6-96.1)	91.4 (87.0-95.9)
65+	92.0 (83.1-100)	91.1 (82.6-99.7)	91.5 (85.3-97.7)
All	76.3 (68.9-83.8)	89.0 (84.2-93.8)	83.0 (78.7-87.3)

Note: Estimates are based on 645 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.31%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those that have seen a general practitioner in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months did you see a general practitioner?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

Visited a general practice in the last 12 months by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

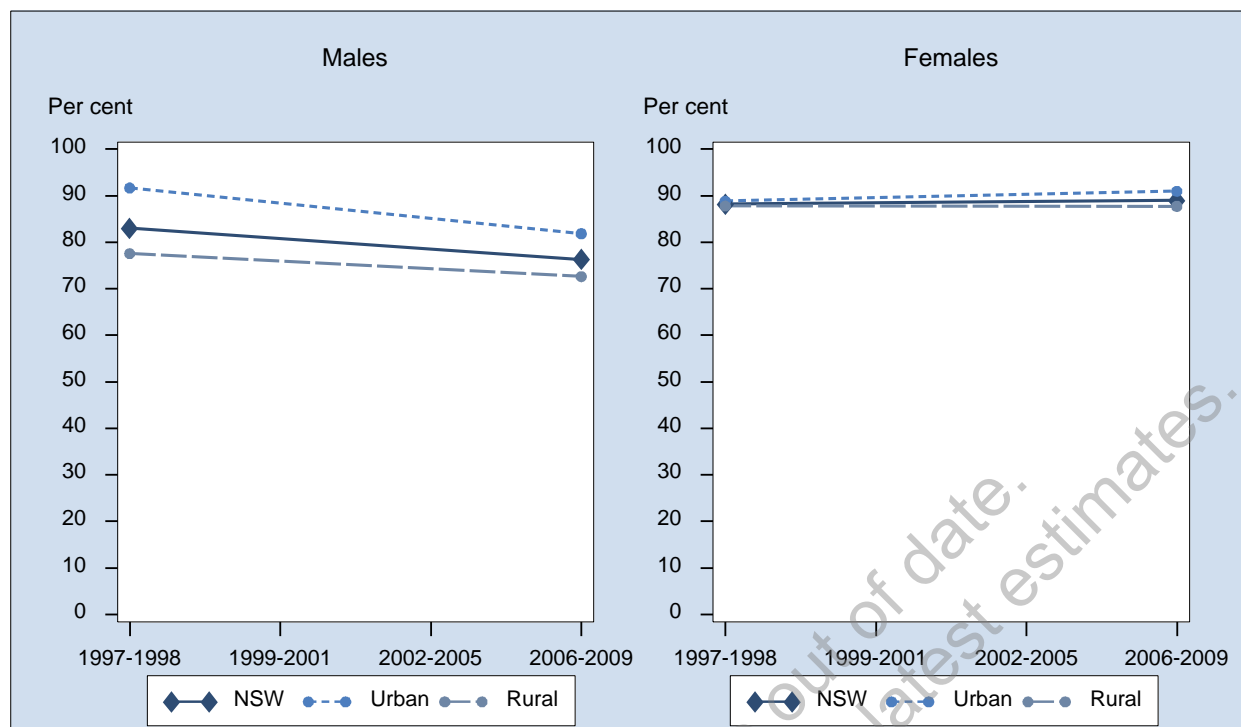


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	86.4 (70.9-100)	88.0 (72.4-100)	87.2 (76.3-98.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	76.6 (48.6-100)	98.5 (95.5-100)	88.5 (75.3-100)
Sydney West	82.1 (65.9-98.3)	93.6 (85.1-100)	87.9 (78.8-97.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	81.2 (54.6-100)	78.4 (43.5-100)	79.6 (56.5-100)
Hunter & New England	92.1 (83.1-100)	80.5 (65.9-95.1)	85.7 (76.1-95.2)
North Coast	40.3 (17.2-63.4)	92.6 (84.2-100)	70.6 (53.6-87.6)
Greater Southern	80.6 (61.7-99.4)	96.4 (92.3-100)	87.6 (76.7-98.5)
Greater Western	66.7 (50.3-83.0)	88.0 (78.8-97.2)	77.9 (68.6-87.1)
Urban	81.8 (71.3-92.4)	91.0 (83.1-98.9)	86.6 (80.2-93.1)
Rural	72.6 (62.5-82.8)	87.7 (81.6-93.8)	80.6 (74.8-86.4)
NSW	76.3 (68.9-83.8)	89.0 (84.2-93.8)	83.0 (78.7-87.3)

Note: Estimates are based on 645 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.31%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those that have seen a general practitioner in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months did you see a general practitioner?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a general practice in the last 12 months by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2009

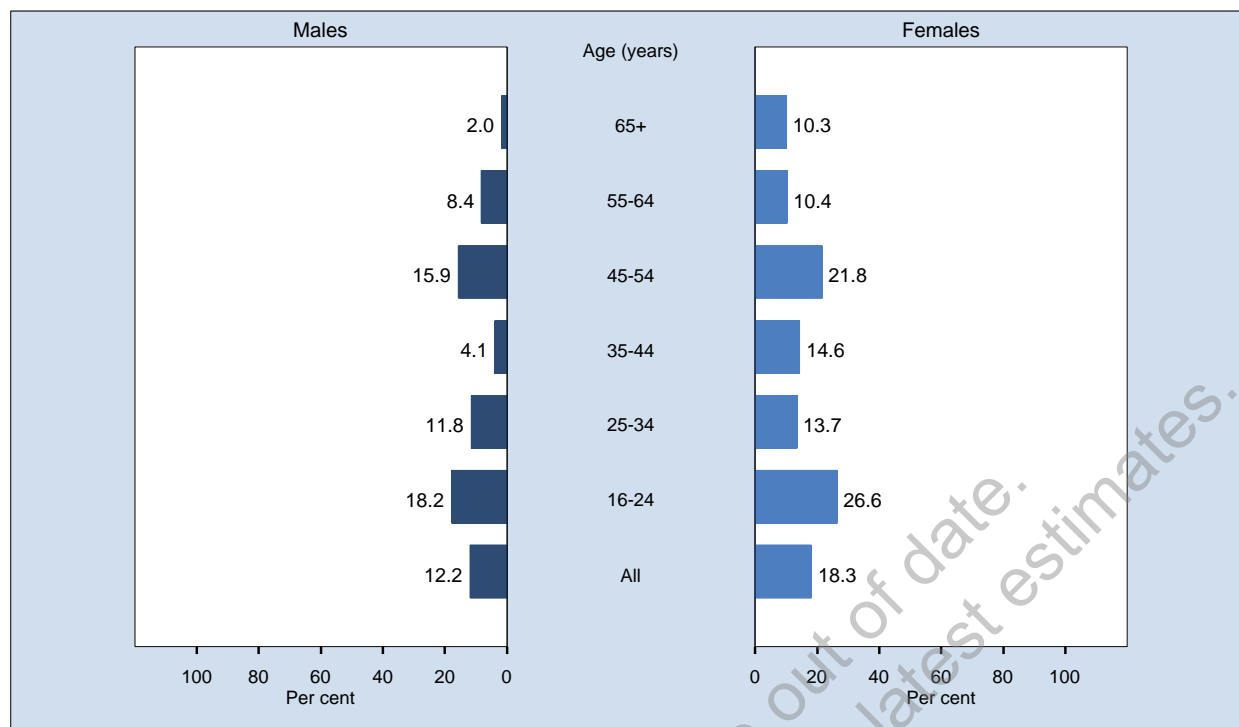


Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
1997-1998	91.7 (84.7-98.6)	77.6 (69.8-85.3)	83.0 (77.5-88.5)	88.8 (79.6-98.0)	87.8 (83.2-92.3)	88.2 (83.6-92.8)	90.2 (84.3-96.0)	82.8 (78.3-87.2)	85.7 (82.1-89.2)
2006-2009	81.8 (71.3-92.3)	72.6 (62.5-82.8)	76.3 (68.9-83.8)	91.0 (83.1-98.8)	87.7 (81.6-93.8)	89.0 (84.2-93.8)	86.6 (80.2-93.0)	80.6 (74.8-86.4)	83.0 (78.7-87.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997-1998 (644), 2006-2009 (645). The indicator includes those that have seen a general practitioner in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months did you see a general practitioner?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Public dental service attendance in the last 12 months by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

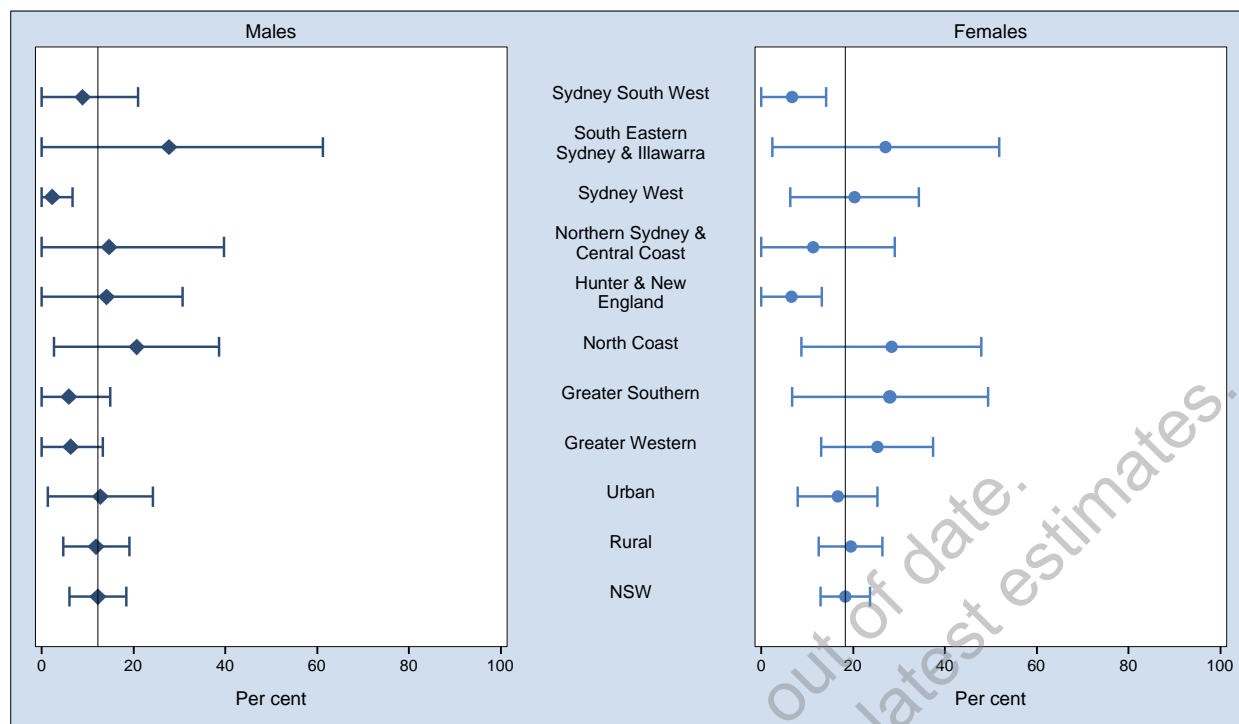


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	18.2 (4.0-32.3)	26.6 (12.6-40.5)	22.3 (12.3-32.3)
25-34	11.8 (0.0-25.1)	13.7 (4.2-23.1)	12.9 (5.1-20.7)
35-44	4.1 (0.0-10.2)	14.6 (6.2-22.9)	9.8 (4.3-15.2)
45-54	15.9 (2.3-29.5)	21.8 (9.8-33.8)	19.1 (10.1-28.1)
55-64	8.4 (0.6-16.2)	10.4 (4.3-16.6)	9.5 (4.6-14.4)
65+	2.0 (0.0-4.9)	10.3 (2.6-18.1)	6.7 (2.0-11.3)
All	12.2 (6.0-18.4)	18.3 (12.9-23.7)	15.5 (11.4-19.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who attended a public dental service or dental hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a public (government-run) dental service or dental hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Public dental service attendance in the last 12 months by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

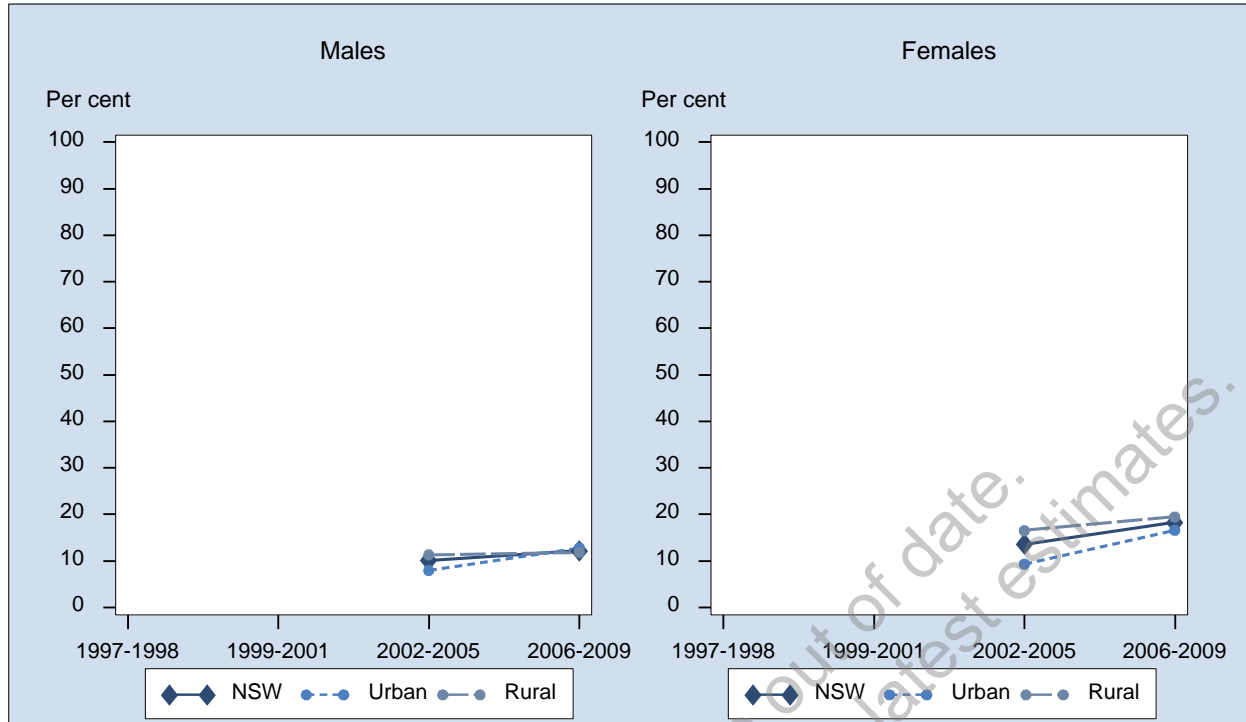


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	8.9 (0.0-21.0)	6.7 (0.0-14.1)	7.7 (1.0-14.3)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	27.7 (0.0-61.3)	27.1 (2.4-51.8)	27.4 (6.9-47.8)
Sydney West	2.3 (0.0-6.8)	20.3 (6.3-34.2)	12.3 (3.9-20.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	14.6 (0.0-39.8)	11.2 (0.0-29.0)	12.6 (0.0-27.3)
Hunter & New England	14.1 (0.0-30.7)	6.5 (0.0-13.1)	10.0 (1.5-18.6)
North Coast	20.7 (2.7-38.7)	28.3 (8.7-48.0)	24.5 (11.0-38.0)
Greater Southern	5.9 (0.0-14.9)	28.0 (6.7-49.4)	16.7 (4.1-29.3)
Greater Western	6.3 (0.0-13.3)	25.3 (13.0-37.5)	15.9 (8.5-23.4)
Urban	12.8 (1.4-24.2)	16.6 (7.9-25.3)	14.9 (8.0-21.9)
Rural	11.9 (4.7-19.1)	19.5 (12.5-26.4)	15.8 (10.8-20.8)
NSW	12.2 (6.0-18.4)	18.3 (12.9-23.7)	15.5 (11.4-19.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who attended a public dental service or dental hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a public (government-run) dental service or dental hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Public dental service attendance in the last 12 months by year,
Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009**



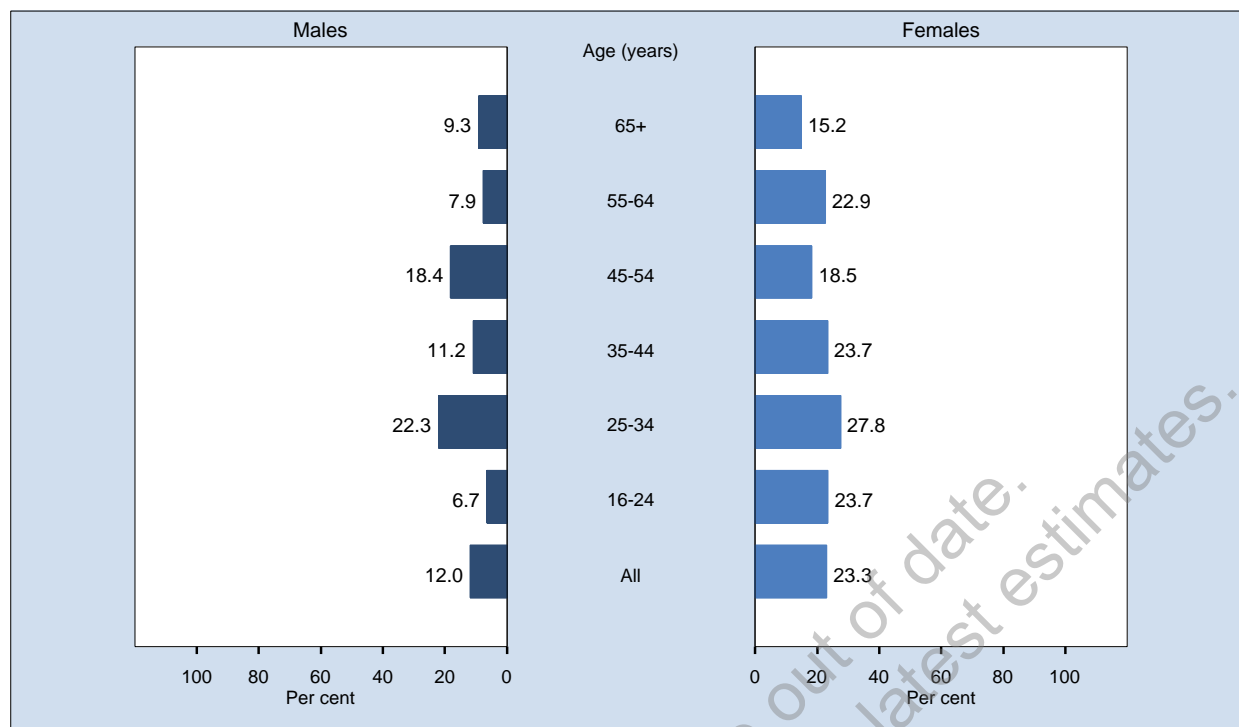
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	7.9 (1.7-14.2)	11.3 (3.9-18.8)	10.1 (4.8-15.5)	9.3 (4.0-14.6)	16.5 (10.1-23.0)	13.6 (9.1-18.0)	8.7 (4.6-12.8)	14.0 (9.0-18.9)	11.9 (8.5-15.4)
2006-2009	12.8 (1.4-24.2)	11.9 (4.7-19.0)	12.2 (6.0-18.4)	16.6 (7.9-25.3)	19.5 (12.5-26.4)	18.3 (12.9-23.7)	14.9 (8.0-21.9)	15.8 (10.8-20.8)	15.5 (11.4-19.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (928), 2006-2009 (778). The indicator includes those who attended a public dental service or dental hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a public (government-run) dental service or dental hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Community health centre attendance in the last 12 months by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

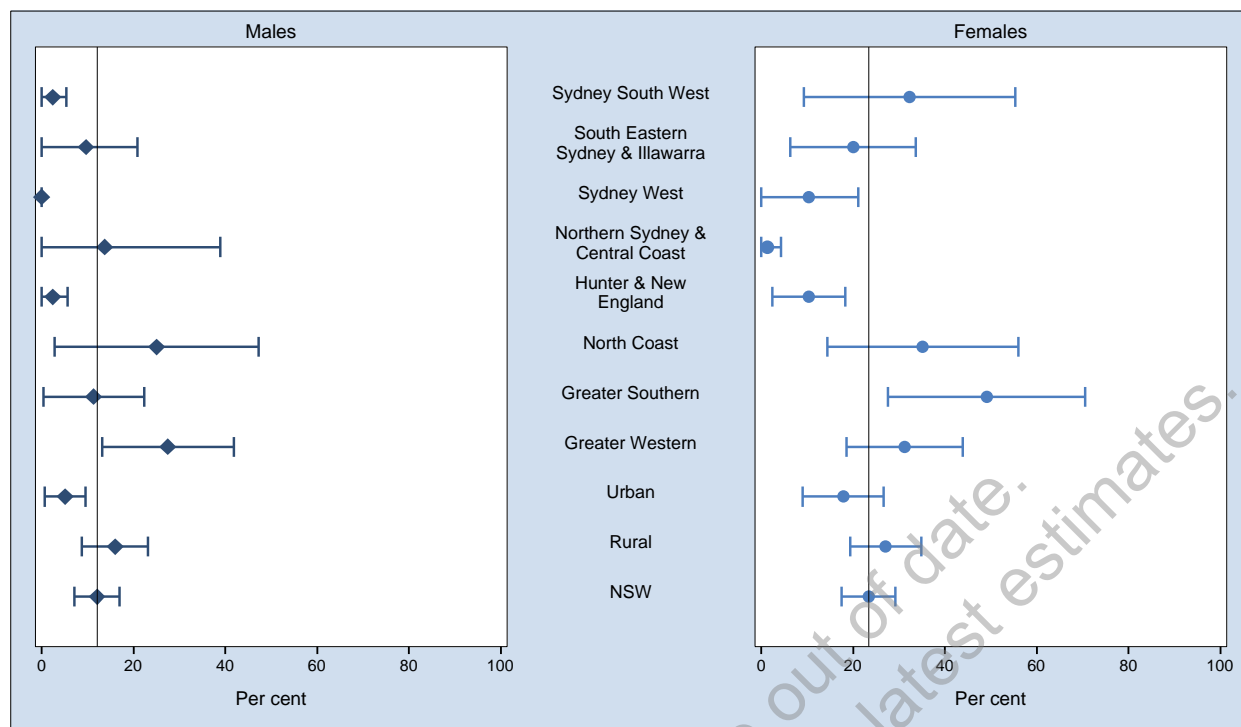


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	6.7 (0.2-13.1)	23.7 (10.7-36.7)	15.0 (7.5-22.6)
25-34	22.3 (4.3-40.3)	27.8 (14.1-41.5)	25.5 (14.6-36.4)
35-44	11.2 (1.1-21.3)	23.7 (10.6-36.7)	17.9 (9.0-26.8)
45-54	18.4 (6.4-30.4)	18.5 (9.0-28.1)	18.5 (10.9-26.0)
55-64	7.9 (1.8-13.9)	22.9 (12.2-33.6)	15.9 (9.3-22.5)
65+	9.3 (0.1-18.6)	15.2 (6.9-23.4)	12.6 (6.4-18.8)
All	12.0 (7.1-17.0)	23.3 (17.5-29.2)	18.1 (14.1-22.0)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a government-run community health centre?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Community health centre attendance in the last 12 months by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

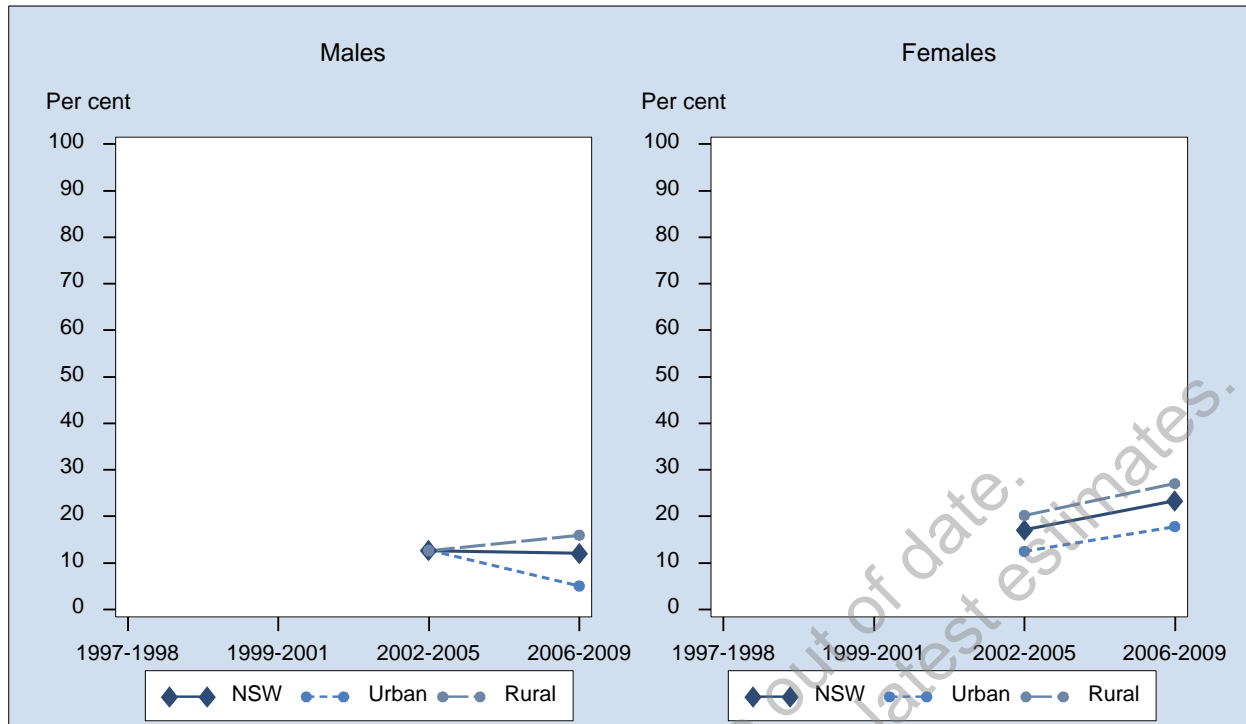


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	2.4 (0.0-5.4)	32.3 (9.3-55.2)	19.4 (4.1-34.6)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	9.6 (0.0-20.8)	20.0 (6.3-33.7)	15.1 (5.8-24.4)
Sydney West	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	10.3 (0.0-21.2)	5.8 (0.0-12.0)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	13.7 (0.0-38.9)	1.4 (0.0-4.3)	6.2 (0.0-16.9)
Hunter & New England	2.4 (0.0-5.7)	10.3 (2.4-18.3)	6.7 (2.0-11.4)
North Coast	25.0 (2.8-47.2)	35.1 (14.3-56.0)	30.2 (14.9-45.5)
Greater Southern	11.3 (0.4-22.3)	49.1 (27.6-70.6)	29.8 (14.6-45.1)
Greater Western	27.5 (13.1-41.8)	31.2 (18.5-43.9)	29.4 (19.8-38.9)
Urban	5.1 (0.6-9.5)	17.8 (9.0-26.7)	12.2 (6.7-17.8)
Rural	16.0 (8.8-23.2)	27.1 (19.3-34.8)	21.7 (16.3-27.1)
NSW	12.0 (7.1-17.0)	23.3 (17.5-29.2)	18.1 (14.1-22.0)

Note: Estimates are based on 778 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.26%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a government-run community health centre?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Community health centre attendance in the last 12 months by year,
Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009**



Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	12.8 (3.8-21.8)	12.6 (5.6-19.6)	12.7 (7.1-18.2)	12.5 (6.8-18.2)	20.2 (13.7-26.8)	17.1 (12.5-21.7)	12.6 (7.5-17.7)	16.4 (11.6-21.3)	15.0 (11.4-18.5)
2006-2009	5.1 (0.6-9.5)	16.0 (8.7-23.2)	12.0 (7.1-17.0)	17.8 (9.0-26.7)	27.1 (19.3-34.8)	23.3 (17.5-29.2)	12.2 (6.7-17.8)	21.7 (16.3-27.1)	18.1 (14.1-22.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (928), 2006-2009 (778). The indicator includes those who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a government-run community health centre?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
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Social capital

Social capital is the raw material of civil society created from the interactions between people. It is not located within the person but the space between people. It is not the property of the organisation, market, or state, but all these can engage in its production. It originates with people forming social connections and networks based on trust, mutual reciprocity, and norms of action. It is referred to as capital because that term invests it with the same status as other forms of capital: financial, physical, and human. The term capital is also appropriate because it can be measured and quantified in a way that distributes its benefits and avoids its losses.[1-3]

Most people can be trusted

In 2006-2009, over 5 in 10 Aboriginal adults (57.1 per cent) felt most people can be trusted. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 65 years and over (71.7 per cent) felt most people can be trusted, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas, or among area health services.

Since 2002-2005 there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who felt most people can be trusted.

Felt safe walking down their street after dark

In 2006-2009, just under 7 in 10 Aboriginal adults (69.5 per cent) felt safe walking down their street after dark. A significantly higher proportion of males (82.0 per cent) than females (59.1 per cent) felt safe walking down their street after dark. Among males, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 35-44 years (92.6 per cent) felt safe walking down their street after dark, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 45-54 years (73.9 per cent), and a significantly lower proportion of those aged 65 years and over (36.7 per cent), felt safe walking down their street after dark, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly higher proportion of adults in the South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra Area Health Service (86.2 per cent) felt safe walking down their street after dark, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who felt safe walking down their street after dark.

Area has a reputation for being safe

In 2006-2009, just under 7 in 10 Aboriginal adults (66.7 per cent) said their area had a reputation for being safe. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (80.2 per cent) said their area had a reputation for being safe, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas. A significantly higher proportion of adults in the Northern Sydney & Central Coast Area Health Service (85.2 per cent) said their area had a reputation for being safe, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who said their area had a reputation for being safe.

Visited neighbours in the last week

In 2006-2009, 7 in 10 Aboriginal adults (70.0 per cent) visited neighbours in the last week. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, there was no significant difference among age groups. Among females, there was no significant difference among age groups.

There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas or among area health services.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who visited neighbours in the last week.

Ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area

In 2006-2009, just under 9 in 10 Aboriginal adults (88.4 per cent) ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 55-64 years (approximately 100.0 per cent) ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 16-24 years (95.2 per cent) ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

A significantly lower proportion of adults in urban health areas (83.6 per cent) than rural health areas (91.6 per cent) ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area. A significantly higher proportion of adults in the Greater Southern Area Health Service (95.5 per cent) ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult population.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area.

Would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood

In 2006-2009, under 7 in 10 Aboriginal adults (65.8 per cent) would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood. There was no significant difference between males and females. Among males, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 65 years and over (84.6 per cent) would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult male population. Among females, a significantly higher proportion of those aged 45-54 years (80.1 per cent) and 65 years and over (78.3 per cent) would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood, compared with the overall Aboriginal adult female population.

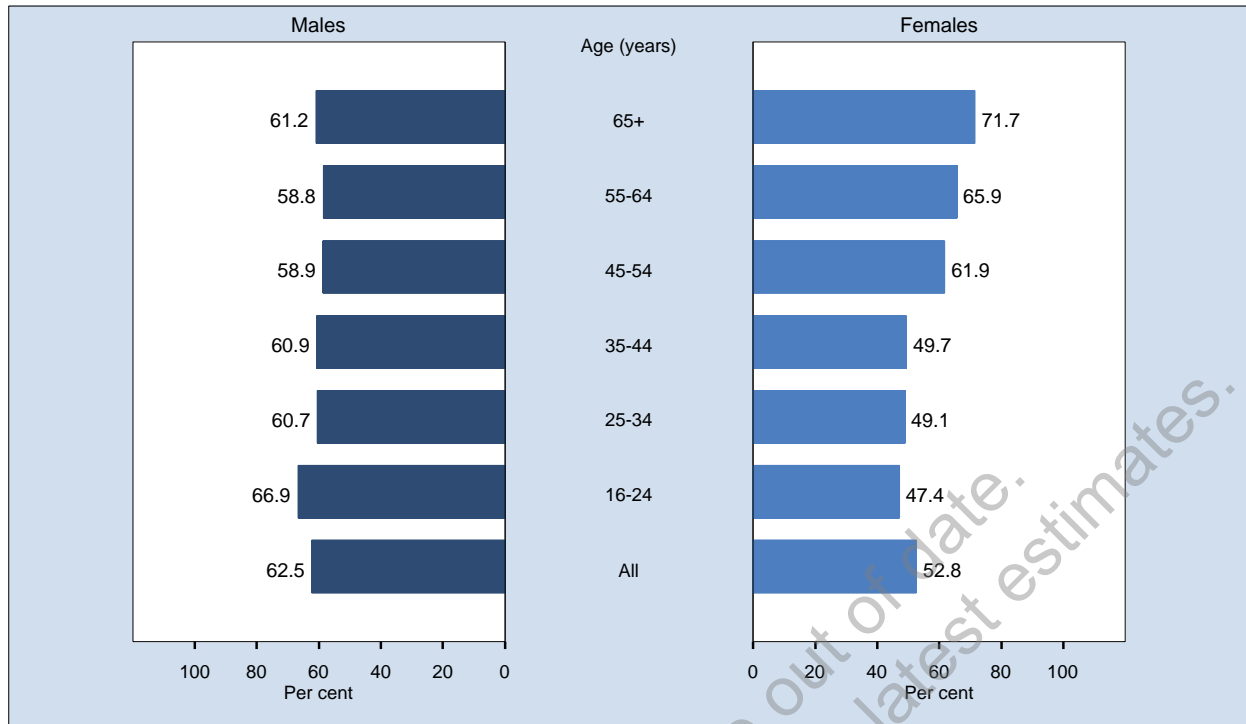
There was no significant difference between urban and rural health areas, or among area health services.

Since 2002-2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood.

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1. Management Alternatives Pty Ltd. What is social capital? Available online at www.mapl.com.au/A2.htm (accessed 24 May 2010).
2. World Bank Social Capital Website. Measuring Social capital. Available online at <http://web.worldbank.org> (accessed 24 May 2010).
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Most people can be trusted by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

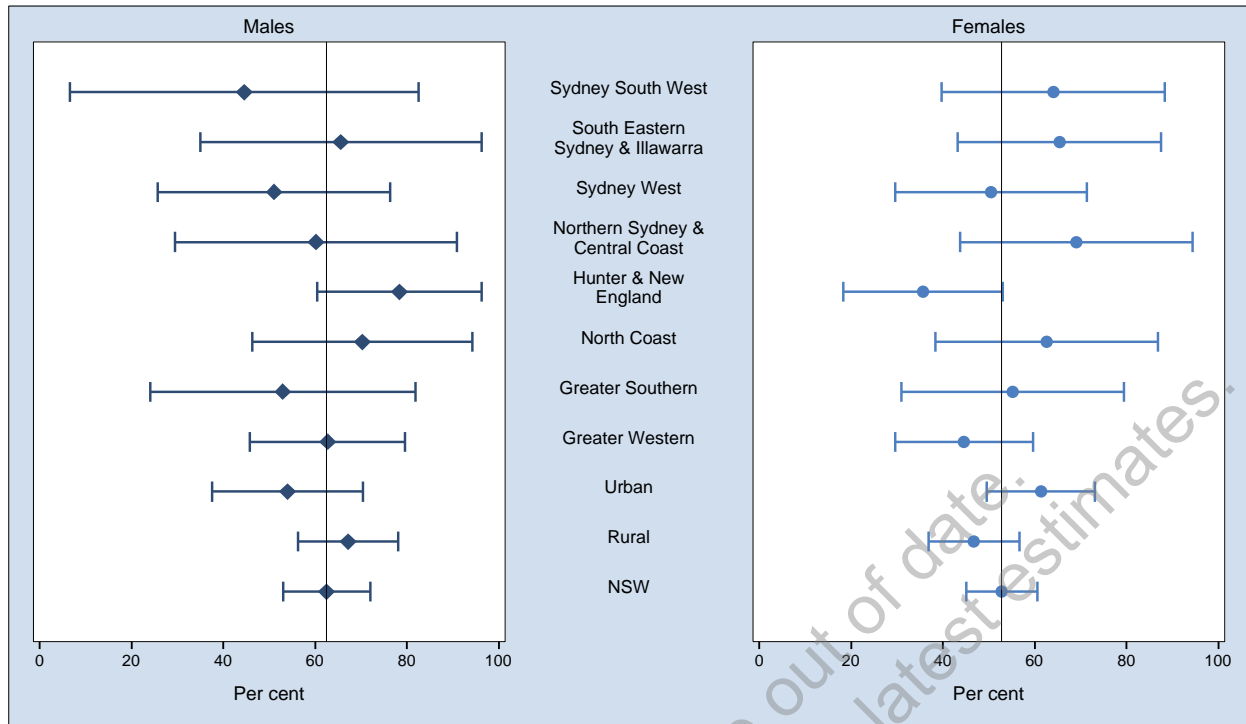


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	66.9 (47.8-86.1)	47.4 (30.3-64.4)	56.2 (43.1-69.3)
25-34	60.7 (39.7-81.6)	49.1 (31.8-66.4)	53.4 (40.0-66.8)
35-44	60.9 (39.6-82.2)	49.7 (34.3-65.1)	55.2 (41.8-68.6)
45-54	58.9 (40.3-77.5)	61.9 (45.5-78.3)	60.5 (48.2-72.8)
55-64	58.8 (39.6-78.0)	65.9 (52.4-79.3)	63.1 (51.9-74.4)
65+	61.2 (42.4-79.9)	71.7 (59.6-83.9)	66.9 (56.0-77.9)
All	62.5 (53.0-72.0)	52.8 (45.1-60.5)	57.1 (51.0-63.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 570 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 13 (2.23%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that most people can be trusted. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "Most people can be trusted"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Most people can be trusted by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

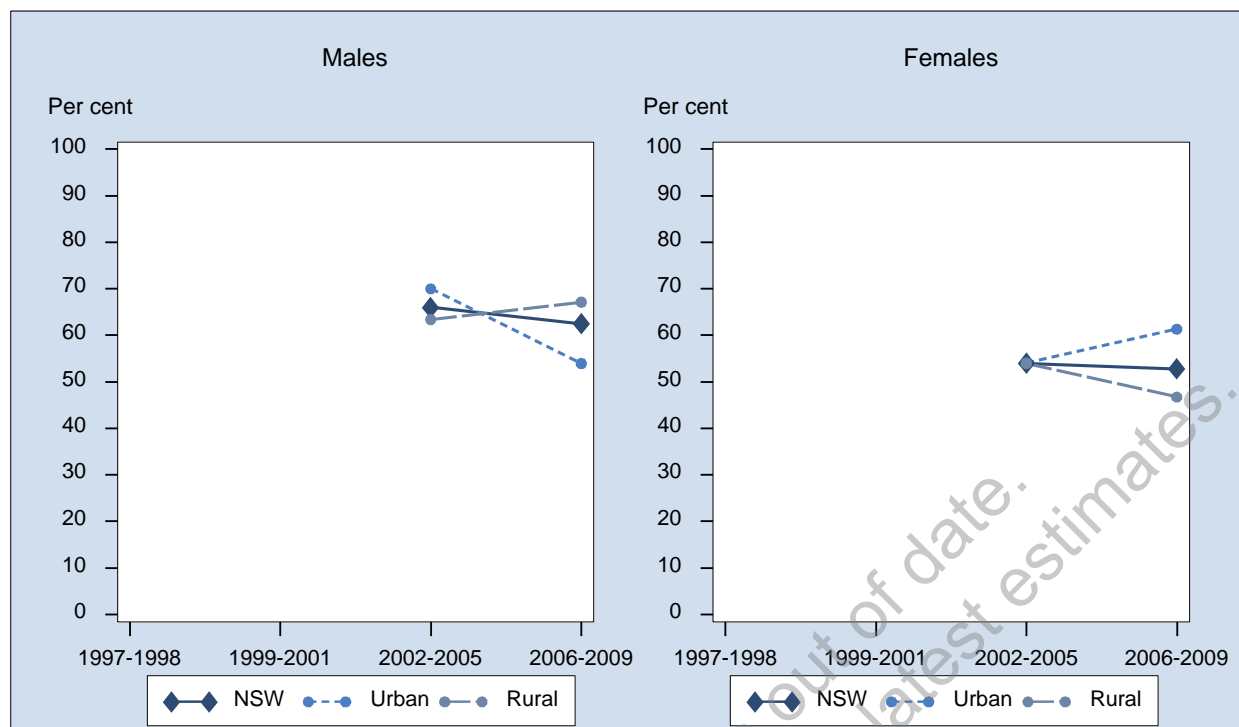


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	44.5 (6.5-82.5)	64.0 (39.7-88.3)	56.3 (33.6-79.0)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	65.6 (35.0-96.2)	65.4 (43.1-87.6)	65.4 (47.4-83.5)
Sydney West	51.1 (25.8-76.4)	50.5 (29.6-71.4)	50.7 (34.6-66.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	60.1 (29.5-90.8)	69.1 (43.7-94.4)	65.7 (45.6-85.8)
Hunter & New England	78.4 (60.5-96.3)	35.6 (18.2-53.0)	54.0 (37.3-70.7)
North Coast	70.3 (46.4-94.2)	62.6 (38.4-86.8)	66.2 (48.9-83.5)
Greater Southern	53.0 (24.1-81.8)	55.1 (30.9-79.4)	54.0 (35.2-72.9)
Greater Western	62.7 (45.8-79.6)	44.6 (29.6-59.6)	53.5 (41.7-65.3)
Urban	53.9 (37.5-70.4)	61.3 (49.5-73.1)	58.4 (48.6-68.2)
Rural	67.2 (56.2-78.1)	46.7 (36.8-56.6)	56.3 (48.4-64.2)
NSW	62.5 (53.0-72.0)	52.8 (45.1-60.5)	57.1 (51.0-63.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 570 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 13 (2.23%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that most people can be trusted. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "Most people can be trusted"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Most people can be trusted by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009

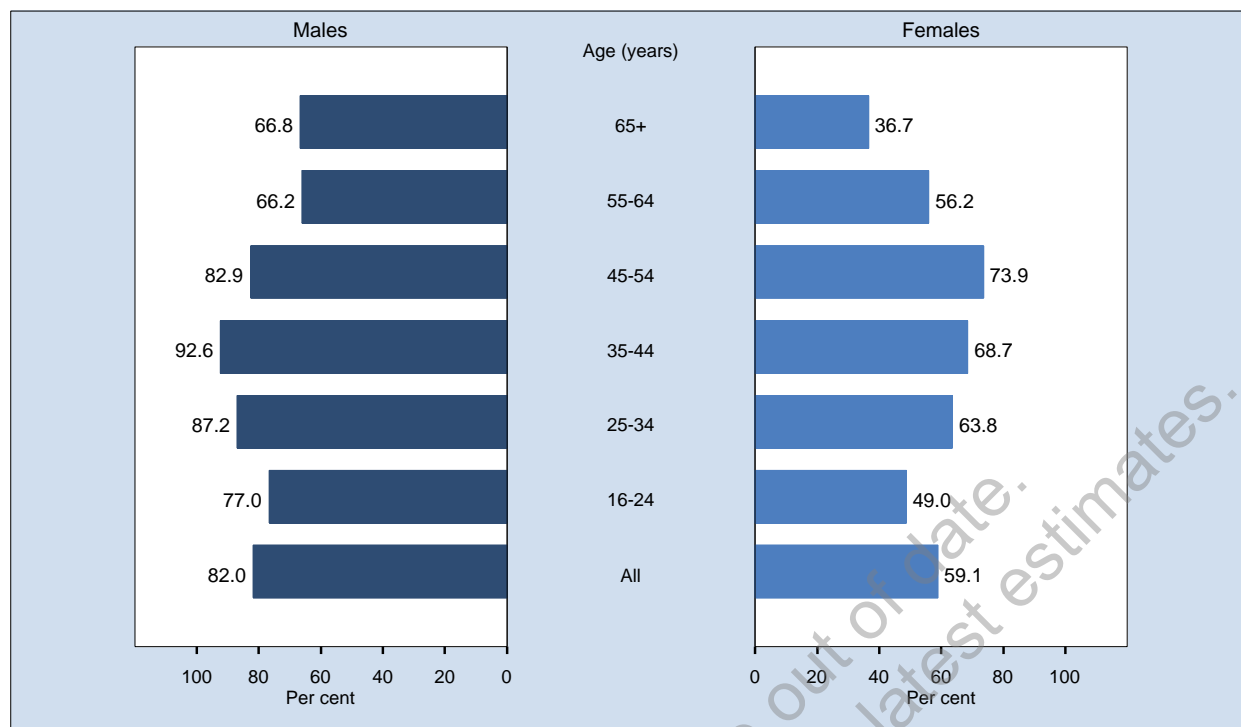


Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	70.0 (56.8-83.2)	63.4 (52.0-74.8)	66.0 (57.3-74.7)	54.1 (42.3-65.8)	53.9 (45.0-62.9)	54.0 (46.8-61.1)	61.6 (52.5-70.7)	58.5 (51.2-65.7)	59.7 (54.0-65.4)
2006-2009	53.9 (37.6-70.3)	67.2 (56.2-78.1)	62.5 (53.0-72.0)	61.3 (49.6-73.1)	46.7 (36.8-56.6)	52.8 (45.1-60.5)	58.4 (48.6-68.1)	56.3 (48.5-64.1)	57.1 (51.0-63.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (672), 2006-2009 (570). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that most people can be trusted. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "Most people can be trusted"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Feel safe walking down their street after dark by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

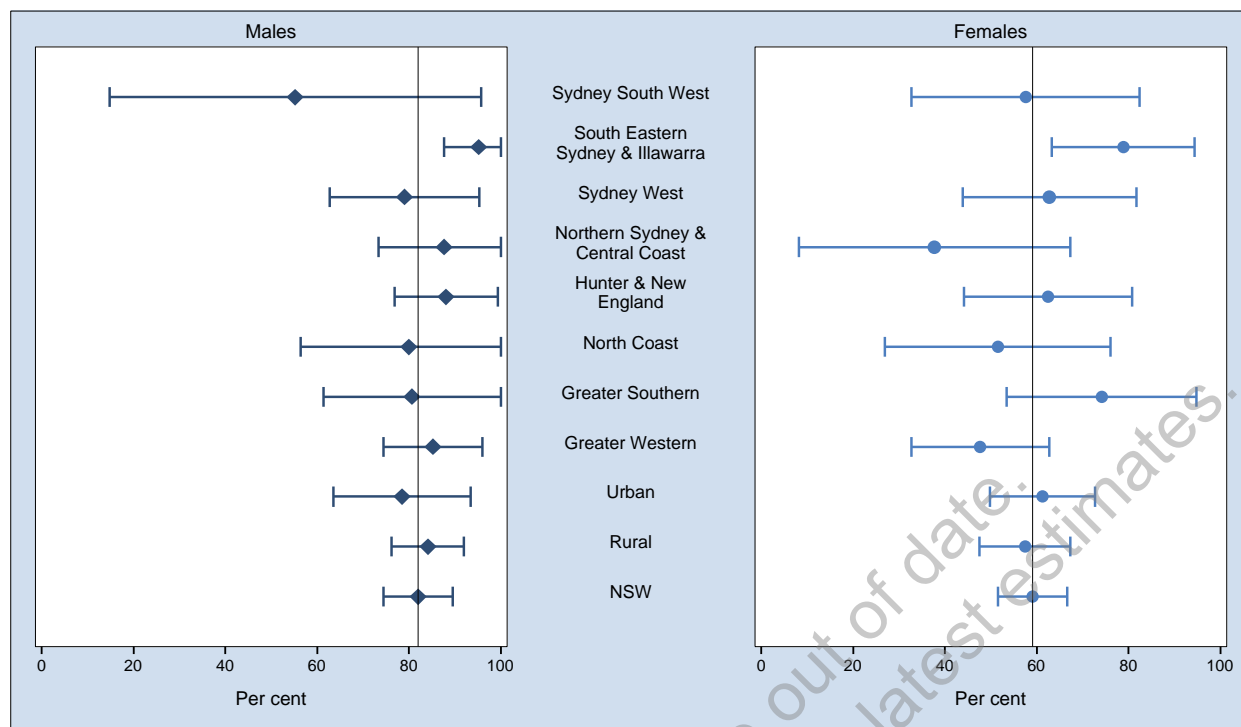


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	77.0 (58.7-95.2)	49.0 (32.0-66.0)	62.2 (49.5-74.9)
25-34	87.2 (75.3-99.0)	63.8 (48.1-79.5)	73.4 (62.6-84.2)
35-44	92.6 (85.2-100)	68.7 (55.1-82.3)	80.4 (71.6-89.1)
45-54	82.9 (70.4-95.5)	73.9 (61.0-86.8)	78.1 (69.0-87.2)
55-64	66.2 (46.9-85.5)	56.2 (41.5-70.9)	60.0 (48.3-71.7)
65+	66.8 (49.3-84.4)	36.7 (23.2-50.2)	50.9 (39.1-62.7)
All	82.0 (74.5-89.6)	59.1 (51.5-66.6)	69.5 (64.0-75.0)

Note: Estimates are based on 569 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 14 (2.40%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that they feel safe walking down their street after dark. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "I feel safe walking down my street after dark"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Feel safe walking down their street after dark by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

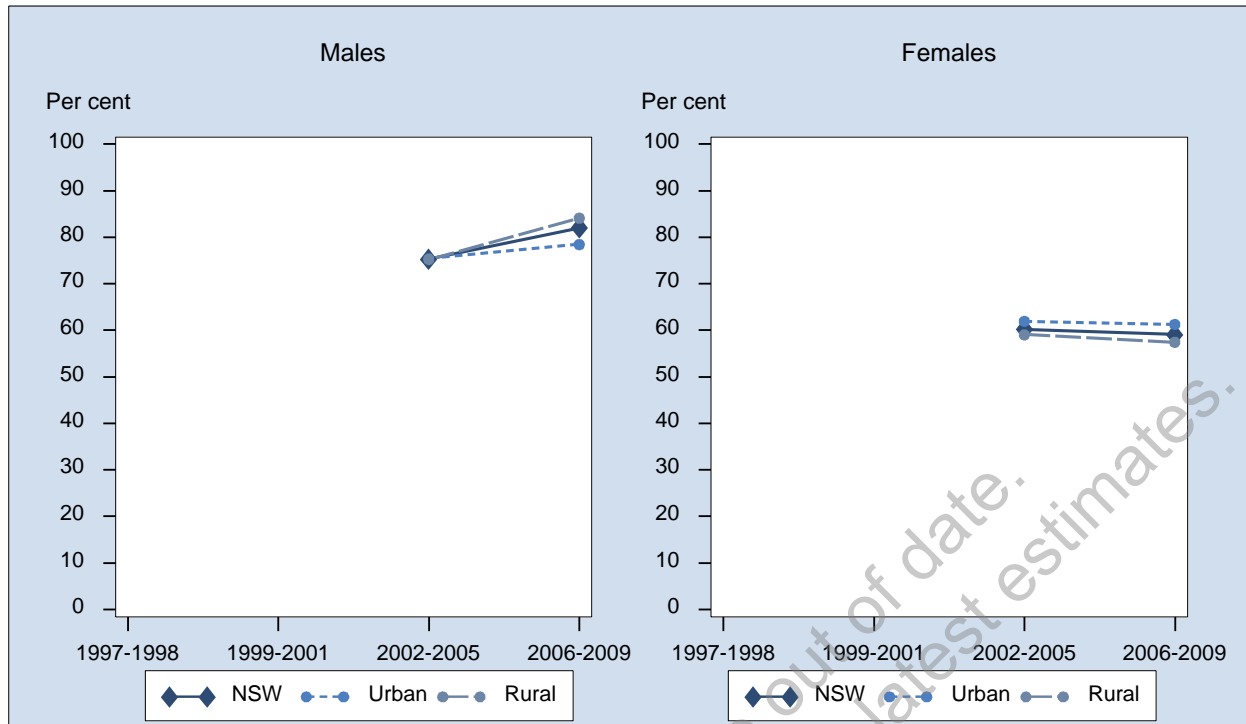


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	55.2 (14.8-95.7)	57.6 (32.7-82.4)	56.6 (34.3-78.9)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	95.2 (87.6-100)	78.8 (63.3-94.3)	86.2 (76.7-95.7)
Sydney West	79.0 (62.8-95.3)	62.8 (43.8-81.7)	69.9 (56.6-83.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	87.7 (73.3-100)	37.7 (8.2-67.3)	56.5 (33.2-79.8)
Hunter & New England	88.1 (76.8-99.3)	62.5 (44.2-80.8)	73.6 (60.7-86.5)
North Coast	80.0 (56.3-100)	51.5 (26.9-76.1)	65.7 (47.5-83.9)
Greater Southern	80.7 (61.3-100)	74.1 (53.4-94.8)	77.4 (63.2-91.7)
Greater Western	85.2 (74.4-96.0)	47.7 (32.6-62.7)	65.9 (55.1-76.8)
Urban	78.5 (63.5-93.4)	61.3 (49.8-72.7)	68.5 (59.6-77.5)
Rural	84.1 (76.2-92.0)	57.4 (47.5-67.4)	70.1 (63.2-77.1)
NSW	82.0 (74.5-89.6)	59.1 (51.5-66.6)	69.5 (64.0-75.0)

Note: Estimates are based on 569 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 14 (2.40%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that they feel safe walking down their street after dark. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "I feel safe walking down my street after dark"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Feel safe walking down their street after dark by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009

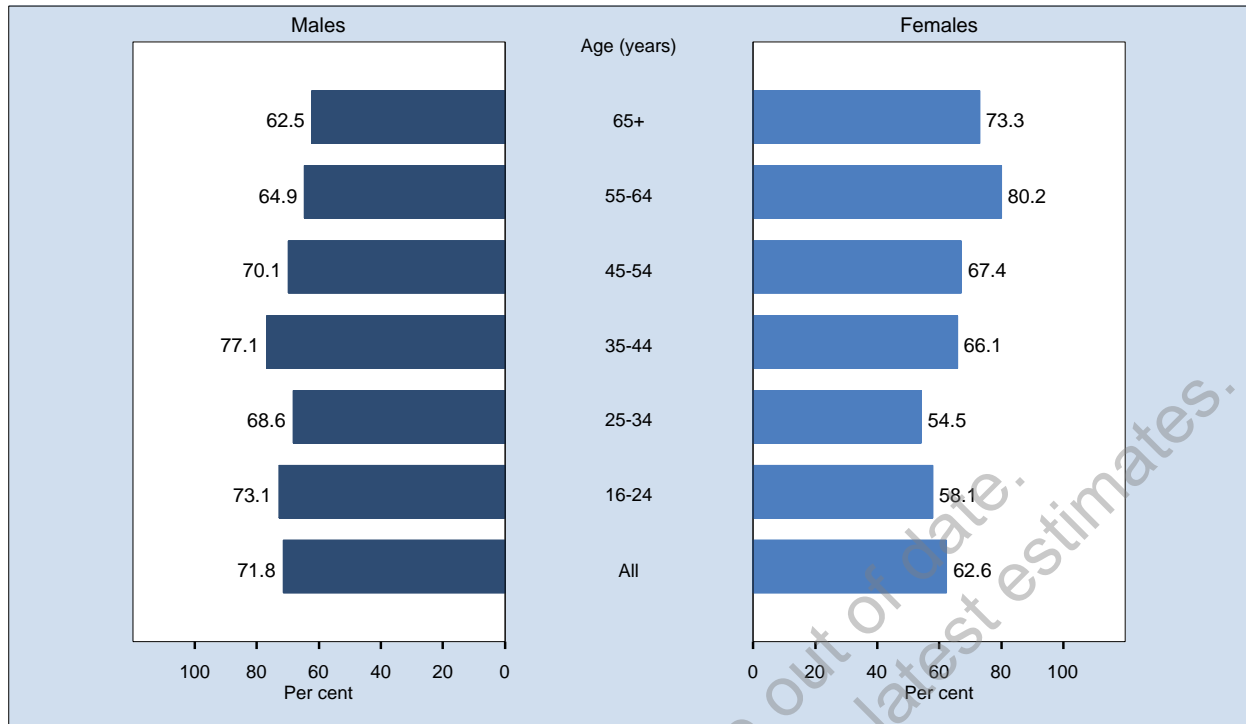


Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	75.4 (63.2-87.6)	75.2 (65.2-85.3)	75.3 (67.6-83.1)	61.9 (51.2-72.7)	59.1 (50.0-68.2)	60.2 (53.3-67.2)	68.4 (60.2-76.5)	66.8 (59.9-73.6)	67.4 (62.1-72.7)
2006-2009	78.5 (63.5-93.4)	84.1 (76.3-91.9)	82.0 (74.5-89.5)	61.3 (49.8-72.7)	57.4 (47.6-67.3)	59.1 (51.6-66.6)	68.5 (59.5-77.5)	70.1 (63.2-77.1)	69.5 (64.0-75.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (681), 2006-2009 (569). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that they feel safe walking down their street after dark. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "I feel safe walking down my street after dark"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Area has a reputation for being a safe place by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

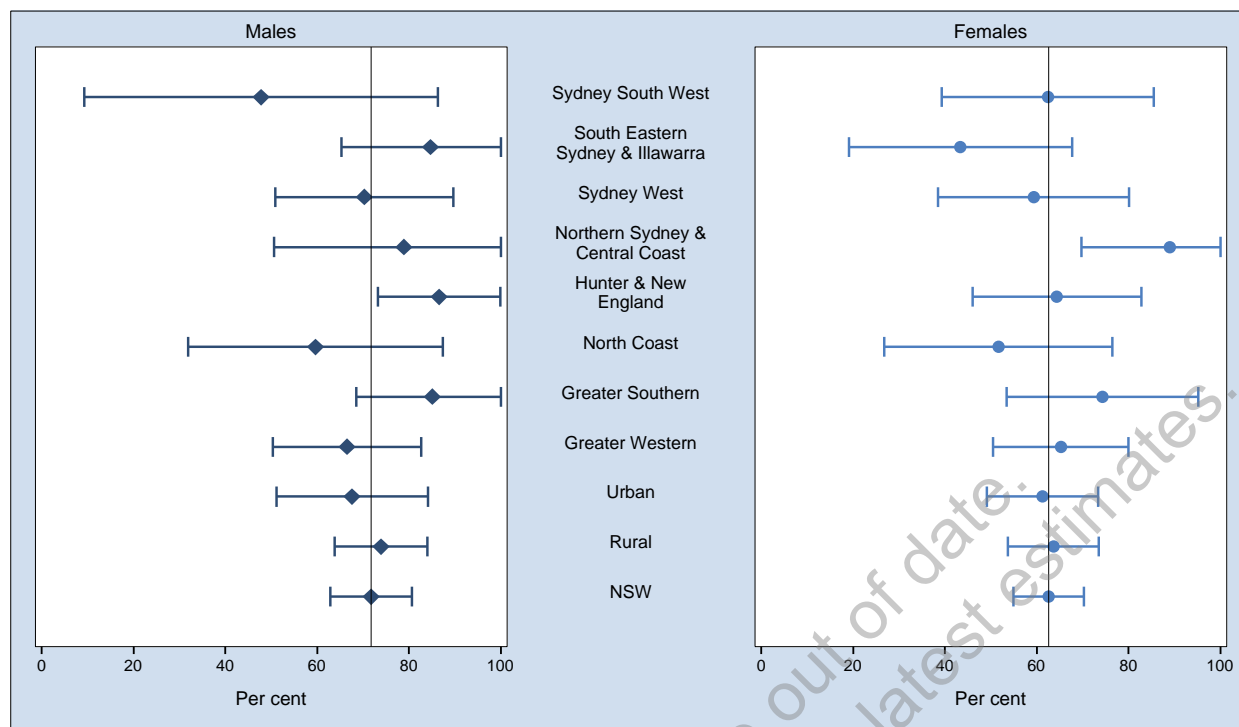


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	73.1 (54.6-91.6)	58.1 (41.0-75.1)	64.9 (52.1-77.8)
25-34	68.6 (47.8-89.4)	54.5 (37.2-71.7)	60.1 (46.8-73.4)
35-44	77.1 (60.8-93.5)	66.1 (52.0-80.3)	71.6 (60.5-82.7)
45-54	70.1 (52.2-87.9)	67.4 (52.9-81.9)	68.6 (57.3-79.9)
55-64	64.9 (44.5-85.3)	80.2 (68.8-91.7)	74.4 (63.5-85.3)
65+	62.5 (42.5-82.4)	73.3 (60.2-86.3)	68.4 (56.7-80.1)
All	71.8 (62.9-80.6)	62.6 (54.9-70.3)	66.7 (60.9-72.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 559 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 24 (4.12%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that their area has a reputation for being a safe place. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "My area has a reputation for being a safe place"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Area has a reputation for being a safe place by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

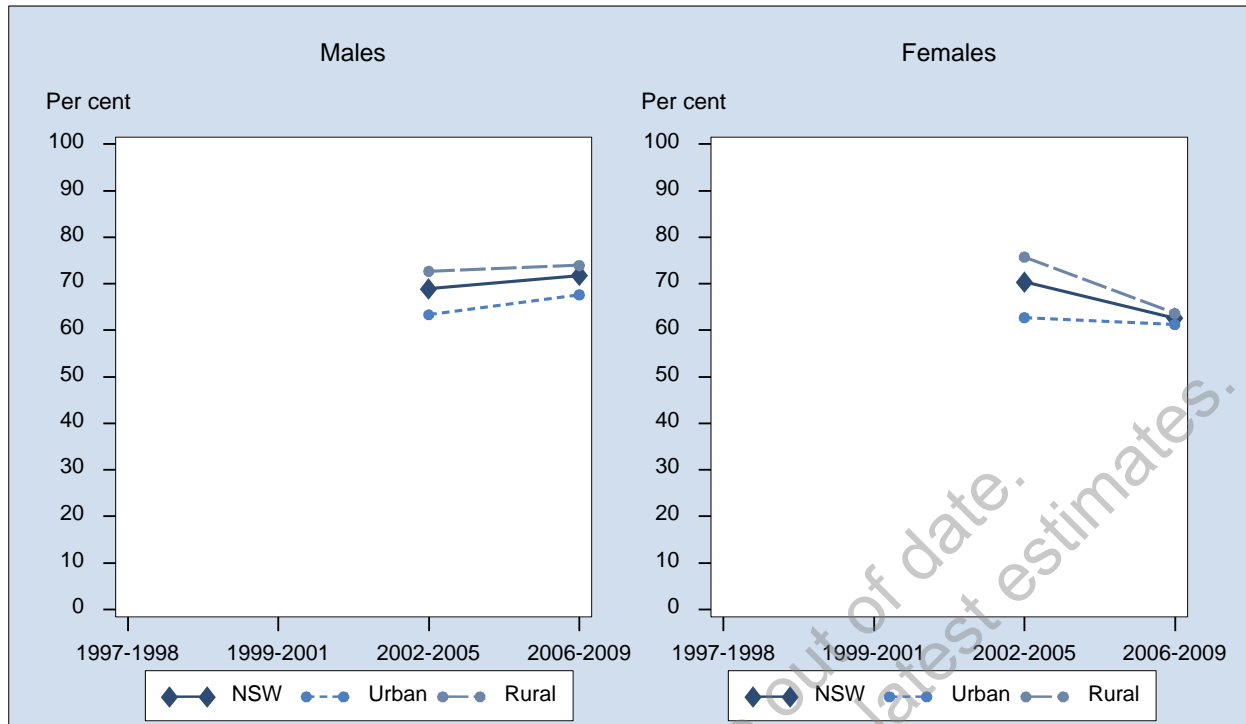


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	47.7 (9.2-86.3)	62.4 (39.3-85.5)	56.5 (34.3-78.8)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	84.6 (65.3-100)	43.4 (19.0-67.7)	57.3 (35.5-79.0)
Sydney West	70.3 (50.9-89.7)	59.3 (38.5-80.1)	64.3 (49.4-79.2)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	78.9 (50.6-100)	88.9 (69.7-100)	85.2 (68.9-100)
Hunter & New England	86.6 (73.3-99.9)	64.3 (46.0-82.7)	73.8 (60.5-87.2)
North Coast	59.7 (31.9-87.4)	51.7 (26.8-76.5)	55.7 (36.9-74.5)
Greater Southern	85.1 (68.6-100)	74.3 (53.4-95.1)	79.7 (66.2-93.3)
Greater Western	66.5 (50.4-82.6)	65.3 (50.5-80.0)	65.9 (54.9-76.8)
Urban	67.6 (51.1-84.1)	61.3 (49.1-73.4)	63.8 (54.0-73.6)
Rural	74.0 (63.9-84.0)	63.6 (53.7-73.5)	68.5 (61.3-75.8)
NSW	71.8 (62.9-80.6)	62.6 (54.9-70.3)	66.7 (60.9-72.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 559 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 24 (4.12%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that their area has a reputation for being a safe place. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "My area has a reputation for being a safe place"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Area has a reputation for being a safe place by year,
Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009**

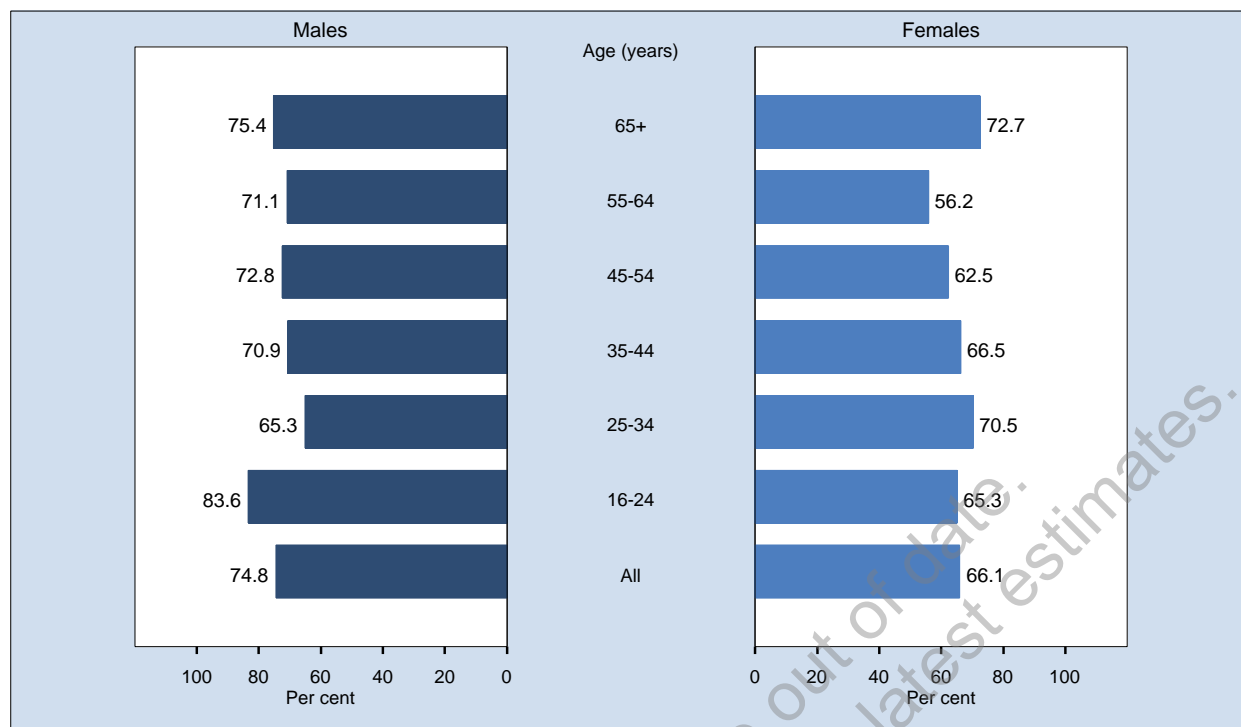


Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	63.3 (49.0-77.7)	72.7 (62.2-83.2)	68.9 (60.4-77.4)	62.7 (51.7-73.8)	75.7 (68.9-82.5)	70.4 (64.2-76.5)	63.0 (54.0-72.0)	74.3 (68.0-80.5)	69.7 (64.5-74.9)
2006-2009	67.6 (51.1-84.1)	74.0 (63.9-84.0)	71.8 (62.9-80.6)	61.3 (49.1-73.4)	63.6 (53.7-73.5)	62.6 (55.0-70.3)	63.8 (54.0-73.6)	68.5 (61.3-75.8)	66.7 (60.9-72.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (672), 2006-2009 (559). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that their area has a reputation for being a safe place. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement "My area has a reputation for being a safe place"?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited neighbours in the last week by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

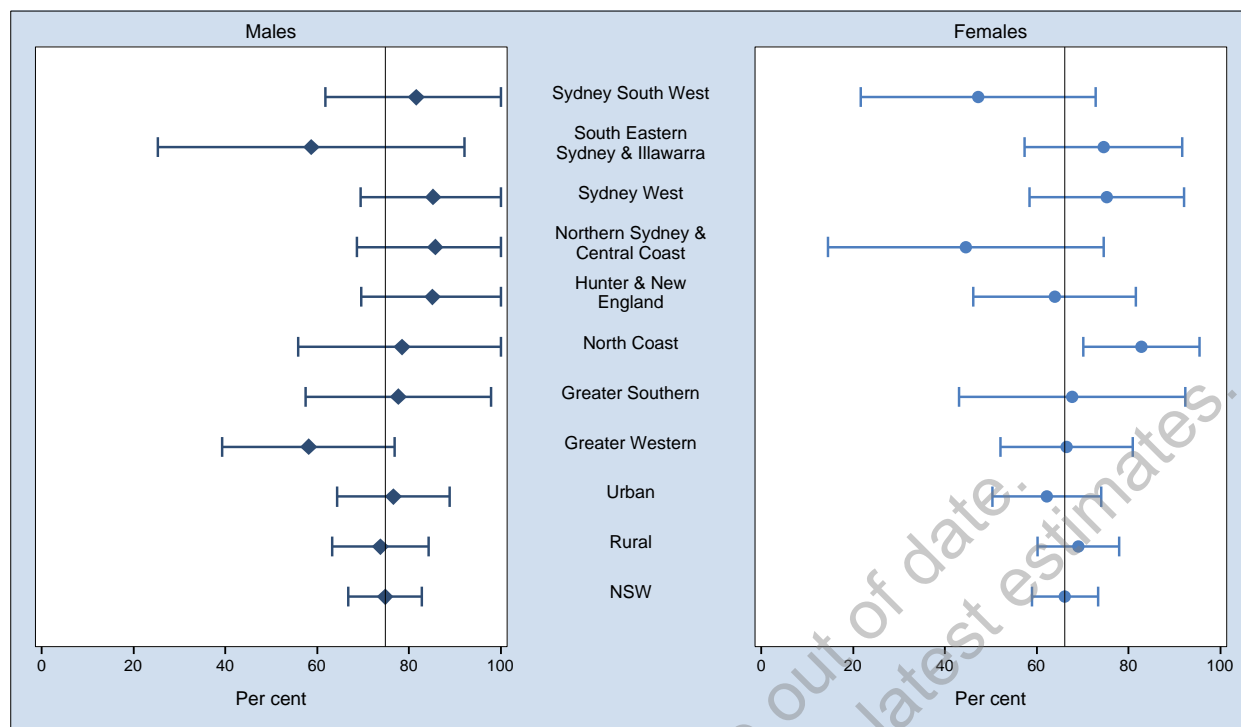


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	83.6 (70.9-96.2)	65.3 (49.5-81.1)	73.9 (63.2-84.7)
25-34	65.3 (45.8-84.8)	70.5 (55.6-85.3)	68.4 (56.6-80.2)
35-44	70.9 (49.9-91.8)	66.5 (51.4-81.6)	68.6 (55.8-81.3)
45-54	72.8 (56.0-89.5)	62.5 (46.2-78.8)	67.2 (55.4-79.0)
55-64	71.1 (53.7-88.5)	56.2 (41.3-71.0)	61.9 (50.4-73.4)
65+	75.4 (59.3-91.6)	72.7 (60.8-84.6)	74.0 (64.2-83.8)
All	74.8 (66.7-82.8)	66.1 (58.9-73.3)	70.0 (64.6-75.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 581 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.34%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who visited someone in their neighbourhood at least once in the last week. The question used was: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the last week?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited neighbours in the last week by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

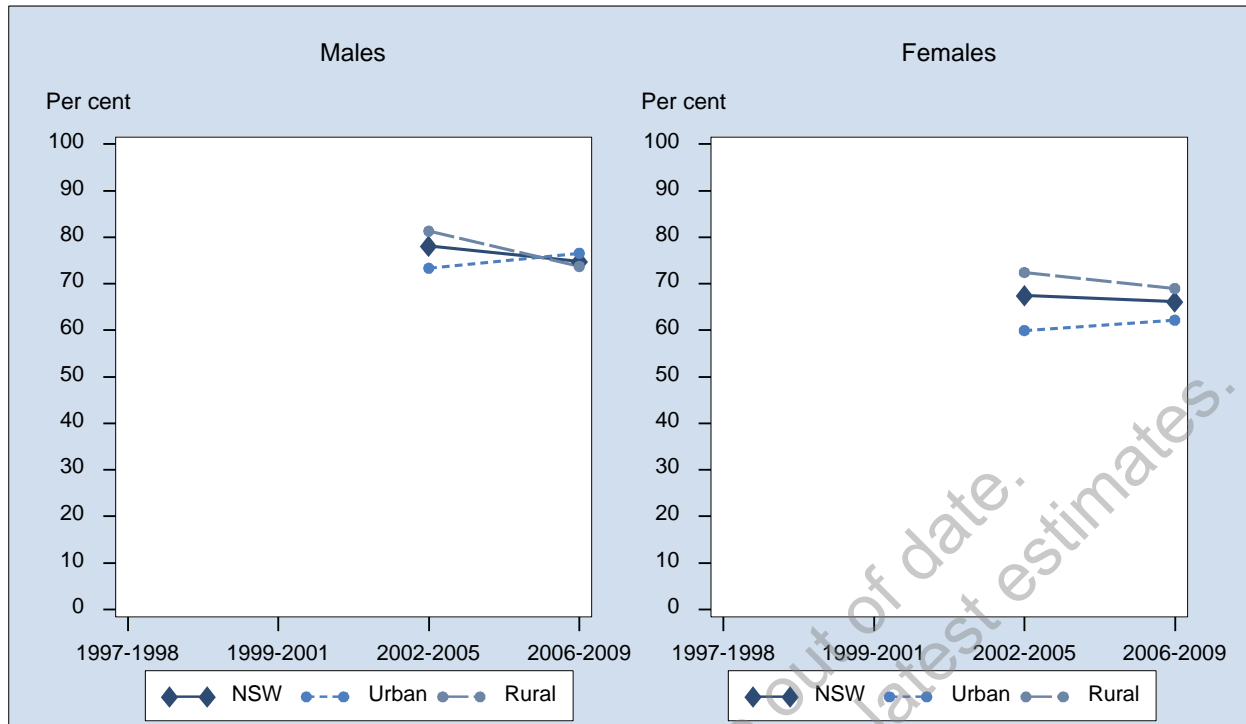


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	81.6 (61.8-100)	47.2 (21.6-72.8)	61.0 (40.6-81.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	58.8 (25.4-92.2)	74.5 (57.4-91.7)	67.5 (49.6-85.4)
Sydney West	85.3 (69.5-100)	75.3 (58.5-92.1)	79.4 (67.4-91.4)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	85.7 (68.7-100)	44.6 (14.5-74.6)	60.0 (35.9-84.1)
Hunter & New England	85.1 (69.7-100)	63.9 (46.2-81.6)	73.0 (59.9-86.1)
North Coast	78.5 (55.9-100)	82.7 (70.1-95.4)	80.6 (67.5-93.8)
Greater Southern	77.7 (57.5-97.9)	67.7 (43.1-92.4)	72.7 (56.3-89.1)
Greater Western	58.1 (39.3-76.9)	66.5 (52.1-80.9)	62.4 (50.5-74.4)
Urban	76.6 (64.3-88.9)	62.2 (50.4-74.0)	68.1 (59.2-77.0)
Rural	73.8 (63.3-84.3)	69.0 (60.1-77.9)	71.3 (64.4-78.1)
NSW	74.8 (66.7-82.8)	66.1 (58.9-73.3)	70.0 (64.6-75.5)

Note: Estimates are based on 581 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.34%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who visited someone in their neighbourhood at least once in the last week. The question used was: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the last week?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited neighbours in the last week by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009



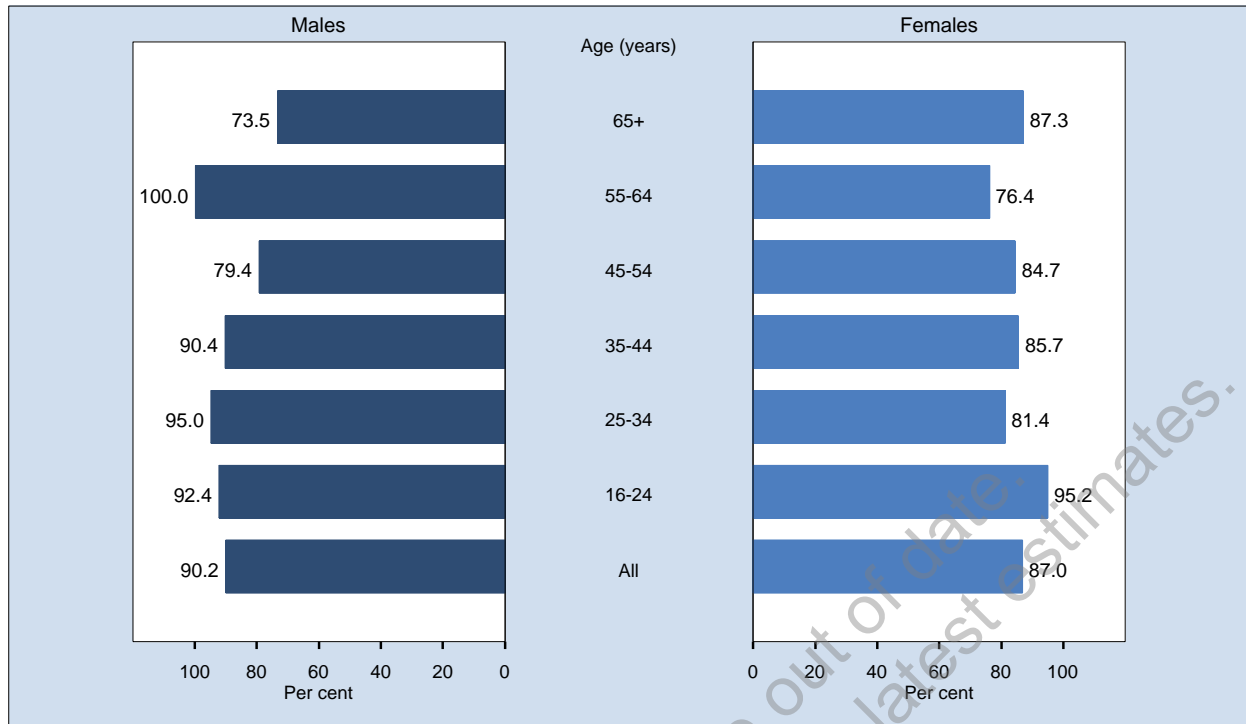
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	73.4 (61.0-85.7)	81.3 (72.6-90.1)	78.1 (70.9-85.3)	60.0 (48.3-71.6)	72.4 (64.4-80.5)	67.5 (60.6-74.3)	66.3 (57.5-75.0)	76.6 (70.6-82.6)	72.5 (67.4-77.5)
2006-2009	76.6 (64.3-88.9)	73.8 (63.3-84.3)	74.8 (66.7-82.8)	62.2 (50.4-74.0)	69.0 (60.1-77.9)	66.1 (58.9-73.3)	68.1 (59.2-77.0)	71.3 (64.4-78.1)	70.0 (64.6-75.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (698), 2006-2009 (581). The indicator includes those who visited someone in their neighbourhood at least once in the last week. The question used was: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the last week?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009



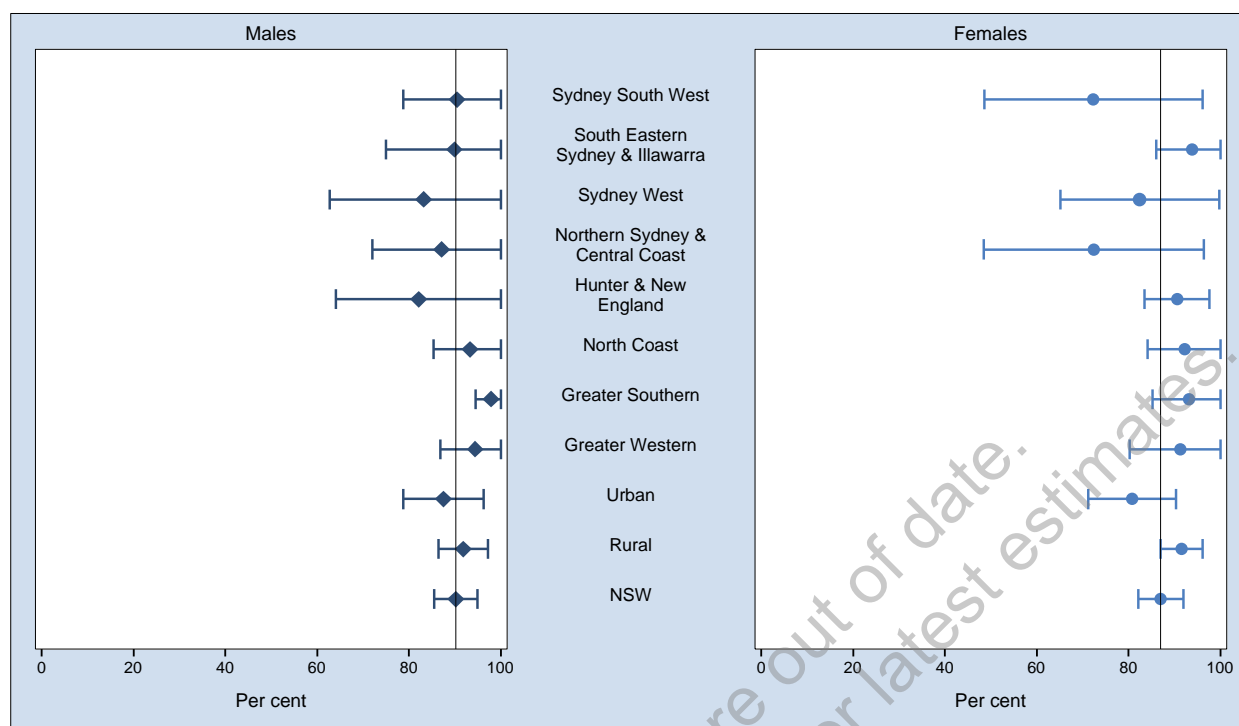
Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	92.4 (85.1-99.6)	95.2 (89.5-100)	93.9 (89.4-98.4)
25-34	95.0 (85.4-100)	81.4 (68.5-94.4)	86.9 (78.1-95.6)
35-44	90.4 (79.1-100)	85.7 (71.5-99.9)	88.0 (78.7-97.3)
45-54	79.4 (63.9-94.9)	84.7 (74.3-95.2)	82.3 (73.1-91.4)
55-64	100 (100-100)	76.4 (64.1-88.7)	85.5 (77.4-93.5)
65+	73.5 (56.1-91.0)	87.3 (78.6-95.9)	81.2 (71.8-90.5)
All	90.2 (85.5-94.9)	87.0 (82.1-91.9)	88.4 (84.9-91.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 581 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.34%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in their local area at least some of the time. The question used was: 'When you go shopping in your local area how often are you likely to run into friends and acquaintances?'

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date. Please check HealthStats for latest estimates.

**Ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area by area health service,
Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009**

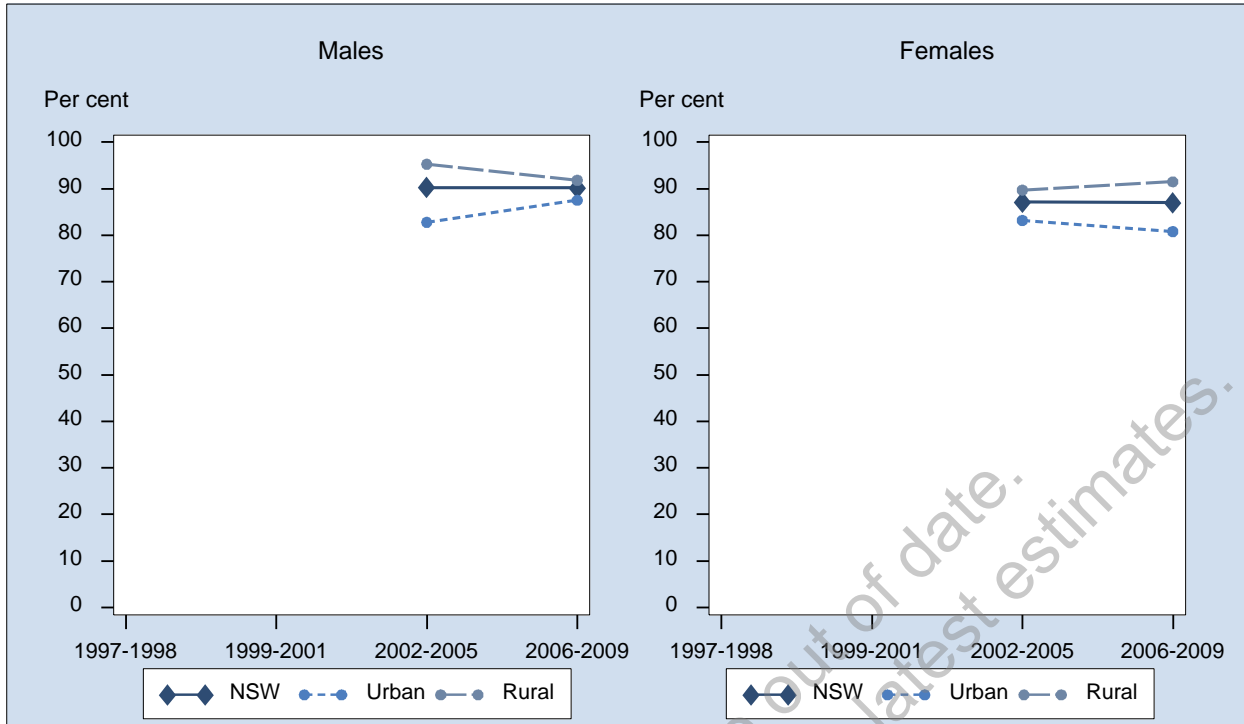


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	90.4 (78.8-100)	72.3 (48.5-96.1)	79.6 (63.3-95.8)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	89.9 (75.0-100)	93.8 (86.1-100)	92.0 (84.2-99.9)
Sydney West	83.2 (62.8-100)	82.4 (65.2-99.7)	82.8 (69.6-96.0)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	87.1 (72.1-100)	72.4 (48.4-96.4)	78.0 (62.1-93.8)
Hunter & New England	82.1 (64.1-100)	90.6 (83.5-97.6)	87.4 (79.4-95.5)
North Coast	93.3 (85.4-100)	92.2 (84.1-100)	92.7 (87.1-98.4)
Greater Southern	97.9 (94.5-100)	93.2 (85.2-100)	95.5 (91.2-99.9)
Greater Western	94.4 (86.8-100)	91.3 (80.3-100)	92.8 (86.0-99.6)
Urban	87.5 (78.8-96.2)	80.8 (71.2-90.4)	83.6 (76.9-90.4)
Rural	91.8 (86.5-97.2)	91.5 (86.9-96.1)	91.6 (88.2-95.1)
NSW	90.2 (85.5-94.9)	87.0 (82.1-91.9)	88.4 (84.9-91.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 581 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 2 (0.34%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in their local area at least some of the time. The question used was: When you go shopping in your local area how often are you likely to run into friends and acquaintances?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009



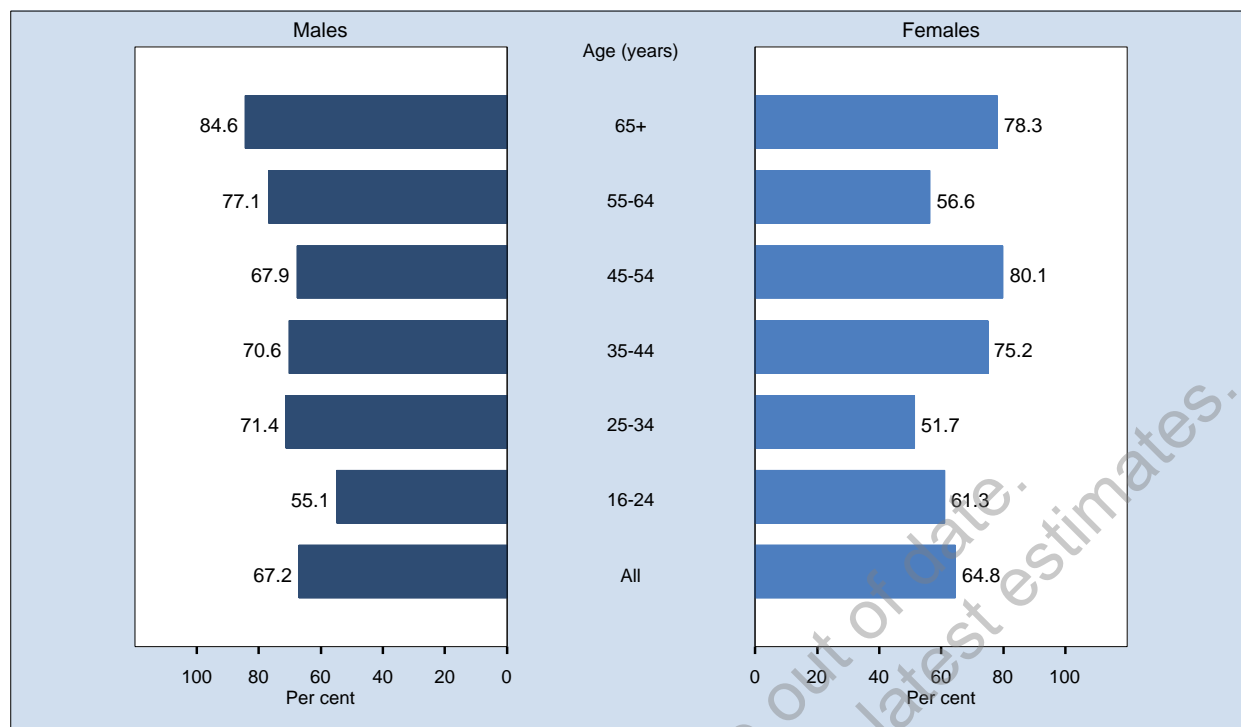
Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	82.8 (71.3-94.2)	95.3 (92.0-98.6)	90.2 (85.1-95.4)	83.2 (75.4-90.9)	89.7 (84.0-95.4)	87.1 (82.5-91.7)	83.0 (76.2-89.8)	92.3 (88.9-95.8)	88.6 (85.1-92.0)
2006-2009	87.5 (78.9-96.2)	91.8 (86.5-97.2)	90.2 (85.5-94.9)	80.8 (71.2-90.4)	91.5 (87.0-96.0)	87.0 (82.1-91.9)	83.6 (76.9-90.3)	91.6 (88.2-95.1)	88.4 (84.9-91.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (697), 2006-2009 (581). The indicator includes those who run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in their local area at least some of the time. The question used was: When you go shopping in your local area how often are you likely to run into friends and acquaintances?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood by age, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

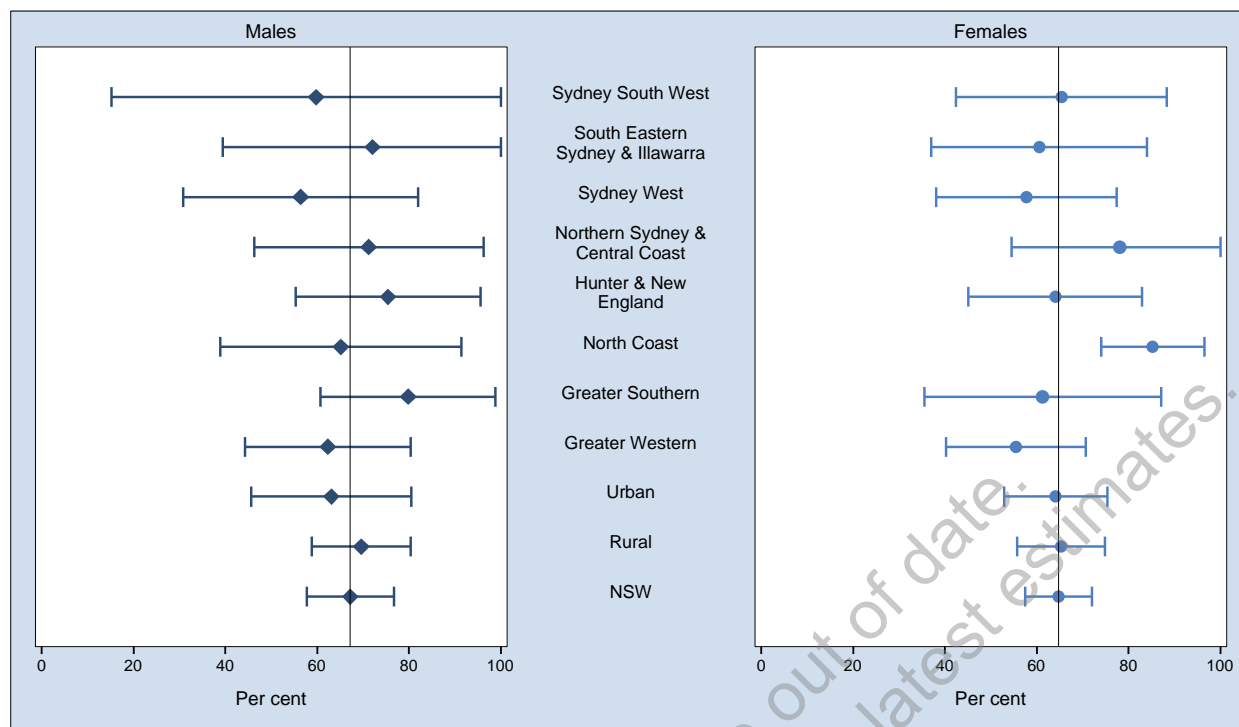


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
16-24	55.1 (34.7-75.6)	61.3 (45.4-77.2)	58.8 (46.1-71.5)
25-34	71.4 (51.0-91.8)	51.7 (34.5-68.8)	59.5 (46.0-72.9)
35-44	70.6 (51.1-90.1)	75.2 (62.9-87.6)	73.0 (61.6-84.3)
45-54	67.9 (50.3-85.6)	80.1 (68.7-91.4)	74.6 (64.3-84.9)
55-64	77.1 (59.4-94.9)	56.6 (41.9-71.3)	64.3 (52.7-75.8)
65+	84.6 (72.6-96.6)	78.3 (67.4-89.3)	81.2 (73.0-89.4)
All	67.2 (57.7-76.7)	64.8 (57.5-72.0)	65.8 (60.0-71.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 568 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (2.57%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who would be sad if they had to leave their neighbourhood. The question used was: Would you be sad if you had to leave this neighbourhood?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood by area health service, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006-2009

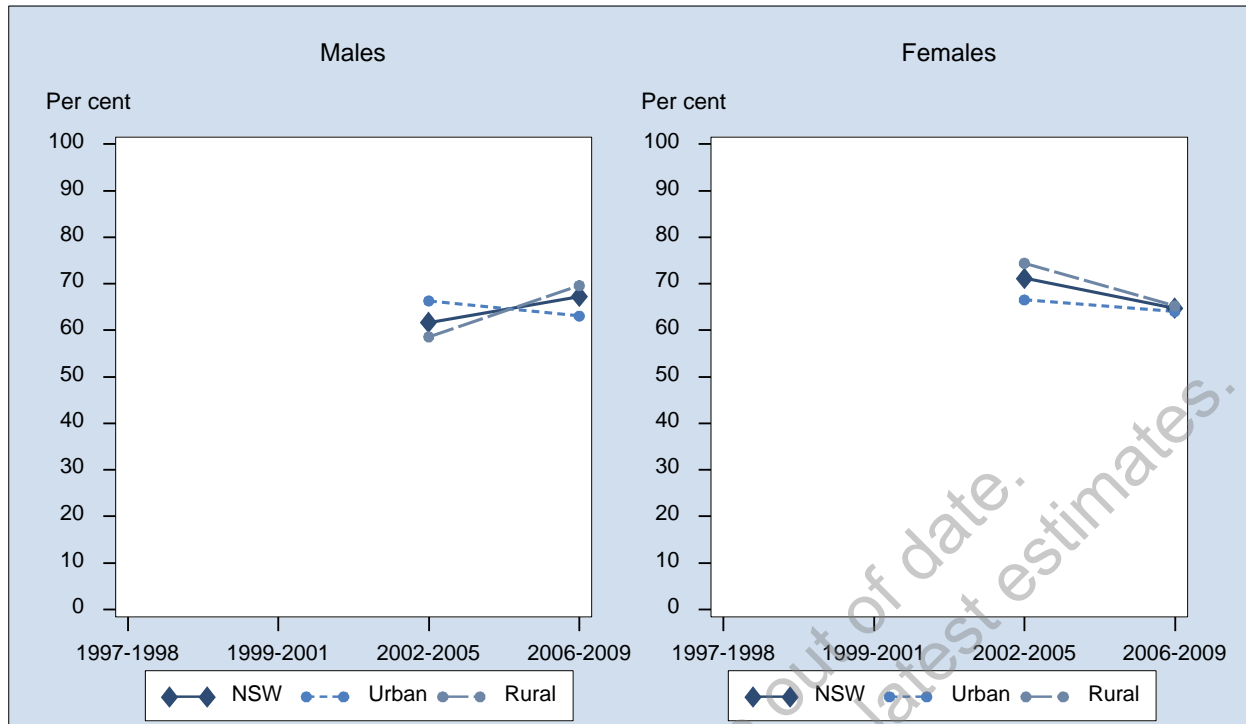


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	59.8 (15.2-100)	65.4 (42.4-88.3)	63.2 (40.5-86.0)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	72.1 (39.4-100)	60.5 (37.0-84.1)	64.6 (45.7-83.5)
Sydney West	56.4 (30.8-82.0)	57.8 (38.1-77.4)	57.2 (41.3-73.0)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	71.3 (46.3-96.3)	78.1 (54.5-100)	75.5 (58.0-93.1)
Hunter & New England	75.4 (55.4-95.5)	64.0 (45.1-83.0)	68.3 (53.8-82.8)
North Coast	65.1 (38.8-91.4)	85.3 (74.0-96.5)	75.2 (60.0-90.4)
Greater Southern	79.8 (60.7-98.9)	61.3 (35.5-87.1)	70.6 (53.4-87.7)
Greater Western	62.4 (44.3-80.4)	55.5 (40.3-70.7)	58.6 (46.8-70.4)
Urban	63.1 (45.6-80.5)	64.1 (52.8-75.3)	63.7 (54.0-73.4)
Rural	69.6 (58.8-80.4)	65.2 (55.7-74.8)	67.2 (60.0-74.4)
NSW	67.2 (57.7-76.7)	64.8 (57.5-72.0)	65.8 (60.0-71.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 568 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 15 (2.57%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who would be sad if they had to leave their neighbourhood. The question used was: Would you be sad if you had to leave this neighbourhood?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood by year, Aboriginal adults aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2009



Year	Males			Females			Persons		
	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
2002-2005	66.3 (52.3-80.4)	58.6 (46.6-70.6)	61.7 (52.4-71.0)	66.5 (55.6-77.5)	74.4 (67.4-81.4)	71.2 (65.0-77.3)	66.4 (57.7-75.2)	66.9 (59.8-74.0)	66.7 (61.2-72.2)
2006-2009	63.1 (45.7-80.4)	69.6 (58.9-80.3)	67.2 (57.8-76.7)	64.1 (52.9-75.3)	65.2 (55.7-74.8)	64.8 (57.5-72.0)	63.7 (54.0-73.3)	67.2 (60.0-74.4)	65.8 (60.0-71.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002-2005 (678), 2006-2009 (568). The indicator includes those who would be sad if they had to leave their neighbourhood. The question used was: Would you be sad if you had to leave this neighbourhood?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
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Trends in adult health

Health behaviours

Health behaviours influence health and wellbeing. There have been significant changes in some indicators of health behaviour, while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Since the first year of data collection, there have been significant increases in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who: lived in homes with a smoke alarm, lived in smoke-free homes, and banned smoking in their car.

Since the first year of data collection, there have been no significant changes in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who: engaged in any risk drinking behaviour, had a screening mammogram in the last 2 years, had a Pap test in the last 2 years, ever had a hysterectomy, were immunised against influenza in the last 12 months, were immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, consumed 2 or more serves of fruit a day, consumed 5 or more serves of vegetables a day, consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables a day, usually consumed low or reduced fat or skim milk, experienced food insecurity in the last 12 months, undertook adequate physical activity, or were current smokers.

Health status

Monitoring the health status of a population helps detect emerging patterns of illness and disease and provides information to inform health policy and planning of health services. There have been significant changes in some indicators of health status, while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Since the first year of data collection, there have been significant increases in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who: had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high blood pressure, were obese, and were overweight or obese.

Since the first year of data collection, there have been no significant changes in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who rated their health positively (as excellent, very good, or good), had current asthma, had their blood pressure measured in the last 2 years, had their cholesterol measured in the last 2 years, had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high cholesterol, had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose, had high or very high psychological distress, visited a dental professional in the last 12 months, had all their natural teeth missing, and were overweight.

Health service use and access

Information about the use of and access to health services assists in formulating health policy and health service planning. There have been significant changes in some health service indicators, while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Since the first year of data collection, there have been significant increases in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who: had private health insurance, and had difficulties getting health care when they needed it.

Since the first year of data collection, there have been no significant changes in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who: presented to an emergency department on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months, were admitted to hospital on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months, visited a general practice in the last 12 months, attended a public dental service in the last 12 months, and attended a community health centre in the last 12 months.

Social capital

Social capital is created from the everyday interactions between people. It is called capital because it can be measured and quantified in a way that can distribute its benefits and avoid its losses.

Since the first year of data collection, there have been no significant changes in the proportion of Aboriginal adults who: said most people can be trusted, felt safe walking down their street after dark, said their local area has a reputation for being a safe place, visited neighbours in the last week, ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in their local area, and would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood.

The future

The collection and reporting plan for the New South Wales Population Health Survey to 2012 can be found at www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/index.asp. The continued monitoring of indicators via the Survey will provide information to assist health professionals, health service planners and those involved in the development of health policy.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date.
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Trends in health behaviours NSW, 2006-2009

Indicator	Year	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	All % (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	46.6 (38.2-55.1)	45.2 (37.6-52.8)	46.4 (36.5-56.3)	45.6 (38.8-52.4)	45.9 (40.2-51.6)
	2002-2005	54.5 (46.5-62.4)	37.5 (31.4-43.6)	43.3 (35.2-51.4)	47.0 (40.6-53.5)	45.6 (40.5-50.6)
	2006-2009	46.9 (37.3-56.4)	40.8 (33.4-48.1)	45.5 (36.0-55.0)	42.3 (34.9-49.8)	43.5 (37.7-49.4)
Screening mammogram in the last 2 years (50 to 69 years)	1997-1998		63.9 (44.8-83.0)	54.5 (18.5-90.5)	70.5 (53.5-87.6)	63.9 (44.8-83.0)
	2002-2005		77.3 (64.7-89.9)	85.8 (66.8-100)	71.7 (55.8-87.7)	77.3 (64.7-89.9)
	2006-2009		70.2 (55.8-84.5)	74.5 (49.4-99.6)	67.9 (50.8-85.1)	70.2 (55.8-84.5)
Pap test in the last 2 years (20 to 69 years)	1997-1998		76.5 (65.9-87.2)	68.2 (43.7-92.7)	81.2 (72.8-89.6)	76.5 (65.9-87.2)
	2002-2005		71.5 (62.6-80.5)	75.8 (61.2-90.3)	68.2 (57.4-79.0)	71.5 (62.6-80.5)
	2006-2009		72.6 (61.6-83.6)	69.5 (51.2-87.9)	74.8 (61.3-88.2)	72.6 (61.6-83.6)
Hysterectomy (20 to 69 years)	1997-1998		11.5 (7.4-15.6)	10.0 (2.7-17.2)	12.5 (7.6-17.4)	11.5 (7.4-15.6)
	2002-2005		10.6 (5.8-15.4)	11.5 (2.8-20.2)	9.8 (4.8-14.9)	10.6 (5.8-15.4)
	2006-2009		9.2 (4.5-14.0)	6.6 (0.0-13.9)	11.0 (4.6-17.4)	9.2 (4.5-14.0)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months (50 years and over)	1997-1998	31.6 (15.7-47.6)	52.8 (37.6-67.9)	47.8 (25.5-70.1)	40.1 (27.0-53.2)	42.8 (31.2-54.4)
	2002-2005	45.6 (33.8-57.3)	49.7 (40.4-58.9)	49.0 (34.6-63.4)	47.1 (39.0-55.1)	47.8 (40.4-55.2)
	2006-2009	48.5 (37.7-59.2)	48.2 (39.6-56.7)	46.7 (34.3-59.2)	49.2 (41.3-57.1)	48.3 (41.5-55.1)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years (50 years and over)	2002-2005	23.0 (14.1-31.8)	31.0 (22.1-40.0)	28.5 (15.4-41.5)	26.7 (20.0-33.4)	27.3 (20.9-33.8)
	2006-2009	30.5 (20.3-40.7)	38.3 (29.8-46.8)	28.1 (17.7-38.5)	38.4 (30.2-46.6)	34.8 (28.2-41.4)
	1997-1998			65.7 (56.6-74.8)	66.6 (60.3-72.9)	66.3 (61.0-71.5)
Live in homes with a smoke alarm or detector	2002-2005			76.6 (69.4-83.9)	67.4 (61.4-73.5)	71.0 (66.3-75.7)
	2006-2009			89.9 (84.2-95.5)	95.1 (91.3-98.9)	93.1 (89.9-96.3)
	1997-1998	39.2 (31.2-47.2)	41.1 (33.7-48.6)	35.6 (26.2-44.9)	43.1 (36.5-49.8)	40.2 (34.7-45.6)
Two or more serves of fruit a day	2002-2005	36.2 (28.6-43.9)	40.6 (34.7-46.4)	44.7 (36.6-52.7)	34.6 (28.8-40.4)	38.5 (33.7-43.3)
	2006-2009	46.9 (37.5-56.4)	46.9 (39.8-54.1)	47.7 (38.3-57.1)	46.4 (39.0-53.8)	46.9 (41.1-52.8)
	1997-1998	8.6 (4.0-13.1)	10.7 (6.0-15.5)	11.2 (5.5-16.9)	8.7 (4.7-12.7)	9.7 (6.4-13.0)
Five or more serves of vegetables a day	2002-2005	7.1 (3.3-10.9)	11.0 (7.3-14.7)	10.9 (5.8-16.1)	8.1 (5.1-11.0)	9.2 (6.5-11.8)
	2006-2009	12.0 (4.6-19.3)	12.6 (7.9-17.2)	15.8 (7.4-24.2)	10.0 (5.9-14.1)	12.3 (8.1-16.5)
	1997-1998	30.0 (22.5-37.5)	36.3 (29.1-43.6)	32.8 (23.7-41.9)	33.6 (27.3-39.9)	33.3 (28.0-38.5)
Three or more serves of vegetables a day	2002-2005	29.6 (22.5-36.8)	34.5 (28.9-40.2)	30.4 (23.2-37.6)	33.4 (27.6-39.1)	32.2 (27.7-36.7)
	2006-2009	41.8 (32.4-51.2)	35.7 (29.1-42.3)	38.1 (29.1-47.2)	38.8 (31.5-46.1)	38.5 (32.8-44.2)
	1997-1998	21.7 (14.8-28.6)	37.6 (30.3-45.0)	36.4 (27.1-45.7)	25.7 (19.7-31.6)	29.9 (24.7-35.0)
Usually consumes lower fat or skim milk	2002-2005	25.0 (18.4-31.5)	35.2 (29.3-41.1)	34.6 (26.9-42.2)	27.7 (22.3-33.1)	30.3 (25.9-34.8)
	2006-2009	31.4 (22.6-40.1)	34.2 (27.7-40.7)	37.0 (28.4-45.6)	30.2 (23.3-37.1)	32.9 (27.6-38.2)
	1997-1998	12.6 (7.5-17.8)	14.9 (10.8-19.0)	14.8 (9.4-20.3)	13.2 (9.1-17.2)	13.8 (10.6-17.1)
Food insecurity in the last 12 months	2006-2009	8.2 (4.2-12.2)	14.7 (10.0-19.4)	11.1 (6.2-16.1)	12.2 (8.1-16.3)	11.7 (8.6-14.9)
	1997-1998	56.2 (44.8-67.6)	40.8 (30.7-50.9)	50.6 (36.8-64.5)	47.2 (38.2-56.1)	48.6 (40.8-56.3)
	2002-2005	61.8 (54.5-69.1)	50.2 (44.1-56.3)	56.9 (49.2-64.6)	55.0 (48.9-61.1)	55.7 (50.9-60.5)
Adequate physical activity	2006-2009	64.0 (54.4-73.6)	40.1 (32.8-47.5)	48.2 (38.6-57.8)	51.6 (43.8-59.3)	50.3 (44.2-56.3)
	1997-1998	38.1 (30.1-46.1)	44.2 (36.8-51.6)	45.8 (36.0-55.6)	38.4 (32.1-44.7)	41.3 (35.8-46.7)
	2002-2005	41.8 (34.1-49.5)	40.7 (34.7-46.7)	37.0 (29.3-44.6)	43.8 (37.6-50.0)	41.2 (36.4-46.0)
Current smoking	2006-2009	33.5 (25.1-42.0)	34.2 (27.4-40.9)	30.7 (22.7-38.7)	35.9 (28.9-43.0)	33.9 (28.6-39.2)
	1997-1998			44.2 (34.6-53.7)	53.2 (46.6-59.8)	49.7 (44.1-55.2)
	2002-2005			69.3 (61.7-77.0)	63.0 (56.8-69.2)	65.4 (60.6-70.2)
Live in smoke-free households	2006-2009			76.1 (67.5-84.8)	76.5 (70.3-82.6)	76.3 (71.3-81.4)
	2002-2005			64.8 (55.4-74.2)	74.7 (67.8-81.5)	71.0 (65.4-76.5)
	1997-1998			78.0 (68.5-87.6)	79.9 (73.4-86.5)	79.2 (73.7-84.7)
Bans smoking in car	2002-2005					
	2006-2009					

Note: Indicators include adults 16 years and over unless specified.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Please check HealthStats NSW for more information

Trends in health status NSW, 2006-2009

Indicator	Year	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	All % (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	79.6 (73.0-86.1)	76.8 (70.8-82.7)	80.6 (73.5-87.6)	76.6 (71.0-82.2)	78.1 (73.7-82.6)
	2002-2005	78.8 (72.8-84.7)	74.9 (69.5-80.3)	74.8 (67.8-81.7)	77.9 (73.0-82.8)	76.7 (72.7-80.7)
	2006-2009	82.2 (76.3-88.0)	71.1 (65.3-76.8)	76.5 (70.0-82.9)	76.0 (70.6-81.5)	76.2 (72.0-80.3)
Current asthma	1997-1998	14.8 (8.8-20.9)	17.7 (11.7-23.7)	13.9 (7.5-20.3)	17.8 (12.2-23.5)	16.3 (12.0-20.6)
	2002-2005	11.8 (7.2-16.4)	21.3 (15.9-26.7)	17.9 (11.6-24.1)	16.2 (11.7-20.6)	16.8 (13.2-20.5)
	2006-2009	17.2 (8.4-25.9)	22.8 (16.5-29.0)	22.8 (14.2-31.4)	18.6 (12.0-25.2)	20.2 (14.9-25.4)
Blood pressure measured in last 2 years	1997-1998	77.5 (70.2-84.8)	86.4 (80.9-91.9)	77.1 (67.8-86.4)	85.3 (81.0-89.6)	82.1 (77.5-86.7)
	2002-2005	82.6 (72.8-92.4)	86.2 (78.7-93.7)	80.0 (69.2-90.8)	87.4 (80.4-94.4)	84.6 (78.5-90.6)
	2006-2009	76.1 (61.2-91.0)	87.1 (75.7-98.5)	90.7 (82.7-98.6)	74.3 (60.2-88.4)	81.6 (72.4-90.8)
Ever had high blood pressure	1997-1998	11.2 (6.2-16.3)	10.9 (6.4-15.4)	11.8 (5.2-18.3)	10.6 (6.9-14.3)	11.0 (7.7-14.4)
	2002-2005	22.3 (12.8-31.9)	23.1 (15.3-31.0)	19.6 (10.9-28.3)	24.8 (16.5-33.0)	22.8 (16.7-28.9)
	2006-2009	22.5 (10.3-34.8)	40.1 (27.2-52.9)	22.2 (11.0-33.4)	40.5 (27.3-53.7)	31.2 (21.7-40.7)
Cholesterol measured in last 2 years	1997-1998	41.0 (32.9-49.1)	38.6 (31.5-45.7)	44.8 (35.1-54.6)	36.4 (30.3-42.6)	39.7 (34.4-45.1)
	2002-2005	49.6 (37.3-61.9)	48.5 (39.3-57.8)	46.4 (34.1-58.7)	50.7 (41.1-60.2)	49.0 (41.5-56.6)
	2006-2009	35.2 (20.0-50.3)	63.2 (49.2-77.3)	43.7 (25.5-61.9)	52.1 (38.1-66.1)	48.3 (36.7-59.9)
Ever had high cholesterol	1997-1998	20.1 (11.1-29.0)	14.7 (8.1-21.2)	20.1 (10.3-29.9)	15.5 (9.0-22.0)	17.3 (11.8-22.9)
	2002-2005	19.7 (10.5-28.9)	19.7 (12.5-26.9)	24.8 (13.0-36.7)	16.9 (10.9-22.8)	19.7 (14.0-25.4)
	2006-2009	19.0 (6.7-31.4)	31.0 (18.1-43.9)	16.5 (4.7-28.3)	34.1 (20.6-47.6)	26.0 (16.9-35.1)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	5.3 (2.2-8.5)	4.6 (2.0-7.1)	5.1 (1.5-8.7)	4.9 (2.5-7.2)	4.9 (2.9-6.9)
	2002-2005	8.5 (5.4-11.6)	9.1 (6.0-12.2)	5.8 (3.0-8.5)	10.7 (7.6-13.9)	8.8 (6.6-11.0)
	2006-2009	7.6 (4.4-10.8)	7.8 (5.2-10.4)	7.9 (4.6-11.1)	7.6 (5.0-10.2)	7.7 (5.7-9.8)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	21.0 (14.1-27.9)	22.2 (15.7-28.6)	16.8 (9.9-23.6)	24.7 (18.5-31.0)	21.6 (16.9-26.3)
	2002-2005	20.0 (13.8-26.2)	30.0 (24.2-35.7)	22.2 (15.6-28.8)	27.1 (21.5-32.7)	25.2 (21.0-29.5)
	2006-2009	18.9 (10.4-27.5)	25.2 (19.0-31.3)	17.8 (11.1-24.6)	25.0 (18.1-31.9)	22.4 (17.3-27.5)
Visited a dental professional within the last 12 months	2002-2005	48.8 (40.9-56.8)	54.2 (48.1-60.2)	57.3 (49.3-65.3)	48.0 (41.8-54.3)	51.6 (46.7-56.5)
	2006-2009	48.0 (38.0-57.9)	50.4 (42.3-58.5)	59.5 (49.3-69.7)	42.7 (34.7-50.6)	49.2 (42.8-55.6)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	5.3 (1.2-9.4)	7.9 (1.1-14.7)	9.1 (0.5-17.8)	4.8 (1.9-7.8)	6.6 (2.6-10.5)
	2002-2005	2.9 (1.3-4.5)	4.7 (3.0-6.5)	3.8 (1.5-6.2)	3.9 (2.6-5.2)	3.9 (2.7-5.1)
	2006-2009	3.3 (1.3-5.3)	7.9 (4.5-11.3)	5.8 (2.3-9.2)	5.6 (3.1-8.1)	5.7 (3.6-7.7)
Overweight	1997-1998	28.5 (21.4-35.6)	21.1 (14.7-27.5)	20.1 (12.9-27.4)	28.0 (21.7-34.2)	24.9 (20.1-29.7)
	2002-2005	32.1 (25.0-39.2)	19.8 (15.0-24.5)	26.7 (19.5-33.9)	25.4 (20.1-30.7)	25.9 (21.6-30.2)
	2006-2009	32.8 (24.0-41.5)	27.8 (21.4-34.2)	33.9 (25.1-42.7)	27.9 (21.3-34.6)	30.2 (24.8-35.5)
Obese	1997-1998	17.8 (11.5-24.2)	19.4 (13.5-25.4)	17.8 (10.0-25.7)	19.1 (14.0-24.3)	18.6 (14.2-23.0)
	2002-2005	19.9 (14.2-25.6)	23.1 (18.0-28.3)	19.5 (13.0-25.9)	22.9 (18.1-27.7)	21.5 (17.7-25.4)
	2006-2009	31.0 (21.4-40.7)	28.8 (22.5-35.2)	22.5 (15.6-29.4)	34.3 (26.4-42.2)	29.9 (24.2-35.5)
Overweight or obese	1997-1998	46.4 (38.0-54.7)	40.5 (32.7-48.3)	38.0 (28.3-47.6)	47.1 (40.0-54.1)	43.5 (37.8-49.2)
	2002-2005	52.0 (44.0-60.1)	42.9 (36.6-49.2)	46.2 (38.0-54.3)	48.3 (41.7-54.8)	47.4 (42.4-52.5)
	2006-2009	63.8 (54.4-73.2)	56.6 (48.8-64.5)	56.4 (46.9-65.9)	62.2 (54.3-70.2)	60.0 (53.9-66.2)

Note: Indicators include adults 16 years and over unless specified.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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Trends in health services NSW, 2006-2009

Indicator	Year	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	All % (95% CI)
Private health insurance	1997-1998	21.4 (14.4-28.4)	13.6 (8.8-18.4)	17.8 (10.7-24.9)	17.2 (11.9-22.5)	17.4 (13.2-21.7)
	2002-2005	26.6 (19.5-33.6)	28.2 (22.7-33.8)	33.0 (25.5-40.4)	24.0 (18.5-29.5)	27.5 (23.0-31.9)
	2006-2009	33.4 (25.2-41.7)	21.5 (16.4-26.7)	32.8 (24.7-41.0)	23.3 (17.5-29.1)	27.0 (22.2-31.8)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	10.5 (6.2-14.7)	19.0 (13.0-25.1)	11.0 (5.2-16.9)	17.4 (12.5-22.4)	14.9 (11.1-18.7)
	2002-2005	16.7 (11.1-22.2)	22.3 (17.1-27.4)	14.7 (9.1-20.4)	22.7 (17.6-27.7)	19.6 (15.8-23.4)
	2006-2009	20.5 (13.7-27.2)	27.5 (21.8-33.2)	15.5 (10.1-20.9)	29.8 (23.8-35.9)	24.3 (19.9-28.6)
Emergency department presentation in the last 12 months	1997-1998	26.3 (18.9-33.6)	19.2 (13.3-25.2)	16.3 (8.9-23.6)	26.7 (20.7-32.8)	22.7 (18.0-27.4)
	2002-2005	18.1 (12.9-23.3)	27.7 (22.1-33.4)	20.6 (14.4-26.9)	24.7 (19.7-29.8)	23.2 (19.2-27.1)
	2006-2009	23.1 (16.4-29.8)	27.8 (21.9-33.8)	22.2 (15.6-28.7)	27.8 (21.8-33.8)	25.6 (21.2-30.1)
Hospital admission in the last 12 months	1997-1998	18.9 (12.0-25.8)	17.9 (12.5-23.3)	15.0 (8.0-21.9)	20.6 (15.0-26.2)	18.4 (14.0-22.8)
	2002-2005	8.7 (5.7-11.7)	25.1 (19.6-30.7)	16.1 (10.3-21.9)	18.1 (13.8-22.3)	17.3 (13.9-20.8)
	2006-2009	15.0 (10.3-19.8)	21.0 (15.9-26.2)	17.4 (11.9-22.9)	18.8 (14.0-23.5)	18.2 (14.6-21.8)
Visited a general practice in the last 12 months	1997-1998	83.0 (77.5-88.5)	88.2 (83.6-92.8)	90.2 (84.3-96.0)	82.8 (78.3-87.2)	85.7 (82.1-89.2)
	2006-2009	76.3 (68.9-83.8)	89.0 (84.2-93.8)	86.6 (80.2-93.0)	80.6 (74.8-86.4)	83.0 (78.7-87.3)
	2002-2005	10.1 (4.8-15.5)	13.6 (9.1-18.0)	8.7 (4.6-12.8)	14.0 (9.0-18.9)	11.9 (8.5-15.4)
Public dental service attendance in the last 12 months	2002-2005	12.2 (6.0-18.4)	18.3 (12.9-23.7)	14.9 (8.0-21.9)	15.8 (10.8-20.8)	15.5 (11.4-19.5)
	2006-2009	12.7 (7.1-18.2)	17.1 (12.5-21.7)	12.6 (7.5-17.7)	16.4 (11.6-21.3)	15.0 (11.4-18.5)
	2002-2005	12.0 (7.1-17.0)	23.3 (17.5-29.2)	12.2 (6.7-17.8)	21.7 (16.3-27.1)	18.1 (14.1-22.1)

Note: Indicators include adults 16 years and over unless specified.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: Estimates are out of date
Please check HealthStats NSW for latest estimates.

Trends in social capital NSW, 2006-2009

Indicator	Year	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	All % (95% CI)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	66.0 (57.3-74.7)	54.0 (46.8-61.1)	61.6 (52.5-70.7)	58.5 (51.2-65.7)	59.7 (54.0-65.4)
	2006-2009	62.5 (53.0-72.0)	52.8 (45.1-60.5)	58.4 (48.6-68.1)	56.3 (48.5-64.1)	57.1 (51.0-63.2)
Feel safe walking down their street after dark	2002-2005	75.3 (67.6-83.1)	60.2 (53.3-67.2)	68.4 (60.2-76.5)	66.8 (59.9-73.6)	67.4 (62.1-72.7)
	2006-2009	82.0 (74.5-89.5)	59.1 (51.6-66.6)	68.5 (59.5-77.5)	70.1 (63.2-77.1)	69.5 (64.0-75.0)
Area has a reputation for being a safe place	2002-2005	68.9 (60.4-77.4)	70.4 (64.2-76.5)	63.0 (54.0-72.0)	74.3 (68.0-80.5)	69.7 (64.5-74.9)
	2006-2009	71.8 (62.9-80.6)	62.6 (55.0-70.3)	63.8 (54.0-73.6)	68.5 (61.3-75.8)	66.7 (60.9-72.6)
Visited neighbours in the last week	2002-2005	78.1 (70.9-85.3)	67.5 (60.6-74.3)	66.3 (57.5-75.0)	76.6 (70.6-82.6)	72.5 (67.4-77.5)
	2006-2009	74.8 (66.7-82.8)	66.1 (58.9-73.3)	68.1 (59.2-77.0)	71.3 (64.4-78.1)	70.0 (64.6-75.5)
Ran into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area	2002-2005	90.2 (85.1-95.4)	87.1 (82.5-91.7)	83.0 (76.2-89.8)	92.3 (88.9-95.8)	88.6 (85.1-92.0)
	2006-2009	90.2 (85.5-94.9)	87.0 (82.1-91.9)	83.6 (76.9-90.3)	91.6 (88.2-95.1)	88.4 (84.9-91.8)
Would feel sad to leave their neighbourhood	2002-2005	61.7 (52.4-71.0)	71.2 (65.0-77.3)	66.4 (57.7-75.2)	66.9 (59.8-74.0)	66.7 (61.2-72.2)
	2006-2009	67.2 (57.8-76.7)	64.8 (57.5-72.0)	63.7 (54.0-73.3)	67.2 (60.0-74.4)	65.8 (60.0-71.6)

Note: Indicators include adults 16 years and over unless specified.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2006-2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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