

# New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002–2005 Report on Adult Health by Country of Birth



**CENTRE FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY AND RESEARCH**

NSW Department of Health  
Locked Mail Bag 961  
North Sydney NSW 2059  
Telephone: 61 2 9424 5759

Copyright © NSW Department of Health 2006

This work is copyright. It may be reproduced in whole or in part for study and training purposes subject to the inclusion of an acknowledgement of the source. It may not be reproduced for commercial usage or sale. Reproduction for purposes other than those indicated above requires written permission from the NSW Department of Health.

State Health Publication No: PH 060155  
ISBN 1 7418 7002X

suggested citation:

Centre for Epidemiology and Research. *2002–2005 Report on Adult Health by Country of Birth from the New South Wales Population Health Survey*. Sydney: NSW Department of Health, 2006.

further copies of this publication can be downloaded from the

New South Wales Health Survey Program website : [www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html)

# Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	2
<b>Health Behaviours</b>	4
Risk alcohol drinking by country of birth	9
Recommended fruit consumption by country of birth	10
Recommended vegetable consumption by country of birth	11
Usual use of lower fat milks by country of birth	12
Adequate physical activity by country of birth	13
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by country of birth	14
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by country of birth	15
Current daily or occasional smoking by country of birth	16
Smoke-free households by country of birth	17
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector by country of birth	18
<b>Health Status</b>	19
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by country of birth	23
Current asthma by country of birth	24
Diabetes or high blood glucose by country of birth	25
All natural teeth missing by country of birth	26
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months by country of birth	27
Overweight and obesity by country of birth	28
High blood pressure by country of birth	29
High cholesterol by country of birth	30
High and very high psychological distress by country of birth	31
<b>Health Services</b>	32
Difficulties getting health care when needing it by country of birth	33
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months by country of birth	34
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months by country of birth	35
<b>Social Capital</b>	36
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months by country of birth	37
Most people can be trusted by country of birth	38
Visit neighbours by country of birth	39
<b>Conclusion</b>	40
Persons born in United Kingdom	46
Persons born in New Zealand	48
Persons born in China	50
Persons born in Vietnam	52
Persons born in Italy	54
Persons born in Lebanon	56
Persons born in Philippines	58
Persons born in India	60
Persons born in Hong Kong	62
Persons born in Greece	64
Persons born in Germany	66
Persons born in South Africa	68
Persons born in Netherlands	70
Persons born in USA	72
Persons born in Australia	74

# Introduction

---

Nearly one in 3 New South Wales residents was born overseas and around one in 5 speaks a language other than English at home. The composition and age structure of the overseas-born population reflects patterns of migration. After World War II there was a large migration of Europeans to New South Wales, initially from Eastern Europe then from the United Kingdom and Northern Europe, Greece, Italy and the former Yugoslavia. These were followed by people from the Middle East, mainly from Turkey, Lebanon and Egypt. More recently migrants have come in large numbers from Asian countries, particularly China, Vietnam and the Philippines.[1]

This is the first report on the health of adults by country of birth from the New South Wales Population Health Survey. The report uses data collected between 2002 and 2005, which is compared with data collected in 1997 and 1998 wherever possible. It will assist the monitoring of health, and policy development and service planning, at the statewide and area health service level.

## New South Wales Population Health Survey

The New South Wales Population Health Survey is a continuous survey using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) that began in 2002. It is conducted between February and December each year. The target population is all state residents living in households with private telephones. The target sample is approximately 1,500 people in each area health service each year (a total annual sample of 12,000).

Households are contacted using list assisted random digit dialling. Up to 7 calls are made to establish initial contact with a household and up to 5 calls are made to contact a selected respondent. One person from the household is randomly-selected for inclusion in the survey. Carers or parents of children aged 0–15 years are interviewed on their behalf. Trained telephone interviewers carry out the interviews. Most interviews are conducted in English but the survey is also conducted in five other languages: Arabic, Chinese, Greek, Italian and Vietnamese.

The sample is weighted to adjust for differences in the probabilities of selection among subjects and to adjust for differences between the age and sex structure of the sample and Australian Bureau of Statistics mid-year population estimates for New South Wales. This enables the calculation of prevalence estimates for the state population rather than for the respondents selected. The weighted sample populations for each country of birth were compared with the mid-year population estimates for each country of birth. There was generally little difference between the two.

## Sample size

Between 2002 and 2005, 56,677 respondents participated in the survey, of which 46,534 were adults aged 16 years and over. Of these adults 9,187 (19.7 per cent) were born overseas. When the sample was weighted to the New South Wales population the proportion of adults aged 16 years and over who were born overseas was 25.1 per cent, which is close to their representation in the overall residential population of the state (25.2 per cent) according to the 2001 Census.[1]

Although the survey collected information from people from over 70 different countries, only countries from which there were at least 130 respondents were included in this report. Generally the countries of birth reported correspond with the main countries that people have come to Australia from with populations in New South Wales of around 30,000 or greater. These include the United Kingdom, New Zealand, China, Vietnam, Italy, Lebanon, the Philippines, India, Hong Kong, Greece, Germany, South Africa, Netherlands and the United States.

There were different numbers of respondents from each of these countries: 3,190 from the United Kingdom, 709 from New Zealand, 344 from China, 175 from Vietnam, 320 from Italy, 148 from Lebanon, 261 from the Philippines, 267 from India, 135 from Hong Kong, 140 from Greece, 348 from Germany, 200 from South Africa, 232 from Netherlands, and 162 from the United States.

## Health indicators

The report describes 25 health indicators, which are:

### Health behaviours

Alcohol risk drinking, fruit consumption, vegetable consumption, type of milk consumed, physical activity, immunisation against influenza, immunisation against pneumococcal disease, smoking status, smoke-free households, and homes with a smoke alarm or detector.

### Health status

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

### Health services

Difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

### Social capital

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

These indicators are presented in graphical and tabular form. For each indicator the report includes 2 bar charts of the indicator, one by age group and sex and the other by health area and sex.

The tables below the charts present the indicator 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. The width of the confidence interval relates to the differing sample sizes for each country of birth. Wide confidence bands mean that although there may be a large difference between the estimates because of the small sample size it is not significantly different. If confidence intervals do not overlap then the observed estimates are significantly different.

## Further information

For further information about the New South Wales Population Health Survey, or any of the reports produced from the survey data, visit the website at [www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html).

## References

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Migration, Australia 2004–05*. ABS Catalogue no. 3412.0. Canberra: ABS, 2006.

# Health behaviours

---

Risk behaviours affect health and wellbeing and contribute to preventable morbidity and premature mortality. This chapter reports: alcohol risk drinking, fruit consumption, vegetable consumption, type of milk consumed, physical activity, immunisation against influenza, immunisation against pneumococcal pneumonia, smoking status, smoke-free households, and homes with a smoke alarm or detector.

## Risk alcohol drinking

Alcohol affects health in a number of ways, including: acute physical effects, such as intoxication and alcohol overdose; chronic physical effects, such as cirrhosis of the liver, heart disease, brain damage, and memory loss; and the effects of alcohol consumption on the health of others, such as road trauma caused by drink-driving and alcohol-related violence.[1,2] Alcohol abuse is also associated with crime, social problems, and lost productivity. Alcohol consumption is second only to tobacco consumption as a preventable cause of drug-related morbidity and mortality in Australia.

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following questions are asked: 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 how often have you had more than 4 [if male] or 2 [if female] drinks in a day?; In the past 4 weeks, how often have you had 11 or more [if male] or 7 or more [if female] drinks in a day?; In the past 4 weeks how often have you had 7–10 [if male] or 5–6 [if female] drinks in a day?

Overall, 36.0 per cent of New South Wales adults engaged in risk alcohol drinking, defined by Guideline 1 of the NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines as: consuming alcohol every day, consuming on average more than [4 if male or 2 if female] standard drinks, consuming more than [6 if male or 4 if female] on any one occasion or day.[3] A significantly higher proportion of people born in New Zealand (41.7 per cent) and Australia (38.4 per cent) engaged in risk alcohol drinking. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Italy (26.3 per cent), Germany (25.5 per cent), Greece (14.2 per cent), India (13.4 per cent), the Philippines (12.5 per cent), Hong Kong (8.0 per cent), Lebanon (7.1 per cent), Vietnam (5.0 per cent), and China (4.4 per cent), engaged in risk alcohol drinking.

## Nutrition: fruit and vegetable consumption

Nutrition is an important determinant of health and disease at all stages of life, either as protective influences or as risk factors. Some common diseases and conditions, to which diet contributes substantially to health risk or health protection, include: coronary heart disease, stroke, some cancers, type 2 diabetes, osteoporosis, dental caries, gall bladder disease, and diverticular disease.[4,5,6,7]

An adequate intake of fruit and vegetables decreases the risk of major chronic diseases.[4,6] However, most groups in the New South Wales population eat less than the recommended amounts of these foods.[4]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey respondents are asked the following questions, as part of a validated short dietary questionnaire: How many serves of fruit do you usually eat each day?; and, How many serves of vegetables do you usually eat each day?[8] The national 'Go for 2 Fruits and 5 Vegetables Campaign' is used as the source of recommended numbers of serves of fruits and vegetables.[9]

Overall, 47.5 per cent of New South Wales adults consumed the recommended daily intake of fruit (2 serves or more). A significantly higher proportion of people born in Italy (64.1 per cent) and Germany (62.0 per cent) consumed the recommended daily intake of fruit.

Overall, 8.4 per cent of New South Wales adults consumed the recommended daily intake of vegetables (5 serves or more). A significantly lower proportion of people born in China (4.6 per cent), the Philippines (3.6 per cent), Hong Kong (3.1 per cent), Italy (2.7 per cent), Vietnam (1.9 per cent), and Lebanon (1.9 per cent), consumed the recommended daily intake of vegetables.

## Nutrition: use of lower fat milks

A diet high in fat consumption is associated with health risk, which is why it is important to monitor fat consumption in dairy foods.

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey respondents are asked the following questions, as part of a validated short dietary questionnaire: What type of milk do you usually have?

Overall, 44.9 per cent of New South Wales adults consumed low fat, reduced fat or skim milk. A significantly higher proportion of people born in South Africa (55.6 per cent) and the United Kingdom (52.2 per cent) consumed low fat, reduced fat or skim milk. A significantly lower proportion of people born in China (18.6 per cent), Vietnam (18.6 per cent), Greece (30.7 per cent), Lebanon (31.6 per cent), Hong Kong (31.8 per cent), the Philippines (33.4 per cent), India (35.8 per cent), and Germany (37.2 per cent) consumed low fat, reduced fat or skim milk.

## Adequate physical activity

Physical activity is an important factor in maintaining good health. It is a preventative factor for cardiovascular disease, some cancers, mental illness, diabetes mellitus, obesity, and injury. [10] The National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults state the minimum amount of physical activity recommended to maintain good health is at least 30 minutes of moderate activity on most, and preferably all, days of the week.

According to the Active Australia Survey, adequate physical activity is defined as undertaking physical activity for a total of 150 minutes per week over 5 separate occasions.[11] The total minutes are calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking (continuously for at least 10 minutes), minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus minutes doing vigorous physical activity multiplied by 2.

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following Active Australia Survey questions are asked: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places?; What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week?; In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant?; What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week?; In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you haven't already mentioned?; What do you estimate was the total time that you spent doing these activities in the last week?

Overall, 49.2 per cent of New South Wales adults undertook adequate levels of physical activity. A significantly higher proportion of people born in New Zealand (59.0 per cent) undertook adequate levels of physical activity. A significantly lower proportion of people born in China (39.6 per cent), Italy (39.1 per cent), Vietnam (37.5 per cent), Greece (33.2 per cent), and Lebanon (29.8 per cent) undertook adequate levels of physical activity.

## Influenza and pneumococcal vaccination

Influenza (flu), caused by the influenza virus, is characterised by abrupt onset of fever, myalgia, headache, sore throat, and acute cough. Influenza can cause extreme malaise lasting several days. Although usually not life-threatening, influenza can be complicated by secondary bacterial pneumonia in individuals whose medical condition makes them vulnerable. Under the National Immunisation Program, influenza vaccine is provided free to all people aged 65 years and over and is recommended annually.[12] *Streptococcus pneumoniae* (pneumococcus)—a bacterial inhabitant of the upper-respiratory tract—is a major cause of pneumonia, meningitis, and middle-ear infection, particularly in the elderly, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and young children. The National Health and Medical Research Council recommends immunisation against pneumococcal disease for: all people aged 65 years and over; Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 50 years and over; people over 5 years who are immunocompromised, suffer from chronic conditions or illness, or smoke tobacco; and people with asplenia, either functional or anatomical.[12]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following Active Australia Survey questions were asked of respondents aged 50 years and over: Has a health professional ever advised you to be vaccinated against the flu?; Were you vaccinated or immunised against flu in the past 12 months?; Has a health professional ever advised you to be vaccinated against pneumonia?; When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

Overall, 49.2 per cent of New South Wales adults aged 50 years and over were vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of people born in South Africa (33.2 per cent), the United States (34.3 per cent), and New Zealand (36.2 per cent) were vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months.

Overall, 24.6 per cent of New South Wales adults aged 50 years and over were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Lebanon (7.8 per cent), Vietnam (9.2 per cent), Hong Kong (9.4 per cent), the Philippines (9.8 per cent), New Zealand (12.1 per cent), South Africa (12.7 per cent), China (13.6 per cent), and the United States (13.9 per cent) were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years.

## Smoking status

Smoking is the leading preventable cause of mortality and morbidity in New South Wales. It is the main cause, or a significant cause, of many diseases including cancer and cardiovascular disease. Of all preventable risk factors, tobacco use is responsible for the greatest burden of premature death and disability.[13]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following question was asked: Which of the following best describes your smoking status? I smoke daily, I smoke occasionally, I don't smoke now but I used to, I've tried it a few times but never smoked regularly, I've never smoked.

Current smoking status includes daily or occasional smoking. Overall, 21.6 per cent of New South Wales adults were current smokers. A significantly higher proportion of people born in Lebanon (35.3 per cent) were current smokers. A significantly lower proportion of people born in China (14.7 per cent), India (14.2 per cent), South Africa (14.1 per cent), Vietnam (13.6 per cent), and Hong Kong (12.4 per cent) were current smokers.

## Smoke-free households

The adverse effects of exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (passive smoking) are well documented. In adults, passive smoking has been linked to asthma, lung cancer, cardiovascular diseases, eye irritations, and headaches.[14]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following question was asked: Which of the following best describes your home situation? My home is smoke-free, People occasionally smoke in the house, People frequently smoke in the house.

Overall, 83.1 per cent of New South Wales adults live in a smoke-free home. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Lebanon (63.4 per cent) live in a smoke-free home. A significantly higher proportion of people born in the Philippines (91.8 per cent), Hong Kong (91.3 per cent), India (90.9 per cent), and South Africa (90.6 per cent) live in a smoke-free home.

## Smoke alarms or detectors in the home

In New South Wales, on average, 20 deaths and 100 hospitalisations are attributed to house fires each year. Most mortality and morbidity happens at night, while people are sleeping, and is due to smoke inhalation rather than burns. Functional and correctly-situated smoke alarms detect low levels of smoke and sound an alarm before the smoke becomes too dense for people to escape. They dramatically reduce fatalities, injuries and damage to property. However, studies have also shown a significant proportion of smoke alarms are not functional.[15–19] The *NSW Building Legislation Amendment (Smoke Alarms) Act 2005* commenced on 1 May 2006.[20] This legislation requires that: one or more smoke alarms are installed in residential buildings where people sleep; smoke alarms are maintained in functional order; people do not remove these alarms or interfere with their operation.[19]



In 2005, the New South Wales Population Health Survey asked respondents: Do you have any of the following fire safety measures in your home [Fire Blanket, 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, Other (specify)]?

Overall, 74.2 per cent of New South Wales adults have a smoke alarm or detector in their home. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Vietnam (60.2 per cent), China (57.7 per cent), Hong Kong (57.2 per cent), Italy (54.4 per cent), and Greece (48.9 per cent) have a smoke alarm or detector in their home.

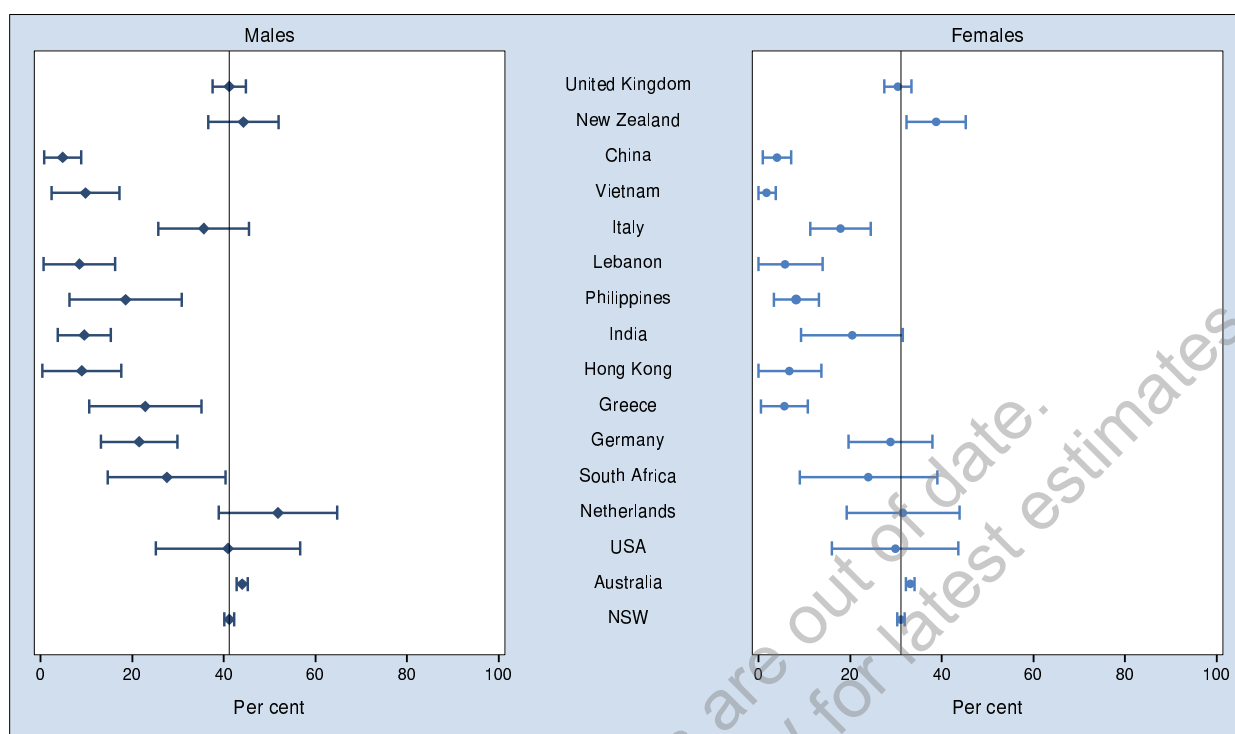
## References

1. English DR, Holman CDJ, Milne MG, et al. *The quantification of drug caused morbidity and mortality in Australia*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health, 1995.
2. National Health and Medical Research Council. *Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Health Risks and Benefits*. Canberra: NHMRC, 2001.
3. World Health Organization. *International Guide for Monitoring Alcohol Consumption and Related Harm*. Geneva: WHO, 2000.
4. National Health and Medical Research Council. *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*. Canberra: NHMRC, 2003.
5. Ness AR, Powles JW. Fruit and vegetables and cardiovascular disease: A review. *Int J Epidemiol*, 1997, 26; 1–13.
6. World Cancer Research Fund and American Institute for Cancer Research. *Food, nutrition and the prevention of cancer: A global perspective*. Washington DC: American Institute for Cancer Research, 1997.
7. Brunner E, Wunsch H, Marmot M. What is an optimal diet? Relationship of macronutrient intake to obesity, glucose tolerance, lipoprotein cholesterol levels and the metabolic syndrome in the Whitehall II study. *Int J Obes Relat Metab Disord*, 2001, 25: 45–53.
8. Mark GC, Webb K, Rutishauser IHE, Riley M. *Monitoring food habits in the Australian population using short questions*. Canberra: Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care, 2001.
9. National 'Go for 2 Fruits and 5 Vegetables Campaign' website at [www.gofor2and5.com.au](http://www.gofor2and5.com.au).
10. Bauman A, Bellew B, Vita P, Brown W, and Owen T. *Getting Australia Active: Towards better practice for the promotion of physical activity*. Melbourne: National Public Health Partnership, 2002.
11. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. *The Active Australia Survey: A guide and manual for implementation, analysis and reporting*. Canberra: AIHW, 2003.
12. National Health and Medical Research Council. *The Australian Immunisation Handbook, 8th Edition*, Canberra: National Health and Medical Research Council, 2003.
13. Mathers C, Vos T, Stevenson C. *The burden of disease and injury in Australia*. AIHW Catalogue no. PHE18. Canberra: Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, 1999.
14. National Health and Medical Research Council. *The Health Effects of Passive Smoking*. Canberra: Publications Production Unit, Commonwealth Department of Health and Family Services, November 1997.
15. Schmertmann M, Finch C, and Williamson A. *NSW Injury Profile: A Review Of Injury Deaths During 1998–2002*. Sydney: NSW Injury Risk Management Research Centre, 2004, available online at [www.irmrc.unsw.edu.au/documents/injuryprofiledeaths2004.pdf](http://www.irmrc.unsw.edu.au/documents/injuryprofiledeaths2004.pdf), accessed 16 February 2006.
16. Hayen A, and Mitchell R. *NSW Injury Profile: A Review of Injury Hospitalisations During 1989–90 to 2003–04*. Sydney: NSW Injury Risk Management Research Centre, 2005.

17. Haddix A, Mallonee S, Waxweiler R, Douglas M. Cost effectiveness analysis of a smoke alarm giveaway program in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. *Injury Prevention* 2001; 7: 276–281.
18. Douglas M, Mallonee S, Istre G. Estimating the proportion of homes with functioning smoke alarms: A comparison of telephone survey and household survey results. *Am J Public Health* 1999; 89(7): 1112–1114.
19. Australasian Fire Authorities Council. *Accidental fire fatalities in residential structures: Who's at risk?* Melbourne: Australasian Fire Authorities Council, 2005.
20. NSW Fire Brigades. Smoke Alarm website and What Does The Legislation Mean? website at [www.nswfb.nsw.gov.au](http://www.nswfb.nsw.gov.au), accessed 16 February 2006.

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

## Risk alcohol drinking by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



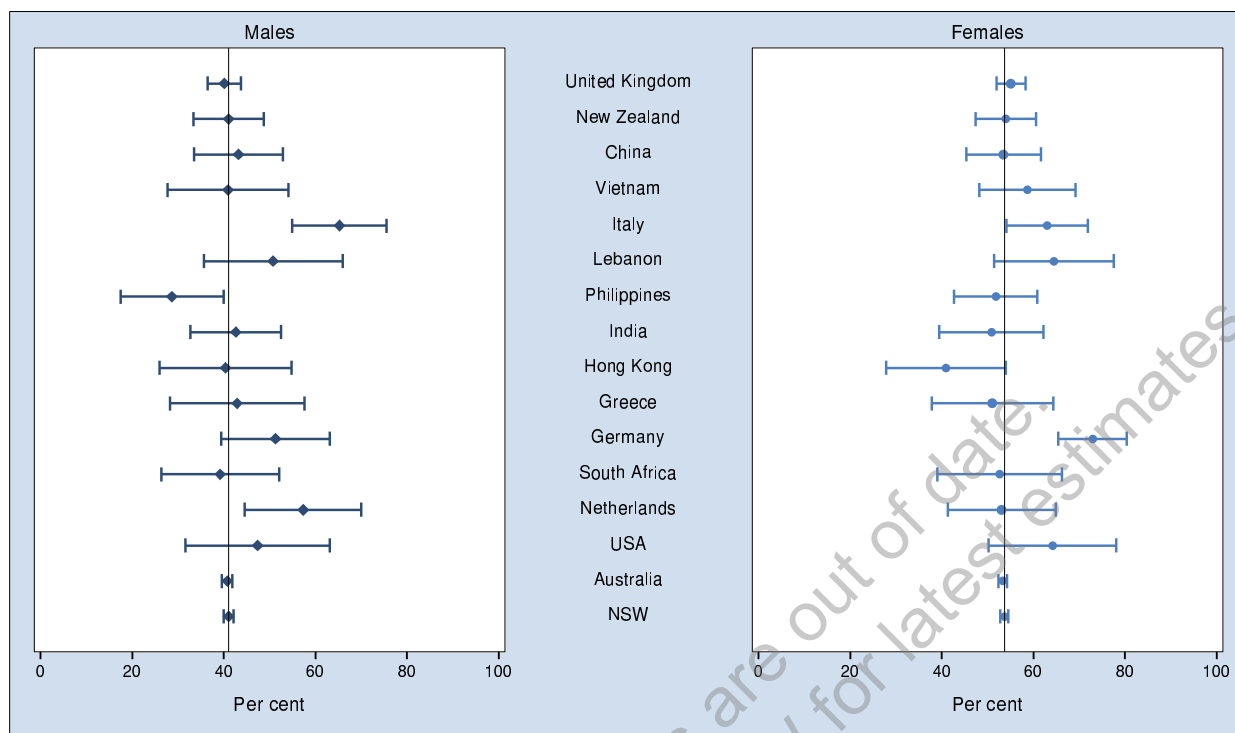
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	41.2 (37.5-44.9)	30.4 (27.4-33.4)	36.1 (33.6-38.5)
New Zealand	44.2 (36.6-51.9)	38.8 (32.3-45.3)	41.7 (36.6-46.8)
China	4.8 (0.8-8.9)	4.0 (0.9-7.1)	4.4 (1.8-6.9)
Vietnam	9.8 (2.4-17.2)	1.7 (0.0-3.7)	5.0 (1.7-8.3)
Italy	35.6 (25.7-45.5)	17.8 (11.2-24.4)	26.3 (20.5-32.2)
Lebanon	8.5 (0.7-16.3)	5.8 (0.0-14.0)	7.1 (1.5-12.8)
Philippines	18.6 (6.3-30.9)	8.2 (3.3-13.2)	12.5 (6.4-18.6)
India	9.5 (3.8-15.3)	20.4 (9.3-31.5)	13.4 (7.8-19.0)
Hong Kong	9.0 (0.4-17.6)	6.7 (0.0-13.7)	8.0 (2.3-13.6)
Greece	22.8 (10.6-35.1)	5.6 (0.6-10.7)	14.2 (7.4-21.1)
Germany	21.5 (13.1-29.8)	28.7 (19.6-37.9)	25.5 (19.1-31.8)
South Africa	27.6 (14.7-40.4)	24.0 (9.0-39.0)	26.0 (16.2-35.7)
Netherlands	51.8 (38.9-64.7)	31.5 (19.2-43.8)	41.7 (32.8-50.7)
USA	40.9 (25.2-56.6)	29.9 (16.0-43.7)	34.8 (24.4-45.2)
Australia	44.0 (42.8-45.2)	33.1 (32.1-34.0)	38.4 (37.6-39.1)
NSW	41.2 (40.1-42.3)	31.1 (30.2-31.9)	36.0 (35.3-36.7)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,510 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 484 (1.1%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Recommended fruit consumption by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



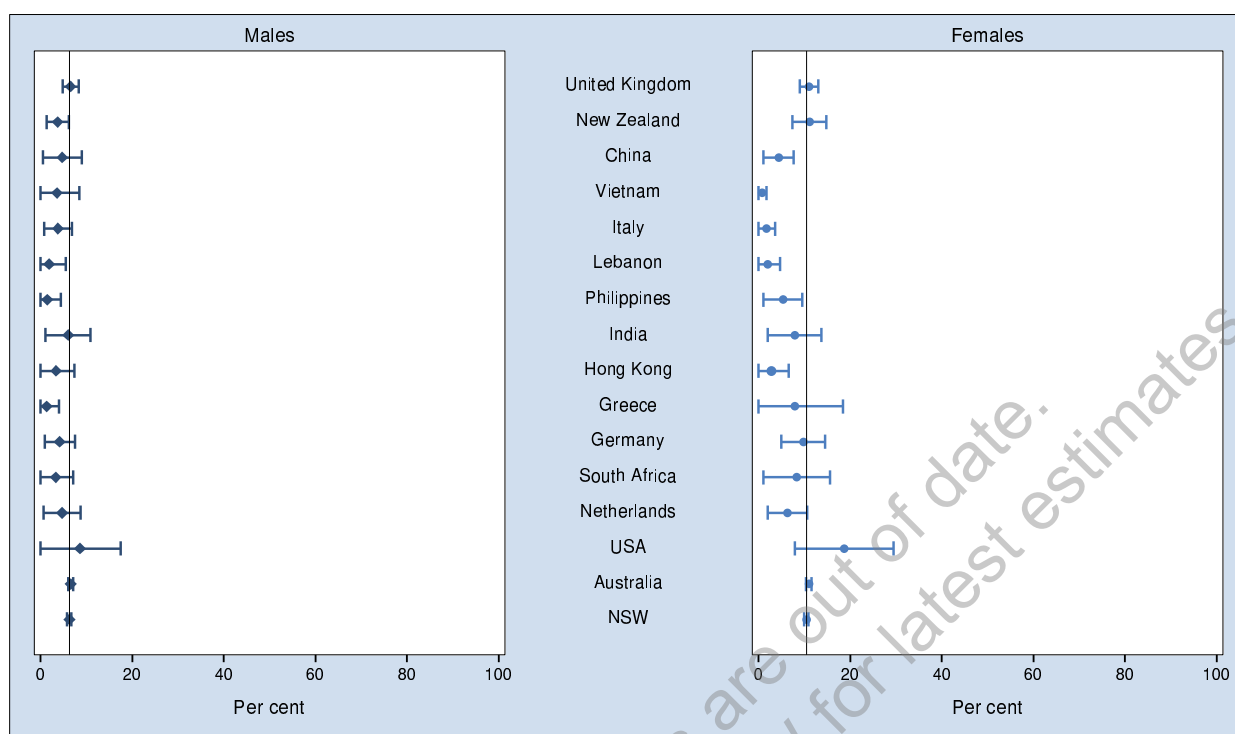
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	40.1 (36.5-43.8)	55.1 (51.9-58.2)	47.3 (44.8-49.7)
New Zealand	41.0 (33.4-48.7)	54.0 (47.4-60.6)	47.1 (42.0-52.3)
China	43.2 (33.5-52.9)	53.5 (45.3-61.7)	48.8 (42.4-55.2)
Vietnam	40.9 (27.8-54.1)	58.7 (48.2-69.2)	51.1 (42.6-59.6)
Italy	65.2 (54.9-75.5)	63.0 (54.1-71.9)	64.1 (57.4-70.9)
Lebanon	50.8 (35.6-65.9)	64.5 (51.4-77.5)	57.7 (47.6-67.8)
Philippines	28.7 (17.4-39.9)	51.7 (42.6-60.9)	41.4 (34.0-48.8)
India	42.6 (32.7-52.5)	50.8 (39.4-62.2)	45.5 (37.8-53.1)
Hong Kong	40.4 (25.9-54.8)	40.9 (27.8-53.9)	40.6 (30.7-50.4)
Greece	42.9 (28.2-57.6)	51.1 (37.8-64.4)	47.2 (37.3-57.1)
Germany	51.3 (39.4-63.1)	72.9 (65.5-80.4)	62.0 (54.8-69.1)
South Africa	39.2 (26.3-52.2)	52.6 (39.0-66.2)	45.2 (35.6-54.8)
Netherlands	57.3 (44.6-70.0)	53.1 (41.3-64.8)	55.2 (46.4-63.9)
USA	47.3 (31.6-63.1)	64.2 (50.2-78.1)	56.6 (46.1-67.2)
Australia	40.7 (39.6-41.9)	53.3 (52.3-54.2)	47.1 (46.4-47.9)
NSW	41.1 (40.0-42.1)	53.7 (52.8-54.6)	47.5 (46.8-48.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,740 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 254 (0.58%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Recommended vegetable consumption by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



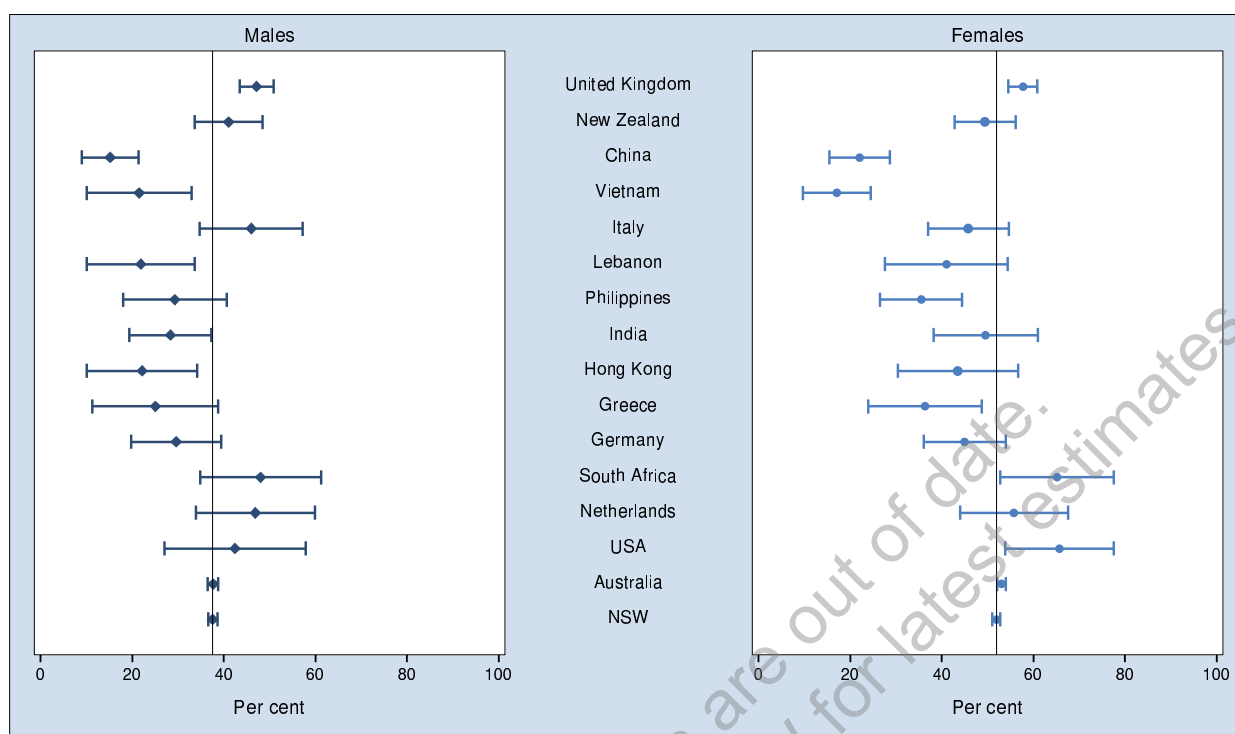
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	6.5 (4.8-8.3)	11.0 (9.0-13.0)	8.7 (7.4-10.0)
New Zealand	3.7 (1.3-6.1)	11.1 (7.4-14.8)	7.2 (5.0-9.4)
China	4.8 (0.5-9.1)	4.4 (1.1-7.6)	4.6 (1.9-7.2)
Vietnam	3.6 (0.0-8.4)	0.7 (0.0-1.7)	1.9 (0.0-4.0)
Italy	3.8 (0.7-6.9)	1.7 (0.0-3.6)	2.7 (0.9-4.5)
Lebanon	1.9 (0.0-5.6)	2.0 (0.0-4.7)	1.9 (0.0-4.2)
Philippines	1.5 (0.0-4.4)	5.3 (1.1-9.5)	3.6 (0.9-6.4)
India	6.0 (1.1-10.9)	7.9 (2.0-13.8)	6.7 (2.9-10.5)
Hong Kong	3.4 (0.0-7.4)	2.9 (0.0-6.6)	3.1 (0.4-5.9)
Greece	1.4 (0.0-4.0)	7.9 (0.0-18.4)	4.8 (0.0-10.6)
Germany	4.2 (0.9-7.5)	9.7 (4.9-14.5)	7.0 (4.0-10.0)
South Africa	3.3 (0.0-7.1)	8.4 (1.1-15.6)	5.5 (1.7-9.4)
Netherlands	4.7 (0.7-8.7)	6.3 (1.9-10.6)	5.5 (2.5-8.5)
USA	8.6 (0.0-17.5)	18.7 (7.9-29.5)	14.2 (6.9-21.5)
Australia	6.6 (6.1-7.1)	10.9 (10.4-11.5)	8.8 (8.4-9.2)
NSW	6.3 (5.8-6.8)	10.4 (9.9-10.9)	8.4 (8.0-8.7)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,608 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 386 (0.88%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Usual use of lower fat milks by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



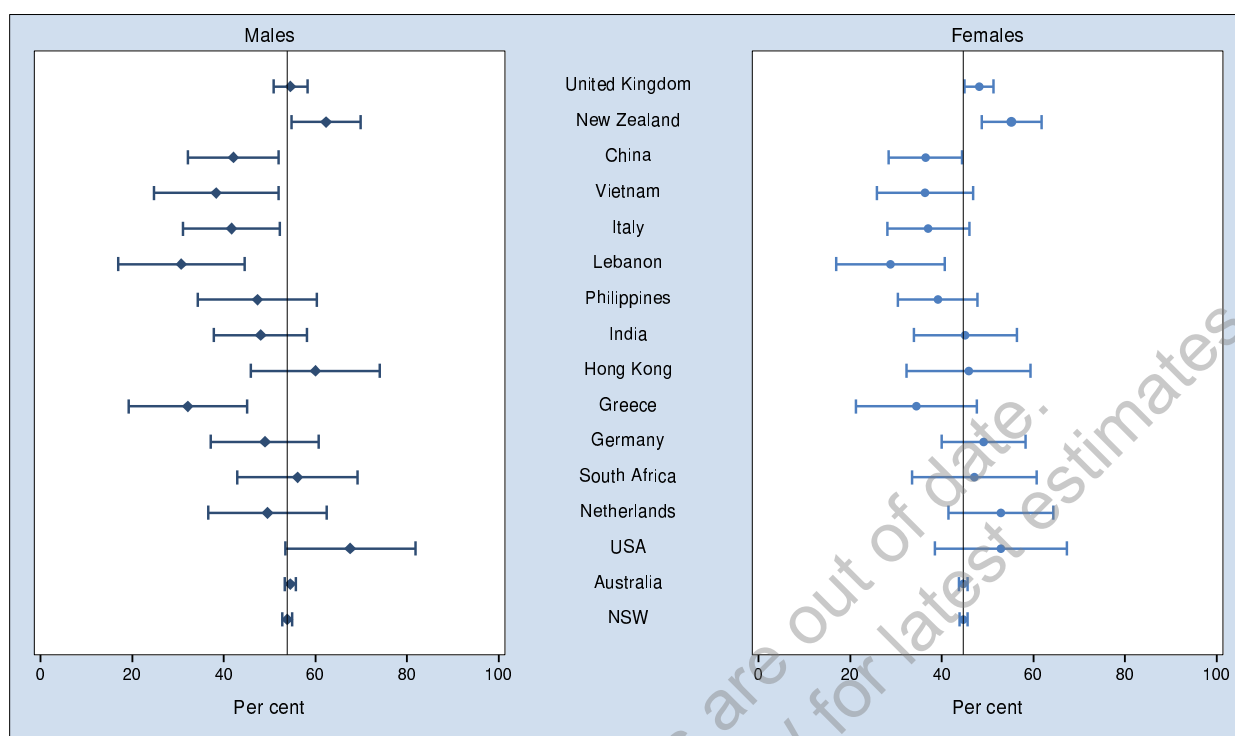
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	47.2 (43.5-50.9)	57.7 (54.6-60.8)	52.2 (49.8-54.7)
New Zealand	41.0 (33.6-48.5)	49.5 (42.8-56.1)	45.0 (39.9-50.1)
China	15.2 (9.0-21.4)	22.0 (15.5-28.6)	18.6 (14.0-23.1)
Vietnam	21.5 (10.0-33.0)	17.1 (9.6-24.5)	18.6 (12.2-25.0)
Italy	46.0 (34.7-57.2)	45.8 (37.0-54.6)	46.1 (39.1-53.2)
Lebanon	21.9 (10.1-33.6)	41.0 (27.6-54.4)	31.6 (22.2-41.0)
Philippines	29.3 (18.0-40.6)	35.5 (26.6-44.4)	33.4 (26.3-40.5)
India	28.3 (19.4-37.3)	49.6 (38.2-60.9)	35.8 (28.5-43.2)
Hong Kong	22.1 (10.1-34.2)	43.5 (30.4-56.6)	31.8 (22.8-40.7)
Greece	25.1 (11.3-38.8)	36.3 (23.9-48.7)	30.7 (21.5-39.8)
Germany	29.6 (19.7-39.4)	45.0 (36.0-53.9)	37.2 (30.4-44.0)
South Africa	48.0 (34.8-61.2)	65.1 (52.8-77.5)	55.6 (46.2-65.1)
Netherlands	46.9 (33.9-59.9)	55.7 (43.9-67.5)	51.3 (42.6-60.1)
USA	42.5 (27.0-57.9)	65.7 (53.9-77.5)	55.4 (45.1-65.7)
Australia	37.7 (36.5-38.8)	53.0 (52.1-54.0)	45.5 (44.8-46.3)
NSW	37.6 (36.5-38.6)	51.9 (51.0-52.8)	44.9 (44.2-45.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,926 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 67 (0.15%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.

The indicator includes those who usually use low fat, reduced fat, or skim milk. The question used to define the indicator was: What type of milk do you usually have?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Adequate physical activity by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



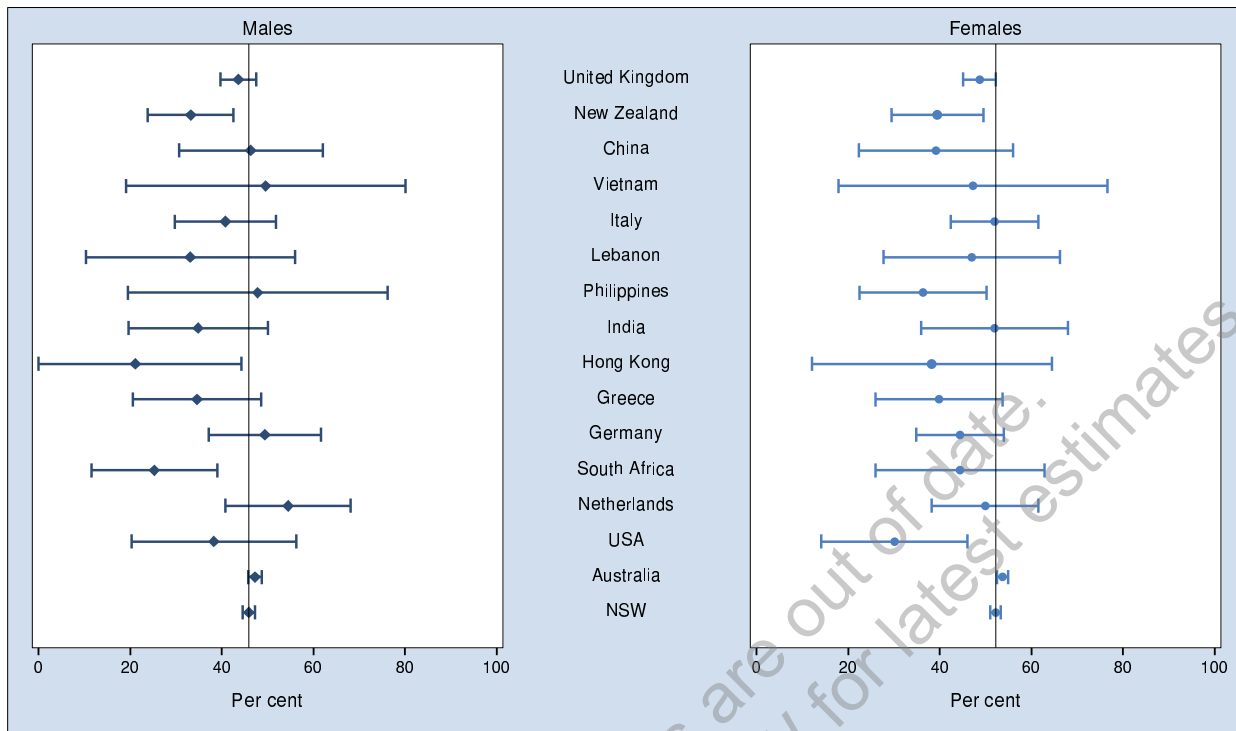
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	54.6 (50.9-58.2)	48.1 (45.0-51.3)	51.4 (49.0-53.8)
New Zealand	62.3 (54.8-69.8)	55.2 (48.7-61.8)	59.0 (54.0-64.0)
China	42.1 (32.2-52.0)	36.4 (28.4-44.4)	39.6 (33.3-46.0)
Vietnam	38.3 (24.7-51.9)	36.3 (25.8-46.8)	37.5 (29.2-45.8)
Italy	41.7 (31.1-52.2)	37.0 (28.1-46.0)	39.1 (32.3-45.9)
Lebanon	30.7 (17.0-44.5)	28.8 (17.0-40.7)	29.8 (20.7-38.8)
Philippines	47.3 (34.4-60.3)	39.1 (30.4-47.8)	42.6 (35.2-50.1)
India	48.0 (37.9-58.2)	45.1 (33.9-56.3)	47.0 (39.3-54.7)
Hong Kong	60.0 (45.9-74.1)	45.8 (32.3-59.4)	53.6 (43.6-63.6)
Greece	32.1 (19.2-45.0)	34.4 (21.2-47.6)	33.2 (24.0-42.4)
Germany	49.0 (37.2-60.7)	49.1 (39.9-58.3)	48.8 (41.4-56.2)
South Africa	56.1 (42.9-69.2)	47.1 (33.5-60.7)	52.1 (42.5-61.7)
Netherlands	49.5 (36.6-62.5)	52.9 (41.4-64.3)	51.2 (42.5-59.9)
USA	67.6 (53.4-81.8)	52.9 (38.5-67.2)	59.5 (49.2-69.8)
Australia	54.5 (53.3-55.7)	44.7 (43.7-45.7)	49.4 (48.7-50.2)
NSW	53.8 (52.8-54.9)	44.7 (43.8-45.6)	49.2 (48.5-49.8)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,896 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 98 (0.22%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW

The indicator includes those who did adequate physical activity. Adequate physical activity is a total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus 2 x minutes doing vigorous physical activity. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places?, What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week?, In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant?, What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week?, In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you have not already mentioned?, and What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing these activities in the last week?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by country of birth, persons aged 50 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	43.6 (39.7-47.6)	48.7 (45.0-52.3)	46.1 (43.4-48.8)
New Zealand	33.2 (23.9-42.5)	39.5 (29.5-49.5)	36.2 (29.4-43.1)
China	46.3 (30.7-62.0)	39.1 (22.3-55.9)	43.9 (32.2-55.5)
Vietnam	49.6 (19.1-80.1)	47.2 (17.9-76.6)	50.6 (29.7-71.5)
Italy	40.8 (29.8-51.8)	52.0 (42.4-61.5)	47.1 (39.8-54.4)
Lebanon	33.1 (10.3-56.0)	47.0 (27.7-66.3)	38.6 (22.9-54.4)
Philippines	47.8 (19.5-76.1)	36.4 (22.5-50.3)	38.9 (26.3-51.4)
India	34.8 (19.6-50.0)	51.9 (35.9-68.0)	41.4 (29.7-53.1)
Hong Kong	21.1 (0.0-44.3)	38.3 (12.1-64.4)	30.1 (11.7-48.4)
Greece	34.6 (20.6-48.5)	39.8 (26.0-53.7)	37.5 (27.7-47.4)
Germany	49.4 (37.1-61.7)	44.4 (34.9-54.0)	46.3 (38.7-54.0)
South Africa	25.2 (11.5-39.0)	44.4 (26.0-62.9)	33.2 (21.6-44.8)
Netherlands	54.5 (40.8-68.1)	49.9 (38.2-61.5)	52.1 (43.2-61.1)
USA	38.3 (20.3-56.2)	30.1 (14.1-46.0)	34.3 (22.2-46.5)
Australia	47.3 (45.7-48.8)	53.7 (52.5-54.9)	50.7 (49.7-51.6)
NSW	45.9 (44.5-47.3)	52.2 (51.0-53.3)	49.2 (48.3-50.1)

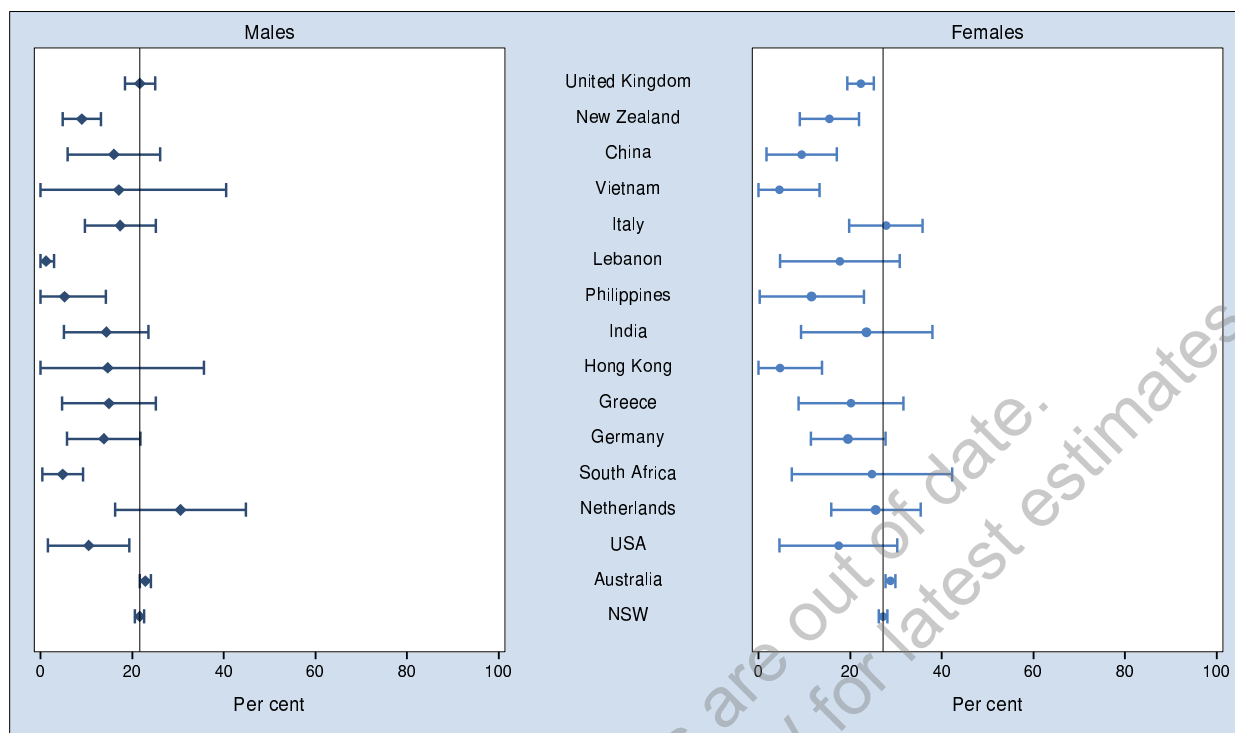
**Note:** Estimates are based on 24,973 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 37 (0.15%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.

The indicator includes those aged 50 years and over who were vaccinated or immunised against influenza in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: Were you vaccinated or immunised against flu in the last 12 months?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.



## Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by country of birth, persons aged 50 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



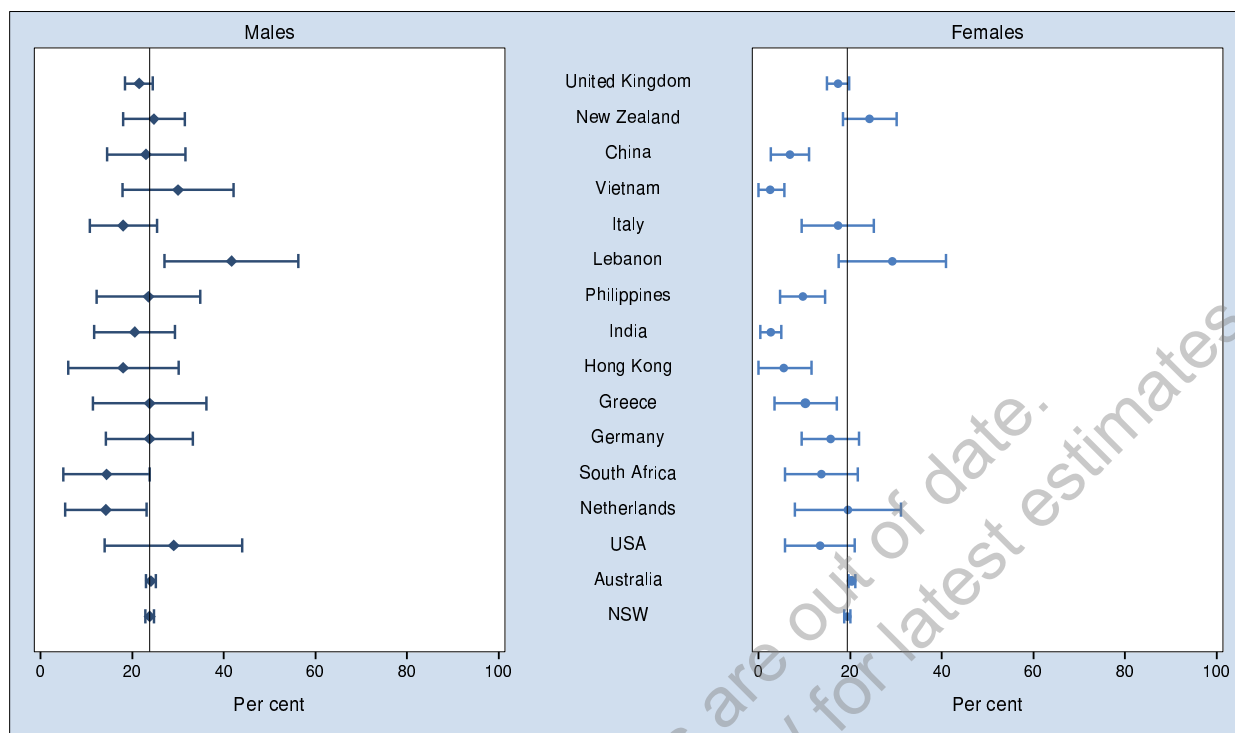
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	21.7 (18.4-25.0)	22.3 (19.4-25.2)	22.0 (19.8-24.2)
New Zealand	9.0 (4.8-13.2)	15.5 (9.0-21.9)	12.1 (8.2-15.9)
China	16.0 (5.9-26.1)	9.4 (1.8-17.0)	13.6 (6.6-20.7)
Vietnam	17.1 (0.0-40.5)	4.5 (0.0-13.3)	9.2 (0.0-20.1)
Italy	17.4 (9.6-25.1)	27.8 (19.8-35.8)	22.8 (17.1-28.4)
Lebanon	1.2 (0.0-3.0)	17.7 (4.7-30.8)	7.8 (2.1-13.6)
Philippines	5.2 (0.0-14.3)	11.6 (0.2-23.0)	9.8 (1.0-18.5)
India	14.3 (5.1-23.5)	23.6 (9.3-37.9)	18.0 (9.8-26.1)
Hong Kong	14.6 (0.0-35.7)	4.7 (0.0-13.9)	9.4 (0.0-20.6)
Greece	14.9 (4.6-25.2)	20.1 (8.7-31.6)	17.6 (9.9-25.4)
Germany	13.8 (5.8-21.8)	19.5 (11.4-27.7)	16.9 (11.1-22.7)
South Africa	4.8 (0.4-9.3)	24.8 (7.2-42.3)	12.7 (4.6-20.9)
Netherlands	30.5 (16.3-44.8)	25.6 (15.8-35.4)	28.0 (19.4-36.7)
USA	10.5 (1.6-19.4)	17.4 (4.6-30.3)	13.9 (6.1-21.7)
Australia	22.8 (21.6-24.0)	28.8 (27.8-29.9)	26.1 (25.3-26.9)
NSW	21.6 (20.6-22.7)	27.2 (26.2-28.1)	24.6 (23.8-25.3)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 24,411 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 439 (1.77%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW

The indicator includes those aged 50 years and over who have been immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The question used was: When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Current daily or occasional smoking by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



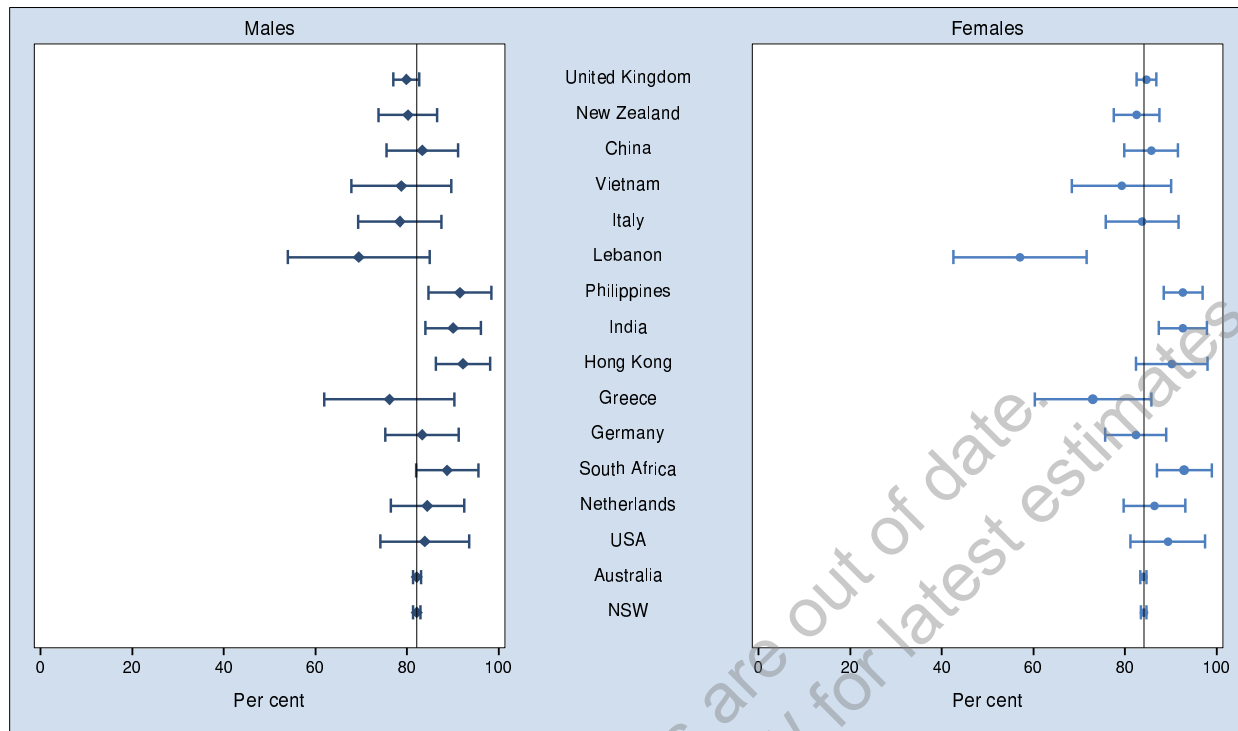
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	21.5 (18.4-24.5)	17.3 (14.9-19.7)	19.5 (17.6-21.5)
New Zealand	24.7 (18.0-31.4)	24.2 (18.4-30.1)	24.5 (20.0-29.0)
China	23.0 (14.5-31.6)	6.8 (2.7-11.0)	14.7 (9.9-19.5)
Vietnam	30.0 (17.8-42.1)	2.5 (0.0-5.7)	13.6 (7.9-19.2)
Italy	18.1 (10.7-25.4)	17.3 (9.4-25.1)	17.6 (12.2-22.9)
Lebanon	41.7 (27.1-56.2)	29.2 (17.5-40.9)	35.3 (26.0-44.6)
Philippines	23.6 (12.3-34.9)	9.6 (4.6-14.6)	15.5 (9.8-21.2)
India	20.5 (11.8-29.3)	2.6 (0.4-4.9)	14.2 (8.3-20.2)
Hong Kong	18.1 (6.0-30.1)	5.5 (0.0-11.6)	12.4 (5.0-19.8)
Greece	23.8 (11.4-36.2)	10.3 (3.5-17.0)	16.9 (9.7-24.1)
Germany	23.8 (14.3-33.3)	15.7 (9.5-22.0)	20.1 (14.4-25.8)
South Africa	14.4 (5.0-23.8)	13.7 (5.7-21.6)	14.1 (7.8-20.4)
Netherlands	14.3 (5.3-23.2)	19.5 (8.0-31.0)	16.9 (9.5-24.3)
USA	29.0 (14.0-44.0)	13.4 (5.8-21.0)	20.3 (12.1-28.6)
Australia	24.1 (23.0-25.1)	20.4 (19.6-21.1)	22.2 (21.6-22.8)
NSW	23.8 (22.9-24.7)	19.4 (18.7-20.1)	21.6 (21.0-22.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,976 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 18 (0.04%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Smoke-free households by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



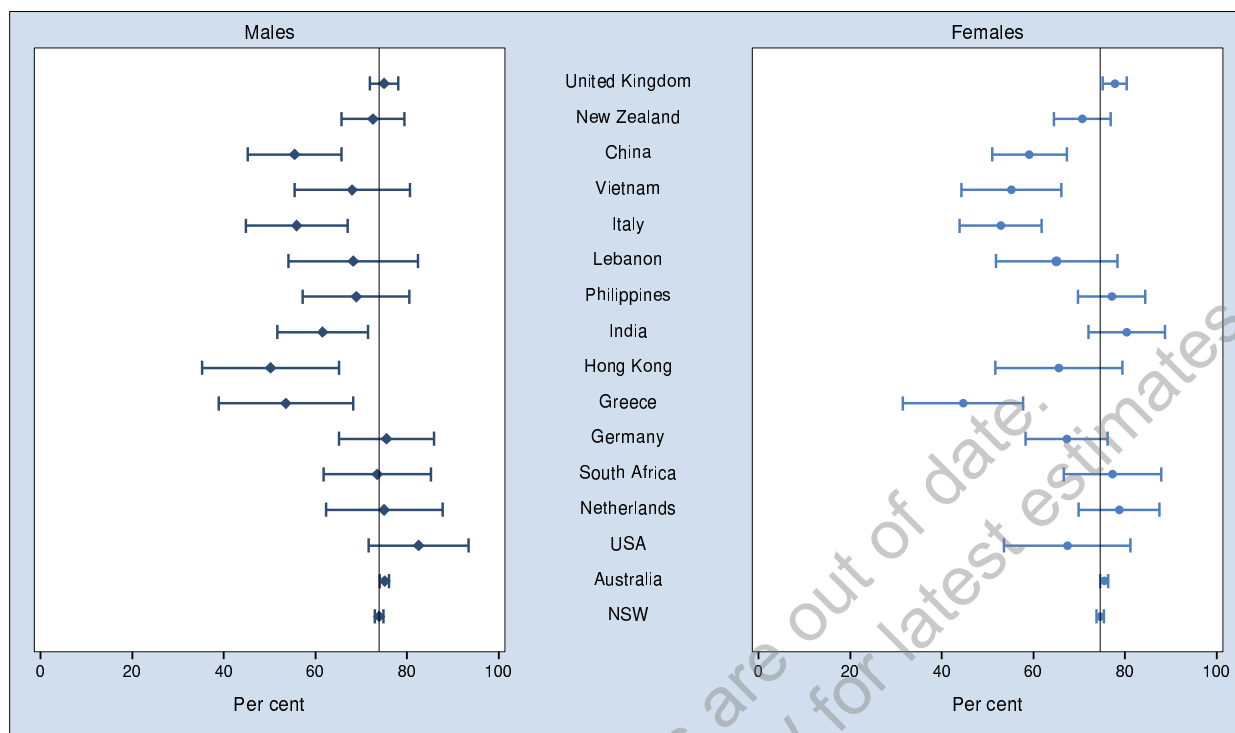
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	79.9 (77.0-82.7)	84.7 (82.5-86.9)	82.1 (80.3-84.0)
New Zealand	80.2 (73.8-86.5)	82.5 (77.5-87.4)	81.3 (77.2-85.4)
China	83.4 (75.6-91.2)	85.7 (79.8-91.6)	84.8 (80.0-89.6)
Vietnam	78.7 (67.8-89.6)	79.2 (68.4-90.1)	78.6 (71.0-86.3)
Italy	78.4 (69.3-87.5)	83.7 (75.7-91.7)	81.0 (75.0-87.1)
Lebanon	69.5 (54.0-85.0)	57.1 (42.6-71.6)	63.4 (52.7-74.1)
Philippines	91.6 (84.7-98.4)	92.6 (88.4-96.9)	91.8 (87.9-95.7)
India	90.0 (84.0-96.1)	92.6 (87.4-97.8)	90.9 (86.6-95.3)
Hong Kong	92.3 (86.4-98.2)	90.2 (82.3-98.0)	91.3 (86.4-96.1)
Greece	76.1 (62.0-90.3)	73.0 (60.3-85.7)	74.7 (65.2-84.2)
Germany	83.3 (75.2-91.3)	82.3 (75.7-89.0)	82.9 (77.7-88.1)
South Africa	88.8 (82.0-95.6)	92.9 (87.0-98.9)	90.6 (86.0-95.2)
Netherlands	84.4 (76.4-92.5)	86.4 (79.7-93.1)	85.4 (80.2-90.6)
USA	83.9 (74.2-93.5)	89.4 (81.2-97.5)	86.9 (80.7-93.1)
Australia	82.1 (81.3-83.0)	84.0 (83.3-84.7)	83.1 (82.5-83.6)
NSW	82.1 (81.3-82.9)	84.1 (83.4-84.7)	83.1 (82.6-83.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,768 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 47 (0.11%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Homes with a smoke alarm or detector by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	75.0 (71.9-78.1)	77.7 (75.1-80.4)	76.3 (74.3-78.3)
New Zealand	72.6 (65.7-79.4)	70.6 (64.4-76.9)	71.7 (67.0-76.3)
China	55.5 (45.3-65.7)	59.1 (51.0-67.3)	57.7 (51.2-64.1)
Vietnam	68.0 (55.4-80.7)	55.2 (44.2-66.1)	60.2 (51.9-68.5)
Italy	55.9 (44.8-67.0)	52.9 (43.9-61.8)	54.4 (47.4-61.5)
Lebanon	68.2 (54.1-82.4)	65.1 (51.8-78.4)	66.6 (56.9-76.3)
Philippines	68.9 (57.3-80.5)	77.1 (69.8-84.4)	73.7 (67.2-80.2)
India	61.6 (51.7-71.5)	80.3 (72.0-88.6)	68.2 (61.1-75.4)
Hong Kong	50.2 (35.3-65.2)	65.6 (51.7-79.4)	57.2 (46.9-67.5)
Greece	53.5 (38.8-68.2)	44.6 (31.5-57.8)	48.9 (38.9-58.9)
Germany	75.5 (65.2-85.9)	67.3 (58.3-76.2)	71.5 (64.6-78.3)
South Africa	73.5 (61.8-85.2)	77.3 (66.7-87.9)	75.2 (67.1-83.3)
Netherlands	75.0 (62.3-87.7)	78.7 (69.9-87.5)	76.9 (69.2-84.6)
USA	82.5 (71.6-93.4)	67.4 (53.6-81.2)	74.5 (65.3-83.7)
Australia	75.1 (74.1-76.1)	75.5 (74.6-76.3)	75.3 (74.6-75.9)
NSW	73.9 (73.0-74.9)	74.6 (73.8-75.3)	74.2 (73.6-74.8)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 42,673 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 0 (0%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

# Health status

---

Monitoring the health status of a population helps to detect emerging patterns of illness and disease and provides information to inform health policy and planning health services. This chapter reports: self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, oral health (all natural teeth missing and dental visits), overweight and obesity, high blood pressure, psychological distress, and high cholesterol.

## Self-rated health status

Self-rated health is a fundamental measure of health status and health outcomes, which is believed to principally reflect physical health problems (acute and chronic conditions and physical functioning); and, to a lesser extent, health behaviours and mental health problems.[1,2] Longitudinal studies have shown self-rated health is a strong and independent predictor of subsequent illness and premature death.[3]

The New South Wales Population Health Survey asks the following question on health status: Overall, how would you rate your health during the past 4 weeks? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor or very poor? Responses of 'excellent', 'very good' and 'good' were combined into a 'positive' rating of health.

Overall, 80.4 per cent of New South Wales adults rated their health positively. A significantly higher proportion of people born in India (91.8 per cent) and South Africa (90.1 per cent) rated their health positively. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Lebanon (70.4 per cent), Vietnam (68.3 per cent), Greece (63.3 per cent), and Italy (61.8 per cent) rated their health positively.

## Current asthma

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder of the airways in which the airways narrow too much and too easily, in response to a wide range of triggers, resulting in episodes of wheeze, chest tightness, and shortness of breath. The prevalence of asthma is relatively high in Australia by international standards.[4,5]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following questions were asked: Have you ever been told by a doctor or at a hospital that you have asthma?; Have you had symptoms of asthma or taken treatment for asthma in the last 12 months?

Overall, 11.1 per cent of New South Wales adults currently have asthma. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Germany (6.7 per cent), the Netherlands (6.3 per cent), Italy (4.8 per cent), India (4.3 per cent), Lebanon (4.3 per cent), Vietnam (2.6 per cent), and China (2.3 per cent) currently have asthma.

## Diabetes and high blood glucose

Diabetes mellitus is a common disease characterised by disordered glucose and lipid metabolism. Diabetes affects a person's health in 2 ways: by direct metabolic complications, which can be immediately life threatening if not treated promptly; and by long-term complications involving the eyes, kidneys, nerves, and major blood vessels including those of the heart. There are 3 main forms of diabetes: type 1, or insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM); type 2, or non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (NIDDM); and gestational diabetes, which occurs during pregnancy.[6] The management of diabetes depends on careful control of glucose levels, blood lipid levels (especially cholesterol levels), blood pressure, and regular screening for complications.[7]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following questions were asked: Have you every been told by a doctor or hospital you have diabetes?; Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high glucose levels in your blood?; If female, respondents were also asked: 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?

Overall, 6.6 per cent of New South Wales adults have diabetes or high blood glucose. A significantly higher proportion of people born in Greece (18.0 per cent), Lebanon (15.2 per cent) and Italy (10.8 per cent) have diabetes or high blood glucose. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Hong Kong (2.8 per cent) and China (2.6 per cent) have diabetes or high blood glucose.

## Oral health: all natural teeth missing and dental visits

Dental disorders are highly prevalent in Australia, with dental caries estimated to be the most prevalent health problem, edentulism the third most prevalent, and periodontal diseases the fifth most prevalent health problem in Australia.[8] As the majority of all tooth loss can be attributed to dental caries and periodontal disease, and because these conditions are preventable, most of this tooth loss can be avoided.[9]

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following questions were asked: Are any of your natural teeth missing? and, When did you last visit a dental professional about your teeth, dentures or gums?

Overall, 6.4 per cent of New South Wales adults reported having all of their natural teeth missing. A significantly higher proportion of people born in the Netherlands (17.6 per cent) and the United Kingdom (8.4 per cent) reported having all of their natural teeth missing. A significantly lower proportion of people born in the United States (3.0 per cent), India (1.6 per cent) and Hong Kong (0.4 per cent) reported having all of their natural teeth missing.

Overall, 58.9 per cent of New South Wales adults visited a dental professional in the last 12 months. A significantly higher proportion of people born in the Hong Kong (78.3 per cent), the United States (71.1 per cent), and Vietnam (68.2 per cent) visited a dental professional in the last 12 months.

## Overweight and obesity

The prevalence of obesity is rising worldwide and New South Wales is no exception. Being overweight or obese increases the risk of a wide range of health problems, including cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, breast cancer, gallstones, degenerative joint disease, obstructive sleep apnoea, and impaired psychosocial functioning.[10] Weight gain and obesity develop when the energy intake from food and drink exceeds energy expenditure from physical activity and other metabolic processes.

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following questions were asked: How tall are you without shoes?; and, How much do you weigh without clothes or shoes? These answers were used to estimate body mass index (BMI).

BMI provides the most useful and practical method for classifying overweight or obesity in adults. BMI is calculated by dividing a person's weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres squared). The resulting BMI is then classified into 4 categories: underweight, when BMI is less than 18.5; acceptable or ideal weight, when BMI is greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25; overweight, when BMI is greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30; and obese, when BMI is greater than or equal to 30.[11]

Overall, 48.5 per cent of New South Wales adults were overweight or obese. A significantly higher proportion of people born in Italy (73.0 per cent) and Greece (63.6 per cent) were overweight or obese. A significantly lower proportion of people born in the Philippines (29.4 per cent), China (24.0 per cent), Vietnam (17.9 per cent) and Hong Kong (15.8 per cent) were overweight or obese.

## High blood pressure and high cholesterol

Cardiovascular diseases are diseases of the heart and blood vessels including ischaemic (coronary) heart disease, stroke, heart failure, and peripheral vascular disease. Of these, ischaemic heart disease and stroke are the major causes of mortality and morbidity in New South Wales. High blood pressure (hypertension) is a precursor for coronary heart disease, stroke, congestive heart failure, and renal insufficiency. The risk of coronary heart disease increases as the level of blood pressure increases. Similarly, high blood cholesterol is also a precursor for coronary heart disease and for some types of stroke. If levels of cholesterol in the blood are too high an artery clogging process known as atherosclerosis can cause heart attacks, angina, or stroke.

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following questions were asked: Have you ever been told by a doctor or at a hospital you have high blood pressure (sometimes called hypertension)? and Have you ever been told by hospital you have high cholesterol?

Overall, 23.7 per cent of New South Wales had high blood pressure. A significantly higher proportion of people born in the Netherlands (32.7 per cent) and the United Kingdom (29.6 per cent) had high blood pressure. A significantly lower proportion of people born in the China (6.5 per cent), Hong Kong (11.4 per cent), the United States (13.7 per cent), South Africa (14.1 per cent), and the Philippines (15.7 per cent) had high blood pressure.

Overall, 24.6 per cent of New South Wales had high cholesterol. A significantly lower proportion of people born in India (16.0 per cent) had high cholesterol.

## High and very high psychological distress

Psychological distress has a major effect on the ability of people to work, study, and manage their day-to-day activities.

The New South Wales Population Health Survey uses the Kessler 10 questionnaire to measure psychological distress. The questionnaire contains 10-items and is intended to yield a global measure of 'non-specific psychological distress' based on questions about the level of nervousness, agitation, psychological fatigue and depression in the most recent 4-week period.[12] The measure was developed to measure those levels of distress associated with impairment in the 90th to 99th percentile of the general population. The resulting K10 score is then classified into 4 categories: low psychological distress, when the K10 score is 10–15; moderate psychological distress, when the K10 score is 16–21; high psychological distress, when the K10 score is 22–29; and very high psychological distress, when the K10 score is 30 or higher.

Overall, 11.8 per cent of New South Wales adults reported high or very high levels of psychological distress. A significantly higher proportion of people born in Lebanon (34.1 per cent), Greece (29.9 per cent), and Italy (20.2 per cent) reported high or very high levels of psychological distress. A significantly lower proportion of people born in the United Kingdom (9.5 per cent), South Africa (6.2 per cent) and Hong Kong (6.1 per cent) reported high or very high levels of psychological distress.

## References

1. Krause NM and Jay GM. What do global self-rated health items measure? *J Med Care* 1994; 32: 930–942.
2. Cott CA, Gignac MA, Badley EM. Determinants of self rated health for Canadians with chronic disease and disability. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 1999; 53: 731–736.
3. McCallum J, Shadbolt B, Wang D. Self-rated health and survival: A 7-year follow up study of Australian elderly. *Am J Public Health* 1994; 84: 1100–1105.
4. The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood Steering Committee. Worldwide variation in prevalence of symptoms of asthma, allergic rhinoconjunctivitis, and atopic eczema. *Lancet* 1998; 351: 1225–1232.
5. Anonymous. Variations in the prevalence of respiratory symptoms, self-reported asthma attacks, and use of asthma medication in the European Community Respiratory Health Survey. *Eur Respir J* 1996; 9(4): 687–695.
6. Diabetes Australia. *Minimising the impact of diabetes: Fact sheets*. Available online at [www.diabetesaustralia.com.au/\\_lib/doc\\_pdf/Diabetesfactsheet.pdf](http://www.diabetesaustralia.com.au/_lib/doc_pdf/Diabetesfactsheet.pdf).
7. Australian Centre for Diabetes. *National evidence based guidelines for the management of type 2 diabetes mellitus*. Sydney: Prince of Wales Hospital, 2001.
8. Mathers C, Vos T, Stevenson C. *The burden of disease and injury in Australia*. AIHW Catalogue no. PHE 17. Canberra: AIHW, 1999.
9. Australian Health Ministers Advisory Council Steering Committee for National Planning for Oral Health. *Oral Health of Australians: National Planning for Oral Health Improvement*. Adelaide: South Australian Department of Human Services, 2001.

10. NSW Centre for Public Health Nutrition. *Report on the weight status of NSW: 2003*. Sydney: NSW Centre for Public Health Nutrition, 2003.

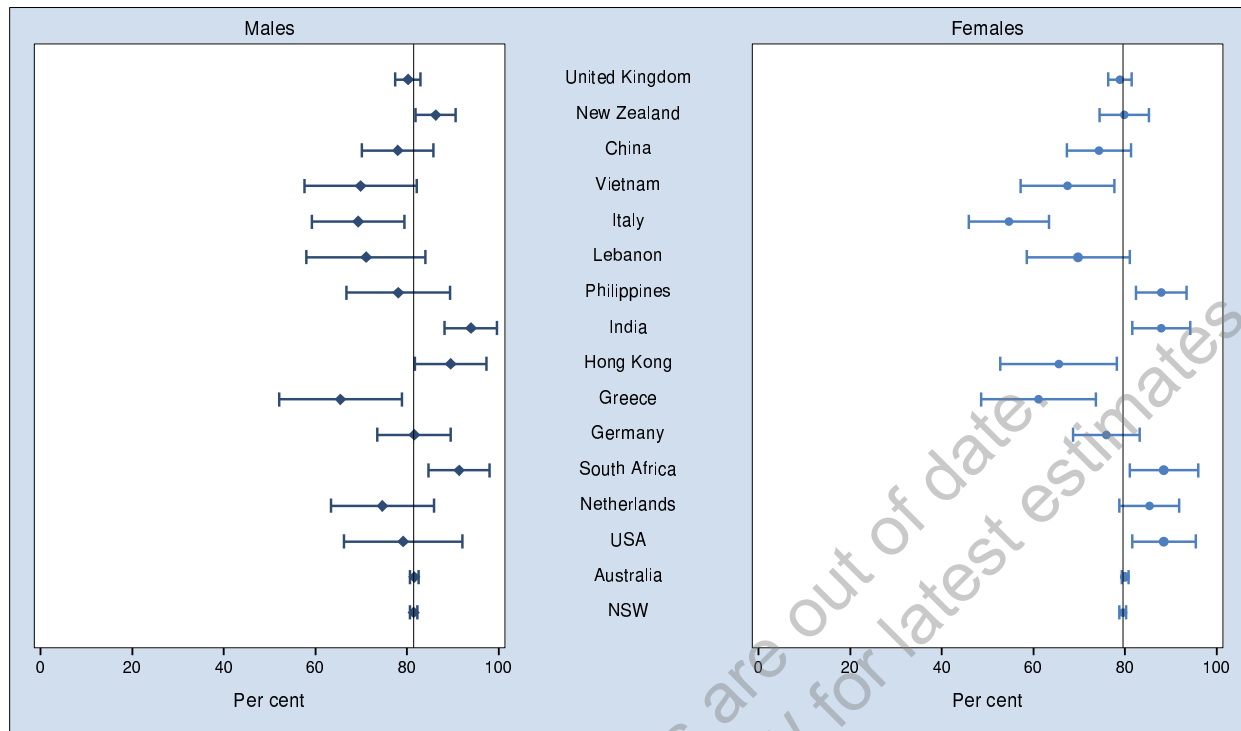
11. World Health Organization. *Obesity: Preventing and managing the global epidemic: Report of a WHO consultation*. WHO Technical Report Series 894. Geneva: World Health Organization, 2000.

12. Kessler RC, Andrews G, Colpe LJ, Hiripi E, Mroczek DK, Normand S-LT, Walters EE, Zaslavsky A. Short screening scales to monitor population prevalences and trends in nonspecific psychological distress. *Psychological Medicine* 2002, 32(6): 959–976.

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



## Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



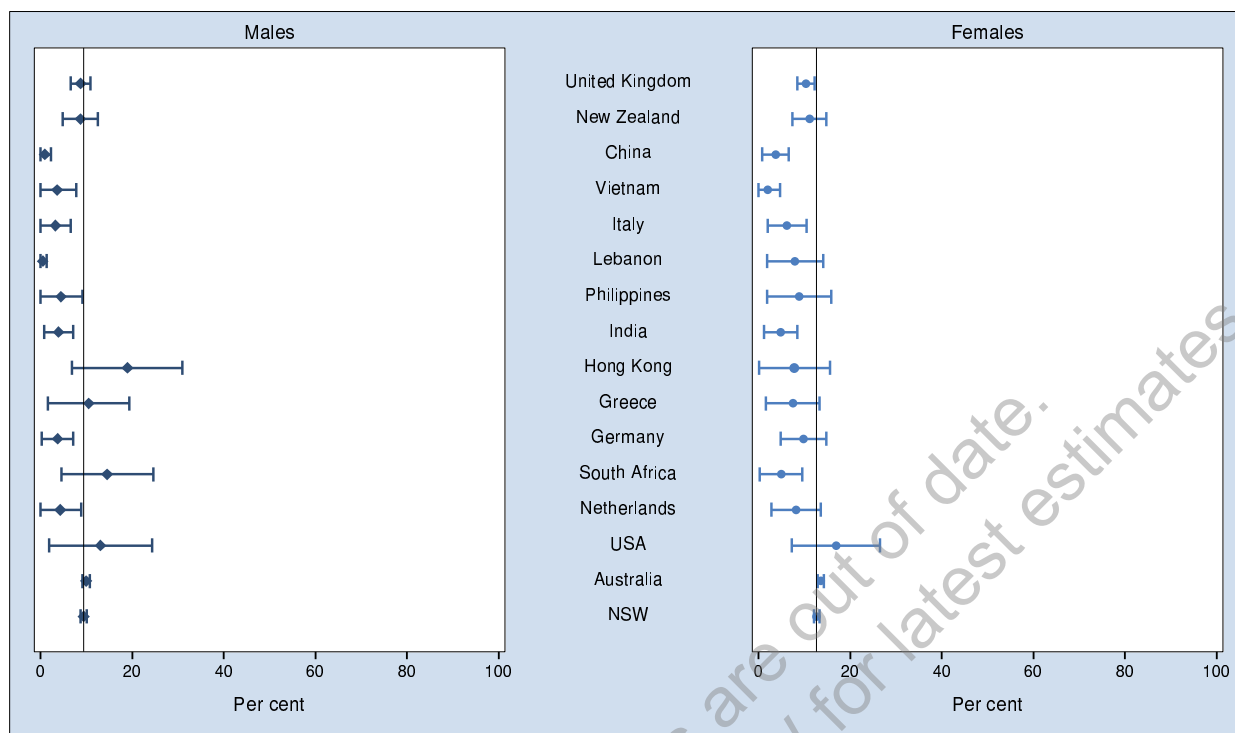
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	80.2 (77.5-83.0)	78.9 (76.4-81.4)	79.5 (77.7-81.4)
New Zealand	86.2 (81.9-90.6)	79.8 (74.4-85.2)	83.2 (79.8-86.7)
China	78.0 (70.2-85.8)	74.3 (67.3-81.3)	76.3 (71.1-81.6)
Vietnam	69.9 (57.7-82.1)	67.5 (57.2-77.7)	68.3 (60.5-76.1)
Italy	69.3 (59.2-79.5)	54.6 (45.8-63.4)	61.8 (55.1-68.5)
Lebanon	71.1 (58.1-84.1)	69.8 (58.6-81.0)	70.4 (61.8-79.0)
Philippines	78.1 (66.8-89.4)	87.9 (82.4-93.4)	83.8 (78.0-89.7)
India	94.0 (88.2-99.7)	87.9 (81.6-94.2)	91.8 (87.5-96.1)
Hong Kong	89.5 (81.8-97.3)	65.5 (52.8-78.3)	78.7 (71.1-86.3)
Greece	65.5 (52.1-78.9)	61.1 (48.5-73.6)	63.3 (54.2-72.5)
Germany	81.6 (73.6-89.6)	75.9 (68.6-83.2)	78.8 (73.4-84.2)
South Africa	91.4 (84.7-98.1)	88.5 (81.0-96.0)	90.1 (85.1-95.1)
Netherlands	74.6 (63.4-85.9)	85.3 (78.8-91.8)	80.0 (73.4-86.6)
USA	79.1 (66.2-92.0)	88.5 (81.6-95.4)	84.4 (77.3-91.4)
Australia	81.6 (80.7-82.5)	80.0 (79.3-80.7)	80.8 (80.2-81.3)
NSW	81.4 (80.6-82.2)	79.5 (78.8-80.2)	80.4 (79.9-81.0)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,934 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 60 (0.14%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Current asthma by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



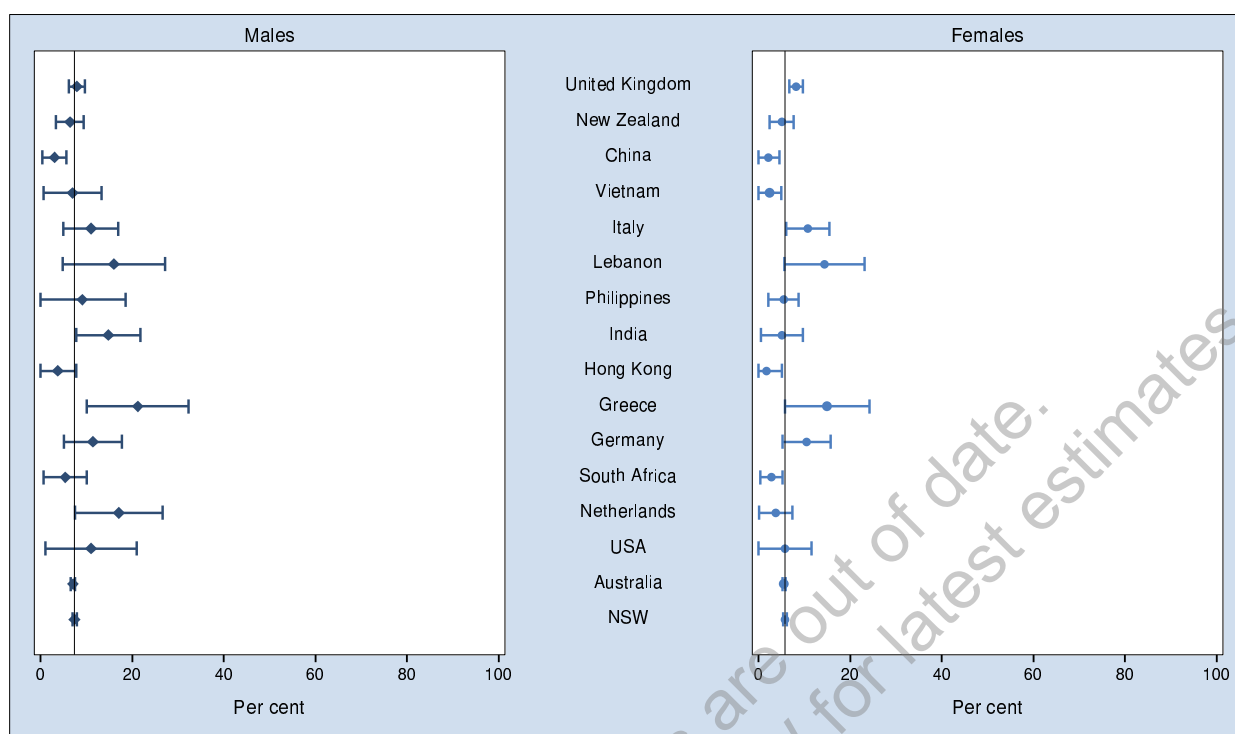
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	8.7 (6.6-10.9)	10.3 (8.5-12.2)	9.6 (8.2-11.0)
New Zealand	8.7 (4.8-12.5)	11.1 (7.4-14.8)	9.8 (7.1-12.5)
China	0.9 (0.0-2.3)	3.7 (0.8-6.6)	2.3 (0.7-3.9)
Vietnam	3.6 (0.0-7.9)	2.0 (0.0-4.7)	2.6 (0.3-4.9)
Italy	3.2 (0.0-6.6)	6.2 (1.9-10.4)	4.8 (2.1-7.6)
Lebanon	0.5 (0.0-1.3)	8.0 (1.9-14.1)	4.3 (1.1-7.5)
Philippines	4.5 (0.0-9.1)	8.8 (1.8-15.9)	6.9 (2.4-11.4)
India	3.9 (0.8-7.1)	4.8 (1.2-8.5)	4.3 (1.8-6.7)
Hong Kong	18.9 (6.9-31.0)	7.8 (0.1-15.6)	14.0 (6.4-21.6)
Greece	10.5 (1.6-19.4)	7.4 (1.6-13.3)	8.9 (3.7-14.2)
Germany	3.7 (0.2-7.2)	9.8 (4.8-14.8)	6.7 (3.7-9.8)
South Africa	14.5 (4.5-24.6)	4.9 (0.2-9.6)	10.2 (4.2-16.3)
Netherlands	4.3 (0.0-8.8)	8.2 (2.8-13.6)	6.3 (2.7-9.8)
USA	13.1 (1.8-24.4)	16.9 (7.3-26.5)	15.3 (8.0-22.6)
Australia	9.9 (9.2-10.7)	13.6 (13.0-14.2)	11.8 (11.3-12.3)
NSW	9.4 (8.8-10.1)	12.7 (12.1-13.2)	11.1 (10.6-11.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,937 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 57 (0.13%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Diabetes or high blood glucose by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



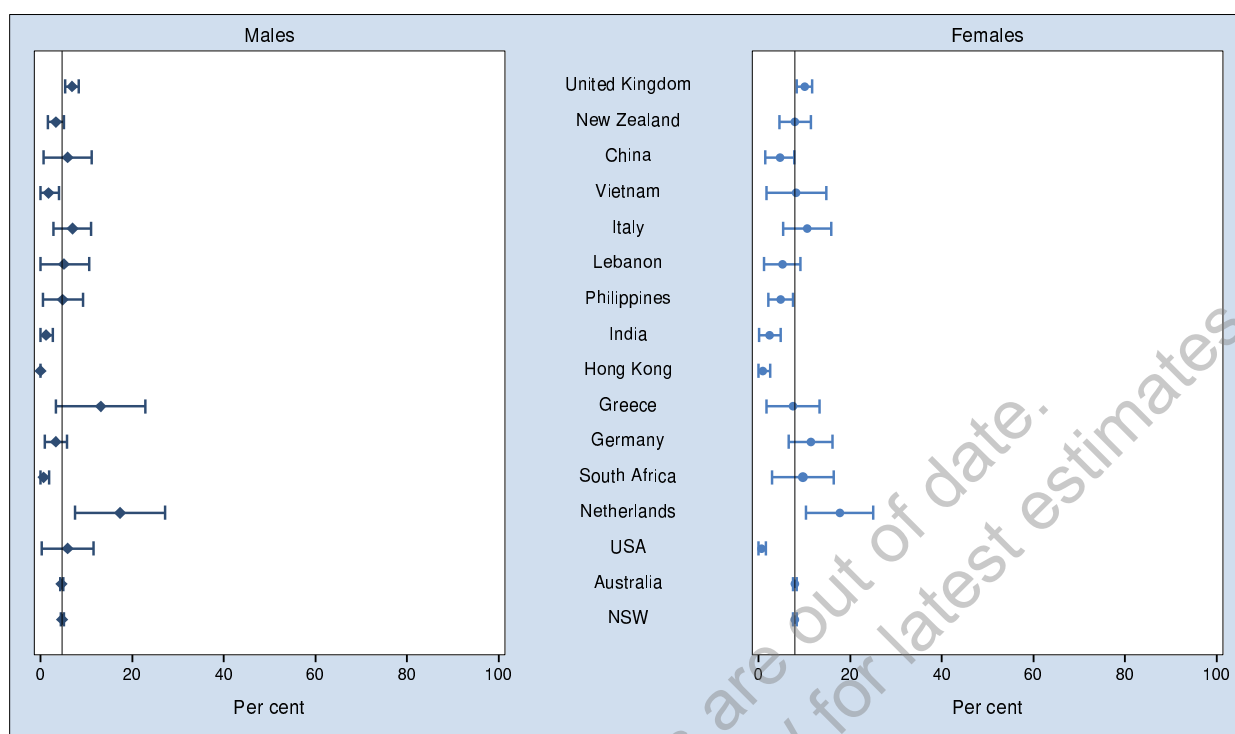
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	7.9 (6.1-9.6)	8.2 (6.7-9.7)	8.0 (6.8-9.2)
New Zealand	6.4 (3.4-9.4)	5.0 (2.4-7.7)	5.8 (3.7-7.8)
China	3.0 (0.4-5.7)	2.2 (0.0-4.6)	2.6 (0.8-4.3)
Vietnam	7.0 (0.7-13.3)	2.4 (0.0-5.0)	4.3 (1.3-7.3)
Italy	11.0 (5.0-17.0)	10.8 (6.0-15.5)	10.8 (7.0-14.6)
Lebanon	16.0 (4.9-27.2)	14.4 (5.6-23.2)	15.2 (8.1-22.2)
Philippines	9.1 (0.0-18.6)	5.5 (2.1-8.8)	7.4 (2.8-12.0)
India	14.8 (7.7-21.8)	5.1 (0.5-9.7)	11.3 (6.5-16.2)
Hong Kong	3.8 (0.0-7.8)	1.7 (0.0-5.0)	2.8 (0.2-5.5)
Greece	21.2 (10.1-32.3)	15.0 (5.7-24.2)	18.0 (10.8-25.1)
Germany	11.4 (5.1-17.7)	10.5 (5.2-15.7)	10.9 (6.8-15.0)
South Africa	5.4 (0.7-10.1)	2.8 (0.3-5.2)	4.2 (1.4-7.1)
Netherlands	17.1 (7.5-26.7)	3.7 (0.1-7.3)	10.3 (5.1-15.5)
USA	11.1 (1.1-21.0)	5.8 (0.0-11.6)	8.1 (2.6-13.6)
Australia	7.1 (6.6-7.6)	5.5 (5.2-5.9)	6.3 (6.0-6.6)
NSW	7.4 (6.9-7.9)	5.8 (5.4-6.1)	6.6 (6.3-6.9)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,841 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 13 (0.03%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## All natural teeth missing by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



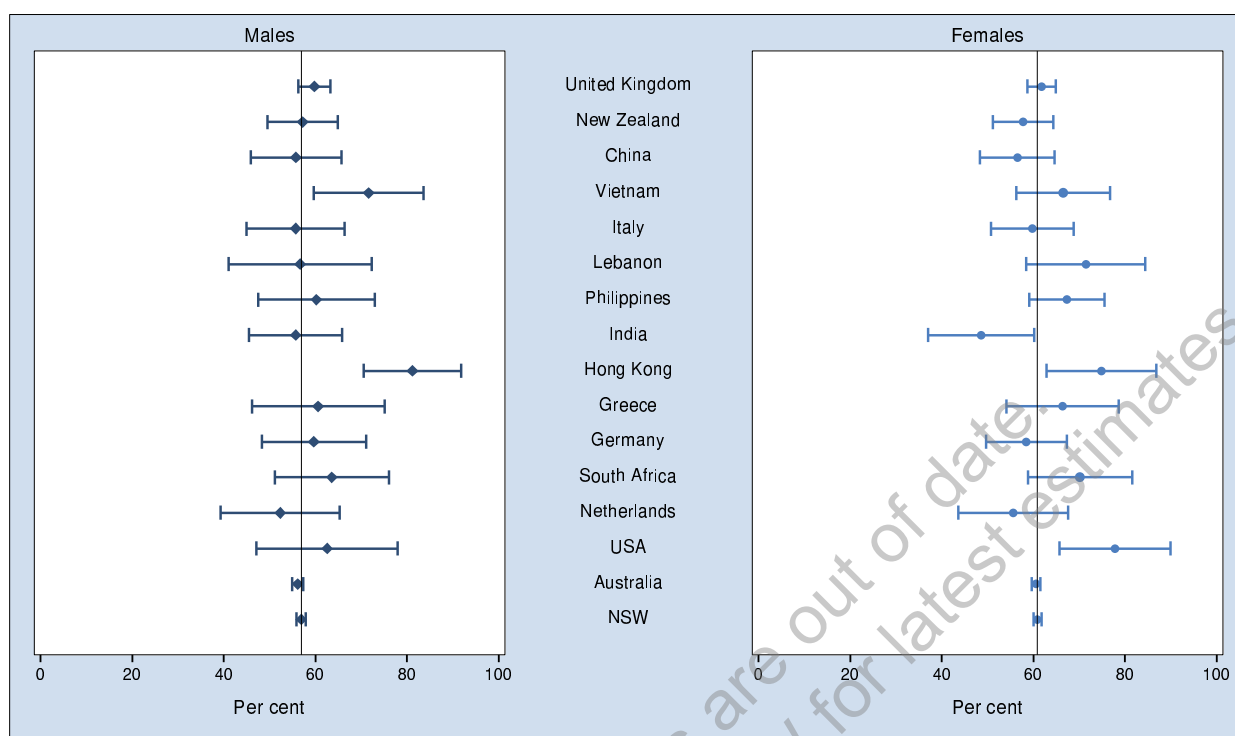
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	6.9 (5.4-8.4)	10.0 (8.4-11.7)	8.4 (7.3-9.5)
New Zealand	3.4 (1.6-5.1)	7.9 (4.5-11.4)	5.5 (3.6-7.4)
China	5.9 (0.7-11.1)	4.6 (1.4-7.8)	5.2 (2.2-8.2)
Vietnam	1.7 (0.0-4.0)	8.2 (1.7-14.7)	6.1 (1.9-10.3)
Italy	7.0 (2.9-11.1)	10.6 (5.3-15.8)	8.8 (5.4-12.2)
Lebanon	5.1 (0.0-10.7)	5.2 (1.2-9.2)	5.1 (1.7-8.6)
Philippines	4.8 (0.5-9.2)	4.8 (2.1-7.5)	4.8 (2.4-7.2)
India	1.2 (0.0-2.6)	2.4 (0.1-4.8)	1.6 (0.4-2.9)
Hong Kong	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.9 (0.0-2.6)	0.4 (0.0-1.2)
Greece	13.1 (3.4-22.9)	7.5 (1.7-13.4)	10.3 (4.6-15.9)
Germany	3.3 (0.9-5.7)	11.4 (6.6-16.1)	7.8 (4.9-10.7)
South Africa	0.7 (0.0-1.8)	9.7 (3.0-16.4)	4.7 (1.6-7.8)
Netherlands	17.4 (7.5-27.2)	17.7 (10.4-25.0)	17.6 (11.4-23.7)
USA	5.9 (0.3-11.5)	0.6 (0.0-1.6)	3.0 (0.4-5.5)
Australia	4.6 (4.2-4.9)	7.9 (7.5-8.3)	6.3 (6.0-6.6)
NSW	4.7 (4.4-5.1)	7.9 (7.5-8.3)	6.4 (6.1-6.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,974 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 20 (0.05%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



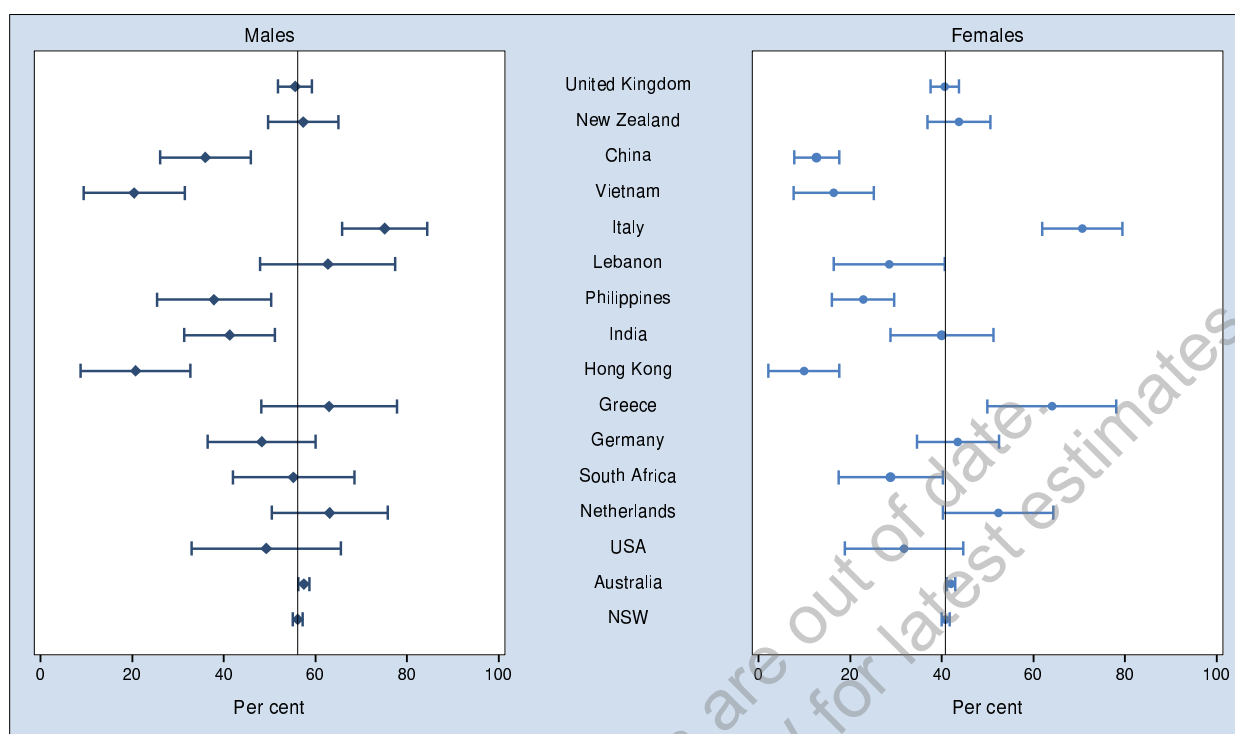
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	59.8 (56.2-63.3)	61.8 (58.7-64.9)	60.7 (58.3-63.0)
New Zealand	57.2 (49.5-64.9)	57.7 (51.2-64.3)	57.4 (52.3-62.5)
China	55.7 (45.9-65.6)	56.5 (48.3-64.7)	55.8 (49.4-62.1)
Vietnam	71.6 (59.7-83.6)	66.5 (56.3-76.8)	68.2 (60.4-76.0)
Italy	55.7 (44.9-66.4)	59.7 (50.8-68.7)	57.8 (50.8-64.7)
Lebanon	56.7 (41.0-72.3)	71.5 (58.5-84.5)	64.3 (54.0-74.6)
Philippines	60.2 (47.5-72.9)	67.3 (59.1-75.5)	64.1 (56.9-71.3)
India	55.7 (45.5-65.9)	48.6 (37.0-60.1)	53.2 (45.5-60.9)
Hong Kong	81.2 (70.6-91.8)	74.8 (62.8-86.8)	78.3 (70.3-86.3)
Greece	60.6 (46.1-75.1)	66.3 (54.1-78.6)	63.4 (53.9-72.8)
Germany	59.7 (48.3-71.0)	58.4 (49.6-67.2)	58.8 (51.6-65.9)
South Africa	63.6 (51.1-76.1)	70.2 (58.7-81.6)	66.5 (57.8-75.2)
Netherlands	52.3 (39.3-65.3)	55.6 (43.6-67.6)	53.9 (45.1-62.8)
USA	62.5 (47.1-78.0)	77.8 (65.7-89.9)	71.1 (61.3-80.8)
Australia	56.1 (54.9-57.3)	60.5 (59.6-61.5)	58.3 (57.6-59.1)
NSW	56.9 (55.8-57.9)	60.9 (60.0-61.7)	58.9 (58.2-59.5)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,188 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 319 (0.73%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW.

The indicator includes those who have attended a dental professional in the last 12 months. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, how often have you had a toothache or other problem with your mouth or dentures?, What was the most recent problem you had?, and What treatment did you receive? If no problem or treatment: When did you last visit a dental professional about your teeth, dentures or gums?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Overweight and obesity by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005

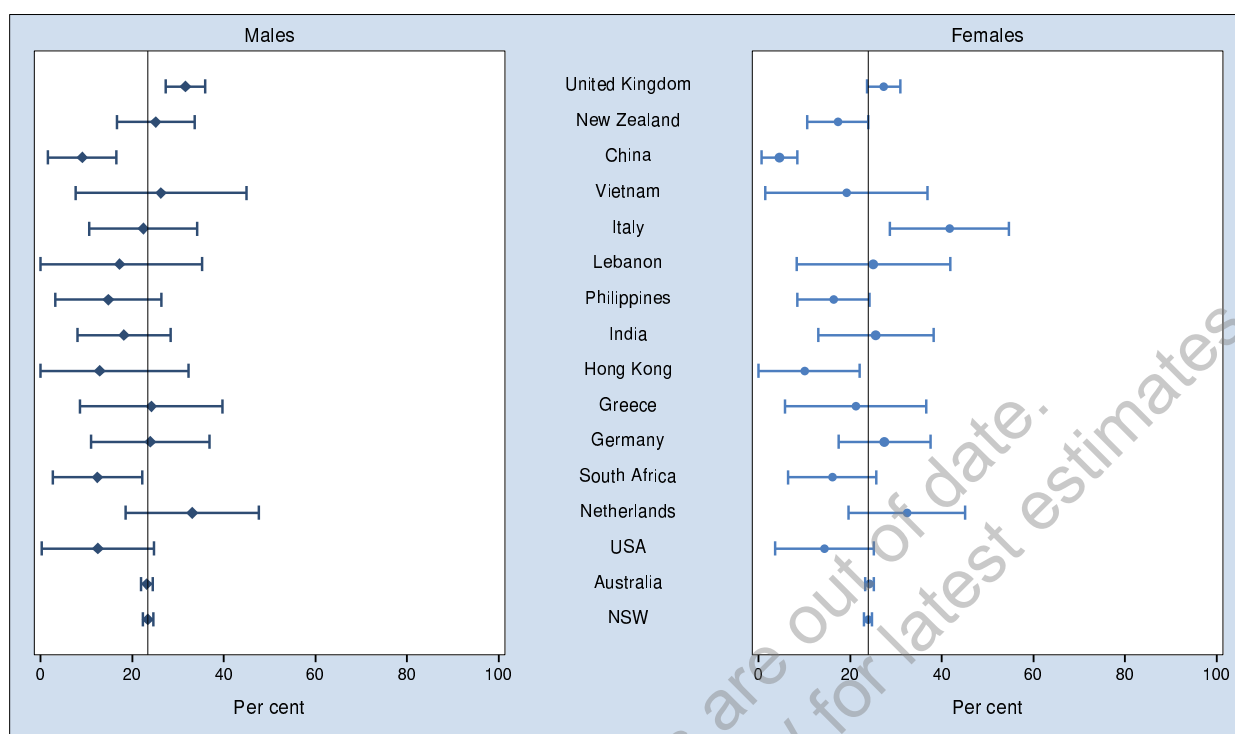


Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	55.6 (51.9-59.3)	40.6 (37.5-43.8)	48.4 (45.9-50.9)
New Zealand	57.3 (49.6-65.0)	43.7 (36.8-50.6)	50.9 (45.7-56.2)
China	36.0 (26.1-45.9)	12.7 (7.7-17.7)	24.0 (18.2-29.8)
Vietnam	20.4 (9.4-31.4)	16.3 (7.6-25.1)	17.9 (11.1-24.7)
Italy	75.1 (65.8-84.4)	70.7 (61.9-79.5)	73.0 (66.6-79.4)
Lebanon	62.7 (47.9-77.5)	28.5 (16.4-40.6)	46.9 (36.2-57.6)
Philippines	37.9 (25.4-50.3)	22.8 (16.0-29.6)	29.4 (22.8-36.1)
India	41.3 (31.3-51.2)	40.0 (28.8-51.2)	40.8 (33.3-48.4)
Hong Kong	20.8 (8.8-32.7)	9.9 (2.2-17.6)	15.8 (8.3-23.2)
Greece	62.9 (48.1-77.8)	64.0 (50.0-78.1)	63.6 (53.4-73.8)
Germany	48.3 (36.5-60.0)	43.5 (34.5-52.5)	45.6 (38.3-53.0)
South Africa	55.2 (41.9-68.5)	28.8 (17.5-40.2)	44.0 (34.4-53.7)
Netherlands	63.1 (50.4-75.8)	52.3 (40.2-64.4)	57.8 (49.0-66.7)
USA	49.3 (33.0-65.5)	31.7 (18.8-44.7)	39.9 (29.4-50.4)
Australia	57.5 (56.3-58.7)	41.9 (41.0-42.9)	49.7 (48.9-50.4)
NSW	56.1 (55.0-57.2)	40.8 (39.9-41.7)	48.5 (47.8-49.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 42,140 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1851 (4.21%) 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 = 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## High blood pressure by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



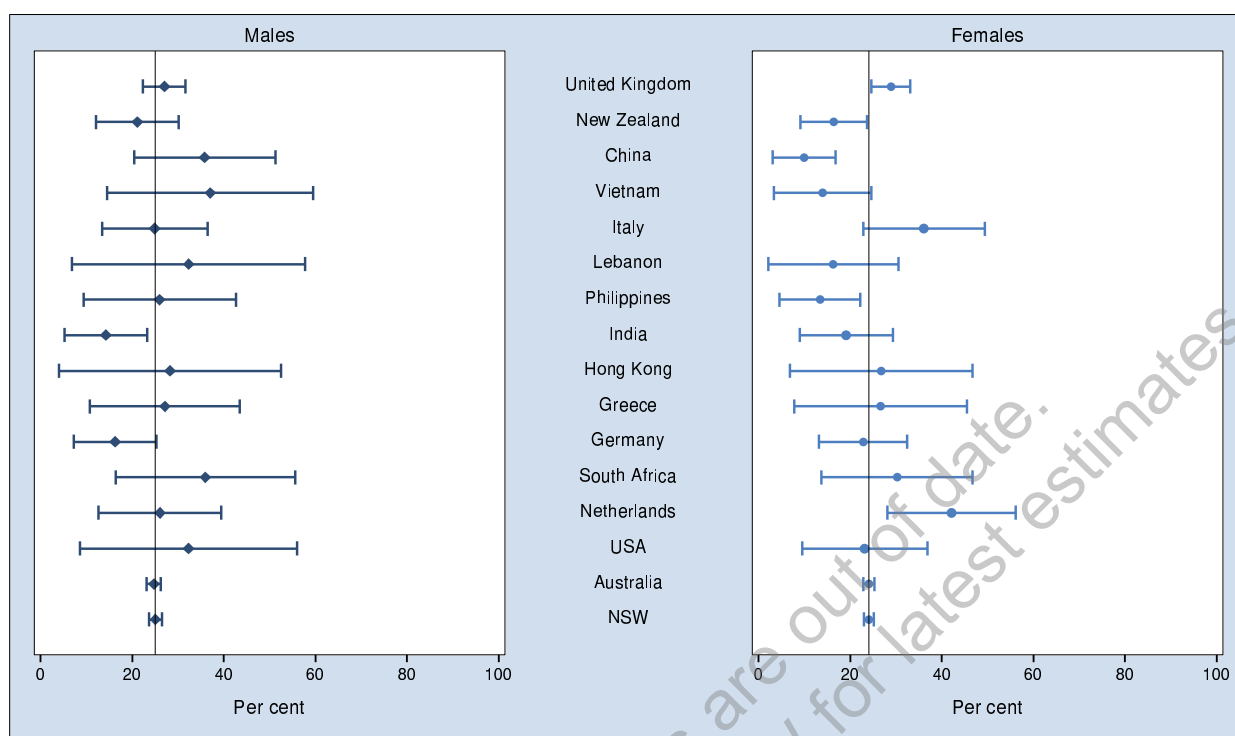
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	31.6 (27.3-35.9)	27.3 (23.7-31.0)	29.6 (26.7-32.5)
New Zealand	25.1 (16.6-33.6)	17.3 (10.6-24.0)	21.4 (16.0-26.8)
China	9.1 (1.6-16.5)	4.6 (0.7-8.5)	6.5 (2.6-10.4)
Vietnam	26.3 (7.7-44.9)	19.2 (1.5-36.9)	22.3 (9.6-35.1)
Italy	22.4 (10.7-34.2)	41.7 (28.7-54.7)	31.2 (22.3-40.0)
Lebanon	17.3 (0.0-35.2)	25.1 (8.3-41.9)	20.4 (7.8-33.1)
Philippines	14.7 (3.2-26.3)	16.4 (8.5-24.2)	15.7 (9.1-22.3)
India	18.2 (8.0-28.4)	25.6 (13.0-38.2)	20.7 (12.7-28.7)
Hong Kong	12.9 (0.0-32.3)	10.1 (0.0-22.1)	11.4 (0.1-22.7)
Greece	24.2 (8.7-39.7)	21.2 (5.8-36.6)	23.2 (11.6-34.7)
Germany	24.0 (11.0-36.9)	27.5 (17.5-37.5)	25.7 (17.4-33.9)
South Africa	12.4 (2.6-22.2)	16.1 (6.5-25.7)	14.1 (7.2-21.0)
Netherlands	33.1 (18.6-47.7)	32.4 (19.7-45.1)	32.7 (23.1-42.3)
USA	12.5 (0.2-24.8)	14.4 (3.6-25.1)	13.7 (5.5-22.0)
Australia	23.2 (22.0-24.4)	24.2 (23.2-25.2)	23.7 (22.9-24.5)
NSW	23.4 (22.3-24.6)	23.9 (23.0-24.8)	23.7 (22.9-24.4)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 22,222 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 48 (0.22%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW

The indicator includes those who have been told by a doctor or hospital they have high blood pressure or hypertension, except during pregnancy. The question used to define the indicator was: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high blood pressure, sometimes called hypertension?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## High cholesterol by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	27.0 (22.4-31.7)	28.9 (24.6-33.1)	27.9 (24.7-31.1)
New Zealand	21.1 (12.1-30.1)	16.4 (9.1-23.7)	19.0 (13.1-25.0)
China	35.8 (20.4-51.2)	10.0 (3.1-16.9)	22.3 (13.5-31.1)
Vietnam	37.0 (14.6-59.5)	14.0 (3.3-24.6)	24.5 (12.2-36.8)
Italy	24.9 (13.4-36.4)	36.1 (22.9-49.3)	29.9 (21.1-38.7)
Lebanon	32.4 (6.9-57.8)	16.3 (2.1-30.5)	25.5 (9.1-41.8)
Philippines	26.0 (9.3-42.6)	13.4 (4.5-22.2)	18.5 (9.9-27.0)
India	14.2 (5.2-23.3)	19.2 (8.9-29.4)	16.0 (9.2-22.9)
Hong Kong	28.2 (4.0-52.5)	26.8 (6.8-46.8)	27.5 (11.8-43.2)
Greece	27.1 (10.7-43.5)	26.6 (7.7-45.5)	26.9 (14.2-39.7)
Germany	16.3 (7.3-25.2)	22.8 (13.2-32.4)	19.5 (12.8-26.1)
South Africa	36.0 (16.4-55.5)	30.2 (13.8-46.7)	33.5 (20.3-46.8)
Netherlands	26.1 (12.6-39.5)	42.2 (28.2-56.2)	34.7 (24.8-44.6)
USA	32.3 (8.6-56.0)	23.2 (9.5-36.8)	27.1 (14.1-40.1)
Australia	24.7 (23.2-26.3)	24.1 (22.9-25.3)	24.4 (23.5-25.4)
NSW	25.1 (23.7-26.5)	24.1 (23.0-25.1)	24.6 (23.7-25.5)

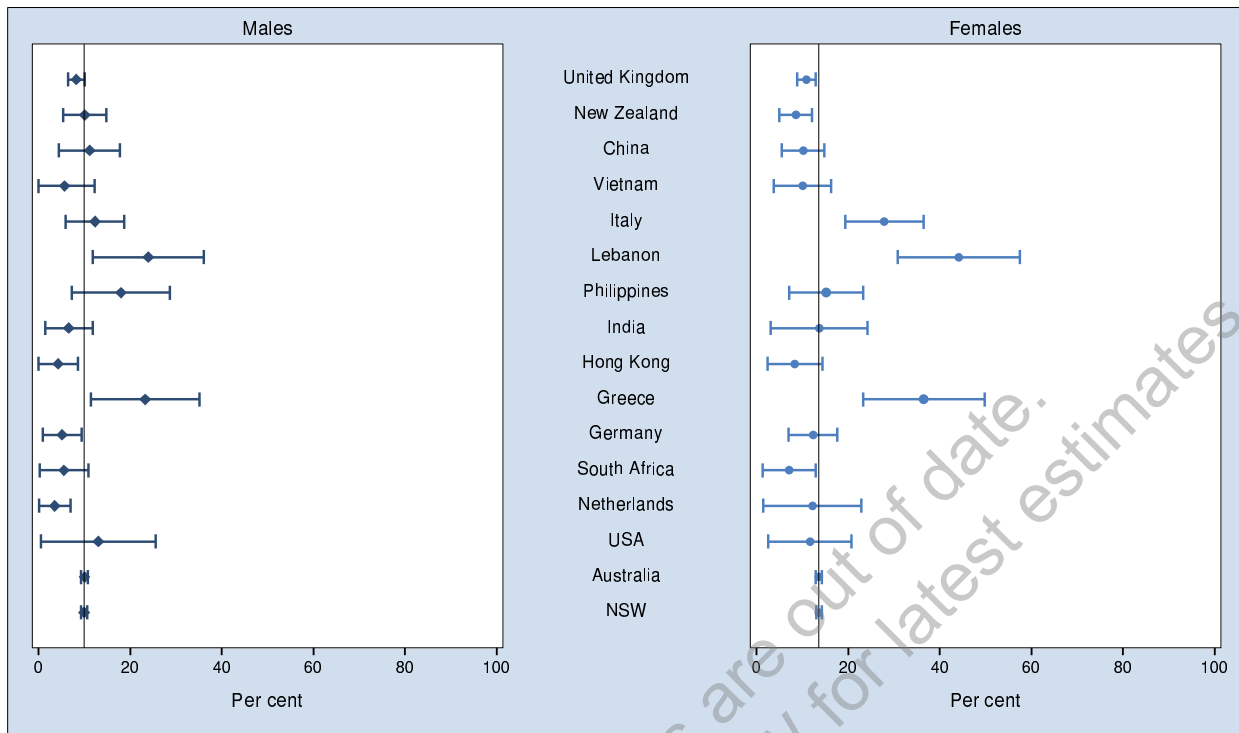
**Note:** Estimates are based on 17,107 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 143 (0.83%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW

The indicator includes those who have ever been told by a doctor or hospital they have high cholesterol. The question used to define the indicator was: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have high cholesterol?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.



## High and very high psychological distress by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	8.3 (6.4-10.1)	10.9 (8.9-12.9)	9.5 (8.2-10.9)
New Zealand	10.1 (5.4-14.8)	8.6 (5.0-12.1)	9.4 (6.4-12.4)
China	11.1 (4.4-17.8)	10.1 (5.5-14.8)	10.6 (6.6-14.7)
Vietnam	5.7 (0.0-12.3)	10.0 (3.7-16.3)	8.1 (3.6-12.7)
Italy	12.3 (5.9-18.8)	27.9 (19.3-36.4)	20.2 (14.6-25.8)
Lebanon	23.9 (11.8-36.0)	44.1 (30.8-57.4)	34.1 (24.8-43.5)
Philippines	18.0 (7.2-28.7)	15.2 (7.1-23.3)	16.6 (10.1-23.1)
India	6.6 (1.4-11.8)	13.6 (3.0-24.3)	9.1 (4.0-14.3)
Hong Kong	4.2 (0.0-8.7)	8.3 (2.3-14.3)	6.1 (2.4-9.7)
Greece	23.2 (11.4-35.1)	36.5 (23.2-49.8)	29.9 (20.8-39.0)
Germany	5.1 (0.9-9.4)	12.3 (7.0-17.6)	8.7 (5.3-12.1)
South Africa	5.6 (0.2-10.9)	7.1 (1.3-12.9)	6.2 (2.3-10.2)
Netherlands	3.5 (0.0-7.0)	12.2 (1.5-22.9)	7.9 (2.0-13.8)
USA	13.0 (0.6-25.5)	11.6 (2.5-20.7)	12.3 (4.7-19.8)
Australia	10.0 (9.3-10.7)	13.6 (12.9-14.2)	11.8 (11.3-12.3)
NSW	10.0 (9.3-10.6)	13.6 (13.0-14.2)	11.8 (11.4-12.3)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,586 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 408 (0.93%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Health services

---

NSW Health provides a range of health care services to New South Wales residents delivered across a variety of settings. The New South Wales Population Health Survey includes a range of questions that monitor access to health services. Questions focus on difficulties getting health care when needed, hospital admissions, emergency department presentations.

### Difficulties getting health care

In order to identify health service use, the New South Wales Population Health Survey includes the following question: Do you have any difficulties getting health care when you need it? A health service includes any service provided by general practitioners and specialists, public and private hospitals and dental clinics, pharmacists, allied health services (for example, physiotherapy), and community health services.

Overall, 13.4 per cent of New South Wales adults had difficulty accessing health care when they needed it. A significantly lower proportion of people born in India (8.8 per cent), Vietnam (7.1 per cent), and South Africa (6.0 per cent) had difficulty accessing health care when they needed it.

### Hospital admissions

The New South Wales Population Health Survey included the following question on admission to hospital: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least one night in hospital?

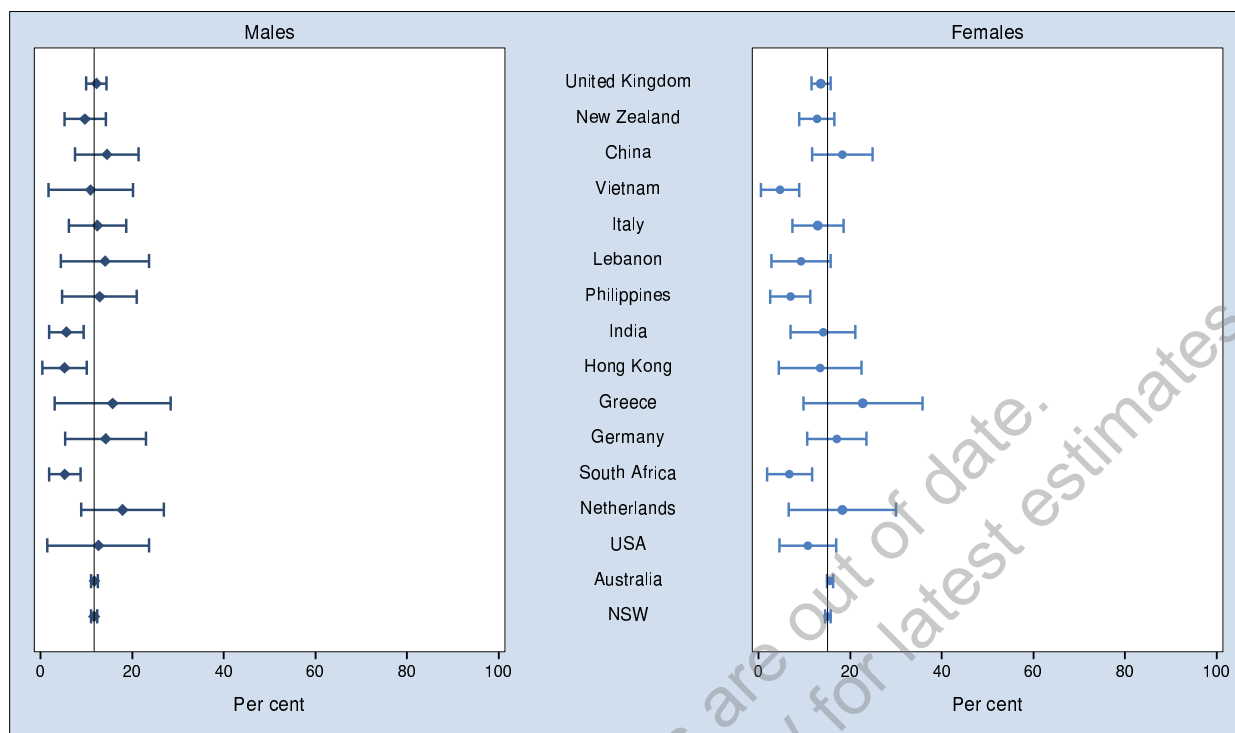
Overall, 13.8 per cent of New South Wales adults were admitted to a hospital for at least one night in the previous 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of people born in India (6.0 per cent), China (6.4 per cent), and Hong Kong (6.9 per cent) were admitted to a hospital for at least one night in the previous 12 months.

### Emergency department presentations

The New South Wales Population Health Survey included the following question on presentations to an emergency department: In the last 12 months, have you visited a hospital emergency department (or casualty) for your own medical care?

Overall, 14.2 per cent of New South Wales adults presented to an emergency department in the last 12 months. A significantly lower proportion of people born in the Hong Kong (4.0 per cent), China (5.0 per cent), India (5.8 per cent), Vietnam (6.0 per cent), and the Netherlands (8.7 per cent), presented to an emergency department in the last 12 months.

## Difficulties getting health care when needing it by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005

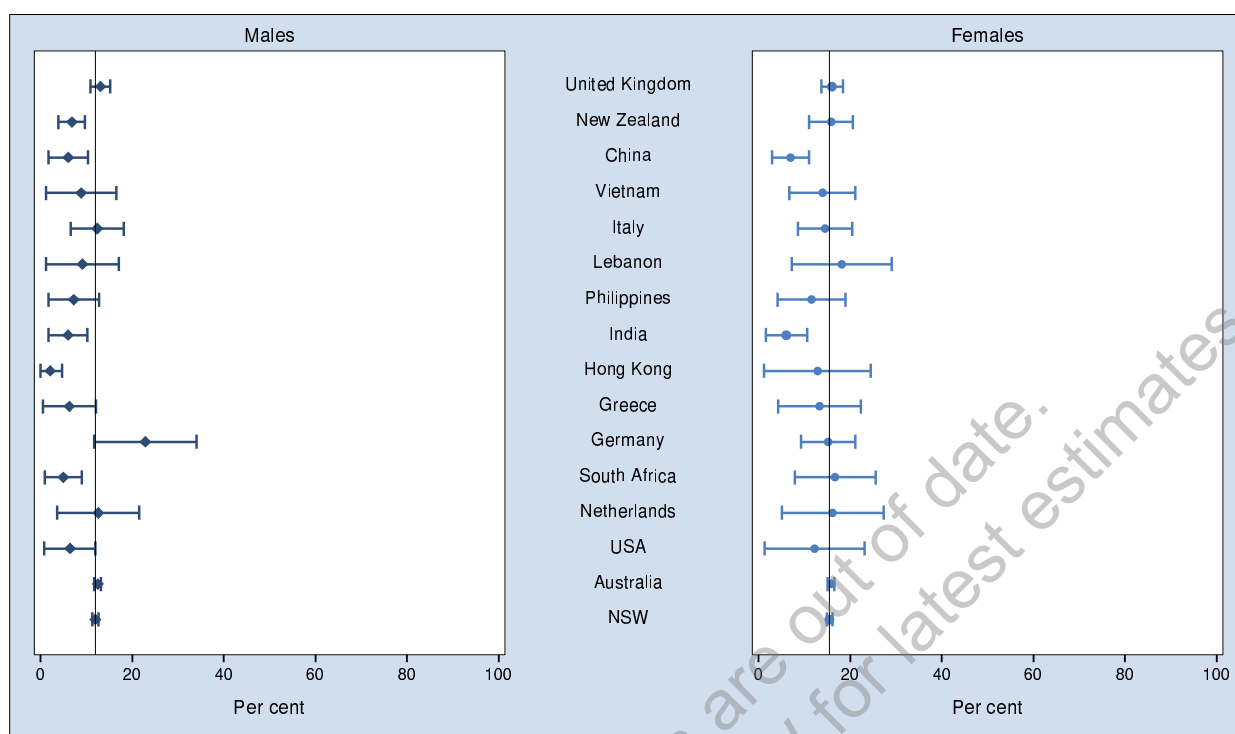


Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	12.2 (10.0-14.4)	13.6 (11.5-15.8)	12.9 (11.4-14.4)
New Zealand	9.7 (5.2-14.2)	12.7 (8.8-16.6)	11.2 (8.2-14.1)
China	14.5 (7.5-21.4)	18.3 (11.7-24.8)	16.3 (11.5-21.0)
Vietnam	10.9 (1.7-20.2)	4.7 (0.5-8.9)	7.1 (2.6-11.6)
Italy	12.4 (6.2-18.7)	13.0 (7.3-18.6)	12.7 (8.6-16.9)
Lebanon	14.1 (4.5-23.6)	9.3 (2.8-15.7)	11.6 (5.9-17.3)
Philippines	12.9 (4.7-21.0)	6.9 (2.6-11.2)	9.4 (5.1-13.7)
India	5.6 (1.9-9.3)	14.1 (7.0-21.2)	8.8 (5.2-12.4)
Hong Kong	5.2 (0.4-10.1)	13.4 (4.4-22.4)	9.1 (4.0-14.1)
Greece	15.7 (3.1-28.3)	22.8 (9.7-35.9)	19.4 (10.3-28.6)
Germany	14.2 (5.3-23.0)	17.1 (10.6-23.6)	15.6 (10.3-21.0)
South Africa	5.3 (1.8-8.7)	6.7 (1.8-11.6)	6.0 (3.0-8.9)
Netherlands	17.9 (8.9-26.9)	18.3 (6.6-30.1)	18.1 (10.7-25.5)
USA	12.6 (1.5-23.7)	10.7 (4.6-16.9)	11.6 (5.5-17.7)
Australia	11.7 (11.1-12.4)	15.6 (14.9-16.2)	13.7 (13.2-14.2)
NSW	11.7 (11.0-12.3)	15.1 (14.5-15.7)	13.4 (13.0-13.8)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 42,333 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1419 (3.24%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Hospital admission in the previous 12 months by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



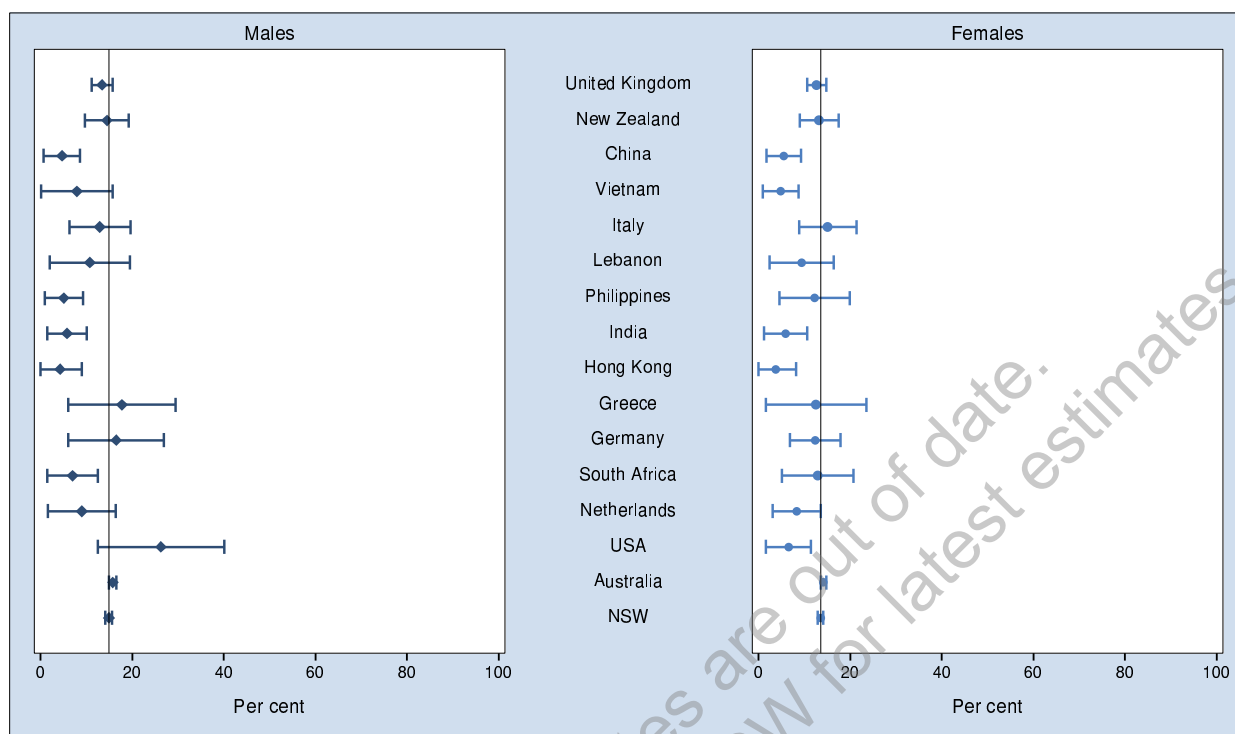
Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	13.1 (10.9-15.3)	16.1 (13.7-18.4)	14.5 (12.9-16.1)
New Zealand	6.8 (3.9-9.7)	15.8 (11.0-20.6)	11.1 (8.2-13.9)
China	6.0 (1.7-10.4)	7.0 (2.9-11.0)	6.4 (3.5-9.4)
Vietnam	8.8 (1.1-16.5)	13.9 (6.7-21.1)	11.6 (6.4-16.9)
Italy	12.3 (6.5-18.1)	14.5 (8.6-20.5)	13.4 (9.3-17.6)
Lebanon	9.1 (1.2-17.0)	18.2 (7.3-29.1)	13.8 (6.8-20.7)
Philippines	7.3 (1.7-12.8)	11.6 (4.1-19.0)	9.6 (4.7-14.5)
India	6.0 (1.7-10.3)	6.1 (1.5-10.6)	6.0 (2.8-9.2)
Hong Kong	2.1 (0.0-4.7)	12.8 (1.2-24.5)	6.9 (1.2-12.7)
Greece	6.3 (0.4-12.1)	13.3 (4.3-22.3)	9.8 (4.3-15.3)
Germany	22.9 (11.7-34.1)	15.2 (9.3-21.1)	18.9 (12.5-25.3)
South Africa	5.0 (0.9-9.0)	16.7 (7.9-25.5)	10.2 (5.6-14.8)
Netherlands	12.6 (3.6-21.6)	16.1 (5.0-27.2)	14.4 (7.2-21.6)
USA	6.4 (0.8-12.0)	12.2 (1.3-23.2)	9.7 (2.9-16.4)
Australia	12.5 (11.8-13.2)	15.8 (15.1-16.5)	14.2 (13.7-14.7)
NSW	12.0 (11.3-12.6)	15.5 (14.9-16.2)	13.8 (13.3-14.2)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,922 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 72 (0.16%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW

The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least one night in hospital?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	13.4 (11.1-15.7)	12.7 (10.6-14.7)	13.1 (11.5-14.6)
New Zealand	14.5 (9.7-19.3)	13.2 (9.0-17.4)	13.9 (10.7-17.1)
China	4.7 (0.7-8.7)	5.5 (1.8-9.2)	5.0 (2.3-7.7)
Vietnam	7.9 (0.1-15.8)	4.8 (0.9-8.7)	6.0 (2.1-9.9)
Italy	12.9 (6.3-19.6)	15.1 (8.8-21.4)	14.0 (9.4-18.5)
Lebanon	10.8 (2.0-19.5)	9.4 (2.4-16.4)	10.1 (4.5-15.6)
Philippines	5.1 (0.9-9.2)	12.2 (4.5-19.9)	9.1 (4.2-13.9)
India	5.7 (1.4-10.0)	5.9 (1.2-10.6)	5.8 (2.6-9.0)
Hong Kong	4.2 (0.0-9.0)	3.7 (0.0-8.1)	4.0 (0.7-7.3)
Greece	17.8 (6.0-29.5)	12.5 (1.6-23.5)	15.1 (7.1-23.1)
Germany	16.5 (6.1-26.9)	12.4 (6.8-17.9)	14.3 (8.4-20.2)
South Africa	7.0 (1.5-12.5)	12.9 (5.1-20.7)	9.6 (5.0-14.3)
Netherlands	9.0 (1.6-16.4)	8.3 (3.1-13.6)	8.7 (4.2-13.2)
USA	26.3 (12.6-40.1)	6.5 (1.6-11.5)	15.3 (8.2-22.4)
Australia	15.8 (14.9-16.6)	14.1 (13.5-14.8)	14.9 (14.4-15.5)
NSW	14.9 (14.2-15.6)	13.5 (13.0-14.1)	14.2 (13.7-14.7)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 43,922 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 72 (0.16%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW  
The indicator includes those who attended an emergency department in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a hospital emergency department or casualty for your own medical care?

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

# Social capital

---

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

## Participation in the local community

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following question was asked: In the last 6 months, how often have you attended a local community event such as a church or school fete, school concert, or a street fair?

Overall, 58.9 per cent of New South Wales adults had attended a local community event in the last 6 months. A significantly lower proportion of people born in India (46.4 per cent), Vietnam (45.3 per cent), Germany (41.7 per cent), Italy (40.9 per cent), and China (39.7 per cent) had attended a local community event in the last 6 months.

## Feelings of trust

In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following question was asked: Do you agree or disagree with the statement 'Most people can be trusted'?

Overall, 70.4 per cent of New South Wales adults agree that most people can be trusted. A significantly higher proportion of people born in the United States (81.5 per cent) and China (79.4 per cent) agree that most people can be trusted. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Vietnam (54.4 per cent), Lebanon (46.0 per cent), and Greece (39.2 per cent) agree that most people can be trusted.

## Social reciprocity and neighbourhood connection

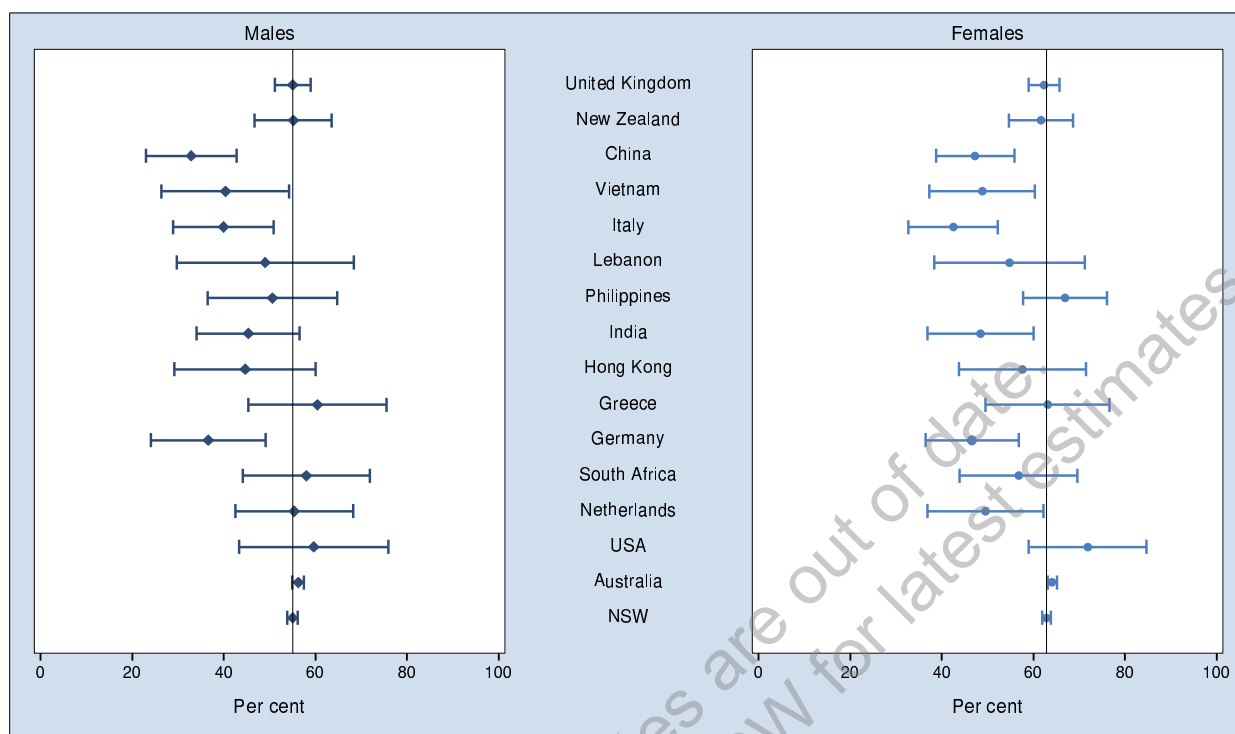
In the New South Wales Population Health Survey the following question was asked: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the past week?

Overall, 65.9 per cent of New South Wales adults had visited someone in their neighbourhood in the last week. A significantly higher proportion of people born in Australia (67.5 per cent) had visited someone in their neighbourhood in the last week. A significantly lower proportion of people born in Hong Kong (46.7 per cent), Vietnam (40.6 per cent), and China (37.1 per cent) had visited someone in their neighbourhood in the last week.

## Reference

1. Onyx J, Bullen P. *Measuring Social Capital in Five Communities in New South Wales*. Sydney: Centre for Australasian Community Organisations and Management, 1998. Online at [www.mapl.com.au/A2.htm](http://www.mapl.com.au/A2.htm), accessed 6 March 2006.

**Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months by country of birth,  
persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005**

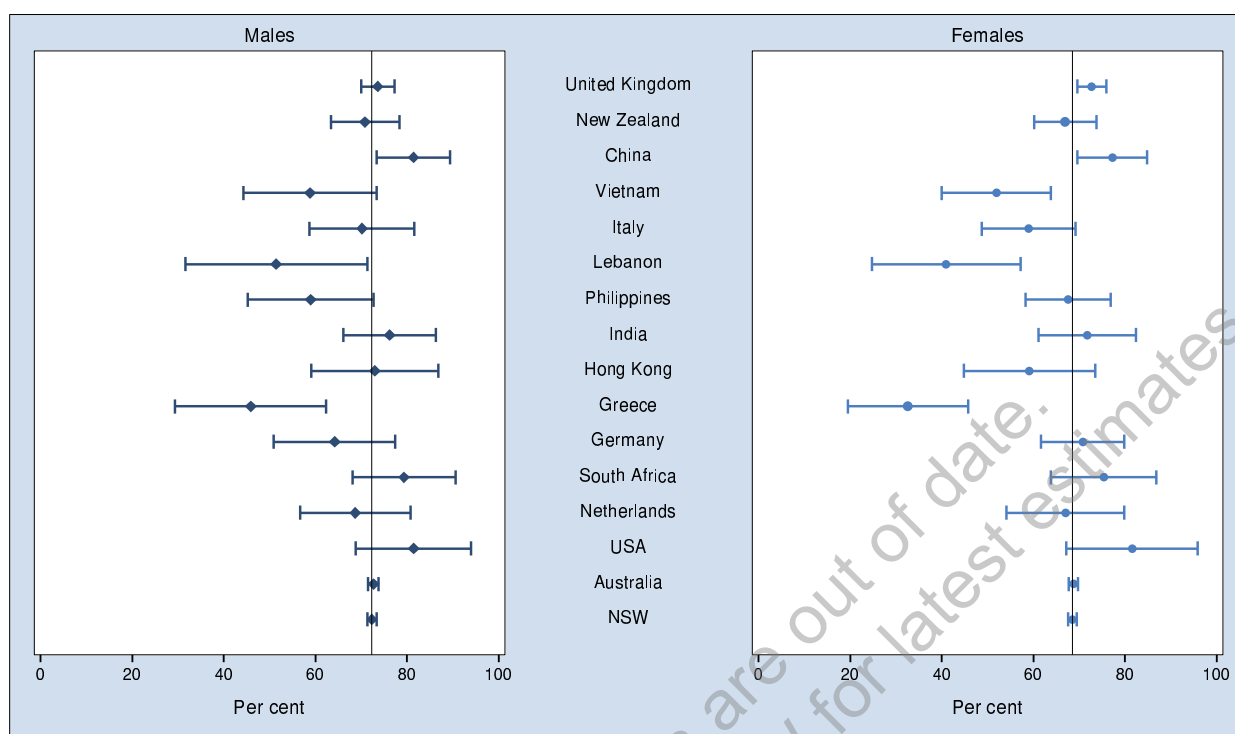


Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	55.1 (51.2-59.0)	62.3 (58.9-65.7)	58.5 (55.9-61.1)
New Zealand	55.2 (46.7-63.6)	61.7 (54.7-68.6)	58.2 (52.6-63.7)
China	32.9 (23.0-42.8)	47.2 (38.7-55.8)	39.7 (33.1-46.3)
Vietnam	40.3 (26.4-54.3)	48.8 (37.3-60.4)	45.3 (36.4-54.2)
Italy	39.9 (29.0-50.9)	42.5 (32.7-52.3)	40.9 (33.6-48.3)
Lebanon	49.0 (29.7-68.3)	54.7 (38.3-71.2)	51.9 (39.2-64.6)
Philippines	50.6 (36.5-64.7)	66.8 (57.7-76.0)	59.7 (51.6-67.8)
India	45.3 (34.1-56.6)	48.5 (36.9-60.0)	46.4 (38.1-54.8)
Hong Kong	44.7 (29.2-60.1)	57.6 (43.8-71.4)	50.8 (40.1-61.4)
Greece	60.5 (45.4-75.6)	63.1 (49.5-76.6)	61.6 (51.4-71.7)
Germany	36.6 (24.1-49.2)	46.6 (36.5-56.7)	41.7 (33.6-49.7)
South Africa	58.0 (44.1-71.9)	56.7 (43.9-69.6)	57.5 (47.9-67.1)
Netherlands	55.4 (42.6-68.2)	49.5 (36.9-62.2)	52.1 (43.1-61.2)
USA	59.6 (43.3-76.0)	71.8 (59.0-84.7)	66.9 (56.6-77.2)
Australia	56.3 (55.0-57.5)	64.1 (63.1-65.1)	60.2 (59.4-61.0)
NSW	55.0 (53.8-56.2)	62.9 (61.9-63.8)	58.9 (58.2-59.7)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 35,005 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 67 (0.19%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

## Most people can be trusted by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	73.6 (70.0-77.2)	72.7 (69.6-75.9)	73.0 (70.6-75.4)
New Zealand	70.8 (63.4-78.3)	67.0 (60.2-73.7)	69.1 (63.9-74.2)
China	81.4 (73.4-89.4)	77.2 (69.6-84.8)	79.4 (73.9-84.9)
Vietnam	58.8 (44.3-73.4)	51.9 (40.0-63.9)	54.4 (45.1-63.6)
Italy	70.2 (58.7-81.6)	58.9 (48.7-69.2)	65.0 (57.3-72.7)
Lebanon	51.5 (31.6-71.3)	40.9 (24.7-57.1)	46.0 (33.4-58.7)
Philippines	59.0 (45.2-72.7)	67.6 (58.3-76.8)	64.2 (56.3-72.1)
India	76.2 (66.1-86.2)	71.8 (61.1-82.4)	74.6 (67.1-82.1)
Hong Kong	72.9 (59.0-86.8)	59.1 (44.8-73.4)	66.2 (56.0-76.5)
Greece	45.9 (29.3-62.4)	32.6 (19.5-45.7)	39.2 (28.3-50.0)
Germany	64.2 (50.9-77.4)	70.8 (61.7-79.9)	67.9 (60.0-75.8)
South Africa	79.3 (68.1-90.6)	75.4 (63.9-86.9)	77.6 (69.5-85.7)
Netherlands	68.7 (56.7-80.7)	67.0 (54.1-79.9)	67.7 (58.8-76.7)
USA	81.4 (68.8-94.0)	81.5 (67.2-95.9)	81.5 (71.6-91.4)
Australia	72.7 (71.5-73.8)	68.7 (67.7-69.7)	70.6 (69.9-71.4)
NSW	72.4 (71.3-73.4)	68.5 (67.6-69.4)	70.4 (69.7-71.1)

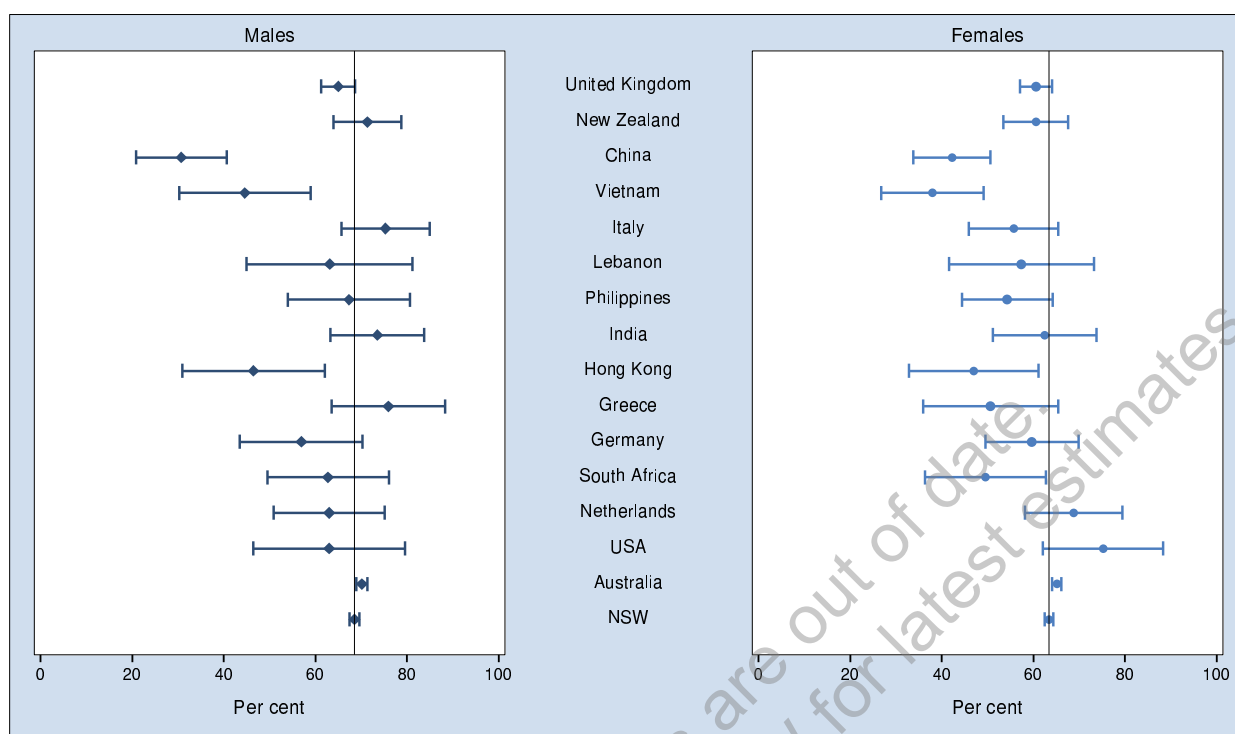
**Note:** Estimates are based on 34,059 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 1013 (2.89%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW

The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that most people can be trusted.

**Source:** New South Wales Population Health Survey 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.



## Visit neighbours by country of birth, persons aged 16 years and over, NSW 2002-2005



Country of Birth	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Persons (95% CI)
United Kingdom	65.0 (61.2-68.7)	60.6 (57.1-64.1)	62.9 (60.3-65.4)
New Zealand	71.3 (63.9-78.7)	60.5 (53.5-67.6)	66.3 (61.0-71.5)
China	30.7 (20.8-40.7)	42.2 (33.8-50.6)	37.1 (30.6-43.7)
Vietnam	44.6 (30.3-58.9)	37.9 (26.7-49.1)	40.6 (31.9-49.4)
Italy	75.3 (65.6-85.0)	55.7 (45.9-65.5)	65.7 (58.7-72.6)
Lebanon	63.1 (45.0-81.2)	57.4 (41.5-73.2)	60.2 (48.2-72.2)
Philippines	67.4 (54.0-80.7)	54.3 (44.4-64.2)	60.3 (52.3-68.3)
India	73.6 (63.3-83.8)	62.5 (51.2-73.8)	69.6 (61.9-77.4)
Hong Kong	46.5 (30.9-62.1)	47.0 (32.8-61.1)	46.7 (36.1-57.3)
Greece	75.9 (63.6-88.3)	50.6 (35.9-65.4)	63.3 (52.9-73.7)
Germany	56.9 (43.5-70.3)	59.7 (49.5-69.8)	58.7 (50.4-66.9)
South Africa	62.8 (49.5-76.1)	49.5 (36.3-62.7)	56.9 (47.4-66.5)
Netherlands	63.0 (50.8-75.2)	68.8 (58.2-79.4)	66.2 (58.1-74.2)
USA	63.0 (46.5-79.5)	75.2 (62.1-88.3)	70.2 (59.8-80.7)
Australia	70.2 (69.0-71.4)	65.1 (64.1-66.1)	67.5 (66.8-68.3)
NSW	68.5 (67.4-69.6)	63.4 (62.5-64.4)	65.9 (65.2-66.6)

**Note:** Estimates are based on 35,020 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 52 (0.15%) 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 2002-2005 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

# Conclusion

---

The New South Wales Population Health Survey began as a continuous survey in 2002, following adult health surveys in 1997 and 1998. Most indicators are now collected and reported annually but some are collected and reported biennially and triennially. Trends for some of these indicators are highlighted below by country of birth.

## Persons born in the United Kingdom

Among persons born in the United Kingdom there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: vaccinations against influenza, smoke-free households, homes with a smoke alarm or detector, diabetes or high blood glucose, overweight and obesity, high blood pressure, and difficulties getting health care.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant decreases in: any alcohol risk drinking, and excellent or very good or good self-rated health status.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, current smoking, current asthma, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in the United Kingdom, 22.0 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 58.5 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 73.0 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 62.9 per cent visited neighbours.

## Persons born in New Zealand

Among persons born in New Zealand there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: smoke-free households, homes with a smoke alarm or detector, overweight and obesity, and high blood pressure.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant decreases in: any alcohol risk drinking, current smoking, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, and dental visits in the last 12 months.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in New Zealand, 12.1 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 58.2 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 69.1 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 66.3 per cent visited neighbours.

## Persons born in China

Among persons born in China there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: smoke-free households and homes with a smoke alarm or detector.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in China, 13.6 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 39.7 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 79.4 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 37.1 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in Vietnam**

Among persons born in Vietnam there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: homes with a smoke alarm or detector and high blood pressure.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant decreases in: any alcohol risk drinking.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in Vietnam, 9.2 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 45.3 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 54.4 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 40.6 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in Italy**

Among persons born in Italy there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: smoke-free households and homes with a smoke alarm or detector.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant decreases in: recommended vegetable consumption.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in Italy, 22.8 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 40.9 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 65.0 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 65.7 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in the Lebanon**

Among persons born in the Lebanon there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: homes with a smoke alarm or detector.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in the Lebanon, 7.8 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 51.9 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 46.0 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 60.2 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in the Philippines**

Among persons born in the Philippines there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: homes with a smoke alarm or detector.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in the Philippines, 9.8 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 59.7 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 64.2 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 60.3 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in India**

Among persons born in India there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: homes with a smoke alarm or detector and high blood pressure.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in India, 18.0 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 46.4 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 74.6 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 69.6 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in Hong Kong**

Among persons born in Hong Kong there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: current asthma.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, homes with a smoke alarm or detector, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in Hong Kong, 9.4 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 50.8 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 66.2 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 46.7 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in Greece**

Among persons born in Greece there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: homes with a smoke alarm or detector.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in Greece, 17.6 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 61.6 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 39.2 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 63.3 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in Germany**

Among persons born in Germany there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: vaccinations against influenza.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, current smoking, smoke-free households, homes with a smoke alarm or detector, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in Germany, 16.9 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 41.7 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 67.9 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 58.7 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in South Africa**

Among persons born in South Africa there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: homes with a smoke alarm or detector, and diabetes or high blood glucose.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in South Africa, 12.7 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 57.5 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 77.6 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 56.9 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in the Netherlands**

Among persons born in the Netherlands, between 1997 and 2005, there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended fruit consumption, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, homes with a smoke alarm or detector, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in the Netherlands, 28.0 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 52.1 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 67.7 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 66.2 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in the United States**

Among persons born in the United States there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: recommended fruit consumption.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: any alcohol risk drinking, recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, vaccinations against influenza, current smoking, smoke-free households, homes with a smoke alarm or detector, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, current asthma, diabetes or high blood glucose, all natural teeth missing, dental visits in the last 12 months, overweight or obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, difficulties getting health care, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in the United States, 13.9 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 66.9 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 81.5 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 70.2 per cent visited neighbours.

## **Persons born in Australia**

Among persons born in Australia there have been significant changes in some indicators while other indicators have not changed significantly.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant increases in: recommended fruit consumption, vaccinations against influenza, smoke-free households, home with a smoke alarm or detector, diabetes or high blood glucose, overweight and obesity, high blood pressure, high or very high psychological distress, high cholesterol, and difficulties getting health care.

Between 1997 and 2005 there have been significant decreases in: any alcohol risk drinking, current smoking, excellent or very good or good self-rated health status, all natural teeth missing, and dental visits in the last 12 months.

Between 1997 and 2005 there has been no significant change in: recommended vegetable consumption, use of lower fat milks, adequate physical activity, current asthma, hospital admissions, and emergency department presentations.

Between 2002 and 2005, among persons born in Australia, 26.1 per cent were vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years, 60.2 per cent attended a community event in the last 6 months, 70.6 per cent felt most people can be trusted, and 67.5 per cent visited neighbours.

## **The future**

The collection and reporting plan for the New South Wales Population Health Survey to 2012 can be found at [www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html](http://www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html). The continued monitoring of indicators via the Survey will provide information to assist health professionals, health service planners and those involved in development of health policy.

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

## Conclusions : Persons born in United Kingdom

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	53.4 (49.5-57.3)	40.8 (37.3-44.4)	47.1 (44.5-49.8)
	2002-2005	41.2 (37.5-44.9)	30.4 (27.4-33.4)	36.1 (33.6-38.5)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	35.8 (32.2-39.5)	55.8 (52.3-59.3)	45.6 (43.0-48.2)
	2002-2005	40.1 (36.5-43.8)	55.1 (51.9-58.2)	47.3 (44.8-49.7)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	8.3 (6.2-10.5)	9.8 (7.7-11.9)	9.1 (7.5-10.6)
	2002-2005	6.5 (4.8-8.3)	11.0 (9.0-13.0)	8.7 (7.4-10.0)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	41.9 (38.0-45.8)	62.8 (59.3-66.3)	52.1 (49.4-54.8)
	2002-2005	47.2 (43.5-50.9)	57.7 (54.6-60.8)	52.2 (49.8-54.7)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	57.2 (51.6-62.7)	45.1 (40.0-50.1)	51.4 (47.6-55.2)
	2002-2005	54.6 (50.9-58.2)	48.1 (45.0-51.3)	51.4 (49.0-53.8)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	30.2 (25.4-34.9)	32.9 (28.5-37.3)	31.6 (28.3-34.8)
	2002-2005	43.6 (39.7-47.6)	48.7 (45.0-52.3)	46.1 (43.4-48.8)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	21.7 (18.4-25.0)	22.3 (19.4-25.2)	22.0 (19.8-24.2)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	26.4 (23.0-29.9)	20.2 (17.4-23.0)	23.4 (21.1-25.6)
	2002-2005	21.5 (18.4-24.5)	17.3 (14.9-19.7)	19.5 (17.6-21.5)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	71.6 (68.1-75.1)	73.1 (69.9-76.2)	72.3 (70.0-74.7)
	2002-2005	79.9 (77.0-82.7)	84.7 (82.5-86.9)	82.1 (80.3-84.0)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	66.5 (62.9-70.1)	63.5 (60.1-67.0)	65.0 (62.6-67.5)
	2002-2005	75.0 (71.9-78.1)	77.7 (75.1-80.4)	76.3 (74.3-78.3)

WARNING: Estimates are out of date  
Please check Health Statistics for latest estimates



Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	86.5 (84.0-89.0)	86.5 (84.1-88.8)	86.5 (84.8-88.2)
	2002-2005	80.2 (77.5-83.0)	78.9 (76.4-81.4)	79.5 (77.7-81.4)
Current asthma	1997-1998	6.5 (4.8-8.3)	9.4 (7.3-11.5)	7.9 (6.6-9.3)
	2002-2005	8.7 (6.6-10.9)	10.3 (8.5-12.2)	9.6 (8.2-11.0)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	3.8 (2.4-5.3)	4.5 (3.2-5.7)	4.1 (3.2-5.1)
	2002-2005	7.9 (6.1-9.6)	8.2 (6.7-9.7)	8.0 (6.8-9.2)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	10.9 (7.3-14.5)	12.7 (9.6-15.8)	11.7 (9.3-14.1)
	2002-2005	6.9 (5.4-8.4)	10.0 (8.4-11.7)	8.4 (7.3-9.5)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	59.8 (54.3-65.2)	61.7 (56.8-66.6)	60.7 (57.0-64.3)
	2002-2005	59.8 (56.2-63.3)	61.8 (58.7-64.9)	60.7 (58.3-63.0)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	49.7 (45.8-53.6)	35.7 (32.3-39.1)	43.0 (40.4-45.6)
	2002-2005	55.6 (51.9-59.3)	40.6 (37.5-43.8)	48.4 (45.9-50.9)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	20.8 (17.8-23.8)	17.7 (15.0-20.3)	19.3 (17.3-21.3)
	2002-2005	31.6 (27.3-35.9)	27.3 (23.7-31.0)	29.6 (26.7-32.5)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	27.6 (23.5-31.6)	24.3 (20.8-27.9)	26.0 (23.3-28.7)
	2002-2005	27.0 (22.4-31.7)	28.9 (24.6-33.1)	27.9 (24.7-31.1)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	6.9 (5.1-8.6)	9.3 (7.3-11.4)	8.1 (6.7-9.4)
	2002-2005	8.3 (6.4-10.1)	10.9 (8.9-12.9)	9.5 (8.2-10.9)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	7.1 (5.3-9.0)	8.8 (7.0-10.6)	8.0 (6.7-9.3)
	2002-2005	12.2 (10.0-14.4)	13.6 (11.5-15.8)	12.9 (11.4-14.4)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	14.2 (11.5-16.8)	14.7 (12.3-17.1)	14.5 (12.7-16.2)
	2002-2005	13.1 (10.9-15.3)	16.1 (13.7-18.4)	14.5 (12.9-16.1)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	13.6 (10.9-16.3)	10.9 (8.8-13.1)	12.3 (10.6-14.0)
	2002-2005	13.4 (11.1-15.7)	12.7 (10.6-14.7)	13.1 (11.5-14.6)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	55.1 (51.2-59.0)	62.3 (58.9-65.7)	58.5 (55.9-61.1)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	73.6 (70.0-77.2)	72.7 (69.6-75.9)	73.0 (70.6-75.4)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	65.0 (61.2-68.7)	60.6 (57.1-64.1)	62.9 (60.3-65.4)

## Conclusions : Persons born in New Zealand

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	60.6 (52.6-68.7)	46.7 (39.5-53.9)	53.5 (48.0-59.0)
	2002-2005	44.2 (36.6-51.9)	38.8 (32.3-45.3)	41.7 (36.6-46.8)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	40.5 (32.5-48.5)	51.9 (44.7-59.1)	46.3 (40.9-51.7)
	2002-2005	41.0 (33.4-48.7)	54.0 (47.4-60.6)	47.1 (42.0-52.3)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	7.9 (3.3-12.5)	7.8 (4.0-11.6)	7.9 (4.9-10.8)
	2002-2005	3.7 (1.3-6.1)	11.1 (7.4-14.8)	7.2 (5.0-9.4)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	36.8 (28.6-45.0)	52.2 (44.9-59.5)	44.5 (39.0-50.1)
	2002-2005	41.0 (33.6-48.5)	49.5 (42.8-56.1)	45.0 (39.9-50.1)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	59.1 (47.9-70.3)	53.1 (42.8-63.4)	56.0 (48.4-63.6)
	2002-2005	62.3 (54.8-69.8)	55.2 (48.7-61.8)	59.0 (54.0-64.0)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	20.7 (9.8-31.6)	31.5 (19.6-43.4)	26.2 (17.9-34.5)
	2002-2005	33.2 (23.9-42.5)	39.5 (29.5-49.5)	36.2 (29.4-43.1)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	9.0 (4.8-13.2)	15.5 (9.0-21.9)	12.1 (8.2-15.9)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	37.3 (29.4-45.2)	35.7 (28.8-42.7)	36.5 (31.2-41.7)
	2002-2005	24.7 (18.0-31.4)	24.2 (18.4-30.1)	24.5 (20.0-29.0)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	63.0 (55.1-71.0)	67.8 (61.2-74.4)	65.5 (60.3-70.6)
	2002-2005	80.2 (73.8-86.5)	82.5 (77.5-87.4)	81.3 (77.2-85.4)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	52.7 (44.5-61.0)	59.0 (51.9-66.1)	56.0 (50.5-61.4)
	2002-2005	72.6 (65.7-79.4)	70.6 (64.4-76.9)	71.7 (67.0-76.3)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	89.6 (84.6-94.6)	92.6 (89.3-96.0)	91.1 (88.2-94.1)
	2002-2005	86.2 (81.9-90.6)	79.8 (74.4-85.2)	83.2 (79.8-86.7)
Current asthma	1997-1998	9.6 (4.7-14.5)	14.1 (9.1-19.1)	11.9 (8.4-15.4)
	2002-2005	8.7 (4.8-12.5)	11.1 (7.4-14.8)	9.8 (7.1-12.5)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	3.8 (0.8-6.9)	2.3 (0.1-4.6)	3.1 (1.2-5.0)
	2002-2005	6.4 (3.4-9.4)	5.0 (2.4-7.7)	5.8 (3.7-7.8)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	3.3 (0.1-6.6)	6.9 (1.6-12.2)	5.2 (2.0-8.4)
	2002-2005	3.4 (1.6-5.1)	7.9 (4.5-11.4)	5.5 (3.6-7.4)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	77.9 (69.6-86.2)	69.5 (60.1-78.9)	73.6 (67.2-80.0)
	2002-2005	57.2 (49.5-64.9)	57.7 (51.2-64.3)	57.4 (52.3-62.5)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	51.4 (43.1-59.7)	27.9 (21.5-34.2)	39.5 (34.2-44.8)
	2002-2005	57.3 (49.6-65.0)	43.7 (36.8-50.6)	50.9 (45.7-56.2)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	11.1 (6.6-15.6)	10.8 (6.5-15.2)	11.0 (7.9-14.1)
	2002-2005	25.1 (16.6-33.6)	17.3 (10.6-24.0)	21.4 (16.0-26.8)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	24.1 (15.8-32.4)	20.5 (12.9-28.1)	22.3 (16.7-28.0)
	2002-2005	21.1 (12.1-30.1)	16.4 (9.1-23.7)	19.0 (13.1-25.0)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	10.2 (4.8-15.6)	10.8 (6.6-14.9)	10.5 (7.1-13.9)
	2002-2005	10.1 (5.4-14.8)	8.6 (5.0-12.1)	9.4 (6.4-12.4)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	11.2 (5.8-16.5)	10.1 (6.1-14.0)	10.6 (7.3-13.9)
	2002-2005	9.7 (5.2-14.2)	12.7 (8.8-16.6)	11.2 (8.2-14.1)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	5.6 (2.5-8.7)	17.3 (11.8-22.8)	11.6 (8.3-14.9)
	2002-2005	6.8 (3.9-9.7)	15.8 (11.0-20.6)	11.1 (8.2-13.9)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	16.8 (10.6-22.9)	13.1 (8.2-18.0)	14.9 (11.0-18.8)
	2002-2005	14.5 (9.7-19.3)	13.2 (9.0-17.4)	13.9 (10.7-17.1)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	55.2 (46.7-63.6)	61.7 (54.7-68.6)	58.2 (52.6-63.7)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	70.8 (63.4-78.3)	67.0 (60.2-73.7)	69.1 (63.9-74.2)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	71.3 (63.9-78.7)	60.5 (53.5-67.6)	66.3 (61.0-71.5)

## Conclusions : Persons born in China

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	11.4 (5.6-17.3)	1.6 (0.0-3.6)	6.1 (3.2-9.1)
	2002-2005	4.8 (0.8-8.9)	4.0 (0.9-7.1)	4.4 (1.8-6.9)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	46.7 (36.9-56.6)	66.7 (58.6-74.7)	57.4 (50.9-63.9)
	2002-2005	43.2 (33.5-52.9)	53.5 (45.3-61.7)	48.8 (42.4-55.2)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	5.7 (1.5-9.8)	4.9 (1.7-8.1)	5.3 (2.7-7.8)
	2002-2005	4.8 (0.5-9.1)	4.4 (1.1-7.6)	4.6 (1.9-7.2)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	16.6 (8.7-24.4)	27.6 (19.8-35.4)	22.5 (16.9-28.1)
	2002-2005	15.2 (9.0-21.4)	22.0 (15.5-28.6)	18.6 (14.0-23.1)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	39.9 (24.8-54.9)	41.1 (29.1-53.1)	40.5 (30.9-50.1)
	2002-2005	42.1 (32.2-52.0)	36.4 (28.4-44.4)	39.6 (33.3-46.0)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	29.3 (8.8-49.8)	48.0 (30.6-65.4)	39.9 (26.6-53.2)
	2002-2005	46.3 (30.7-62.0)	39.1 (22.3-55.9)	43.9 (32.2-55.5)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	16.0 (5.9-26.1)	9.4 (1.8-17.0)	13.6 (6.6-20.7)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	25.6 (17.0-34.3)	0.7 (0.0-2.1)	12.3 (7.9-16.7)
	2002-2005	23.0 (14.5-31.6)	6.8 (2.7-11.0)	14.7 (9.9-19.5)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	61.4 (51.1-71.6)	73.4 (66.2-80.5)	67.8 (61.5-74.1)
	2002-2005	83.4 (75.6-91.2)	85.7 (79.8-91.6)	84.8 (80.0-89.6)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	27.3 (18.7-36.0)	27.3 (19.8-34.9)	27.3 (21.6-33.0)
	2002-2005	55.5 (45.3-65.7)	59.1 (51.0-67.3)	57.7 (51.2-64.1)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	76.0 (66.4-85.5)	77.5 (71.0-84.1)	76.8 (71.2-82.5)
	2002-2005	78.0 (70.2-85.8)	74.3 (67.3-81.3)	76.3 (71.1-81.6)
Current asthma	1997-1998	3.6 (0.7-6.5)	1.2 (0.0-2.5)	2.3 (0.8-3.8)
	2002-2005	0.9 (0.0-2.3)	3.7 (0.8-6.6)	2.3 (0.7-3.9)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	4.2 (0.6-7.8)	3.2 (0.7-5.7)	3.7 (1.5-5.8)
	2002-2005	3.0 (0.4-5.7)	2.2 (0.0-4.6)	2.6 (0.8-4.3)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	3.3 (0.0-7.5)	3.5 (0.0-8.4)	3.4 (0.2-6.7)
	2002-2005	5.9 (0.7-11.1)	4.6 (1.4-7.8)	5.2 (2.2-8.2)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	55.1 (40.4-69.8)	51.8 (39.4-64.1)	53.4 (43.9-63.0)
	2002-2005	55.7 (45.9-65.6)	56.5 (48.3-64.7)	55.8 (49.4-62.1)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	21.8 (13.7-29.8)	12.2 (7.2-17.3)	16.7 (12.0-21.3)
	2002-2005	36.0 (26.1-45.9)	12.7 (7.7-17.7)	24.0 (18.2-29.8)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	5.2 (1.3-9.1)	9.0 (4.3-13.6)	7.2 (4.2-10.3)
	2002-2005	9.1 (1.6-16.5)	4.6 (0.7-8.5)	6.5 (2.6-10.4)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	24.2 (12.4-35.9)	26.2 (16.4-36.0)	25.2 (17.6-32.8)
	2002-2005	35.8 (20.4-51.2)	10.0 (3.1-16.9)	22.3 (13.5-31.1)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	8.9 (1.2-16.7)	5.3 (1.9-8.7)	7.0 (2.9-11.1)
	2002-2005	11.1 (4.4-17.8)	10.1 (5.5-14.8)	10.6 (6.6-14.7)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	17.1 (10.3-23.9)	20.3 (13.9-26.7)	18.9 (14.2-23.6)
	2002-2005	14.5 (7.5-21.4)	18.3 (11.7-24.8)	16.3 (11.5-21.0)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	4.6 (1.3-8.0)	8.6 (4.4-12.8)	6.8 (4.0-9.5)
	2002-2005	6.0 (1.7-10.4)	7.0 (2.9-11.0)	6.4 (3.5-9.4)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	1.7 (0.0-3.6)	6.2 (2.7-9.6)	4.1 (2.1-6.2)
	2002-2005	4.7 (0.7-8.7)	5.5 (1.8-9.2)	5.0 (2.3-7.7)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	32.9 (23.0-42.8)	47.2 (38.7-55.8)	39.7 (33.1-46.3)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	81.4 (73.4-89.4)	77.2 (69.6-84.8)	79.4 (73.9-84.9)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	30.7 (20.8-40.7)	42.2 (33.8-50.6)	37.1 (30.6-43.7)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Vietnam

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	22.6 (14.6-30.6)	3.1 (0.0-6.7)	13.2 (8.6-17.8)
	2002-2005	9.8 (2.4-17.2)	1.7 (0.0-3.7)	5.0 (1.7-8.3)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	44.6 (34.3-55.0)	39.4 (29.7-49.1)	42.0 (34.9-49.2)
	2002-2005	40.9 (27.8-54.1)	58.7 (48.2-69.2)	51.1 (42.6-59.6)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	4.4 (0.1-8.8)	5.2 (1.1-9.3)	4.8 (1.9-7.8)
	2002-2005	3.6 (0.0-8.4)	0.7 (0.0-1.7)	1.9 (0.0-4.0)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	13.7 (4.9-22.4)	26.2 (17.0-35.3)	20.1 (13.8-26.4)
	2002-2005	21.5 (10.0-33.0)	17.1 (9.6-24.5)	18.6 (12.2-25.0)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	33.7 (20.7-46.7)	37.5 (23.3-51.7)	35.5 (25.9-45.1)
	2002-2005	38.3 (24.7-51.9)	36.3 (25.8-46.8)	37.5 (29.2-45.8)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	66.9 (46.0-87.7)	52.0 (27.7-76.3)	59.7 (43.0-76.3)
	2002-2005	49.6 (19.1-80.1)	47.2 (17.9-76.6)	50.6 (29.7-71.5)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	17.1 (0.0-40.5)	4.5 (0.0-13.3)	9.2 (0.0-20.1)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	43.2 (33.1-53.2)	1.4 (0.0-3.3)	22.2 (16.4-27.9)
	2002-2005	30.0 (17.8-42.1)	2.5 (0.0-5.7)	13.6 (7.9-19.2)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	65.4 (55.8-75.0)	75.7 (67.1-84.4)	70.6 (64.1-77.0)
	2002-2005	78.7 (67.8-89.6)	79.2 (68.4-90.1)	78.6 (71.0-86.3)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	49.5 (39.3-59.8)	39.2 (29.6-48.8)	44.3 (37.2-51.5)
	2002-2005	68.0 (55.4-80.7)	55.2 (44.2-66.1)	60.2 (51.9-68.5)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	74.2 (65.3-83.0)	80.5 (73.6-87.4)	77.3 (71.7-83.0)
	2002-2005	69.9 (57.7-82.1)	67.5 (57.2-77.7)	68.3 (60.5-76.1)
Current asthma	1997-1998	1.5 (0.0-3.5)	2.8 (0.5-5.1)	2.1 (0.6-3.7)
	2002-2005	3.6 (0.0-7.9)	2.0 (0.0-4.7)	2.6 (0.3-4.9)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	2.4 (0.0-5.1)	5.3 (0.7-10.0)	3.8 (1.1-6.6)
	2002-2005	7.0 (0.7-13.3)	2.4 (0.0-5.0)	4.3 (1.3-7.3)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	1.3 (0.0-3.8)	5.5 (0.0-12.2)	3.3 (0.0-6.7)
	2002-2005	1.7 (0.0-4.0)	8.2 (1.7-14.7)	6.1 (1.9-10.3)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	75.2 (63.2-87.1)	65.1 (51.3-78.9)	70.5 (61.4-79.6)
	2002-2005	71.6 (59.7-83.6)	66.5 (56.3-76.8)	68.2 (60.4-76.0)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	15.5 (8.4-22.6)	12.3 (5.7-18.8)	13.9 (9.1-18.7)
	2002-2005	20.4 (9.4-31.4)	16.3 (7.6-25.1)	17.9 (11.1-24.7)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	5.8 (1.4-10.2)	6.2 (1.4-11.1)	6.0 (2.7-9.3)
	2002-2005	26.3 (7.7-44.9)	19.2 (1.5-36.9)	22.3 (9.6-35.1)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	25.8 (15.1-36.5)	19.0 (10.3-27.8)	22.6 (15.6-29.6)
	2002-2005	37.0 (14.6-59.5)	14.0 (3.3-24.6)	24.5 (12.2-36.8)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	13.6 (5.7-21.4)	15.3 (8.3-22.2)	14.4 (9.2-19.6)
	2002-2005	5.7 (0.0-12.3)	10.0 (3.7-16.3)	8.1 (3.6-12.7)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	13.3 (5.4-21.1)	10.7 (5.5-15.9)	11.9 (7.3-16.6)
	2002-2005	10.9 (1.7-20.2)	4.7 (0.5-8.9)	7.1 (2.6-11.6)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	5.7 (1.4-10.0)	9.0 (4.3-13.7)	7.4 (4.2-10.6)
	2002-2005	8.8 (1.1-16.5)	13.9 (6.7-21.1)	11.6 (6.4-16.9)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	6.8 (1.3-12.2)	2.4 (0.1-4.8)	4.6 (1.6-7.6)
	2002-2005	7.9 (0.1-15.8)	4.8 (0.9-8.7)	6.0 (2.1-9.9)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	40.3 (26.4-54.3)	48.8 (37.3-60.4)	45.3 (36.4-54.2)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	58.8 (44.3-73.4)	51.9 (40.0-63.9)	54.4 (45.1-63.6)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	44.6 (30.3-58.9)	37.9 (26.7-49.1)	40.6 (31.9-49.4)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Italy

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	52.4 (42.9-62.0)	22.6 (15.7-29.5)	35.7 (29.6-41.7)
	2002-2005	35.6 (25.7-45.5)	17.8 (11.2-24.4)	26.3 (20.5-32.2)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	49.9 (40.5-59.3)	57.5 (49.3-65.6)	54.1 (47.9-60.3)
	2002-2005	65.2 (54.9-75.5)	63.0 (54.1-71.9)	64.1 (57.4-70.9)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	9.0 (2.6-15.3)	10.0 (3.2-16.7)	9.5 (4.8-14.2)
	2002-2005	3.8 (0.7-6.9)	1.7 (0.0-3.6)	2.7 (0.9-4.5)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	46.2 (35.8-56.6)	56.3 (47.5-65.1)	52.0 (45.2-58.8)
	2002-2005	46.0 (34.7-57.2)	45.8 (37.0-54.6)	46.1 (39.1-53.2)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	55.2 (40.7-69.7)	35.0 (24.0-45.9)	42.8 (33.8-51.7)
	2002-2005	41.7 (31.1-52.2)	37.0 (28.1-46.0)	39.1 (32.3-45.9)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	33.6 (23.9-43.3)	46.8 (36.6-57.0)	40.3 (33.1-47.5)
	2002-2005	40.8 (29.8-51.8)	52.0 (42.4-61.5)	47.1 (39.8-54.4)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	17.4 (9.6-25.1)	27.8 (19.8-35.8)	22.8 (17.1-28.4)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	17.8 (10.7-24.9)	10.6 (5.7-15.4)	13.8 (9.6-18.0)
	2002-2005	18.1 (10.7-25.4)	17.3 (9.4-25.1)	17.6 (12.2-22.9)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	67.3 (58.5-76.2)	64.0 (55.9-72.1)	65.5 (59.5-71.5)
	2002-2005	78.4 (69.3-87.5)	83.7 (75.7-91.7)	81.0 (75.0-87.1)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	43.4 (34.0-52.8)	39.3 (31.1-47.4)	41.1 (34.9-47.3)
	2002-2005	55.9 (44.8-67.0)	52.9 (43.9-61.8)	54.4 (47.4-61.5)

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



Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	75.0 (67.1-82.8)	66.3 (58.5-74.1)	70.2 (64.6-75.8)
	2002-2005	69.3 (59.2-79.5)	54.6 (45.8-63.4)	61.8 (55.1-68.5)
Current asthma	1997-1998	6.0 (1.6-10.4)	7.3 (2.6-12.0)	6.7 (3.5-10.0)
	2002-2005	3.2 (0.0-6.6)	6.2 (1.9-10.4)	4.8 (2.1-7.6)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	14.9 (7.7-22.2)	10.1 (5.2-15.0)	12.2 (8.0-16.4)
	2002-2005	11.0 (5.0-17.0)	10.8 (6.0-15.5)	10.8 (7.0-14.6)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	16.3 (4.5-28.1)	11.0 (4.5-17.5)	13.1 (7.0-19.1)
	2002-2005	7.0 (2.9-11.1)	10.6 (5.3-15.8)	8.8 (5.4-12.2)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	61.0 (46.7-75.4)	64.1 (53.2-75.1)	63.0 (54.3-71.7)
	2002-2005	55.7 (44.9-66.4)	59.7 (50.8-68.7)	57.8 (50.8-64.7)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	67.1 (58.2-75.9)	53.2 (43.5-62.9)	60.1 (53.5-66.8)
	2002-2005	75.1 (65.8-84.4)	70.7 (61.9-79.5)	73.0 (66.6-79.4)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	16.4 (9.9-22.9)	24.3 (16.7-31.9)	20.8 (15.6-26.0)
	2002-2005	22.4 (10.7-34.2)	41.7 (28.7-54.7)	31.2 (22.3-40.0)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	24.0 (15.0-33.0)	21.3 (14.3-28.3)	22.5 (16.9-28.0)
	2002-2005	24.9 (13.4-36.4)	36.1 (22.9-49.3)	29.9 (21.1-38.7)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	12.8 (6.0-19.6)	14.6 (7.7-21.5)	13.8 (8.9-18.7)
	2002-2005	12.3 (5.9-18.8)	27.9 (19.3-36.4)	20.2 (14.6-25.8)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	8.0 (3.4-12.6)	14.0 (7.4-20.7)	11.4 (7.1-15.7)
	2002-2005	12.4 (6.2-18.7)	13.0 (7.3-18.6)	12.7 (8.6-16.9)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	13.7 (7.7-19.7)	16.5 (10.0-23.0)	15.3 (10.8-19.8)
	2002-2005	12.3 (6.5-18.1)	14.5 (8.6-20.5)	13.4 (9.3-17.6)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	4.1 (1.0-7.2)	9.3 (3.6-15.1)	7.0 (3.5-10.5)
	2002-2005	12.9 (6.3-19.6)	15.1 (8.8-21.4)	14.0 (9.4-18.5)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	39.9 (29.0-50.9)	42.5 (32.7-52.3)	40.9 (33.6-48.3)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	70.2 (58.7-81.6)	58.9 (48.7-69.2)	65.0 (57.3-72.7)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	75.3 (65.6-85.0)	55.7 (45.9-65.5)	65.7 (58.7-72.6)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Lebanon

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	12.8 (4.8-20.8)	3.9 (0.1-7.7)	8.0 (3.8-12.3)
	2002-2005	8.5 (0.7-16.3)	5.8 (0.0-14.0)	7.1 (1.5-12.8)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	68.7 (57.1-80.3)	59.0 (48.5-69.5)	63.7 (55.8-71.5)
	2002-2005	50.8 (35.6-65.9)	64.5 (51.4-77.5)	57.7 (47.6-67.8)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	7.5 (0.0-15.5)	1.8 (0.0-4.4)	4.5 (0.4-8.6)
	2002-2005	1.9 (0.0-5.6)	2.0 (0.0-4.7)	1.9 (0.0-4.2)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	33.0 (19.3-46.8)	29.9 (19.9-40.0)	31.3 (23.0-39.6)
	2002-2005	21.9 (10.1-33.6)	41.0 (27.6-54.4)	31.6 (22.2-41.0)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	26.4 (9.9-42.9)	28.2 (15.4-41.0)	27.3 (16.9-37.7)
	2002-2005	30.7 (17.0-44.5)	28.8 (17.0-40.7)	29.8 (20.7-38.8)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	27.5 (8.0-47.0)	24.5 (6.4-42.5)	26.3 (12.5-40.1)
	2002-2005	33.1 (10.3-56.0)	47.0 (27.7-66.3)	38.6 (22.9-54.4)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	1.2 (0.0-3.0)	17.7 (4.7-30.8)	7.8 (2.1-13.6)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	42.4 (29.9-54.8)	26.8 (17.5-36.2)	34.2 (26.4-41.9)
	2002-2005	41.7 (27.1-56.2)	29.2 (17.5-40.9)	35.3 (26.0-44.6)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	52.9 (40.3-65.5)	46.2 (36.1-56.3)	49.4 (41.4-57.5)
	2002-2005	69.5 (54.0-85.0)	57.1 (42.6-71.6)	63.4 (52.7-74.1)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	50.5 (37.8-63.2)	43.8 (33.6-54.0)	46.9 (38.8-55.0)
	2002-2005	68.2 (54.1-82.4)	65.1 (51.8-78.4)	66.6 (56.9-76.3)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	64.1 (52.1-76.2)	71.4 (62.4-80.4)	67.9 (60.5-75.4)
	2002-2005	71.1 (58.1-84.1)	69.8 (58.6-81.0)	70.4 (61.8-79.0)
Current asthma	1997-1998	5.9 (0.0-12.1)	4.3 (0.6-8.0)	5.0 (1.5-8.6)
	2002-2005	0.5 (0.0-1.3)	8.0 (1.9-14.1)	4.3 (1.1-7.5)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	15.7 (5.2-26.3)	7.9 (2.3-13.4)	11.6 (5.7-17.5)
	2002-2005	16.0 (4.9-27.2)	14.4 (5.6-23.2)	15.2 (8.1-22.2)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	8.3 (0.0-16.7)	7.8 (0.0-18.3)	8.0 (1.3-14.8)
	2002-2005	5.1 (0.0-10.7)	5.2 (1.2-9.2)	5.1 (1.7-8.6)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	70.6 (52.3-88.8)	65.1 (49.9-80.3)	67.7 (55.9-79.6)
	2002-2005	56.7 (41.0-72.3)	71.5 (58.5-84.5)	64.3 (54.0-74.6)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	65.6 (52.9-78.3)	47.0 (35.3-58.8)	57.1 (48.3-66.0)
	2002-2005	62.7 (47.9-77.5)	28.5 (16.4-40.6)	46.9 (36.2-57.6)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	19.1 (9.1-29.2)	10.4 (4.4-16.5)	14.4 (8.7-20.1)
	2002-2005	17.3 (0.0-35.2)	25.1 (8.3-41.9)	20.4 (7.8-33.1)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	28.2 (14.6-41.7)	26.7 (16.5-37.0)	27.4 (19.1-35.6)
	2002-2005	32.4 (6.9-57.8)	16.3 (2.1-30.5)	25.5 (9.1-41.8)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	22.8 (13.1-32.6)	24.7 (16.1-33.4)	23.8 (17.3-30.3)
	2002-2005	23.9 (11.8-36.0)	44.1 (30.8-57.4)	34.1 (24.8-43.5)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	19.4 (8.4-30.4)	13.2 (7.0-19.4)	16.1 (9.9-22.3)
	2002-2005	14.1 (4.5-23.6)	9.3 (2.8-15.7)	11.6 (5.9-17.3)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	13.8 (6.1-21.5)	12.0 (6.2-17.9)	12.9 (8.1-17.6)
	2002-2005	9.1 (1.2-17.0)	18.2 (7.3-29.1)	13.8 (6.8-20.7)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	9.7 (2.8-16.6)	4.8 (1.3-8.4)	7.1 (3.4-10.9)
	2002-2005	10.8 (2.0-19.5)	9.4 (2.4-16.4)	10.1 (4.5-15.6)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	49.0 (29.7-68.3)	54.7 (38.3-71.2)	51.9 (39.2-64.6)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	51.5 (31.6-71.3)	40.9 (24.7-57.1)	46.0 (33.4-58.7)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	63.1 (45.0-81.2)	57.4 (41.5-73.2)	60.2 (48.2-72.2)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Philippines

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	36.9 (22.9-51.0)	4.7 (0.4-9.0)	17.6 (10.5-24.7)
	2002-2005	18.6 (6.3-30.9)	8.2 (3.3-13.2)	12.5 (6.4-18.6)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	44.0 (30.3-57.7)	58.9 (49.3-68.4)	53.0 (45.0-61.0)
	2002-2005	28.7 (17.4-39.9)	51.7 (42.6-60.9)	41.4 (34.0-48.8)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	5.0 (0.0-11.1)	6.4 (1.4-11.4)	5.8 (2.0-9.7)
	2002-2005	1.5 (0.0-4.4)	5.3 (1.1-9.5)	3.6 (0.9-6.4)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	34.8 (20.8-48.7)	34.6 (25.2-43.9)	34.6 (26.7-42.6)
	2002-2005	29.3 (18.0-40.6)	35.5 (26.6-44.4)	33.4 (26.3-40.5)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	26.2 (8.2-44.1)	40.2 (27.4-53.0)	34.7 (24.0-45.5)
	2002-2005	47.3 (34.4-60.3)	39.1 (30.4-47.8)	42.6 (35.2-50.1)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	100 (100-100)	32.7 (12.0-53.4)	39.7 (18.5-61.0)
	2002-2005	47.8 (19.5-76.1)	36.4 (22.5-50.3)	38.9 (26.3-51.4)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	5.2 (0.0-14.3)	11.6 (0.2-23.0)	9.8 (1.0-18.5)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	25.2 (13.5-36.8)	7.5 (2.9-12.2)	14.5 (8.9-20.0)
	2002-2005	23.6 (12.3-34.9)	9.6 (4.6-14.6)	15.5 (9.8-21.2)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	85.5 (75.6-95.3)	84.0 (76.6-91.3)	84.6 (78.7-90.4)
	2002-2005	91.6 (84.7-98.4)	92.6 (88.4-96.9)	91.8 (87.9-95.7)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	56.9 (43.4-70.5)	55.6 (45.9-65.2)	56.1 (48.2-64.0)
	2002-2005	68.9 (57.3-80.5)	77.1 (69.8-84.4)	73.7 (67.2-80.2)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	92.7 (86.8-98.6)	76.9 (68.9-85.0)	83.1 (77.5-88.8)
	2002-2005	78.1 (66.8-89.4)	87.9 (82.4-93.4)	83.8 (78.0-89.7)
Current asthma	1997-1998	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	4.9 (0.9-9.0)	3.0 (0.5-5.5)
	2002-2005	4.5 (0.0-9.1)	8.8 (1.8-15.9)	6.9 (2.4-11.4)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	1.1 (0.0-3.3)	6.7 (1.1-12.4)	4.5 (0.9-8.1)
	2002-2005	9.1 (0.0-18.6)	5.5 (2.1-8.8)	7.4 (2.8-12.0)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	2.2 (0.0-6.6)	8.0 (0.3-15.7)	5.8 (0.7-10.8)
	2002-2005	4.8 (0.5-9.2)	4.8 (2.1-7.5)	4.8 (2.4-7.2)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	68.1 (48.7-87.4)	68.8 (56.3-81.3)	68.5 (57.8-79.2)
	2002-2005	60.2 (47.5-72.9)	67.3 (59.1-75.5)	64.1 (56.9-71.3)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	42.4 (28.4-56.4)	20.0 (12.2-27.8)	28.9 (21.2-36.5)
	2002-2005	37.9 (25.4-50.3)	22.8 (16.0-29.6)	29.4 (22.8-36.1)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	16.7 (5.0-28.4)	16.3 (8.6-24.0)	16.4 (9.9-23.0)
	2002-2005	14.7 (3.2-26.3)	16.4 (8.5-24.2)	15.7 (9.1-22.3)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	30.1 (11.1-49.2)	24.4 (11.7-37.0)	26.8 (15.9-37.6)
	2002-2005	26.0 (9.3-42.6)	13.4 (4.5-22.2)	18.5 (9.9-27.0)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	8.3 (1.5-15.2)	10.2 (5.5-14.9)	9.5 (5.5-13.4)
	2002-2005	18.0 (7.2-28.7)	15.2 (7.1-23.3)	16.6 (10.1-23.1)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	7.5 (0.3-14.7)	5.8 (1.8-9.8)	6.5 (2.7-10.2)
	2002-2005	12.9 (4.7-21.0)	6.9 (2.6-11.2)	9.4 (5.1-13.7)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	3.4 (0.0-7.4)	11.2 (5.9-16.5)	8.1 (4.5-11.8)
	2002-2005	7.3 (1.7-12.8)	11.6 (4.1-19.0)	9.6 (4.7-14.5)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	5.8 (0.0-11.8)	6.1 (1.9-10.2)	5.9 (2.5-9.4)
	2002-2005	5.1 (0.9-9.2)	12.2 (4.5-19.9)	9.1 (4.2-13.9)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	50.6 (36.5-64.7)	66.8 (57.7-76.0)	59.7 (51.6-67.8)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	59.0 (45.2-72.7)	67.6 (58.3-76.8)	64.2 (56.3-72.1)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	67.4 (54.0-80.7)	54.3 (44.4-64.2)	60.3 (52.3-68.3)

## Conclusions : Persons born in India

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	20.6 (9.2-32.0)	8.9 (0.0-18.9)	16.9 (8.4-25.4)
	2002-2005	9.5 (3.8-15.3)	20.4 (9.3-31.5)	13.4 (7.8-19.0)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	39.8 (27.1-52.6)	42.5 (28.2-56.8)	40.6 (30.7-50.5)
	2002-2005	42.6 (32.7-52.5)	50.8 (39.4-62.2)	45.5 (37.8-53.1)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	11.1 (3.7-18.5)	10.1 (0.8-19.4)	10.8 (4.9-16.7)
	2002-2005	6.0 (1.1-10.9)	7.9 (2.0-13.8)	6.7 (2.9-10.5)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	27.9 (17.2-38.7)	47.7 (32.5-62.9)	33.8 (24.7-43.0)
	2002-2005	28.3 (19.4-37.3)	49.6 (38.2-60.9)	35.8 (28.5-43.2)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	56.9 (37.4-76.4)	43.3 (23.4-63.3)	52.3 (37.7-66.9)
	2002-2005	48.0 (37.9-58.2)	45.1 (33.9-56.3)	47.0 (39.3-54.7)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	13.0 (0.0-28.5)	35.2 (13.3-57.2)	21.6 (7.9-35.3)
	2002-2005	34.8 (19.6-50.0)	51.9 (35.9-68.0)	41.4 (29.7-53.1)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	14.3 (5.1-23.5)	23.6 (9.3-37.9)	18.0 (9.8-26.1)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	22.7 (12.0-33.4)	3.4 (0.2-6.6)	16.8 (9.1-24.5)
	2002-2005	20.5 (11.8-29.3)	2.6 (0.4-4.9)	14.2 (8.3-20.2)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	79.5 (68.7-90.3)	91.0 (83.4-98.7)	83.0 (75.1-91.0)
	2002-2005	90.0 (84.0-96.1)	92.6 (87.4-97.8)	90.9 (86.6-95.3)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	49.1 (35.9-62.3)	48.2 (33.5-62.9)	48.8 (38.6-59.0)
	2002-2005	61.6 (51.7-71.5)	80.3 (72.0-88.6)	68.2 (61.1-75.4)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	90.3 (83.6-97.1)	89.0 (80.8-97.1)	89.9 (84.6-95.3)
	2002-2005	94.0 (88.2-99.7)	87.9 (81.6-94.2)	91.8 (87.5-96.1)
Current asthma	1997-1998	9.6 (0.1-19.1)	4.4 (0.0-9.1)	8.0 (1.2-14.8)
	2002-2005	3.9 (0.8-7.1)	4.8 (1.2-8.5)	4.3 (1.8-6.7)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	7.3 (0.0-16.9)	11.0 (1.8-20.3)	8.4 (1.2-15.7)
	2002-2005	14.8 (7.7-21.8)	5.1 (0.5-9.7)	11.3 (6.5-16.2)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	2.3 (0.0-6.9)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	1.5 (0.0-4.6)
	2002-2005	1.2 (0.0-2.6)	2.4 (0.1-4.8)	1.6 (0.4-2.9)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	40.5 (21.7-59.2)	51.3 (31.5-71.0)	44.1 (29.8-58.5)
	2002-2005	55.7 (45.5-65.9)	48.6 (37.0-60.1)	53.2 (45.5-60.9)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	41.3 (28.7-53.9)	30.5 (17.6-43.4)	38.0 (28.4-47.6)
	2002-2005	41.3 (31.3-51.2)	40.0 (28.8-51.2)	40.8 (33.3-48.4)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	5.6 (1.0-10.3)	5.0 (0.0-10.5)	5.4 (1.9-9.0)
	2002-2005	18.2 (8.0-28.4)	25.6 (13.0-38.2)	20.7 (12.7-28.7)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	34.0 (17.4-50.6)	14.5 (3.3-25.8)	27.5 (15.2-39.8)
	2002-2005	14.2 (5.2-23.3)	19.2 (8.9-29.4)	16.0 (9.2-22.9)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	11.4 (1.2-21.5)	16.7 (5.1-28.2)	13.0 (5.2-20.8)
	2002-2005	6.6 (1.4-11.8)	13.6 (3.0-24.3)	9.1 (4.0-14.3)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	9.5 (3.3-15.6)	12.4 (3.4-21.5)	10.4 (5.3-15.5)
	2002-2005	5.6 (1.9-9.3)	14.1 (7.0-21.2)	8.8 (5.2-12.4)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	7.5 (0.0-16.9)	10.3 (1.7-18.8)	8.4 (1.3-15.4)
	2002-2005	6.0 (1.7-10.3)	6.1 (1.5-10.6)	6.0 (2.8-9.2)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	5.7 (0.7-10.6)	14.6 (4.8-24.4)	8.4 (3.8-13.1)
	2002-2005	5.7 (1.4-10.0)	5.9 (1.2-10.6)	5.8 (2.6-9.0)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	45.3 (34.1-56.6)	48.5 (36.9-60.0)	46.4 (38.1-54.8)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	76.2 (66.1-86.2)	71.8 (61.1-82.4)	74.6 (67.1-82.1)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	73.6 (63.3-83.8)	62.5 (51.2-73.8)	69.6 (61.9-77.4)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Hong Kong

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	16.7 (5.5-28.0)	4.4 (0.0-9.0)	10.8 (4.4-17.3)
	2002-2005	9.0 (0.4-17.6)	6.7 (0.0-13.7)	8.0 (2.3-13.6)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	37.7 (23.7-51.8)	60.6 (47.5-73.7)	48.5 (38.5-58.5)
	2002-2005	40.4 (25.9-54.8)	40.9 (27.8-53.9)	40.6 (30.7-50.4)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	6.5 (0.5-12.5)	3.1 (0.3-5.9)
	2002-2005	3.4 (0.0-7.4)	2.9 (0.0-6.6)	3.1 (0.4-5.9)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	22.9 (10.7-35.1)	48.7 (33.9-63.5)	34.8 (24.9-44.8)
	2002-2005	22.1 (10.1-34.2)	43.5 (30.4-56.6)	31.8 (22.8-40.7)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	56.9 (37.3-76.4)	46.7 (27.8-65.7)	52.1 (38.4-65.7)
	2002-2005	60.0 (45.9-74.1)	45.8 (32.3-59.4)	53.6 (43.6-63.6)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	36.1 (2.3-69.9)	22.9 (0.0-59.6)	30.1 (5.9-54.4)
	2002-2005	21.1 (0.0-44.3)	38.3 (12.1-64.4)	30.1 (11.7-48.4)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	14.6 (0.0-35.7)	4.7 (0.0-13.9)	9.4 (0.0-20.6)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	9.7 (0.4-19.0)	5.9 (0.0-11.9)	8.0 (2.3-13.7)
	2002-2005	18.1 (6.0-30.1)	5.5 (0.0-11.6)	12.4 (5.0-19.8)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	95.8 (90.2-100)	89.8 (82.5-97.0)	93.0 (88.5-97.5)
	2002-2005	92.3 (86.4-98.2)	90.2 (82.3-98.0)	91.3 (86.4-96.1)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	37.4 (23.6-51.1)	40.1 (26.8-53.4)	38.6 (29.0-48.3)
	2002-2005	50.2 (35.3-65.2)	65.6 (51.7-79.4)	57.2 (46.9-67.5)

WARNING: Estimates are out of date  
Please check Health Statistics for latest estimates



Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	91.3 (83.7-98.9)	84.4 (75.3-93.5)	88.1 (82.3-94.0)
	2002-2005	89.5 (81.8-97.3)	65.5 (52.8-78.3)	78.7 (71.1-86.3)
Current asthma	1997-1998	1.8 (0.0-5.3)	3.9 (0.0-9.4)	2.8 (0.0-6.0)
	2002-2005	18.9 (6.9-31.0)	7.8 (0.1-15.6)	14.0 (6.4-21.6)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	3.7 (0.0-8.8)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	2.0 (0.0-4.7)
	2002-2005	3.8 (0.0-7.8)	1.7 (0.0-5.0)	2.8 (0.2-5.5)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	3.6 (0.0-10.6)	1.7 (0.0-5.0)
	2002-2005	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.9 (0.0-2.6)	0.4 (0.0-1.2)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	62.4 (43.3-81.6)	76.6 (62.5-90.7)	69.2 (56.8-81.5)
	2002-2005	81.2 (70.6-91.8)	74.8 (62.8-86.8)	78.3 (70.3-86.3)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	29.5 (16.3-42.8)	9.6 (3.2-16.0)	20.5 (12.4-28.6)
	2002-2005	20.8 (8.8-32.7)	9.9 (2.2-17.6)	15.8 (8.3-23.2)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	8.2 (0.3-16.2)	3.8 (0.0-8.0)	6.2 (1.5-10.9)
	2002-2005	12.9 (0.0-32.3)	10.1 (0.0-22.1)	11.4 (0.1-22.7)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	19.7 (6.3-33.1)	21.2 (8.9-33.4)	20.4 (11.3-29.5)
	2002-2005	28.2 (4.0-52.5)	26.8 (6.8-46.8)	27.5 (11.8-43.2)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	6.8 (0.0-15.5)	11.1 (2.4-19.8)	8.8 (2.7-15.0)
	2002-2005	4.2 (0.0-8.7)	8.3 (2.3-14.3)	6.1 (2.4-9.7)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	0.8 (0.0-2.4)	5.4 (0.3-10.5)	2.9 (0.4-5.4)
	2002-2005	5.2 (0.4-10.1)	13.4 (4.4-22.4)	9.1 (4.0-14.1)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	4.0 (0.0-8.3)	9.9 (3.0-16.8)	6.7 (2.7-10.7)
	2002-2005	2.1 (0.0-4.7)	12.8 (1.2-24.5)	6.9 (1.2-12.7)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	8.3 (0.0-16.6)	3.4 (0.0-7.5)	6.0 (1.1-11.0)
	2002-2005	4.2 (0.0-9.0)	3.7 (0.0-8.1)	4.0 (0.7-7.3)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	44.7 (29.2-60.1)	57.6 (43.8-71.4)	50.8 (40.1-61.4)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	72.9 (59.0-86.8)	59.1 (44.8-73.4)	66.2 (56.0-76.5)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	46.5 (30.9-62.1)	47.0 (32.8-61.1)	46.7 (36.1-57.3)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Greece

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	33.6 (22.2-45.0)	14.3 (4.0-24.7)	24.5 (16.7-32.3)
	2002-2005	22.8 (10.6-35.1)	5.6 (0.6-10.7)	14.2 (7.4-21.1)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	62.7 (51.3-74.1)	64.5 (52.1-76.9)	63.5 (55.2-71.9)
	2002-2005	42.9 (28.2-57.6)	51.1 (37.8-64.4)	47.2 (37.3-57.1)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	2.0 (0.0-5.8)	0.3 (0.0-0.9)	1.2 (0.0-3.2)
	2002-2005	1.4 (0.0-4.0)	7.9 (0.0-18.4)	4.8 (0.0-10.6)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	39.8 (26.9-52.7)	40.5 (28.5-52.6)	40.2 (31.3-49.0)
	2002-2005	25.1 (11.3-38.8)	36.3 (23.9-48.7)	30.7 (21.5-39.8)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	49.7 (30.5-68.8)	40.5 (24.7-56.3)	44.3 (32.0-56.6)
	2002-2005	32.1 (19.2-45.0)	34.4 (21.2-47.6)	33.2 (24.0-42.4)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	36.0 (22.9-49.1)	23.4 (13.1-33.8)	30.6 (21.7-39.6)
	2002-2005	34.6 (20.6-48.5)	39.8 (26.0-53.7)	37.5 (27.7-47.4)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	14.9 (4.6-25.2)	20.1 (8.7-31.6)	17.6 (9.9-25.4)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	22.6 (13.3-31.9)	14.0 (5.1-22.9)	18.6 (12.1-25.0)
	2002-2005	23.8 (11.4-36.2)	10.3 (3.5-17.0)	16.9 (9.7-24.1)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	66.8 (55.5-78.1)	69.0 (58.2-79.8)	67.8 (60.0-75.7)
	2002-2005	76.1 (62.0-90.3)	73.0 (60.3-85.7)	74.7 (65.2-84.2)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	33.6 (22.3-45.0)	25.8 (15.0-36.6)	29.9 (22.0-37.8)
	2002-2005	53.5 (38.8-68.2)	44.6 (31.5-57.8)	48.9 (38.9-58.9)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	51.7 (39.6-63.8)	49.2 (37.1-61.2)	50.5 (42.0-59.0)
	2002-2005	65.5 (52.1-78.9)	61.1 (48.5-73.6)	63.3 (54.2-72.5)
Current asthma	1997-1998	6.5 (0.0-13.0)	6.0 (0.8-11.2)	6.3 (2.0-10.5)
	2002-2005	10.5 (1.6-19.4)	7.4 (1.6-13.3)	8.9 (3.7-14.2)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	14.1 (5.9-22.3)	6.3 (1.6-10.9)	10.5 (5.5-15.5)
	2002-2005	21.2 (10.1-32.3)	15.0 (5.7-24.2)	18.0 (10.8-25.1)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	15.3 (0.9-29.7)	12.7 (4.5-20.8)	13.7 (6.1-21.4)
	2002-2005	13.1 (3.4-22.9)	7.5 (1.7-13.4)	10.3 (4.6-15.9)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	48.6 (29.0-68.3)	61.0 (45.1-76.8)	55.8 (43.3-68.3)
	2002-2005	60.6 (46.1-75.1)	66.3 (54.1-78.6)	63.4 (53.9-72.8)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	71.6 (60.4-82.9)	45.3 (30.5-60.2)	61.8 (52.3-71.3)
	2002-2005	62.9 (48.1-77.8)	64.0 (50.0-78.1)	63.6 (53.4-73.8)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	23.1 (13.5-32.7)	23.3 (13.4-33.2)	23.2 (16.3-30.1)
	2002-2005	24.2 (8.7-39.7)	21.2 (5.8-36.6)	23.2 (11.6-34.7)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	36.3 (24.1-48.6)	42.2 (30.5-54.0)	39.0 (30.5-47.6)
	2002-2005	27.1 (10.7-43.5)	26.6 (7.7-45.5)	26.9 (14.2-39.7)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	19.3 (9.6-29.1)	19.2 (10.2-28.2)	19.3 (12.6-25.9)
	2002-2005	23.2 (11.4-35.1)	36.5 (23.2-49.8)	29.9 (20.8-39.0)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	13.6 (5.1-22.1)	18.2 (9.7-26.8)	15.7 (9.7-21.8)
	2002-2005	15.7 (3.1-28.3)	22.8 (9.7-35.9)	19.4 (10.3-28.6)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	20.4 (10.8-29.9)	11.7 (4.6-18.8)	16.3 (10.2-22.4)
	2002-2005	6.3 (0.4-12.1)	13.3 (4.3-22.3)	9.8 (4.3-15.3)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	20.9 (10.6-31.2)	9.0 (1.8-16.1)	15.3 (8.7-21.8)
	2002-2005	17.8 (6.0-29.5)	12.5 (1.6-23.5)	15.1 (7.1-23.1)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	60.5 (45.4-75.6)	63.1 (49.5-76.6)	61.6 (51.4-71.7)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	45.9 (29.3-62.4)	32.6 (19.5-45.7)	39.2 (28.3-50.0)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	75.9 (63.6-88.3)	50.6 (35.9-65.4)	63.3 (52.9-73.7)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Germany

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	35.1 (23.5-46.8)	28.4 (19.1-37.8)	31.1 (23.9-38.4)
	2002-2005	21.5 (13.1-29.8)	28.7 (19.6-37.9)	25.5 (19.1-31.8)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	43.7 (31.6-55.7)	64.3 (54.0-74.5)	56.0 (48.1-63.9)
	2002-2005	51.3 (39.4-63.1)	72.9 (65.5-80.4)	62.0 (54.8-69.1)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	6.6 (1.2-12.0)	9.4 (4.2-14.5)	8.3 (4.5-12.0)
	2002-2005	4.2 (0.9-7.5)	9.7 (4.9-14.5)	7.0 (4.0-10.0)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	46.5 (33.7-59.2)	48.6 (37.8-59.4)	47.7 (39.5-56.0)
	2002-2005	29.6 (19.7-39.4)	45.0 (36.0-53.9)	37.2 (30.4-44.0)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	46.3 (28.0-64.6)	59.2 (45.1-73.3)	54.4 (42.9-65.9)
	2002-2005	49.0 (37.2-60.7)	49.1 (39.9-58.3)	48.8 (41.4-56.2)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	16.5 (6.5-26.5)	33.0 (20.7-45.3)	25.0 (16.8-33.1)
	2002-2005	49.4 (37.1-61.7)	44.4 (34.9-54.0)	46.3 (38.7-54.0)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	13.8 (5.8-21.8)	19.5 (11.4-27.7)	16.9 (11.1-22.7)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	25.7 (14.4-37.0)	27.7 (17.5-37.9)	26.9 (19.3-34.5)
	2002-2005	23.8 (14.3-33.3)	15.7 (9.5-22.0)	20.1 (14.4-25.8)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	77.5 (68.0-87.1)	67.2 (56.8-77.5)	71.3 (63.9-78.7)
	2002-2005	83.3 (75.2-91.3)	82.3 (75.7-89.0)	82.9 (77.7-88.1)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	51.1 (38.8-63.4)	64.1 (54.6-73.6)	58.8 (51.2-66.4)
	2002-2005	75.5 (65.2-85.9)	67.3 (58.3-76.2)	71.5 (64.6-78.3)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	79.6 (69.4-89.8)	82.7 (75.5-90.0)	81.5 (75.5-87.5)
	2002-2005	81.6 (73.6-89.6)	75.9 (68.6-83.2)	78.8 (73.4-84.2)
Current asthma	1997-1998	4.9 (0.3-9.5)	9.8 (3.3-16.3)	7.8 (3.5-12.2)
	2002-2005	3.7 (0.2-7.2)	9.8 (4.8-14.8)	6.7 (3.7-9.8)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	8.1 (2.0-14.3)	4.9 (1.1-8.8)	6.2 (2.8-9.6)
	2002-2005	11.4 (5.1-17.7)	10.5 (5.2-15.7)	10.9 (6.8-15.0)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	2.7 (0.0-6.2)	15.2 (6.4-24.0)	10.5 (4.8-16.2)
	2002-2005	3.3 (0.9-5.7)	11.4 (6.6-16.1)	7.8 (4.9-10.7)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	71.1 (55.7-86.5)	75.8 (63.8-87.7)	74.0 (64.5-83.4)
	2002-2005	59.7 (48.3-71.0)	58.4 (49.6-67.2)	58.8 (51.6-65.9)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	57.3 (45.1-69.5)	33.4 (23.9-42.8)	43.1 (35.2-51.0)
	2002-2005	48.3 (36.5-60.0)	43.5 (34.5-52.5)	45.6 (38.3-53.0)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	17.1 (8.0-26.1)	18.0 (10.5-25.6)	17.6 (11.8-23.5)
	2002-2005	24.0 (11.0-36.9)	27.5 (17.5-37.5)	25.7 (17.4-33.9)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	33.4 (20.4-46.5)	20.4 (11.9-28.8)	25.7 (18.2-33.3)
	2002-2005	16.3 (7.3-25.2)	22.8 (13.2-32.4)	19.5 (12.8-26.1)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	10.5 (2.1-18.9)	11.9 (6.0-17.8)	11.3 (6.5-16.2)
	2002-2005	5.1 (0.9-9.4)	12.3 (7.0-17.6)	8.7 (5.3-12.1)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	13.7 (4.5-22.9)	14.3 (7.3-21.3)	14.1 (8.5-19.6)
	2002-2005	14.2 (5.3-23.0)	17.1 (10.6-23.6)	15.6 (10.3-21.0)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	12.0 (4.8-19.2)	19.5 (11.6-27.3)	16.5 (10.9-22.0)
	2002-2005	22.9 (11.7-34.1)	15.2 (9.3-21.1)	18.9 (12.5-25.3)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	6.6 (1.4-11.7)	13.4 (6.1-20.7)	10.7 (5.8-15.6)
	2002-2005	16.5 (6.1-26.9)	12.4 (6.8-17.9)	14.3 (8.4-20.2)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	36.6 (24.1-49.2)	46.6 (36.5-56.7)	41.7 (33.6-49.7)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	64.2 (50.9-77.4)	70.8 (61.7-79.9)	67.9 (60.0-75.8)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	56.9 (43.5-70.3)	59.7 (49.5-69.8)	58.7 (50.4-66.9)

## Conclusions : Persons born in South Africa

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	31.6 (15.6-47.6)	33.9 (18.7-49.2)	32.7 (21.5-43.8)
	2002-2005	27.6 (14.7-40.4)	24.0 (9.0-39.0)	26.0 (16.2-35.7)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	42.1 (25.2-59.0)	62.4 (47.5-77.2)	51.2 (39.2-63.1)
	2002-2005	39.2 (26.3-52.2)	52.6 (39.0-66.2)	45.2 (35.6-54.8)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	3.1 (0.0-9.1)	7.9 (0.2-15.6)	5.3 (0.4-10.1)
	2002-2005	3.3 (0.0-7.1)	8.4 (1.1-15.6)	5.5 (1.7-9.4)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	49.4 (31.9-66.9)	74.7 (61.8-87.6)	60.4 (48.9-72.0)
	2002-2005	48.0 (34.8-61.2)	65.1 (52.8-77.5)	55.6 (46.2-65.1)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	66.5 (44.0-89.0)	29.1 (9.9-48.3)	51.5 (32.9-70.0)
	2002-2005	56.1 (42.9-69.2)	47.1 (33.5-60.7)	52.1 (42.5-61.7)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	18.7 (0.0-43.8)	31.0 (8.4-53.6)	25.8 (8.8-42.7)
	2002-2005	25.2 (11.5-39.0)	44.4 (26.0-62.9)	33.2 (21.6-44.8)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	4.8 (0.4-9.3)	24.8 (7.2-42.3)	12.7 (4.6-20.9)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	15.1 (1.9-28.2)	18.8 (5.6-32.0)	16.7 (7.4-26.1)
	2002-2005	14.4 (5.0-23.8)	13.7 (5.7-21.6)	14.1 (7.8-20.4)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	80.6 (63.5-97.6)	77.9 (65.4-90.3)	79.3 (68.4-90.3)
	2002-2005	88.8 (82.0-95.6)	92.9 (87.0-98.9)	90.6 (86.0-95.2)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	51.3 (33.7-68.9)	48.7 (32.9-64.4)	50.1 (38.1-62.1)
	2002-2005	73.5 (61.8-85.2)	77.3 (66.7-87.9)	75.2 (67.1-83.3)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	94.2 (87.0-100)	91.8 (85.6-98.1)	93.2 (88.3-98.0)
	2002-2005	91.4 (84.7-98.1)	88.5 (81.0-96.0)	90.1 (85.1-95.1)
Current asthma	1997-1998	6.2 (0.0-13.8)	15.5 (5.4-25.6)	10.3 (4.1-16.6)
	2002-2005	14.5 (4.5-24.6)	4.9 (0.2-9.6)	10.2 (4.2-16.3)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.9 (0.0-2.1)	0.4 (0.0-1.0)
	2002-2005	5.4 (0.7-10.1)	2.8 (0.3-5.2)	4.2 (1.4-7.1)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	10.4 (0.0-22.3)	4.1 (0.0-8.9)
	2002-2005	0.7 (0.0-1.8)	9.7 (3.0-16.4)	4.7 (1.6-7.8)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	64.9 (36.4-93.4)	91.4 (79.7-100)	75.2 (55.5-94.9)
	2002-2005	63.6 (51.1-76.1)	70.2 (58.7-81.6)	66.5 (57.8-75.2)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	35.8 (19.8-51.8)	26.4 (13.6-39.2)	31.7 (21.1-42.2)
	2002-2005	55.2 (41.9-68.5)	28.8 (17.5-40.2)	44.0 (34.4-53.7)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	26.0 (7.5-44.4)	12.1 (2.2-22.0)	19.6 (8.2-31.0)
	2002-2005	12.4 (2.6-22.2)	16.1 (6.5-25.7)	14.1 (7.2-21.0)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	12.3 (0.7-23.9)	18.6 (1.0-36.2)	14.5 (4.7-24.4)
	2002-2005	36.0 (16.4-55.5)	30.2 (13.8-46.7)	33.5 (20.3-46.8)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	7.5 (0.0-16.2)	5.0 (0.0-10.7)	6.4 (1.0-11.9)
	2002-2005	5.6 (0.2-10.9)	7.1 (1.3-12.9)	6.2 (2.3-10.2)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	2.8 (0.0-7.3)	4.5 (0.0-9.2)	3.6 (0.4-6.8)
	2002-2005	5.3 (1.8-8.7)	6.7 (1.8-11.6)	6.0 (3.0-8.9)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	3.2 (0.0-7.8)	14.5 (5.1-23.8)	8.2 (3.3-13.2)
	2002-2005	5.0 (0.9-9.0)	16.7 (7.9-25.5)	10.2 (5.6-14.8)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	6.2 (0.0-13.0)	2.8 (0.0-5.9)
	2002-2005	7.0 (1.5-12.5)	12.9 (5.1-20.7)	9.6 (5.0-14.3)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	58.0 (44.1-71.9)	56.7 (43.9-69.6)	57.5 (47.9-67.1)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	79.3 (68.1-90.6)	75.4 (63.9-86.9)	77.6 (69.5-85.7)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	62.8 (49.5-76.1)	49.5 (36.3-62.7)	56.9 (47.4-66.5)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Netherlands

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	53.6 (42.4-64.8)	34.0 (21.1-46.8)	45.3 (36.6-54.0)
	2002-2005	51.8 (38.9-64.7)	31.5 (19.2-43.8)	41.7 (32.8-50.7)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	46.0 (35.0-56.9)	65.1 (52.5-77.8)	53.8 (45.4-62.3)
	2002-2005	57.3 (44.6-70.0)	53.1 (41.3-64.8)	55.2 (46.4-63.9)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	8.5 (2.7-14.2)	5.2 (0.0-10.8)	7.1 (3.0-11.2)
	2002-2005	4.7 (0.7-8.7)	6.3 (1.9-10.6)	5.5 (2.5-8.5)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	53.2 (41.9-64.4)	62.1 (49.5-74.7)	56.8 (48.2-65.3)
	2002-2005	46.9 (33.9-59.9)	55.7 (43.9-67.5)	51.3 (42.6-60.1)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	60.0 (45.1-75.0)	35.3 (18.7-51.9)	50.1 (38.1-62.0)
	2002-2005	49.5 (36.6-62.5)	52.9 (41.4-64.3)	51.2 (42.5-59.9)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	26.9 (16.2-37.6)	47.9 (31.9-63.8)	35.7 (25.8-45.5)
	2002-2005	54.5 (40.8-68.1)	49.9 (38.2-61.5)	52.1 (43.2-61.1)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	30.5 (16.3-44.8)	25.6 (15.8-35.4)	28.0 (19.4-36.7)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	20.5 (11.5-29.5)	22.7 (11.2-34.3)	21.4 (14.3-28.5)
	2002-2005	14.3 (5.3-23.2)	19.5 (8.0-31.0)	16.9 (9.5-24.3)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	71.7 (61.5-81.9)	80.8 (71.8-89.9)	75.4 (68.2-82.6)
	2002-2005	84.4 (76.4-92.5)	86.4 (79.7-93.1)	85.4 (80.2-90.6)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	66.1 (55.2-77.0)	61.4 (48.1-74.6)	64.2 (55.7-72.6)
	2002-2005	75.0 (62.3-87.7)	78.7 (69.9-87.5)	76.9 (69.2-84.6)

WARNING: Estimates are out of date  
Please check Health Statistics Netherlands for latest estimates.



Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	82.8 (74.6-91.1)	75.4 (63.6-87.1)	79.8 (72.9-86.6)
	2002-2005	74.6 (63.4-85.9)	85.3 (78.8-91.8)	80.0 (73.4-86.6)
Current asthma	1997-1998	4.7 (0.4-9.0)	18.6 (6.7-30.6)	10.4 (4.6-16.2)
	2002-2005	4.3 (0.0-8.8)	8.2 (2.8-13.6)	6.3 (2.7-9.8)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	6.9 (1.1-12.7)	12.5 (3.0-21.9)	9.2 (4.0-14.3)
	2002-2005	17.1 (7.5-26.7)	3.7 (0.1-7.3)	10.3 (5.1-15.5)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	24.2 (11.2-37.2)	23.5 (7.4-39.6)	23.9 (13.8-34.0)
	2002-2005	17.4 (7.5-27.2)	17.7 (10.4-25.0)	17.6 (11.4-23.7)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	25.9 (12.0-39.9)	53.7 (35.7-71.7)	37.3 (25.8-48.8)
	2002-2005	52.3 (39.3-65.3)	55.6 (43.6-67.6)	53.9 (45.1-62.8)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	60.5 (49.7-71.3)	38.0 (25.1-50.9)	51.4 (42.6-60.2)
	2002-2005	63.1 (50.4-75.8)	52.3 (40.2-64.4)	57.8 (49.0-66.7)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	25.7 (16.3-35.1)	24.9 (12.2-37.6)	25.4 (17.7-33.0)
	2002-2005	33.1 (18.6-47.7)	32.4 (19.7-45.1)	32.7 (23.1-42.3)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	31.2 (19.5-42.9)	27.0 (15.0-39.0)	29.5 (21.0-38.1)
	2002-2005	26.1 (12.6-39.5)	42.2 (28.2-56.2)	34.7 (24.8-44.6)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	4.6 (0.6-8.6)	15.3 (6.6-23.9)	9.0 (4.7-13.3)
	2002-2005	3.5 (0.0-7.0)	12.2 (1.5-22.9)	7.9 (2.0-13.8)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	9.1 (3.8-14.5)	15.7 (6.9-24.6)	11.8 (7.0-16.7)
	2002-2005	17.9 (8.9-26.9)	18.3 (6.6-30.1)	18.1 (10.7-25.5)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	14.1 (7.3-20.9)	10.2 (3.7-16.7)	12.5 (7.6-17.3)
	2002-2005	12.6 (3.6-21.6)	16.1 (5.0-27.2)	14.4 (7.2-21.6)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	9.5 (4.1-14.8)	9.8 (3.9-15.8)	9.6 (5.6-13.6)
	2002-2005	9.0 (1.6-16.4)	8.3 (3.1-13.6)	8.7 (4.2-13.2)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	55.4 (42.6-68.2)	49.5 (36.9-62.2)	52.1 (43.1-61.2)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	68.7 (56.7-80.7)	67.0 (54.1-79.9)	67.7 (58.8-76.7)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	63.0 (50.8-75.2)	68.8 (58.2-79.4)	66.2 (58.1-74.2)

## Conclusions : Persons born in USA

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	45.4 (27.1-63.6)	31.7 (18.1-45.3)	38.6 (27.1-50.2)
	2002-2005	40.9 (25.2-56.6)	29.9 (16.0-43.7)	34.8 (24.4-45.2)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	25.4 (11.1-39.8)	42.7 (28.2-57.1)	33.7 (23.3-44.2)
	2002-2005	47.3 (31.6-63.1)	64.2 (50.2-78.1)	56.6 (46.1-67.2)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	9.2 (0.0-18.8)	5.4 (0.6-10.1)	7.4 (1.9-12.8)
	2002-2005	8.6 (0.0-17.5)	18.7 (7.9-29.5)	14.2 (6.9-21.5)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	46.8 (28.3-65.3)	63.9 (50.3-77.5)	54.9 (42.9-66.9)
	2002-2005	42.5 (27.0-57.9)	65.7 (53.9-77.5)	55.4 (45.1-65.7)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	62.4 (36.2-88.7)	43.1 (20.8-65.4)	53.2 (35.1-71.3)
	2002-2005	67.6 (53.4-81.8)	52.9 (38.5-67.2)	59.5 (49.2-69.8)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	11.8 (0.0-28.5)	21.4 (3.9-38.8)	15.4 (2.9-27.8)
	2002-2005	38.3 (20.3-56.2)	30.1 (14.1-46.0)	34.3 (22.2-46.5)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	10.5 (1.6-19.4)	17.4 (4.6-30.3)	13.9 (6.1-21.7)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	20.0 (6.6-33.3)	19.8 (8.6-31.0)	19.9 (11.1-28.7)
	2002-2005	29.0 (14.0-44.0)	13.4 (5.8-21.0)	20.3 (12.1-28.6)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	83.7 (69.2-98.2)	85.2 (76.6-93.7)	84.4 (75.8-93.0)
	2002-2005	83.9 (74.2-93.5)	89.4 (81.2-97.5)	86.9 (80.7-93.1)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	68.3 (52.8-83.9)	59.8 (45.5-74.2)	64.2 (53.5-74.9)
	2002-2005	82.5 (71.6-93.4)	67.4 (53.6-81.2)	74.5 (65.3-83.7)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	96.6 (90.8-100)	79.0 (66.3-91.7)	88.1 (80.9-95.3)
	2002-2005	79.1 (66.2-92.0)	88.5 (81.6-95.4)	84.4 (77.3-91.4)
Current asthma	1997-1998	17.3 (2.2-32.5)	9.9 (3.0-16.7)	13.7 (5.0-22.4)
	2002-2005	13.1 (1.8-24.4)	16.9 (7.3-26.5)	15.3 (8.0-22.6)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	4.7 (0.0-11.4)	2.3 (0.0-5.5)
	2002-2005	11.1 (1.1-21.0)	5.8 (0.0-11.6)	8.1 (2.6-13.6)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	8.5 (0.0-22.7)	8.6 (0.0-18.3)	8.6 (0.0-17.3)
	2002-2005	5.9 (0.3-11.5)	0.6 (0.0-1.6)	3.0 (0.4-5.5)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	62.6 (35.9-89.4)	60.0 (37.8-82.3)	61.4 (43.9-78.9)
	2002-2005	62.5 (47.1-78.0)	77.8 (65.7-89.9)	71.1 (61.3-80.8)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	65.5 (49.0-82.0)	34.8 (20.3-49.3)	50.7 (38.7-62.7)
	2002-2005	49.3 (33.0-65.5)	31.7 (18.8-44.7)	39.9 (29.4-50.4)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	16.5 (2.3-30.6)	6.0 (0.4-11.6)	11.4 (3.5-19.3)
	2002-2005	12.5 (0.2-24.8)	14.4 (3.6-25.1)	13.7 (5.5-22.0)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	22.0 (6.0-38.0)	33.0 (15.4-50.7)	27.1 (15.0-39.2)
	2002-2005	32.3 (8.6-56.0)	23.2 (9.5-36.8)	27.1 (14.1-40.1)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	1.2 (0.0-3.7)	11.7 (3.2-20.3)	6.2 (1.8-10.5)
	2002-2005	13.0 (0.6-25.5)	11.6 (2.5-20.7)	12.3 (4.7-19.8)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	5.6 (0.0-13.3)	13.5 (4.2-22.7)	9.4 (3.4-15.5)
	2002-2005	12.6 (1.5-23.7)	10.7 (4.6-16.9)	11.6 (5.5-17.7)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	8.4 (0.0-20.6)	19.0 (7.1-31.0)	13.5 (5.0-22.1)
	2002-2005	6.4 (0.8-12.0)	12.2 (1.3-23.2)	9.7 (2.9-16.4)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	9.6 (1.4-17.9)	17.5 (5.2-29.7)	13.4 (6.0-20.9)
	2002-2005	26.3 (12.6-40.1)	6.5 (1.6-11.5)	15.3 (8.2-22.4)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	59.6 (43.3-76.0)	71.8 (59.0-84.7)	66.9 (56.6-77.2)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	81.4 (68.8-94.0)	81.5 (67.2-95.9)	81.5 (71.6-91.4)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	63.0 (46.5-79.5)	75.2 (62.1-88.3)	70.2 (59.8-80.7)

## Conclusions : Persons born in Australia

Health behaviours	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Risk alcohol drinking	1997-1998	55.5 (54.3-56.8)	39.5 (38.5-40.6)	47.2 (46.4-48.1)
	2002-2005	44.0 (42.8-45.2)	33.1 (32.1-34.0)	38.4 (37.6-39.1)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997-1998	37.6 (36.4-38.8)	50.3 (49.2-51.3)	44.1 (43.3-44.9)
	2002-2005	40.7 (39.6-41.9)	53.3 (52.3-54.2)	47.1 (46.4-47.9)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997-1998	8.0 (7.4-8.6)	9.9 (9.3-10.6)	9.0 (8.6-9.4)
	2002-2005	6.6 (6.1-7.1)	10.9 (10.4-11.5)	8.8 (8.4-9.2)
Usual use of lower fat milks	1997-1998	38.3 (37.1-39.5)	54.2 (53.2-55.3)	46.5 (45.7-47.3)
	2002-2005	37.7 (36.5-38.8)	53.0 (52.1-54.0)	45.5 (44.8-46.3)
Adequate physical activity	1997-1998	53.9 (52.1-55.6)	43.6 (42.1-45.1)	48.5 (47.4-49.7)
	2002-2005	54.5 (53.3-55.7)	44.7 (43.7-45.7)	49.4 (48.7-50.2)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997-1998	36.7 (34.9-38.5)	42.0 (40.5-43.6)	39.6 (38.4-40.8)
	2002-2005	47.3 (45.7-48.8)	53.7 (52.5-54.9)	50.7 (49.7-51.6)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002-2005	22.8 (21.6-24.0)	28.8 (27.8-29.9)	26.1 (25.3-26.9)
Current daily or occasional smoking	1997-1998	26.7 (25.6-27.8)	22.8 (21.9-23.6)	24.7 (24.0-25.4)
	2002-2005	24.1 (23.0-25.1)	20.4 (19.6-21.1)	22.2 (21.6-22.8)
Smoke-free households	1997-1998	70.8 (69.7-71.9)	71.1 (70.1-72.0)	70.9 (70.2-71.7)
	2002-2005	82.1 (81.3-83.0)	84.0 (83.3-84.7)	83.1 (82.5-83.6)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997-1998	64.7 (63.5-65.9)	64.7 (63.7-65.7)	64.7 (63.9-65.5)
	2002-2005	75.1 (74.1-76.1)	75.5 (74.6-76.3)	75.3 (74.6-75.9)

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

Health status	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997-1998	85.8 (85.1-86.6)	85.0 (84.3-85.7)	85.4 (84.9-85.9)
	2002-2005	81.6 (80.7-82.5)	80.0 (79.3-80.7)	80.8 (80.2-81.3)
Current asthma	1997-1998	10.0 (9.2-10.7)	12.9 (12.2-13.7)	11.5 (11.0-12.0)
	2002-2005	9.9 (9.2-10.7)	13.6 (13.0-14.2)	11.8 (11.3-12.3)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997-1998	4.5 (4.1-5.0)	3.7 (3.4-4.1)	4.1 (3.8-4.4)
	2002-2005	7.1 (6.6-7.6)	5.5 (5.2-5.9)	6.3 (6.0-6.6)
All natural teeth missing	1997-1998	5.6 (4.9-6.2)	11.3 (10.5-12.2)	8.6 (8.0-9.1)
	2002-2005	4.6 (4.2-4.9)	7.9 (7.5-8.3)	6.3 (6.0-6.6)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	1997-1998	62.1 (60.4-63.7)	62.4 (61.0-63.8)	62.2 (61.2-63.3)
	2002-2005	56.1 (54.9-57.3)	60.5 (59.6-61.5)	58.3 (57.6-59.1)
Overweight and obesity	1997-1998	50.1 (48.8-51.3)	35.2 (34.2-36.2)	42.5 (41.8-43.3)
	2002-2005	57.5 (56.3-58.7)	41.9 (41.0-42.9)	49.7 (48.9-50.4)
High blood pressure	1997-1998	17.0 (16.2-17.9)	17.1 (16.4-17.9)	17.1 (16.5-17.7)
	2002-2005	23.2 (22.0-24.4)	24.2 (23.2-25.2)	23.7 (22.9-24.5)
High cholesterol	1997-1998	21.9 (20.7-23.1)	21.8 (20.7-22.8)	21.8 (21.1-22.6)
	2002-2005	24.7 (23.2-26.3)	24.1 (22.9-25.3)	24.4 (23.5-25.4)
High and very high psychological distress	1997-1998	8.5 (7.9-9.2)	12.1 (11.4-12.8)	10.4 (9.9-10.9)
	2002-2005	10.0 (9.3-10.7)	13.6 (12.9-14.2)	11.8 (11.3-12.3)

Health services	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997-1998	8.6 (8.0-9.2)	11.5 (10.9-12.1)	10.1 (9.6-10.5)
	2002-2005	11.7 (11.1-12.4)	15.6 (14.9-16.2)	13.7 (13.2-14.2)
Hospital admission in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	11.7 (11.0-12.5)	15.6 (14.8-16.3)	13.7 (13.2-14.2)
	2002-2005	12.5 (11.8-13.2)	15.8 (15.1-16.5)	14.2 (13.7-14.7)
Emergency department presentation in the previous 12 months	1997-1998	16.5 (15.6-17.4)	12.8 (12.1-13.4)	14.6 (14.0-15.1)
	2002-2005	15.8 (14.9-16.6)	14.1 (13.5-14.8)	14.9 (14.4-15.5)

Social capital	Year	Males (95% CI)	Females (95% CI)	Person (95% CI)
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002-2005	56.3 (55.0-57.5)	64.1 (63.1-65.1)	60.2 (59.4-61.0)
Most people can be trusted	2002-2005	72.7 (71.5-73.8)	68.7 (67.7-69.7)	70.6 (69.9-71.4)
Visit neighbours	2002-2005	70.2 (69.0-71.4)	65.1 (64.1-66.1)	67.5 (66.8-68.3)