

# New South Wales Population Health Survey

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2006 Summary Report  
on Adult Health  
by Area Health Service



**NSWf)HEALTH**

**CENTRE FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY AND RESEARCH**

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# Introduction

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This report compares the indicators presented in the 2006 Area Health Service Reports, which are fifth in a series of annual reports from the New South Wales Population Health Survey. The area reports aim to assist area health services to monitor the health status of their population, and to support policy development and service planning. The indicators in the 2006 Area Health Service Reports are:

## **Health behaviours**

Risk-alcohol drinking, high risk-alcohol drinking, adequate fruit intake, adequate vegetable intake, adequate physical activity, current smoking status, smoke-free households, cervical screening, breast screening, influenza immunisation, pneumococcal immunisation, and injury prevention (smoke alarms).

## **Health status**

Self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, oral health (all natural teeth missing), overweight and obesity, and psychological distress.

## **Health services**

Difficulties getting health care, emergency department care rating, hospital care rating, community health centre care rating, and public dental care rating.

## **Social capital**

Attended a community event, trust most people, visit neighbours.

These indicators are presented in graphical and tabular form. For each indicator, the report includes line charts of trend in NSW by sex (1997, 1998, 2002-2006 data), and a bar chart of the indicator by health area (2006 data). The tables below the charts present the indicator prevalence estimates for males, females and persons and includes the 95 per cent confidence intervals (CI). 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 indicator estimate. If confidence intervals do not overlap then the observed estimates are significantly different.

The tables below the bar charts also present each indicator's predicted prevalence estimates for males, females and persons. These values were calculated using the FORECAST procedure in SAS version 9. The underlying model used in this procedure was the Holt exponential smoothing model, designed to use all previous prevalence estimates, which takes into account the increasing (or decreasing) trend in those prevalence estimates over time. In this forecasting model, prevalence estimates for later years are given more importance than prevalence estimates for earlier years. For comparisons between areas, it is advisable to use the predicted prevalence estimates for each area.

The area reports will be available on the New South Wales Health Survey Program website at [www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html) in both HTML and PDF versions. Further information about the New South Wales Population Health Survey, including previous survey results and methods, can also be obtained from the NSW Health Survey Program website.

The development and preparation of the 2006 Reports on Adult Health by Area Health Service was a team effort involving staff from the NSW Health Survey Program, the Centre for Epidemiology and Research, and the Area Health Services. Ray Ferguson, Mazen Kassis, David Steel and Baohui Yang contributed significantly to the forecasted prevalence estimates.

## **Health behaviours**

### ***Risk alcohol drinking***

In 2006, nearly one-third (32.8 per cent) of the overall adult population engaged in any risk drinking behaviour. The proportion of adults engaging in any risk drinking behaviour has declined significantly since 1997 (42.3 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Greater Southern and North Coast Area Health Services, and a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West and Sydney West Area Health Services, engaged in any risk drinking behaviour.

## ***High risk alcohol drinking***

In 2006, nearly one in 10 adults (9.5 per cent) engaged in high risk drinking behaviour. The proportion of adults engaging in high risk drinking behaviour has declined significantly since 2002 (14.7 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Greater Southern Area Health Service engaged in high risk drinking behaviour.

## ***Adequate fruit intake***

Just over one-half (53.4 per cent) of the overall adult population consumed the recommended minimum of 2 serves of fruit each day. The proportion of adults consuming the recommended minimum of 2 serves of fruit each day has increased significantly since 1997 (46.1 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney West and Greater Southern Area Health Services, and a higher proportion in the Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Services, consumed the recommended minimum of 2 serves of fruit each day.

## ***Adequate vegetable intake***

Approximately 1 in 10 adults (9.4 per cent) consumed the recommended minimum of 5 serves of vegetables each day. The proportion of adults consuming the recommended minimum of 5 serves of vegetables each day has not varied significantly since 1997. Compared with the overall adult population, a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney West Area Health Service, and a higher proportion in the Hunter New England, North Coast and Greater Western Area Health Services, consumed the recommended minimum of 5 serves of vegetables each day.

In order to measure whether adults are increasing their vegetable intake, the Survey also reports those who are consuming 3 or more servings of vegetables a day. Just over 40 per cent (40.1 per cent) consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables each day. The proportion of adults consuming 3 or more serves of vegetables each day has increased significantly since 1997 (34.0 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney West and Sydney South West Area Health Services, and a higher proportion in the Hunter New England, North Coast and Greater Southern Area Health Services, consumed 3 or more serves of vegetables each day.

## ***Adequate physical activity***

Just over one-half (54.9 per cent) of the overall adult population undertook adequate levels of physical activity. The proportion of adults undertaking adequate levels of physical activity has increased significantly since 1998 (47.9 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Service, and a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney West Area Health Service, undertook adequate levels of physical activity.

## ***Current smoking status***

Just under 1 in 5 adults (17.7 per cent) were current smokers. The proportion of adults who are current smokers has decreased significantly since 1997 (24.0 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Greater Western Area Health Service, and a lower proportion of adults in the Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Service were current smokers.

## ***Smoke-free households***

Nearly 9 in 10 adults (87.7 per cent) lived in smoke-free homes. The proportion of adults who live in smoke-free homes has increased significantly since 1997 (69.7 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Service, and a lower proportion of adults in the Greater Western and Sydney South West Area Health Services, lived in smoke-free homes.

## ***Cervical screening***

Just over 7 in 10 females aged 20-69 years (72.8 per cent) had a Pap test in the last 2 years. The proportion of females aged 20-69 years having a Pap test in the last 2 years has decreased significantly since 1998 (77.3 per cent). Compared with the overall female population, a higher proportion of females aged 20-69 years in the Hunter and New England Area Health Service, and a lower proportion in the Sydney West Area Health Service, had a Pap test in the last 2 years.

## ***Breast screening***

Just over 7 in 10 females aged 50-69 years (76.2 per cent) had a screening mammogram (other than for a breast problem or breast cancer) in the last 2 years. The proportion of females aged 50-69 years having a screening mammogram (other than for a breast problem or breast cancer) in the last 2 years has not varied significantly since 1997. The proportion of females aged 50-69 years having a screening mammogram (other than for a breast problem or breast cancer) in the last 2 years did not vary significantly among area health services.

## ***Influenza immunisation***

Three-quarters of adults aged 65 years and over (75.0 per cent) had been vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months. The proportion of adults aged 65 years and over vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months has increased significantly since 1997 (57.1 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults aged 65 years and over in the Greater Western Area Health Service were vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months.

## ***Pneumococcal immunisation***

Just over 6 in 10 adults aged 65 years and over (60.9 per cent) had been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The proportion of adults aged 65 years and over vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years has increased significantly since 2002 (38.6 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults aged 65 years and over in the Hunter and New England Area Health Service, and a lower proportion of adults in the Greater Western Area Health Service had been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years.

## ***Injury prevention (smoke alarms)***

Just over 8 in 10 adults (86.9 per cent) had a smoke alarm in the home. The proportion of adults with smoke alarms in the home has increased significantly since 1997 (58.2 per cent). A higher proportion of adults in the Hunter and New England and Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Services, and a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West Area Health Service, had a smoke alarm in the home.

## **Health status**

### ***Self-rated health status***

Just over 80 per cent (80.3 percent) of adults rated their health as excellent, very good, or good. The proportion of adults rating their health as excellent, very good, or good has decreased significantly since 1997 (85.0 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West Area Health Service rated their health as excellent, very good, or good.

### ***Current asthma***

Overall, 10.9 per cent of adults had current doctor-diagnosed asthma. The proportion of adults with current doctor-diagnosed asthma has not varied significantly since 1997. The proportion of adults with current doctor-diagnosed asthma did not vary significantly among area health services.

## ***Diabetes or high blood glucose***

In 2006, 7.4 per cent of adults had been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose. The proportion of adults who had been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose has increased significantly since 1997 (4.7 per cent). The proportion of adults who had been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose did not vary significantly among area health services.

## ***Oral health (all natural teeth missing)***

Overall, 4.8 per cent of adults had all of their natural teeth missing (edentulism). The proportion of adults who had all of their natural teeth missing has decreased significantly since 1998 (8.2 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Hunter and New England, North Coast, Greater Southern and Greater Western Area Health Services, and a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West and Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Services, had all of their natural teeth missing.

## ***Overweight and obesity***

Just over one-half of adults were either overweight or obese (50.4 per cent). The proportion of adults who were either overweight or obese has increased significantly since 1997 (41.8 per cent). A lower proportion of adults in the Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Service, and a higher proportion in the Sydney West and Greater Western Area Health Services, were overweight or obese.

## ***Psychological distress***

Slightly more than 1 in 10 adults (10.7 per cent) had either high or very high levels of psychological distress. The proportion of adults with high or very high levels of psychological distress has not varied significantly since 1997. Compared with the overall adult population, a lower proportion of adults in the North Sydney and Central Coast Health Area had high or very high levels of psychological distress.

## **Health services**

### ***Difficulties getting health care***

Just over 1 in 7 adults (13.2 per cent) experienced difficulties getting health care when needing it. The proportion of adults who had experienced difficulties getting health care when needing it has increased significantly since 1997 (9.9 per cent). A higher proportion of adults in the rural areas (the Greater Western, Greater Southern, North Coast, and Hunter and New England Area Health Services) experienced difficulties getting health care when needing it. A lower proportion of adults in the urban areas (the Northern Sydney and Central Coast, Sydney South West, Sydney West, and Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Services) experienced difficulties getting health care when needing it.

### ***Emergency department care rating***

Of the adults who attended an emergency department in the last 12 months, 81.1 per cent rated the care received as excellent, very good, or good. The proportion of adults who rated the care received at the emergency department as excellent, very good, or good has not varied significantly since 1997. A higher proportion of adults in the Greater Southern Area Health Service rated the care received at the emergency department as excellent, very good, or good.

### ***Hospital care rating***

Of the adults who attended a hospital in the last 12 months, 90.2 per cent rated the care received as excellent, very good, or good. The proportion of adults who rated the care received at hospital as excellent, very good, or good has not varied significantly since 1997. There were no major differences among area health services.

## ***Community health centre care rating***

Of the adults who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months, 91.4 per cent rated the care received as excellent, very good, or good. The proportion of adults who rated the care received at the community health centre as excellent, very good, or good has not varied significantly since 1997. Compared to the overall adult population, adults in the Greater Southern and North Coast Area Health Services were more likely to rate their care as excellent, very good, or good.

## ***Public dental care rating***

Of the adults who attended a public dental service in the last 12 months, 84.2 per cent rated the care received as excellent, very good, or good. The proportion of adults who rated the care received at the public dental service as excellent, very good, or good has not varied significantly since 1997. Adults in the Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Service were more likely to rate their care as excellent, very good, or good.

## **Social capital**

### ***Attended a community event***

Over 6 in 10 adults (60.3 per cent) attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months. The proportion of adults who attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months has increased significantly since 2002 (57.1 per cent). Adults in the North Coast, Greater Southern, and Greater Western Area Health Services were more likely to have attended a community event in the last 6 months.

### ***Trust most people***

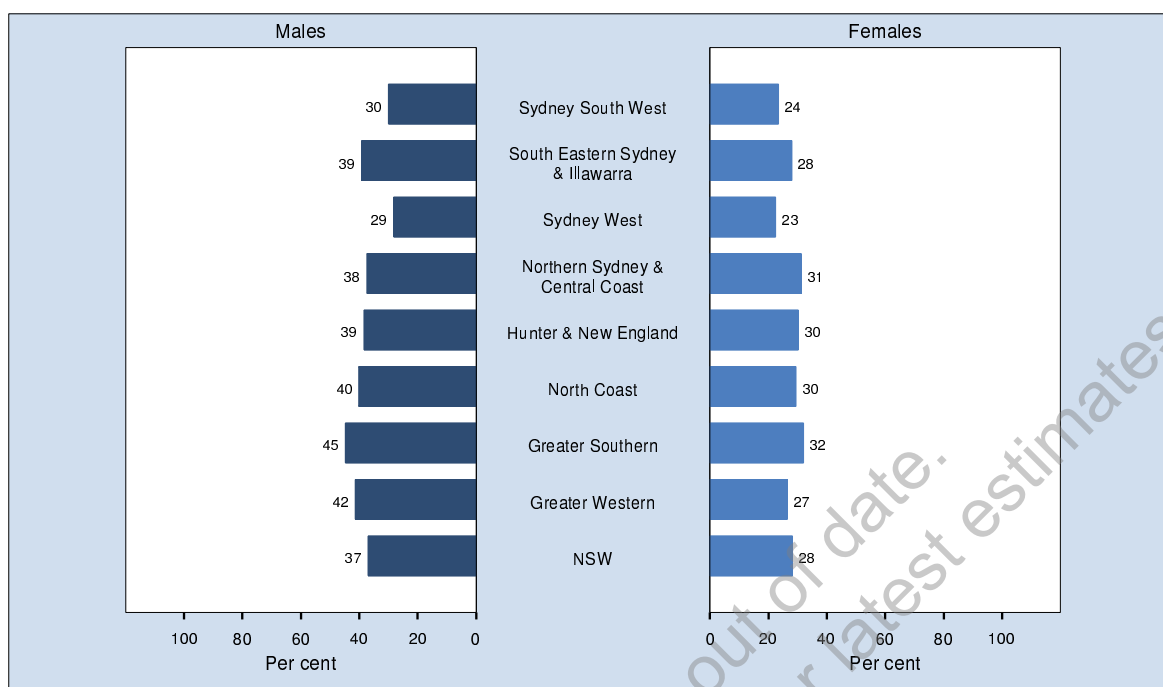
Nearly three-quarters of adults (73.5 per cent) felt most people could be trusted. The proportion of adults who felt most people could be trusted has increased significantly since 2002 (65.7 per cent). Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Greater Southern, North Coast and Northern Sydney and Central Coast Area Health Services, and a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West Area Health Service, felt that most people could be trusted.

### ***Visit neighbours***

Just under 7 in 10 adults (66.7 per cent) visited neighbours at least once in the last week. The proportion of adults who visited neighbours at least once in the last week has not varied significantly since 2002. Compared with the overall adult population, a higher proportion of adults in the Greater Southern, North Coast, greater Western and Hunter and New England Area Health Services, and a lower proportion of adults in the Sydney South West Area Health Service, have visited neighbours at least once in the last week.



## Risk alcohol drinking by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

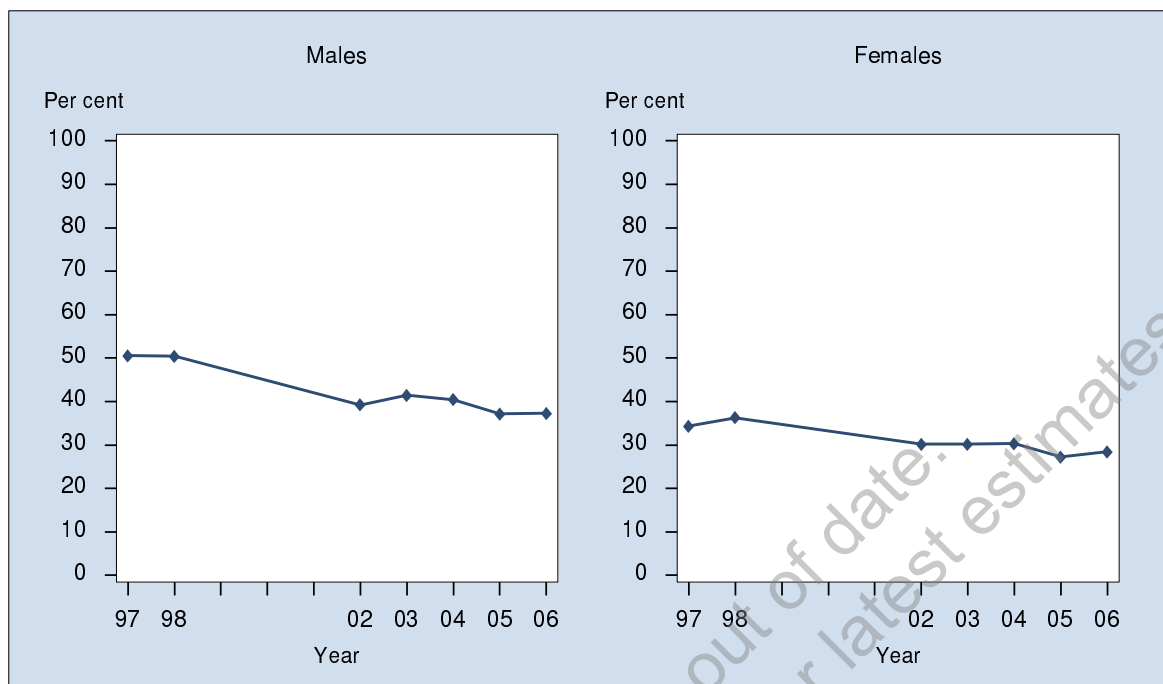


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	30	24	27	30.0 (24.9-35.1)	26.9 (22.4-31.4)	28.4 (25.0-31.8)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	39	28	34	39.6 (33.1-46.0)	30.1 (25.5-34.7)	34.8 (30.8-38.8)
Sydney West	29	23	26	28.9 (23.0-34.8)	21.5 (17.5-25.5)	25.2 (21.6-28.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	38	31	35	39.2 (33.4-44.9)	31.0 (26.3-35.8)	35.0 (31.3-38.7)
Hunter & New England	39	30	34	41.4 (35.4-47.3)	28.6 (24.3-32.9)	34.8 (31.2-38.5)
North Coast	40	30	35	43.8 (37.6-50.0)	30.9 (26.4-35.5)	37.3 (33.4-41.1)
Greater Southern	45	32	39	47.5 (41.3-53.6)	35.0 (30.0-39.9)	41.3 (37.3-45.3)
Greater Western	42	27	34	46.2 (39.9-52.4)	28.8 (24.3-33.4)	37.6 (33.6-41.5)
NSW				37.3 (35.0-39.6)	28.4 (26.7-30.2)	32.8 (31.4-34.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,883 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 79 (0.99%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those who exceed Guideline 1 of the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines, as 1 or more 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. The questions used to define the indicator 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 past 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day?, and In the past 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?, and 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Risk alcohol drinking by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006



Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	50.6 (49.1-52.0)	34.3 (33.1-35.6)	42.3 (41.3-43.3)
1998	50.4 (48.8-52.0)	36.3 (35.0-37.6)	43.2 (42.2-44.2)
2002	39.3 (37.3-41.2)	30.2 (28.6-31.8)	34.7 (33.4-35.9)
2003	41.5 (39.5-43.4)	30.2 (28.8-31.7)	35.6 (34.4-36.8)
2004	40.5 (38.1-42.8)	30.3 (28.5-32.1)	35.3 (33.8-36.8)
2005	37.2 (35.3-39.2)	27.3 (25.8-28.7)	32.1 (30.9-33.3)
2006	37.3 (35.0-39.6)	28.4 (26.7-30.2)	32.8 (31.4-34.2)

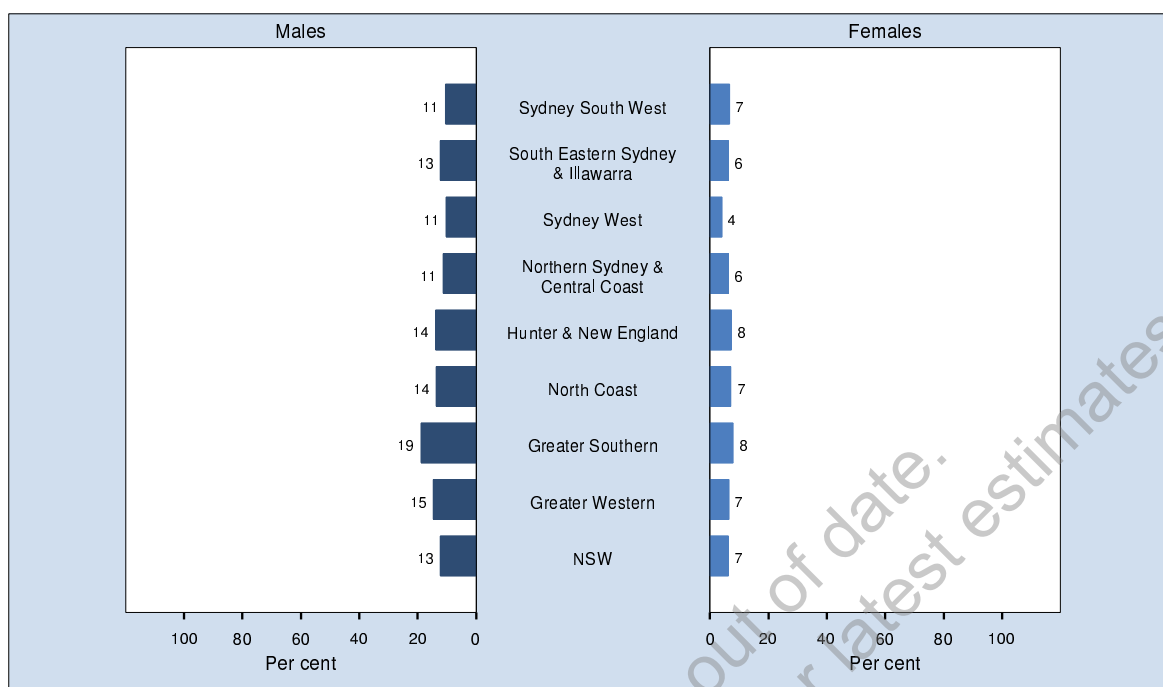
**Note:**

Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997: 17,141; 1998: 16,627; 2002: 12,474; 2003: 12,886; 2004: 9,308; 2005: 11,364; 2006: 7,883. The indicator includes those who exceed Guideline 1 of the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines, as 1 or more 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. The questions used to define the indicator 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 past 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day?, and In the past 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?, and 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## High risk alcohol drinking by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

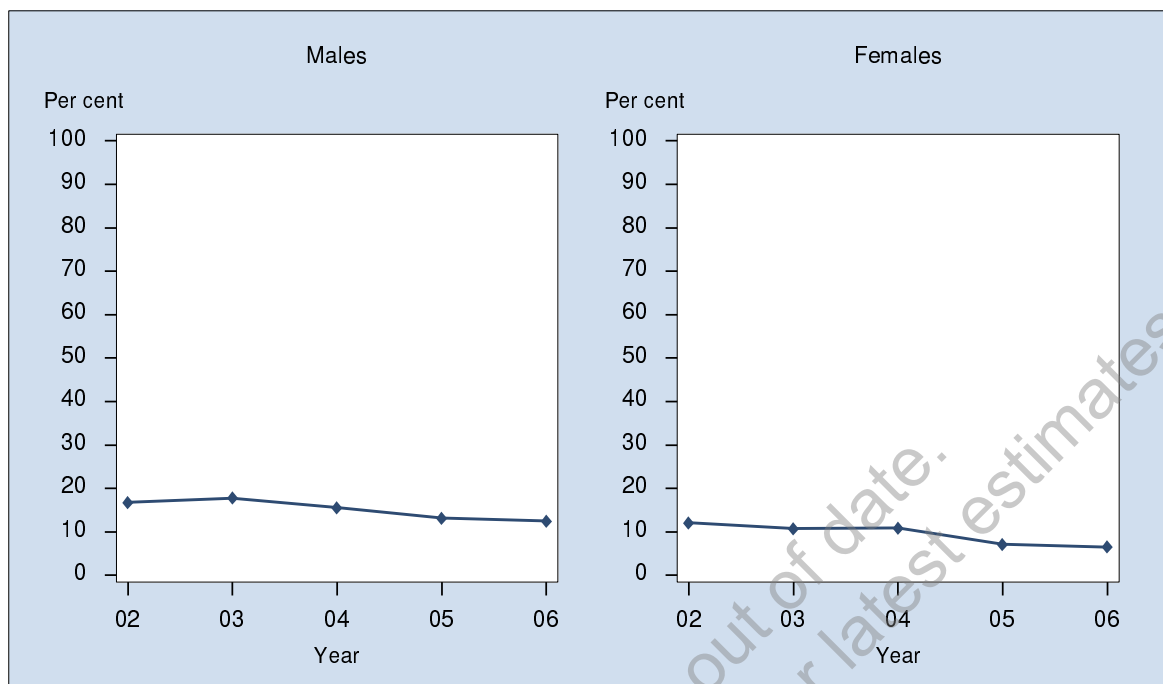


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	11	7	9	11.3 (7.6-15.0)	7.4 (4.5-10.2)	9.3 (7.0-11.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	13	6	10	12.2 (8.0-16.4)	6.3 (3.8-8.9)	9.3 (6.8-11.8)
Sydney West	11	4	7	10.0 (5.8-14.1)	4.9 (2.7-7.2)	7.4 (5.1-9.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	11	6	9	12.6 (8.3-16.8)	6.0 (3.4-8.6)	9.2 (6.7-11.7)
Hunter & New England	14	8	11	10.5 (6.9-14.2)	7.2 (4.5-9.9)	8.8 (6.6-11.1)
North Coast	14	7	11	15.7 (10.4-21.0)	6.8 (4.2-9.5)	11.2 (8.2-14.2)
Greater Southern	19	8	14	20.3 (14.8-25.9)	7.1 (3.9-10.4)	13.8 (10.5-17.1)
Greater Western	15	7	11	16.4 (11.3-21.5)	8.1 (5.2-11.0)	12.3 (9.3-15.3)
NSW				12.5 (10.9-14.1)	6.5 (5.5-7.6)	9.5 (8.6-10.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,931 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 31 (0.39%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those who consume alcohol and have had [11 or more if male/7 or more if female] drinks in a day. The questions used to define the indicator were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? and In the past 4 weeks how often have you had [11 or more if male/7 or more if female] drinks in a day?

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

## High risk alcohol drinking by year, ersons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006



Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
2002	16.8 (15.1-18.5)	12.1 (10.7-13.6)	14.7 (13.5-15.8)
2003	17.8 (16.1-19.5)	10.8 (9.6-12.0)	14.5 (13.5-15.6)
2004	15.6 (13.7-17.5)	10.9 (9.3-12.4)	13.5 (12.2-14.7)
2005	13.2 (11.7-14.7)	7.1 (6.2-8.0)	10.1 (9.2-10.9)
2006	12.5 (10.9-14.1)	6.5 (5.5-7.6)	9.5 (8.6-10.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
2002: 9,094; 2003: 9,427; 2004: 6,574; 2005: 11,457; 2006: 7,931.  
The indicator includes those who consume alcohol and have had [11 or more if male/7 or more if female] drinks in a day. The questions used to define the indicator were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? and In the past 4 weeks how often have you had [11 or more if male/7 or more if female] drinks in a day? Based on the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines

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

## Recommended fruit consumption by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

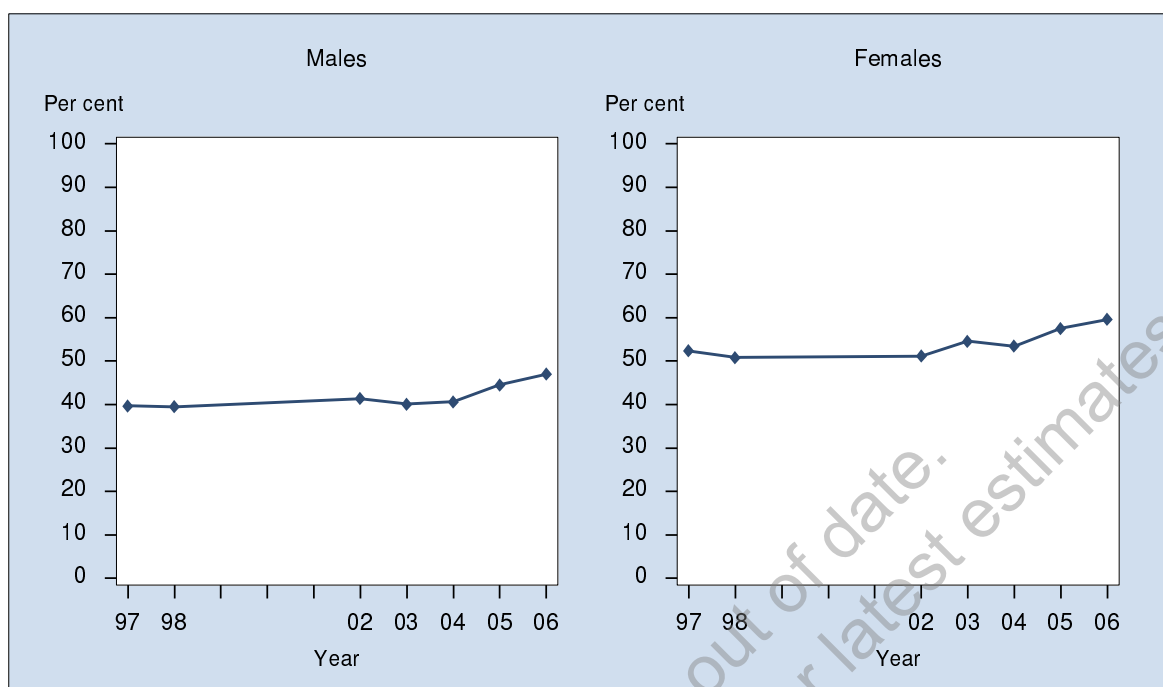


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	44	55	50	46.1 (40.5-51.8)	57.9 (53.0-62.7)	52.1 (48.4-55.8)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	45	60	53	50.2 (43.7-56.6)	62.6 (57.7-67.5)	56.3 (52.2-60.5)
Sydney West	43	53	48	44.5 (38.1-50.8)	53.6 (48.7-58.4)	49.1 (45.0-53.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	48	61	54	52.3 (46.4-58.1)	62.8 (57.9-67.6)	57.6 (53.8-61.5)
Hunter & New England	45	56	51	47.0 (40.9-53.0)	62.1 (57.7-66.6)	54.7 (51.0-58.5)
North Coast	44	58	51	44.8 (38.8-50.9)	61.4 (56.7-66.2)	53.3 (49.4-57.2)
Greater Southern	39	54	47	39.7 (33.8-45.6)	58.9 (53.9-63.9)	49.2 (45.3-53.2)
Greater Western	37	53	45	42.3 (36.2-48.5)	55.6 (50.7-60.5)	48.9 (44.9-52.9)
NSW				47.0 (44.7-49.3)	59.6 (57.7-61.5)	53.4 (51.9-54.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,887 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 75 (0.94%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those who met the recommended fruit consumption of 2 serves a day for people aged 16 years and over. One serve is equivalent to one 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Recommended fruit consumption by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006

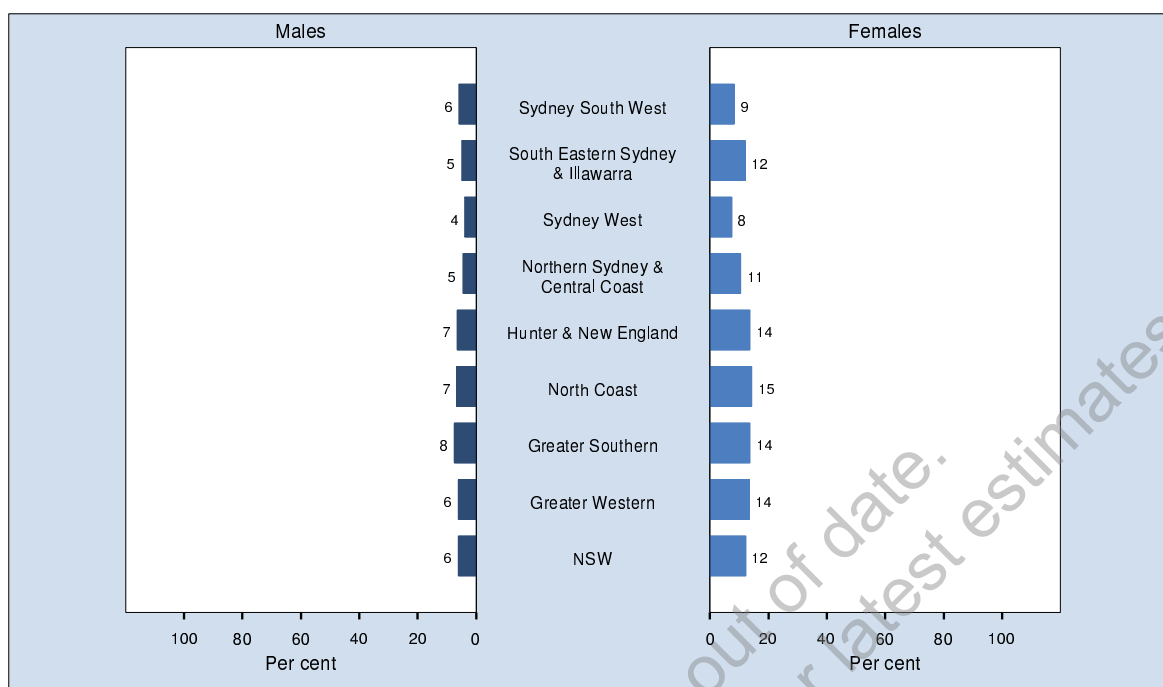


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	39.7 (38.3-41.1)	52.4 (51.1-53.7)	46.1 (45.2-47.1)
1998	39.5 (38.0-41.0)	50.9 (49.5-52.2)	45.3 (44.3-46.3)
2002	41.4 (39.4-43.3)	51.2 (49.5-52.9)	46.3 (45.0-47.6)
2003	40.1 (38.2-42.0)	54.5 (53.0-56.1)	47.4 (46.2-48.6)
2004	40.6 (38.3-43.0)	53.4 (51.5-55.4)	47.1 (45.6-48.6)
2005	44.6 (42.6-46.5)	57.5 (55.9-59.1)	51.2 (49.9-52.4)
2006	47.0 (44.7-49.3)	59.6 (57.7-61.5)	53.4 (51.9-54.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 17,481; 1998: 17,393; 2002: 12,533; 2003: 12,945; 2004: 9,370; 2005: 11,426; 2006: 7,887.  
The indicator includes those who met the recommended fruit consumption of 2 serves a day for people aged 16 years and over. One serve is equivalent to one 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Recommended vegetable consumption by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

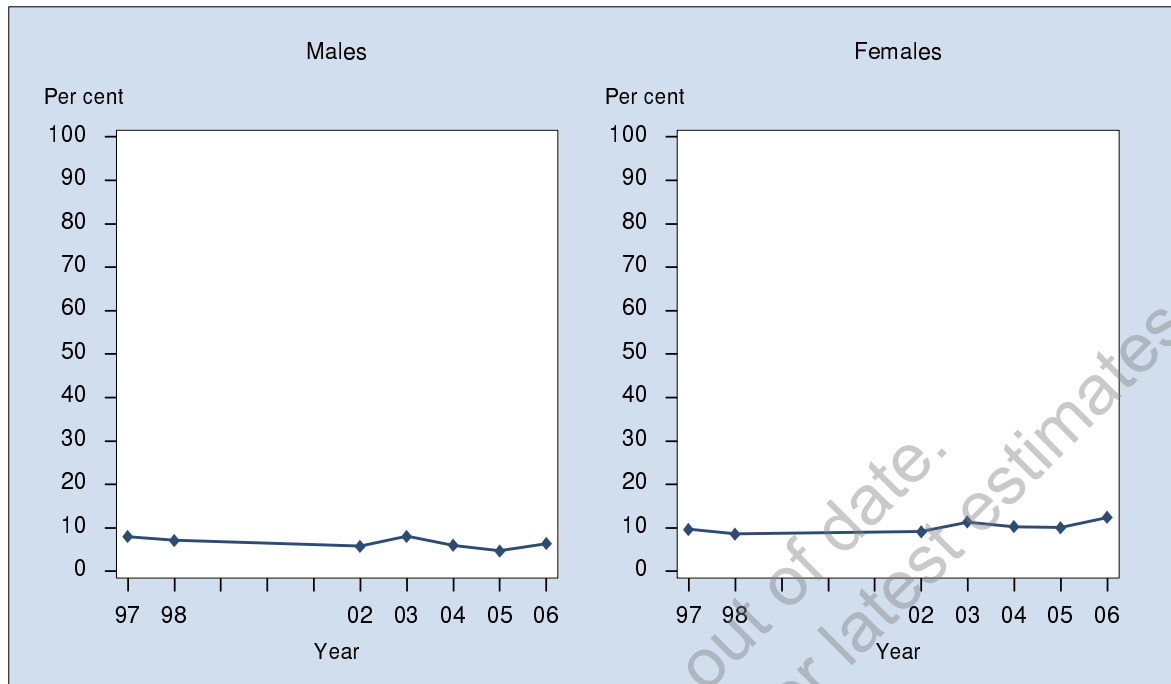


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	6	9	7	6.7 (3.7-9.7)	8.1 (5.6-10.6)	7.4 (5.5-9.4)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	5	12	9	7.7 (4.7-10.7)	14.2 (10.9-17.6)	10.9 (8.7-13.2)
Sydney West	4	8	6	5.0 (2.4-7.7)	7.6 (5.3-9.9)	6.3 (4.6-8.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	5	11	8	5.2 (2.7-7.7)	11.6 (8.6-14.6)	8.5 (6.5-10.4)
Hunter & New England	7	14	10	7.1 (4.5-9.7)	17.6 (14.0-21.1)	12.5 (10.2-14.7)
North Coast	7	15	11	7.6 (4.7-10.5)	16.6 (13.4-19.8)	12.2 (10.0-14.4)
Greater Southern	8	14	11	5.9 (3.4-8.3)	16.5 (13.0-20.0)	11.2 (9.0-13.3)
Greater Western	6	14	10	6.7 (4.0-9.4)	17.5 (14.0-21.0)	12.1 (9.8-14.3)
NSW				6.4 (5.3-7.5)	12.4 (11.3-13.6)	9.4 (8.7-10.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,849 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 113 (1.42%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those who met the recommended consumption of vegetables. The recommended vegetable intake is 5 serves per day for persons aged 16 years and over. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or one 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Recommended vegetable consumption by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006



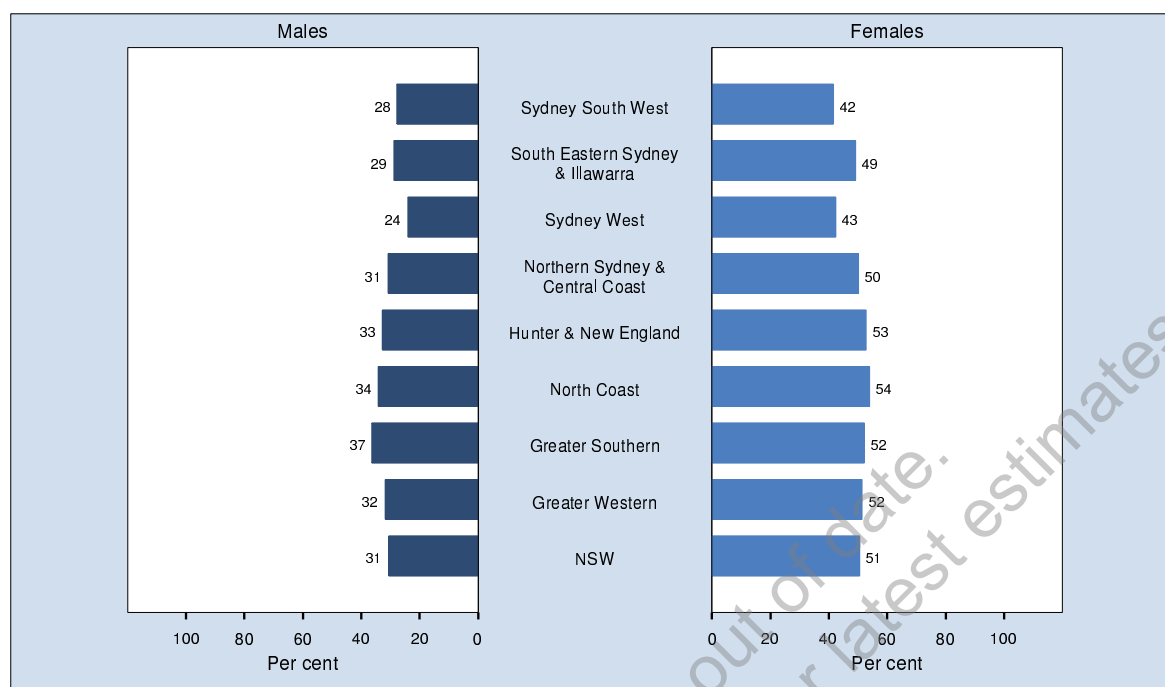
Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	8.0 (7.3-8.8)	9.7 (8.9-10.5)	8.9 (8.3-9.4)
1998	7.1 (6.4-7.9)	8.6 (7.8-9.3)	7.9 (7.3-8.4)
2002	5.8 (4.9-6.6)	9.1 (8.3-10.0)	7.5 (6.9-8.1)
2003	8.1 (7.1-9.1)	11.4 (10.4-12.4)	9.8 (9.1-10.5)
2004	6.0 (5.0-7.0)	10.3 (9.1-11.4)	8.2 (7.4-8.9)
2005	4.7 (3.9-5.4)	10.1 (9.2-10.9)	7.4 (6.8-8.0)
2006	6.4 (5.3-7.5)	12.4 (11.3-13.6)	9.4 (8.7-10.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 17,455; 1998: 17,365; 2002: 12,485; 2003: 12,881; 2004: 9,327; 2005: 11,416; 2006: 7,849.  
The indicator includes those who met the recommended consumption of vegetables. The recommended vegetable intake is 5 serves per day for persons aged 16 years and over. One serve is equivalent to 1/2 cup of cooked vegetables or one 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.



## Three serve or more of vegetables a day by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

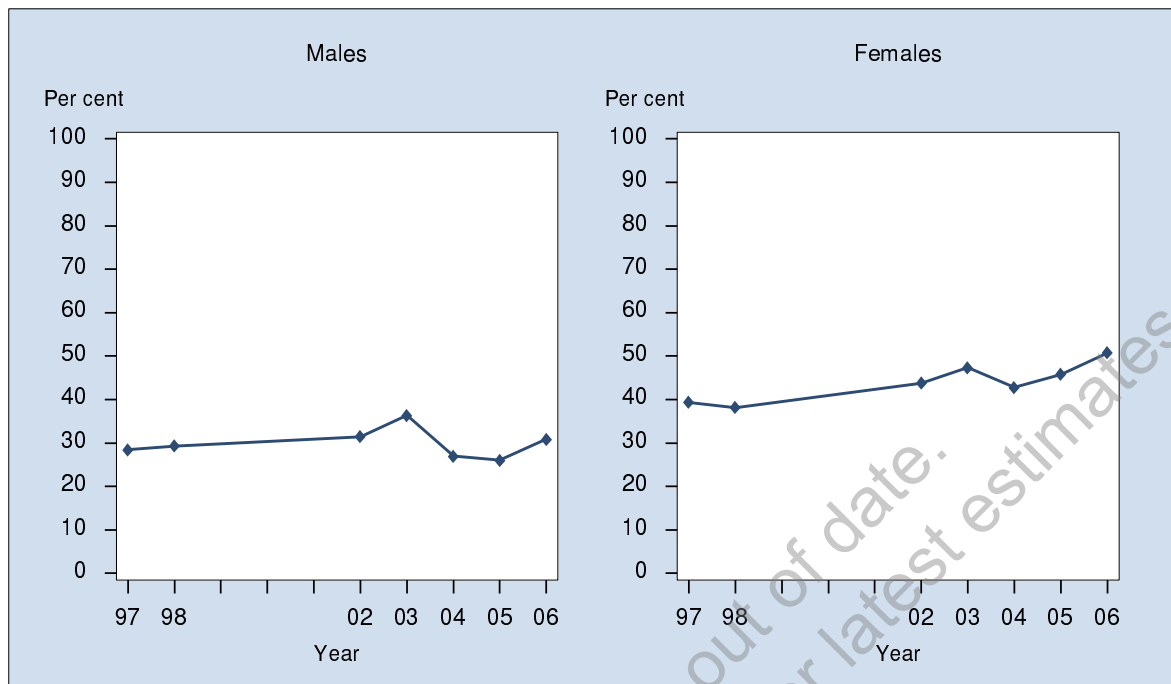


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	28	42	35	28.7 (23.5-33.8)	43.5 (38.6-48.3)	36.2 (32.6-39.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	29	49	39	29.2 (23.9-34.5)	52.6 (47.5-57.7)	40.7 (36.9-44.6)
Sydney West	24	43	34	28.1 (22.5-33.7)	42.9 (38.1-47.7)	35.5 (31.8-39.2)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	31	50	41	34.8 (29.4-40.2)	52.3 (47.3-57.3)	43.7 (40.0-47.5)
Hunter & New England	33	53	43	32.4 (26.9-37.9)	57.5 (52.9-62.1)	45.3 (41.5-49.0)
North Coast	34	54	45	31.8 (26.4-37.2)	58.2 (53.4-63.0)	45.3 (41.5-49.1)
Greater Southern	37	52	45	33.5 (27.8-39.3)	57.7 (52.6-62.9)	45.6 (41.6-49.5)
Greater Western	32	52	42	33.1 (27.3-39.0)	56.6 (51.8-61.5)	44.8 (40.9-48.7)
NSW				30.9 (28.8-33.0)	50.8 (48.9-52.7)	40.9 (39.4-42.3)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,849 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 113 (1.42%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those who eat three serve or more 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Three serve or more of vegetables a day by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006**

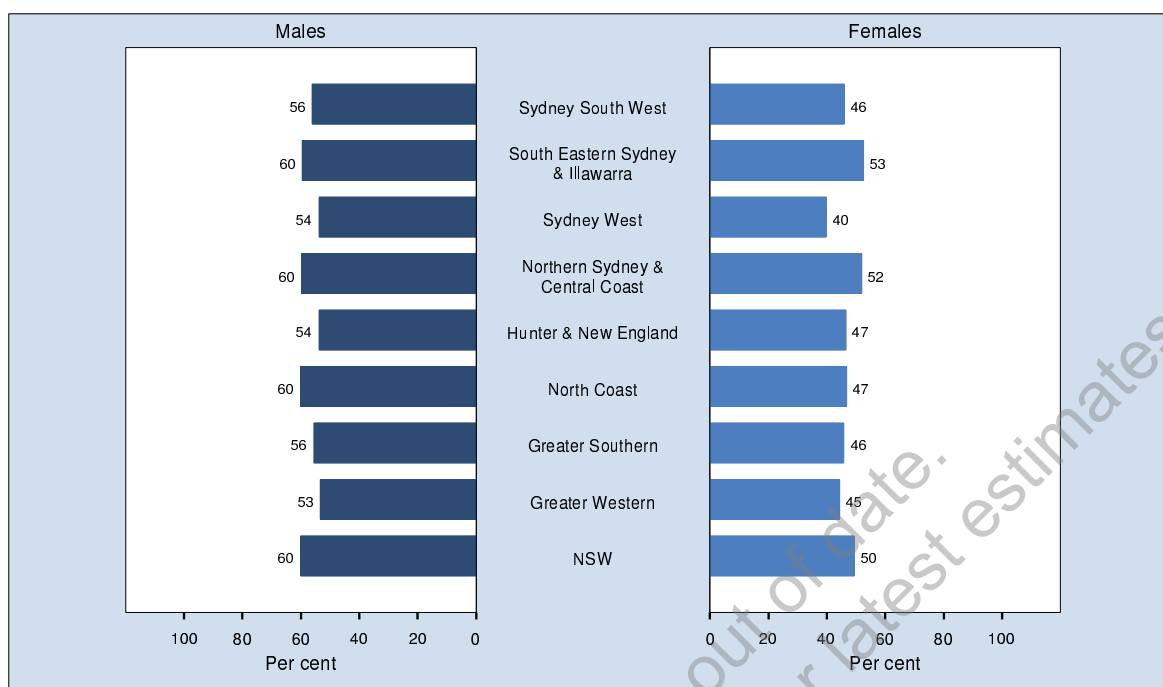


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	28.4 (27.1-29.7)	39.4 (38.1-40.6)	34.0 (33.0-34.9)
1998	29.3 (27.9-30.7)	38.2 (36.9-39.5)	33.8 (32.9-34.7)
2002	31.5 (29.7-33.3)	43.8 (42.1-45.4)	37.7 (36.5-38.9)
2003	36.4 (34.5-38.2)	47.4 (45.8-48.9)	42.0 (40.8-43.2)
2004	27.0 (25.0-29.1)	42.8 (40.9-44.7)	35.0 (33.6-36.5)
2005	26.0 (24.3-27.7)	45.8 (44.2-47.4)	36.1 (34.9-37.3)
2006	30.9 (28.8-33.0)	50.8 (48.9-52.7)	40.9 (39.4-42.3)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
 1997: 17,455; 1998: 17,365; 2002: 12,485; 2003: 12,881; 2004: 9,327; 2005: 11,416; 2006: 7,849.  
 The indicator includes those who eat three serve or more 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Adequate physical activity by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

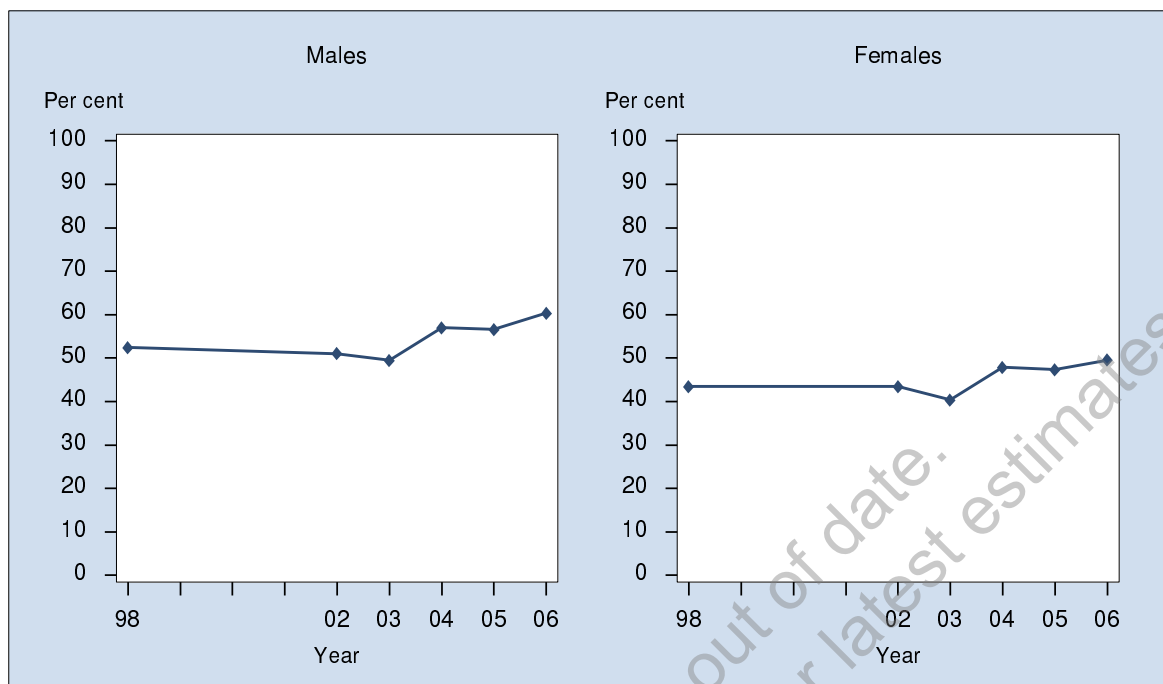


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	56	46	51	55.1 (49.4-60.9)	49.7 (44.7-54.7)	52.4 (48.6-56.2)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	60	53	56	62.1 (55.9-68.2)	54.9 (49.9-60.0)	58.5 (54.5-62.6)
Sydney West	54	40	47	58.7 (52.5-64.9)	38.7 (33.9-43.5)	48.7 (44.7-52.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	60	52	56	65.6 (60.0-71.2)	55.4 (50.4-60.4)	60.3 (56.6-64.1)
Hunter & New England	54	47	50	57.8 (51.8-63.8)	51.3 (46.6-56.1)	54.5 (50.7-58.3)
North Coast	60	47	53	65.6 (59.9-71.2)	49.8 (44.9-54.7)	57.5 (53.7-61.4)
Greater Southern	56	46	51	64.2 (58.5-69.9)	44.6 (39.5-49.7)	54.4 (50.4-58.4)
Greater Western	53	45	49	56.3 (50.0-62.6)	45.4 (40.4-50.4)	50.9 (46.8-54.9)
NSW				60.4 (58.1-62.7)	49.6 (47.6-51.5)	54.9 (53.4-56.4)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,575 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 387 (4.86%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.

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

## Adequate physical activity by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1998-2006



Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1998	52.5 (51.0-54.0)	43.4 (42.1-44.7)	47.9 (46.9-48.9)
2002	51.0 (49.1-53.0)	43.4 (41.8-45.1)	47.2 (45.9-48.5)
2003	49.5 (47.6-51.5)	40.4 (38.9-42.0)	44.7 (43.5-46.0)
2004	57.0 (54.7-59.3)	47.9 (46.0-49.8)	52.4 (50.9-53.9)
2005	56.6 (54.6-58.5)	47.3 (45.7-49.0)	51.9 (50.6-53.1)
2006	60.4 (58.1-62.7)	49.6 (47.6-51.5)	54.9 (53.4-56.4)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1998: 17,462; 2002: 12,621; 2003: 13,005; 2004: 9,423; 2005: 11,402; 2006: 7,575.

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

## Current daily or occasional smoking by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

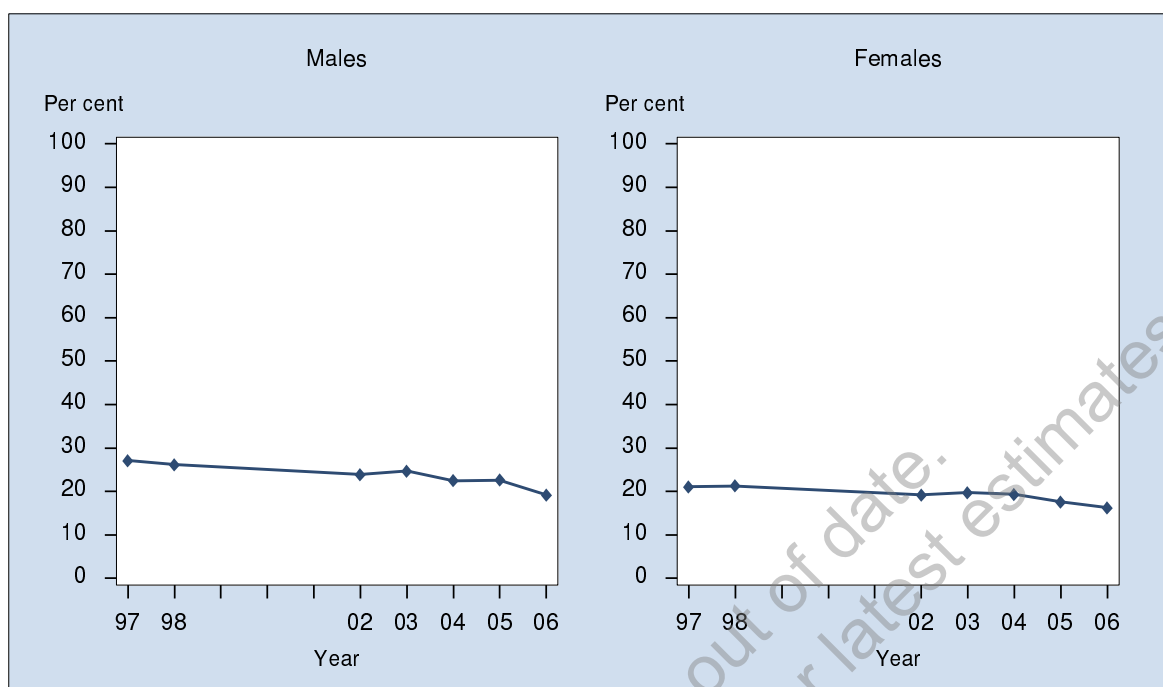


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	21	19	20	17.8 (13.5-22.1)	18.5 (14.4-22.7)	18.2 (15.2-21.2)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	20	17	18	16.5 (11.8-21.2)	16.7 (12.9-20.5)	16.6 (13.5-19.6)
Sydney West	23	18	21	21.9 (16.3-27.6)	16.9 (13.2-20.7)	19.4 (16.0-22.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	18	13	16	17.9 (13.0-22.9)	10.6 (7.6-13.7)	14.2 (11.3-17.1)
Hunter & New England	21	18	20	19.4 (14.5-24.4)	15.4 (11.9-18.8)	17.4 (14.4-20.4)
North Coast	25	20	22	21.3 (16.0-26.7)	18.0 (14.3-21.8)	19.6 (16.4-22.9)
Greater Southern	23	19	21	20.5 (15.1-25.9)	18.2 (14.2-22.1)	19.4 (16.0-22.7)
Greater Western	24	21	22	25.4 (19.8-31.1)	20.0 (16.0-24.0)	22.7 (19.3-26.2)
NSW				19.2 (17.3-21.1)	16.2 (14.8-17.7)	17.7 (16.5-18.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,957 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 5 (0.06%) 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Current daily or occasional smoking by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006

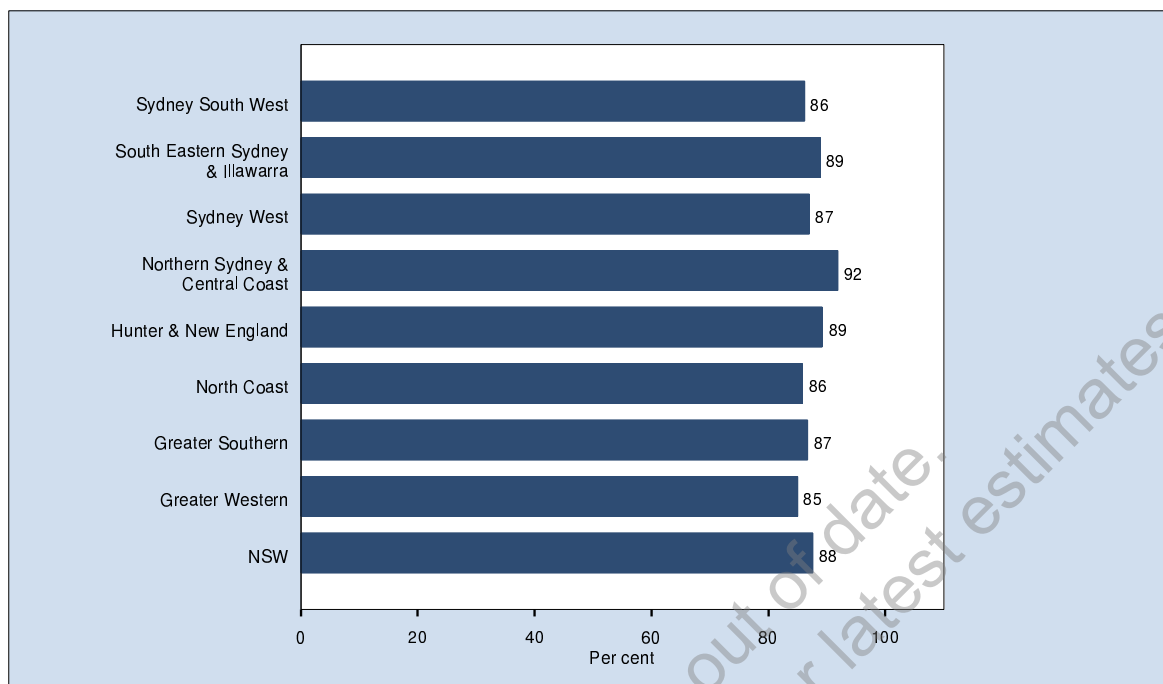


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	27.1 (25.8-28.4)	21.1 (20.0-22.1)	24.0 (23.2-24.9)
1998	26.2 (24.8-27.5)	21.3 (20.2-22.4)	23.7 (22.8-24.6)
2002	23.9 (22.2-25.6)	19.2 (17.9-20.5)	21.5 (20.5-22.6)
2003	24.7 (23.0-26.4)	19.7 (18.5-21.0)	22.3 (21.2-23.3)
2004	22.5 (20.5-24.5)	19.3 (17.8-20.8)	20.9 (19.6-22.1)
2005	22.6 (20.9-24.3)	17.6 (16.3-18.8)	20.1 (19.0-21.1)
2006	19.2 (17.3-21.1)	16.2 (14.8-17.7)	17.7 (16.5-18.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 17,496; 1998: 17,457; 2002: 12,616; 2003: 13,002; 2004: 9,418; 2005: 11,490; 2006: 7,957.  
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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Smoke-free households by health area, ersons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

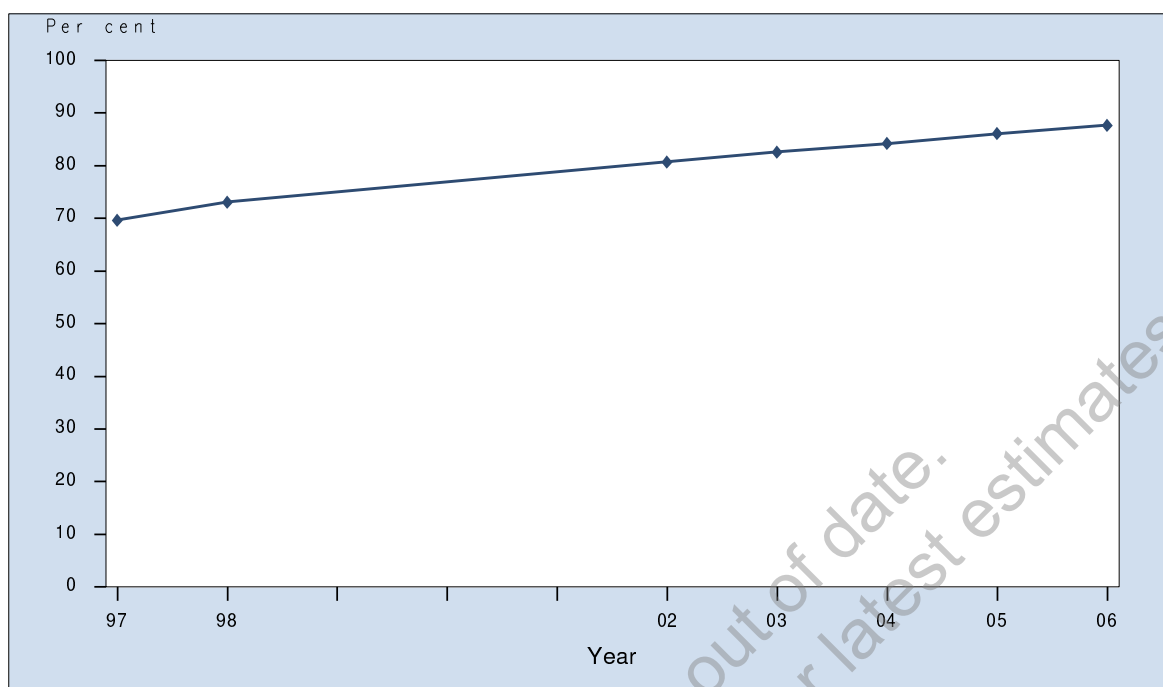


Area	Predicted	Prevalence
	Persons	Persons
	%	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	86	84.7 (82.0-87.4)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	89	89.3 (87.0-91.7)
Sydney West	87	86.7 (83.9-89.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	92	92.4 (90.5-94.2)
Hunter & New England	89	86.8 (84.2-89.4)
North Coast	86	86.9 (84.3-89.5)
Greater Southern	87	88.3 (86.0-90.5)
Greater Western	85	82.4 (79.4-85.5)
NSW		87.7 (86.7-88.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,946 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 16 (0.20%) 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Smoke-free households by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006



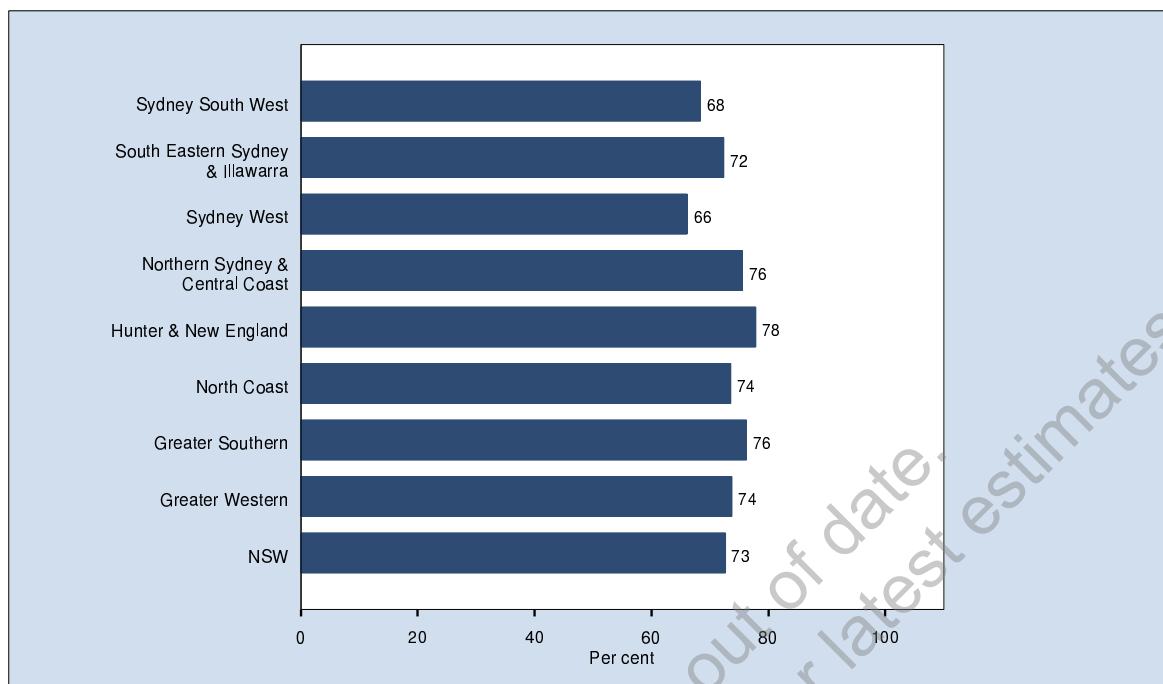
Year	Persons (95% CI)
1997	69.7 (68.8-70.6)
1998	73.1 (72.3-74.0)
2002	80.8 (79.8-81.8)
2003	82.6 (81.7-83.5)
2004	84.2 (83.2-85.3)
2005	86.1 (85.2-87.0)
2006	87.7 (86.7-88.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 17,495; 1998: 17,451; 2002: 12,607; 2003: 12,989; 2004: 9,415; 2005: 11,282; 2006: 7,946.  
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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.



**Pap test within the last 2 years by health area,  
females aged 20 to 69 years, NSW, 2006**

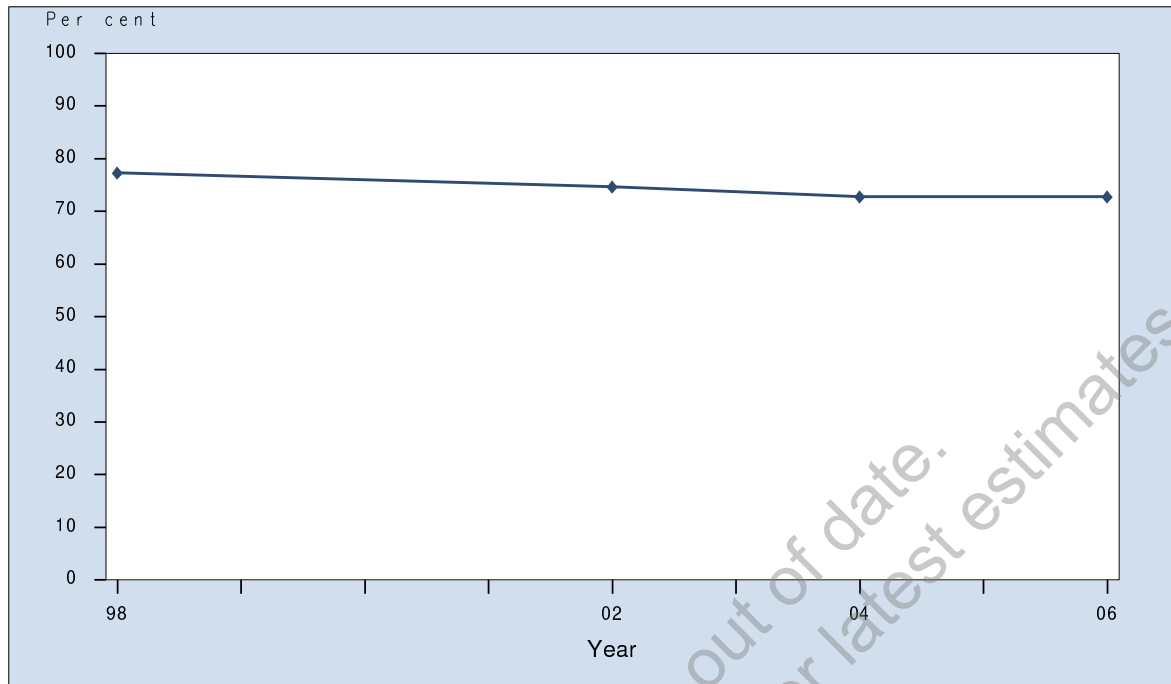


Area	Predicted	Prevalence
	Females %	Females (95% CI)
Sydney South West	68	69.7 (64.0-75.4)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	72	72.9 (67.3-78.6)
Sydney West	66	65.0 (59.4-70.7)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	76	75.4 (70.1-80.7)
Hunter & New England	78	80.9 (75.9-86.0)
North Coast	74	73.9 (68.1-79.6)
Greater Southern	76	77.1 (71.2-83.0)
Greater Western	74	76.8 (71.5-82.0)
NSW		72.8 (70.6-74.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 2,815 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 26 (0.92%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
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?, and Have you ever had a hysterectomy?

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

**Pap test within the last 2 years by year,  
females aged 20 to 69 years, NSW, 1998-2006**

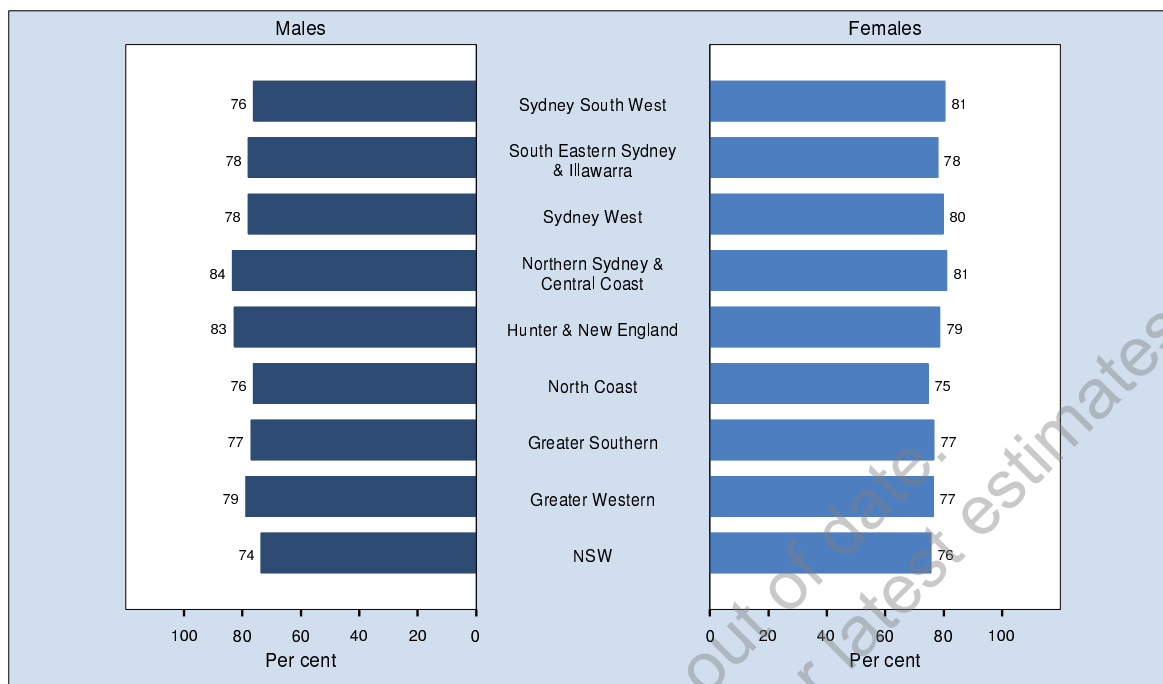


Year	Females (95% CI)
1998	77.3 (75.9-78.7)
2002	74.7 (72.9-76.4)
2004	72.8 (70.6-75.0)
2006	72.8 (70.6-74.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1998: 6,881; 2002: 4,499; 2004: 3,415; 2006: 2,815. 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?, and Have you ever had a hysterectomy?

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

## Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by health area, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2006

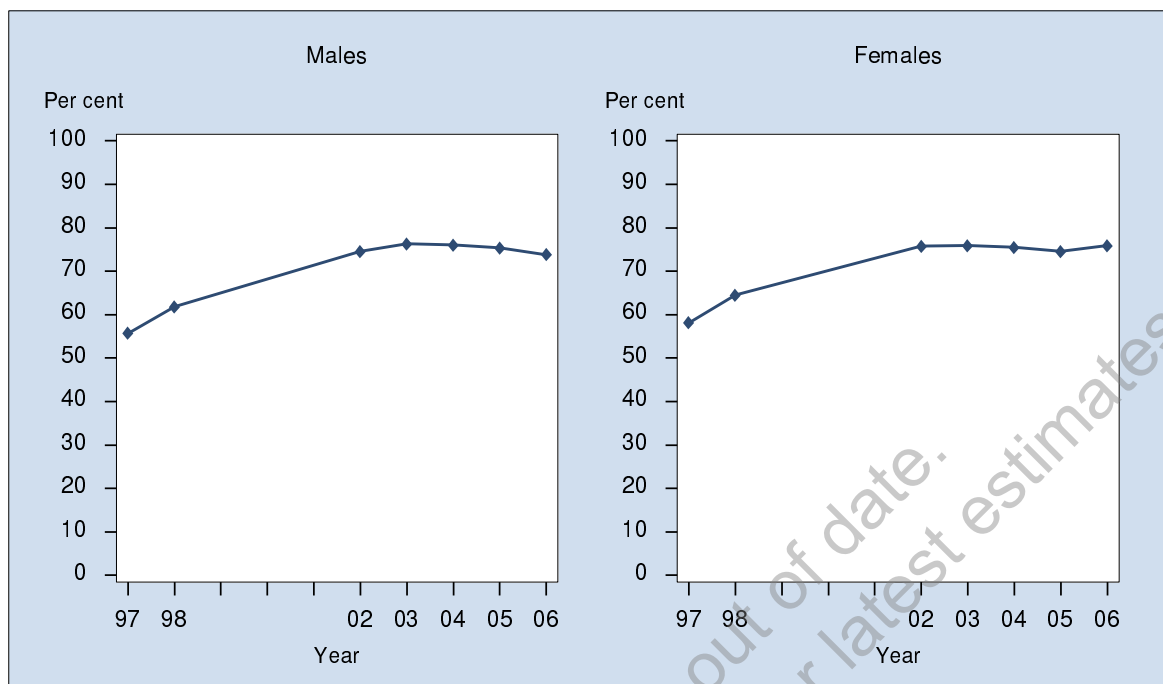


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	76	81	79	74.0 (64.7-83.2)	76.3 (68.7-83.8)	75.2 (69.3-81.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	78	78	78	73.1 (64.4-81.8)	75.2 (68.0-82.3)	74.2 (68.7-79.8)
Sydney West	78	80	79	70.9 (60.4-81.4)	76.5 (69.1-83.9)	74.0 (67.7-80.2)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	84	81	82	77.8 (69.5-86.2)	77.7 (71.6-83.8)	77.8 (72.7-82.8)
Hunter & New England	83	79	81	73.0 (64.5-81.4)	79.6 (73.9-85.4)	76.6 (71.6-81.6)
North Coast	76	75	76	76.9 (69.8-84.0)	75.0 (68.8-81.2)	75.9 (71.2-80.6)
Greater Southern	77	77	77	72.7 (64.3-81.1)	71.2 (64.4-78.0)	71.9 (66.6-77.3)
Greater Western	79	77	78	67.6 (58.2-77.0)	67.1 (59.9-74.3)	67.3 (61.5-73.2)
NSW				73.8 (70.5-77.1)	75.9 (73.3-78.4)	75.0 (72.9-77.0)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 2,382 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 6 (0.25%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those aged 65 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by year,  
persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006**

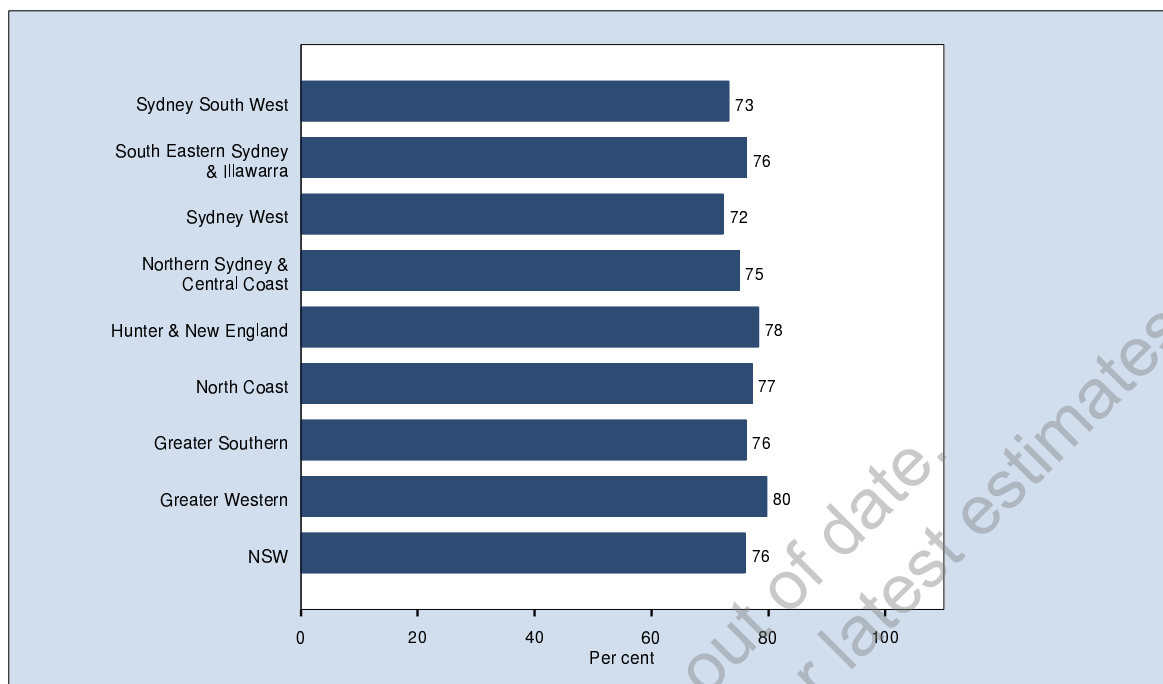


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	55.7 (52.3-59.2)	58.1 (55.3-61.0)	57.1 (54.9-59.3)
1998	61.9 (58.4-65.3)	64.5 (61.9-67.2)	63.3 (61.2-65.5)
2002	74.6 (71.6-77.6)	75.8 (73.3-78.2)	75.2 (73.3-77.1)
2003	76.3 (73.2-79.3)	75.9 (73.5-78.3)	76.0 (74.1-77.9)
2004	76.1 (72.6-79.5)	75.5 (72.7-78.4)	75.8 (73.6-78.0)
2005	75.3 (72.6-78.1)	74.5 (72.2-76.8)	74.9 (73.1-76.7)
2006	73.8 (70.5-77.1)	75.9 (73.3-78.4)	75.0 (72.9-77.0)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 3,278; 1998: 3,394; 2002: 3,416; 2003: 3,573; 2004: 2,585; 2005: 3,380; 2006: 2,382.  
The indicator includes those aged 65 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Screening mammogram within the last 2 years by health area, females aged 50 to 69 years, NSW, 2006

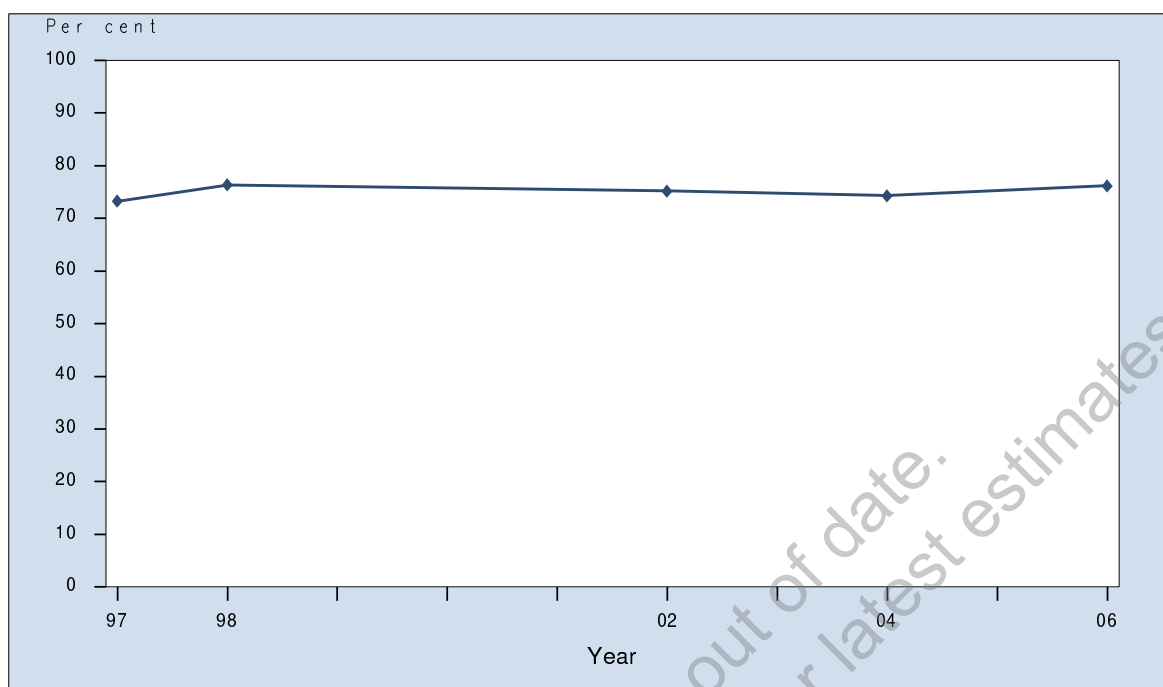


Area	Predicted	Prevalence
	Females %	Females (95% CI)
Sydney South West	73	74.0 (65.9-82.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	76	77.8 (70.2-85.3)
Sydney West	72	72.4 (64.9-80.0)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	75	76.4 (69.4-83.5)
Hunter & New England	78	74.4 (67.0-81.8)
North Coast	77	79.1 (73.2-85.1)
Greater Southern	76	80.6 (74.8-86.4)
Greater Western	80	81.8 (75.9-87.7)
NSW		76.2 (73.4-79.0)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 1,515 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 5 (0.33%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. 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?, and Can you tell me all the reasons why you had your last mammogram?

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

## Screening mammogram within the last 2 years by year, females aged 50 to 69 years, NSW, 1997-2006



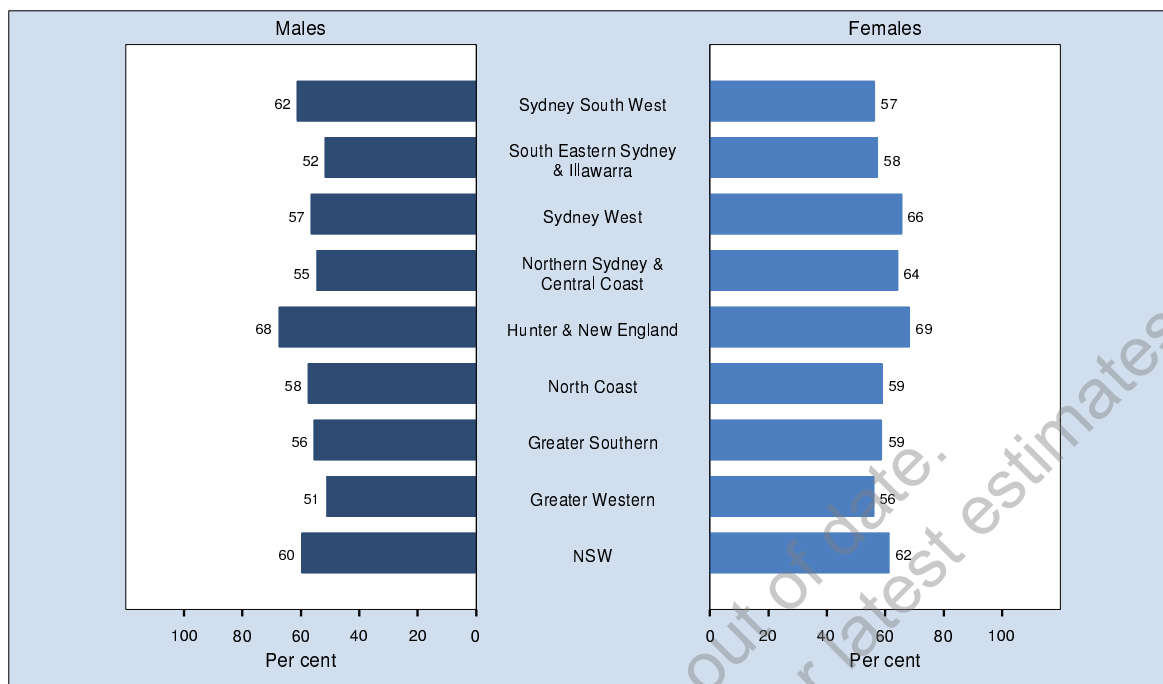
Year	Females (95% CI)
1997	73.3 (70.9-75.7)
1998	76.4 (74.1-78.7)
2002	75.2 (72.6-77.8)
2004	74.4 (71.4-77.4)
2006	76.2 (73.4-79.0)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 2,221; 1998: 2,297; 2002: 2,201; 2004: 1,678; 2006: 1,515.

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?, and Can you tell me all the reasons why you had your last mammogram?

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

## Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by health area, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2006

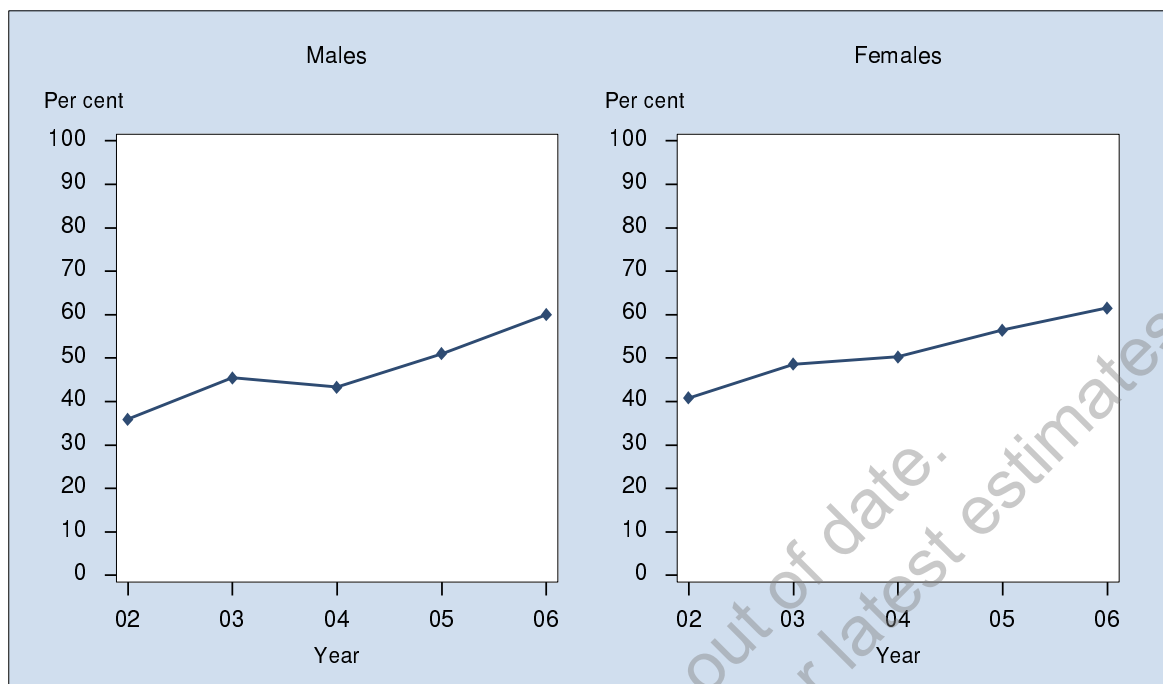


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	62	57	59	68.0 (57.8-78.1)	56.7 (47.5-65.9)	61.7 (54.8-68.6)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	52	58	55	55.0 (45.2-64.8)	59.6 (51.4-67.8)	57.5 (51.2-63.8)
Sydney West	57	66	62	55.9 (43.8-67.9)	67.6 (59.4-75.9)	62.4 (55.4-69.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	55	64	60	56.6 (46.7-66.5)	59.3 (51.7-66.9)	58.1 (52.1-64.2)
Hunter & New England	68	69	68	66.9 (57.9-76.0)	71.1 (64.7-77.5)	69.2 (63.8-74.6)
North Coast	58	59	59	62.2 (53.7-70.6)	62.2 (55.1-69.3)	62.2 (56.7-67.6)
Greater Southern	56	59	58	56.6 (47.1-66.1)	59.9 (52.3-67.5)	58.4 (52.4-64.4)
Greater Western	51	56	54	55.8 (45.4-66.2)	52.0 (44.2-59.9)	53.8 (47.4-60.2)
NSW				60.0 (56.3-63.8)	61.6 (58.6-64.6)	60.9 (58.5-63.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 2,315 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 73 (3.06%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those aged 65 years and over who have been immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The question used was: When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

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

## Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by year, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006



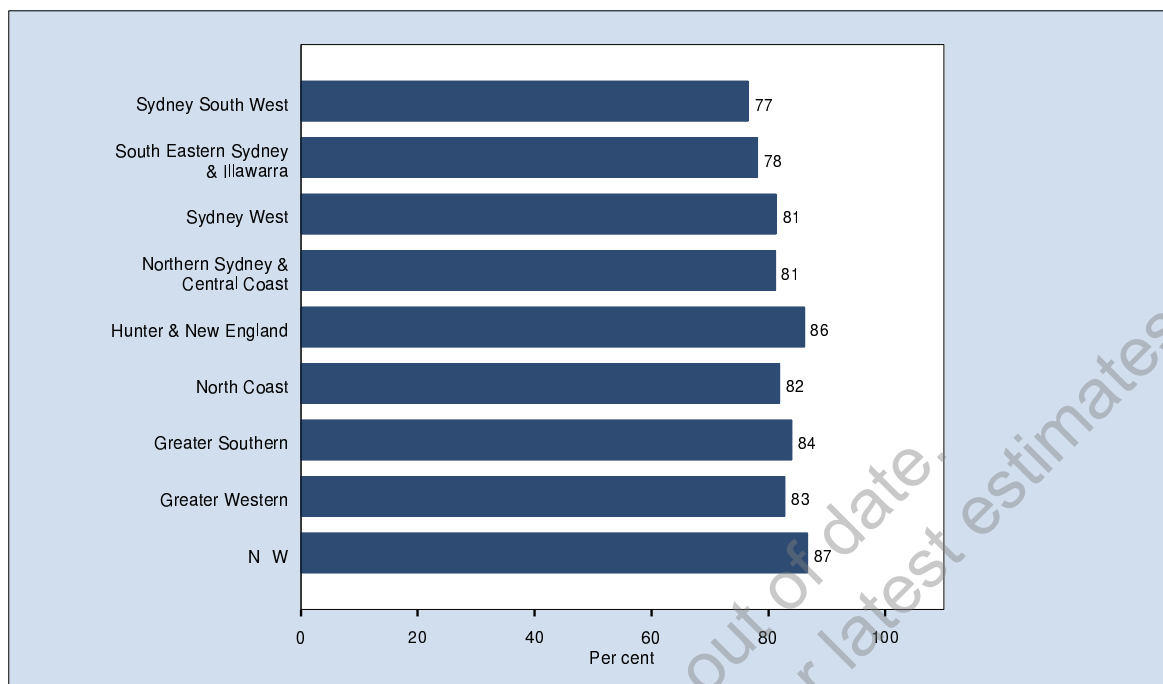
Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
2002	36.0 (32.6-39.4)	40.9 (38.0-43.7)	38.6 (36.4-40.8)
2003	45.5 (42.0-49.1)	48.6 (45.8-51.5)	47.1 (44.9-49.4)
2004	43.4 (39.2-47.5)	50.3 (46.9-53.6)	47.2 (44.6-49.8)
2005	51.0 (47.8-54.3)	56.5 (53.9-59.1)	54.1 (52.0-56.1)
2006	60.0 (56.3-63.8)	61.6 (58.6-64.6)	60.9 (58.5-63.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
 2002: 3,324; 2003: 3,497; 2004: 2,504; 2005: 3,303; 2006: 2,315.  
 The indicator includes those aged 65 years and over who have been immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The question used was: When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

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



## Homes with a smoke alarm or detector by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006



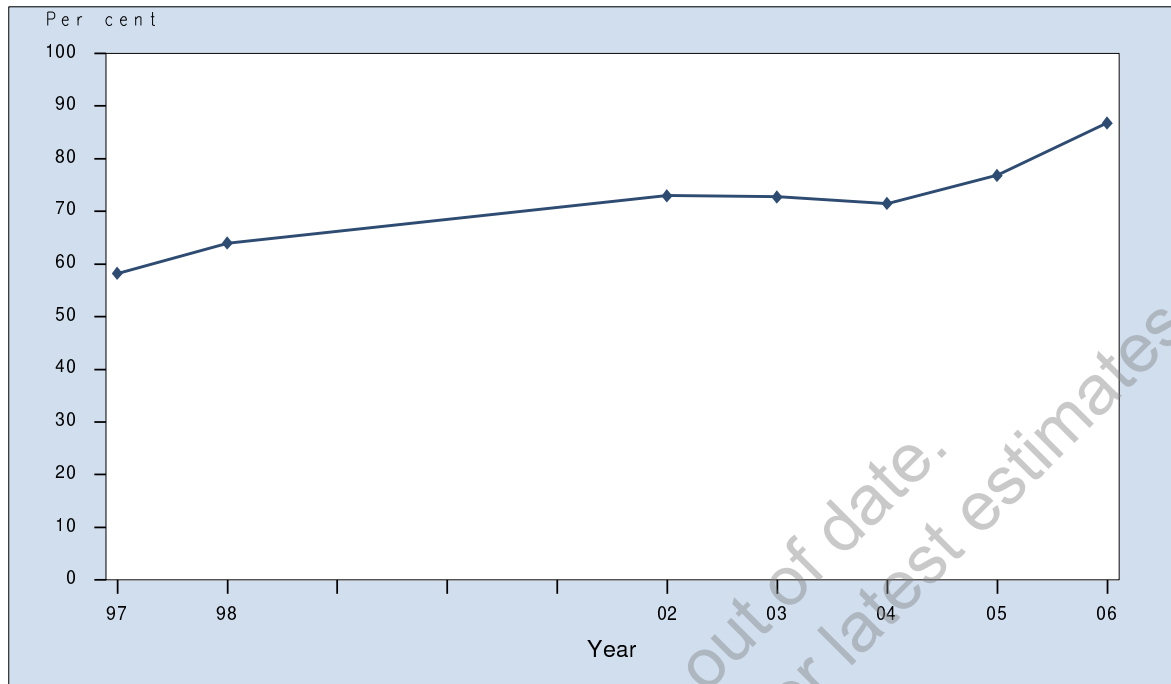
Area	Predicted	Prevalence
	Persons	Persons
	%	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	77	82.5 (79.6-85.3)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	78	83.5 (80.3-86.8)
Sydney West	81	86.9 (84.2-89.6)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	81	89.7 (87.4-92.0)
Hunter & New England	86	92.2 (90.3-94.2)
North Coast	82	88.9 (86.5-91.3)
Greater Southern	84	87.7 (85.1-90.3)
Greater Western	83	89.1 (86.8-91.5)
NSW		86.9 (85.8-87.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,795 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 164 (2.06%) 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 any of the following fire safety measures in your home: Fire alarm (hard wired), Fire alarm (battery operated only), Fire sprinkler system, Safety switch or circuit breaker, Fire extinguisher, Fire evacuation plan, External water supply, External sprinkler?

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

## Homes with a smoke alarm or detector by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006

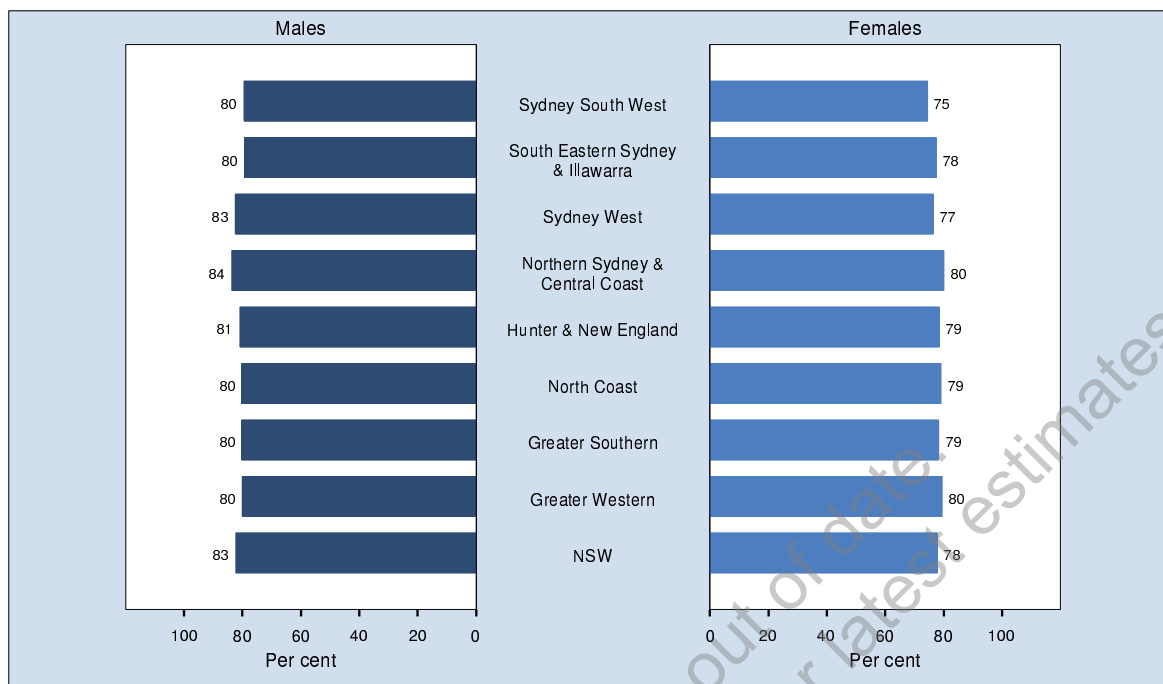


Year	Persons (95% CI)
1997	58.2 (57.3-59.2)
1998	64.0 (63.0-65.0)
2002	73.0 (71.9-74.1)
2003	72.8 (71.7-73.9)
2004	71.5 (70.1-72.9)
2005	76.9 (75.8-78.0)
2006	86.9 (85.8-87.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997: 17,467; 1998: 17,416; 2002: 12,564; 2003: 13,008; 2004: 8,892; 2005: 10,687; 2006: 7,795. 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 any of the following fire safety measures in your home: Fire alarm (hard wired), Fire alarm (battery operated only), Fire sprinkler system, Safety switch or circuit breaker, Fire extinguisher, Fire evacuation plan, External water supply, External sprinkler?

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

## Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006



Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	80	75	77	81.5 (77.3-85.6)	72.7 (68.3-77.0)	77.0 (74.0-80.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	80	78	79	79.8 (74.9-84.6)	80.6 (76.6-84.5)	80.2 (77.1-83.3)
Sydney West	83	77	80	85.9 (82.0-89.8)	77.6 (73.5-81.8)	81.8 (78.9-84.7)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	84	80	82	85.8 (82.1-89.5)	80.1 (76.3-84.0)	82.9 (80.2-85.6)
Hunter & New England	81	79	80	80.8 (76.3-85.3)	80.6 (77.3-83.9)	80.7 (77.9-83.5)
North Coast	80	79	80	80.4 (75.7-85.1)	81.1 (77.7-84.6)	80.8 (77.9-83.7)
Greater Southern	80	79	79	81.8 (77.2-86.4)	75.2 (70.8-79.6)	78.5 (75.3-81.7)
Greater Western	80	80	80	83.1 (78.7-87.6)	79.9 (76.0-83.9)	81.6 (78.6-84.5)
SW				82.5 (80.9-84.2)	78.1 (76.6-79.7)	80.3 (79.2-81.4)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,942 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 20 (0.25%) 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 past 4 weeks? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor?

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

**Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006**

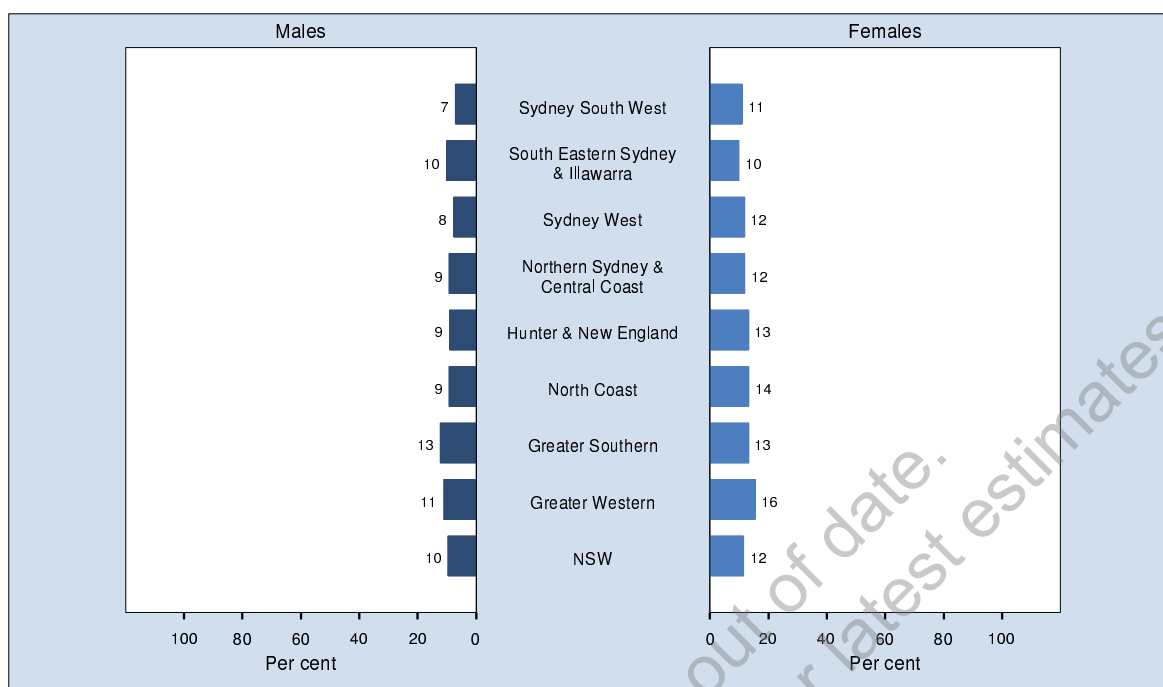


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	85.0 (84.0-85.9)	85.1 (84.2-86.0)	85.0 (84.4-85.7)
1998	85.0 (84.0-86.0)	83.1 (82.2-84.0)	84.0 (83.3-84.7)
2002	82.0 (80.5-83.5)	79.9 (78.6-81.2)	81.0 (80.0-81.9)
2003	81.8 (80.4-83.2)	79.7 (78.5-80.9)	80.7 (79.8-81.6)
2004	79.4 (77.6-81.3)	79.5 (78.0-81.0)	79.5 (78.3-80.7)
2005	83.3 (81.9-84.7)	78.7 (77.4-80.0)	80.9 (80.0-81.9)
2006	82.5 (80.9-84.2)	78.1 (76.6-79.7)	80.3 (79.2-81.4)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
 1997: 17,494; 1998: 17,440; 2002: 12,610; 2003: 12,992; 2004: 9,407; 2005: 11,474; 2006: 7,942.  
 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 past 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW  
 Department of Health.

## Current asthma by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

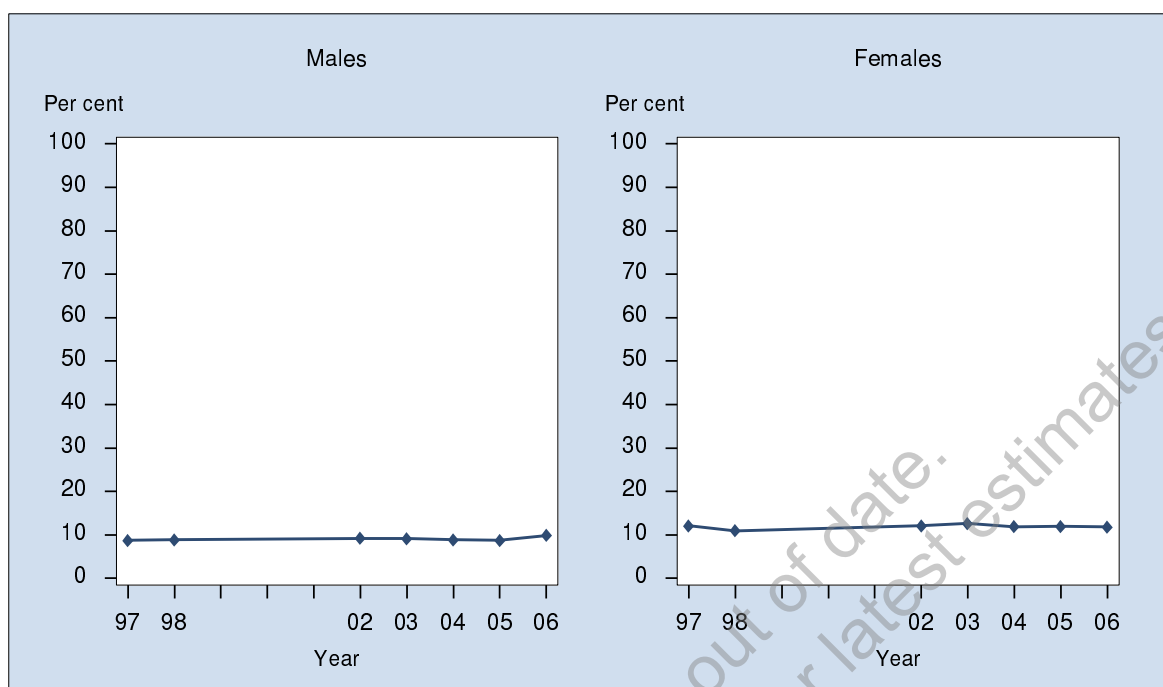


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	7	11	9	7.4 (4.7-10.1)	11.6 (8.5-14.7)	9.5 (7.4-11.6)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	10	10	10	12.1 (7.7-16.5)	10.1 (7.3-13.0)	11.1 (8.5-13.7)
Sydney West	8	12	10	6.9 (3.5-10.2)	11.5 (8.4-14.6)	9.2 (6.9-11.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	9	12	11	10.0 (6.4-13.5)	10.8 (7.9-13.8)	10.4 (8.1-12.7)
Hunter & New England	9	13	11	12.8 (8.4-17.3)	13.3 (10.1-16.5)	13.1 (10.3-15.8)
North Coast	9	14	12	10.7 (6.6-14.9)	12.1 (8.9-15.3)	11.4 (8.8-14.0)
Greater Southern	13	13	13	10.8 (6.9-14.8)	14.5 (11.0-18.0)	12.7 (10.0-15.3)
Greater Western	11	16	14	11.6 (7.4-15.9)	15.7 (12.1-19.4)	13.7 (10.9-16.5)
NSW				9.9 (8.5-11.3)	11.8 (10.6-13.0)	10.9 (9.9-11.8)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,941 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 21 (0.26%) 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? and Have you had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months?

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

## Current asthma by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006

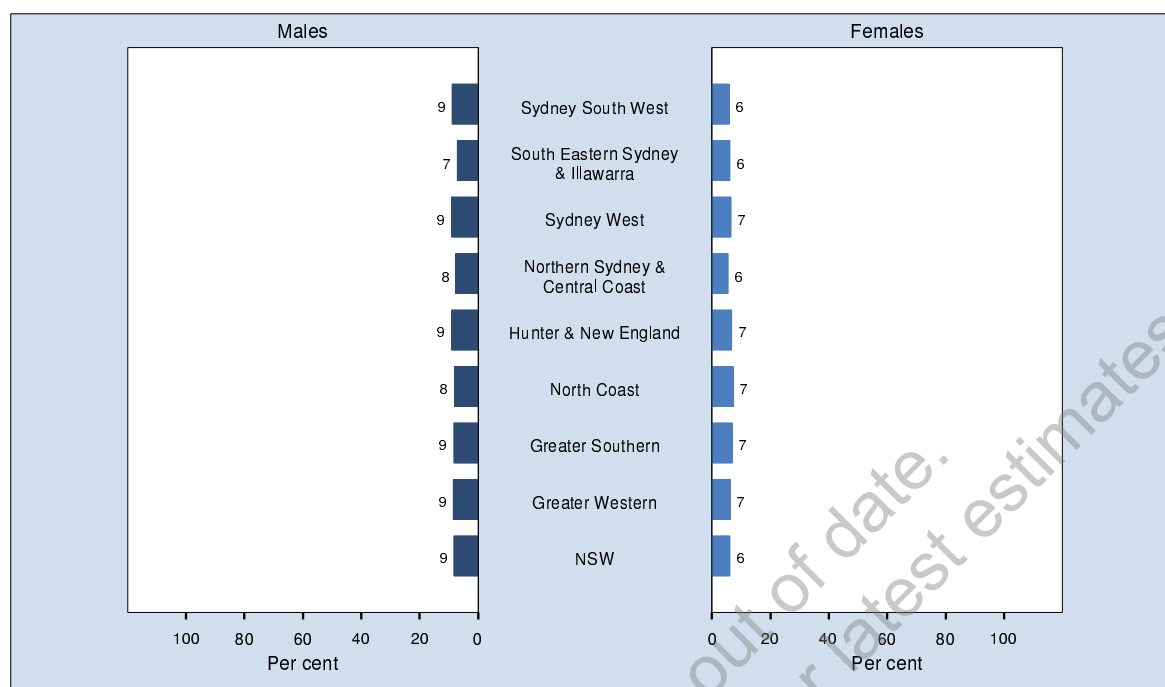


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	8.8 (7.9-9.6)	12.1 (11.2-13.0)	10.5 (9.8-11.1)
1998	8.9 (8.0-9.8)	11.0 (10.2-11.7)	9.9 (9.4-10.5)
2002	9.2 (8.1-10.4)	12.1 (11.1-13.2)	10.7 (9.9-11.5)
2003	9.1 (8.0-10.3)	12.6 (11.6-13.7)	10.9 (10.1-11.7)
2004	8.9 (7.4-10.4)	11.9 (10.7-13.1)	10.4 (9.5-11.4)
2005	8.8 (7.7-9.9)	12.0 (11.0-13.0)	10.4 (9.7-11.2)
2006	9.9 (8.5-11.3)	11.8 (10.6-13.0)	10.9 (9.9-11.8)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 17,458; 1998: 17,446; 2002: 12,604; 2003: 13,000; 2004: 9,413; 2005: 11,474; 2006: 7,941.  
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? and Have you had symptoms of asthma or treatment for asthma in the last 12 months?

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

## Diabetes or high blood glucose by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

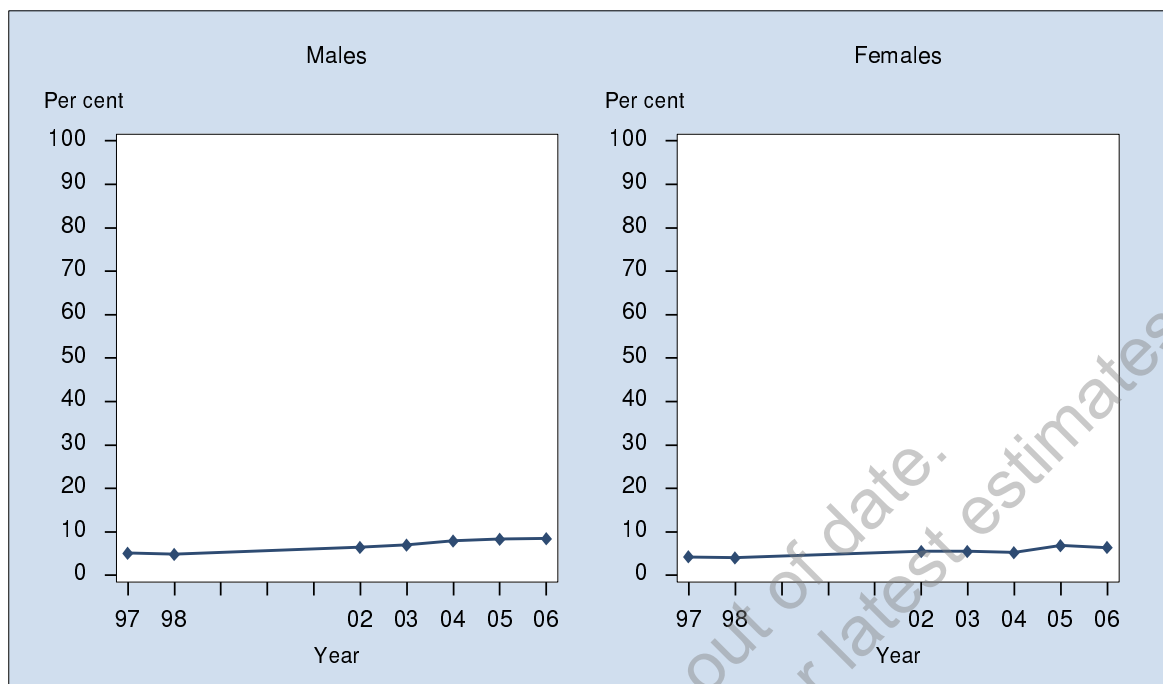


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	9	6	8	11.4 (7.7-15.0)	5.9 (3.7-8.1)	8.6 (6.5-10.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	7	6	7	8.0 (5.3-10.7)	8.1 (5.8-10.4)	8.0 (6.3-9.8)
Sydney West	9	7	8	7.0 (4.5-9.6)	4.6 (3.0-6.2)	5.8 (4.3-7.3)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	8	6	7	8.1 (5.3-10.9)	6.6 (4.3-8.8)	7.3 (5.5-9.1)
Hunter & New England	9	7	8	7.8 (5.2-10.3)	6.6 (4.6-8.5)	7.1 (5.5-8.8)
North Coast	8	7	8	9.4 (6.4-12.4)	6.0 (4.3-7.7)	7.7 (6.0-9.3)
Greater Southern	9	7	8	7.0 (4.7-9.3)	7.2 (5.1-9.3)	7.1 (5.5-8.6)
Greater Western	9	7	8	8.2 (5.4-11.1)	6.2 (4.4-8.0)	7.2 (5.5-8.9)
NSW				8.5 (7.4-9.7)	6.4 (5.6-7.2)	7.4 (6.7-8.1)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,935 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 27 (0.34%) 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?, and, if female, Were you pregnant when you were first told you had diabetes or high blood glucose?, and Have you ever had diabetes or high blood glucose apart from when you were pregnant?

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

## Diabetes or high blood glucose by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006



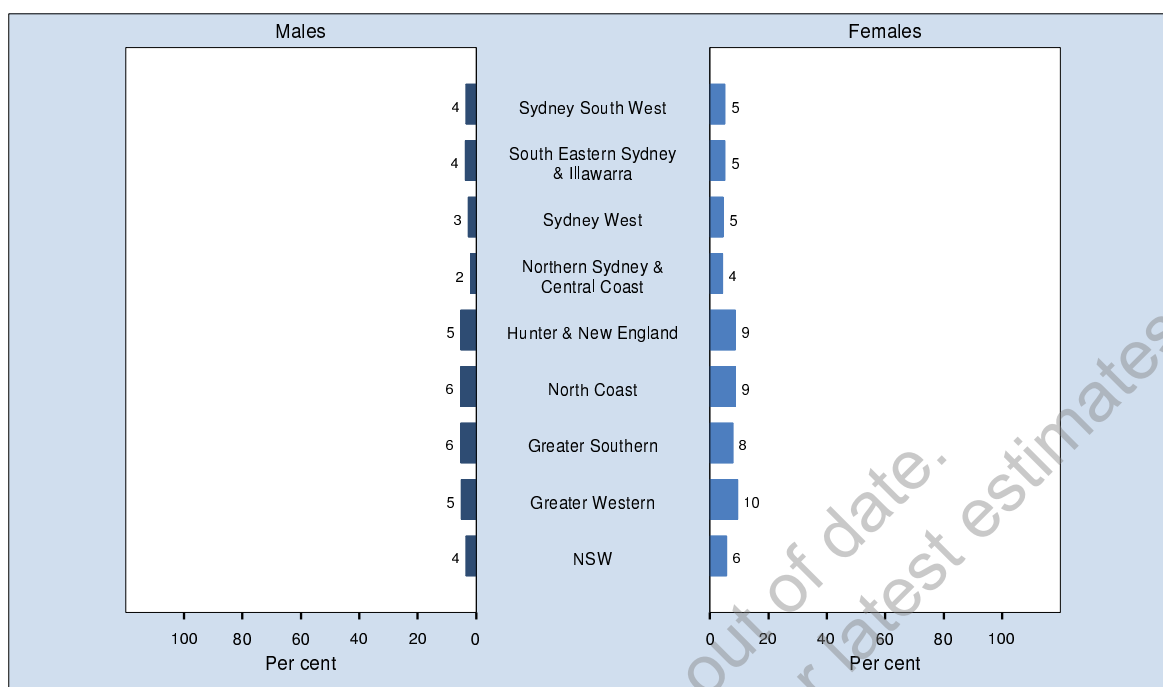
Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	5.2 (4.6-5.7)	4.2 (3.7-4.8)	4.7 (4.3-5.1)
1998	4.9 (4.2-5.5)	4.0 (3.5-4.5)	4.4 (4.0-4.8)
2002	6.5 (5.7-7.3)	5.5 (4.9-6.2)	6.0 (5.5-6.5)
2003	7.0 (6.1-7.8)	5.6 (4.9-6.2)	6.3 (5.8-6.8)
2004	8.0 (6.9-9.1)	5.3 (4.6-6.0)	6.6 (6.0-7.3)
2005	8.4 (7.4-9.3)	6.9 (6.1-7.6)	7.6 (7.0-8.2)
2006	8.5 (7.4-9.7)	6.4 (5.6-7.2)	7.4 (6.7-8.1)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 17,446; 1998: 17,326; 2002: 12,570; 2003: 12,960; 2004: 9,402; 2005: 11,457; 2006: 7,935.  
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?, and, if female, Were you pregnant when you were first told you had diabetes or high blood glucose?, and Have you ever had diabetes or high blood glucose apart from when you were pregnant?

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



## All natural teeth missing by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

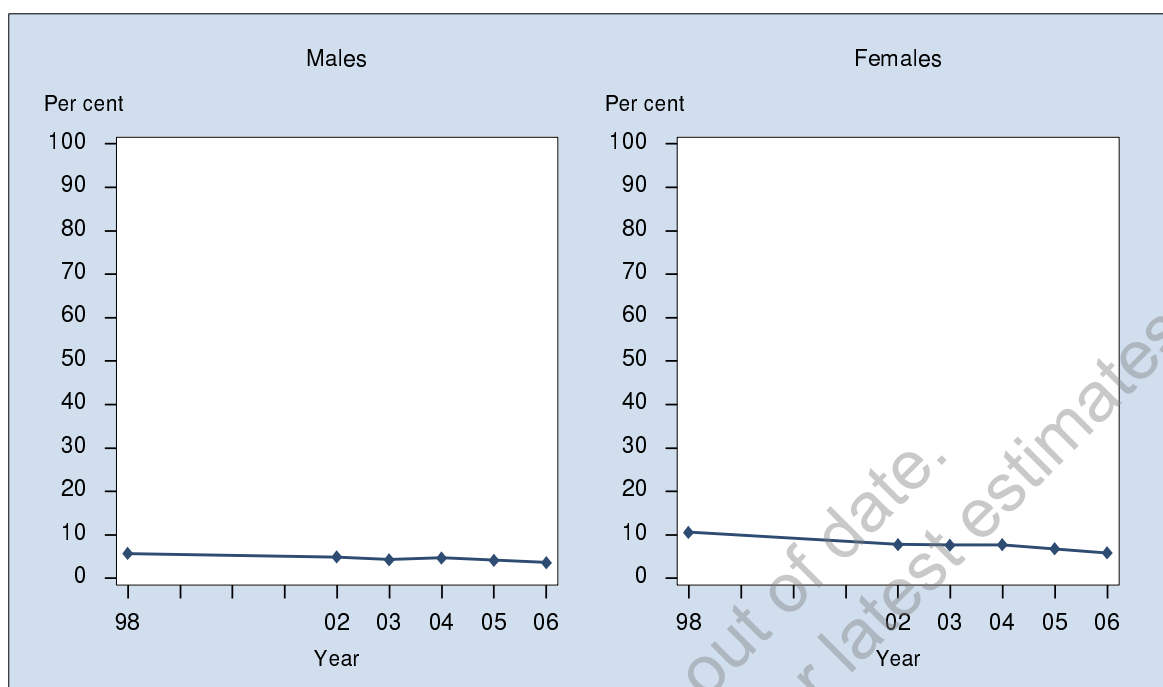


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	4	5	5	3.1 (1.6-4.7)	3.8 (2.5-5.1)	3.5 (2.4-4.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	4	5	5	3.6 (2.1-5.1)	5.5 (3.7-7.3)	4.6 (3.4-5.7)
Sydney West	3	5	4	2.9 (1.3-4.5)	5.1 (3.5-6.6)	4.0 (2.9-5.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	2	4	3	2.7 (1.4-4.1)	3.5 (2.1-4.8)	3.1 (2.1-4.1)
Hunter & New England	5	9	7	5.0 (3.1-6.8)	9.6 (7.3-11.8)	7.3 (5.9-8.8)
North Coast	6	9	7	5.6 (3.5-7.6)	8.0 (6.0-10.0)	6.8 (5.4-8.2)
Greater Southern	6	8	7	4.9 (3.1-6.7)	9.0 (6.8-11.3)	7.0 (5.5-8.4)
Greater Western	5	10	7	4.1 (2.4-5.8)	10.0 (7.7-12.3)	7.0 (5.6-8.5)
NSW				3.7 (3.1-4.3)	5.9 (5.2-6.5)	4.8 (4.3-5.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,959 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.04%) 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**All natural teeth missing by year,  
persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1998-2006**

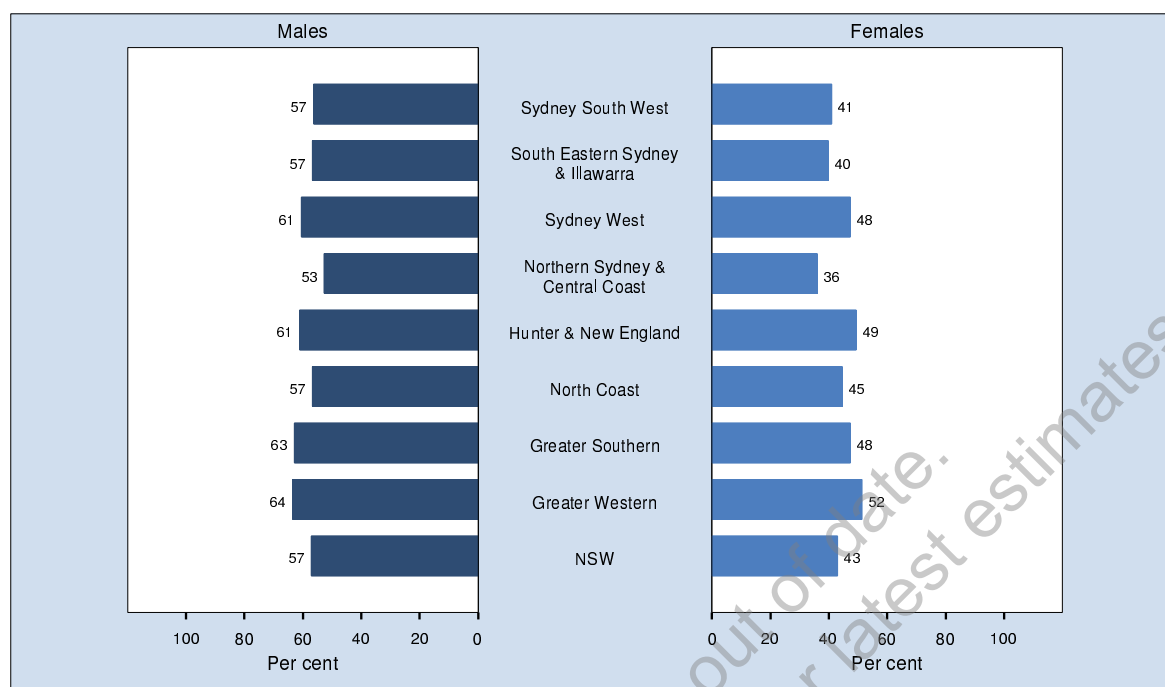


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1998	5.7 (5.1-6.4)	10.6 (9.9-11.3)	8.2 (7.7-8.7)
2002	4.9 (4.3-5.6)	7.8 (7.1-8.6)	6.4 (5.9-6.9)
2003	4.3 (3.7-4.9)	7.7 (7.1-8.3)	6.1 (5.7-6.6)
2004	4.7 (4.0-5.5)	7.7 (6.9-8.6)	6.3 (5.7-6.8)
2005	4.2 (3.6-4.8)	6.8 (6.2-7.4)	5.6 (5.1-6.0)
2006	3.7 (3.1-4.3)	5.9 (5.2-6.5)	4.8 (4.3-5.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1998: 17,434; 2002: 12,617; 2003: 13,003; 2004: 9,418; 2005: 11,489; 2006: 7,959.  
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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Overweight and obesity by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

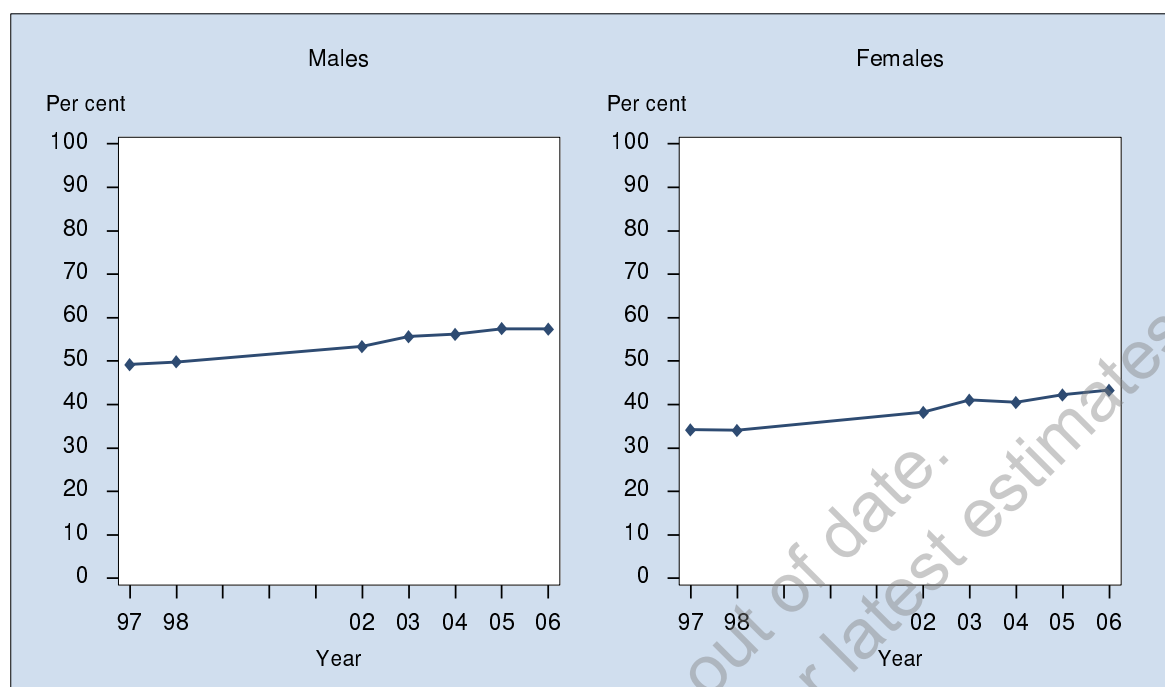


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	57	41	49	60.8 (55.2-66.4)	39.7 (35.0-44.5)	50.4 (46.6-54.2)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	57	40	49	54.0 (47.4-60.6)	42.1 (37.0-47.3)	48.2 (44.0-52.4)
Sydney West	61	48	54	61.1 (54.9-67.3)	50.1 (45.2-55.1)	55.7 (51.7-59.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	53	36	44	51.4 (45.6-57.3)	36.8 (32.1-41.6)	44.1 (40.3-47.9)
Hunter & New England	61	49	55	57.3 (51.3-63.2)	44.1 (39.4-48.9)	50.7 (46.9-54.6)
North Coast	57	45	51	58.0 (51.9-64.2)	46.5 (41.7-51.4)	52.3 (48.3-56.2)
Greater Southern	63	48	56	60.2 (54.0-66.5)	46.7 (41.5-51.8)	53.6 (49.6-57.7)
Greater Western	64	52	58	59.6 (53.3-65.8)	52.2 (47.2-57.2)	56.0 (52.0-60.0)
NSW				57.4 (55.0-59.7)	43.3 (41.4-45.2)	50.4 (48.9-52.0)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,668 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 294 (3.69%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? and 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 between 25 and 29.9) and obese (BMI of 30 and over).

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

## Overweight and obesity by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006

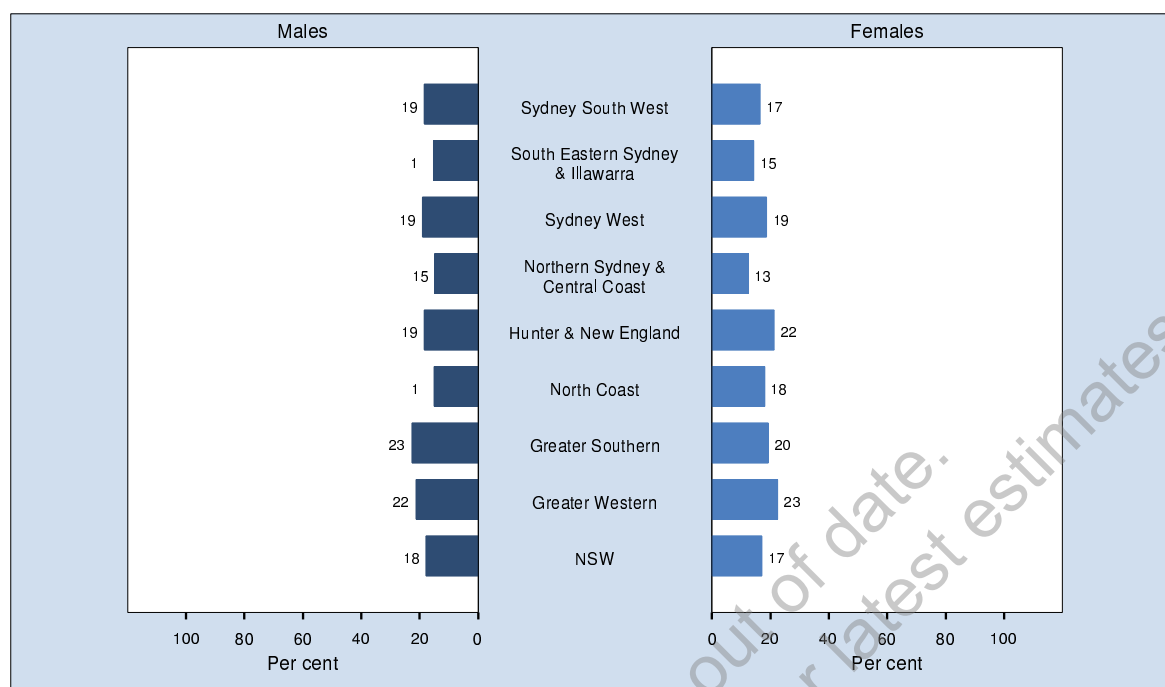


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	49.3 (47.8-50.7)	34.2 (32.9-35.4)	41.8 (40.8-42.7)
1998	49.8 (48.3-51.4)	34.1 (32.9-35.4)	42.0 (41.0-43.1)
2002	53.4 (51.4-55.4)	38.2 (36.6-39.8)	45.9 (44.6-47.2)
2003	55.7 (53.7-57.7)	41.0 (39.4-42.6)	48.4 (47.1-49.6)
2004	56.2 (53.8-58.6)	40.5 (38.6-42.4)	48.4 (46.9-50.0)
2005	57.5 (55.5-59.5)	42.3 (40.7-43.9)	49.9 (48.6-51.1)
2006	57.4 (55.0-59.7)	43.3 (41.4-45.2)	50.4 (48.9-52.0)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997: 16,790; 1998: 16,445; 2002: 11,997; 2003: 12,448; 2004: 9,063; 2005: 11,078; 2006: 7,668. The indicator includes those with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 25 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? and How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows: BMI = weight (kg)/height<sup>2</sup>(m). Categories for this indicator include overweight (BMI between 25 and 29.9) and obese (BMI of 30 and over).

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

## Obesity by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

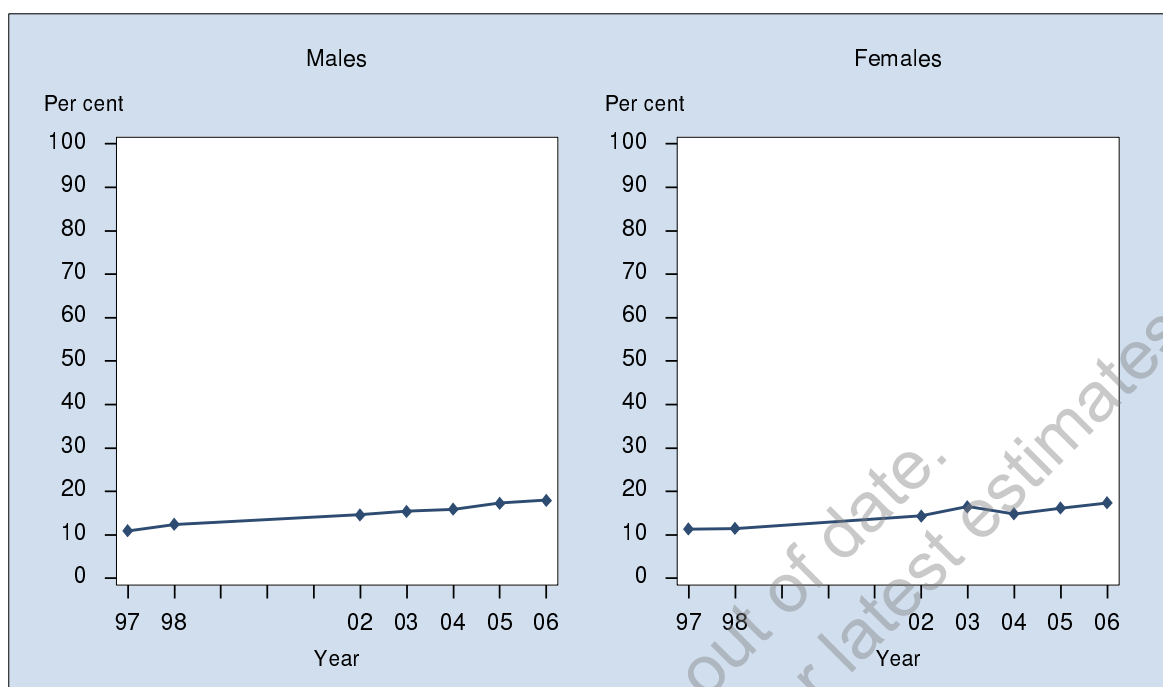


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	19	17	18	21.3 (16.6-26.1)	16.6 (13.0-20.2)	19.0 (16.0-22.0)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	15	15	15	14.7 (10.3-19.0)	18.5 (14.3-22.7)	16.5 (13.5-19.6)
Sydney West	19	19	19	20.5 (15.1-25.9)	20.9 (16.9-24.9)	20.7 (17.3-24.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	15	13	14	13.2 (9.5-16.8)	11.8 (8.8-14.8)	12.5 (10.1-14.8)
Hunter & New England	19	22	20	19.8 (15.0-24.5)	18.8 (15.4-22.2)	19.3 (16.4-22.2)
North Coast	15	18	17	17.4 (12.9-21.9)	16.7 (13.1-20.2)	17.0 (14.2-19.9)
Greater Southern	23	20	21	20.5 (15.5-25.5)	18.0 (14.0-22.1)	19.3 (16.1-22.5)
Greater Western	22	23	22	18.6 (13.8-23.3)	21.7 (17.6-25.8)	20.1 (16.9-23.2)
NSW				18.0 (16.2-19.8)	17.4 (15.9-18.8)	17.7 (16.6-18.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,668 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 294 (3.69%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? and How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows  $BMI = \text{weight(kg)}/\text{height}^2(\text{m})$ . The category for this indicator was obese (BMI of 30 and over).

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

## Obesity by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006

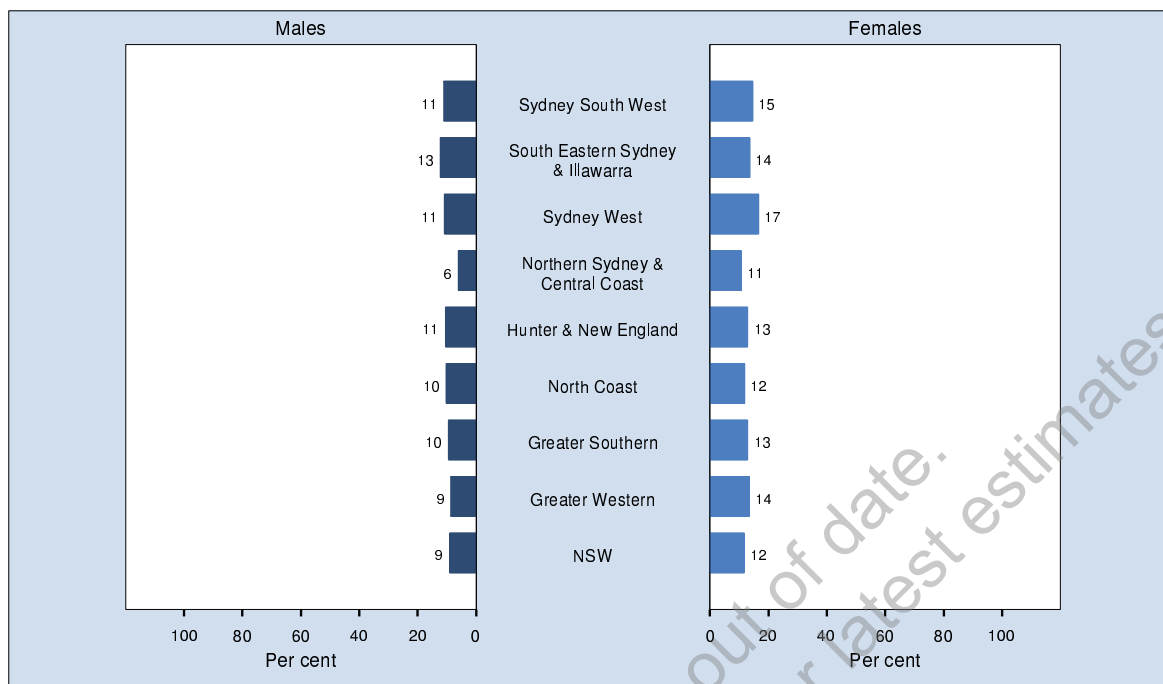


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	11.0 (10.1-11.8)	11.3 (10.6-12.1)	11.2 (10.6-11.7)
1998	12.5 (11.5-13.4)	11.5 (10.7-12.3)	12.0 (11.4-12.6)
2002	14.6 (13.3-16.0)	14.4 (13.3-15.5)	14.5 (13.6-15.4)
2003	15.5 (14.1-16.8)	16.5 (15.3-17.6)	16.0 (15.1-16.9)
2004	15.9 (14.3-17.6)	14.8 (13.5-16.1)	15.4 (14.3-16.4)
2005	17.3 (15.8-18.8)	16.2 (15.1-17.3)	16.7 (15.8-17.6)
2006	18.0 (16.2-19.8)	17.4 (15.9-18.8)	17.7 (16.6-18.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 16,790; 1998: 16,445; 2002: 11,997; 2003: 12,448; 2004: 9,063; 2005: 11,078; 2006: 7,668.  
The indicator includes those with a Body Mass Index (BMI) of 30 or higher. The questions used to define the indicator were: How tall are you without shoes? and How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? BMI is calculated as follows  $BMI = \text{weight(kg)}/\text{height}^2(\text{m})$ . The category for this indicator was obese (BMI of 30 and over).

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

## High and very high psychological distress by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

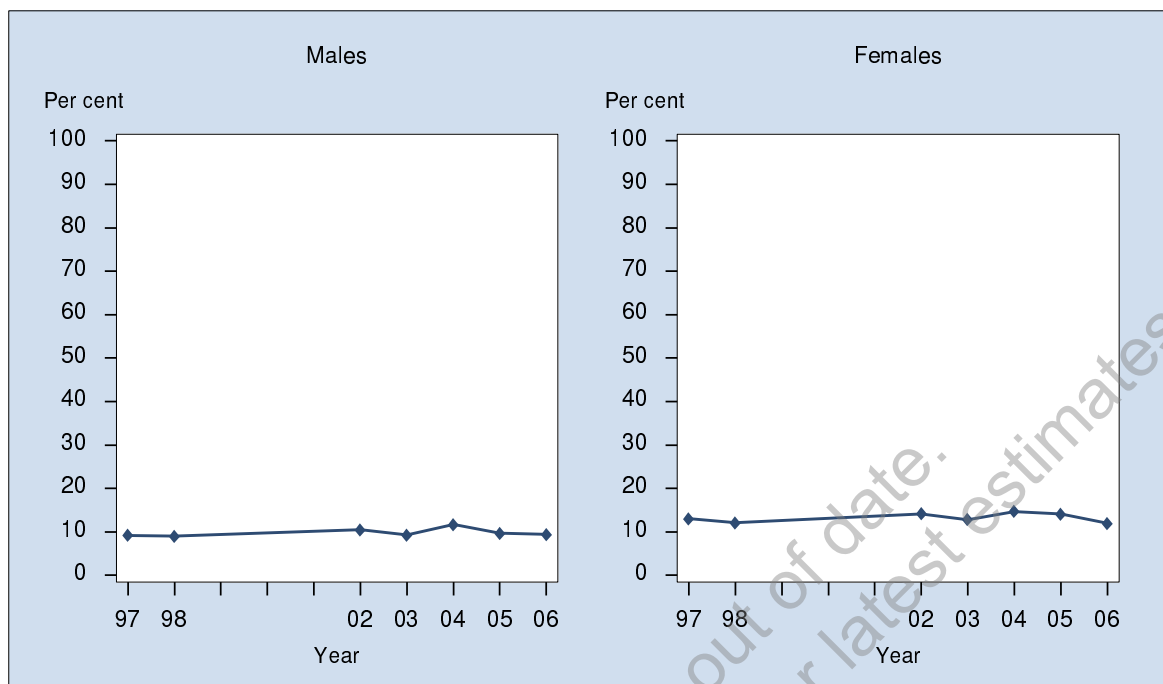


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	11	15	13	11.3 (7.7-14.8)	15.4 (11.9-18.9)	13.4 (10.9-15.9)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	13	14	13	10.6 (7.0-14.2)	10.7 (7.7-13.6)	10.6 (8.3-13.0)
Sydney West	11	17	14	9.6 (5.9-13.2)	14.9 (11.3-18.6)	12.3 (9.6-14.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	6	11	9	5.2 (2.7-7.6)	7.8 (5.3-10.2)	6.5 (4.7-8.2)
Hunter & New England	11	13	12	10.3 (6.8-13.7)	10.4 (7.5-13.2)	10.3 (8.1-12.6)
North Coast	10	12	11	9.3 (6.0-12.6)	9.9 (6.8-12.9)	9.6 (7.3-11.9)
Greater Southern	10	13	11	10.5 (6.8-14.2)	13.1 (9.6-16.6)	11.8 (9.3-14.4)
Greater Western	9	14	11	7.5 (4.0-10.9)	12.3 (8.9-15.6)	9.9 (7.4-12.3)
NSW				9.4 (8.1-10.7)	11.9 (10.7-13.2)	10.7 (9.8-11.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,869 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 93 (1.17%) 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## High and very high psychological distress by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006



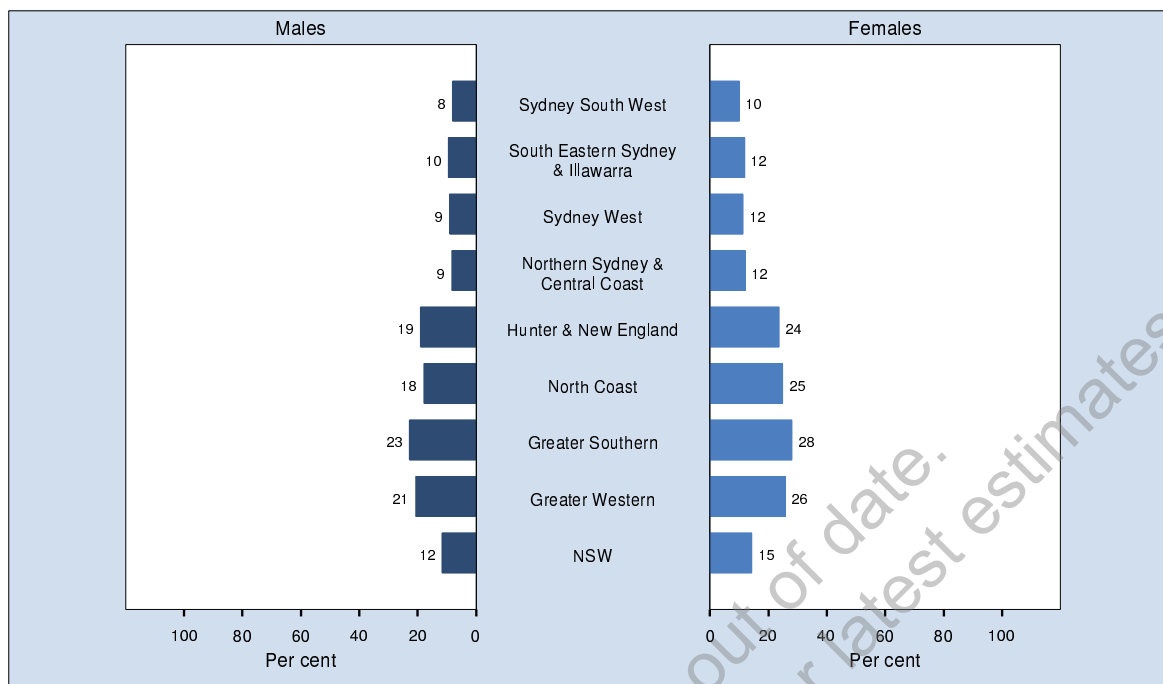
Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	9.2 (8.4-10.0)	13.0 (12.1-13.9)	11.1 (10.5-11.8)
1998	9.0 (8.1-9.9)	12.1 (11.2-12.9)	10.6 (10.0-11.2)
2002	10.5 (9.3-11.6)	14.2 (13.0-15.4)	12.4 (11.5-13.2)
2003	9.3 (8.2-10.4)	12.8 (11.8-13.9)	11.1 (10.3-11.8)
2004	11.7 (10.2-13.3)	14.7 (13.3-16.1)	13.2 (12.2-14.3)
2005	9.7 (8.4-10.9)	14.1 (12.9-15.3)	11.9 (11.1-12.8)
2006	9.4 (8.1-10.7)	11.9 (10.7-13.2)	10.7 (9.8-11.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 17,360; 1998: 17,375; 2002: 12,527; 2003: 12,852; 2004: 9,305; 2005: 11,388; 2006: 7,869.  
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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.



## Difficulties getting health care when needing it by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

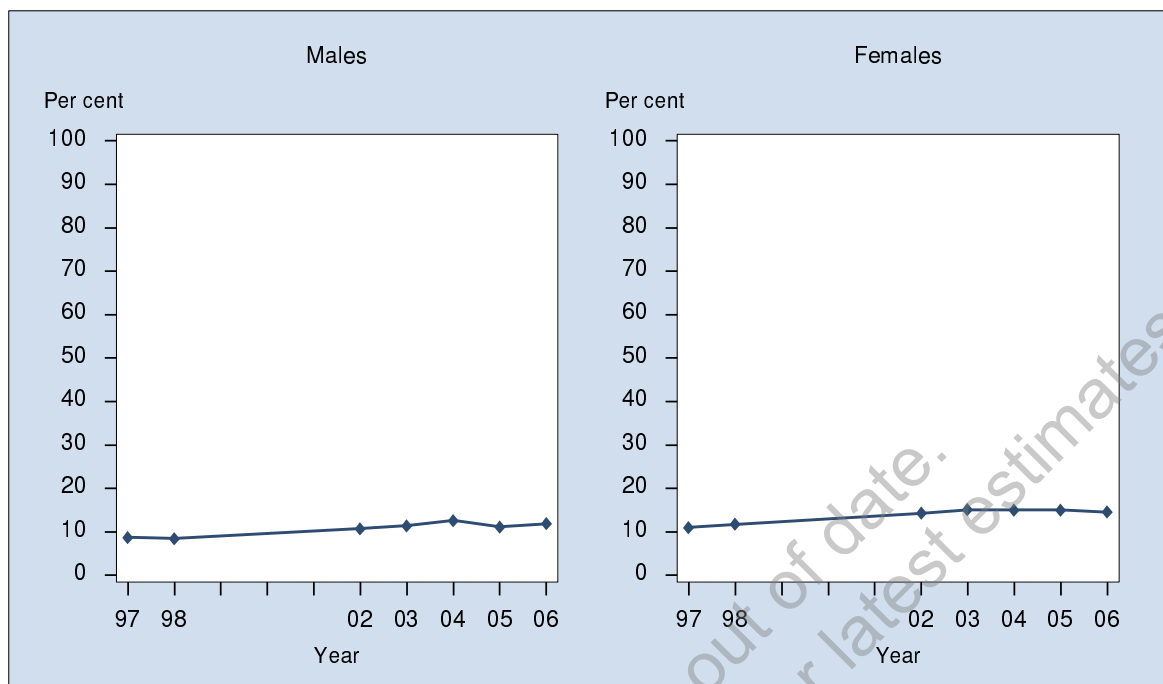


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	8	10	9	10.1 (6.7-13.6)	9.6 (6.6-12.7)	9.9 (7.6-12.2)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	10	12	11	8.7 (5.4-11.9)	10.0 (7.2-12.8)	9.3 (7.2-11.5)
Sydney West	9	12	11	7.9 (4.8-10.9)	10.4 (7.5-13.3)	9.1 (7.0-11.3)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	9	12	10	8.7 (5.4-12.1)	10.7 (7.4-13.9)	9.7 (7.4-12.1)
Hunter & New England	19	24	22	18.1 (13.4-22.8)	23.5 (19.4-27.6)	20.8 (17.7-24.0)
North Coast	18	25	22	15.8 (11.3-20.3)	24.1 (19.9-28.3)	20.1 (17.0-23.2)
Greater Southern	23	28	26	23.9 (18.4-29.4)	26.7 (22.4-31.1)	25.3 (21.8-28.8)
Greater Western	21	26	23	17.6 (13.1-22.2)	27.0 (22.7-31.4)	22.3 (19.1-25.5)
NSW				11.9 (10.5-13.3)	14.6 (13.3-15.9)	13.2 (12.3-14.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,769 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 20 (0.26%) 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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Difficulties getting health care when needing it by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006

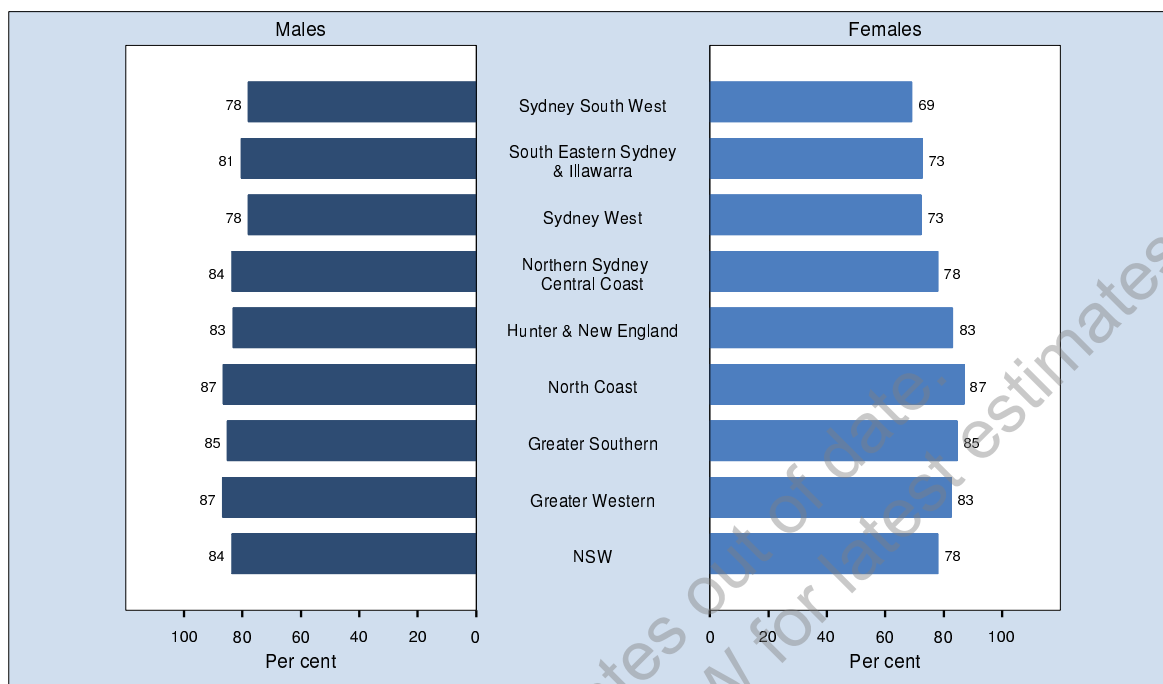


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	8.8 (8.0-9.6)	11.0 (10.3-11.8)	9.9 (9.4-10.5)
1998	8.5 (7.8-9.3)	11.8 (11.0-12.5)	10.2 (9.6-10.7)
2002	10.8 (9.6-11.9)	14.3 (13.2-15.4)	12.6 (11.8-13.4)
2003	11.4 (10.3-12.6)	15.1 (14.0-16.2)	13.3 (12.5-14.0)
2004	12.7 (11.2-14.1)	15.0 (13.7-16.3)	13.9 (12.9-14.8)
2005	11.1 (10.0-12.3)	15.0 (13.9-16.1)	13.1 (12.3-13.9)
2006	11.9 (10.5-13.3)	14.6 (13.3-15.9)	13.2 (12.3-14.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 16,968; 1998: 17,112; 2002: 12,016; 2003: 12,456; 2004: 9,084; 2005: 11,201; 2006: 7,769.  
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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Emergency department care rated as excellent, very good or good by health area,  
persons who attended an emergency department in the previous 12 months  
aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006**

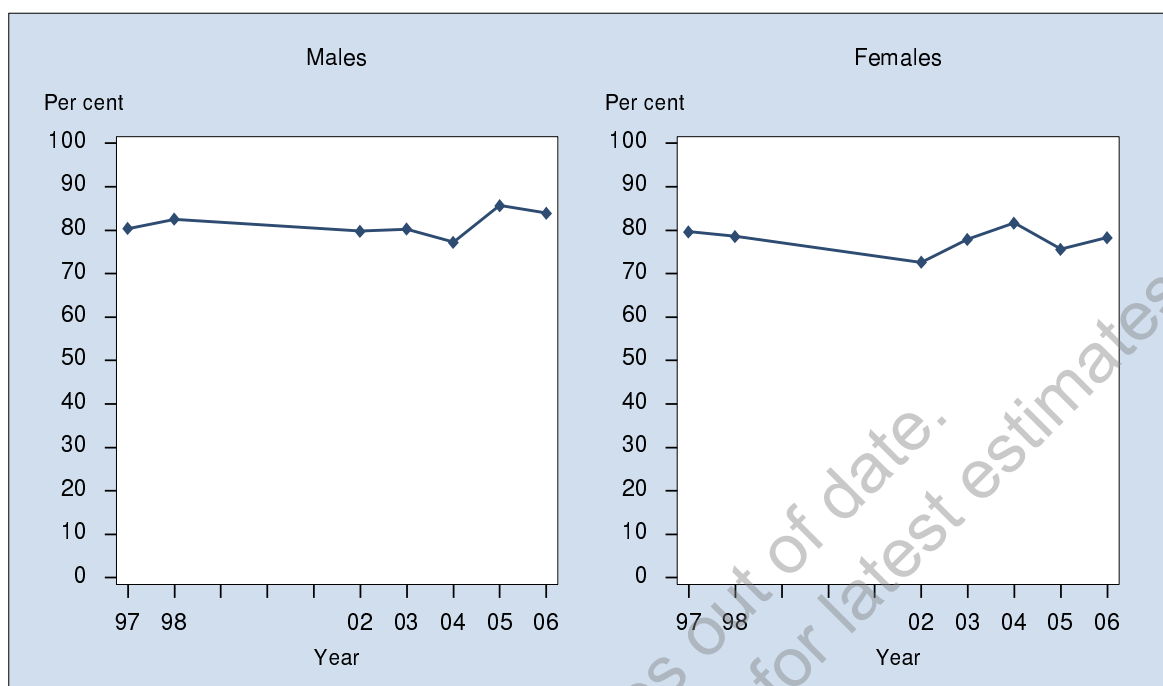


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	78	69	74	69.6 (54.5-84.8)	74.0 (61.3-86.6)	71.8 (61.9-81.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	81	73	77	88.8 (80.4-97.2)	69.4 (55.7-83.1)	78.9 (69.9-87.8)
Sydney West	78	73	75	88.2 (77.1-99.2)	75.5 (63.7-87.3)	81.6 (73.3-89.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	84	78	81	84.9 (73.1-96.8)	77.8 (65.2-90.3)	81.2 (72.5-90.0)
Hunter & New England	83	83	83	92.4 (85.9-99.0)	82.2 (73.4-91.0)	87.1 (81.4-92.8)
North Coast	87	87	87	80.1 (70.6-89.5)	90.5 (84.7-96.3)	84.6 (78.6-90.5)
Greater Southern	85	85	85	92.5 (86.2-98.8)	83.9 (76.2-91.6)	87.9 (82.7-93.0)
Greater Western	87	83	85	82.6 (70.7-94.5)	89.6 (82.5-96.6)	86.2 (79.3-93.1)
NSW				84.0 (79.6-88.3)	78.4 (73.9-82.8)	81.1 (78.0-84.3)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 1,225 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 11 (0.89%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.  
The indicator includes those who attended an emergency department in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent visit. 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? and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this emergency department? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

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

**Emergency department care rated as excellent, very good or good by year, persons who attended an emergency department in the previous 12 months aged 16 years and over, NSW, 1997-2006**

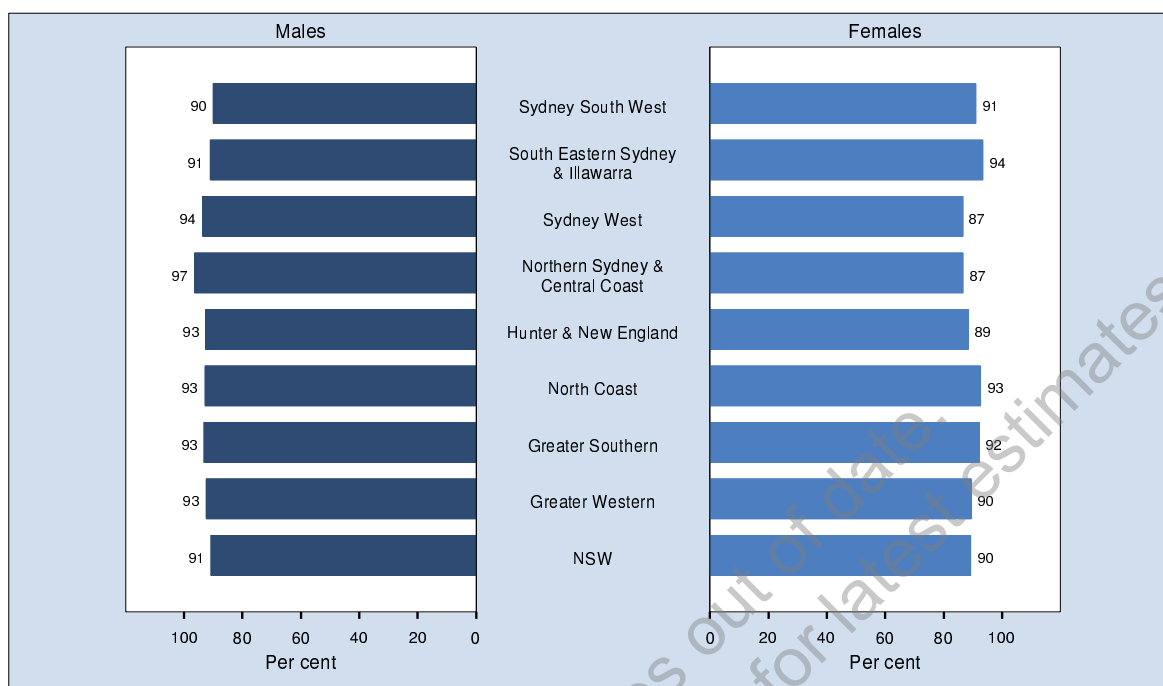


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	80.4 (77.5-83.3)	79.6 (76.6-82.7)	80.1 (78.0-82.2)
1998	82.5 (79.5-85.5)	78.6 (75.7-81.5)	80.7 (78.6-82.8)
2002	79.8 (75.8-83.7)	72.6 (68.7-76.6)	76.3 (73.5-79.1)
2003	80.3 (76.1-84.4)	77.9 (74.3-81.6)	79.1 (76.3-81.8)
2004	77.3 (72.3-82.2)	81.7 (77.9-85.6)	79.4 (76.2-82.6)
2005	85.7 (82.0-89.3)	75.6 (71.5-79.8)	80.7 (77.9-83.5)
2006	84.0 (79.6-88.3)	78.4 (73.9-82.8)	81.1 (78.0-84.3)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997: 2,727; 1998: 2,581; 2002: 2,025; 2003: 2,054; 2004: 1,535; 2005: 1,689; 2006: 1,225. The indicator includes those who attended an emergency department in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent visit. 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? and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this emergency department? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

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

**Hospital care rated as excellent, very good or good by health area, persons who attended hospital in the previous 12 months aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006**

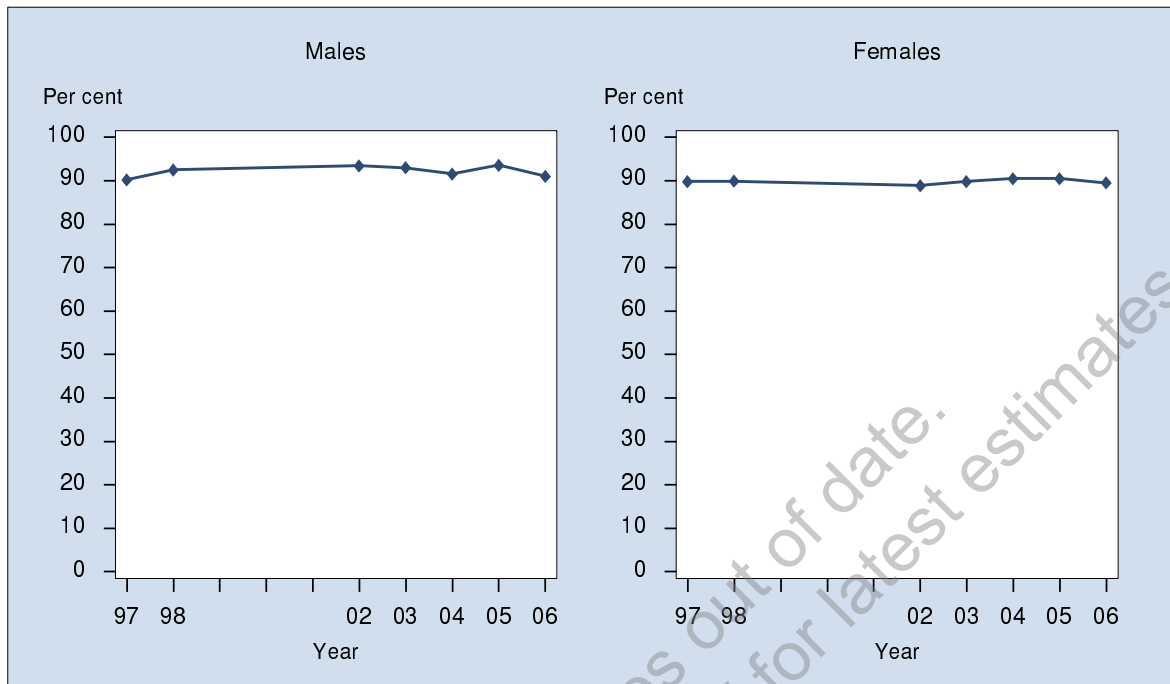


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	90	91	91	80.9 (68.3-93.6)	92.6 (86.8-98.5)	87.4 (80.7-94.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	91	94	92	90.3 (82.4-98.2)	94.1 (88.0-100)	92.5 (87.6-97.3)
Sydney West	94	87	90	95.3 (88.7-100)	86.5 (78.3-94.7)	90.2 (84.6-95.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	97	87	91	93.9 (85.9-100)	84.0 (72.7-95.2)	88.1 (80.6-95.6)
Hunter & New England	93	89	91	95.0 (89.1-100)	88.7 (81.9-95.6)	91.8 (87.2-96.3)
North Coast	93	93	93	92.5 (85.4-99.7)	92.5 (85.8-99.3)	92.5 (87.6-97.4)
Greater Southern	93	92	93	95.0 (89.4-100)	89.7 (81.1-98.3)	92.1 (86.7-97.5)
Greater Western	93	90	91	94.6 (88.5-100)	84.3 (73.6-94.9)	89.2 (82.7-95.6)
NSW				91.0 (87.5-94.6)	89.5 (86.5-92.5)	90.2 (87.9-92.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 1,245 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.24%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent overnight stay. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least one night in hospital?, and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this hospital? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

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

**Hospital care rated as excellent, very good or good by year,  
persons who attended hospital in the previous 12 months aged 16 years and  
over, NSW, 1997-2006**

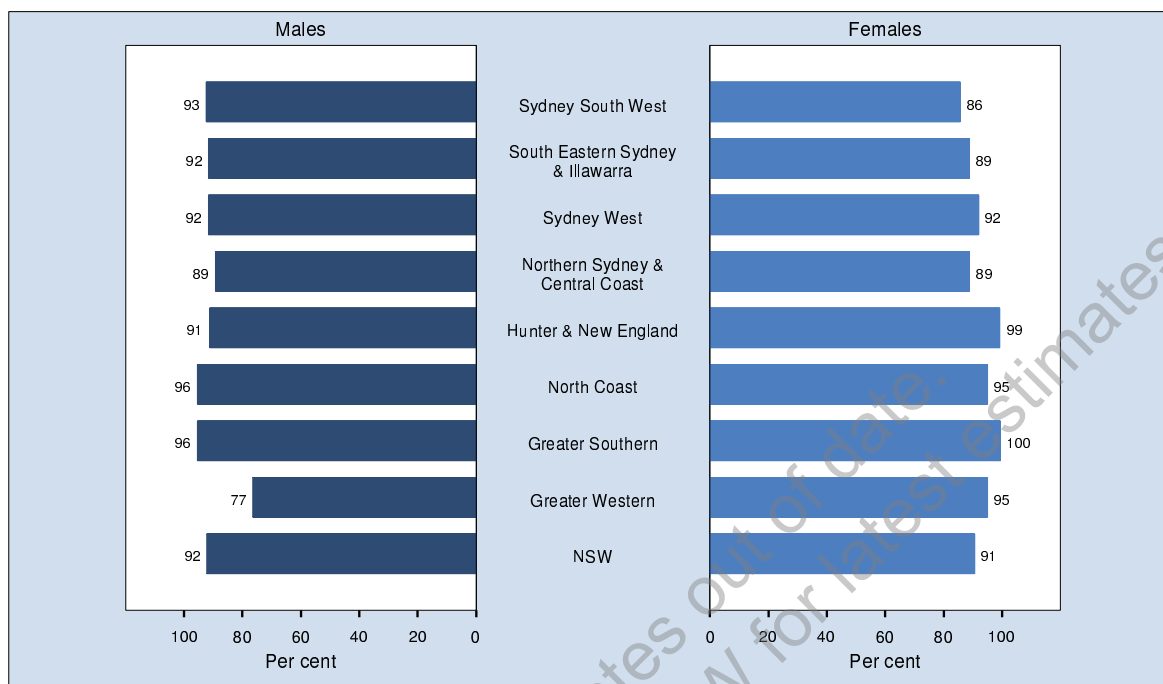


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
1997	90.2 (87.8-92.7)	89.9 (87.9-91.9)	90.0 (88.5-91.6)
1998	92.6 (90.4-94.7)	89.9 (88.0-91.8)	91.0 (89.6-92.5)
2002	93.4 (90.6-96.2)	88.9 (85.9-91.9)	90.7 (88.6-92.9)
2003	93.0 (90.3-95.8)	89.9 (87.5-92.2)	91.3 (89.5-93.0)
2004	91.6 (88.3-94.9)	90.5 (87.4-93.7)	91.0 (88.7-93.3)
2005	93.6 (91.1-96.1)	90.5 (88.0-93.0)	91.8 (90.0-93.6)
2006	91.0 (87.5-94.6)	89.5 (86.5-92.5)	90.2 (87.9-92.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
1997: 2,550; 1998: 2,659; 2002: 1,926; 2003: 2,012; 2004: 1,461; 2005: 1,772; 2006: 1,245.  
The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent overnight stay. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least one night in hospital?, and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this hospital? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

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

**Community health centre care rated as excellent, very good, or good by health area, persons who attended in the previous 12 months aged 16 and over, NSW, 2006**

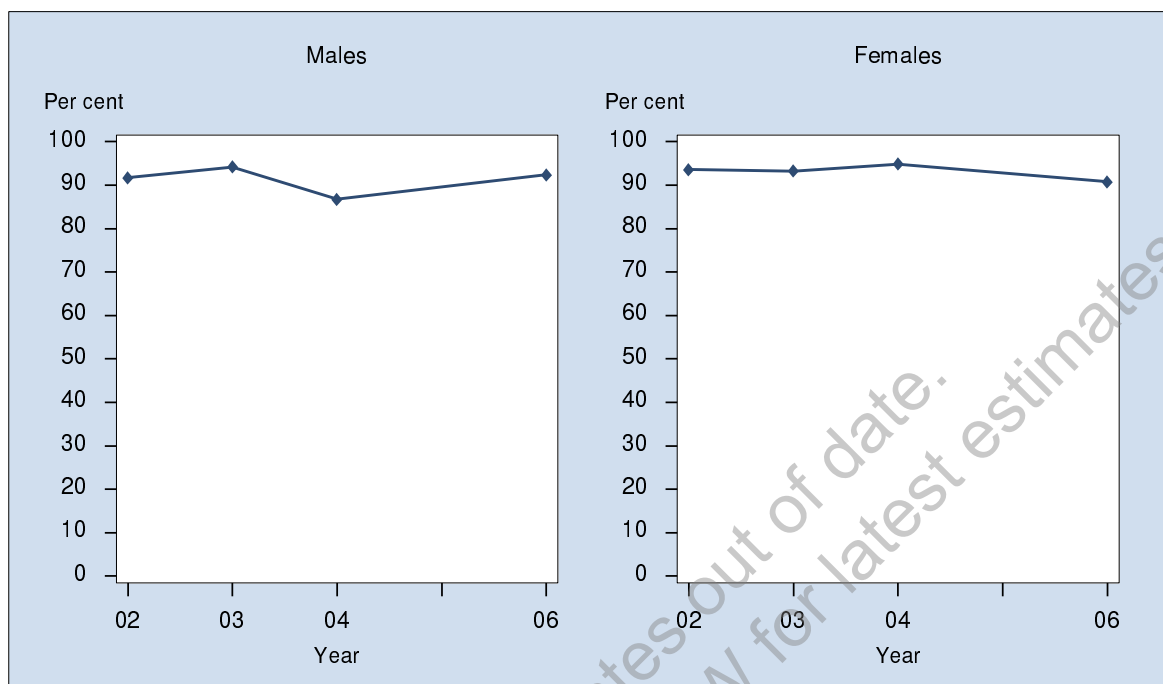


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons
	%	%	%	(95% CI)	(95% CI)	(95% CI)
Sydney South West	93	86	89	93.0 (85.0-100)	82.2 (68.0-96.4)	87.4 (78.7-96.0)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	92	89	90	98.0 (94.0-100)	87.6 (76.5-98.7)	91.8 (84.9-98.8)
Sydney West	92	92	92	94.0 (82.2-100)	92.6 (84.2-100)	93.1 (86.2-99.9)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	89	89	89	89.9 (73.7-100)	90.8 (78.5-100)	90.5 (80.7-100)
Hunter & New England	91	99	97	88.7 (73.4-100)	98.8 (97.0-100)	95.5 (90.4-100)
North Coast	96	95	95	100 (100-100)	95.2 (90.3-100)	96.8 (93.5-100)
Greater Southern	96	100	98	98.1 (94.3-100)	98.7 (96.3-100)	98.5 (96.4-100)
Greater Western	77	95	87	73.3 (50.6-96.0)	94.1 (88.5-99.6)	84.9 (73.7-96.2)
NSW				92.4 (88.1-96.7)	90.8 (86.5-95.1)	91.4 (88.3-94.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 609 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 3 (0.49%) 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 who rated the care as excellent, very good or good for their most recent attendance. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you attended a government-run community health centre? and Overall, what do you think of the care you received at this community health centre? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

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

**Community health centre care rated as excellent, very good, or good by  
year,  
persons who attended in the previous 12 months aged 16 and over, NSW,  
2002-2006**



Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
2002	91.7 (87.1-96.4)	93.6 (90.8-96.3)	92.9 (90.5-95.3)
2003	94.2 (90.0-98.3)	93.3 (90.4-96.1)	93.6 (91.3-95.9)
2004	86.7 (80.5-92.9)	94.9 (91.8-98.0)	91.5 (88.3-94.7)
2006	92.4 (88.1-96.7)	90.8 (86.5-95.1)	91.4 (88.3-94.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002: 979; 2003: 852; 2004: 818; 2006: 609. The indicator includes those who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months who rated the care as excellent, very good or good for their most recent attendance. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you attended a government-run community health centre? and Overall, what do you think of the care you received at this community health centre? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

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



**Public dental service care rated as excellent, very good, or good by health area,  
persons who attended a public dental service in the previous 12 months  
aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006**

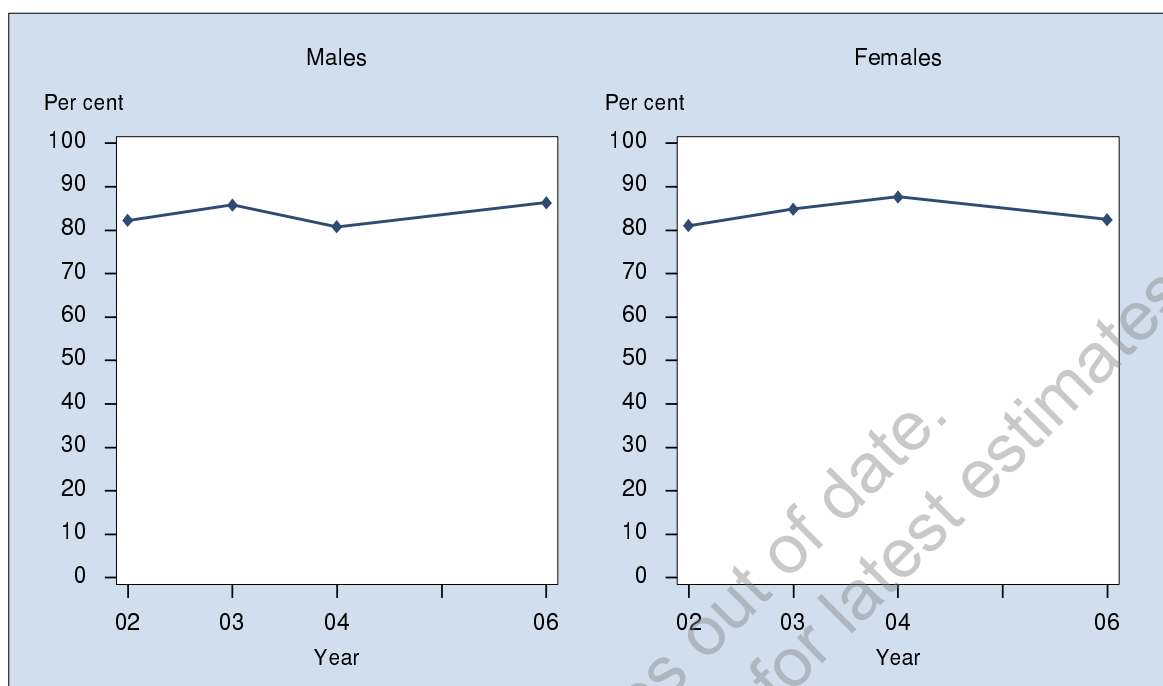


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	78	100	91	75.1 (52.5-97.6)	97.7 (93.2-100)	88.9 (79.3-98.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	75	76	76	76.6 (39.1-100)	68.3 (45.4-91.2)	72.0 (51.4-92.7)
Sydney West	89	73	78	87.9 (67.9-100)	69.1 (49.5-88.7)	75.8 (60.2-91.4)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	83	96	89	93.4 (83.7-100)	95.4 (88.6-100)	94.3 (88.4-100)
Hunter & New England	96	69	86	97.3 (92.0-100)	63.0 (33.0-92.9)	84.9 (70.5-99.3)
North Coast	92	79	86	93.2 (84.3-100)	79.4 (63.9-94.9)	86.8 (77.7-96.0)
Greater Southern	100	90	94	100 (100-100)	90.0 (76.0-100)	93.5 (84.3-100)
Greater Western	78	86	83	77.4 (55.4-99.3)	83.2 (66.4-100)	80.8 (67.6-94.0)
NSW				86.4 (77.5-95.2)	82.4 (76.0-88.9)	84.2 (78.9-89.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 331 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 6 (1.78%) 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 who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent attendance.

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

**Public dental service care rated as excellent, very good, or good by year, persons who attended a public dental service in the previous 12 months aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006**

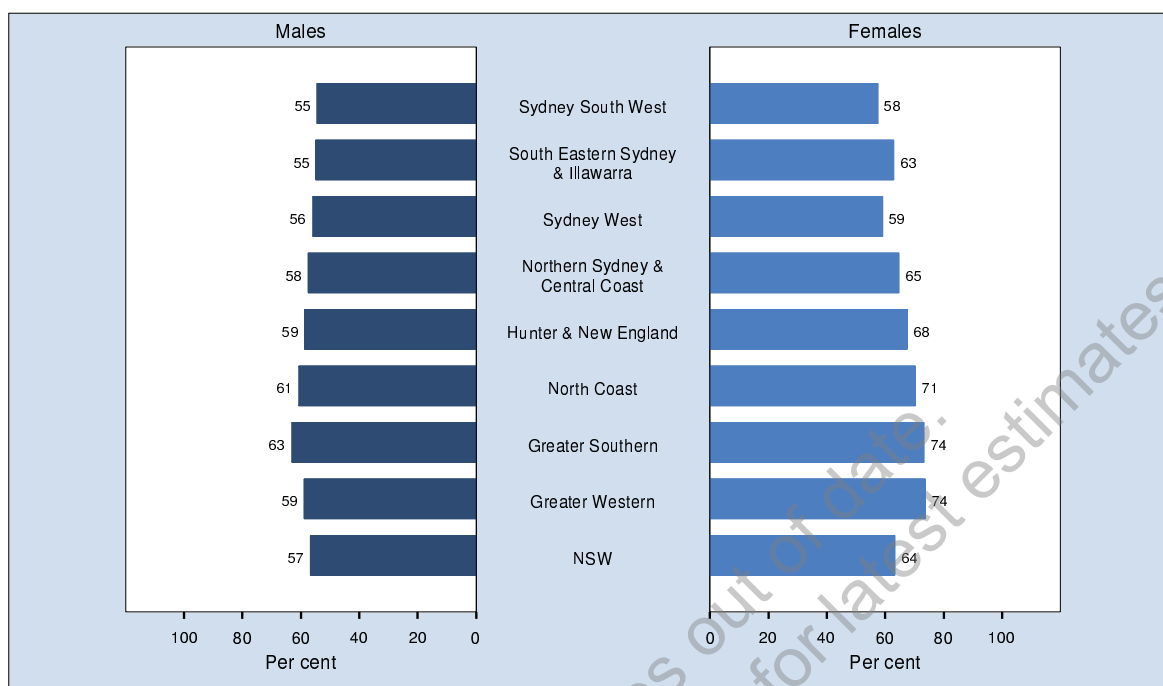


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
2002	82.2 (75.0-89.5)	81.1 (75.5-86.6)	81.6 (77.1-86.0)
2003	85.8 (80.4-91.2)	84.8 (79.8-89.8)	85.4 (81.8-89.0)
2004	80.8 (72.0-89.6)	87.7 (82.7-92.8)	84.4 (79.4-89.5)
2006	86.4 (77.5-95.2)	82.4 (76.0-88.9)	84.2 (78.9-89.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002: 636; 2003: 656; 2004: 542; 2006: 331. The indicator includes those who attended a public dental service or dental hospital in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent attendance. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you attended a public (government-run) dental service or dental hospital? and Overall what do you think of the care you received? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

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

**Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months by health area,  
persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006**



Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males	Females	Persons	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	55	58	56	57.2 (51.6-62.7)	57.9 (53.1-62.7)	57.5 (53.9-61.2)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	55	63	59	53.0 (46.6-59.5)	60.2 (55.3-65.1)	56.6 (52.5-60.7)
Sydney West	56	59	58	56.0 (49.7-62.3)	58.9 (54.2-63.6)	57.5 (53.5-61.4)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	58	65	61	58.4 (52.8-64.0)	64.2 (59.6-68.8)	61.4 (57.7-65.0)
Hunter & New England	59	68	63	57.1 (51.2-62.9)	68.9 (64.7-73.1)	63.1 (59.5-66.7)
North Coast	61	71	66	61.3 (55.3-67.3)	72.0 (68.0-76.1)	66.8 (63.2-70.4)
Greater Southern	63	74	68	60.7 (54.7-66.7)	74.1 (69.7-78.5)	67.4 (63.6-71.1)
Greater Western	59	74	66	59.3 (53.2-65.5)	73.3 (69.3-77.3)	66.2 (62.5-70.0)
NSW				57.0 (54.7-59.4)	63.6 (61.8-65.4)	60.3 (58.9-61.8)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,934 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 28 (0.35%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who have attended at least one community event in the last 6 months. The question used was: In the past 6 months, how often have you attended a local community event such as a church or school fete, school concert, or a street fair?

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

**Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006**



Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
2002	53.2 (51.3-55.2)	60.9 (59.3-62.5)	57.1 (55.8-58.4)
2003	54.4 (52.5-56.4)	62.0 (60.5-63.6)	58.0 (56.8-59.2)
2005	56.4 (54.4-58.4)	63.7 (62.2-65.3)	60.1 (58.9-61.4)
2006	57.0 (54.7-59.4)	63.6 (61.8-65.4)	60.3 (58.9-61.8)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002: 12,599; 2003: 12,986; 2005: 11,469; 2006: 7,934. The indicator includes those who have attended at least one community event in the last 6 months. The question used was: In the past 6 months, how often have you attended a local community event such as a church or school fete, school concert, or a street fair?

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

Please check NSW Health website for latest estimates.

## Most people can be trusted by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

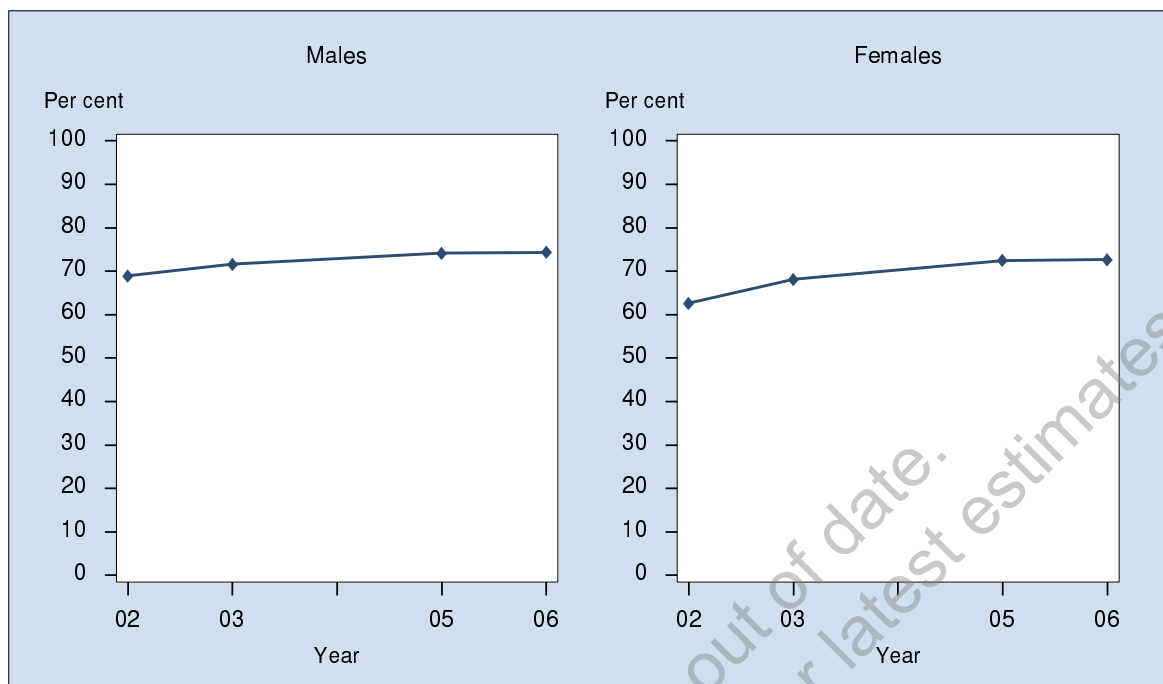


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	69	64	67	66.9 (61.4-72.4)	64.0 (59.2-68.8)	65.4 (61.8-69.1)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	71	76	74	70.3 (64.5-76.2)	74.1 (69.6-78.6)	72.2 (68.5-75.9)
Sydney West	74	72	73	74.2 (68.5-79.8)	69.8 (65.2-74.4)	72.0 (68.3-75.6)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	84	80	82	83.6 (79.3-87.9)	79.2 (75.0-83.4)	81.4 (78.4-84.4)
Hunter & New England	76	74	75	77.0 (72.0-81.9)	73.2 (69.1-77.3)	75.0 (71.8-78.2)
North Coast	78	78	78	78.2 (73.2-83.2)	76.7 (72.6-80.8)	77.4 (74.2-80.7)
Greater Southern	77	82	80	74.9 (68.9-80.9)	80.9 (76.9-85.0)	77.9 (74.2-81.6)
Greater Western	76	74	75	76.1 (70.7-81.5)	72.2 (67.7-76.6)	74.2 (70.6-77.7)
NSW				74.4 (72.3-76.4)	72.7 (71.0-74.5)	73.5 (72.2-74.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,775 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 187 (2.35%) 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.

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

**Most people can be trusted by year,  
persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006**

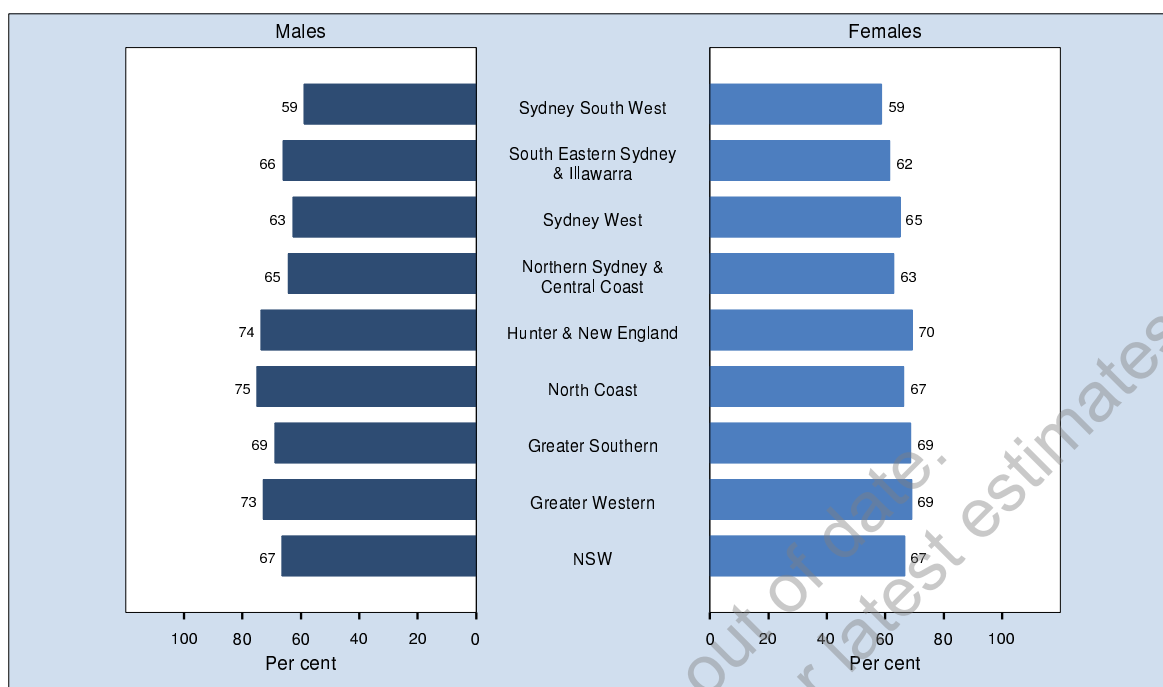


Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
2002	68.9 (67.1-70.7)	62.6 (60.9-64.3)	65.7 (64.5-67.0)
2003	71.6 (69.9-73.4)	68.1 (66.6-69.6)	69.7 (68.6-70.9)
2005	74.2 (72.4-76.0)	72.5 (71.0-74.0)	73.3 (72.2-74.5)
2006	74.4 (72.3-76.4)	72.7 (71.0-74.5)	73.5 (72.2-74.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
2002: 12,251; 2003: 12,570; 2005: 11,203; 2006: 7,775.  
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 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW  
Department of Health.

## Visit neighbours by health area, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2006

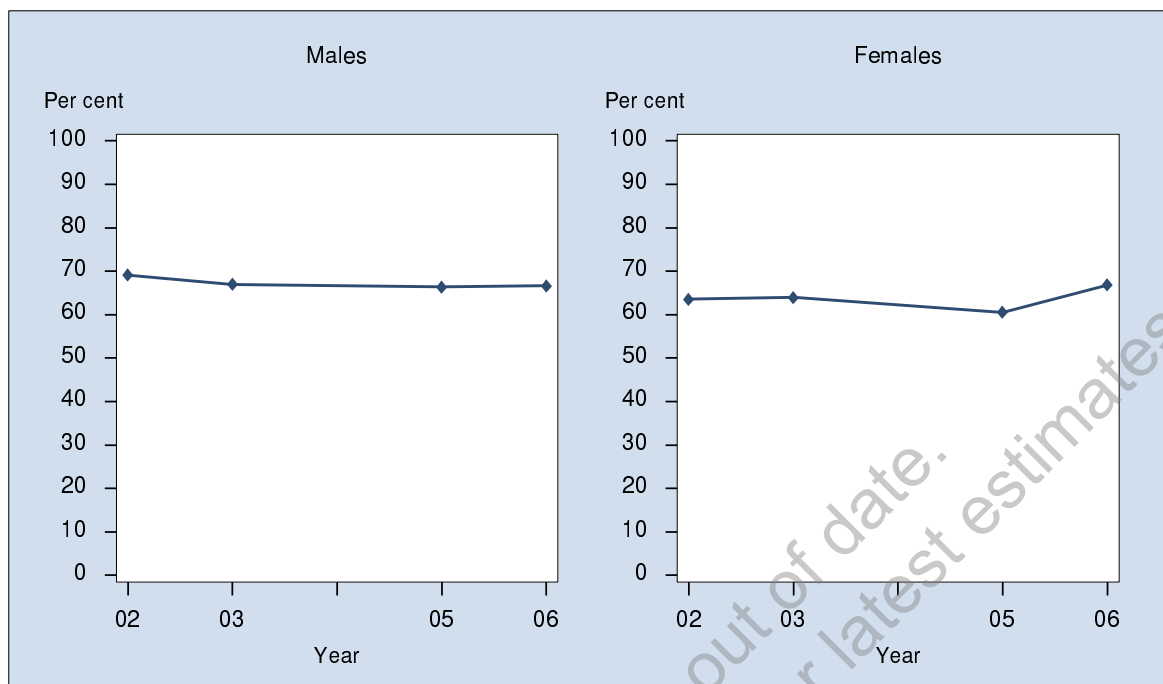


Area	Predicted			Prevalence		
	Males %	Females %	Persons %	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
Sydney South West	59	59	59	60.4 (54.9-65.9)	62.8 (58.2-67.4)	61.6 (58.0-65.2)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	66	62	64	63.9 (57.6-70.2)	65.6 (60.7-70.5)	64.7 (60.7-68.7)
Sydney West	63	65	64	61.6 (55.3-67.8)	68.7 (64.3-73.0)	65.1 (61.3-69.0)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	65	63	64	66.9 (61.5-72.4)	65.5 (60.7-70.2)	66.2 (62.6-69.8)
Hunter & New England	74	70	72	76.2 (71.4-81.1)	71.1 (67.0-75.3)	73.6 (70.4-76.8)
North Coast	75	67	71	75.1 (69.5-80.7)	67.3 (62.8-71.9)	71.1 (67.5-74.7)
Greater Southern	69	69	69	72.0 (66.8-77.2)	69.5 (65.0-74.0)	70.8 (67.3-74.2)
Greater Western	73	69	71	75.2 (69.9-80.5)	73.0 (68.8-77.3)	74.1 (70.7-77.6)
NSW				66.6 (64.4-68.9)	66.9 (65.1-68.6)	66.7 (65.3-68.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 7,952 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 10 (0.13%) 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 past week. The question used was: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the past week?

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

## Visit neighbours by year, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006



Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
2002	69.1 (67.3-70.9)	63.6 (62.0-65.2)	66.3 (65.1-67.5)
2003	67.0 (65.1-68.8)	64.0 (62.4-65.5)	65.4 (64.2-66.6)
2005	66.4 (64.5-68.3)	60.6 (59.0-62.2)	63.4 (62.2-64.7)
2006	66.6 (64.4-68.9)	66.9 (65.1-68.6)	66.7 (65.3-68.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW:  
2002: 12,602; 2003: 12,986; 2005: 11,476; 2006: 7,952.  
The indicator includes those who visited someone in their neighbourhood at least once in the past week. The question used was: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the past week?

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