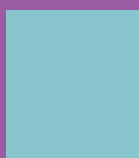


New South Wales Population Health Survey

1997–2007 Report on older people



CENTRE FOR EPIDEMIOLOGY AND RESEARCH

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State Health Publication No: PH 060167
ISBN 1 7418 70127

suggested citation:

Centre for Epidemiology and Research. *1997–2007 Report on older people from the New South Wales Population Health Survey*. Sydney: NSW Department of Health, 2008.

further copies of this publication can be downloaded from the

New South Wales Health Survey Program website : www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/index.asp

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Foreword

I am pleased to present the *1997-2007 Report on older people* from the New South Wales Population Health Survey, which provides information on the health of this important population group.

The report presents information on health behaviours, including: alcohol, cancer screening (colorectal), immunisation (influenza and pneumococcal), injury prevention (smoke alarms in the home), nutrition, and smoking (current smoking, smoke-free households, and smoke-free cars). This is followed by a chapter on health status, including: positive self-rated health, asthma (ever and current), cardiovascular disease precursors (blood pressure and cholesterol), diabetes or high blood glucose, urinary incontinence, injury (falls), mental health (psychological distress), oral health, hearing, and vision. Next there is a chapter on health services including: private health insurance, difficulties getting health care, emergency department presentations, hospital admissions, general practitioner services, public dental services, and community health centres. Finally, there is a chapter on social capital, including: participation in the local community, trust and safety, and reciprocity and neighbourhood connectedness.

In the PDF version of the report, indicators are presented for males and females by quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage and category of geographical remoteness. Further information is presented in the HTML version. Both the PDF and HTML versions can be obtained from the New South Wales Population Health Survey website at www.health.nsw.gov.au/public-health/survey/hsurvey.html.

This is a descriptive report and there is a wealth of information in the survey dataset that may be of specific interest. For these reasons we encourage as many people as possible to analyse the data further. For further analysis within a health area, data can be accessed through the Health Outcomes Information Statistical Toolkit (HOIST). For further analysis among health areas, or at a statewide level, a data request needs to be lodged with the NSW Department of Health.

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

I thank all the individuals and organisations who contributed their time and expertise to assist with the development and conduct of the Survey between 1997 and 2007.



Kerry Chant

Acting Chief Health Officer and Deputy Director-General, Population Health
August 2008

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Acknowledgements

Questionnaire development and coordination

Deborah Baker, Margo Barr, and Lindy Fritsche.

Survey development and data collection

Deborah Baker, Margo Barr, Don Bryson-Taylor, Lindy Fritsche, Matthew Gorringer, Julie Holbrook, Jason van Ritten, and the NSW Health Survey Program Interviewers.

Report development and coordination

Margo Barr and Michael Giffin.

Biostatistical advice

Frances Garden and Baohui Yang.

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Margo Barr and Michael Giffin.

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Introduction

Ageing is a privilege and an achievement. It is also a challenge that will effect every aspect of 21st century society. In all countries, measures to help older people remain healthy and active are a necessity not a luxury. In the developed world, the very old (age 80+) are the fastest growing population group. Women outlive men in virtually all societies by a ratio of 2:1.[1] In Australia, it is projected that the proportion of older people in the population will increase from 13 per cent in 2004, to 26 per cent in 2051.[2] These factors have important implications for health behaviours, health status, health service use and access, and social capital.

Australian governments at the state and commonwealth levels recognise that research efforts need to increase if the full health potential throughout the lifespan is to be realised. While there are data sources that provide information on the health of older people in Australia, including national and state health surveys, health studies, and administrative data collections, there is considerable potential for further analyses of these data sources.

Since 2001, the Australian Bureau of Statistics has conducted a triennial National Health Survey. Before that time, surveys were conducted in 1989-90 and 1995. Information on the survey's probabilistic sampling and calculation of prevalence estimates can be found elsewhere.[3]

The New South Wales Population Health Survey is a continuous survey using computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI). The survey covers the whole state population from birth upwards. The target sample is 12,000 persons a year.[4] Over the period 1997-2007, the total sample was 102,651 persons of which 26,172 were aged 65 years and over.

This reports presents trends in the health of persons aged 65 years and over from the 1997-2007 New South Wales Population Health Survey. The health behaviours chapter includes: alcohol, cancer screening (colorectal), immunisation (influenza and pneumococcal), injury prevention (smoke alarms in the home), nutrition, and smoking (current smoking, smoke-free households, and smoke-free cars). This is followed by a chapter on health status, including: positive self-rated health, asthma (ever and current), cardiovascular disease precursors (blood pressure and cholesterol), diabetes or high blood glucose, urinary incontinence, injury (falls), mental health (psychological distress), oral health, hearing, and vision. Next there is a chapter on health services including: private health insurance, difficulties getting health care, emergency department presentations, hospital admissions, general practitioner services, public dental services, and community health centres. Finally, there is a chapter on social capital, including: participation in the local community, trust and safety, and reciprocity and neighbourhood connectedness.

The health indicators in these chapters are presented in graphical and tabular form. Each indicator includes line graphs for age groups, socioeconomic status, and remoteness quintiles. The table below the graph presents prevalence estimates for males, females and persons and includes the 95% confidence intervals (CI), which provides a range of values that contain the actual value 95% of the time. A wider confidence interval reflects less certainty in the estimate. If confidence intervals do not overlap then the observed estimates are significantly different. If confidence intervals overlap slightly the observed estimates may be significantly different but further testing needs to be done to establish that significance.

This report is available in PDF and HTML versions, which can be downloaded from the New South Wales Population Health Survey website at www.health.nsw.gov.au/publichealth/surveys/index.asp. Further information about the New South Wales Population Health Survey, including previous survey results and methods, can be obtained from the website.

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Methods

The New South Wales Population Health Survey uses random digit dialling to contact households with private telephones. One person from the household is randomly selected for inclusion in the survey. For analysis, the sample is weighted to adjust for differences in the probabilities of selection among subjects, stratified for differences between the age and sex structure of the sample and the Australian Bureau of Statistics mid-year population estimates for each area health service (excluding residents of institutions). This enables calculation of prevalence estimates for the state population rather than the respondents selected. Further information on the survey's probabilistic sampling, weighting procedures, and calculation of prevalence estimates, can be found elsewhere.[1,2]

Data are analysed using SAS version 9.[3] The SURVEYFREQ procedure is used to calculate prevalence estimates and 95% CI for the estimates. For pairwise comparison of subgroup estimates, the p-value for a two-tailed test is calculated using the normal distribution probability function PROBNORM.

Socioeconomic status is derived from the Index of Relative Socio-Economic Disadvantage,[4] which is based on a number of underlying variables such as family characteristics, household income, personal educational qualifications, employment status, and occupation profile. The index is grouped into 5 quintiles, with quintile 1 being the least disadvantaged and quintile 5 being the most disadvantaged. The survey assigns this index by postcode of residence.

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

Studies demonstrate that a person's appraisal of his or her general health is a strong and independent predictor of future morbidity and mortality, even after controlling for physical and psychosocial and socioeconomic factors.[5] In the survey respondents aged 16 years and over are asked: Overall, how would you rate your health during the last 4 weeks: was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor? Responses of excellent, very good, and good are combined into a positive rating.

Alcohol consumption is measured against the Australian Alcohol Guidelines.[6] Risk drinking includes those who consumed alcohol every day, consumed more than 4 if male or 2 if female standard drinks per day, or consumed more than 6 if male or 4 if female standard drinks on any occasion in the last 4 weeks. High risk drinking includes those who consumed more than 11 if male or 7 if female standard drinks on any occasion in the last 4 weeks.

For breast cancer screening, the indicator excludes those who had an existing cancer or breast problem. For cervical cancer screening, the indicator excludes those who had a hysterectomy. For bowel cancer screening, the indicator excludes those who had been screened as part of follow-up treatment.

Adequate fruit and vegetable consumption is defined in the Australian Guide to Healthy Eating, the Dietary Guidelines for Children and Adolescents, and the Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults. Recommended amounts vary with age. For adolescents up to age 18 years, at least 3 serves of fruit and at least 4 serves of vegetables are recommended. From 18 years, it is recommended that adults eat at least 4-5 serves of vegetables per day, depending on age, and at least 2 serves of fruit per day. The recent 'Go for 2 and 5' Fruits and Vegetables Campaign conducted by national and state and other health authorities provides a simplified message that has been used as the basis for comparison in this survey.[7,8,9]

The Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults state that people should limit the consumption of saturated fats, and choose foods that are low in salt, without making any specific recommendations.[8] However the National Food and Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance Project recommends monitoring the percentage of the population that rarely or never eats fried potatoes, rarely or never eats salty snacks, and consumes meat products less than 3 times a week.[10]

The Dietary Guidelines for Australians recommends serves of cereals (including breads, rice, pasta, and noodles) based on age, sex, and individual circumstances.[11] For ease of respondent recall, the National Food and Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance Project recommends breaking the cereals category into sub-categories: that is, collecting the frequency of consuming breads, cooked cereals, and breakfast cereals.[11] Thus the National Food and Nutrition Monitoring and Surveillance Project recommends comparing those who consume bread daily or more; rice, pasta, noodles and other cooked cereals daily or more; and breakfast cereals 2 or more times a week, with those who do not.

Adequate physical activity is derived from the National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults, which recommend at least 30 minutes of moderate activity on most, and preferably all, days of the week, using questions asked in 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.[12,13]

Psychological distress is derived from the K10 short screening scale, a 10-item questionnaire that measures non-specific psychological distress based on questions about the level of nervousness, agitation, psychological fatigue and depression in the most recent 4-week period. Responses to the questionnaire are 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. At both the population level and individual level the K10 measure is a barometer for psychological distress without identifying its cause.[14]

Overweight and obesity is derived from self-reported height and weight. Body Mass Index (BMI) is calculated by dividing a person's weight (in kilograms) by their height (in metres squared). The resulting BMI is classified into 4 categories: underweight when the BMI is less than 18.5, acceptable or ideal weight when the BMI is greater than or equal to 18.5 and less than 25, overweight when the BMI is greater than or equal to 25 and less than 30, and obese when the BMI is greater than or equal to 30. Although studies have shown self-reported BMI results in an under-estimation of measured BMI, it is still useful for ongoing surveillance of population health.

The table below shows that the 2006 weighted survey sample for persons aged 65 years and over compares well with the state population aged 65 years and over, according to the 2006 Census of Population and Housing, for sex, indigenous status, part-time employment status, and unemployed status.[15]

	Weighted Sample 2006 Survey (n=2,388) %	New South Wales Population 2006 Census (N=905,778) %
Sex		
Males	45.4	44.6
Females	54.6	55.4
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander		
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin	0.7	0.5
Highest level of school completed		
Never attended school	2.4	3.1
Year 8 or below	18.0	23.5
Year 9 or equivalent	9.0	15.5
Year 10 or equivalent (Intermediate)	37.7	28.7
Year 11 or equivalent	1.8	4.2
Year 12 or equivalent (Matriculation/Leaving)	31.1	25.0
Born in Australia		
Australia	73.0	67.1
Formal marital status		
Married	64.3	55.7
Widowed	24.7	29.1
Separated but not divorced	1.5	2.2
Divorced	5.6	7.8
Never married	3.8	5.2
Labour force status		
Employed Full-time (>=35 hours a week)	2.2	3.9
Employed Part-time (<35 hours a week)	4.6	4.3
Employed (on leave/hours not stated)	0.3	1.0
Unemployed	0.3	0.2
Not in the labour force	92.5	90.6

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Health behaviours

Risk alcohol drinking

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who engaged in risk drinking behaviour (29.8 per cent to 21.7 per cent), as defined by the Australian Alcohol Guidelines. The decrease was significant among males (41.9 per cent to 29.6 per cent) and females (20.4 per cent to 15.4 per cent), among persons in all except the most disadvantaged quintile, and among persons in the urban health areas (28.6 per cent to 20.9 per cent) and rural health areas (32.1 per cent to 23.2 per cent).

Cancer screening: colorectal

Between 2004 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had a screening test for colorectal cancer (a faecal occult blood test) in the last 12 months (8.6 per cent to 17.0 per cent). The increase was significant among males and females, among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Between 2004 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had a screening test for colorectal cancer (a faecal occult blood test) in the last 5 years (15.2 per cent to 28.5 per cent). The increase was significant among males and females, among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Immunisation: influenza

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who have been vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months (57.1 per cent to 72.8 per cent). The increase was significant among males and females, among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Immunisation: pneumococcal

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who have been vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years (38.6 per cent to 59.1 per cent). The increase was significant among males and females, among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Injury prevention: smoke alarms in the home

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had a smoke alarm or detector installed in their home (57.3 per cent to 94.7 per cent). The increase was significant among males and females, among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Nutrition

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who ate the recommended 2 serves or more of fruit (55.2 per cent to 62.6 per cent). The increase was significant among males and females, among persons in the first or least disadvantaged quintile, among persons in the third and fourth quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban health areas and rural health areas.

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who ate the recommended 5 serves or more of vegetables (9.9 per cent to 13.3 per cent). The increase was significant among persons in the second quintile of disadvantage (6.9 per cent to 14.1 per cent), and among persons in the urban health areas (9.0 per cent to 12.4 per cent) and rural health areas (11.4 per cent to 14.8 per cent).

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who usually drank low fat milks. However, there has been a significant decrease among persons in the fifth or most disadvantaged quintile (51.1 per cent to 43.4 per cent) and urban health areas (58.3 per cent to 53.7 per cent), and a significant increase among persons in the rural health areas (48.2 per cent to 52.6 per cent).

Between 2005 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who ate potato crisps or salty snacks less than once a month.

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who ate breakfast cereal, breads, pasta, rice, or noodles once a day or more. However, there has been a significant decrease among persons in the first or least disadvantaged quintile (99.5 per cent to 96.9 per cent) and third quintile (99.4 per cent to 97.2 per cent), and among persons in the rural health areas (99.0 per cent to 97.7 per cent).

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who ate processed meat products less than 3 times a week.

Current smoking

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who were current smokers (9.2 per cent to 7.1 per cent). The decrease was significant among persons in the third quintile of disadvantage (10.8 per cent to 6.7 per cent), and among persons in the rural health areas (9.7 per cent to 6.7 per cent).

Smoke-free households

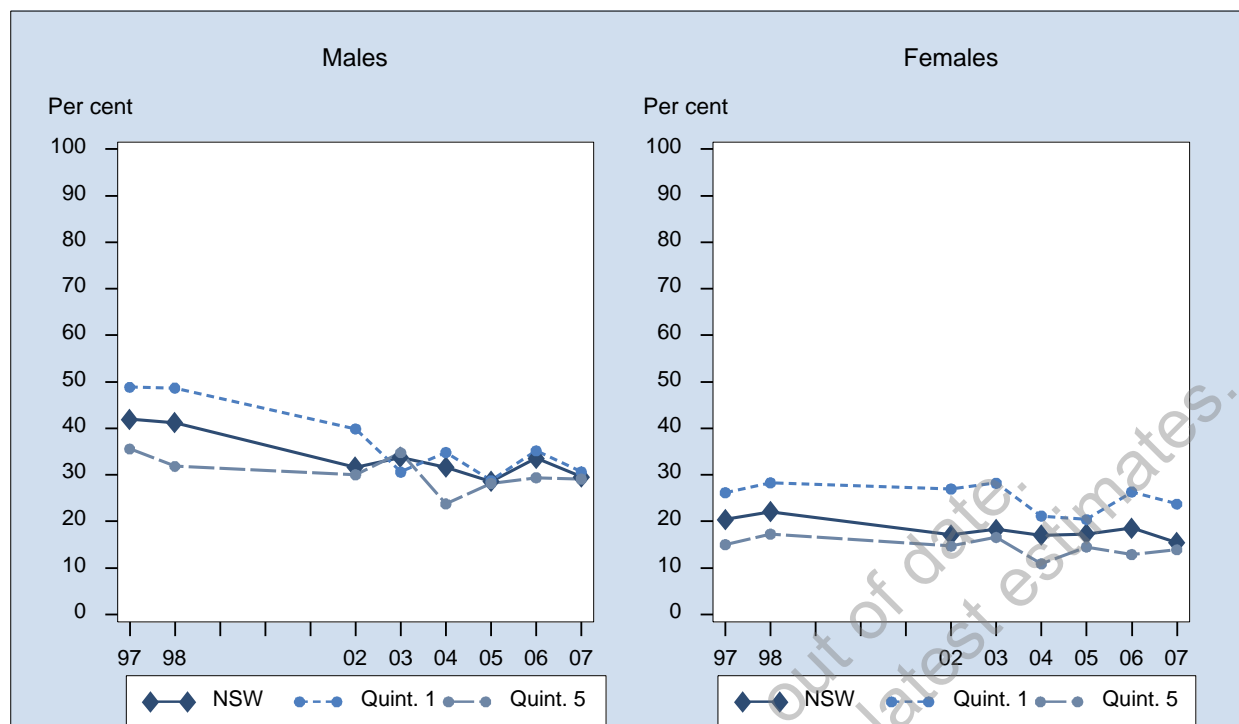
Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who lived in smoke-free households (78.2 per cent to 91.9 per cent). The increase was significant among males and females, among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Smoke-free cars

Between 2003 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had smoke-free cars (86.4 per cent to 92.9 per cent). However, the increase was not significant in the first (least) or fifth (most) disadvantaged quintiles.

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Risk alcohol drinking by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

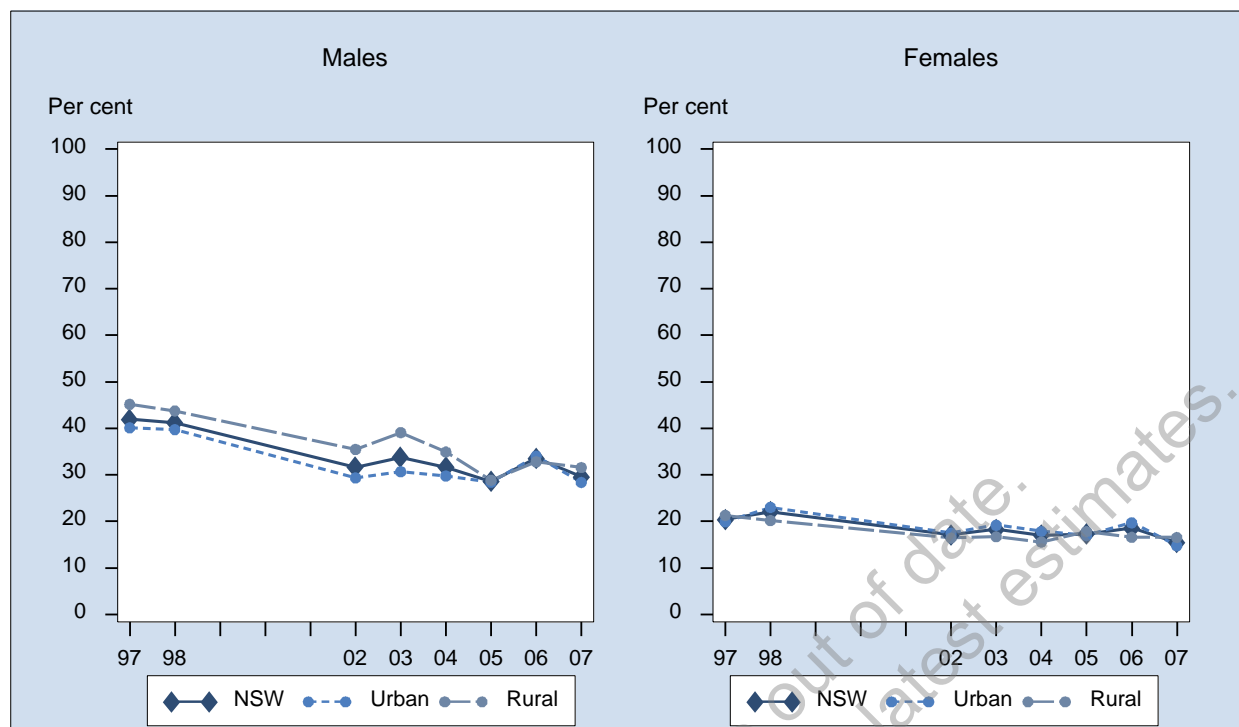


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	48.8 (39.2-58.4)	39.1 (31.6-46.6)	43.7 (36.0-51.5)	42.8 (36.3-49.2)	35.6 (28.6-42.6)	41.9 (38.5-45.4)
	1998	48.7 (39.0-58.4)	39.3 (30.8-47.8)	42.7 (34.8-50.6)	41.9 (35.3-48.5)	31.8 (24.5-39.2)	41.2 (37.7-44.7)
	2002	39.9 (29.6-50.1)	34.7 (25.2-44.3)	28.1 (21.8-34.4)	29.5 (24.3-34.8)	30.0 (24.0-36.1)	31.6 (28.4-34.8)
	2003	30.6 (20.1-41.1)	34.3 (25.8-42.7)	30.9 (24.2-37.7)	36.2 (31.2-41.2)	34.8 (26.6-42.9)	33.8 (30.5-37.0)
	2004	34.8 (24.4-45.2)	33.3 (25.0-41.5)	34.7 (26.1-43.3)	31.6 (25.2-38.0)	23.8 (16.4-31.1)	31.7 (27.9-35.4)
	2005	28.8 (22.1-35.5)	30.9 (24.1-37.7)	23.6 (17.9-29.3)	31.2 (25.3-37.2)	28.2 (21.0-35.4)	28.6 (25.7-31.4)
	2006	35.2 (26.2-44.1)	35.9 (27.6-44.1)	33.1 (25.6-40.7)	34.9 (27.5-42.4)	29.4 (21.6-37.2)	33.6 (30.0-37.1)
	2007	30.7 (21.9-39.4)	27.1 (19.4-34.9)	28.6 (21.0-36.1)	32.8 (25.8-39.9)	29.1 (20.5-37.8)	29.6 (26.0-33.1)
Females	1997	26.2 (20.0-32.4)	20.3 (14.9-25.8)	18.8 (14.2-23.4)	21.2 (17.3-25.2)	15.0 (10.6-19.4)	20.4 (18.2-22.6)
	1998	28.3 (21.7-34.9)	23.5 (17.9-29.1)	19.7 (15.1-24.4)	21.6 (17.5-25.7)	17.3 (12.5-22.0)	22.1 (19.7-24.4)
	2002	27.0 (18.1-35.9)	18.6 (12.3-24.9)	20.1 (14.8-25.5)	11.2 (8.0-14.4)	14.7 (11.0-18.4)	17.1 (14.9-19.4)
	2003	28.2 (20.5-36.0)	15.7 (10.3-21.1)	14.3 (9.6-19.0)	18.5 (14.9-22.0)	16.6 (11.1-22.0)	18.3 (16.0-20.6)
	2004	21.2 (14.2-28.1)	16.2 (11.0-21.4)	20.3 (14.5-26.0)	16.2 (12.1-20.3)	10.9 (5.2-16.6)	17.1 (14.6-19.5)
	2005	20.4 (15.1-25.7)	18.3 (13.6-23.0)	12.9 (9.5-16.3)	19.2 (15.0-23.3)	14.5 (10.2-18.9)	17.3 (15.3-19.2)
	2006	26.3 (19.7-33.0)	20.4 (14.6-26.3)	15.3 (10.5-20.1)	17.7 (13.1-22.4)	12.9 (7.8-17.9)	18.6 (16.1-21.0)
	2007	23.7 (17.0-30.5)	13.0 (8.8-17.3)	13.2 (9.3-17.1)	15.4 (11.1-19.7)	13.9 (9.2-18.7)	15.4 (13.3-17.6)
Persons	1997	35.1 (29.5-40.6)	28.9 (24.3-33.5)	29.2 (24.9-33.6)	31.2 (27.5-34.8)	24.3 (20.3-28.3)	29.8 (27.8-31.8)
	1998	36.4 (30.9-42.0)	30.3 (25.4-35.2)	30.1 (25.6-34.7)	31.1 (27.1-35.0)	23.6 (19.4-27.8)	30.4 (28.3-32.4)
	2002	32.9 (26.1-39.7)	26.5 (20.7-32.2)	23.7 (19.6-27.7)	19.8 (16.8-22.8)	21.4 (18.0-24.8)	23.8 (21.8-25.7)
	2003	29.1 (22.9-35.4)	23.8 (19.0-28.6)	22.3 (18.3-26.3)	26.5 (23.5-29.5)	24.9 (20.0-29.8)	25.1 (23.2-27.1)
	2004	27.5 (21.3-33.7)	24.1 (19.3-28.9)	26.4 (21.5-31.4)	23.1 (19.4-26.7)	16.9 (12.4-21.5)	23.7 (21.5-25.9)
	2005	24.4 (20.1-28.6)	23.9 (19.9-27.9)	17.8 (14.6-21.1)	24.4 (20.9-27.9)	20.5 (16.5-24.6)	22.3 (20.7-24.0)
	2006	30.3 (24.9-35.8)	27.3 (22.3-32.3)	23.1 (18.8-27.5)	25.4 (21.1-29.7)	20.8 (16.1-25.4)	25.4 (23.2-27.5)
	2007	27.1 (21.6-32.6)	19.3 (15.0-23.6)	19.4 (15.5-23.3)	23.0 (19.0-26.9)	20.8 (16.0-25.7)	21.7 (19.7-23.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,201), 1998 (3,249), 2002 (3,393), 2003 (3,547), 2004 (2,563), 2005 (3,363), 2006 (2,369), 2007 (2,345). 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 last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? and In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [11+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Risk alcohol drinking by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

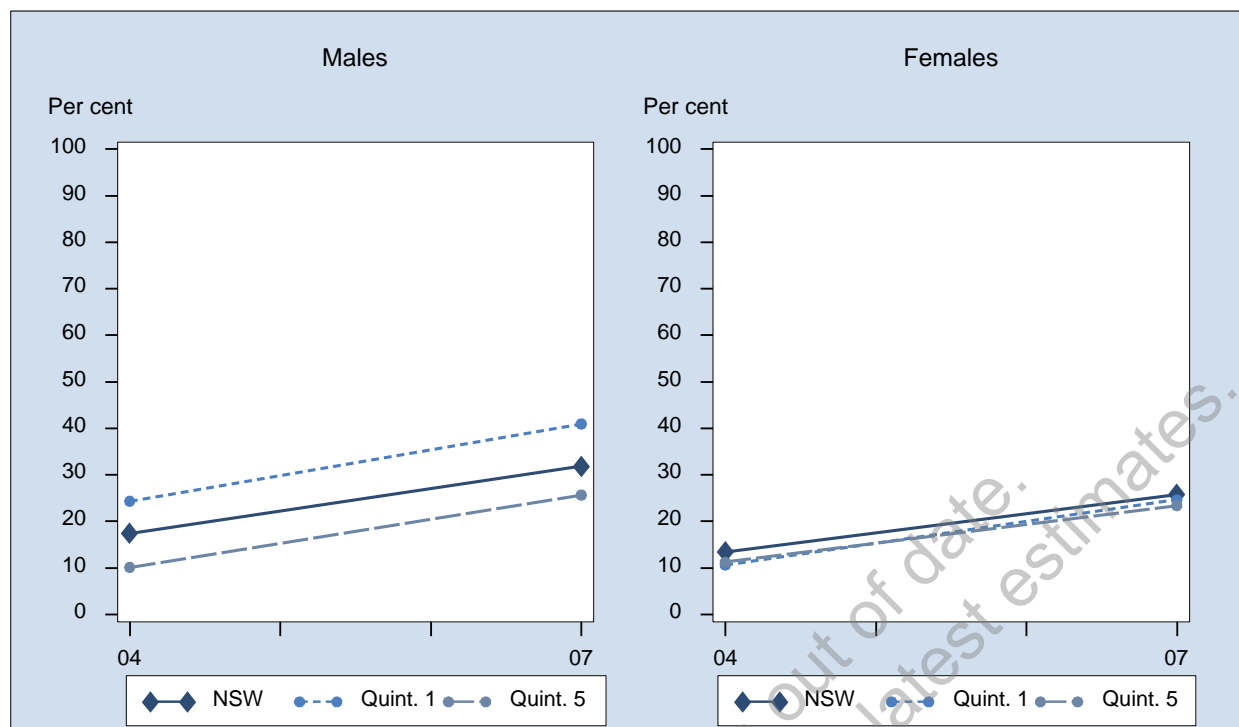


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	40.1 (35.4-44.9)	45.2 (40.7-49.6)	41.9 (38.5-45.4)
	1998	39.7 (35.0-44.5)	43.8 (38.9-48.6)	41.2 (37.7-44.7)
	2002	29.4 (25.1-33.7)	35.5 (31.1-39.9)	31.6 (28.4-34.8)
	2003	30.7 (26.2-35.2)	39.1 (35.0-43.2)	33.8 (30.5-37.0)
	2004	29.8 (24.7-34.8)	34.9 (29.6-40.3)	31.7 (27.9-35.4)
	2005	28.4 (24.4-32.4)	28.9 (25.2-32.5)	28.6 (25.7-31.4)
	2006	34.0 (29.1-38.9)	32.8 (28.0-37.6)	33.6 (30.0-37.1)
	2007	28.4 (23.5-33.3)	31.6 (26.8-36.3)	29.6 (26.0-33.1)
Females	1997	19.9 (17.0-22.9)	21.3 (18.0-24.6)	20.4 (18.2-22.6)
	1998	23.0 (19.8-26.3)	20.2 (17.2-23.2)	22.1 (19.7-24.4)
	2002	17.5 (14.4-20.6)	16.4 (13.5-19.3)	17.1 (14.9-19.4)
	2003	19.2 (16.0-22.4)	16.7 (14.0-19.4)	18.3 (16.0-20.6)
	2004	17.9 (14.4-21.4)	15.6 (12.5-18.7)	17.1 (14.6-19.5)
	2005	17.0 (14.3-19.6)	17.8 (15.2-20.4)	17.3 (15.3-19.2)
	2006	19.7 (16.3-23.2)	16.6 (13.7-19.5)	18.6 (16.1-21.0)
	2007	14.8 (11.9-17.7)	16.5 (13.6-19.5)	15.4 (13.3-17.6)
Persons	1997	28.6 (25.9-31.2)	32.1 (29.3-34.8)	29.8 (27.8-31.8)
	1998	30.2 (27.4-32.9)	30.7 (27.9-33.6)	30.4 (28.3-32.4)
	2002	22.9 (20.3-25.5)	25.3 (22.7-28.0)	23.8 (21.8-25.7)
	2003	24.3 (21.6-27.0)	26.7 (24.2-29.1)	25.1 (23.2-27.1)
	2004	23.2 (20.2-26.2)	24.5 (21.4-27.5)	23.7 (21.5-25.9)
	2005	22.0 (19.7-24.4)	22.9 (20.7-25.1)	22.3 (20.7-24.0)
	2006	26.1 (23.2-29.1)	24.1 (21.3-26.8)	25.4 (23.2-27.5)
	2007	20.9 (18.1-23.6)	23.2 (20.5-25.9)	21.7 (19.7-23.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,201), 1998 (3,249), 2002 (3,393), 2003 (3,547), 2004 (2,563), 2005 (3,363), 2006 (2,369), 2007 (2,345). 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 last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? and In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [11+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Had a faecal occult blood test in the last 5 years by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007

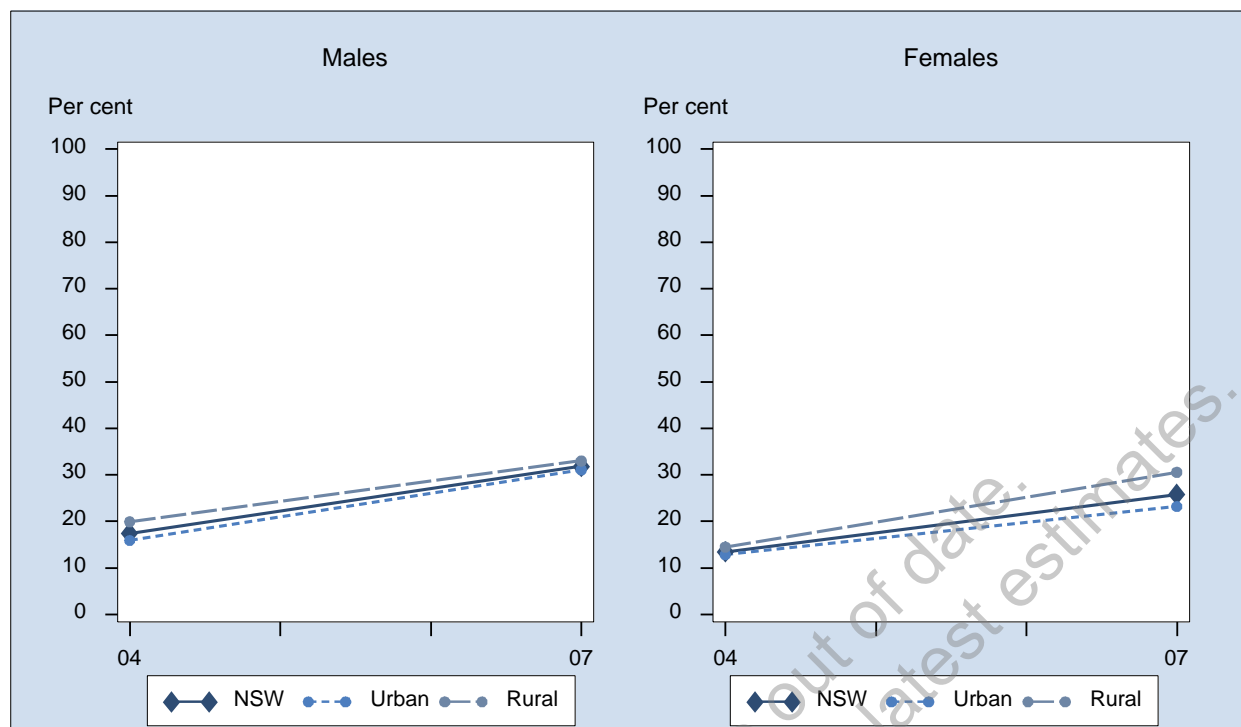


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	24.4 (14.6-34.1)	16.1 (9.8-22.5)	10.7 (6.0-15.5)	24.7 (18.6-30.9)	10.1 (5.7-14.5)	17.4 (14.4-20.4)
	2007	41.0 (31.3-50.6)	27.8 (20.0-35.6)	33.5 (25.5-41.4)	33.1 (25.6-40.6)	25.7 (18.0-33.4)	31.8 (28.2-35.5)
Females	2004	10.7 (5.4-15.9)	15.1 (9.5-20.8)	11.8 (7.9-15.7)	18.3 (13.8-22.8)	11.2 (5.9-16.6)	13.5 (11.2-15.7)
	2007	24.7 (17.9-31.4)	24.4 (18.3-30.4)	19.9 (15.2-24.6)	35.2 (29.3-41.0)	23.4 (17.6-29.2)	25.8 (23.1-28.4)
Persons	2004	16.9 (11.5-22.4)	15.6 (11.4-19.8)	11.3 (8.3-14.3)	21.1 (17.4-24.9)	10.7 (7.2-14.2)	15.2 (13.4-17.1)
	2007	32.0 (26.2-37.8)	25.9 (21.1-30.8)	26.0 (21.5-30.6)	34.2 (29.6-38.9)	24.4 (19.7-29.1)	28.5 (26.3-30.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,577), 2007 (2,286). The indicator includes those people 50 years or over who had a faecal occult blood test in the last 5 years. In 2004, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. It can be detected by means of an x-ray of the bowel, a test that involves a doctor passing a long tube through your back passage, or by examining a sample of faeces. Have you ever had any of these types of tests? Which of these tests have you had? When did you have your last faeces sample tested? For all other years, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. Bowel cancer may be detected by using several different types of investigations. Have you ever had: An X-ray of the bowel, a colonoscopy or a sample of faeces examined for bowel cancer? When did you have your last faeces sample examined?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Had a faecal occult blood test in the last 5 years by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007

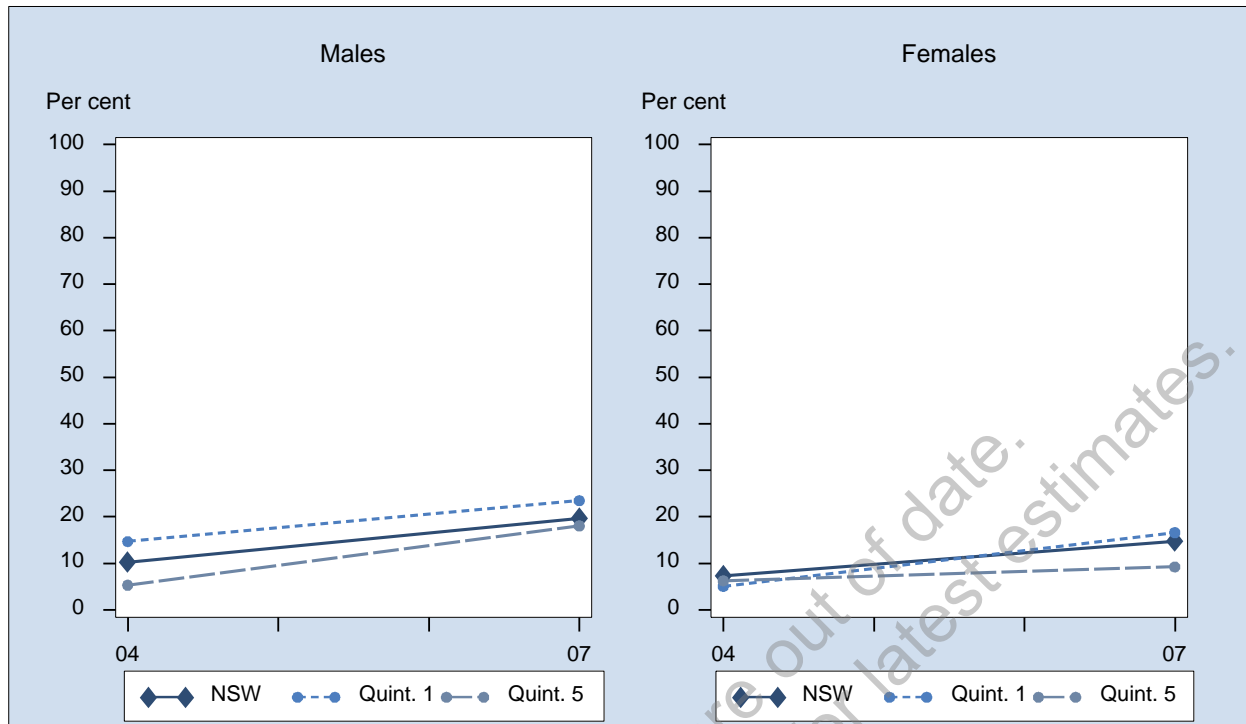


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	15.9 (11.8-20.0)	19.9 (15.7-24.1)	17.4 (14.4-20.4)
	2007	31.1 (26.0-36.2)	33.0 (28.2-37.8)	31.8 (28.2-35.5)
Females	2004	12.9 (9.8-15.9)	14.5 (11.7-17.3)	13.5 (11.2-15.7)
	2007	23.2 (19.7-26.7)	30.6 (26.8-34.3)	25.8 (23.1-28.4)
Persons	2004	14.2 (11.7-16.7)	17.0 (14.5-19.5)	15.2 (13.4-17.1)
	2007	26.7 (23.7-29.6)	31.7 (28.7-34.7)	28.5 (26.3-30.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,577), 2007 (2,286). The indicator includes those people 50 years or over who had a faecal occult blood test in the last 5 years. In 2004, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. It can be detected by means of an x-ray of the bowel, a test that involves a doctor passing a long tube through your back passage, or by examining a sample of faeces. Have you ever had any of these types of tests? Which of these tests have you had? When did you have your last faeces sample tested? For all other years, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. Bowel cancer may be detected by using several different types of investigations. Have you ever had: An X-ray of the bowel, a colonoscopy or a sample of faeces examined for bowel cancer? When did you have your last faeces sample examined?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Had a faecal occult blood test in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007

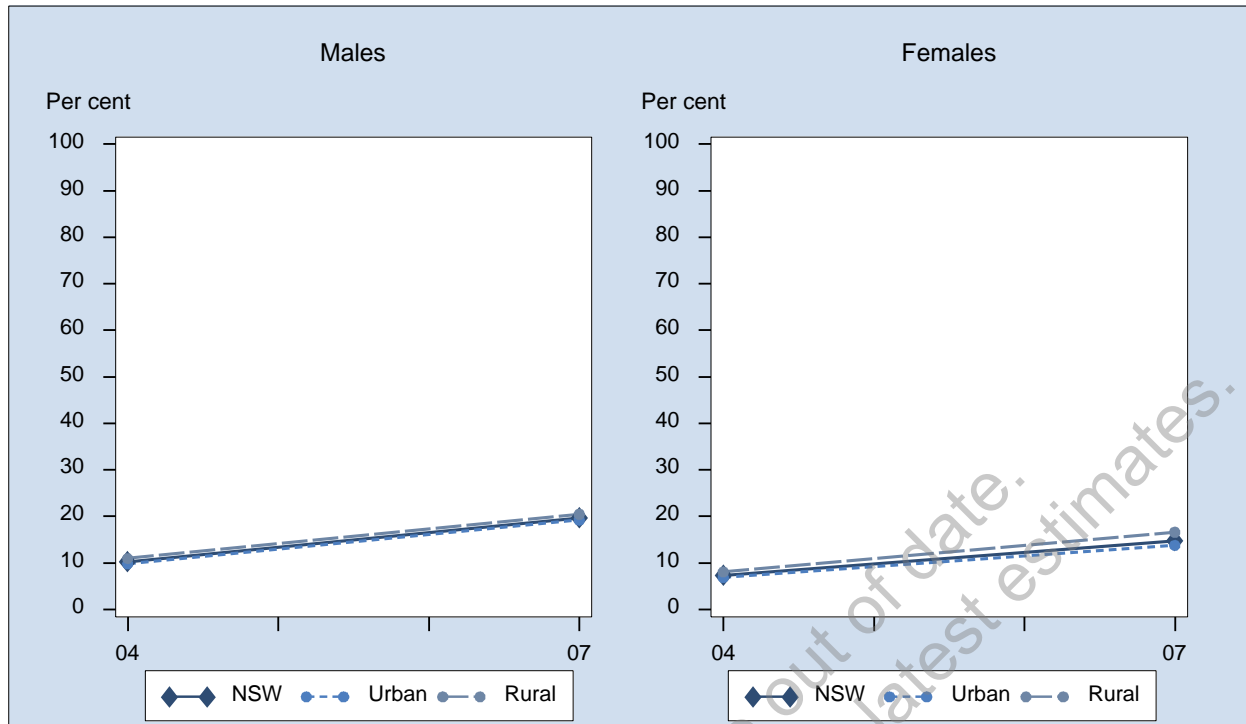


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	14.7 (6.3-23.1)	9.4 (4.0-14.9)	6.9 (3.1-10.8)	14.3 (9.2-19.3)	5.3 (2.0-8.6)	10.2 (7.7-12.8)
	2007	23.5 (15.1-31.8)	15.7 (9.6-21.8)	19.5 (12.5-26.5)	22.7 (15.8-29.6)	18.0 (11.6-24.5)	19.7 (16.6-22.8)
Females	2004	5.1 (1.3-8.9)	9.6 (5.0-14.1)	5.9 (3.1-8.7)	9.7 (6.5-12.9)	6.3 (1.5-11.0)	7.3 (5.6-9.0)
	2007	16.6 (10.5-22.7)	15.1 (9.9-20.2)	11.2 (7.6-14.8)	20.2 (15.3-25.2)	9.2 (5.4-13.0)	14.8 (12.6-16.9)
Persons	2004	9.5 (5.0-14.0)	9.5 (6.0-13.0)	6.3 (4.0-8.6)	11.7 (8.8-14.6)	5.8 (2.8-8.8)	8.6 (7.2-10.1)
	2007	19.7 (14.7-24.7)	15.3 (11.4-19.3)	15.0 (11.2-18.8)	21.4 (17.2-25.5)	13.2 (9.6-16.8)	17.0 (15.1-18.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,577), 2007 (2,286). The indicator includes those people 50 years or over who had a faecal occult blood test in the last 12 months. In 2004, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. It can be detected by means of an x-ray of the bowel, a test that involves a doctor passing a long tube through your back passage, or by examining a sample of faeces. Have you ever had any of these types of tests? Which of these tests have you had? When did you have your last faeces sample tested? For all other years, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. Bowel cancer may be detected by using several different types of investigations. Have you ever had: An X-ray of the bowel, a colonoscopy or a sample of faeces examined for bowel cancer? When did you have your last faeces sample examined?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Had a faecal occult blood test in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007

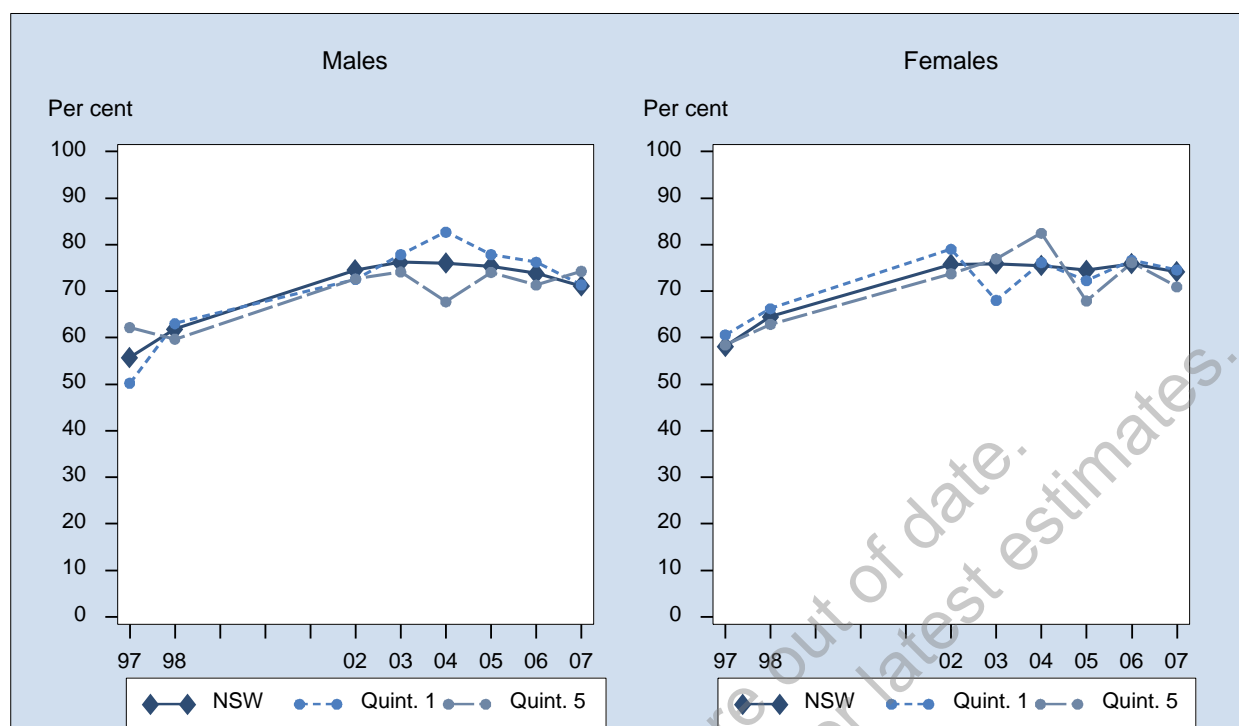


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	9.8 (6.3-13.3)	11.0 (7.6-14.3)	10.2 (7.7-12.8)
	2007	19.2 (14.9-23.5)	20.5 (16.3-24.6)	19.7 (16.6-22.8)
Females	2004	6.9 (4.5-9.3)	8.1 (6.0-10.1)	7.3 (5.6-9.0)
	2007	13.8 (10.9-16.7)	16.6 (13.5-19.7)	14.8 (12.6-16.9)
Persons	2004	8.2 (6.1-10.2)	9.4 (7.5-11.3)	8.6 (7.2-10.1)
	2007	16.2 (13.6-18.7)	18.4 (15.9-20.9)	17.0 (15.1-18.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,577), 2007 (2,286). The indicator includes those people 50 years or over who had a faecal occult blood test in the last 12 months. In 2004, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. It can be detected by means of an x-ray of the bowel, a test that involves a doctor passing a long tube through your back passage, or by examining a sample of faeces. Have you ever had any of these types of tests? Which of these tests have you had? When did you have your last faeces sample tested? For all other years, the questions used to define the indicator were: Bowel cancer is a common cancer that, if found, can be treated at an early stage. Bowel cancer may be detected by using several different types of investigations. Have you ever had: An X-ray of the bowel, a colonoscopy or a sample of faeces examined for bowel cancer? When did you have your last faeces sample examined?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

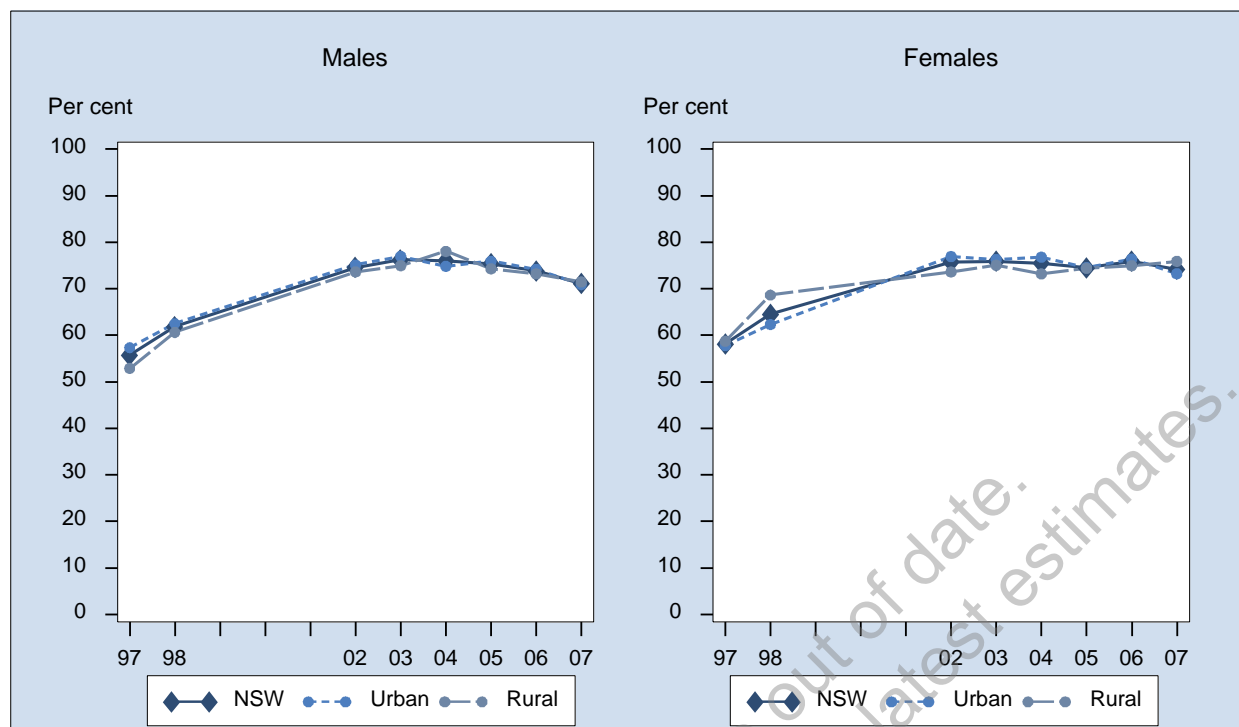


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	50.2 (40.8-59.7)	57.4 (49.8-65.1)	59.6 (51.8-67.5)	49.9 (43.4-56.5)	62.2 (54.7-69.7)	55.7 (52.3-59.2)
	1998	63.1 (53.6-72.5)	61.5 (53.2-69.9)	63.0 (55.4-70.6)	64.5 (58.6-70.5)	59.7 (51.9-67.4)	61.9 (58.4-65.3)
	2002	72.6 (63.4-81.8)	77.8 (69.5-86.1)	76.2 (69.6-82.9)	74.2 (69.1-79.3)	72.6 (66.7-78.6)	74.6 (71.6-77.6)
	2003	77.9 (67.5-88.2)	80.6 (72.9-88.3)	75.2 (68.1-82.4)	75.4 (70.9-79.8)	74.1 (67.2-81.0)	76.3 (73.2-79.3)
	2004	82.7 (74.8-90.6)	77.1 (69.7-84.4)	71.4 (63.0-79.7)	82.1 (77.2-86.9)	67.7 (58.9-76.5)	76.1 (72.6-79.5)
	2005	77.9 (71.7-84.0)	76.2 (70.0-82.4)	70.6 (64.5-76.7)	78.3 (73.0-83.5)	74.1 (66.9-81.2)	75.3 (72.6-78.1)
	2006	76.2 (68.3-84.2)	74.9 (67.5-82.3)	71.5 (64.0-79.1)	76.4 (69.8-83.1)	71.3 (64.0-78.7)	73.8 (70.5-77.1)
	2007	71.3 (62.1-80.6)	71.2 (62.7-79.6)	69.0 (61.3-76.8)	72.8 (66.0-79.6)	74.3 (66.6-81.9)	71.1 (67.6-74.7)
Females	1997	60.6 (53.2-68.0)	54.5 (47.6-61.3)	60.6 (54.8-66.4)	56.5 (51.7-61.4)	58.4 (51.7-65.1)	58.1 (55.3-61.0)
	1998	66.2 (59.8-72.7)	65.6 (59.4-71.7)	60.4 (54.3-66.6)	69.0 (64.4-73.6)	62.9 (56.5-69.3)	64.5 (61.9-67.2)
	2002	79.0 (70.3-87.7)	74.3 (67.5-81.1)	75.8 (70.3-81.3)	77.1 (73.1-81.1)	73.7 (68.9-78.5)	75.8 (73.3-78.2)
	2003	68.0 (59.7-76.3)	78.2 (72.2-84.1)	79.0 (74.3-83.7)	75.9 (72.1-79.7)	76.9 (71.6-82.2)	75.9 (73.5-78.3)
	2004	76.2 (68.7-83.6)	76.5 (70.0-83.0)	70.9 (64.5-77.2)	74.6 (69.3-80.0)	82.5 (77.2-87.8)	75.5 (72.7-78.4)
	2005	72.2 (66.3-78.2)	80.9 (76.6-85.2)	75.1 (70.3-80.0)	76.2 (71.6-80.8)	67.9 (61.7-74.1)	74.5 (72.2-76.8)
	2006	76.6 (70.6-82.7)	75.7 (69.6-81.7)	75.6 (69.9-81.3)	74.7 (69.6-79.8)	76.2 (70.1-82.2)	75.9 (73.3-78.4)
	2007	74.6 (68.2-80.9)	75.5 (69.7-81.3)	72.1 (66.2-78.0)	77.5 (72.5-82.4)	70.9 (63.9-77.9)	74.2 (71.5-76.9)
Persons	1997	56.5 (50.6-62.3)	55.8 (50.7-61.0)	60.2 (55.5-64.9)	53.4 (49.4-57.5)	60.1 (55.1-65.1)	57.1 (54.9-59.3)
	1998	65.0 (59.5-70.4)	63.8 (58.7-68.8)	61.6 (56.8-66.4)	66.9 (63.2-70.6)	61.5 (56.5-66.4)	63.3 (61.2-65.5)
	2002	76.0 (69.7-82.4)	76.0 (70.7-81.3)	76.0 (71.8-80.2)	75.7 (72.5-78.9)	73.3 (69.5-77.0)	75.2 (73.3-77.1)
	2003	71.7 (65.2-78.2)	79.2 (74.5-84.0)	77.2 (72.9-81.4)	75.7 (72.8-78.5)	75.6 (71.4-79.9)	76.0 (74.1-77.9)
	2004	79.2 (73.7-84.6)	76.8 (71.9-81.6)	71.1 (66.0-76.2)	78.0 (74.2-81.7)	75.6 (70.4-80.7)	75.8 (73.6-78.0)
	2005	74.9 (70.7-79.2)	78.8 (75.1-82.5)	73.0 (69.2-76.9)	77.1 (73.6-80.6)	70.6 (65.9-75.3)	74.9 (73.1-76.7)
	2006	76.5 (71.6-81.3)	75.3 (70.6-80.0)	73.8 (69.2-78.4)	75.5 (71.4-79.5)	73.8 (69.1-78.5)	75.0 (72.9-77.0)
	2007	73.2 (67.8-78.6)	73.7 (68.8-78.6)	70.7 (65.9-75.5)	75.3 (71.2-79.4)	72.5 (67.3-77.7)	72.8 (70.6-75.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,278), 1998 (3,394), 2002 (3,416), 2003 (3,573), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,382), 2007 (2,340). The indicator includes those aged 65 years and over who were vaccinated or immunised against influenza in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: Were you vaccinated or immunised against flu in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

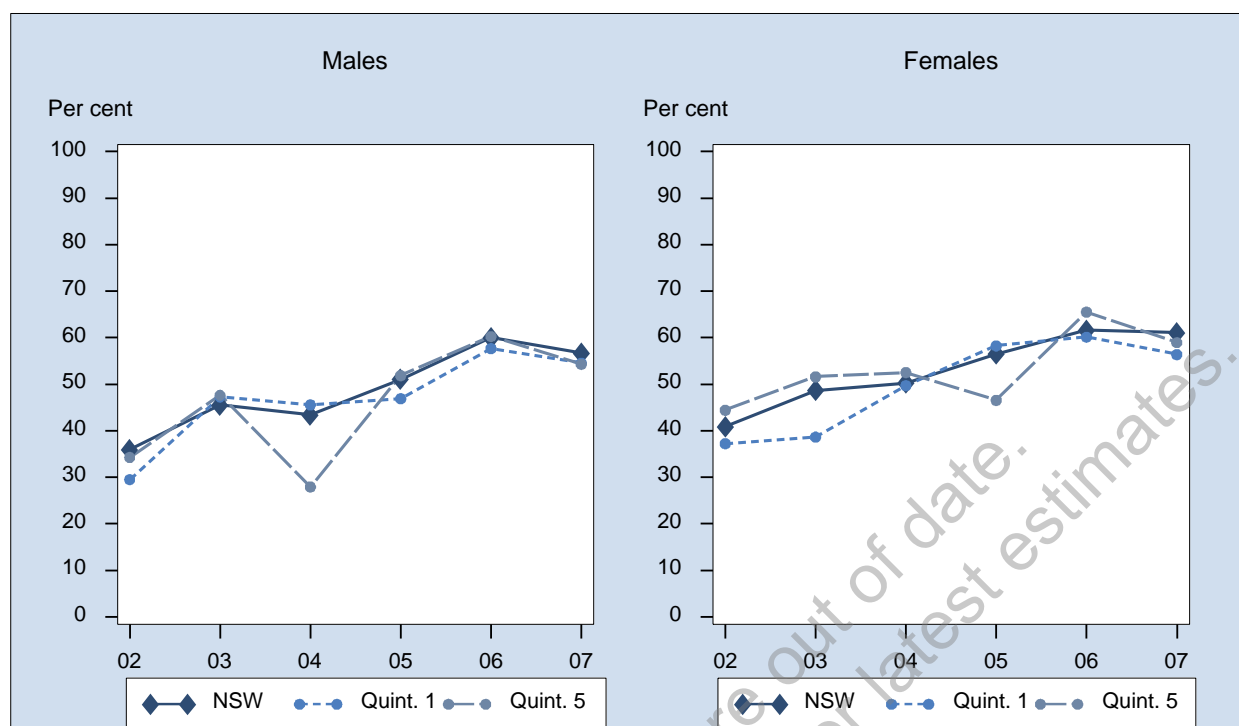


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	57.4 (52.5-62.2)	62.9 (48.5-67.3)	55.7 (52.3-59.2)
	1998	62.5 (57.8-67.3)	60.7 (56.2-65.1)	61.9 (58.4-65.3)
	2002	75.1 (71.0-79.3)	73.6 (69.7-77.6)	74.6 (71.6-77.6)
	2003	77.0 (72.7-81.3)	75.0 (71.3-78.6)	76.3 (73.2-79.3)
	2004	74.9 (70.1-79.6)	78.1 (73.5-82.6)	76.1 (72.6-79.5)
	2005	75.9 (72.1-79.8)	74.3 (70.8-77.9)	75.3 (72.6-78.1)
	2006	74.2 (69.6-78.7)	73.2 (68.9-77.6)	73.8 (70.5-77.1)
	2007	70.9 (65.9-75.9)	71.5 (67.0-76.0)	71.1 (67.6-74.7)
Females	1997	57.8 (54.0-61.7)	58.7 (54.9-62.6)	58.1 (55.3-61.0)
	1998	62.3 (58.7-66.0)	68.7 (65.4-72.0)	64.5 (61.9-67.2)
	2002	76.9 (73.5-80.3)	73.6 (70.3-76.9)	75.8 (73.3-78.2)
	2003	76.3 (73.0-79.7)	75.1 (72.1-78.1)	75.9 (73.5-78.3)
	2004	76.8 (72.9-80.7)	73.2 (69.3-77.1)	75.5 (72.7-78.4)
	2005	74.6 (71.5-77.7)	74.4 (71.3-77.5)	74.5 (72.2-76.8)
	2006	76.4 (72.8-80.0)	75.0 (71.7-78.3)	75.9 (73.3-78.4)
	2007	73.2 (69.6-76.9)	75.9 (72.6-79.3)	74.2 (71.5-76.9)
Persons	1997	57.6 (54.6-60.6)	56.1 (53.2-59.0)	57.1 (54.9-59.3)
	1998	62.4 (59.5-65.3)	65.0 (62.3-67.7)	63.3 (61.2-65.5)
	2002	76.1 (73.5-78.8)	73.6 (71.1-76.2)	75.2 (73.3-77.1)
	2003	76.7 (74.0-79.3)	74.7 (72.4-77.1)	76.0 (74.1-77.9)
	2004	75.9 (72.9-79.0)	75.5 (72.5-78.5)	75.8 (73.6-78.0)
	2005	75.2 (72.8-77.6)	74.4 (72.0-76.7)	74.9 (73.1-76.7)
	2006	75.4 (72.6-78.2)	74.2 (71.5-76.9)	75.0 (72.9-77.0)
	2007	72.2 (69.2-75.2)	73.9 (71.1-76.6)	72.8 (70.6-75.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,278), 1998 (3,394), 2002 (3,416), 2003 (3,573), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,382), 2007 (2,340). The indicator includes those aged 65 years and over who were vaccinated or immunised against influenza in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: Were you vaccinated or immunised against flu in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

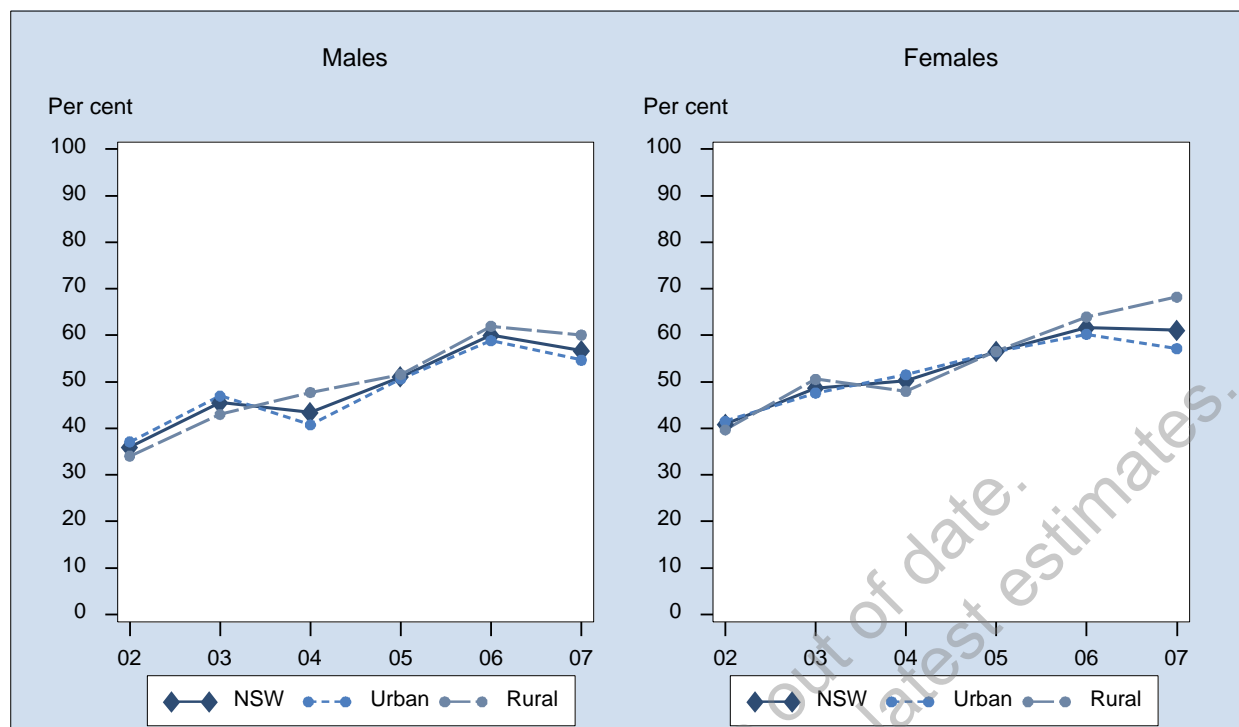


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	29.5 (19.9-39.2)	43.2 (33.1-53.3)	35.9 (28.5-43.2)	36.3 (30.2-42.4)	34.3 (28.1-40.4)	36.0 (32.6-39.4)
	2003	47.3 (35.1-59.4)	47.2 (37.9-56.5)	45.0 (36.9-53.0)	43.1 (37.9-48.3)	47.7 (39.3-56.0)	45.5 (42.0-49.1)
	2004	45.6 (34.3-56.8)	46.6 (37.4-55.7)	42.8 (33.3-52.3)	53.1 (46.0-60.2)	27.9 (19.9-35.9)	43.4 (39.2-47.5)
	2005	46.9 (39.5-54.3)	49.9 (42.3-57.4)	53.1 (46.3-59.9)	54.3 (47.7-60.8)	51.9 (43.6-60.1)	51.0 (47.8-54.3)
	2006	57.7 (48.1-67.2)	58.2 (49.5-66.8)	59.2 (51.0-67.4)	63.5 (56.0-71.1)	60.3 (52.1-68.4)	60.0 (56.3-63.8)
	2007	54.6 (44.0-65.1)	59.4 (50.1-68.7)	54.4 (45.8-63.0)	62.6 (55.0-70.1)	54.3 (45.3-63.3)	56.7 (52.7-60.7)
	2002	37.2 (27.8-46.7)	41.8 (34.1-49.5)	38.4 (32.2-44.5)	40.5 (35.4-45.5)	44.4 (39.2-49.7)	40.9 (38.0-43.7)
Females	2003	38.6 (30.1-47.2)	49.1 (41.5-56.6)	52.2 (45.8-58.5)	49.3 (44.9-53.8)	51.6 (44.9-58.3)	48.6 (45.8-51.5)
	2004	49.7 (41.1-58.4)	54.1 (46.7-61.6)	50.4 (43.3-57.5)	46.2 (40.2-52.1)	52.5 (44.3-60.7)	50.3 (46.9-53.6)
	2005	58.3 (51.8-64.8)	59.9 (53.9-65.8)	57.7 (52.1-63.2)	61.1 (56.0-66.2)	46.6 (40.2-52.9)	56.5 (53.9-59.1)
	2006	60.1 (52.8-67.4)	61.0 (53.9-68.1)	60.7 (54.1-67.3)	61.4 (55.6-67.2)	65.5 (58.6-72.5)	61.6 (58.6-64.6)
	2007	56.4 (48.9-64.0)	61.5 (54.6-68.5)	64.0 (57.5-70.4)	65.3 (59.6-71.1)	59.0 (51.7-66.2)	61.1 (58.1-64.1)
	2002	33.7 (26.9-40.5)	42.5 (36.2-48.7)	37.3 (32.5-42.0)	38.5 (34.6-42.5)	40.0 (35.9-44.1)	38.6 (36.4-40.8)
	2003	41.8 (34.8-48.8)	48.2 (42.4-54.1)	48.7 (43.6-53.8)	46.5 (43.1-49.9)	49.8 (44.6-55.1)	47.1 (44.9-49.4)
Persons	2004	47.9 (40.9-54.8)	50.6 (44.8-56.5)	47.3 (41.5-53.0)	49.2 (44.6-53.8)	41.1 (34.8-47.4)	47.2 (44.6-49.8)
	2005	52.8 (47.8-57.7)	55.5 (50.8-60.2)	55.6 (51.3-59.9)	58.1 (54.1-62.2)	48.9 (43.8-54.0)	54.1 (52.0-56.1)
	2006	59.1 (53.2-64.9)	59.8 (54.3-65.3)	60.1 (54.9-65.2)	62.3 (57.7-67.0)	63.0 (57.7-68.3)	60.9 (58.5-63.2)
	2007	55.6 (49.4-61.9)	60.6 (55.0-66.3)	59.7 (54.4-65.0)	64.1 (59.4-68.7)	56.8 (51.1-62.6)	59.1 (56.7-61.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,324), 2003 (3,497), 2004 (2,504), 2005 (3,303), 2006 (2,315), 2007 (2,234). The indicator includes those aged 65 years and over who have been immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

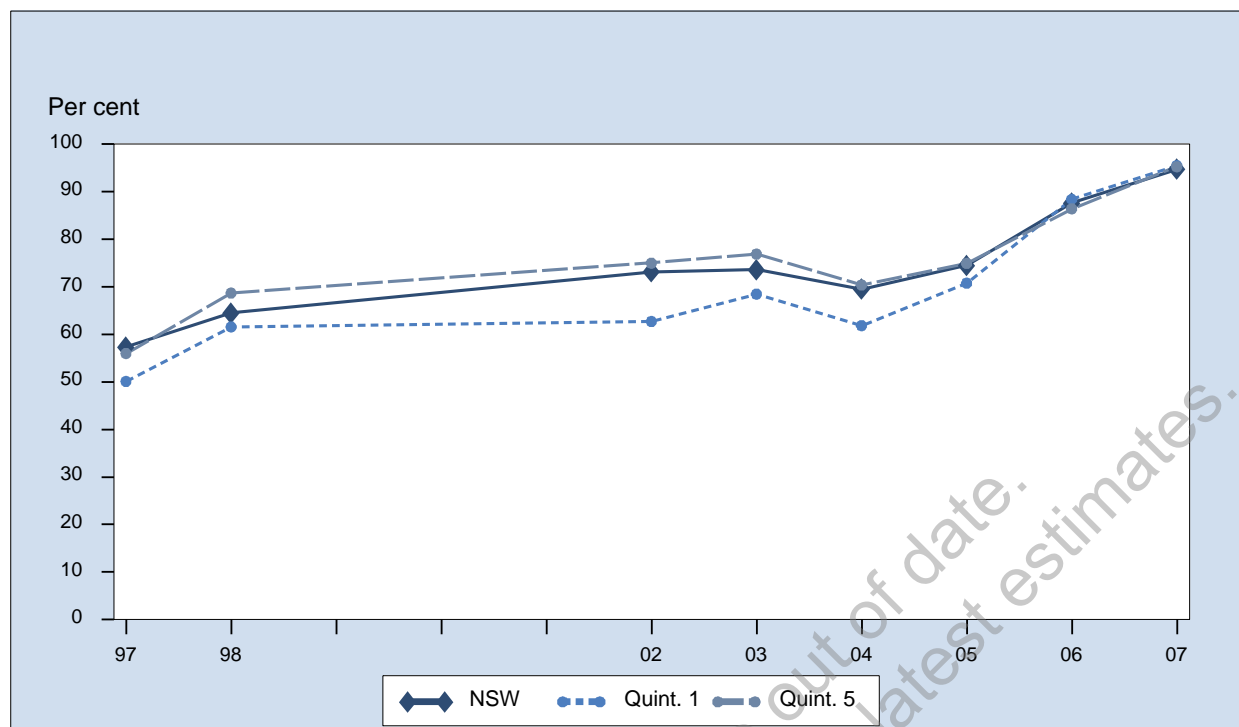


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	37.1 (32.4-41.8)	34.1 (29.6-38.5)	36.0 (32.6-39.4)
	2003	47.0 (41.9-52.0)	43.0 (38.8-47.2)	45.5 (42.0-49.1)
	2004	40.8 (35.1-46.4)	47.7 (42.0-53.5)	43.4 (39.2-47.5)
	2005	50.7 (46.2-55.2)	51.6 (47.4-55.8)	51.0 (47.8-54.3)
	2006	58.8 (53.6-64.1)	62.0 (57.1-66.8)	60.0 (56.3-63.8)
	2007	54.7 (49.1-60.2)	60.1 (55.0-65.1)	56.7 (52.7-60.7)
	Females	2002	41.5 (37.6-45.4)	39.7 (36.0-43.4)
2003		47.6 (43.6-51.6)	50.6 (46.9-54.2)	48.6 (45.8-51.5)
2004		51.5 (47.0-56.1)	48.0 (43.4-52.5)	50.3 (46.9-53.6)
2005		56.5 (52.9-60.1)	56.6 (53.2-59.9)	56.5 (53.9-59.1)
2006		60.2 (56.0-64.5)	63.9 (60.2-67.7)	61.6 (58.6-64.6)
2007		57.1 (52.9-61.3)	68.2 (64.5-71.9)	61.1 (58.1-64.1)
Persons		2002	39.5 (36.5-42.6)	37.1 (34.2-40.0)
	2003	47.4 (44.3-50.6)	46.6 (43.8-49.4)	47.1 (44.9-49.4)
	2004	46.8 (43.2-50.4)	47.9 (44.3-51.5)	47.2 (44.6-49.8)
	2005	53.9 (51.1-56.7)	54.3 (51.7-57.0)	54.1 (52.0-56.1)
	2006	59.6 (56.3-62.9)	63.0 (60.0-66.0)	60.9 (58.5-63.2)
	2007	56.1 (52.7-59.5)	64.5 (61.4-67.6)	59.1 (56.7-61.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,324), 2003 (3,497), 2004 (2,504), 2005 (3,303), 2006 (2,315), 2007 (2,234). The indicator includes those aged 65 years and over who have been immunised against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When were you last vaccinated or immunised against pneumonia?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Homes with a smoke alarm or detector by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

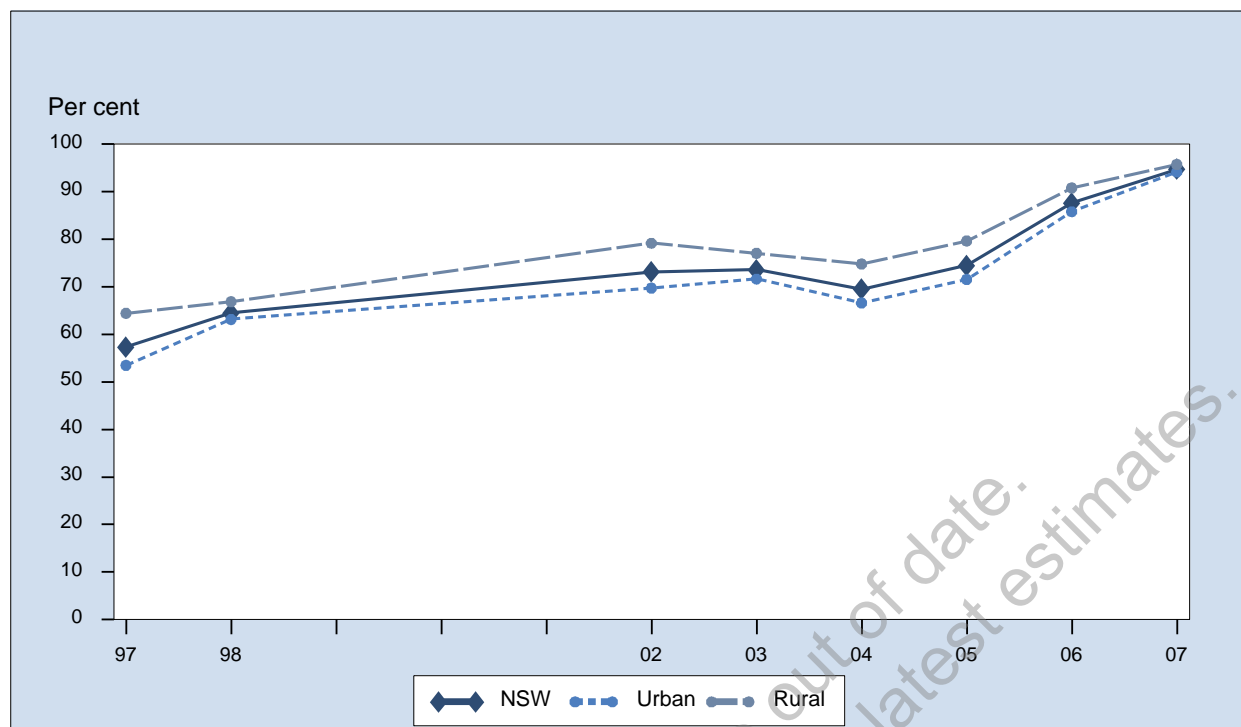


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Persons	1997	50.1 (44.2-56.0)	55.3 (50.2-60.5)	63.5 (58.8-68.1)	61.7 (57.8-65.6)	56.0 (50.8-61.1)	57.3 (55.1-59.6)
	1998	61.6 (56.0-67.1)	61.1 (55.8-66.4)	69.6 (65.2-74.0)	68.0 (64.1-71.9)	68.7 (63.9-73.4)	64.5 (62.3-66.6)
	2002	62.7 (55.6-69.8)	68.6 (62.7-74.5)	75.7 (71.4-80.0)	77.4 (74.3-80.5)	75.0 (71.1-78.9)	73.1 (71.1-75.2)
	2003	68.5 (62.1-74.8)	69.6 (64.4-74.9)	72.6 (67.6-77.6)	77.8 (75.1-80.5)	76.9 (72.7-81.0)	73.6 (71.6-75.6)
	2004	61.8 (55.1-68.6)	70.2 (64.7-75.7)	72.6 (67.4-77.8)	73.7 (69.6-77.8)	70.4 (64.2-76.5)	69.5 (67.0-72.0)
	2005	70.7 (66.2-75.3)	74.0 (69.6-78.3)	77.1 (73.2-81.0)	77.4 (73.8-81.0)	74.9 (70.3-79.5)	74.5 (72.6-76.3)
	2006	88.4 (84.7-92.1)	85.5 (81.4-89.6)	86.8 (82.9-90.6)	92.8 (90.5-95.0)	86.4 (82.3-90.5)	87.6 (86.0-89.3)
	2007	95.4 (93.0-97.9)	95.5 (93.4-97.6)	93.1 (90.3-95.9)	95.8 (93.9-97.7)	95.2 (92.9-97.6)	94.7 (93.6-95.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,275), 1998 (3,392), 2002 (3,407), 2003 (3,577), 2004 (2,466), 2005 (3,166), 2006 (2,327), 2007 (2,239). The indicator includes those who have a smoke alarm or detector in their home. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have smoke alarms installed in your home?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Homes with a smoke alarm or detector by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

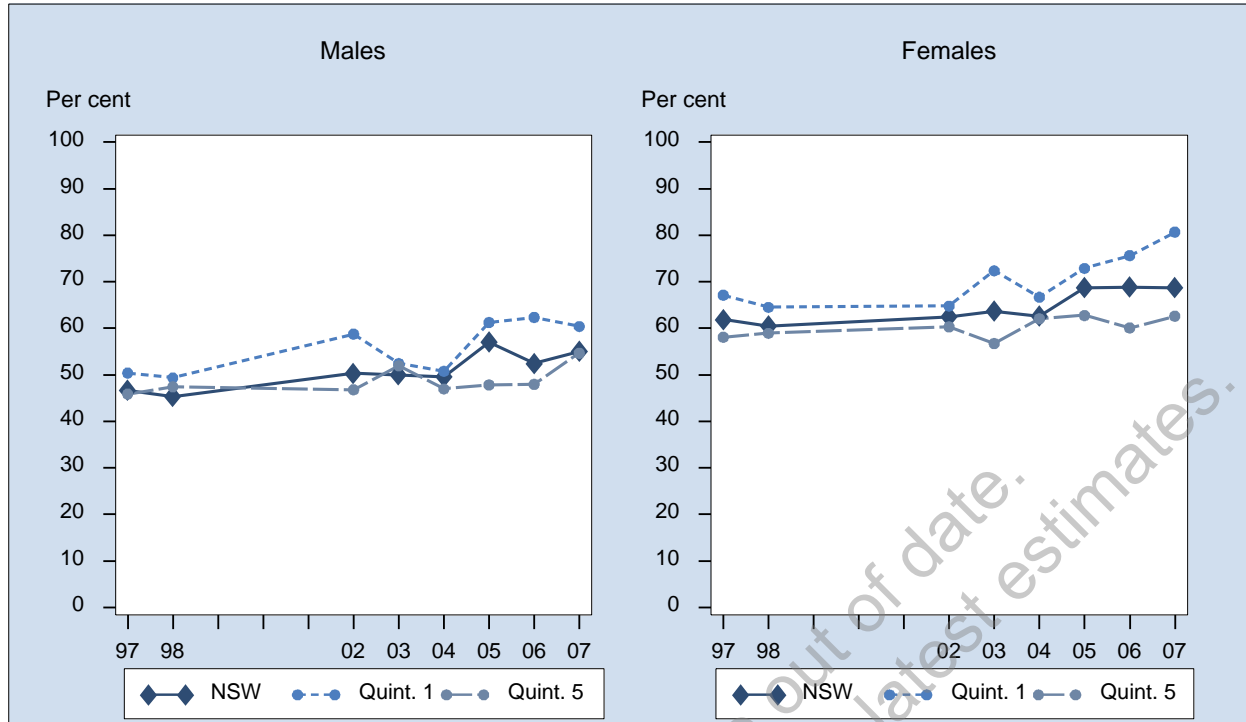


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Persons	1997	53.5 (50.4-56.5)	64.4 (61.7-67.2)	57.3 (55.1-59.6)
	1998	63.1 (60.2-66.1)	66.8 (64.1-69.6)	64.5 (62.3-66.6)
	2002	69.7 (66.8-72.6)	79.2 (77.0-81.3)	73.1 (71.1-75.2)
	2003	71.6 (68.8-74.4)	77.0 (74.8-79.3)	73.6 (71.6-75.6)
	2004	66.6 (63.1-70.1)	74.8 (71.7-77.9)	69.5 (67.0-72.0)
	2005	71.6 (68.9-74.2)	79.6 (77.5-81.8)	74.5 (72.6-76.3)
	2006	85.8 (83.4-88.2)	90.8 (89.0-92.6)	87.6 (86.0-89.3)
	2007	94.1 (92.6-95.6)	95.7 (94.5-96.9)	94.7 (93.6-95.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,275), 1998 (3,392), 2002 (3,407), 2003 (3,577), 2004 (2,466), 2005 (3,166), 2006 (2,327), 2007 (2,239). The indicator includes those who have a smoke alarm or detector in their home. The question used to define the indicator was: Do you have smoke alarms installed in your home?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Recommended fruit consumption by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

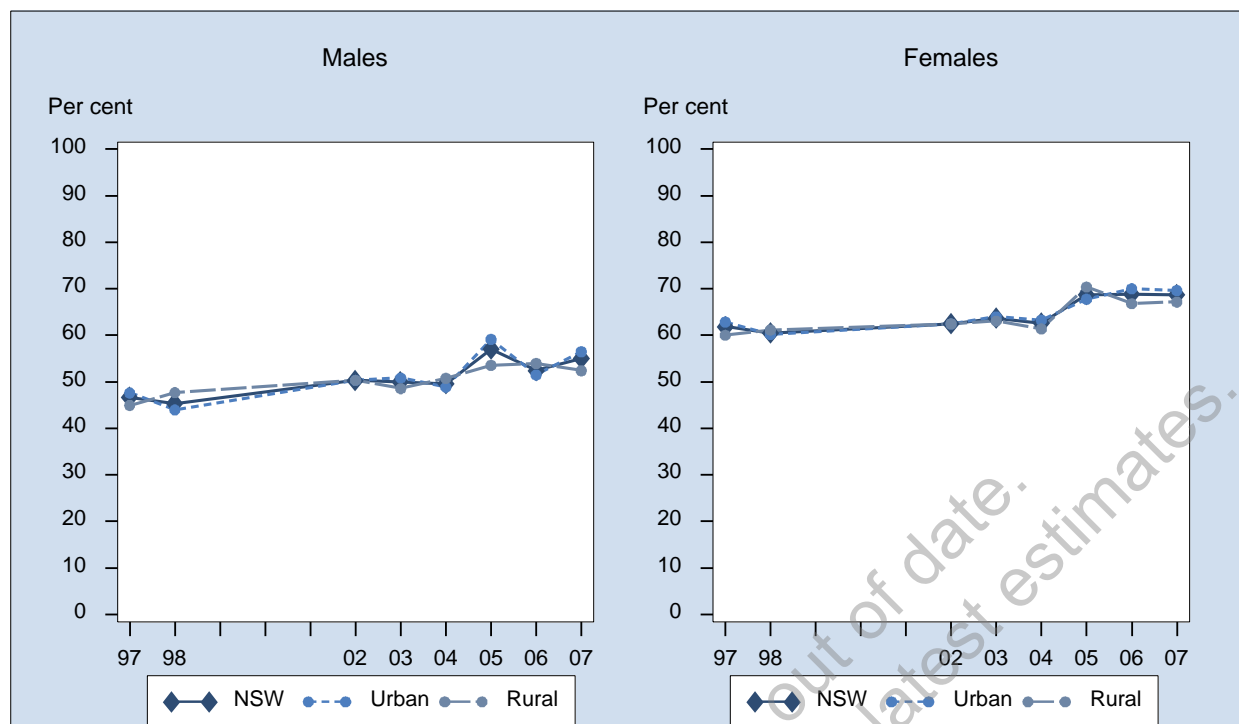


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	50.4 (41.0-59.8)	46.5 (38.8-54.3)	46.1 (38.2-53.9)	44.8 (38.3-51.2)	45.9 (38.2-53.6)	46.7 (43.2-50.1)
	1998	49.4 (39.9-58.8)	43.8 (35.2-52.4)	44.7 (36.9-52.4)	44.8 (38.5-51.1)	47.5 (39.5-55.4)	45.3 (41.8-48.8)
	2002	58.8 (48.4-69.1)	54.6 (44.9-64.3)	46.9 (39.1-54.6)	49.1 (43.1-55.2)	46.8 (39.9-53.7)	50.3 (46.8-53.8)
	2003	52.5 (40.4-64.5)	50.0 (40.6-59.4)	43.3 (35.4-51.2)	53.0 (47.9-58.1)	51.9 (43.8-60.0)	50.0 (46.5-53.6)
	2004	50.8 (39.9-61.7)	52.4 (43.4-61.4)	48.7 (39.5-58.0)	49.3 (42.2-56.4)	47.0 (37.6-56.3)	49.6 (45.5-53.7)
	2005	61.3 (54.0-68.5)	58.7 (51.3-66.0)	57.6 (51.1-64.2)	56.5 (50.0-63.1)	47.8 (39.7-56.0)	57.1 (53.9-60.2)
	2006	62.4 (53.2-71.5)	46.9 (38.3-55.4)	50.3 (42.0-58.6)	54.1 (46.4-61.8)	48.0 (39.7-56.2)	52.4 (48.7-56.2)
	2007	60.4 (51.0-69.8)	50.8 (42.2-59.3)	57.5 (49.1-65.8)	54.5 (46.6-62.4)	54.7 (45.7-63.6)	55.0 (51.2-58.9)
Females	1997	67.1 (60.1-74.1)	63.0 (56.5-69.5)	55.0 (48.9-61.0)	65.7 (61.1-70.2)	58.1 (51.4-64.8)	61.9 (59.1-64.7)
	1998	64.5 (57.6-71.5)	57.1 (50.6-63.6)	61.7 (55.6-67.7)	63.1 (58.1-68.2)	58.9 (52.5-65.4)	60.5 (57.7-63.3)
	2002	64.8 (54.8-74.7)	67.6 (60.2-75.0)	62.6 (56.5-68.7)	60.4 (55.2-65.6)	60.3 (54.7-65.9)	62.5 (59.6-65.4)
	2003	72.4 (65.0-79.8)	68.5 (61.7-75.3)	57.5 (51.2-63.8)	64.8 (60.5-69.0)	56.7 (50.0-63.4)	63.7 (60.9-66.4)
	2004	66.7 (58.5-74.8)	62.4 (54.9-69.8)	61.6 (54.7-68.4)	60.0 (54.1-66.0)	62.1 (54.0-70.1)	62.6 (59.3-65.8)
	2005	72.9 (67.4-78.4)	66.8 (61.2-72.4)	67.6 (62.5-72.7)	73.7 (69.3-78.2)	62.8 (56.5-69.0)	68.7 (66.3-71.1)
	2006	75.6 (69.3-82.0)	72.5 (66.1-79.0)	66.6 (60.4-72.8)	67.6 (62.0-73.2)	60.1 (52.9-67.3)	68.8 (66.0-71.7)
	2007	80.7 (74.7-86.7)	68.4 (61.7-75.1)	64.1 (57.9-70.4)	69.2 (63.9-74.5)	62.6 (55.7-69.6)	68.7 (65.9-71.5)
Persons	1997	60.4 (54.7-66.1)	55.4 (50.4-60.5)	51.2 (46.4-56.0)	55.9 (51.9-60.0)	52.6 (47.5-57.7)	55.2 (53.0-57.4)
	1998	58.5 (52.8-64.1)	51.1 (45.8-56.4)	53.9 (49.1-58.7)	54.5 (50.4-58.5)	53.9 (48.8-58.9)	53.8 (51.6-56.0)
	2002	62.0 (54.9-69.2)	61.2 (55.1-67.3)	55.6 (50.7-60.5)	55.1 (51.1-59.1)	54.4 (50.0-58.9)	56.9 (54.7-59.2)
	2003	64.9 (58.2-71.7)	60.5 (54.8-66.3)	50.7 (45.6-55.8)	59.4 (56.1-62.7)	54.5 (49.4-59.7)	57.8 (55.6-60.0)
	2004	59.4 (52.7-66.2)	57.8 (52.0-63.5)	56.1 (50.5-61.7)	55.3 (50.7-59.8)	55.0 (48.9-61.1)	56.7 (54.1-59.3)
	2005	67.3 (62.7-71.9)	63.2 (58.6-67.7)	63.0 (58.9-67.1)	66.3 (62.4-70.2)	56.1 (51.1-61.2)	63.5 (61.5-65.4)
	2006	69.6 (64.1-75.1)	61.1 (55.6-66.5)	59.5 (54.3-64.7)	61.6 (56.9-66.3)	54.2 (48.7-59.7)	61.4 (59.0-63.7)
	2007	71.3 (65.7-76.9)	59.8 (54.3-65.3)	61.4 (56.4-66.4)	62.7 (58.1-67.4)	59.2 (53.6-64.7)	62.6 (60.2-64.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,282), 1998 (3,384), 2002 (3,391), 2003 (3,546), 2004 (2,570), 2005 (3,366), 2006 (2,361), 2007 (2,345). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Recommended fruit consumption by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

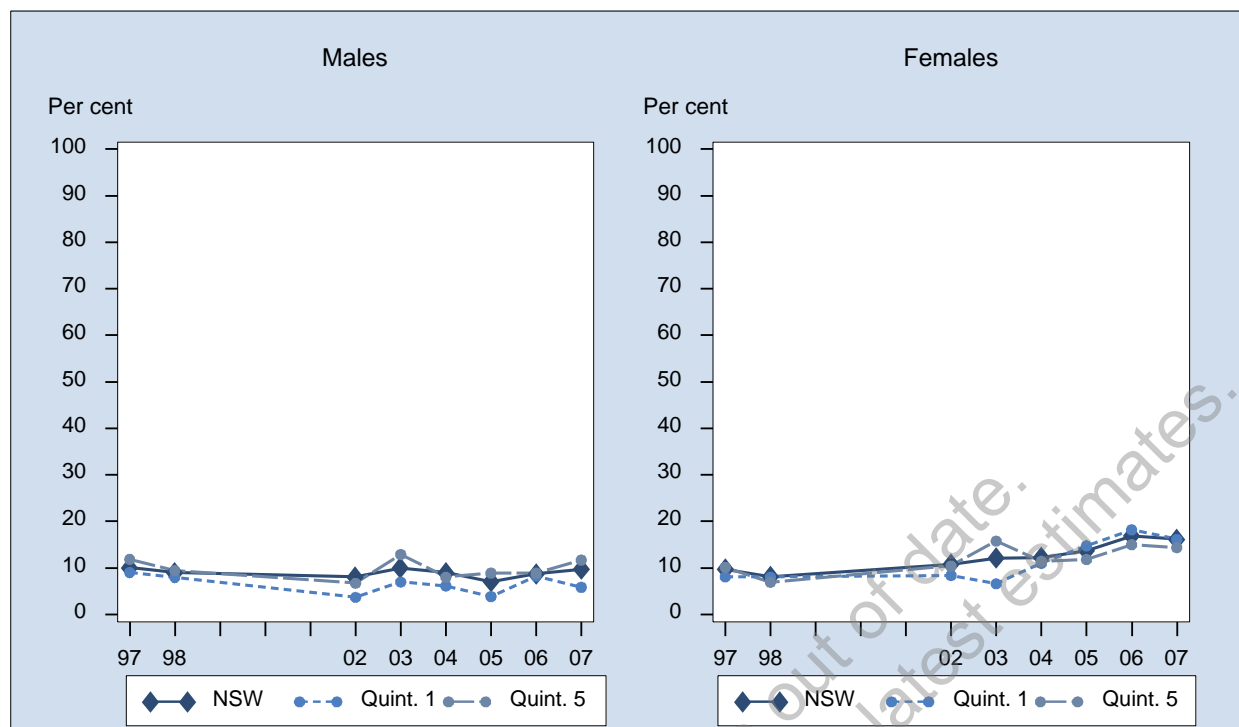


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	47.6 (42.8-52.5)	45.0 (40.6-49.3)	46.7 (43.2-50.1)
	1998	44.0 (39.2-48.7)	47.7 (43.0-52.3)	45.3 (41.8-48.8)
	2002	50.3 (45.5-55.2)	50.3 (45.7-54.9)	50.3 (46.8-53.8)
	2003	50.8 (45.8-55.9)	48.6 (44.4-52.8)	50.0 (46.5-53.6)
	2004	48.8 (43.2-54.5)	50.8 (45.2-56.4)	49.6 (45.5-53.7)
	2005	59.1 (54.7-63.5)	53.5 (49.4-57.6)	57.1 (53.9-60.2)
	2006	51.5 (46.3-56.7)	54.0 (49.0-59.0)	52.4 (48.7-56.2)
	2007	56.5 (51.2-61.8)	52.4 (47.3-57.5)	55.0 (51.2-58.9)
Females	1997	62.8 (59.1-66.6)	60.0 (56.2-63.9)	61.9 (59.1-64.7)
	1998	60.2 (56.4-63.9)	61.2 (57.6-64.7)	60.5 (57.7-63.3)
	2002	62.5 (58.4-66.5)	62.5 (58.8-66.1)	62.5 (59.6-65.4)
	2003	64.0 (60.2-67.8)	63.1 (59.6-66.6)	63.7 (60.9-66.4)
	2004	63.3 (58.8-67.7)	61.4 (57.0-65.7)	62.6 (59.3-65.8)
	2005	67.8 (64.4-71.1)	70.4 (67.4-73.4)	68.7 (66.3-71.1)
	2006	70.0 (66.1-73.9)	66.8 (63.1-70.5)	68.8 (66.0-71.7)
	2007	69.6 (65.6-73.6)	67.2 (63.5-70.8)	68.7 (65.9-71.5)
Persons	1997	56.3 (53.2-59.3)	53.2 (50.2-56.1)	55.2 (53.0-57.4)
	1998	53.1 (50.1-56.1)	55.0 (52.2-57.9)	53.8 (51.6-56.0)
	2002	57.0 (53.8-60.1)	56.8 (53.9-59.7)	56.9 (54.7-59.2)
	2003	58.3 (55.3-61.4)	56.7 (54.0-59.4)	57.8 (55.6-60.0)
	2004	56.8 (53.3-60.4)	56.5 (53.0-60.0)	56.7 (54.1-59.3)
	2005	63.9 (61.2-66.6)	62.6 (60.1-65.2)	63.5 (61.5-65.4)
	2006	61.7 (58.5-64.9)	60.8 (57.7-63.9)	61.4 (59.0-63.7)
	2007	63.7 (60.4-66.9)	60.7 (57.6-63.7)	62.6 (60.2-64.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,282), 1998 (3,384), 2002 (3,391), 2003 (3,546), 2004 (2,570), 2005 (3,366), 2006 (2,361), 2007 (2,345). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Recommended vegetable consumption by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

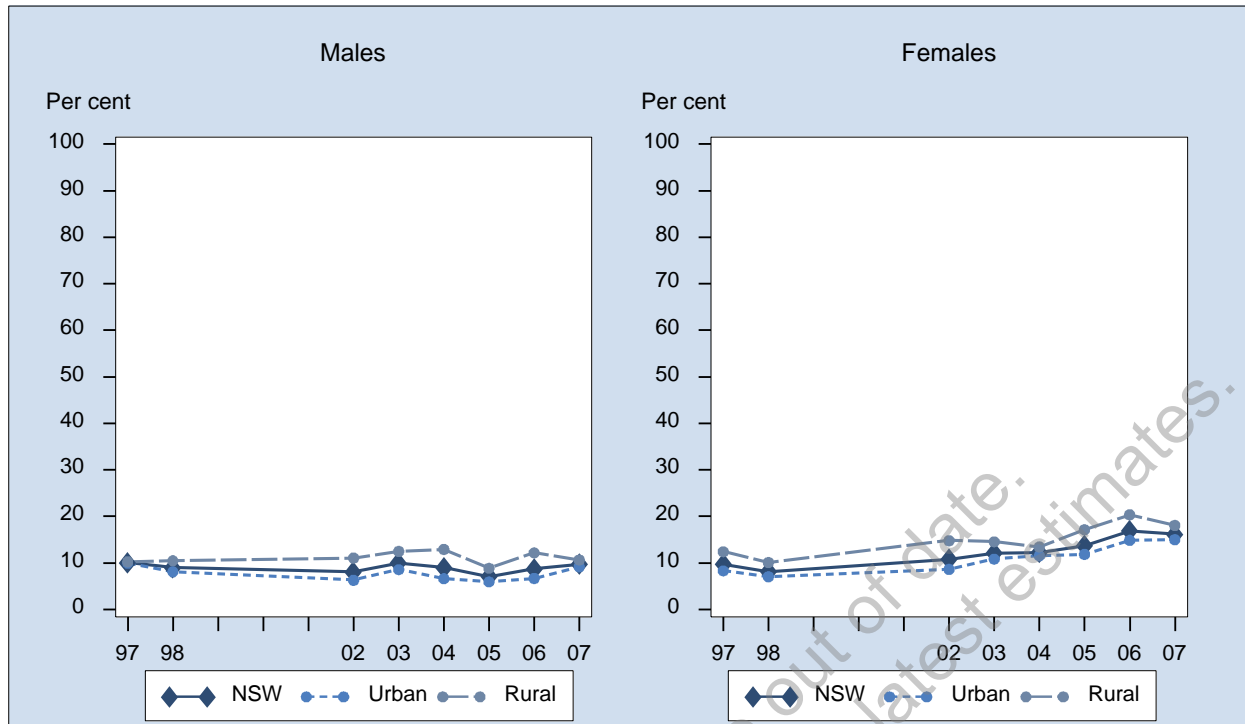


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	9.0 (3.8-14.3)	5.8 (2.4-9.3)	13.6 (6.7-20.4)	10.2 (6.7-13.8)	11.9 (6.3-17.4)	10.1 (7.8-12.3)
	1998	8.0 (3.1-12.9)	9.8 (5.1-14.5)	6.4 (2.8-10.1)	10.7 (6.8-14.7)	9.4 (4.9-14.0)	9.0 (7.1-10.9)
	2002	3.7 (0.8-6.5)	11.6 (5.3-17.9)	9.5 (5.3-13.7)	8.2 (5.0-11.4)	6.7 (4.0-9.5)	8.0 (6.3-9.8)
	2003	7.0 (1.4-12.6)	9.1 (3.8-14.5)	7.4 (3.9-10.8)	11.9 (8.6-15.2)	12.9 (8.2-17.6)	10.0 (8.1-11.9)
	2004	6.2 (0.0-12.4)	11.1 (5.0-17.2)	9.4 (4.3-14.4)	10.2 (6.1-14.3)	8.0 (3.1-13.0)	9.0 (6.5-11.4)
	2005	3.9 (0.9-6.8)	7.5 (3.3-11.6)	9.0 (5.1-12.9)	6.7 (3.4-10.0)	8.9 (4.2-13.5)	7.0 (5.4-8.7)
	2006	8.3 (3.3-13.2)	10.0 (5.5-14.4)	7.7 (3.6-11.8)	9.4 (4.9-13.9)	8.9 (4.0-13.8)	8.8 (6.7-10.8)
2007	5.8 (1.7-10.0)	10.8 (5.6-16.0)	10.0 (4.8-15.2)	10.9 (6.2-15.5)	11.7 (5.7-17.6)	9.7 (7.5-12.0)	
Females	1997	8.1 (4.4-11.7)	7.8 (4.5-11.1)	10.4 (6.8-14.1)	12.5 (9.3-15.8)	10.1 (6.8-13.5)	9.7 (8.2-11.3)
	1998	8.0 (3.7-12.4)	9.3 (5.6-13.0)	8.4 (5.4-11.5)	9.0 (6.3-11.6)	6.9 (3.8-10.1)	8.1 (6.6-9.6)
	2002	8.4 (3.2-13.6)	8.9 (4.2-13.6)	11.2 (7.4-14.9)	13.3 (10.0-16.6)	10.4 (7.3-13.6)	10.8 (9.1-12.5)
	2003	6.6 (2.5-10.7)	15.3 (9.8-20.8)	10.0 (6.7-13.3)	12.4 (9.6-15.2)	15.8 (10.8-20.7)	12.1 (10.3-13.9)
	2004	11.0 (5.5-16.5)	11.0 (6.5-15.6)	11.7 (6.9-16.5)	16.0 (11.5-20.4)	11.4 (6.1-16.7)	12.2 (10.0-14.4)
	2005	14.7 (9.9-19.6)	12.3 (8.4-16.2)	12.5 (9.2-15.9)	17.1 (13.4-20.8)	11.8 (8.1-15.5)	13.7 (12.0-15.5)
	2006	18.2 (12.1-24.3)	16.0 (10.2-21.8)	17.7 (12.5-22.8)	17.3 (12.7-22.0)	15.0 (10.0-20.0)	16.9 (14.5-19.3)
2007	16.1 (10.6-21.7)	17.2 (12.0-22.5)	19.1 (14.3-23.9)	15.1 (11.0-19.2)	14.4 (9.6-19.2)	16.2 (14.0-18.3)	
Persons	1997	8.5 (5.4-11.5)	6.9 (4.5-9.3)	11.8 (8.1-15.4)	11.5 (9.1-13.9)	10.9 (7.8-14.0)	9.9 (8.6-11.2)
	1998	8.0 (4.7-11.3)	9.5 (6.6-12.5)	7.5 (5.2-9.9)	9.8 (7.5-12.1)	8.1 (5.4-10.8)	8.5 (7.3-9.7)
	2002	6.2 (3.1-9.4)	10.2 (6.3-14.1)	10.4 (7.7-13.2)	10.9 (8.6-13.2)	8.8 (6.7-11.0)	9.5 (8.3-10.8)
	2003	6.7 (3.4-10.1)	12.6 (8.7-16.5)	8.7 (6.3-11.1)	12.2 (10.1-14.3)	14.5 (11.0-17.9)	11.2 (9.9-12.5)
	2004	8.8 (4.6-12.9)	11.1 (7.3-14.8)	10.7 (7.2-14.2)	13.4 (10.3-16.5)	9.9 (6.2-13.6)	10.8 (9.1-12.4)
	2005	9.6 (6.6-12.6)	10.1 (7.3-13.0)	10.9 (8.4-13.5)	12.6 (10.0-15.1)	10.5 (7.6-13.4)	10.7 (9.5-11.9)
	2006	13.7 (9.6-17.8)	13.3 (9.5-17.2)	13.3 (9.8-16.8)	13.8 (10.5-17.1)	12.1 (8.6-15.6)	13.2 (11.6-14.8)
2007	11.4 (7.8-15.0)	14.1 (10.4-17.8)	15.3 (11.7-18.9)	13.2 (10.1-16.3)	13.2 (9.5-17.0)	13.3 (11.7-14.8)	

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,271), 1998 (3,374), 2002 (3,363), 2003 (3,521), 2004 (2,541), 2005 (3,358), 2006 (2,330), 2007 (2,328). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Recommended vegetable consumption by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

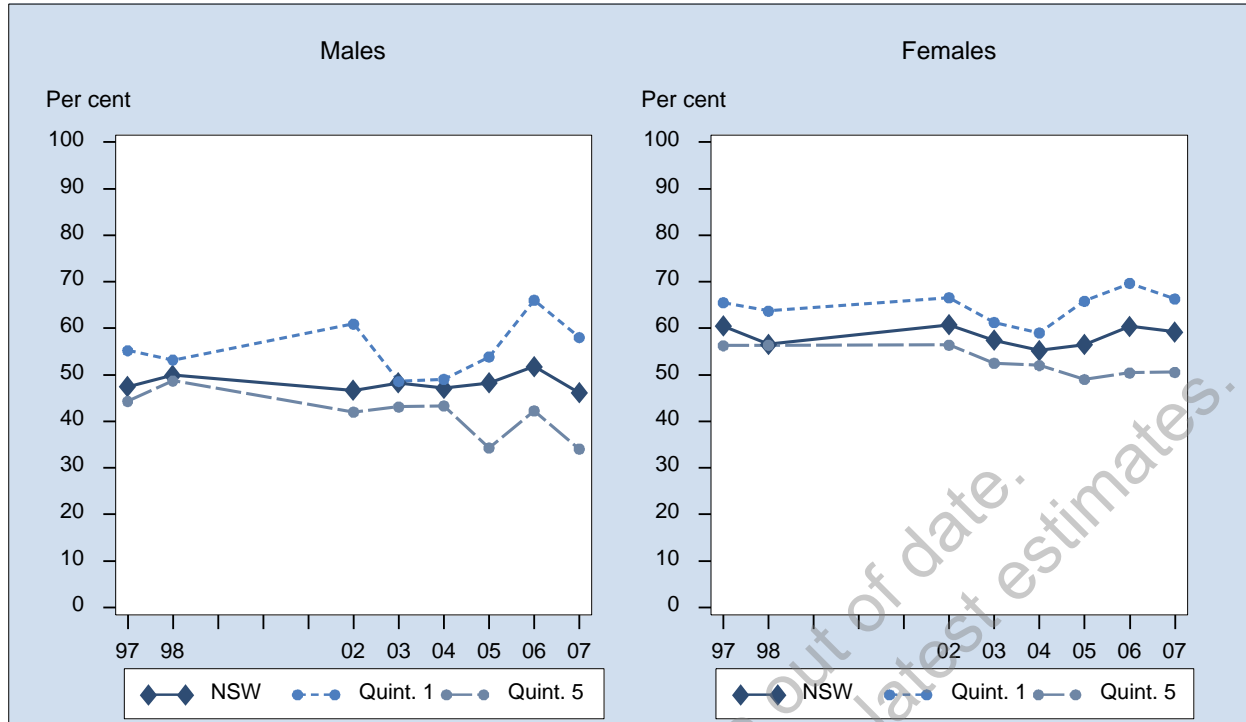


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	10.0 (6.8-13.1)	10.3 (7.5-13.1)	10.1 (7.8-12.3)
	1998	8.1 (5.6-10.7)	10.5 (7.7-13.2)	9.0 (7.1-10.9)
	2002	6.3 (4.2-8.4)	11.1 (8.0-14.1)	8.0 (6.3-9.8)
	2003	8.6 (6.1-11.1)	12.5 (9.7-15.3)	10.0 (8.1-11.9)
	2004	6.6 (3.7-9.5)	12.9 (8.7-17.2)	9.0 (6.5-11.4)
	2005	5.9 (3.7-8.2)	8.9 (6.5-11.2)	7.0 (5.4-8.7)
	2006	6.7 (4.2-9.2)	12.2 (8.8-15.5)	8.8 (6.7-10.8)
	2007	9.2 (6.2-12.2)	10.6 (7.5-13.8)	9.7 (7.5-12.0)
Females	1997	8.3 (6.4-10.2)	12.4 (9.9-15.0)	9.7 (8.2-11.3)
	1998	7.0 (5.0-9.1)	10.1 (7.9-12.3)	8.1 (6.6-9.6)
	2002	8.6 (6.4-10.8)	14.8 (12.1-17.5)	10.8 (9.1-12.5)
	2003	10.8 (8.5-13.2)	14.6 (12.0-17.2)	12.1 (10.3-13.9)
	2004	11.5 (8.6-14.4)	13.4 (10.2-16.7)	12.2 (10.0-14.4)
	2005	11.9 (9.5-14.2)	17.1 (14.6-19.6)	13.7 (12.0-15.5)
	2006	14.9 (11.6-18.1)	20.4 (17.1-23.6)	16.9 (14.5-19.3)
	2007	15.0 (12.1-18.0)	18.1 (15.1-21.0)	16.2 (14.0-18.3)
Persons	1997	9.0 (7.3-10.8)	11.4 (9.6-13.3)	9.9 (8.6-11.2)
	1998	7.5 (5.9-9.1)	10.3 (8.5-12.0)	8.5 (7.3-9.7)
	2002	7.6 (6.0-9.1)	13.1 (11.1-15.1)	9.5 (8.3-10.8)
	2003	9.8 (8.1-11.6)	13.6 (11.7-15.5)	11.2 (9.9-12.5)
	2004	9.4 (7.3-11.4)	13.2 (10.6-15.8)	10.8 (9.1-12.4)
	2005	9.2 (7.6-10.9)	13.3 (11.6-15.1)	10.7 (9.5-11.9)
	2006	11.2 (9.0-13.3)	16.6 (14.2-19.0)	13.2 (11.6-14.8)
	2007	12.4 (10.2-14.5)	14.8 (12.7-17.0)	13.3 (11.7-14.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,271), 1998 (3,374), 2002 (3,363), 2003 (3,521), 2004 (2,541), 2005 (3,358), 2006 (2,330), 2007 (2,328). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Usual use of lower fat milks by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

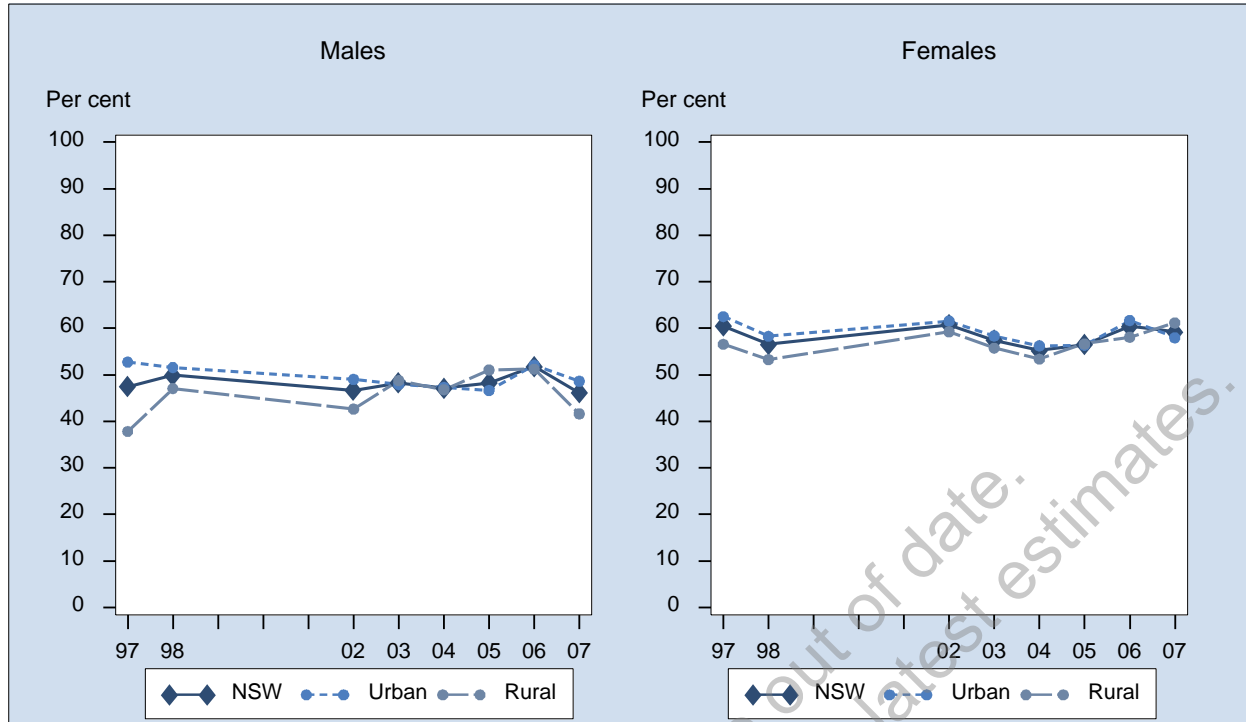


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	55.2 (45.7-64.8)	52.2 (44.3-60.2)	49.3 (41.2-57.3)	37.9 (31.4-44.4)	44.3 (36.0-52.6)	47.5 (43.8-51.1)
	1998	53.2 (43.6-62.8)	52.2 (43.2-61.1)	44.1 (36.4-51.9)	54.6 (48.2-61.0)	48.7 (40.6-56.8)	49.9 (46.3-53.5)
	2002	60.9 (50.9-71.0)	45.4 (35.7-55.1)	49.7 (42.0-57.4)	42.5 (36.5-48.5)	42.0 (35.0-49.0)	46.7 (43.2-50.2)
	2003	48.6 (36.6-60.6)	52.4 (43.1-61.6)	45.0 (37.1-53.0)	51.4 (46.3-56.5)	43.1 (34.9-51.4)	48.2 (44.7-51.8)
	2004	49.0 (38.1-59.9)	43.8 (35.0-52.5)	48.6 (39.4-57.8)	50.5 (43.4-57.5)	43.3 (34.0-52.6)	47.1 (43.0-51.2)
	2005	53.9 (46.5-61.2)	51.7 (44.3-59.2)	52.5 (45.9-59.2)	46.8 (40.2-53.3)	34.3 (26.9-41.7)	48.3 (45.1-51.5)
	2006	66.0 (57.4-74.7)	48.1 (39.5-56.6)	54.0 (45.7-62.3)	51.0 (43.2-58.8)	42.3 (34.3-50.3)	51.8 (48.0-55.5)
	2007	58.0 (48.8-67.2)	49.5 (41.1-58.0)	43.3 (34.8-51.8)	45.6 (37.8-53.4)	34.1 (25.8-42.3)	46.1 (42.3-50.0)
Females	1997	65.5 (57.9-73.1)	59.0 (52.2-65.9)	60.2 (54.2-66.2)	61.0 (56.1-65.8)	56.3 (49.4-63.1)	60.5 (57.6-63.4)
	1998	63.7 (56.8-70.6)	58.0 (51.5-64.5)	55.0 (48.7-61.2)	52.4 (47.1-57.8)	56.4 (49.8-62.9)	56.6 (53.8-59.4)
	2002	66.6 (57.4-75.7)	66.6 (59.3-74.0)	62.7 (56.9-68.6)	57.1 (52.0-62.3)	56.4 (50.4-62.4)	60.7 (57.8-63.7)
	2003	61.2 (52.7-69.8)	62.8 (55.8-69.8)	56.5 (50.3-62.8)	56.1 (51.7-60.4)	52.5 (45.8-59.2)	57.5 (54.6-60.3)
	2004	59.0 (50.6-67.4)	57.5 (50.1-64.9)	55.6 (48.7-62.6)	53.1 (47.2-59.0)	52.0 (43.8-60.2)	55.2 (51.9-58.5)
	2005	65.8 (59.3-72.4)	59.2 (53.2-65.1)	53.7 (48.2-59.2)	54.9 (49.7-60.2)	49.0 (42.5-55.5)	56.5 (53.9-59.1)
	2006	69.7 (62.8-76.5)	60.1 (52.9-67.2)	60.1 (53.6-66.6)	61.5 (55.7-67.3)	50.4 (43.2-57.6)	60.4 (57.4-63.4)
	2007	66.3 (59.1-73.5)	63.3 (56.4-70.2)	60.9 (54.8-67.0)	57.8 (52.0-63.7)	50.6 (43.5-57.6)	59.2 (56.2-62.2)
Persons	1997	61.4 (55.4-67.3)	55.9 (50.7-61.1)	55.6 (50.7-60.5)	50.1 (46.0-54.3)	51.1 (45.8-56.4)	54.8 (52.5-57.1)
	1998	59.6 (53.9-65.3)	55.4 (49.9-60.8)	50.2 (45.3-55.1)	53.5 (49.3-57.6)	53.1 (48.0-58.2)	53.7 (51.5-55.9)
	2002	64.0 (57.2-70.8)	56.3 (50.0-62.5)	57.0 (52.2-61.7)	50.3 (46.3-54.2)	50.0 (45.6-54.5)	54.3 (52.0-56.6)
	2003	56.5 (49.4-63.6)	58.2 (52.5-64.0)	51.0 (45.9-56.1)	54.0 (50.6-57.3)	48.2 (43.0-53.4)	53.4 (51.2-55.7)
	2004	54.5 (47.7-61.3)	51.1 (45.4-56.9)	52.7 (47.1-58.3)	51.9 (47.4-56.5)	48.0 (41.8-54.1)	51.6 (49.0-54.2)
	2005	60.2 (55.3-65.1)	55.9 (51.2-60.5)	53.2 (48.9-57.4)	51.4 (47.3-55.5)	42.5 (37.5-47.4)	52.8 (50.8-54.8)
	2006	68.0 (62.6-73.4)	54.7 (49.1-60.2)	57.4 (52.3-62.6)	56.8 (52.1-61.6)	46.5 (41.1-51.9)	56.5 (54.1-58.8)
	2007	62.5 (56.7-68.2)	56.5 (51.1-62.0)	53.6 (48.6-58.7)	52.4 (47.6-57.2)	43.4 (38.0-48.8)	53.3 (50.9-55.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,094), 1998 (3,223), 2002 (3,406), 2003 (3,563), 2004 (2,582), 2005 (3,384), 2006 (2,381), 2007 (2,372). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Usual use of lower fat milks by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

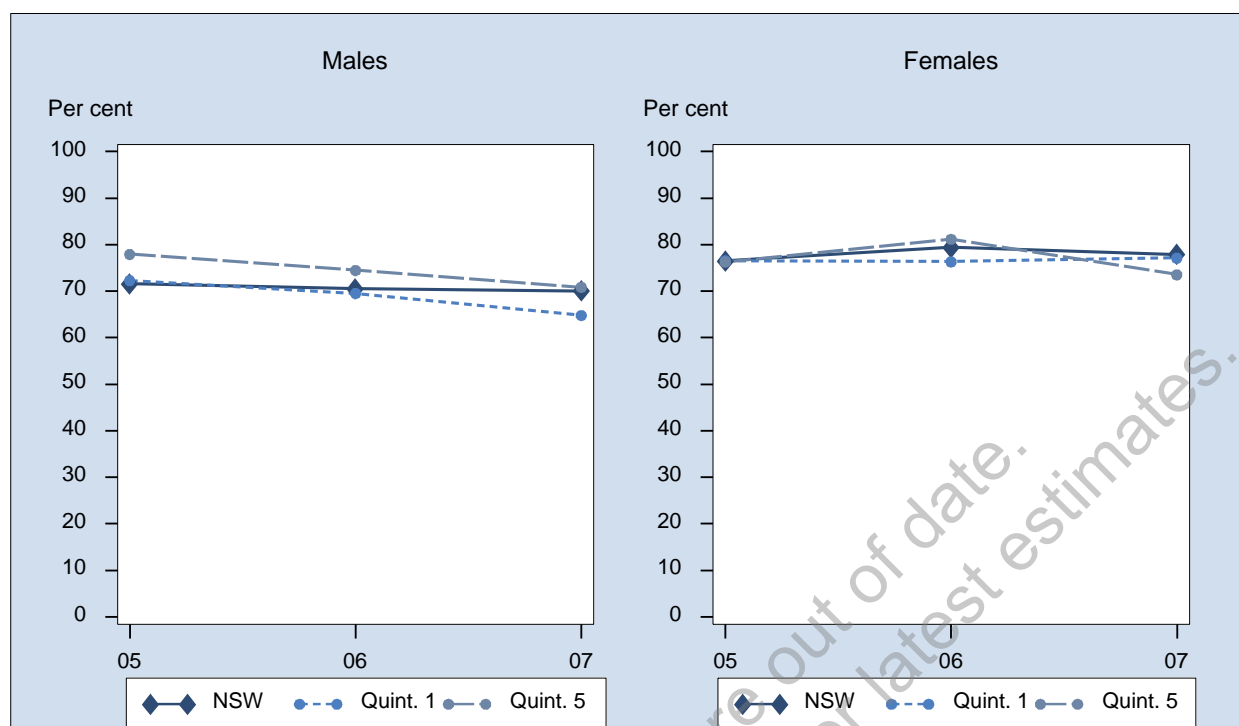


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	52.7 (47.8-57.7)	37.8 (33.4-42.2)	47.5 (43.8-51.1)
	1998	51.6 (46.6-56.6)	47.1 (42.4-51.8)	49.9 (46.3-53.5)
	2002	49.0 (44.2-53.9)	42.6 (38.0-47.2)	46.7 (43.2-50.2)
	2003	47.9 (42.9-52.9)	48.8 (44.6-53.0)	48.2 (44.7-51.8)
	2004	47.3 (41.7-52.9)	46.8 (41.3-52.4)	47.1 (43.0-51.2)
	2005	46.6 (42.2-51.1)	51.1 (47.0-55.1)	48.3 (45.1-51.5)
	2006	52.1 (46.9-57.2)	51.2 (46.2-56.2)	51.8 (48.0-55.5)
	2007	48.6 (43.3-53.9)	41.6 (36.6-46.6)	46.1 (42.3-50.0)
Females	1997	62.5 (58.7-66.4)	56.6 (52.5-60.6)	60.5 (57.6-63.4)
	1998	58.3 (54.5-62.1)	53.3 (49.5-57.0)	56.6 (53.8-59.4)
	2002	61.5 (57.5-65.6)	59.2 (55.6-62.9)	60.7 (57.8-63.7)
	2003	58.4 (54.5-62.2)	55.8 (52.2-59.4)	57.5 (54.6-60.3)
	2004	56.2 (51.7-60.7)	53.4 (48.9-57.9)	55.2 (51.9-58.5)
	2005	56.4 (52.8-60.0)	56.7 (53.3-60.1)	56.5 (53.9-59.1)
	2006	61.7 (57.6-65.9)	58.1 (54.2-62.0)	60.4 (57.4-63.4)
	2007	58.0 (53.8-62.2)	61.2 (57.4-65.0)	59.2 (56.2-62.2)
Persons	1997	58.3 (55.2-61.4)	48.2 (45.1-51.2)	54.8 (52.5-57.1)
	1998	55.5 (52.4-58.5)	50.5 (47.5-53.4)	53.7 (51.5-55.9)
	2002	55.9 (52.8-59.0)	51.4 (48.5-54.4)	54.3 (52.0-56.6)
	2003	53.9 (50.8-57.0)	52.6 (49.9-55.4)	53.4 (51.2-55.7)
	2004	52.3 (48.7-55.8)	50.4 (46.8-53.9)	51.6 (49.0-54.2)
	2005	52.1 (49.2-54.9)	54.1 (51.5-56.7)	52.8 (50.8-54.8)
	2006	57.4 (54.1-60.7)	54.9 (51.8-58.0)	56.5 (54.1-58.8)
	2007	53.7 (50.4-57.0)	52.6 (49.5-55.7)	53.3 (50.9-55.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,094), 1998 (3,223), 2002 (3,406), 2003 (3,563), 2004 (2,582), 2005 (3,384), 2006 (2,381), 2007 (2,372). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Eating potato crisps or salty snacks less than once a month by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2005-2007



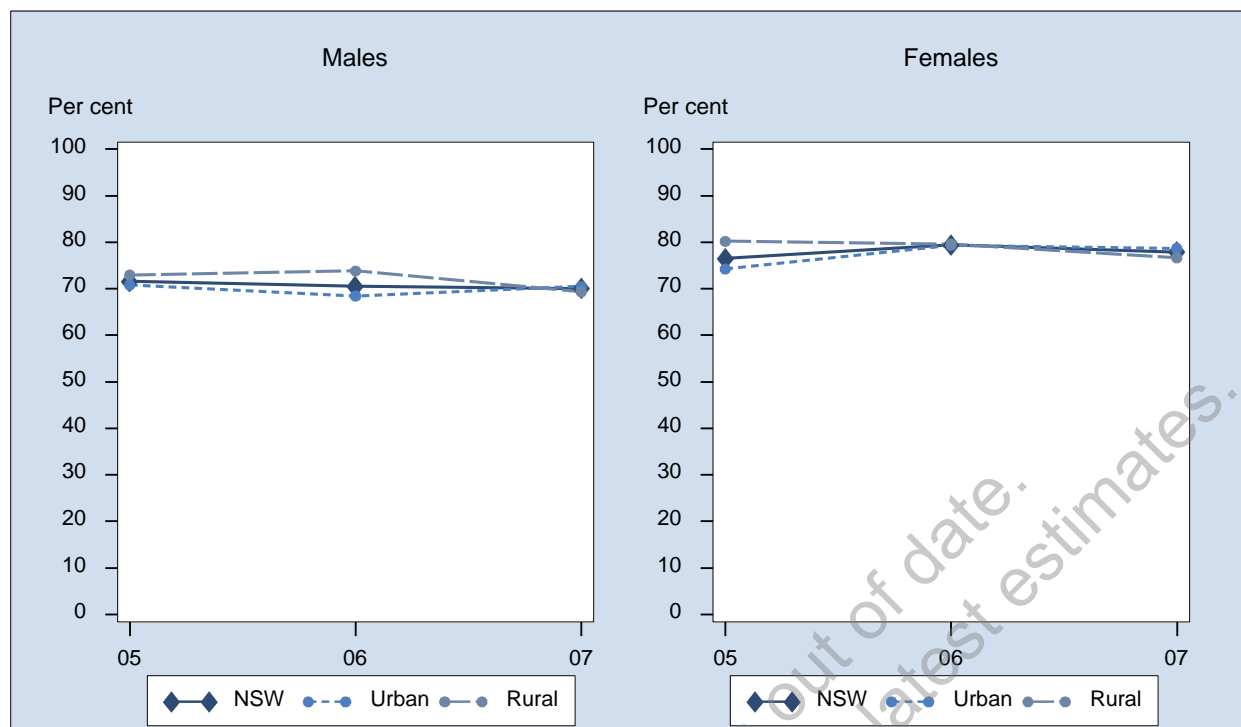
Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2005	72.3 (63.0-81.6)	64.9 (54.2-75.6)	72.3 (63.5-81.0)	71.5 (63.0-80.1)	77.9 (68.6-87.2)	71.6 (67.4-75.8)
	2006	69.5 (60.6-78.5)	69.4 (61.4-77.4)	67.8 (59.7-76.0)	70.1 (63.2-77.1)	74.5 (67.1-81.9)	70.5 (67.0-74.0)
	2007	64.8 (55.6-74.0)	70.2 (61.9-78.4)	75.3 (68.2-82.5)	69.4 (62.1-76.7)	70.8 (62.3-79.4)	70.1 (66.4-73.7)
Females	2005	76.5 (68.3-84.8)	77.6 (70.6-84.5)	72.2 (65.3-79.1)	78.9 (72.7-85.1)	76.3 (68.5-84.0)	76.5 (73.3-79.7)
	2006	76.3 (69.9-82.8)	79.2 (73.5-85.0)	82.5 (77.5-87.6)	78.0 (72.9-83.1)	81.2 (75.7-86.6)	79.4 (77.0-81.9)
	2007	77.1 (70.9-83.3)	78.2 (72.3-84.1)	80.4 (75.5-85.3)	79.5 (74.7-84.2)	73.5 (67.0-80.1)	77.9 (75.4-80.4)
Persons	2005	74.4 (68.2-80.7)	72.1 (65.8-78.3)	72.2 (66.8-77.7)	75.7 (70.6-80.8)	76.9 (71.0-82.9)	74.3 (71.7-76.9)
	2006	73.3 (67.9-78.7)	74.8 (69.9-79.6)	76.1 (71.4-80.8)	74.5 (70.3-78.7)	78.0 (73.4-82.5)	75.4 (73.3-77.5)
	2007	71.4 (65.9-76.8)	74.4 (69.3-79.4)	78.3 (74.2-82.4)	75.0 (70.8-79.2)	72.4 (67.2-77.6)	74.4 (72.3-76.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2005 (1,640), 2006 (2,363), 2007 (2,278). The indicator includes those who ate potato crisps or salty snacks less than once a month. The question used to define the indicator was: How often do you eat potato crisps or other salty snacks?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Please check health data are out of date. WAKING HEALTH DATA are out of date. Please check health data for latest estimates.

Eating potato crisps or salty snacks less than once a month by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2005-2007



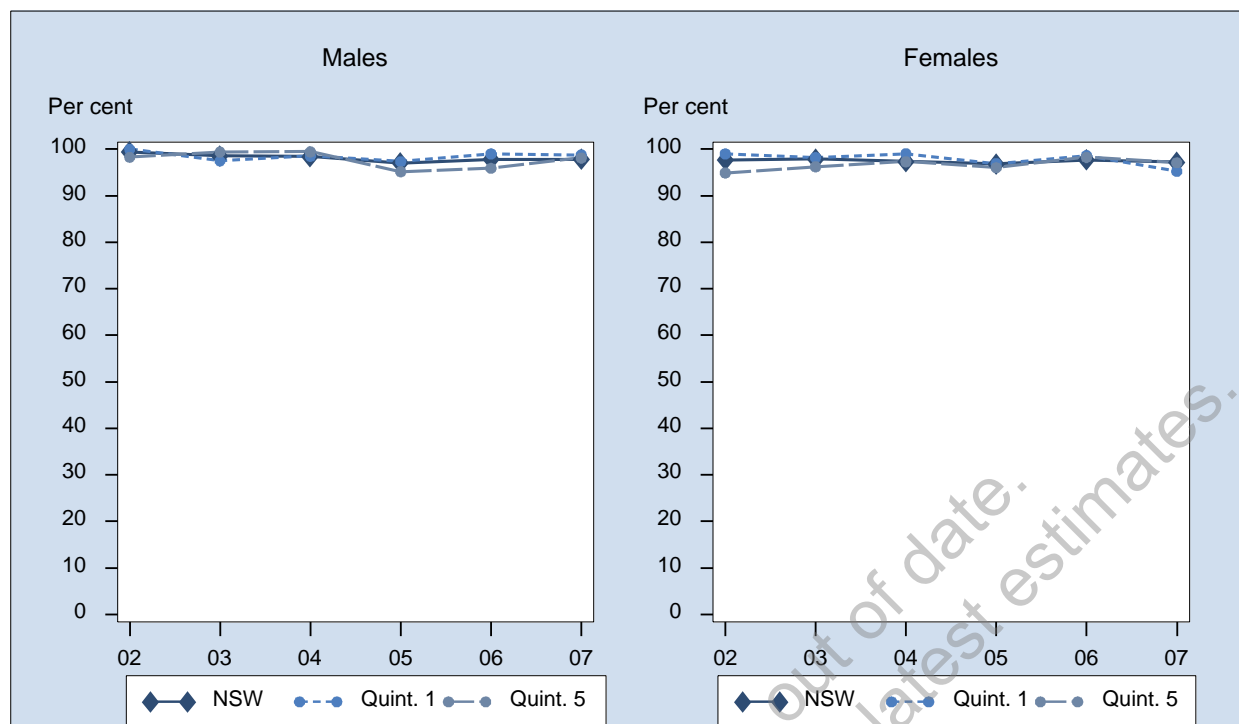
Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2005	70.8 (65.0-76.6)	73.0 (67.6-78.3)	71.6 (67.4-75.8)
	2006	68.5 (63.5-73.4)	73.8 (69.5-78.2)	70.5 (67.0-74.0)
	2007	70.5 (65.4-75.6)	69.4 (64.7-74.1)	70.1 (66.4-73.7)
Females	2005	74.2 (69.7-78.8)	80.2 (76.6-83.9)	76.5 (73.3-79.7)
	2006	79.4 (75.9-82.8)	79.6 (76.2-82.9)	79.4 (77.0-81.9)
	2007	78.7 (75.1-82.2)	76.7 (73.3-80.1)	77.9 (75.4-80.4)
Persons	2005	72.7 (69.0-76.3)	77.1 (73.9-80.2)	74.3 (71.7-76.9)
	2006	74.5 (71.5-77.4)	76.9 (74.2-79.6)	75.4 (73.3-77.5)
	2007	75.0 (72.0-78.0)	73.5 (70.7-76.3)	74.4 (72.3-76.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2005 (1,640), 2006 (2,363), 2007 (2,278). The indicator includes those who ate potato crisps or salty snacks less than once a month. The question used to define the indicator was: How often do you eat potato crisps or other salty snacks?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

WARNING: This report is preliminary and is subject to change. Please check Health Data Services for latest estimates.

Eating breads and cereals once a day or more by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

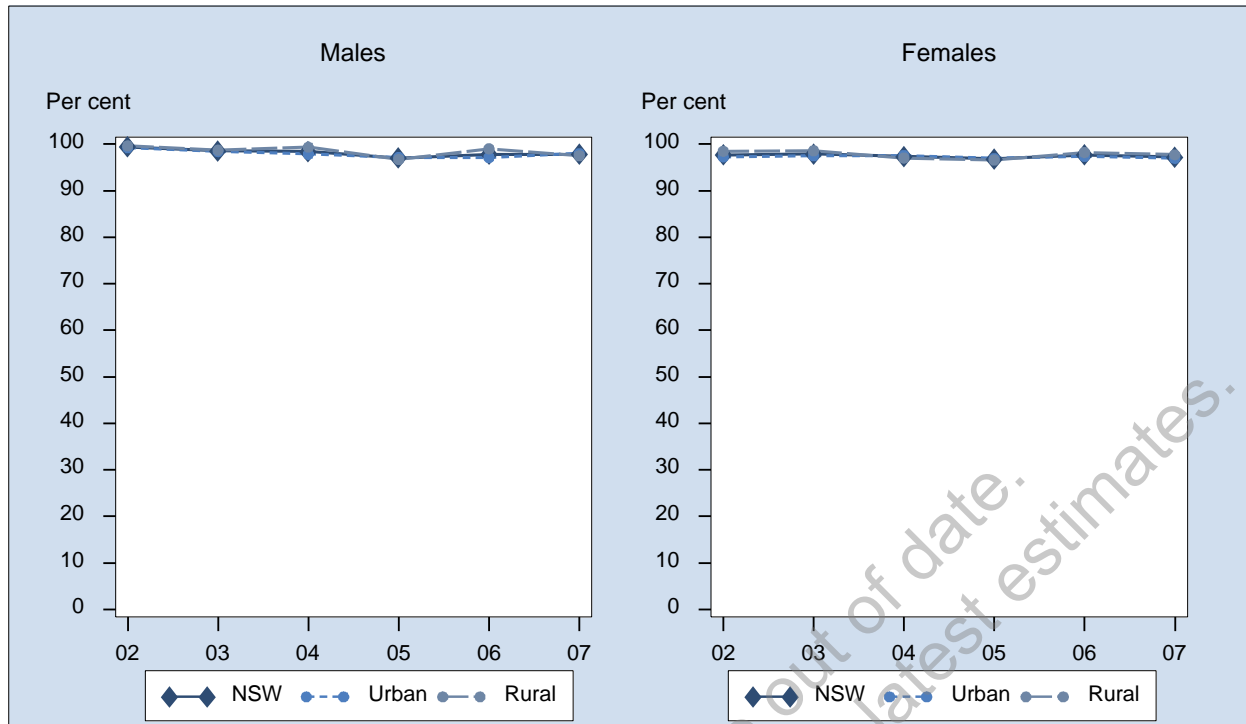


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	100 (100-100)	99.6 (98.8-100)	99.7 (99.1-100)	99.9 (99.6-100)	98.3 (96.6-99.9)	99.4 (98.9-99.9)
	2003	97.5 (93.7-100)	99.0 (97.5-100)	97.8 (95.2-100)	98.7 (97.6-99.9)	99.4 (98.4-100)	98.5 (97.7-99.4)
	2004	98.5 (95.7-100)	96.6 (92.8-100)	99.0 (97.2-100)	98.7 (97.5-99.9)	99.5 (98.7-100)	98.4 (97.3-99.5)
	2005	97.4 (95.2-99.5)	98.1 (96.5-99.6)	96.0 (93.4-98.6)	97.8 (95.9-99.6)	95.2 (91.7-98.7)	97.0 (96.0-98.0)
	2006	99.0 (97.1-100)	96.8 (93.5-100)	98.1 (94.3-100)	99.2 (98.2-100)	95.9 (92.4-99.4)	97.8 (96.6-99.1)
	2007	98.8 (97.0-100)	98.7 (96.9-100)	96.8 (93.7-100)	96.4 (93.4-99.4)	98.1 (95.7-100)	97.8 (96.7-98.9)
	Females	2002	99.0 (97.6-100)	99.5 (98.5-100)	99.2 (98.3-100)	97.8 (96.0-99.6)	94.9 (89.2-100)
2003		98.2 (96.4-100)	96.4 (93.5-99.3)	99.7 (99.2-100)	98.5 (97.5-99.4)	96.2 (92.5-100)	97.9 (97.0-98.9)
2004		99.0 (97.7-100)	97.6 (95.7-99.5)	95.8 (93.3-98.3)	97.2 (95.2-99.1)	97.3 (94.9-99.8)	97.4 (96.5-98.3)
2005		96.9 (94.8-99.0)	97.1 (94.7-99.5)	95.8 (93.5-98.1)	97.8 (96.4-99.1)	96.0 (93.6-98.5)	96.8 (95.9-97.8)
2006		98.6 (97.4-99.8)	96.5 (94.0-99.0)	97.9 (95.3-100)	97.8 (96.4-99.3)	98.3 (96.7-99.9)	97.7 (96.8-98.6)
2007		95.3 (92.1-98.4)	98.1 (94.9-100)	97.5 (95.7-99.3)	97.8 (96.1-99.5)	97.1 (95.0-99.2)	97.2 (96.2-98.3)
Persons		2002	99.5 (98.7-100)	99.5 (98.9-100)	99.4 (98.8-100)	98.8 (97.8-99.7)	96.4 (93.1-99.7)
	2003	97.9 (96.1-99.8)	97.5 (95.7-99.3)	98.8 (97.5-100)	98.6 (97.9-99.3)	97.7 (95.6-99.8)	98.2 (97.6-98.9)
	2004	98.8 (97.3-100)	97.1 (95.1-99.2)	97.2 (95.6-98.9)	97.9 (96.6-99.1)	98.3 (97.0-99.7)	97.9 (97.1-98.6)
	2005	97.1 (95.6-98.6)	97.5 (96.0-99.0)	95.9 (94.2-97.6)	97.8 (96.7-98.9)	95.7 (93.6-97.7)	96.9 (96.2-97.6)
	2006	98.8 (97.7-99.9)	96.6 (94.6-98.7)	97.9 (95.8-100)	98.4 (97.5-99.4)	97.1 (95.2-99.0)	97.8 (97.0-98.5)
	2007	96.9 (95.0-98.8)	98.4 (96.6-100)	97.2 (95.5-98.9)	97.2 (95.5-98.8)	97.6 (95.9-99.2)	97.5 (96.7-98.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,371), 2003 (3,529), 2004 (2,558), 2005 (3,348), 2006 (2,356), 2007 (2,338). The indicator includes those who ate cereals (including breads, rice, pasta and noodles) once per day or more or ate breakfast cereals 2 times per week or more or ate pasta, noodles and other cooked cereals once per day or more. The questions used to define the indicator were: How often do you usually eat bread?, How often do you eat breakfast cereal?, and How often do you eat pasta, rice, noodles or other cooked cereals?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Eating breads and cereals once a day or more by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

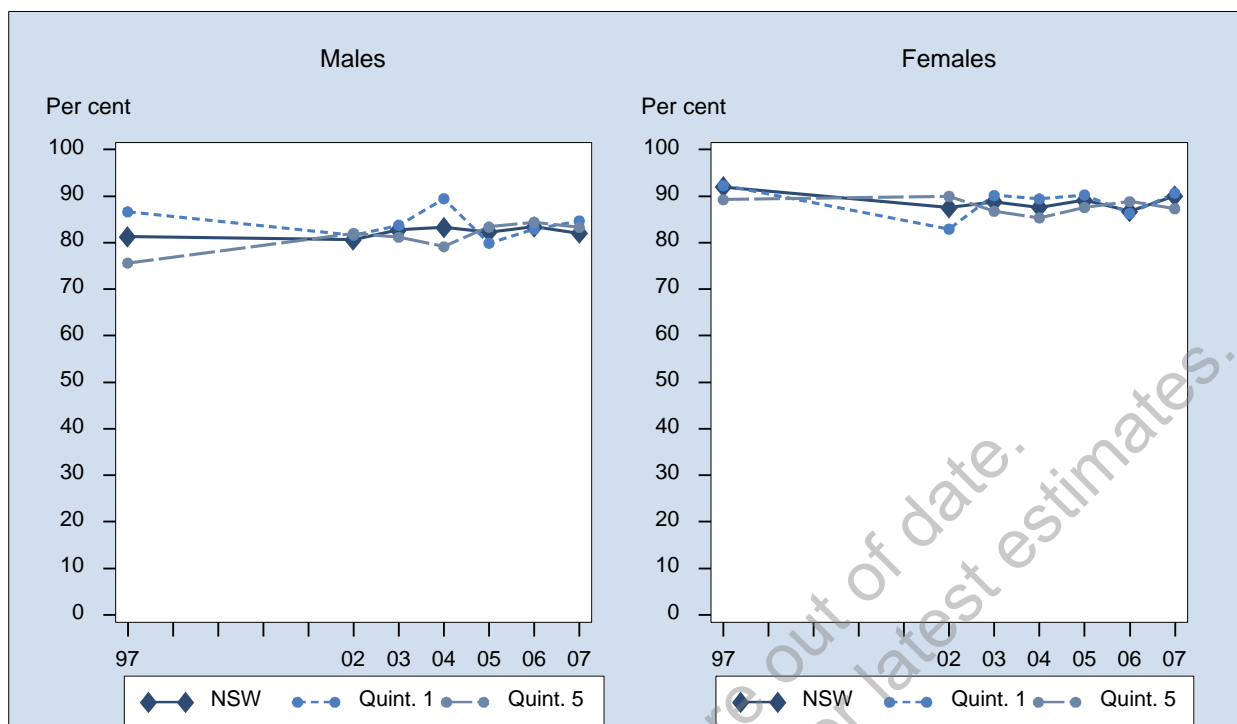


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	99.3 (98.6-99.9)	99.7 (99.2-100)	99.4 (98.9-99.9)
	2003	98.4 (97.1-99.7)	98.7 (97.9-99.6)	98.5 (97.7-99.4)
	2004	97.9 (96.1-99.6)	99.4 (98.8-100)	98.4 (97.3-99.5)
	2005	97.2 (95.8-98.6)	96.7 (95.4-98.1)	97.0 (96.0-98.0)
	2006	97.1 (95.2-99.1)	99.0 (98.2-99.8)	97.8 (96.6-99.1)
	2007	98.0 (96.6-99.4)	97.5 (95.9-99.2)	97.8 (96.7-98.9)
	Females	2002	97.3 (94.8-99.8)	98.5 (97.6-99.4)
2003		97.5 (96.1-98.9)	98.6 (97.9-99.3)	97.9 (97.0-98.9)
2004		97.6 (96.3-98.8)	97.0 (95.7-98.4)	97.4 (96.5-98.3)
2005		96.9 (95.6-98.2)	96.6 (95.4-97.8)	96.8 (95.9-97.8)
2006		97.4 (96.1-98.7)	98.3 (97.3-99.2)	97.7 (96.8-98.6)
2007		96.9 (95.4-98.5)	97.7 (96.7-98.8)	97.2 (96.2-98.3)
Persons		2002	98.2 (96.8-99.6)	99.0 (98.5-99.5)
	2003	97.9 (97.0-98.9)	98.7 (98.1-99.2)	98.2 (97.6-98.9)
	2004	97.7 (96.7-98.7)	98.1 (97.4-98.9)	97.9 (97.1-98.6)
	2005	97.0 (96.1-98.0)	96.7 (95.8-97.6)	96.9 (96.2-97.6)
	2006	97.3 (96.2-98.4)	98.6 (98.0-99.2)	97.8 (97.0-98.5)
	2007	97.4 (96.4-98.5)	97.7 (96.7-98.6)	97.5 (96.7-98.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,371), 2003 (3,529), 2004 (2,558), 2005 (3,348), 2006 (2,356), 2007 (2,338). The indicator includes those who ate cereals (including breads, rice, pasta and noodles) once per day or more or ate breakfast cereals 2 times per week or more or ate pasta, noodles and other cooked cereals once per day or more. The questions used to define the indicator were: How often do you usually eat bread?, How often do you eat breakfast cereal?, and How often do you eat pasta, rice, noodles or other cooked cereals?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Eating processed meat products less than 3 times a week by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

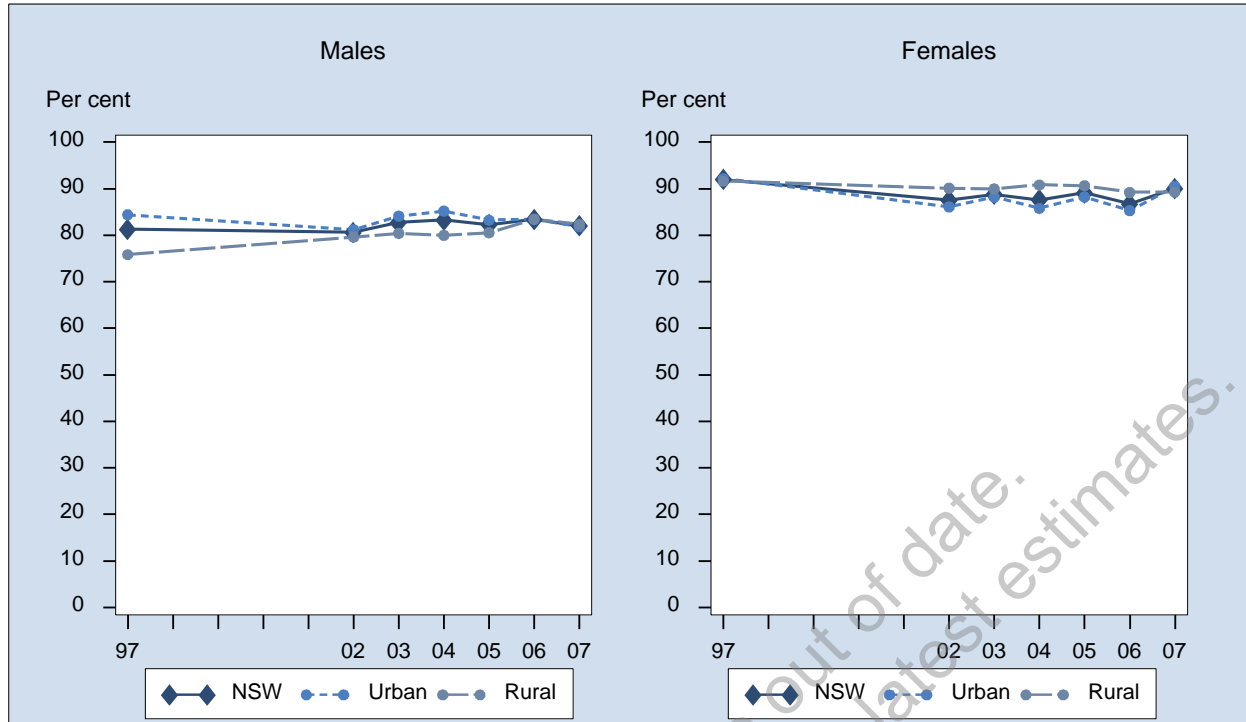


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	86.6 (80.1-93.1)	78.4 (71.7-85.0)	83.1 (77.6-88.6)	83.0 (78.9-87.1)	75.6 (68.8-82.4)	81.3 (78.7-84.0)
	2002	81.6 (73.6-89.6)	82.2 (75.0-89.4)	80.2 (74.4-86.0)	78.1 (72.9-83.2)	82.0 (77.5-86.5)	80.6 (78.0-83.2)
	2003	83.8 (75.4-92.2)	81.9 (74.8-89.0)	83.6 (77.6-89.6)	83.3 (79.4-87.1)	81.2 (75.1-87.2)	82.8 (80.2-85.4)
	2004	89.5 (83.3-95.6)	82.9 (76.6-89.3)	84.0 (77.9-90.2)	80.0 (74.3-85.8)	79.1 (71.5-86.8)	83.3 (80.4-86.2)
	2005	79.9 (74.0-85.8)	80.9 (75.4-86.4)	83.1 (78.6-87.6)	82.8 (78.1-87.6)	83.4 (77.8-89.0)	82.3 (79.9-84.6)
	2006	82.9 (75.9-90.0)	82.3 (76.0-88.6)	84.2 (78.3-90.0)	83.9 (78.3-89.5)	84.4 (78.2-90.5)	83.4 (80.7-86.2)
	2007	84.7 (77.6-91.7)	82.5 (76.0-89.1)	78.5 (71.4-85.5)	80.7 (74.2-87.1)	83.3 (76.8-89.8)	82.0 (79.0-85.0)
Females	1997	92.3 (88.6-96.0)	92.1 (87.7-96.6)	94.3 (91.4-97.1)	91.4 (88.8-94.0)	89.2 (84.7-93.8)	92.0 (90.4-93.6)
	2002	82.9 (75.0-90.8)	87.6 (82.6-92.6)	84.5 (79.4-89.6)	89.8 (86.9-92.6)	90.0 (86.8-93.1)	87.5 (85.5-89.5)
	2003	90.2 (84.9-95.4)	86.1 (80.7-91.5)	90.6 (87.3-93.9)	89.7 (86.9-92.6)	86.7 (81.6-91.9)	88.8 (86.9-90.7)
	2004	89.4 (84.5-94.3)	87.4 (81.9-92.8)	88.0 (83.1-92.8)	87.4 (83.4-91.4)	85.4 (80.0-90.8)	87.6 (85.4-89.8)
	2005	90.3 (86.5-94.0)	88.9 (85.1-92.7)	90.2 (86.5-94.0)	88.5 (85.2-91.8)	87.5 (83.0-92.1)	89.1 (87.4-90.8)
	2006	86.3 (81.5-91.2)	80.4 (74.2-86.7)	87.6 (83.1-92.1)	90.7 (87.0-94.3)	88.9 (84.0-93.7)	86.7 (84.5-88.9)
	2007	90.7 (86.4-94.9)	92.1 (88.5-95.6)	89.9 (86.0-93.9)	90.5 (87.3-93.6)	87.3 (82.6-92.0)	90.1 (88.3-91.8)
Persons	1997	90.0 (86.6-93.5)	85.8 (81.9-89.7)	89.5 (86.7-92.4)	87.5 (85.1-89.8)	83.1 (79.1-87.1)	87.3 (85.8-88.8)
	2002	82.3 (76.6-87.9)	85.0 (80.6-89.3)	82.6 (78.8-86.4)	84.3 (81.3-87.2)	86.5 (83.8-89.1)	84.4 (82.7-86.0)
	2003	87.8 (83.2-92.3)	84.3 (79.9-88.6)	87.2 (83.8-90.6)	86.8 (84.4-89.1)	84.2 (80.3-88.1)	86.1 (84.6-87.7)
	2004	89.4 (85.5-93.3)	85.3 (81.1-89.4)	86.3 (82.5-90.1)	84.1 (80.7-87.5)	82.5 (77.8-87.1)	85.6 (83.9-87.4)
	2005	85.4 (81.9-88.8)	85.3 (82.1-88.6)	87.0 (84.1-89.9)	86.0 (83.2-88.8)	85.7 (82.1-89.2)	86.0 (84.6-87.4)
	2006	84.8 (80.6-88.9)	81.3 (76.8-85.7)	86.1 (82.5-89.7)	87.6 (84.4-90.9)	86.7 (82.8-90.6)	85.2 (83.5-87.0)
	2007	87.9 (83.9-91.9)	87.4 (83.6-91.1)	85.2 (81.4-88.9)	86.1 (82.7-89.6)	85.6 (81.7-89.4)	86.5 (84.8-88.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,279), 2002 (3,398), 2003 (3,562), 2004 (2,578), 2005 (3,377), 2006 (2,370), 2007 (2,348). The indicator includes those who ate processed meat products less than 3 times a week. The question used to define the indicator was: How often do you eat processed meat products such as sausages, frankfurts, devon, salami, meat pies, bacon or ham?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Eating processed meat products less than 3 times a week by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

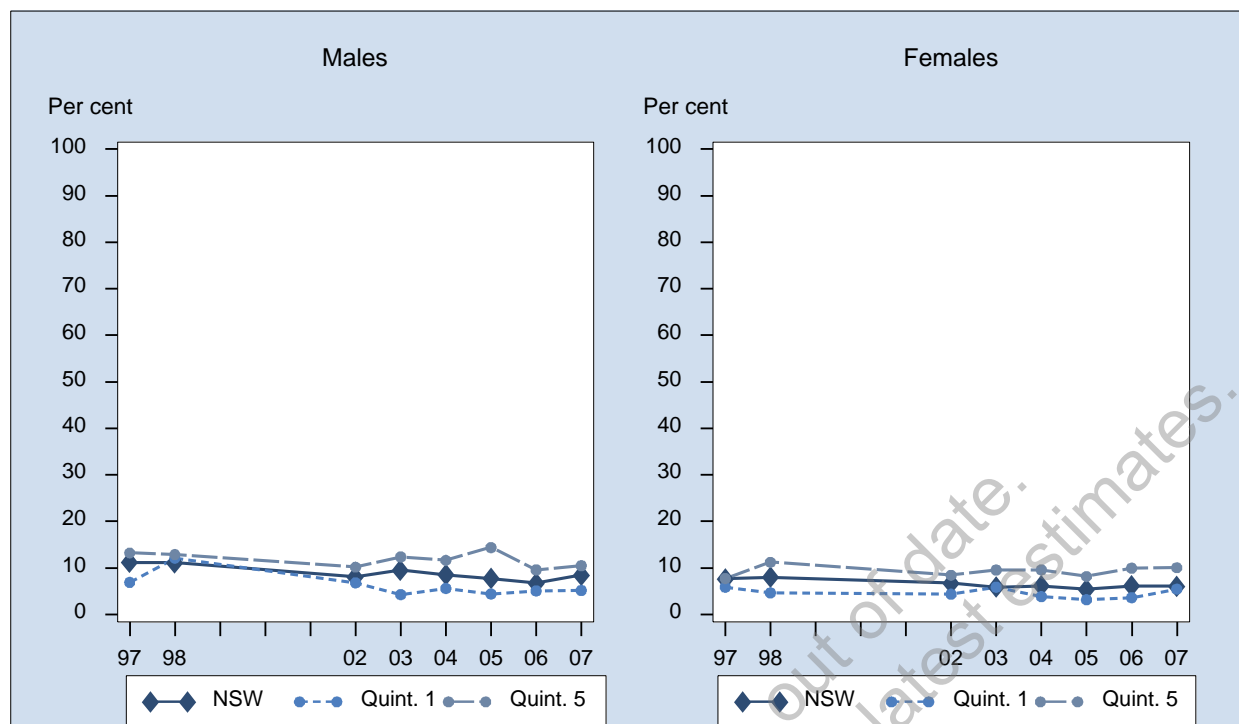


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	84.4 (80.9-88.0)	75.8 (72.1-79.6)	81.3 (78.7-84.0)
	2002	81.2 (77.6-84.8)	79.6 (76.0-83.2)	80.6 (78.0-83.2)
	2003	84.1 (80.5-87.8)	80.4 (77.0-83.9)	82.8 (80.2-85.4)
	2004	85.2 (81.4-89.0)	80.0 (75.7-84.3)	83.3 (80.4-86.2)
	2005	83.3 (80.1-86.4)	80.6 (77.4-83.7)	82.3 (79.9-84.6)
	2006	83.4 (79.6-87.2)	83.4 (79.7-87.2)	83.4 (80.7-86.2)
	2007	81.8 (77.7-86.0)	82.4 (78.5-86.2)	82.0 (79.0-85.0)
Females	1997	92.2 (90.0-94.4)	91.6 (89.5-93.7)	92.0 (90.4-93.6)
	2002	86.1 (83.2-88.9)	90.1 (88.0-92.3)	87.5 (85.5-89.5)
	2003	88.2 (85.5-90.8)	90.0 (87.8-92.1)	88.8 (86.9-90.7)
	2004	85.8 (82.6-88.9)	90.8 (88.5-93.2)	87.6 (85.4-89.8)
	2005	88.2 (85.8-90.6)	90.7 (88.8-92.6)	89.1 (87.4-90.8)
	2006	85.3 (82.2-88.4)	89.2 (86.7-91.7)	86.7 (84.5-88.9)
	2007	90.5 (88.1-92.9)	89.3 (86.9-91.7)	90.1 (88.3-91.8)
Persons	1997	88.8 (86.8-90.8)	84.5 (82.3-86.6)	87.3 (85.8-88.8)
	2002	83.9 (81.6-86.1)	85.2 (83.1-87.3)	84.4 (82.7-86.0)
	2003	86.4 (84.3-88.6)	85.5 (83.6-87.5)	86.1 (84.6-87.7)
	2004	85.5 (83.1-88.0)	85.8 (83.4-88.2)	85.6 (83.9-87.4)
	2005	86.0 (84.1-87.9)	86.0 (84.2-87.8)	86.0 (84.6-87.4)
	2006	84.4 (82.0-86.9)	86.5 (84.3-88.8)	85.2 (83.5-87.0)
	2007	86.6 (84.3-88.9)	86.3 (84.1-88.4)	86.5 (84.8-88.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,279), 2002 (3,398), 2003 (3,562), 2004 (2,578), 2005 (3,377), 2006 (2,370), 2007 (2,348). The indicator includes those who ate processed meat products less than 3 times a week. The question used to define the indicator was: How often do you eat processed meat products such as sausages, frankfurts, devon, salami, meat pies, bacon or ham?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

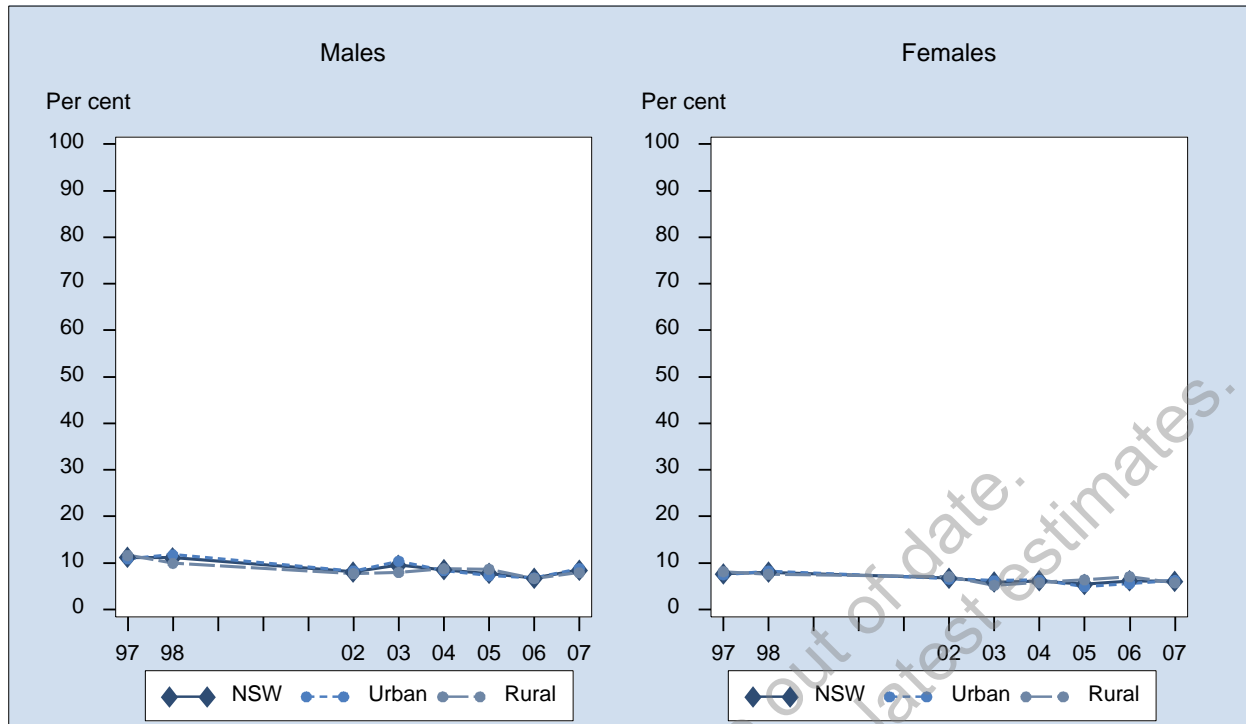


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	6.9 (2.3-11.5)	11.3 (6.7-15.9)	11.9 (7.0-16.9)	12.2 (7.0-17.4)	13.2 (7.9-18.5)	11.2 (8.9-13.4)
	1998	12.1 (5.3-18.9)	11.8 (5.0-18.7)	9.8 (4.9-14.8)	8.4 (5.2-11.6)	12.9 (7.9-17.9)	11.1 (8.7-13.5)
	2002	6.8 (1.3-12.3)	8.5 (3.4-13.5)	5.6 (2.5-8.7)	8.2 (5.2-11.2)	10.2 (6.7-13.7)	8.1 (6.3-9.8)
	2003	4.3 (0.0-8.8)	7.7 (2.4-13.0)	13.1 (6.4-19.8)	7.9 (5.3-10.4)	12.4 (6.8-18.0)	9.5 (7.2-11.8)
	2004	5.6 (0.9-10.3)	9.9 (5.3-14.4)	4.8 (1.4-8.1)	10.9 (6.9-14.9)	11.6 (6.5-16.8)	8.5 (6.6-10.5)
	2005	4.4 (1.4-7.4)	6.3 (2.7-10.0)	7.4 (3.7-11.2)	6.5 (3.6-9.4)	14.4 (8.6-20.2)	7.8 (6.0-9.5)
	2006	5.1 (1.3-8.8)	7.3 (2.8-11.7)	6.8 (3.0-10.7)	3.8 (1.4-6.2)	9.6 (4.7-14.5)	6.7 (4.9-8.5)
	2007	5.2 (0.9-9.5)	9.2 (3.2-15.2)	7.5 (3.6-11.5)	9.9 (5.8-14.0)	10.5 (4.3-16.7)	8.4 (6.2-10.6)
Females	1997	5.9 (2.4-9.4)	6.5 (3.0-9.9)	10.0 (6.7-13.4)	7.8 (5.5-10.2)	7.8 (5.0-10.5)	7.7 (6.3-9.1)
	1998	4.6 (2.0-7.3)	5.4 (2.9-8.0)	9.3 (5.8-12.8)	10.2 (6.9-13.5)	11.2 (6.6-15.9)	8.0 (6.5-9.5)
	2002	4.4 (0.8-7.9)	5.4 (2.6-8.3)	6.9 (3.7-10.2)	6.8 (4.1-9.4)	8.5 (5.7-11.2)	6.7 (5.4-8.1)
	2003	5.9 (2.0-9.7)	4.6 (2.2-7.0)	7.0 (4.1-9.8)	3.5 (2.3-4.7)	9.6 (5.2-13.9)	5.8 (4.6-7.1)
	2004	3.9 (0.7-7.0)	6.5 (3.3-9.7)	5.6 (2.8-8.4)	5.7 (3.0-8.4)	9.6 (4.2-15.0)	6.1 (4.6-7.7)
	2005	3.2 (1.2-5.2)	3.5 (1.6-5.4)	6.0 (3.7-8.2)	6.0 (3.6-8.4)	8.2 (5.2-11.2)	5.4 (4.4-6.5)
	2006	3.6 (1.2-6.1)	5.6 (2.5-8.6)	6.5 (3.5-9.4)	5.8 (3.5-8.1)	10.0 (5.3-14.6)	6.1 (4.7-7.5)
	2007	5.5 (2.3-8.6)	5.5 (2.6-8.3)	6.0 (3.2-8.9)	4.1 (2.1-6.1)	10.1 (6.0-14.1)	6.1 (4.7-7.4)
Persons	1997	6.3 (3.5-9.1)	8.7 (5.9-11.5)	10.8 (8.0-13.7)	9.9 (7.1-12.6)	10.2 (7.4-13.1)	9.2 (8.0-10.5)
	1998	7.6 (4.4-10.9)	8.3 (4.9-11.8)	9.5 (6.6-12.5)	9.3 (7.0-11.7)	12.0 (8.6-15.4)	9.4 (8.0-10.7)
	2002	5.5 (2.3-8.7)	6.9 (4.1-9.8)	6.3 (4.1-8.6)	7.4 (5.4-9.4)	9.2 (7.1-11.4)	7.3 (6.3-8.4)
	2003	5.3 (2.3-8.2)	5.9 (3.2-8.6)	10.0 (6.3-13.6)	5.5 (4.1-6.8)	10.8 (7.4-14.3)	7.5 (6.3-8.8)
	2004	4.7 (1.9-7.4)	8.1 (5.3-10.8)	5.2 (3.1-7.4)	8.0 (5.7-10.3)	10.6 (6.8-14.3)	7.2 (6.0-8.4)
	2005	3.8 (2.0-5.5)	4.7 (2.8-6.7)	6.6 (4.6-8.7)	6.2 (4.4-8.1)	10.9 (7.8-14.0)	6.5 (5.5-7.4)
	2006	4.3 (2.1-6.4)	6.3 (3.7-8.9)	6.6 (4.3-9.0)	4.9 (3.2-6.6)	9.8 (6.4-13.2)	6.4 (5.3-7.5)
	2007	5.3 (2.8-7.9)	7.1 (4.0-10.2)	6.7 (4.3-9.1)	6.7 (4.5-8.8)	10.2 (6.7-13.8)	7.1 (5.9-8.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,400), 2002 (3,419), 2003 (3,575), 2004 (2,589), 2005 (3,387), 2006 (2,387), 2007 (2,367). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

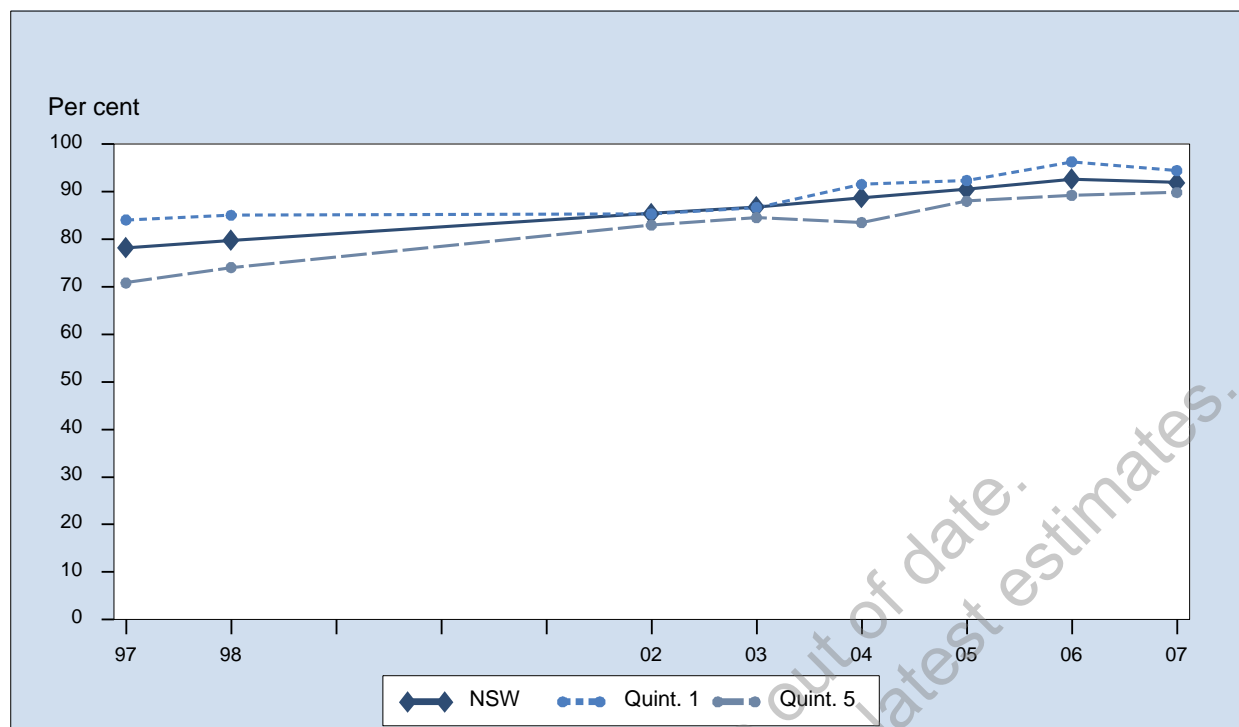


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	10.9 (7.8-14.0)	11.6 (8.8-14.4)	11.2 (8.9-13.4)
	1998	11.8 (8.3-15.2)	9.9 (7.6-12.3)	11.1 (8.7-13.5)
	2002	8.3 (5.8-10.7)	7.7 (5.8-9.6)	8.1 (6.3-9.8)
	2003	10.4 (7.0-13.8)	8.0 (5.9-10.0)	9.5 (7.2-11.8)
	2004	8.4 (5.7-11.1)	8.7 (6.1-11.3)	8.5 (6.6-10.5)
	2005	7.2 (4.8-9.6)	8.6 (6.4-10.9)	7.8 (6.0-9.5)
	2006	6.8 (4.3-9.2)	6.7 (4.2-9.1)	6.7 (4.9-8.5)
	2007	8.8 (5.6-12.0)	7.9 (5.3-10.6)	8.4 (6.2-10.6)
Females	1997	7.5 (5.6-9.3)	8.1 (6.0-10.3)	7.7 (6.3-9.1)
	1998	8.2 (6.2-10.3)	7.6 (5.8-9.3)	8.0 (6.5-9.5)
	2002	6.6 (4.8-8.4)	7.0 (5.2-8.9)	6.7 (5.4-8.1)
	2003	6.2 (4.4-8.0)	5.2 (3.8-6.6)	5.8 (4.6-7.1)
	2004	6.3 (4.1-8.5)	5.8 (4.1-7.5)	6.1 (4.6-7.7)
	2005	4.9 (3.5-6.3)	6.4 (4.9-7.9)	5.4 (4.4-6.5)
	2006	5.6 (3.7-7.4)	7.0 (5.1-8.9)	6.1 (4.7-7.5)
	2007	6.2 (4.4-8.0)	5.8 (4.1-7.4)	6.1 (4.7-7.4)
Persons	1997	8.9 (7.2-10.6)	9.7 (8.0-11.4)	9.2 (8.0-10.5)
	1998	9.8 (7.9-11.7)	8.6 (7.2-10.1)	9.4 (8.0-10.7)
	2002	7.3 (5.8-8.8)	7.3 (6.0-8.7)	7.3 (6.3-8.4)
	2003	8.0 (6.2-9.8)	6.6 (5.4-7.8)	7.5 (6.3-8.8)
	2004	7.2 (5.5-9.0)	7.1 (5.6-8.7)	7.2 (6.0-8.4)
	2005	5.9 (4.6-7.3)	7.4 (6.1-8.7)	6.5 (5.5-7.4)
	2006	6.1 (4.6-7.6)	6.9 (5.3-8.4)	6.4 (5.3-7.5)
	2007	7.3 (5.6-9.0)	6.7 (5.2-8.3)	7.1 (5.9-8.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,400), 2002 (3,419), 2003 (3,575), 2004 (2,589), 2005 (3,387), 2006 (2,387), 2007 (2,367). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Smoke-free households by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

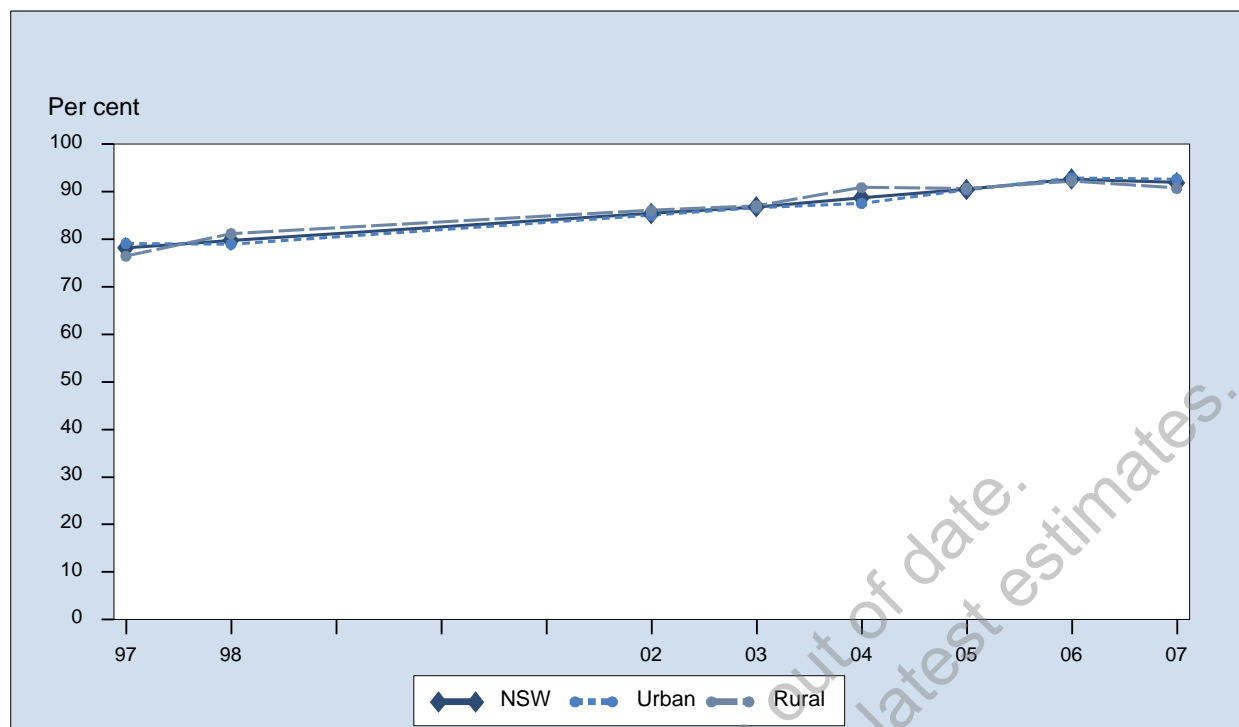


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Persons	1997	84.0 (79.8-88.3)	79.0 (74.8-83.1)	79.6 (76.0-83.2)	76.4 (73.1-79.7)	70.8 (66.1-75.5)	78.2 (76.4-80.0)
	1998	85.0 (81.3-88.7)	79.3 (74.3-84.2)	79.9 (76.0-83.7)	80.3 (77.2-83.4)	74.0 (69.5-78.6)	79.7 (78.0-81.5)
	2002	85.3 (80.2-90.4)	88.0 (84.0-92.1)	85.1 (81.6-88.6)	86.6 (83.7-89.4)	83.0 (79.1-86.8)	85.4 (83.7-87.1)
	2003	86.6 (82.3-90.9)	89.5 (85.9-93.1)	85.1 (81.3-88.8)	88.5 (86.4-90.6)	84.5 (80.7-88.4)	86.8 (85.2-88.3)
	2004	91.5 (87.5-95.5)	88.4 (84.9-91.9)	90.4 (87.1-93.6)	89.9 (87.1-92.7)	83.5 (78.9-88.1)	88.7 (87.1-90.4)
	2005	92.3 (89.2-95.4)	90.5 (87.6-93.4)	90.0 (87.3-92.6)	92.3 (90.3-94.4)	88.0 (84.9-91.1)	90.5 (89.3-91.7)
	2006	96.3 (94.3-98.2)	92.8 (90.2-95.5)	92.8 (90.2-95.4)	92.2 (89.9-94.5)	89.2 (85.7-92.7)	92.6 (91.4-93.8)
	2007	94.4 (91.7-97.1)	93.5 (91.0-96.1)	91.9 (89.2-94.7)	89.9 (86.9-92.9)	89.8 (86.2-93.4)	91.9 (90.6-93.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,399), 2002 (3,416), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,587), 2005 (3,306), 2006 (2,385), 2007 (2,354). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Smoke-free households by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

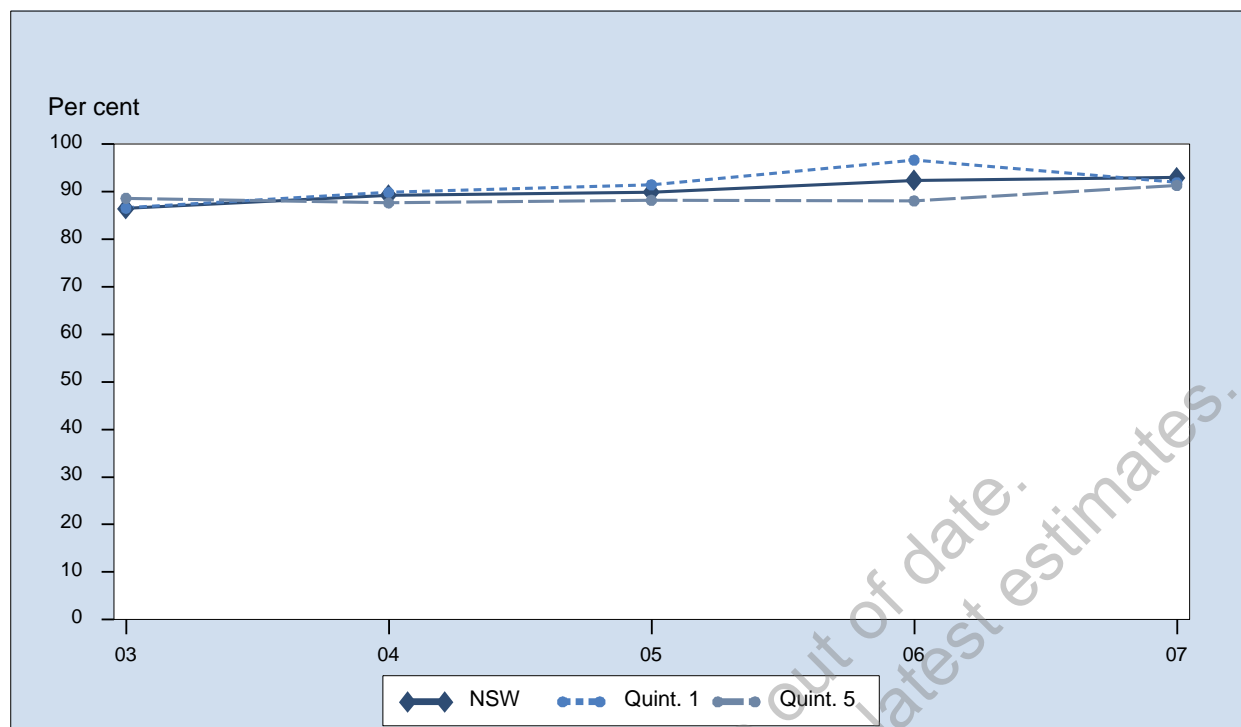


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Persons	1997	79.1 (76.7-81.6)	76.4 (74.0-78.9)	78.2 (76.4-80.0)
	1998	79.0 (76.5-81.4)	81.1 (79.1-83.2)	79.7 (78.0-81.5)
	2002	85.1 (82.6-87.5)	86.0 (84.1-88.0)	85.4 (83.7-87.1)
	2003	86.6 (84.5-88.8)	87.0 (85.2-88.7)	86.8 (85.2-88.3)
	2004	87.5 (85.1-89.9)	90.8 (89.2-92.5)	88.7 (87.1-90.4)
	2005	90.4 (88.6-92.2)	90.7 (89.2-92.1)	90.5 (89.3-91.7)
	2006	92.9 (91.2-94.5)	92.2 (90.6-93.8)	92.6 (91.4-93.8)
	2007	92.6 (90.8-94.3)	90.7 (88.9-92.5)	91.9 (90.6-93.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,399), 2002 (3,416), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,587), 2005 (3,306), 2006 (2,385), 2007 (2,354). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Smoke-free cars by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2003-2007



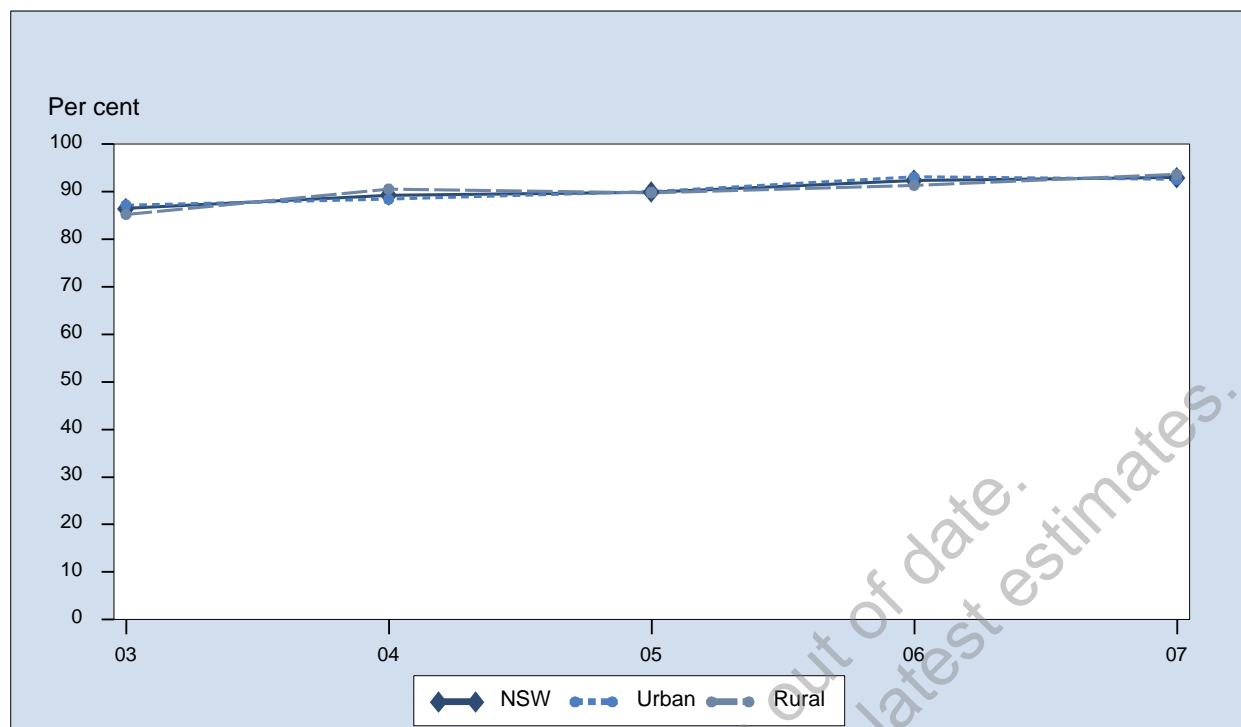
Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Persons	2003	86.5 (81.6-91.5)	88.3 (84.1-92.5)	81.4 (76.6-86.1)	88.0 (85.7-90.2)	88.6 (85.5-91.7)	86.4 (84.8-88.1)
	2004	89.8 (85.2-94.5)	90.9 (87.4-94.3)	88.9 (85.1-92.7)	89.6 (86.4-92.8)	87.6 (83.2-92.1)	89.2 (87.4-91.0)
	2005	91.4 (88.4-94.4)	89.1 (85.8-92.4)	90.4 (87.6-93.2)	89.5 (86.7-92.3)	88.2 (84.9-91.4)	89.9 (88.5-91.2)
	2006	96.6 (94.6-98.7)	91.5 (88.3-94.7)	93.8 (91.4-96.2)	91.3 (88.5-94.2)	88.0 (84.0-92.1)	92.4 (91.1-93.7)
	2007	91.9 (88.5-95.3)	95.7 (93.5-97.9)	93.6 (91.0-96.1)	92.5 (89.8-95.2)	91.3 (87.6-95.0)	92.9 (91.6-94.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (2,895), 2004 (2,168), 2005 (2,791), 2006 (1,983), 2007 (1,996). The indicator includes those who indicated their car was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Are people allowed to smoke in your car?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Smoke-free cars by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2003-2007



Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Persons	2003	87.2 (84.8-89.5)	85.2 (83.1-87.3)	86.4 (84.8-88.1)
	2004	88.4 (85.7-91.0)	90.5 (88.7-92.4)	89.2 (87.4-91.0)
	2005	89.9 (88.0-91.8)	89.8 (88.1-91.4)	89.9 (88.5-91.2)
	2006	93.0 (91.3-94.8)	91.3 (89.4-93.3)	92.4 (91.1-93.7)
	2007	92.5 (90.6-94.4)	93.6 (92.0-95.2)	92.9 (91.6-94.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (2,895), 2004 (2,168), 2005 (2,791), 2006 (1,983), 2007 (1,996). The indicator includes those who indicated their car was smoke-free. The question used to define the indicator was: Are people allowed to smoke in your car?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Health status

Self-rated health

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who rated their health positively as excellent, very good or good. However, there has been a significant increase among males (69.2 per cent to 75.8 per cent) and among persons in the rural health areas (69.0 per cent to 74.0 per cent).

Asthma

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had asthma. However, there has been a significant increase among persons in the fourth quintile of disadvantage (12.9 per cent to 17.2 per cent).

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who have current asthma.

Cardiovascular disease precursors

Between 1997 and 2005, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had their blood pressure measured in the last 2 years.

Between 1997 and 2005, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high blood pressure (41.1 per cent to 52.9 per cent). The increase was significant among males (37.4 per cent to 47.5 per cent) and females (43.9 per cent to 57.3 per cent), among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Between 1997 and 2005, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had their cholesterol measured in the last 2 years (70.0 per cent to 86.3 per cent). The increase was significant among males (72.5 per cent to 87.2 per cent) and females (68.1 per cent to 85.6 per cent), among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Between 1997 and 2005, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had high cholesterol (31.7 per cent to 37.0 per cent). The increase was significant among males (27.8 per cent to 33.6 per cent) and females (34.9 per cent to 39.8 per cent), among persons in the second quintile (30.4 per cent to 39.0 per cent) and fourth quintile (28.2 per cent to 36.6 per cent) of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Diabetes or high blood glucose

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had ever been told by a doctor or hospital they had diabetes or high blood glucose (12.8 per cent to 18.3 per cent). The increase was significant among males (14.3 per cent to 21.3 per cent) and females (11.5 per cent to 15.9 per cent), among persons in the first or least disadvantaged quintile (9.3 per cent to 16.2 per cent) and second quintile (11.9 per cent to 18.4 per cent) and fourth quintile (11.9 per cent to 19.5 per cent) of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Incontinence

Between 2003 and 2006, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had experienced urinary incontinence in the last 4 weeks.

Falls

Between 2003 and 2006, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had a fall in the last 12 months.

Between 2003 and 2006, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had a fall requiring medical treatment in the last 12 months.

Between 2003 and 2006, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had a fall requiring hospitalisation in the last 12 months.

Mental health

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over with high or very high psychological distress according to the K10 measure. However, there has been a significant decrease among persons in the rural health areas (11.3 per cent to 8.6 per cent).

Oral health

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who visited a dental professional in the last 12 months.

Between 1998 and 2007, there has been a significant decrease in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over with all their natural teeth missing (33.3 per cent to 22.0 per cent). The significant decrease was among males (24.2 per cent to 17.4 per cent) and females (40.6 per cent to 25.8 per cent), among persons in all quintiles of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Hearing

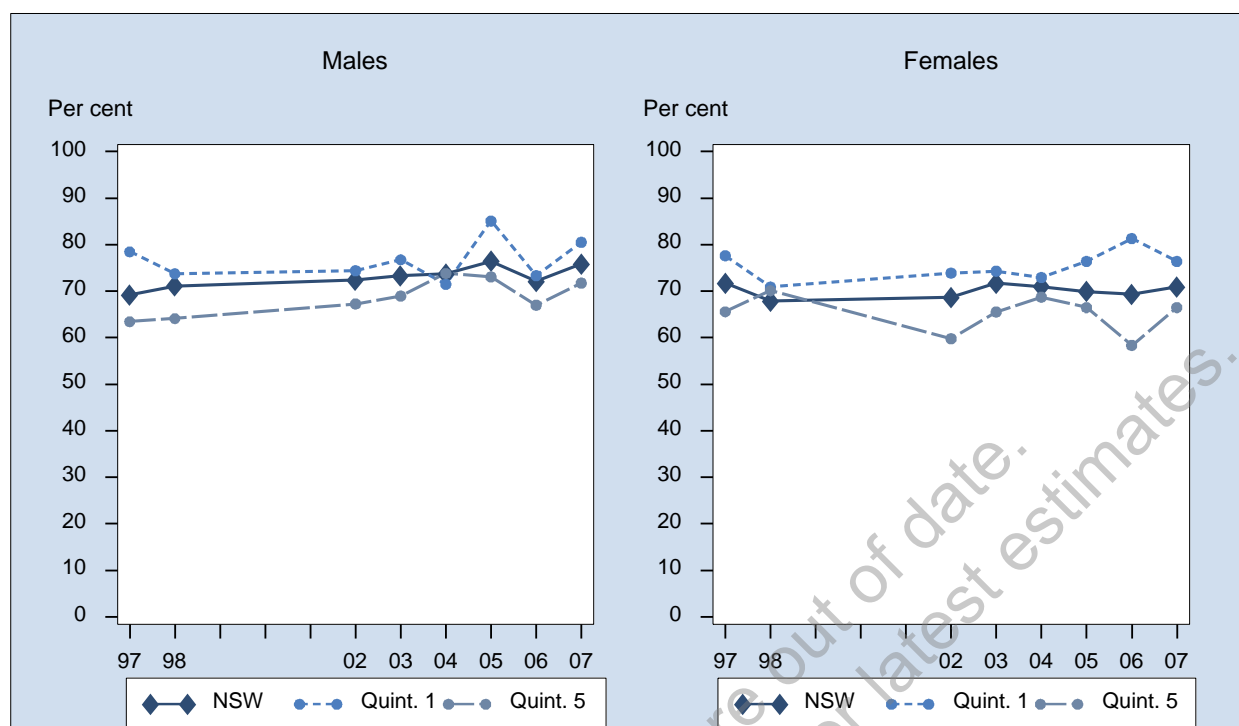
Between 2004 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who ever had their hearing tested (54.0 per cent to 67.6 per cent). The significant increase was among males (64.8 per cent to 78.1 per cent) and females (45.0 per cent to 58.8 per cent), among persons in all quintiles of socioeconomic disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Vision

Between 2004 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had their eyesight tested in the last 2 years (83.3 per cent to 86.0 per cent). The significant increase was among males (80.9 per cent to 85.2 per cent), among persons in the third quintile of disadvantage (81.0 per cent to 87.2 per cent), and among persons in the rural health areas (81.4 per cent to 85.5 per cent).

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

Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

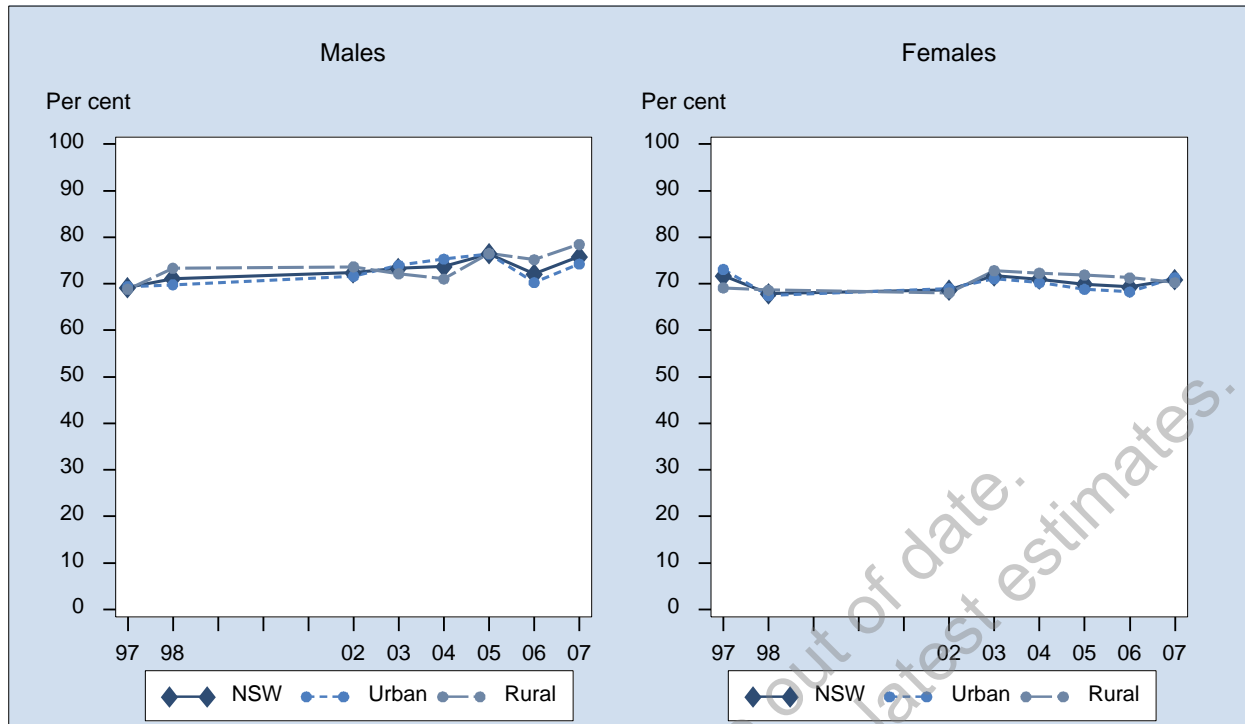


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	78.5 (70.4-86.5)	69.1 (62.0-76.1)	66.3 (58.9-73.8)	69.0 (63.1-74.9)	63.5 (55.9-71.0)	69.2 (66.0-72.4)
	1998	73.7 (65.7-81.7)	76.3 (68.7-83.8)	72.5 (65.7-79.3)	69.0 (63.4-74.7)	64.1 (56.4-71.8)	71.1 (68.0-74.2)
	2002	74.4 (65.4-83.5)	76.6 (68.7-84.5)	70.2 (63.0-77.5)	75.0 (69.8-80.3)	67.3 (60.7-73.8)	72.4 (69.3-75.5)
	2003	76.8 (67.3-86.2)	73.4 (65.2-81.6)	72.2 (64.7-79.7)	75.5 (71.1-79.9)	68.9 (61.0-76.9)	73.3 (70.1-76.5)
	2004	71.5 (61.2-81.8)	77.2 (69.8-84.7)	76.0 (68.3-83.7)	69.7 (62.9-76.6)	73.8 (66.0-81.7)	73.7 (70.1-77.3)
	2005	85.1 (80.2-90.0)	73.8 (67.1-80.4)	74.1 (67.9-80.3)	76.5 (70.8-82.2)	73.1 (65.8-80.3)	76.4 (73.7-79.2)
	2006	73.3 (64.9-81.8)	69.2 (61.2-77.3)	73.7 (66.7-80.8)	76.4 (69.8-83.0)	67.0 (59.0-75.0)	72.1 (68.7-75.5)
	2007	80.5 (74.9-86.1)	78.1 (72.0-84.2)	73.0 (66.8-79.2)	78.0 (72.9-83.1)	71.7 (65.2-78.3)	75.8 (73.1-78.5)
Females	1997	77.6 (70.9-84.3)	73.2 (67.3-79.1)	70.9 (65.1-76.7)	71.8 (67.4-76.2)	65.6 (59.3-71.9)	71.7 (69.1-74.3)
	1998	70.9 (64.3-77.5)	65.1 (59.0-71.2)	65.0 (59.1-70.8)	67.7 (62.8-72.7)	70.1 (64.1-76.1)	67.9 (65.2-70.5)
	2002	73.9 (65.3-82.5)	75.8 (69.6-82.1)	68.9 (63.3-74.5)	70.9 (66.1-75.6)	59.8 (53.7-65.8)	68.6 (65.8-71.4)
	2003	74.3 (66.6-82.0)	73.5 (67.1-79.9)	72.2 (66.5-77.9)	72.7 (68.6-76.7)	65.6 (59.1-72.0)	71.7 (69.1-74.3)
	2004	73.0 (65.3-80.6)	68.1 (61.1-75.1)	71.5 (65.1-77.8)	72.8 (67.3-78.2)	68.7 (61.0-76.4)	71.0 (67.9-74.0)
	2005	76.4 (70.3-82.5)	68.3 (62.5-74.0)	69.3 (64.2-74.4)	70.0 (65.2-74.8)	66.5 (60.3-72.7)	69.9 (67.4-72.4)
	2006	81.3 (75.4-87.3)	71.3 (64.7-77.8)	66.7 (60.4-73.0)	68.0 (62.4-73.7)	58.4 (51.1-65.7)	69.3 (66.5-72.2)
	2007	76.4 (71.3-81.5)	72.1 (66.9-77.3)	70.6 (65.8-75.3)	71.4 (67.1-75.6)	66.5 (60.9-72.1)	70.9 (68.7-73.2)
Persons	1997	78.0 (72.8-83.1)	71.3 (66.8-75.9)	69.0 (64.4-73.6)	70.5 (66.9-74.1)	64.6 (59.8-69.5)	70.6 (68.6-72.6)
	1998	72.1 (67.0-77.2)	70.2 (65.3-75.0)	68.4 (64.0-72.9)	68.3 (64.6-72.1)	67.5 (62.7-72.3)	69.3 (67.3-71.3)
	2002	74.1 (67.9-80.4)	76.2 (71.2-81.2)	69.5 (65.0-73.9)	72.8 (69.3-76.4)	63.1 (58.5-67.6)	70.3 (68.3-72.4)
	2003	75.2 (69.2-81.2)	73.5 (68.4-78.6)	72.2 (67.5-76.9)	73.9 (71.0-76.9)	67.1 (62.0-72.2)	72.4 (70.4-74.4)
	2004	72.3 (66.0-78.6)	72.4 (67.2-77.5)	73.4 (68.5-78.3)	71.4 (67.1-75.7)	71.1 (65.6-76.6)	72.2 (69.9-74.5)
	2005	80.6 (76.5-84.6)	70.7 (66.3-75.1)	71.5 (67.5-75.4)	72.8 (69.2-76.5)	69.4 (64.7-74.2)	72.8 (71.0-74.7)
	2006	77.7 (72.7-82.7)	70.3 (65.2-75.5)	69.8 (65.0-74.5)	71.8 (67.5-76.1)	62.6 (57.1-68.0)	70.6 (68.4-72.8)
	2007	78.3 (74.5-82.1)	74.8 (70.8-78.8)	71.7 (67.9-75.5)	74.3 (71.1-77.6)	68.8 (64.6-73.1)	73.1 (71.4-74.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,392), 2002 (3,416), 2003 (3,567), 2004 (2,581), 2005 (3,376), 2006 (2,376), 2007 (3,610). The indicator includes those responding excellent, very good, or good to a global self-rated health status question. The question used to define the indicator was: Overall, how would you rate your health during the last 4 weeks? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor? The question used to define the indicator in 1997 and 1998 was: In general would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

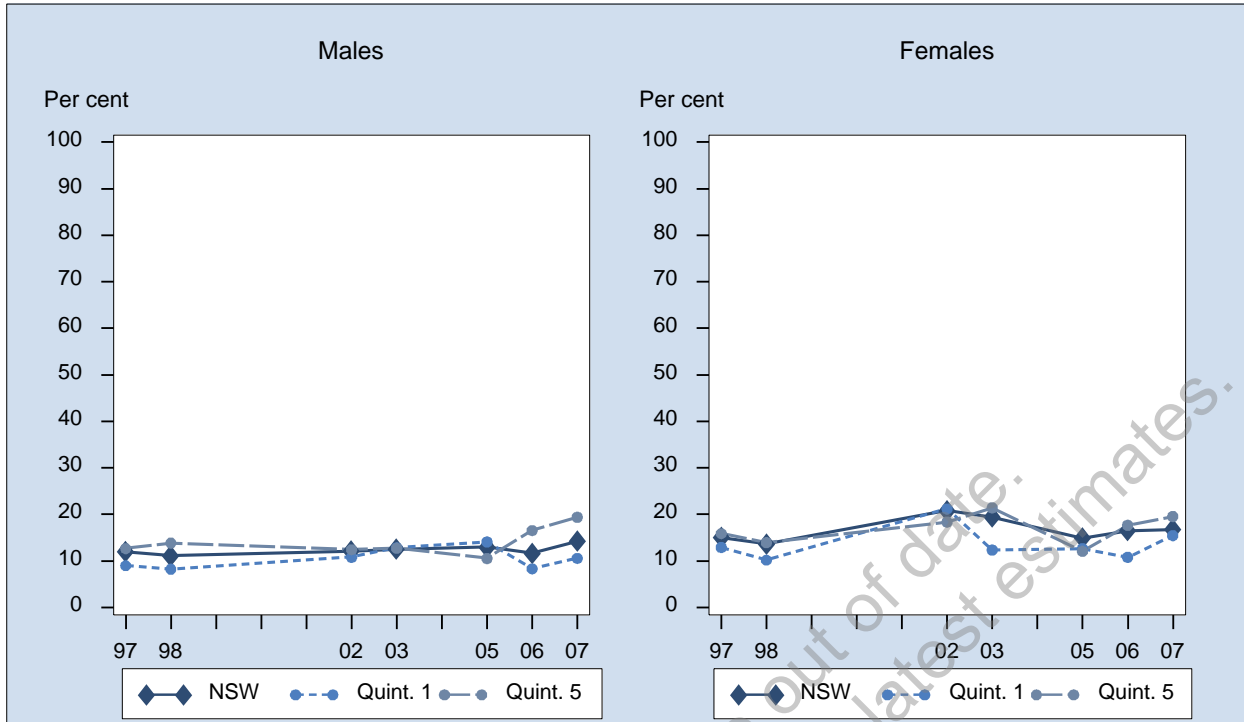


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	69.4 (65.0-73.9)	68.8 (64.7-73.0)	69.2 (66.0-72.4)
	1998	69.8 (65.4-74.2)	73.4 (69.5-77.2)	71.1 (68.0-74.2)
	2002	71.6 (67.2-76.0)	73.7 (69.8-77.6)	72.4 (69.3-75.5)
	2003	74.0 (69.5-78.5)	72.2 (68.3-76.0)	73.3 (70.1-76.5)
	2004	75.3 (70.4-80.2)	71.0 (65.9-76.2)	73.7 (70.1-77.3)
	2005	76.4 (72.5-80.2)	76.5 (73.0-80.0)	76.4 (73.7-79.2)
	2006	70.3 (65.5-75.0)	75.2 (70.9-79.4)	72.1 (68.7-75.5)
	2007	74.2 (70.5-78.0)	78.5 (75.2-81.8)	75.8 (73.1-78.5)
Females	1997	73.1 (69.6-76.5)	69.1 (65.3-73.0)	71.7 (69.1-74.3)
	1998	67.4 (63.9-71.0)	68.6 (65.2-72.1)	67.9 (65.2-70.5)
	2002	69.0 (65.1-72.9)	68.0 (64.6-71.5)	68.6 (65.8-71.4)
	2003	71.1 (67.5-74.7)	72.8 (69.5-76.1)	71.7 (69.1-74.3)
	2004	70.2 (66.1-74.4)	72.3 (68.1-76.5)	71.0 (67.9-74.0)
	2005	68.8 (65.4-72.2)	71.9 (68.9-74.9)	69.9 (67.4-72.4)
	2006	68.3 (64.3-72.2)	71.3 (67.7-74.9)	69.3 (66.5-72.2)
	2007	71.3 (68.3-74.4)	70.3 (67.3-73.2)	70.9 (68.7-73.2)
Persons	1997	71.5 (68.7-74.2)	69.0 (66.2-71.8)	70.6 (68.6-72.6)
	1998	68.5 (65.7-71.2)	70.8 (68.2-73.3)	69.3 (67.3-71.3)
	2002	70.2 (67.2-73.1)	70.7 (68.1-73.3)	70.3 (68.3-72.4)
	2003	72.4 (69.6-75.2)	72.4 (70.0-74.9)	72.4 (70.4-74.4)
	2004	72.5 (69.3-75.7)	71.7 (68.5-75.0)	72.2 (69.9-74.5)
	2005	72.2 (69.6-74.8)	74.0 (71.7-76.3)	72.8 (71.0-74.7)
	2006	69.2 (66.1-72.2)	73.1 (70.3-75.9)	70.6 (68.4-72.8)
	2007	72.6 (70.2-75.0)	74.0 (71.8-76.3)	73.1 (71.4-74.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,392), 2002 (3,416), 2003 (3,567), 2004 (2,581), 2005 (3,376), 2006 (2,376), 2007 (3,610). The indicator includes those responding excellent, very good, or good to a global self-rated health status question. The question used to define the indicator was: Overall, how would you rate your health during the last 4 weeks? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, poor, or very poor? The question used to define the indicator in 1997 and 1998 was: In general would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Ever diagnosed with asthma by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

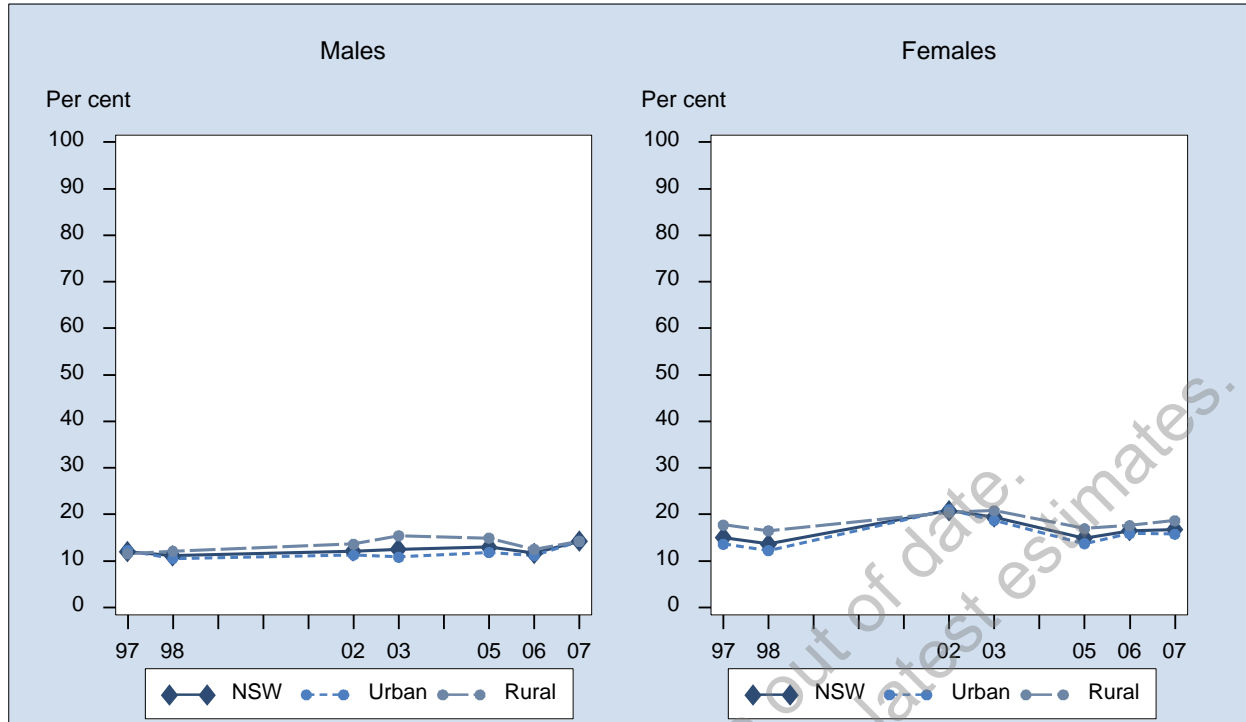


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	9.0 (3.8-14.2)	13.2 (7.5-19.0)	14.4 (9.2-19.6)	10.7 (7.2-14.3)	12.7 (7.5-17.9)	12.0 (9.7-14.2)
	1998	8.2 (3.2-13.2)	8.4 (3.8-13.0)	11.8 (6.5-17.1)	13.6 (9.7-17.5)	13.9 (8.0-19.7)	11.1 (9.0-13.2)
	2002	10.8 (4.5-17.2)	12.7 (6.9-18.6)	13.3 (8.9-17.7)	11.2 (7.5-15.0)	12.4 (8.6-16.2)	12.1 (10.1-14.2)
	2003	12.9 (5.4-20.3)	3.6 (1.0-6.2)	16.2 (10.3-22.2)	14.2 (10.6-17.9)	12.7 (7.6-17.9)	12.5 (10.3-14.7)
	2005	14.1 (8.8-19.4)	11.6 (6.8-16.4)	13.9 (9.2-18.6)	14.3 (9.6-19.0)	10.6 (6.3-14.8)	13.0 (10.8-15.1)
	2006	8.3 (3.5-13.1)	7.6 (3.3-11.8)	11.4 (5.3-17.6)	14.3 (8.9-19.6)	16.6 (10.2-22.9)	11.7 (9.3-14.1)
	2007	10.6 (4.2-16.9)	8.0 (3.8-12.2)	15.0 (8.1-21.9)	17.8 (11.9-23.6)	19.4 (11.7-27.1)	14.2 (11.4-17.1)
Females	1997	12.9 (7.8-18.0)	14.9 (10.0-19.8)	17.0 (12.1-21.9)	14.8 (11.3-18.2)	15.9 (11.4-20.4)	15.0 (13.0-17.1)
	1998	10.2 (6.4-14.0)	14.1 (9.9-18.3)	15.5 (11.1-20.0)	17.8 (14.2-21.5)	13.9 (9.7-18.1)	13.7 (11.9-15.4)
	2002	21.2 (12.5-29.8)	24.8 (17.5-32.0)	21.4 (15.7-27.1)	20.2 (16.0-24.5)	18.4 (14.2-22.5)	20.8 (18.3-23.3)
	2003	12.4 (6.9-17.9)	17.8 (12.5-23.1)	20.7 (15.6-25.8)	22.0 (18.3-25.8)	21.4 (16.1-26.8)	19.4 (17.2-21.6)
	2005	12.7 (8.4-16.9)	15.7 (11.6-19.8)	16.1 (12.2-19.9)	16.2 (12.3-20.0)	12.1 (8.3-15.8)	14.9 (13.1-16.7)
	2006	10.8 (6.1-15.5)	16.1 (10.9-21.4)	19.5 (14.3-24.6)	18.8 (13.9-23.7)	17.7 (12.2-23.2)	16.5 (14.2-18.8)
	2007	15.5 (10.2-20.8)	15.4 (10.3-20.4)	17.0 (12.2-21.9)	16.8 (12.6-21.1)	19.6 (14.2-25.0)	16.8 (14.6-19.0)
Persons	1997	11.3 (7.6-15.1)	14.1 (10.4-17.9)	15.9 (12.3-19.5)	12.9 (10.4-15.4)	14.4 (11.0-17.9)	13.7 (12.2-15.2)
	1998	9.4 (6.4-12.4)	11.5 (8.4-14.6)	13.8 (10.4-17.2)	15.8 (13.2-18.5)	13.9 (10.4-17.4)	12.5 (11.2-13.9)
	2002	16.4 (10.8-22.0)	18.9 (14.1-23.7)	17.8 (14.0-21.6)	16.0 (13.1-18.9)	15.8 (12.9-18.7)	16.8 (15.1-18.5)
	2003	12.5 (8.1-17.0)	11.6 (8.3-14.9)	18.5 (14.6-22.4)	18.5 (15.8-21.1)	17.5 (13.7-21.2)	16.3 (14.7-17.9)
	2005	13.3 (10.0-16.7)	13.9 (10.8-17.0)	15.1 (12.1-18.1)	15.4 (12.3-18.4)	11.4 (8.6-14.2)	14.0 (12.7-15.4)
	2006	9.7 (6.3-13.0)	12.3 (8.8-15.8)	16.0 (12.0-19.9)	16.8 (13.2-20.4)	17.1 (13.0-21.3)	14.3 (12.6-16.0)
	2007	13.5 (9.5-17.6)	12.2 (8.8-15.6)	16.1 (12.0-20.2)	17.2 (13.7-20.8)	19.5 (15.0-24.0)	15.7 (13.9-17.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,274), 1998 (3,395), 2002 (3,415), 2003 (3,574), 2005 (3,382), 2006 (2,381), 2007 (2,295). The indicator includes those who have ever been told by a doctor or hospital they have asthma. The question used to define the indicator was: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have asthma?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Ever diagnosed with asthma by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

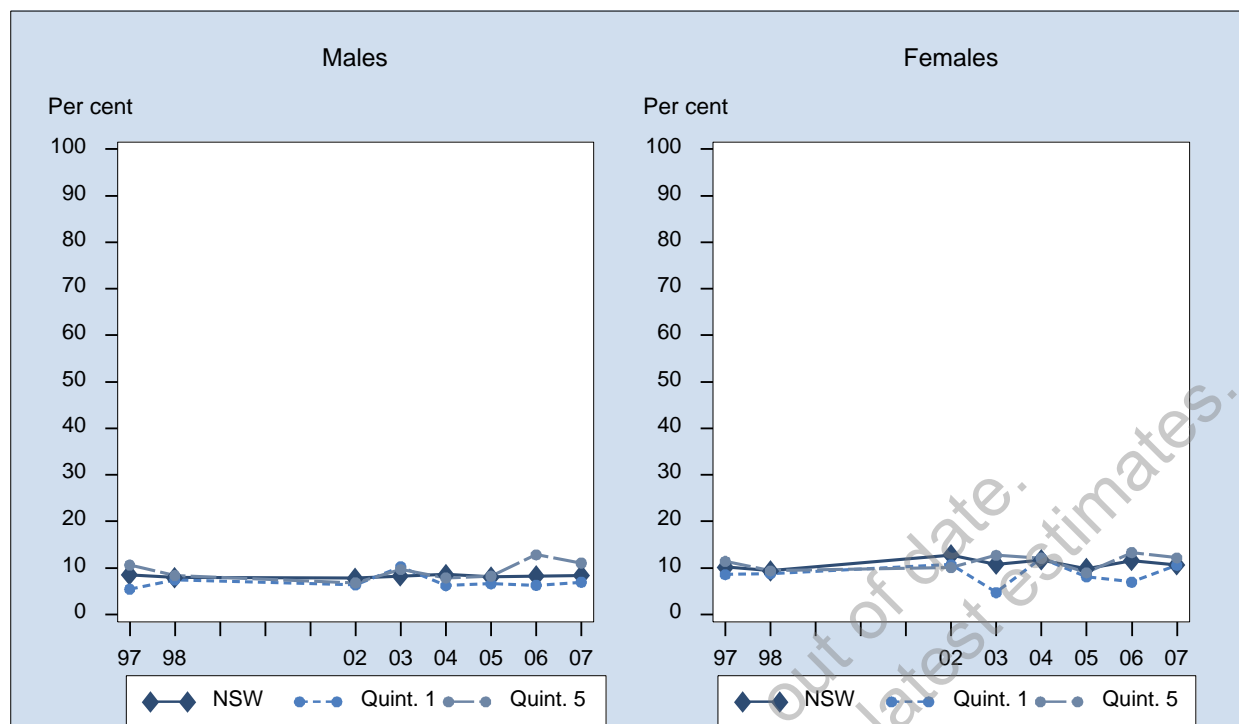


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	12.2 (9.0-15.4)	11.6 (8.9-14.2)	12.0 (9.7-14.2)
	1998	10.5 (7.7-13.4)	12.1 (8.9-15.2)	11.1 (9.0-13.2)
	2002	11.2 (8.4-14.1)	13.6 (10.9-16.4)	12.1 (10.1-14.2)
	2003	10.8 (7.8-13.8)	15.4 (12.3-18.5)	12.5 (10.3-14.7)
	2005	11.8 (8.9-14.7)	14.9 (12.1-17.8)	13.0 (10.8-15.1)
	2006	11.2 (7.8-14.5)	12.5 (9.3-15.7)	11.7 (9.3-14.1)
	2007	14.2 (10.1-18.3)	14.2 (10.7-17.8)	14.2 (11.4-17.1)
Females	1997	13.6 (11.0-16.2)	17.7 (14.4-21.0)	15.0 (13.0-17.1)
	1998	12.2 (10.0-14.4)	16.5 (13.8-19.1)	13.7 (11.9-15.4)
	2002	21.0 (17.5-24.4)	20.4 (17.3-23.5)	20.8 (18.3-23.3)
	2003	18.7 (15.7-21.7)	20.8 (17.8-23.8)	19.4 (17.2-21.6)
	2005	13.7 (11.3-16.1)	17.0 (14.5-19.4)	14.9 (13.1-16.7)
	2006	15.9 (12.8-19.0)	17.6 (14.6-20.6)	16.5 (14.2-18.8)
	2007	15.7 (12.8-18.7)	18.7 (15.5-21.8)	16.8 (14.6-19.0)
Persons	1997	13.0 (11.0-15.0)	14.9 (12.7-17.1)	13.7 (12.2-15.2)
	1998	11.5 (9.7-13.2)	14.5 (12.4-16.5)	12.5 (11.2-13.9)
	2002	16.6 (14.3-18.9)	17.2 (15.1-19.4)	16.8 (15.1-18.5)
	2003	15.3 (13.1-17.4)	18.2 (16.0-20.3)	16.3 (14.7-17.9)
	2005	12.9 (11.0-14.7)	16.0 (14.2-17.9)	14.0 (12.7-15.4)
	2006	13.8 (11.5-16.1)	15.2 (13.0-17.4)	14.3 (12.6-16.0)
	2007	15.1 (12.7-17.5)	16.6 (14.2-19.0)	15.7 (13.9-17.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,274), 1998 (3,395), 2002 (3,415), 2003 (3,574), 2005 (3,382), 2006 (2,381), 2007 (2,295). The indicator includes those who have ever been told by a doctor or hospital they have asthma. The question used to define the indicator was: Have you ever been told by a doctor or hospital you have asthma?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current asthma by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

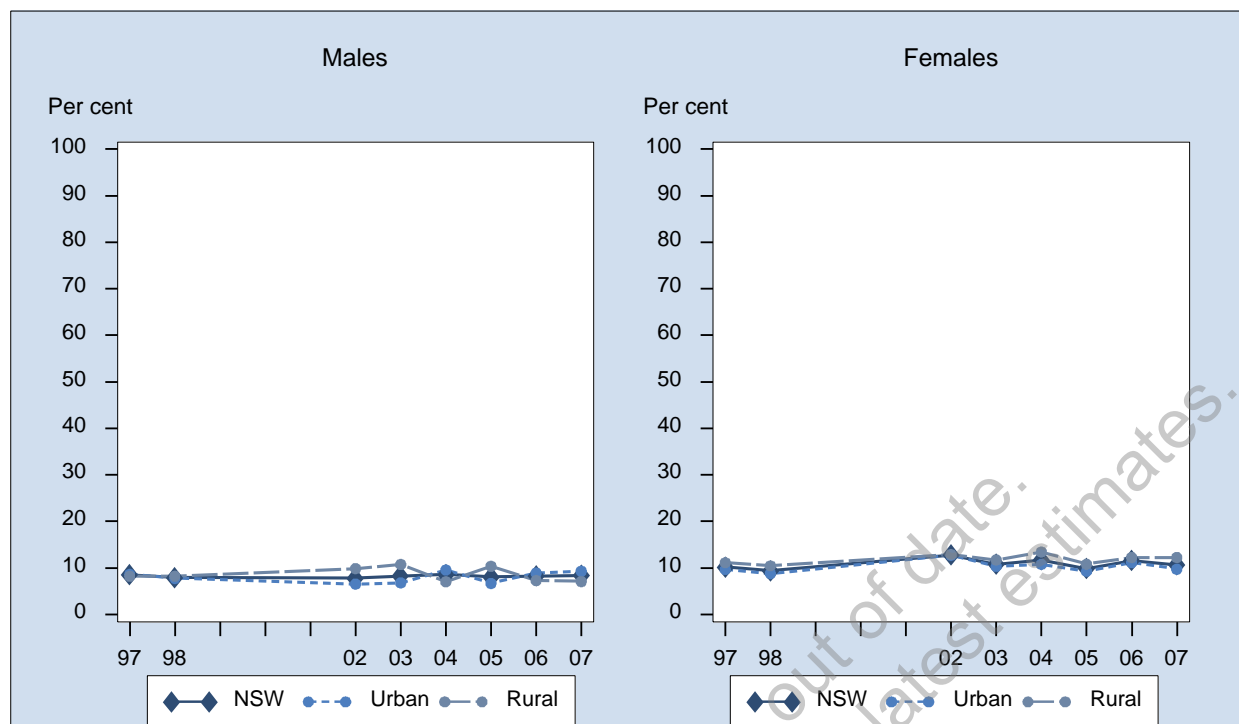


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	5.4 (1.6-9.3)	10.7 (5.2-16.3)	8.3 (4.8-11.9)	7.4 (4.6-10.2)	10.6 (5.6-15.7)	8.5 (6.6-10.4)
	1998	7.4 (2.5-12.3)	5.6 (2.0-9.2)	8.5 (4.0-13.1)	10.1 (6.6-13.6)	8.3 (3.8-12.8)	7.9 (6.1-9.8)
	2002	6.4 (0.9-11.8)	8.6 (3.6-13.5)	10.4 (6.6-14.2)	7.0 (4.2-9.7)	6.8 (4.1-9.6)	7.8 (6.1-9.4)
	2003	10.3 (3.6-17.0)	2.3 (0.3-4.2)	8.9 (5.0-12.8)	9.4 (6.5-12.3)	9.7 (4.9-14.4)	8.2 (6.5-10.0)
	2004	6.2 (1.2-11.2)	8.3 (3.9-12.7)	11.6 (5.1-18.0)	9.3 (5.2-13.4)	7.9 (2.0-13.7)	8.6 (6.3-10.9)
	2005	6.6 (2.8-10.3)	6.1 (2.4-9.8)	10.5 (6.6-14.4)	9.0 (5.4-12.6)	8.2 (4.3-12.2)	8.1 (6.4-9.7)
	2006	6.3 (2.0-10.6)	4.7 (1.6-7.9)	7.3 (1.8-12.8)	9.7 (5.0-14.4)	12.8 (6.9-18.8)	8.3 (6.1-10.4)
	2007	7.0 (1.6-12.3)	4.9 (1.4-8.4)	9.7 (3.7-15.7)	9.3 (4.7-14.0)	11.1 (5.6-16.5)	8.4 (6.1-10.7)
Females	1997	8.6 (4.3-12.9)	9.8 (5.4-14.1)	12.7 (8.5-16.9)	8.8 (5.9-11.6)	11.4 (7.3-15.5)	10.2 (8.4-12.0)
	1998	8.8 (5.2-12.4)	8.6 (5.1-12.1)	11.2 (7.2-15.1)	10.4 (7.6-13.2)	9.4 (6.0-12.8)	9.4 (7.9-10.9)
	2002	10.7 (4.7-16.7)	18.3 (11.8-24.9)	13.7 (9.0-18.5)	12.5 (8.8-16.3)	10.1 (7.1-13.1)	12.8 (10.7-14.8)
	2003	4.7 (1.1-8.3)	9.5 (5.6-13.5)	12.8 (8.6-17.0)	12.2 (9.2-15.2)	12.7 (8.3-17.1)	10.8 (9.1-12.5)
	2004	12.1 (6.4-17.8)	12.2 (7.0-17.3)	10.5 (6.5-14.4)	12.2 (8.1-16.4)	12.1 (7.8-16.4)	11.7 (9.7-13.8)
	2005	8.1 (4.8-11.4)	9.4 (6.1-12.8)	10.8 (7.6-14.1)	10.8 (7.3-14.3)	9.0 (5.6-12.3)	9.8 (8.3-11.3)
	2006	7.0 (3.0-10.9)	11.1 (6.3-15.8)	14.3 (9.5-19.1)	12.6 (8.5-16.7)	13.3 (8.6-18.1)	11.6 (9.6-13.6)
	2007	10.6 (6.1-15.0)	9.4 (5.4-13.4)	10.9 (6.8-15.0)	10.4 (7.0-13.9)	12.2 (7.9-16.5)	10.6 (8.8-12.4)
Persons	1997	7.3 (4.3-10.3)	10.2 (6.7-13.7)	10.8 (8.0-13.7)	8.1 (6.1-10.1)	11.0 (7.8-14.3)	9.4 (8.1-10.7)
	1998	8.2 (5.3-11.2)	7.2 (4.7-9.8)	10.0 (7.0-13.0)	10.3 (8.0-12.5)	8.9 (6.2-11.7)	8.7 (7.6-9.9)
	2002	8.7 (4.6-12.8)	13.6 (9.3-17.8)	12.3 (9.1-15.4)	9.9 (7.5-12.3)	8.7 (6.6-10.7)	10.5 (9.1-11.8)
	2003	6.8 (3.4-10.2)	6.3 (3.9-8.8)	10.9 (8.0-13.8)	10.9 (8.8-13.0)	11.3 (8.1-14.6)	9.6 (8.4-10.9)
	2004	9.4 (5.5-13.3)	10.4 (6.9-13.8)	10.9 (7.4-14.5)	10.9 (8.0-13.9)	10.1 (6.6-13.6)	10.3 (8.8-11.9)
	2005	7.4 (4.9-9.9)	7.9 (5.5-10.4)	10.7 (8.2-13.2)	10.0 (7.5-12.5)	8.6 (6.1-11.2)	9.0 (7.9-10.1)
	2006	6.7 (3.8-9.6)	8.2 (5.2-11.2)	11.2 (7.6-14.8)	11.3 (8.2-14.4)	13.1 (9.3-16.9)	10.1 (8.6-11.5)
	2007	9.1 (5.7-12.6)	7.5 (4.7-10.2)	10.3 (6.8-13.9)	10.0 (7.1-12.8)	11.7 (8.3-15.1)	9.7 (8.3-11.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,273), 1998 (3,395), 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,574), 2004 (2,588), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,380), 2007 (2,293). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current asthma by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

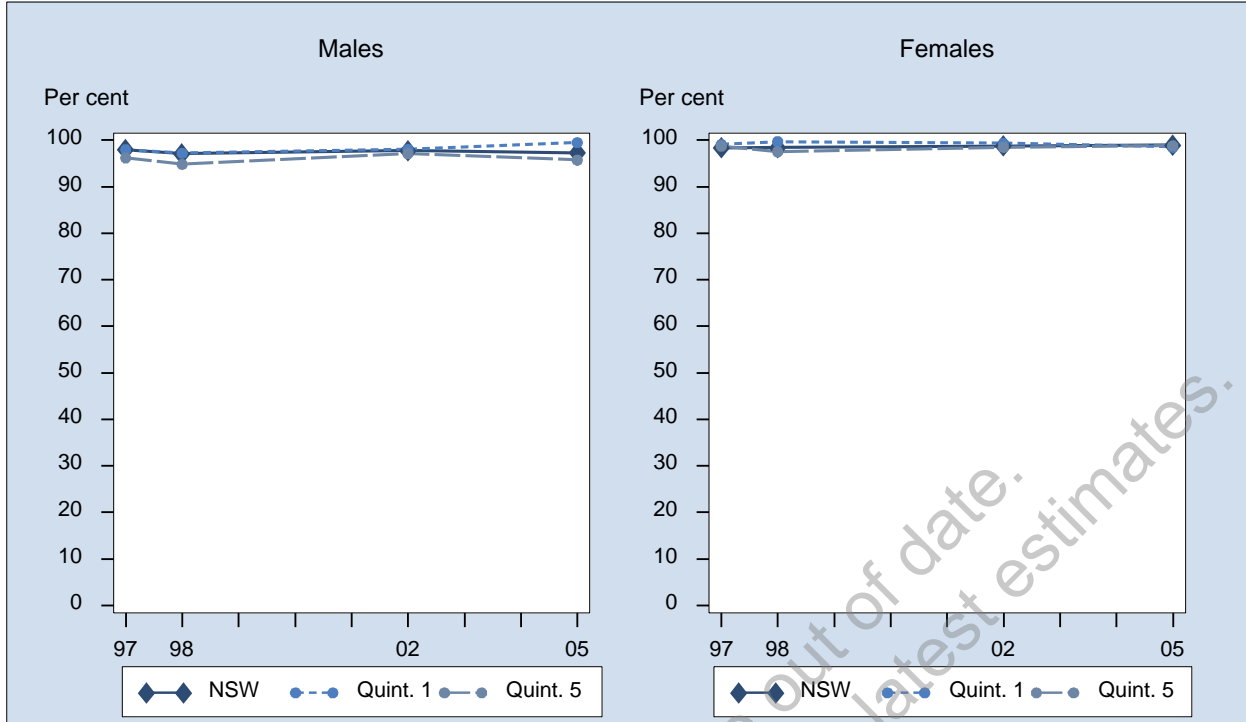


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	8.7 (6.0-11.4)	8.2 (5.9-10.5)	8.5 (6.6-10.4)
	1998	7.8 (5.4-10.1)	8.2 (5.5-11.0)	7.9 (6.1-9.8)
	2002	6.6 (4.4-8.8)	9.9 (7.5-12.3)	7.8 (6.1-9.4)
	2003	6.8 (4.6-9.0)	10.7 (8.0-13.5)	8.2 (6.5-10.0)
	2004	9.6 (6.2-12.9)	7.0 (4.6-9.4)	8.6 (6.3-10.9)
	2005	6.7 (4.5-8.9)	10.4 (7.9-12.8)	8.1 (6.4-9.7)
	2006	8.9 (5.8-12.0)	7.3 (4.8-9.8)	8.3 (6.1-10.4)
	2007	9.3 (5.9-12.7)	7.1 (4.6-9.6)	8.4 (6.1-10.7)
Females	1997	9.7 (7.4-11.9)	11.1 (8.3-14.0)	10.2 (8.4-12.0)
	1998	8.8 (6.8-10.8)	10.5 (8.2-12.7)	9.4 (7.9-10.9)
	2002	12.7 (9.9-15.5)	12.9 (10.3-15.4)	12.8 (10.7-14.8)
	2003	10.3 (8.0-12.6)	11.7 (9.4-14.1)	10.8 (9.1-12.5)
	2004	10.8 (8.0-13.6)	13.4 (10.6-16.3)	11.7 (9.7-13.8)
	2005	9.3 (7.2-11.3)	10.8 (8.8-12.9)	9.8 (8.3-11.3)
	2006	11.2 (8.4-13.9)	12.3 (9.7-14.9)	11.6 (9.6-13.6)
	2007	9.7 (7.4-12.1)	12.3 (9.6-14.9)	10.6 (8.8-12.4)
Persons	1997	9.2 (7.5-11.0)	9.8 (7.9-11.7)	9.4 (8.1-10.7)
	1998	8.3 (6.8-9.9)	9.5 (7.7-11.2)	8.7 (7.6-9.9)
	2002	9.9 (8.1-11.8)	11.5 (9.7-13.2)	10.5 (9.1-11.8)
	2003	8.8 (7.2-10.4)	11.2 (9.4-13.0)	9.6 (8.4-10.9)
	2004	10.2 (8.1-12.4)	10.5 (8.6-12.4)	10.3 (8.8-11.9)
	2005	8.1 (6.6-9.6)	10.6 (9.0-12.2)	9.0 (7.9-10.1)
	2006	10.1 (8.1-12.2)	10.0 (8.1-11.8)	10.1 (8.6-11.5)
	2007	9.6 (7.6-11.5)	9.9 (8.0-11.7)	9.7 (8.3-11.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,273), 1998 (3,395), 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,574), 2004 (2,588), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,380), 2007 (2,293). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Blood pressure measured in last 2 years by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

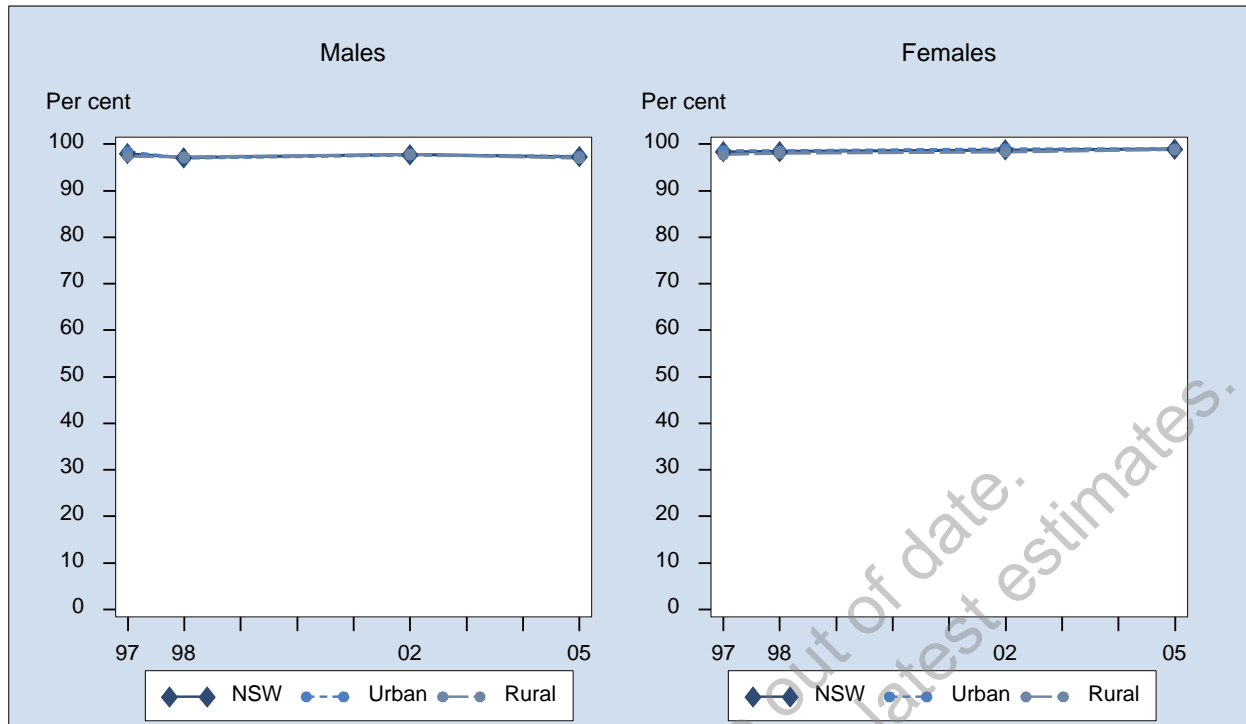


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	98.0 (95.8-100)	98.0 (96.2-99.8)	98.7 (97.5-99.9)	98.8 (97.8-99.8)	96.2 (93.4-99.0)	98.0 (97.2-98.8)
	1998	97.2 (94.5-99.9)	98.2 (96.5-99.9)	96.5 (94.1-98.9)	98.0 (96.4-99.7)	94.8 (90.3-99.3)	97.1 (96.0-98.3)
	2002	98.0 (95.7-100)	97.8 (95.0-100)	98.8 (97.5-100)	97.4 (95.8-99.1)	97.1 (94.9-99.4)	97.8 (96.8-98.7)
	2005	99.5 (98.8-100)	97.4 (95.2-99.5)	96.4 (93.5-99.2)	96.9 (94.8-99.0)	95.7 (92.0-99.4)	97.3 (96.2-98.3)
Females	1997	99.1 (98.0-100)	97.7 (96.0-99.4)	99.1 (98.0-100)	96.9 (94.8-99.1)	98.7 (97.8-99.6)	98.3 (97.7-99.0)
	1998	99.7 (99.1-100)	97.9 (96.4-99.4)	98.7 (97.6-99.9)	98.4 (97.5-99.4)	97.5 (95.7-99.4)	98.4 (97.8-99.0)
	2002	99.3 (98.0-100)	99.5 (98.7-100)	98.5 (97.4-99.6)	98.4 (97.4-99.4)	98.5 (97.2-99.8)	98.7 (98.2-99.3)
	2005	98.5 (97.2-99.9)	98.8 (97.4-100)	98.6 (97.6-99.6)	99.6 (99.3-100)	98.8 (97.7-99.9)	98.9 (98.4-99.4)
Persons	1997	98.6 (97.6-99.7)	97.8 (96.6-99.1)	98.9 (98.1-99.7)	97.8 (96.5-99.0)	97.6 (96.2-98.9)	98.2 (97.7-98.7)
	1998	98.7 (97.5-99.9)	98.1 (96.9-99.2)	97.7 (96.5-99.0)	98.2 (97.3-99.1)	96.3 (94.1-98.6)	97.8 (97.2-98.4)
	2002	98.7 (97.4-100)	98.7 (97.3-100)	98.6 (97.8-99.5)	98.0 (97.0-98.9)	97.9 (96.7-99.1)	98.3 (97.8-98.8)
	2005	99.0 (98.2-99.8)	98.1 (96.9-99.4)	97.6 (96.1-99.0)	98.5 (97.5-99.4)	97.5 (95.7-99.2)	98.2 (97.6-98.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,264), 1998 (3,381), 2002 (3,392), 2005 (3,291). The indicator includes those who had their blood pressure measured within the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your blood pressure measured?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Blood pressure measured in last 2 years by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

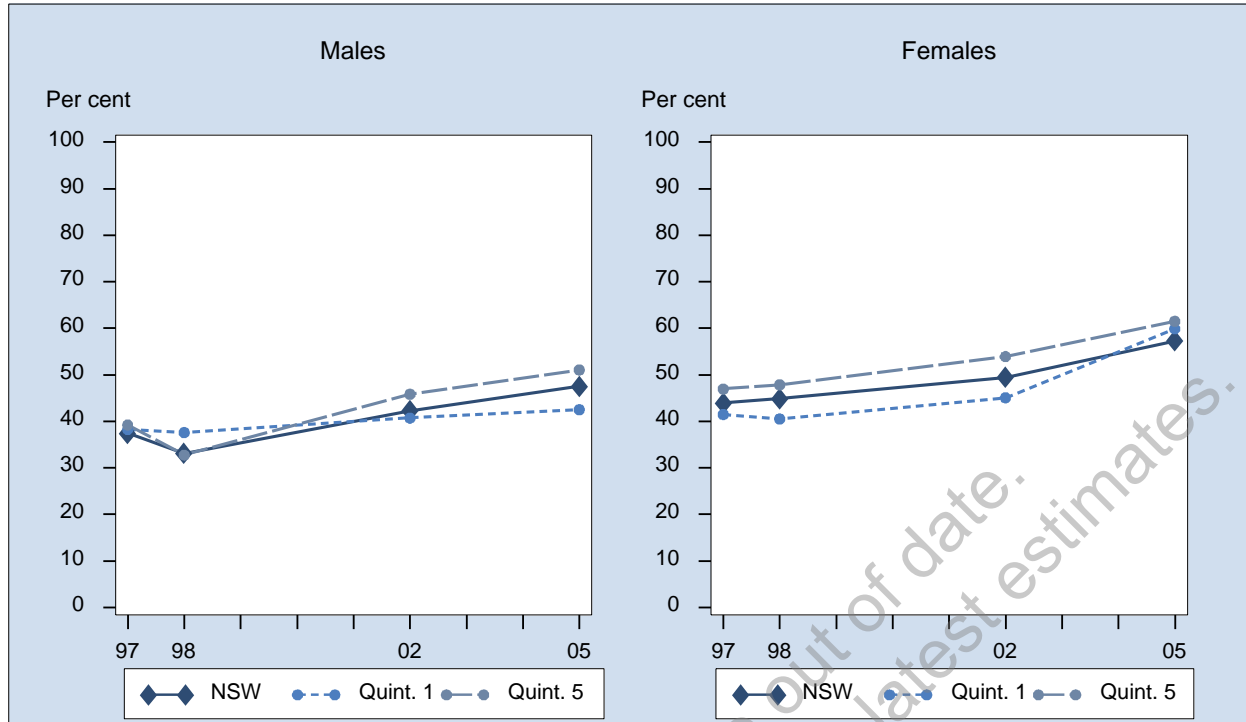


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	98.3 (97.3-99.4)	97.4 (96.1-98.6)	98.0 (97.2-98.8)
	1998	97.0 (95.4-98.7)	97.3 (96.0-98.5)	97.1 (96.0-98.3)
	2002	97.7 (96.4-99.1)	97.8 (96.8-98.9)	97.8 (96.8-98.7)
	2005	97.4 (95.9-98.9)	97.0 (95.7-98.3)	97.3 (96.2-98.3)
Females	1997	98.6 (97.9-99.4)	97.7 (96.5-99.0)	98.3 (97.7-99.0)
	1998	98.6 (97.9-99.3)	98.1 (97.1-99.1)	98.4 (97.8-99.0)
	2002	99.0 (98.3-99.7)	98.3 (97.5-99.1)	98.7 (98.2-99.3)
	2005	99.0 (98.3-99.6)	98.8 (98.2-99.5)	98.9 (98.4-99.4)
Persons	1997	98.5 (97.9-99.1)	97.6 (96.7-98.5)	98.2 (97.7-98.7)
	1998	97.9 (97.1-98.7)	97.7 (97.0-98.5)	97.8 (97.2-98.4)
	2002	98.4 (97.7-99.1)	98.1 (97.4-98.7)	98.3 (97.8-98.8)
	2005	98.3 (97.5-99.1)	98.0 (97.3-98.7)	98.2 (97.6-98.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,264), 1998 (3,381), 2002 (3,392), 2005 (3,291). The indicator includes those who had their blood pressure measured within the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your blood pressure measured?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High blood pressure by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

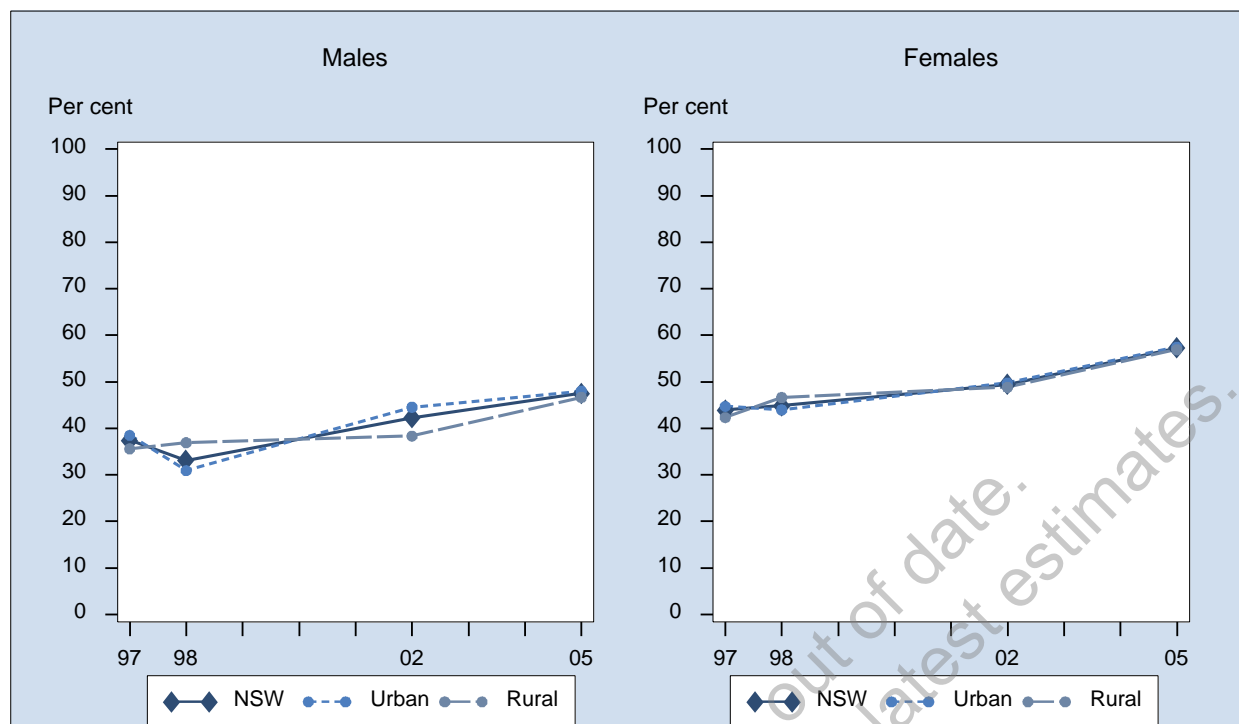


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	38.3 (28.9-47.7)	37.3 (29.8-44.8)	34.6 (27.5-41.8)	37.9 (31.5-44.2)	39.2 (31.6-46.8)	37.4 (34.1-40.8)
	1998	37.6 (28.4-46.7)	29.6 (22.2-37.0)	27.6 (21.2-33.9)	37.4 (31.4-43.4)	32.8 (25.7-39.8)	33.1 (29.9-36.3)
	2002	40.7 (30.6-50.9)	43.1 (33.5-52.7)	44.6 (36.9-52.3)	37.4 (31.6-43.1)	45.8 (38.8-52.8)	42.3 (38.8-45.7)
	2005	42.5 (35.2-49.9)	43.5 (36.0-51.0)	55.6 (49.1-62.1)	46.1 (39.5-52.6)	51.1 (42.7-59.5)	47.5 (44.3-50.7)
Females	1997	41.5 (33.9-49.1)	41.0 (34.2-47.7)	47.3 (41.3-53.4)	42.2 (37.4-47.1)	47.0 (40.1-53.8)	43.9 (41.0-46.8)
	1998	40.5 (33.7-47.3)	47.9 (41.4-54.3)	41.8 (35.8-47.9)	48.8 (43.6-54.1)	47.9 (41.4-54.3)	44.9 (42.1-47.6)
	2002	45.1 (35.2-55.0)	55.1 (47.5-62.8)	48.6 (42.3-54.9)	44.1 (39.1-49.1)	53.9 (48.2-59.7)	49.4 (46.5-52.4)
	2005	59.9 (53.4-66.4)	58.4 (52.4-64.4)	54.4 (48.9-60.0)	53.2 (48.0-58.5)	61.5 (55.2-67.8)	57.3 (54.6-59.9)
Persons	1997	40.2 (34.3-46.1)	39.3 (34.3-44.3)	41.9 (37.2-46.7)	40.2 (36.2-44.1)	43.5 (38.4-48.6)	41.1 (38.9-43.3)
	1998	39.3 (33.9-44.8)	39.6 (34.5-44.7)	35.3 (30.8-39.8)	43.4 (39.4-47.5)	41.3 (36.4-46.2)	39.7 (37.6-41.8)
	2002	43.1 (35.9-50.2)	49.2 (43.0-55.4)	46.8 (42.0-51.7)	40.9 (37.2-44.7)	50.4 (45.9-54.8)	46.1 (43.9-48.4)
	2005	51.7 (46.7-56.7)	51.6 (46.8-56.4)	55.0 (50.7-59.2)	50.1 (46.0-54.2)	57.0 (51.8-62.1)	52.9 (50.8-54.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,270), 1998 (3,366), 2002 (3,408), 2005 (3,299). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High blood pressure by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

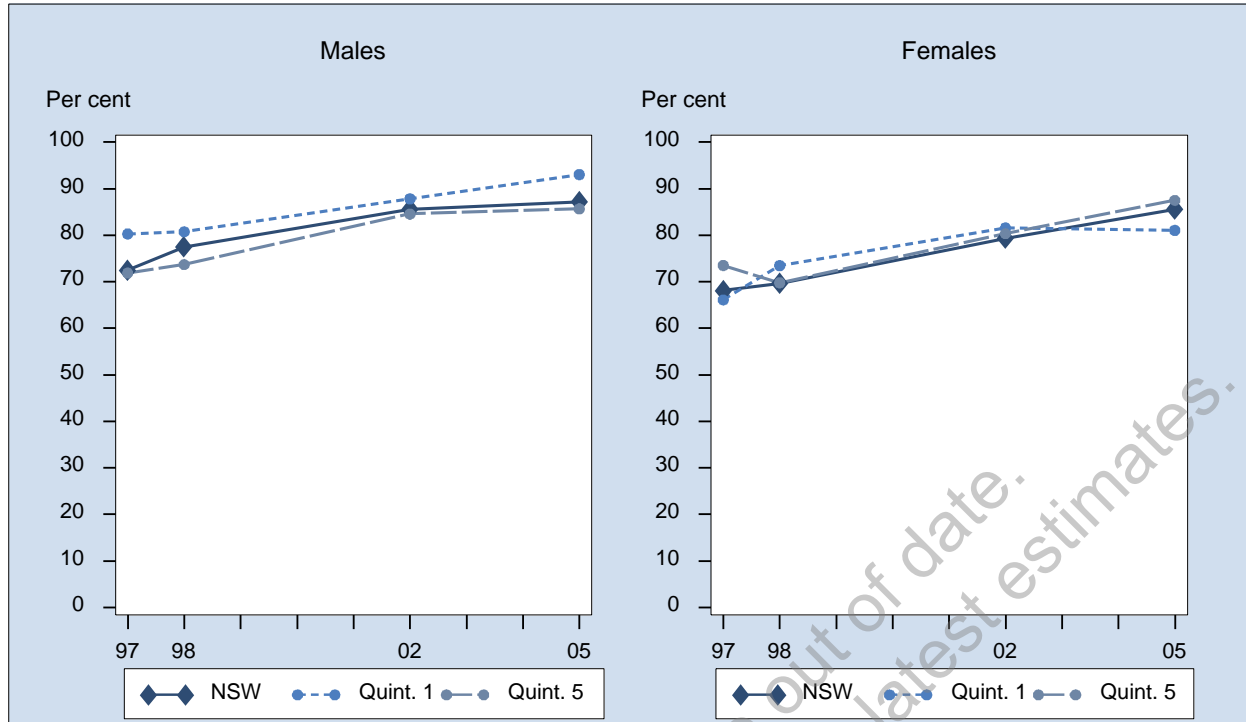


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	38.5 (33.8-43.2)	35.6 (31.4-39.8)	37.4 (34.1-40.8)
	1998	30.9 (26.6-35.3)	36.9 (32.6-41.2)	33.1 (29.9-36.3)
	2002	44.5 (39.7-49.4)	38.4 (33.9-42.8)	42.3 (38.8-45.7)
	2005	48.0 (43.4-52.6)	46.7 (42.6-50.8)	47.5 (44.3-50.7)
Females	1997	44.7 (40.8-48.6)	42.3 (38.4-46.2)	43.9 (41.0-46.8)
	1998	44.0 (40.2-47.7)	46.6 (42.9-50.3)	44.9 (42.1-47.6)
	2002	49.8 (45.7-53.9)	48.8 (45.1-52.6)	49.4 (46.5-52.4)
	2005	57.5 (53.8-61.1)	56.9 (53.5-60.3)	57.3 (54.6-59.9)
Persons	1997	42.0 (39.0-45.1)	39.3 (36.4-42.1)	41.1 (38.9-43.3)
	1998	38.3 (35.4-41.2)	42.2 (39.4-45.0)	39.7 (37.6-41.8)
	2002	47.4 (44.3-50.6)	43.9 (41.0-46.8)	46.1 (43.9-48.4)
	2005	53.2 (50.3-56.1)	52.2 (49.6-54.9)	52.9 (50.8-54.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,270), 1998 (3,366), 2002 (3,408), 2005 (3,299). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Cholesterol measured in last 2 years by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

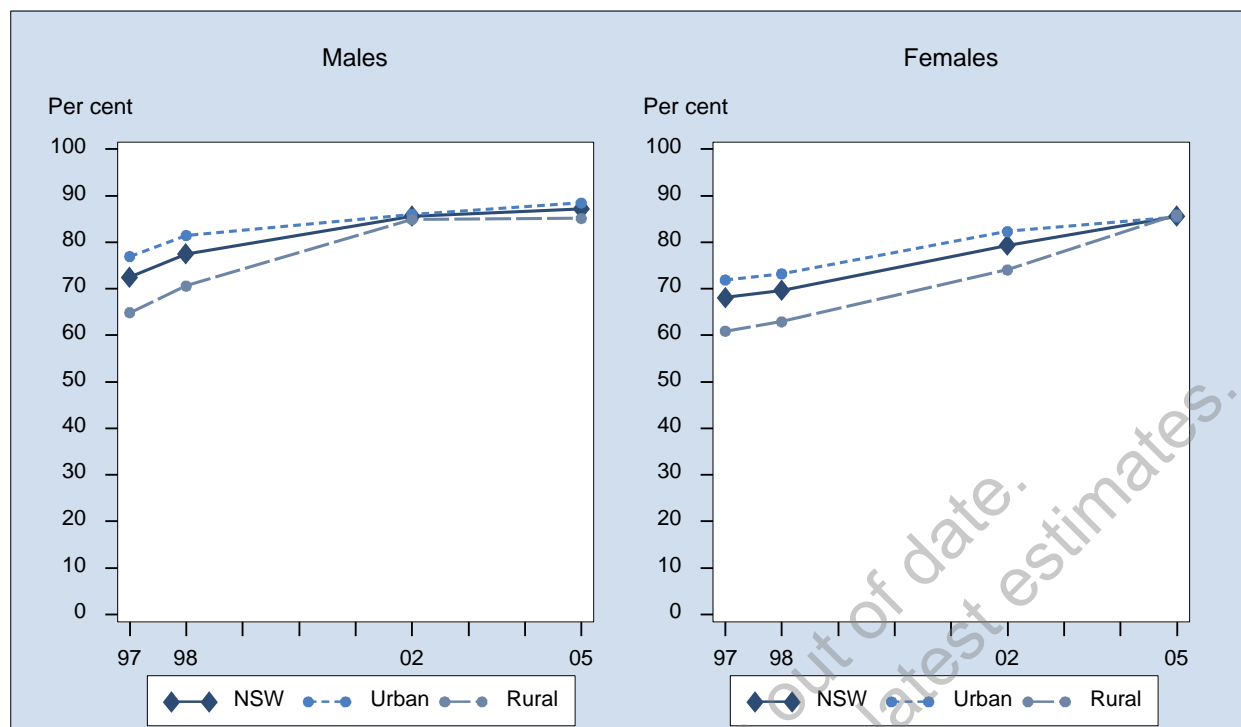


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	80.3 (72.3-88.3)	68.6 (61.4-75.9)	76.3 (70.4-82.1)	67.0 (61.0-73.0)	71.9 (65.3-78.5)	72.5 (69.5-75.6)
	1998	80.8 (73.9-87.6)	83.3 (77.8-88.7)	74.3 (67.5-81.0)	75.6 (70.4-80.8)	73.7 (66.8-80.6)	77.5 (74.8-80.2)
	2002	87.9 (81.4-94.3)	82.3 (73.7-91.0)	88.6 (84.6-92.6)	85.2 (81.3-89.1)	84.6 (79.0-90.2)	85.6 (83.0-88.1)
	2005	93.1 (89.4-96.7)	86.5 (81.4-91.7)	83.3 (78.3-88.3)	86.3 (82.0-90.6)	85.7 (80.1-91.2)	87.2 (85.1-89.3)
Females	1997	66.1 (58.7-73.5)	68.6 (62.0-75.2)	71.2 (65.9-76.4)	62.6 (57.8-67.4)	73.5 (67.8-79.2)	68.1 (65.4-70.8)
	1998	73.5 (67.2-79.8)	68.3 (62.3-74.4)	69.3 (63.6-75.0)	68.1 (63.2-72.9)	69.8 (63.8-75.8)	69.7 (67.1-72.2)
	2002	81.6 (73.4-89.7)	79.2 (72.7-85.7)	77.9 (72.7-83.0)	78.5 (74.5-82.5)	80.4 (76.2-84.5)	79.4 (77.0-81.7)
	2005	81.1 (74.9-87.2)	86.9 (82.8-91.1)	83.3 (78.9-87.7)	88.6 (85.5-91.8)	87.5 (83.1-92.0)	85.6 (83.6-87.6)
Persons	1997	71.7 (66.2-77.3)	68.6 (63.7-73.5)	73.3 (69.4-77.3)	64.6 (60.8-68.4)	72.8 (68.5-77.1)	70.0 (68.0-72.1)
	1998	76.4 (71.7-81.1)	75.1 (70.8-79.4)	71.6 (67.2-76.0)	71.6 (68.0-75.1)	71.6 (67.0-76.1)	73.1 (71.2-75.0)
	2002	84.5 (79.2-89.8)	80.7 (75.4-86.0)	82.7 (79.3-86.2)	81.6 (78.8-84.4)	82.2 (78.8-85.6)	82.2 (80.5-84.0)
	2005	86.8 (83.1-90.6)	86.7 (83.5-90.0)	83.3 (80.0-86.6)	87.6 (85.0-90.2)	86.7 (83.2-90.2)	86.3 (84.9-87.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,196), 1998 (3,239), 2002 (3,246), 2005 (3,145). The indicator includes those who had their cholesterol measured within the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your cholesterol measured?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Cholesterol measured in last 2 years by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

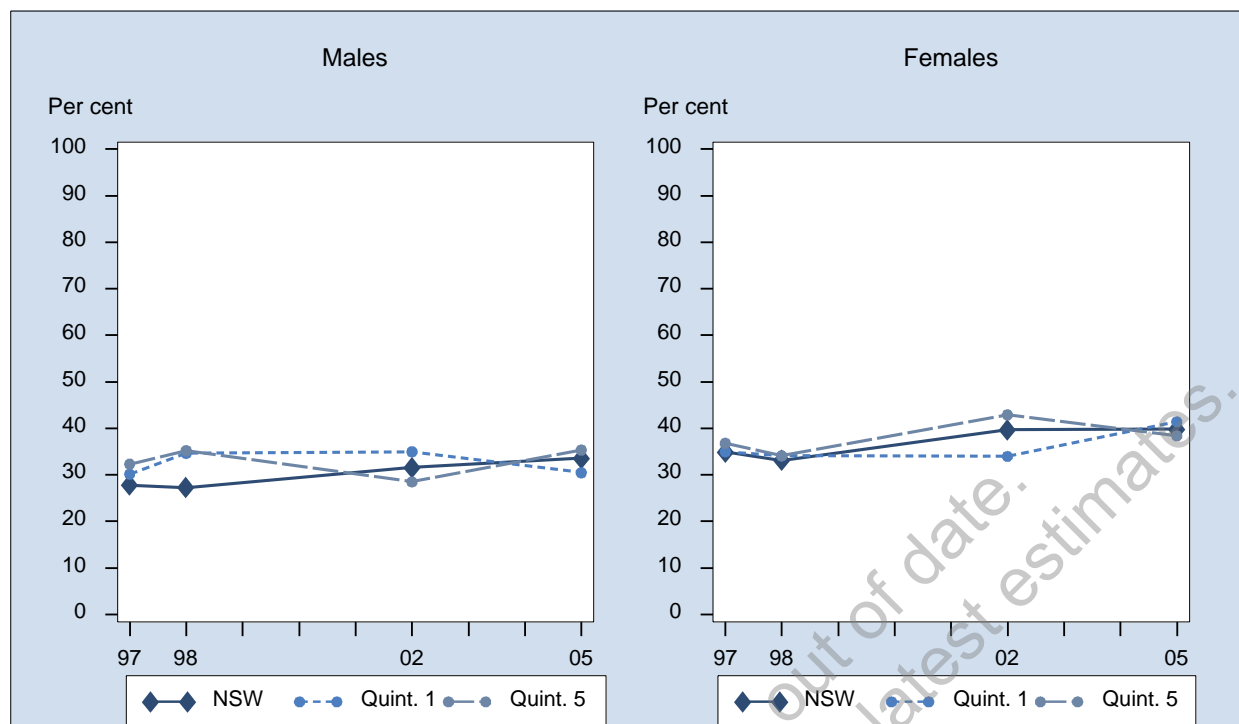


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	76.9 (72.9-81.0)	64.9 (60.7-69.0)	72.5 (69.5-75.6)
	1998	81.5 (77.9-85.0)	70.6 (66.4-74.8)	77.5 (74.8-80.2)
	2002	86.0 (82.4-89.6)	84.9 (81.7-88.0)	85.6 (83.0-88.1)
	2005	88.4 (85.6-91.3)	85.1 (82.3-88.0)	87.2 (85.1-89.3)
Females	1997	71.9 (68.3-75.5)	60.9 (57.0-64.8)	68.1 (65.4-70.8)
	1998	73.2 (69.8-76.6)	62.9 (59.3-66.5)	69.7 (67.1-72.2)
	2002	82.3 (79.3-85.4)	74.1 (70.7-77.5)	79.4 (77.0-81.7)
	2005	85.4 (82.6-88.3)	85.9 (83.6-88.2)	85.6 (83.6-87.6)
Persons	1997	74.1 (71.4-76.7)	62.7 (59.8-65.6)	70.0 (68.0-72.1)
	1998	76.8 (74.3-79.3)	66.4 (63.7-69.2)	73.1 (71.2-75.0)
	2002	84.0 (81.7-86.3)	79.1 (76.8-81.5)	82.2 (80.5-84.0)
	2005	86.8 (84.8-88.9)	85.5 (83.7-87.4)	86.3 (84.9-87.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,196), 1998 (3,239), 2002 (3,246), 2005 (3,145). The indicator includes those who had their cholesterol measured within the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your cholesterol measured?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High cholesterol by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

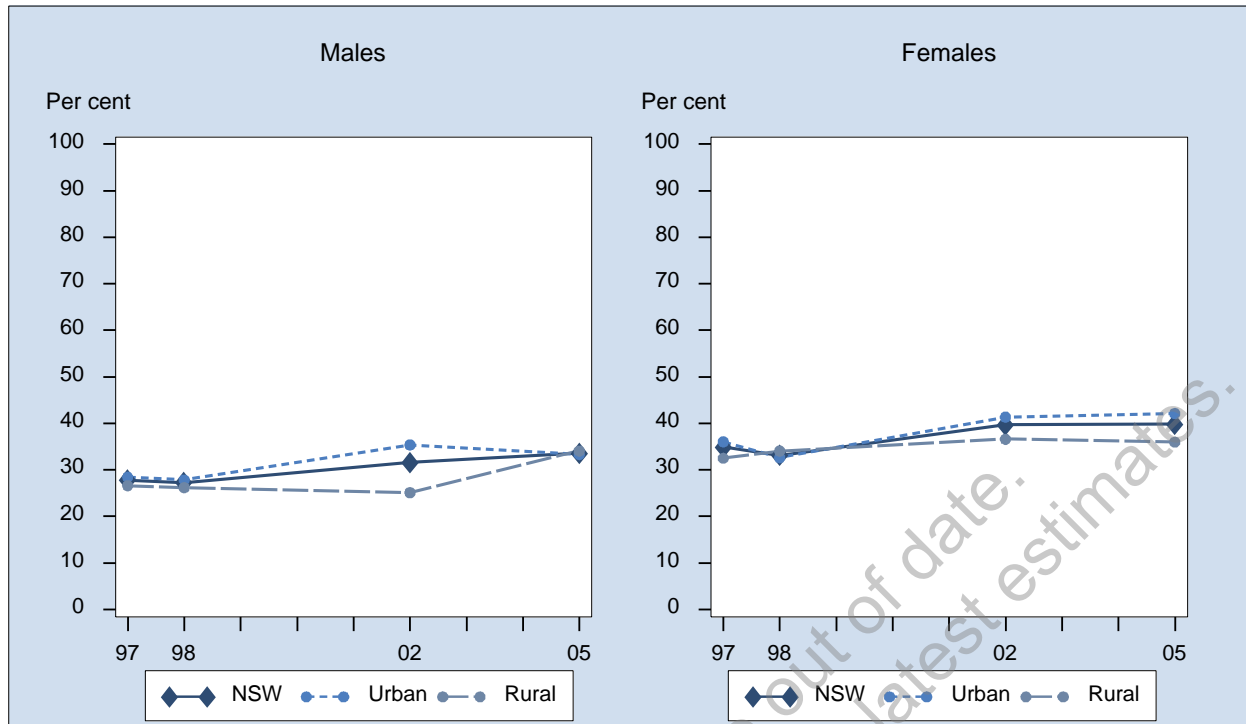


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	30.2 (21.2-39.1)	25.5 (18.0-33.1)	29.6 (21.4-37.7)	22.7 (17.3-28.0)	32.3 (23.5-41.2)	27.8 (24.3-31.3)
	1998	34.6 (24.4-44.9)	29.2 (20.3-38.0)	16.5 (11.3-21.7)	25.3 (19.5-31.0)	35.2 (26.8-43.7)	27.3 (23.7-30.8)
	2002	35.0 (24.6-45.4)	36.3 (26.7-46.0)	36.3 (28.1-44.5)	26.4 (20.7-32.0)	28.5 (21.5-35.5)	31.6 (28.1-35.1)
	2005	30.5 (23.6-37.4)	35.0 (27.6-42.4)	30.7 (24.5-36.9)	37.4 (30.8-44.0)	35.3 (27.1-43.6)	33.6 (30.5-36.7)
Females	1997	35.0 (27.0-42.9)	34.4 (27.4-41.4)	34.9 (28.5-41.3)	33.2 (28.1-38.3)	36.8 (29.6-44.0)	34.9 (31.9-37.9)
	1998	34.1 (27.0-41.2)	32.1 (25.5-38.7)	35.0 (28.9-41.2)	33.6 (28.0-39.1)	34.1 (27.2-40.9)	33.1 (30.3-36.0)
	2002	34.0 (24.2-43.7)	39.4 (31.4-47.5)	37.0 (30.4-43.6)	41.7 (36.1-47.2)	42.9 (37.4-48.5)	39.7 (36.7-42.7)
	2005	41.4 (34.6-48.2)	42.6 (36.3-48.8)	41.5 (35.8-47.3)	35.9 (30.8-41.1)	38.4 (32.0-44.8)	39.8 (37.1-42.5)
Persons	1997	32.9 (27.0-38.9)	30.4 (25.2-35.5)	32.6 (27.6-37.7)	28.2 (24.4-32.0)	34.8 (29.2-40.3)	31.7 (29.4-34.0)
	1998	34.3 (28.4-40.3)	30.7 (25.3-36.1)	26.5 (22.2-30.7)	29.6 (25.6-33.7)	34.6 (29.2-40.0)	30.5 (28.2-32.7)
	2002	34.5 (27.4-41.6)	37.9 (31.7-44.2)	36.7 (31.5-41.8)	34.4 (30.4-38.5)	36.3 (31.9-40.7)	35.9 (33.6-38.2)
	2005	36.0 (31.1-40.9)	39.0 (34.2-43.9)	36.5 (32.3-40.8)	36.6 (32.5-40.6)	37.1 (32.0-42.2)	37.0 (34.9-39.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (2,687), 1998 (2,817), 2002 (2,970), 2005 (3,083). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High cholesterol by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2005

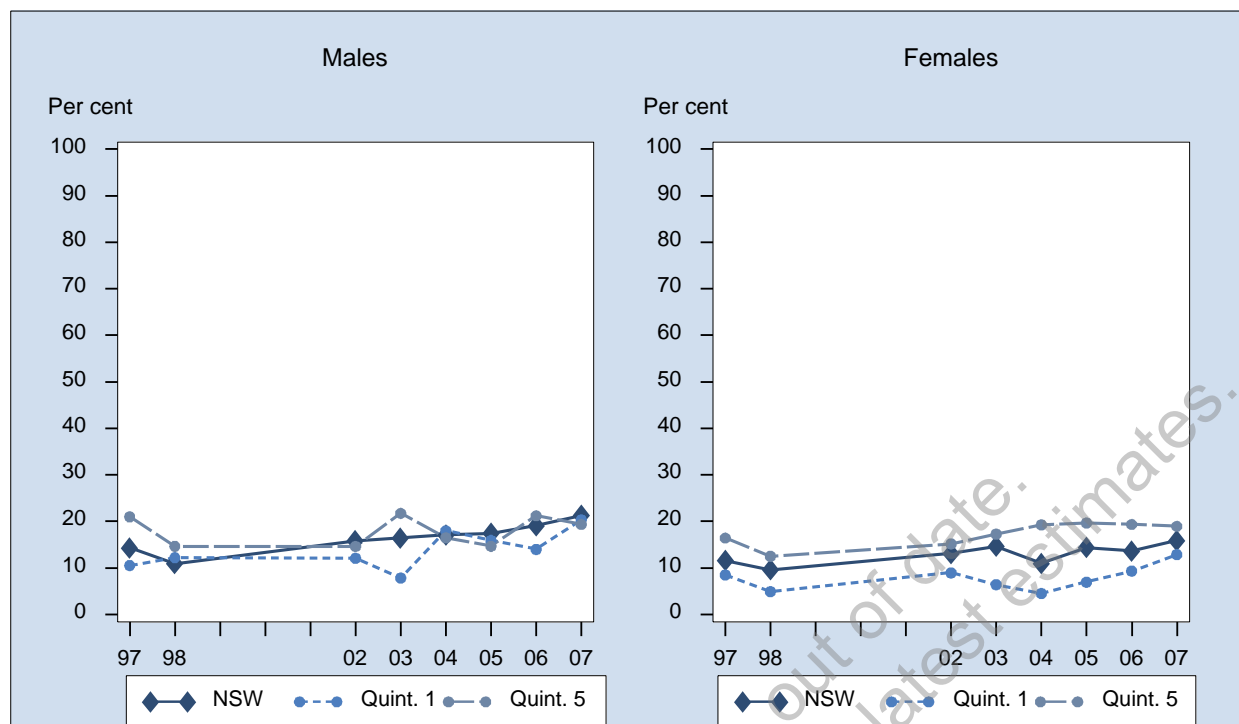


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	28.4 (23.7-33.2)	26.6 (22.2-31.1)	27.8 (24.3-31.3)
	1998	27.9 (22.9-32.8)	26.2 (21.9-30.5)	27.3 (23.7-30.8)
	2002	35.4 (30.4-40.3)	25.1 (21.0-29.2)	31.6 (28.1-35.1)
	2005	33.3 (28.9-37.7)	34.1 (30.1-38.1)	33.6 (30.5-36.7)
Females	1997	36.1 (32.0-40.1)	32.5 (28.3-36.7)	34.9 (31.9-37.9)
	1998	32.6 (28.8-36.4)	34.1 (30.1-38.0)	33.1 (30.3-36.0)
	2002	41.4 (37.2-45.5)	36.6 (32.7-40.5)	39.7 (36.7-42.7)
	2005	42.1 (38.3-45.9)	36.0 (32.7-39.3)	39.8 (37.1-42.5)
Persons	1997	32.7 (29.6-35.8)	29.8 (26.8-32.9)	31.7 (29.4-34.0)
	1998	30.5 (27.5-33.5)	30.4 (27.5-33.3)	30.5 (28.2-32.7)
	2002	38.6 (35.4-41.8)	31.1 (28.2-33.9)	35.9 (33.6-38.2)
	2005	38.1 (35.2-41.0)	35.1 (32.5-37.7)	37.0 (34.9-39.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (2,687), 1998 (2,817), 2002 (2,970), 2005 (3,083). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Diabetes or high blood glucose by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

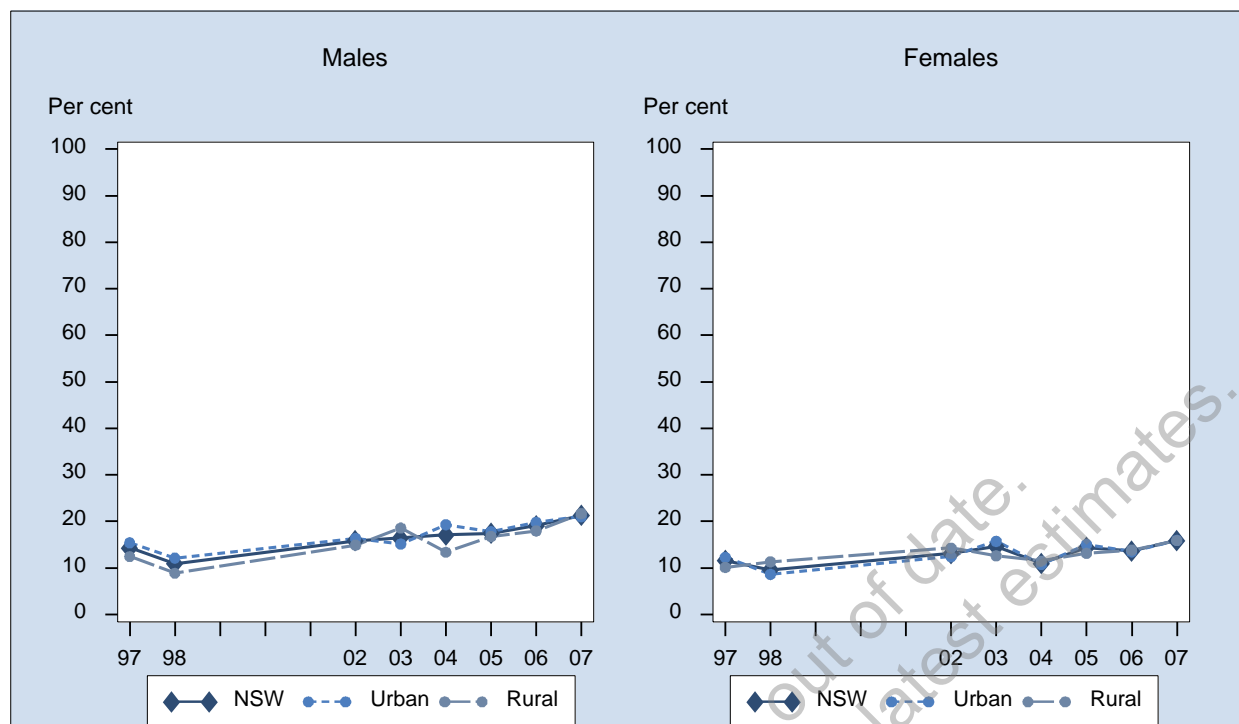


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	10.5 (4.4-16.6)	13.0 (8.1-17.9)	13.4 (7.9-18.8)	14.1 (9.5-18.8)	21.0 (13.9-28.1)	14.3 (11.8-16.8)
	1998	12.2 (6.0-18.4)	11.2 (5.8-16.6)	8.0 (3.6-12.3)	9.0 (5.8-12.2)	14.7 (9.2-20.1)	10.9 (8.8-13.1)
	2002	12.1 (5.5-18.6)	14.1 (7.6-20.6)	17.8 (11.4-24.2)	18.4 (13.4-23.4)	14.6 (9.6-19.7)	15.8 (13.2-18.4)
	2003	7.8 (2.2-13.5)	12.5 (6.6-18.4)	18.2 (12.7-23.6)	17.1 (13.3-20.8)	21.7 (15.0-28.5)	16.4 (14.0-18.8)
	2004	18.0 (9.4-26.6)	15.3 (9.0-21.5)	18.1 (10.2-26.0)	18.3 (12.8-23.8)	16.5 (9.9-23.1)	17.1 (14.0-20.2)
	2005	15.9 (10.5-21.4)	16.7 (10.9-22.6)	18.1 (12.5-23.7)	21.0 (15.4-26.5)	14.7 (9.5-19.9)	17.4 (15.0-19.9)
	2006	14.0 (7.9-20.1)	17.6 (10.6-24.7)	22.4 (15.4-29.3)	20.6 (14.5-26.7)	21.2 (14.5-28.0)	19.1 (16.2-22.0)
2007	20.3 (11.9-28.8)	19.8 (13.2-26.5)	22.6 (15.0-30.3)	24.3 (18.0-30.6)	19.4 (12.6-26.1)	21.3 (18.1-24.5)	
Females	1997	8.5 (4.2-12.8)	10.9 (6.1-15.7)	12.5 (8.2-16.8)	10.0 (6.7-13.3)	16.4 (10.7-22.2)	11.5 (9.5-13.6)
	1998	4.9 (2.2-7.6)	9.6 (6.1-13.2)	10.8 (6.8-14.7)	10.4 (7.1-13.6)	12.5 (8.4-16.7)	9.6 (8.0-11.1)
	2002	9.0 (2.7-15.2)	8.7 (4.5-12.8)	13.2 (9.1-17.2)	15.7 (12.0-19.3)	15.2 (11.7-18.7)	13.1 (11.2-15.0)
	2003	6.4 (1.7-11.1)	18.3 (12.4-24.3)	15.4 (10.6-20.3)	14.7 (11.4-17.9)	17.3 (11.6-23.0)	14.6 (12.5-16.8)
	2004	4.5 (0.9-8.1)	12.0 (7.4-16.6)	8.8 (5.3-12.3)	11.7 (7.9-15.6)	19.2 (11.6-26.9)	11.0 (8.9-13.1)
	2005	7.0 (3.9-10.1)	16.0 (11.0-21.0)	15.4 (11.4-19.4)	13.6 (9.4-17.9)	19.7 (14.5-24.8)	14.4 (12.4-16.3)
	2006	9.3 (5.4-13.2)	11.3 (6.8-15.8)	15.2 (10.3-20.1)	13.9 (9.7-18.1)	19.4 (13.1-25.6)	13.6 (11.5-15.7)
2007	12.9 (7.2-18.5)	17.2 (11.3-23.1)	13.5 (9.3-17.6)	15.3 (11.1-19.5)	19.0 (12.7-25.2)	15.9 (13.5-18.3)	
Persons	1997	9.3 (5.8-12.9)	11.9 (8.4-15.3)	12.9 (9.5-16.3)	11.9 (9.1-14.7)	18.5 (14.0-23.0)	12.8 (11.2-14.3)
	1998	7.8 (4.8-10.8)	10.3 (7.2-13.4)	9.5 (6.6-12.4)	9.7 (7.4-12.0)	13.5 (10.1-16.8)	10.2 (8.9-11.5)
	2002	10.4 (5.9-14.9)	11.3 (7.5-15.2)	15.2 (11.6-18.9)	16.9 (13.9-20.0)	14.9 (12.0-17.9)	14.3 (12.8-15.9)
	2003	6.9 (3.3-10.5)	15.8 (11.5-20.1)	16.7 (13.1-20.4)	15.8 (13.3-18.2)	19.3 (15.0-23.7)	15.4 (13.8-17.0)
	2004	10.7 (6.2-15.2)	13.5 (9.7-17.3)	12.7 (8.7-16.7)	14.6 (11.4-17.9)	18.0 (12.8-23.1)	13.8 (11.9-15.6)
	2005	11.2 (8.1-14.3)	16.3 (12.5-20.1)	16.6 (13.2-20.0)	16.8 (13.4-20.2)	17.4 (13.7-21.2)	15.7 (14.2-17.3)
	2006	11.5 (8.0-15.0)	14.2 (10.1-18.2)	18.3 (14.2-22.5)	16.9 (13.3-20.4)	20.3 (15.7-24.8)	16.1 (14.3-17.9)
2007	16.2 (11.3-21.1)	18.4 (14.0-22.8)	17.3 (13.2-21.4)	19.5 (15.8-23.2)	19.1 (14.5-23.7)	18.3 (16.4-20.3)	

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,271), 1998 (3,357), 2002 (3,403), 2003 (3,566), 2004 (2,580), 2005 (3,373), 2006 (2,375), 2007 (2,274). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Diabetes or high blood glucose by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

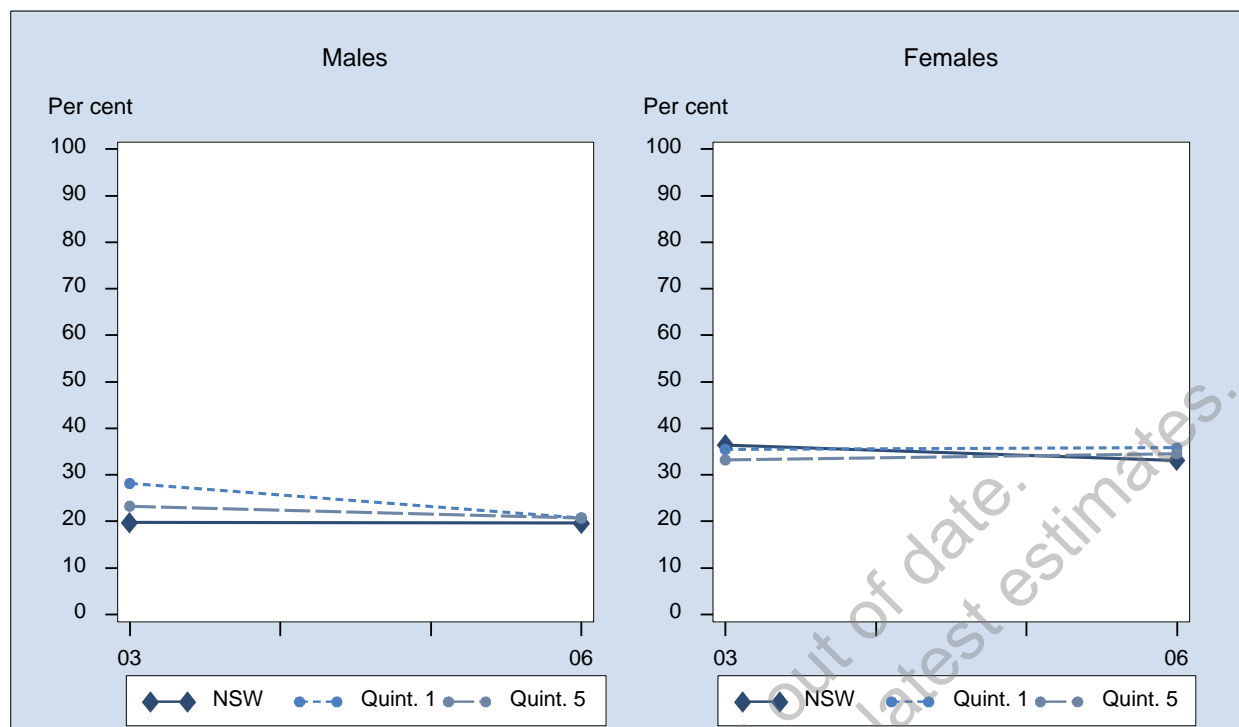


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	15.4 (11.8-19.0)	12.4 (9.5-15.4)	14.3 (11.8-16.8)
	1998	12.1 (9.0-15.2)	8.9 (6.5-11.3)	10.9 (8.8-13.1)
	2002	16.3 (12.7-20.0)	14.9 (11.5-18.3)	15.8 (13.2-18.4)
	2003	15.1 (11.8-18.5)	18.6 (15.3-21.8)	16.4 (14.0-18.8)
	2004	19.3 (14.8-23.8)	13.4 (9.9-16.8)	17.1 (14.0-20.2)
	2005	17.8 (14.3-21.3)	16.8 (13.8-19.8)	17.4 (15.0-19.9)
	2006	19.8 (15.7-23.9)	18.0 (14.2-21.8)	19.1 (16.2-22.0)
	2007	21.1 (16.6-25.5)	21.7 (17.6-25.8)	21.3 (18.1-24.5)
Females	1997	12.3 (9.6-15.0)	10.1 (7.5-12.8)	11.5 (9.5-13.6)
	1998	8.6 (6.6-10.7)	11.3 (8.9-13.7)	9.6 (8.0-11.1)
	2002	12.4 (9.9-15.0)	14.3 (11.8-16.8)	13.1 (11.2-15.0)
	2003	15.7 (12.7-18.7)	12.6 (10.2-15.0)	14.6 (12.5-16.8)
	2004	10.7 (7.9-13.6)	11.5 (8.4-14.6)	11.0 (8.9-13.1)
	2005	15.0 (12.4-17.7)	13.2 (10.6-15.8)	14.4 (12.4-16.3)
	2006	13.5 (10.6-16.4)	13.9 (11.1-16.6)	13.6 (11.5-15.7)
	2007	15.9 (12.7-19.2)	15.9 (12.9-18.9)	15.9 (13.5-18.3)
Persons	1997	13.6 (11.4-15.8)	11.2 (9.2-13.1)	12.8 (11.2-14.3)
	1998	10.2 (8.4-11.9)	10.2 (8.5-11.9)	10.2 (8.9-11.5)
	2002	14.2 (12.0-16.4)	14.6 (12.5-16.7)	14.3 (12.8-15.9)
	2003	15.3 (13.1-17.5)	15.6 (13.6-17.6)	15.4 (13.8-17.0)
	2004	14.5 (12.0-17.1)	12.4 (10.1-14.7)	13.8 (11.9-15.6)
	2005	16.3 (14.1-18.4)	14.8 (12.9-16.8)	15.7 (14.2-17.3)
	2006	16.3 (13.9-18.8)	15.8 (13.5-18.1)	16.1 (14.3-17.9)
	2007	18.2 (15.5-20.8)	18.6 (16.1-21.2)	18.3 (16.4-20.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,271), 1998 (3,357), 2002 (3,403), 2003 (3,566), 2004 (2,580), 2005 (3,373), 2006 (2,375), 2007 (2,274). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Incontinence in the last 4 weeks by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2003-2006



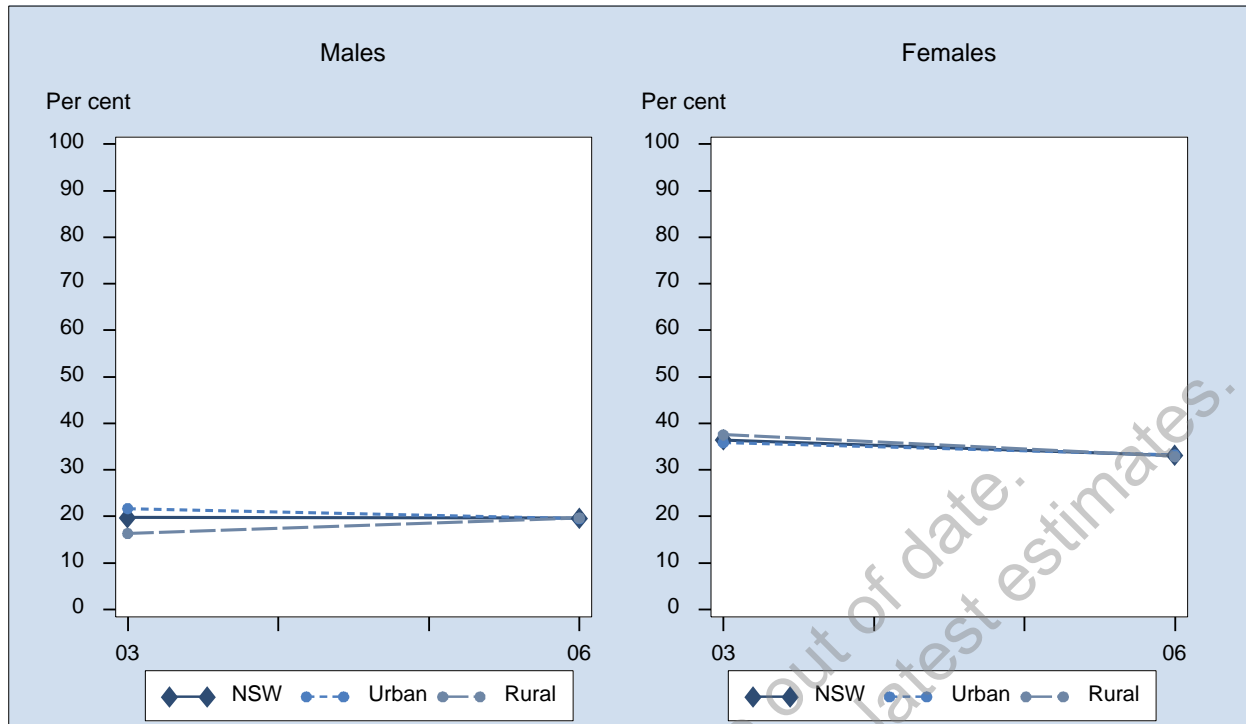
Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	28.2 (16.1-40.3)	16.4 (9.6-23.3)	17.1 (11.8-22.5)	18.2 (14.2-22.3)	23.3 (15.1-31.4)	19.7 (16.8-22.7)
	2006	20.7 (13.2-28.3)	16.5 (10.3-22.7)	20.5 (14.0-27.1)	17.1 (11.5-22.6)	20.8 (13.9-27.6)	19.6 (16.6-22.5)
Females	2003	35.5 (27.3-43.7)	39.2 (31.9-46.6)	38.5 (32.2-44.8)	35.9 (31.5-40.2)	33.2 (27.1-39.3)	36.4 (33.7-39.2)
	2006	35.8 (28.6-43.0)	33.5 (26.7-40.3)	28.2 (22.5-33.8)	33.9 (28.3-39.6)	34.6 (27.8-41.4)	33.1 (30.2-36.0)
Persons	2003	32.8 (26.0-39.5)	29.3 (24.0-34.6)	28.2 (23.8-32.7)	27.9 (24.8-31.0)	28.7 (23.8-33.7)	28.8 (26.7-30.8)
	2006	29.1 (23.8-34.4)	25.9 (21.1-30.7)	24.8 (20.5-29.1)	26.5 (22.4-30.6)	28.0 (23.1-32.8)	27.0 (24.9-29.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (3,530), 2006 (2,360). The indicator includes those who have experienced a urine leak most or some of the time in the last 4 weeks. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 4 weeks how often have you had a urine leak when you were physically active, exerted yourself, coughed or sneezed during the day or night?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Incontinence in the last 4 weeks by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2003-2006



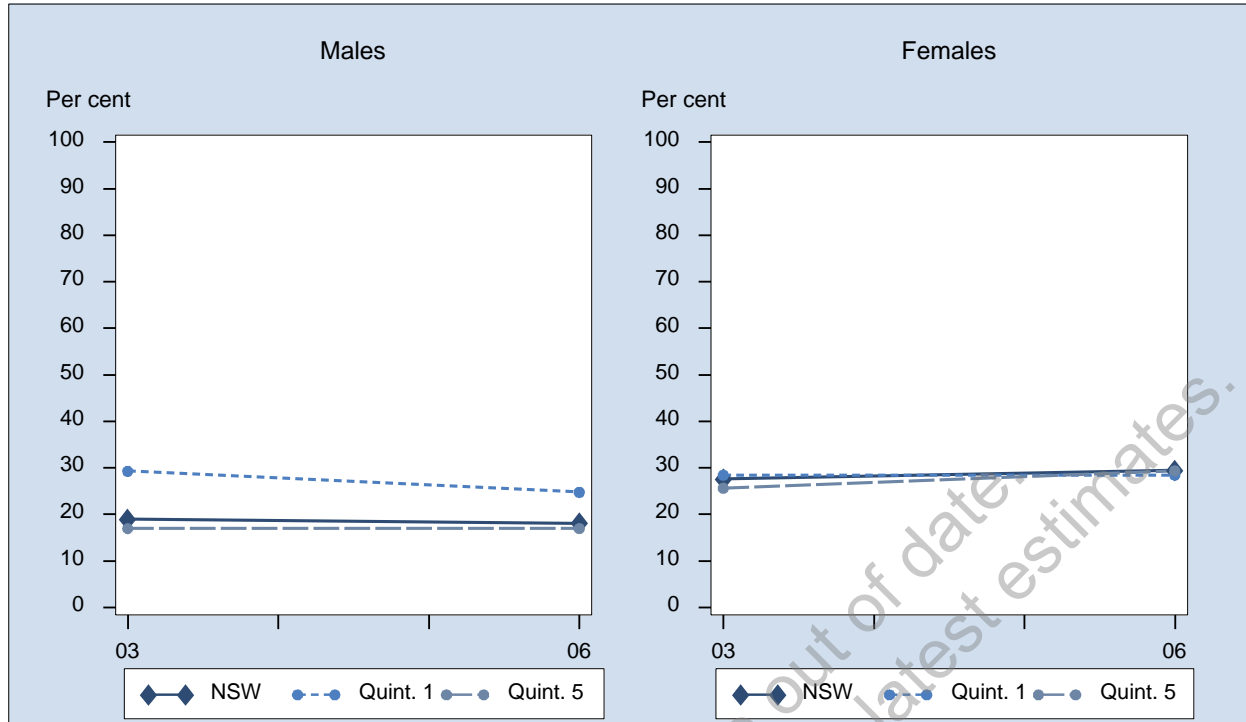
Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	21.7 (17.4-26.0)	16.3 (13.2-19.4)	19.7 (16.8-22.7)
	2006	19.5 (15.5-23.6)	19.7 (15.6-23.7)	19.6 (16.6-22.5)
Females	2003	35.8 (32.0-39.7)	37.5 (34.0-41.1)	36.4 (33.7-39.2)
	2006	33.2 (29.2-37.2)	32.9 (29.2-36.6)	33.1 (30.2-36.0)
Persons	2003	29.3 (26.5-32.2)	27.7 (25.2-30.2)	28.8 (26.7-30.8)
	2006	27.1 (24.2-30.0)	26.7 (24.0-29.5)	27.0 (24.9-29.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (3,530), 2006 (2,360). The indicator includes those who have experienced a urine leak most or some of the time in the last 4 weeks. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 4 weeks how often have you had a urine leak when you were physically active, exerted yourself, coughed or sneezed during the day or night?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Falls in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2003-2006



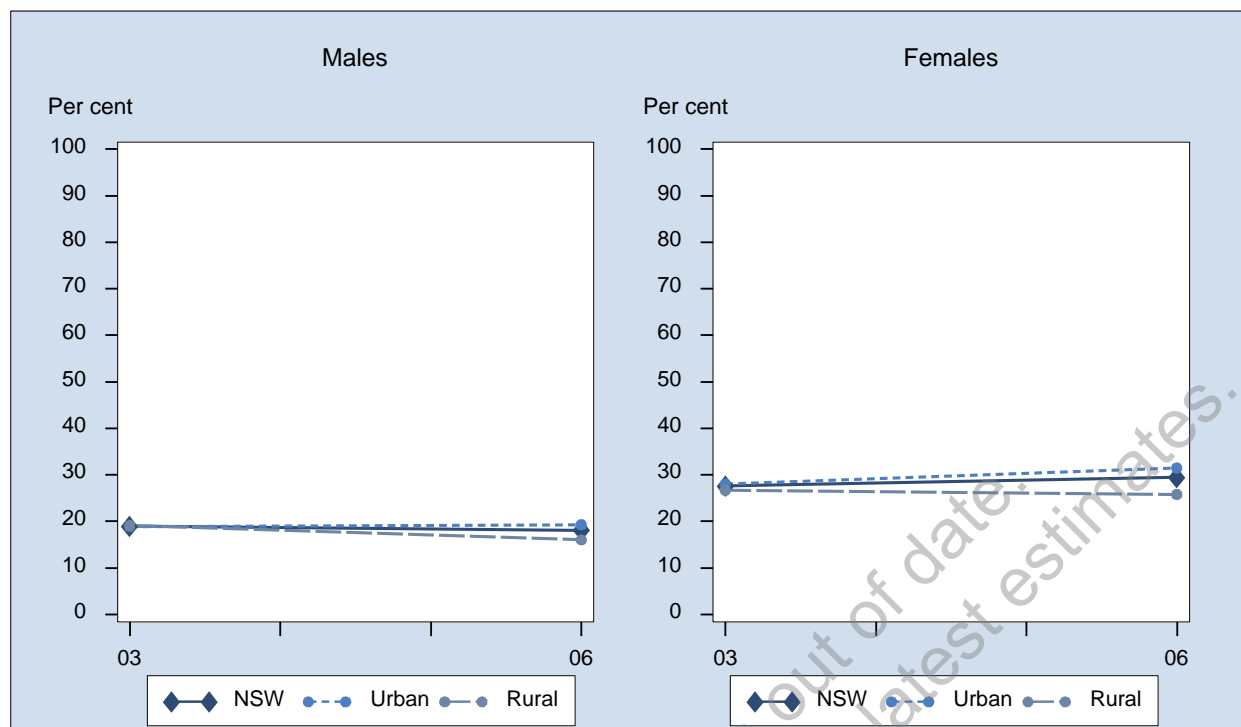
Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	29.3 (17.0-41.6)	20.7 (13.1-28.3)	14.8 (9.9-19.8)	18.6 (14.5-22.6)	17.0 (11.7-22.2)	19.0 (16.2-21.7)
	2006	24.8 (16.6-32.9)	15.7 (9.6-21.7)	17.8 (11.6-24.0)	14.2 (9.0-19.4)	17.0 (10.4-23.5)	18.1 (15.2-21.0)
Females	2003	28.4 (20.6-36.2)	32.6 (25.5-39.8)	26.6 (21.0-32.2)	26.0 (22.0-29.9)	25.6 (19.8-31.5)	27.6 (25.0-30.1)
	2006	28.5 (21.7-35.2)	33.2 (26.1-40.3)	27.5 (21.4-33.6)	28.1 (22.5-33.7)	29.3 (22.7-36.0)	29.4 (26.6-32.3)
Persons	2003	28.7 (22.0-35.5)	27.4 (22.1-32.7)	20.9 (17.1-24.8)	22.6 (19.8-25.5)	21.7 (17.7-25.7)	23.9 (22.0-25.8)
	2006	26.8 (21.6-32.0)	25.3 (20.4-30.2)	23.3 (18.9-27.7)	21.9 (17.9-25.9)	23.4 (18.7-28.1)	24.3 (22.2-26.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (3,571), 2006 (2,381). The indicator includes those who had a fall in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months have you had a fall?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Falls in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2003-2006



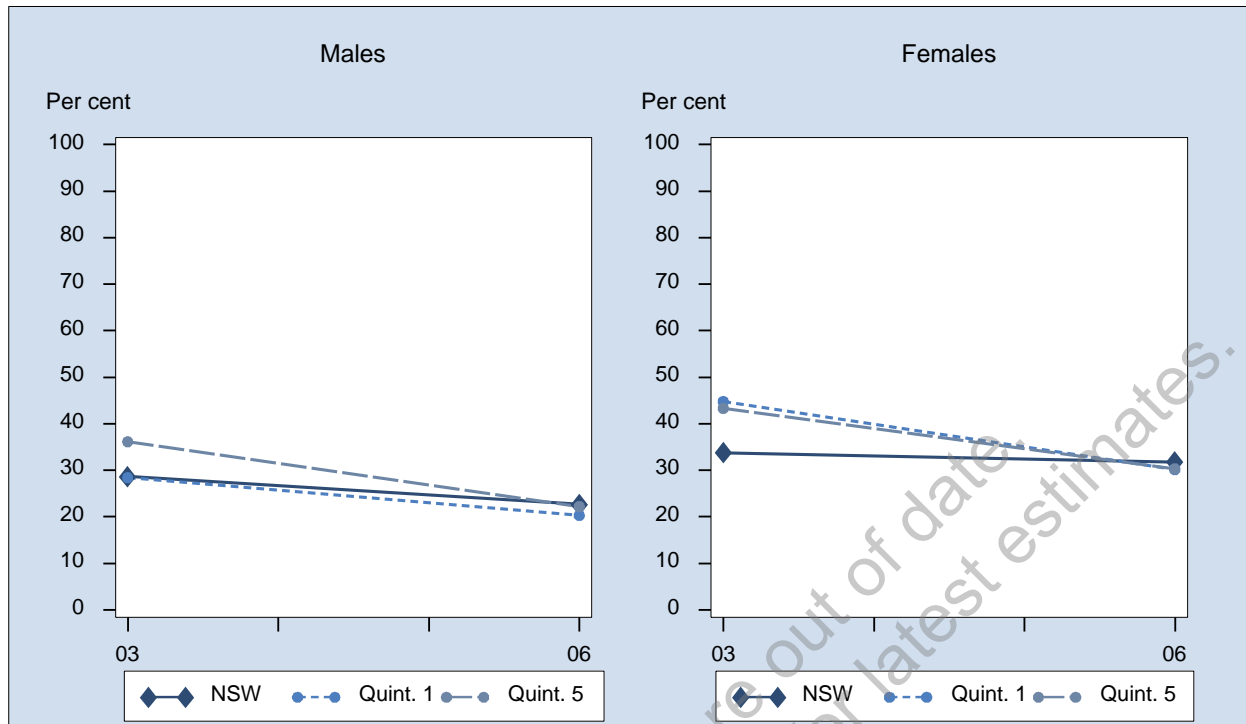
Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	18.9 (15.0-22.8)	19.1 (15.8-22.5)	19.0 (16.2-21.7)
	2006	19.3 (15.2-23.3)	16.0 (12.3-19.8)	18.1 (15.2-21.0)
Females	2003	28.0 (24.5-31.6)	26.7 (23.3-30.1)	27.6 (25.0-30.1)
	2006	31.5 (27.5-35.5)	25.8 (22.3-29.3)	29.4 (26.6-32.3)
Persons	2003	24.3 (21.7-27.0)	23.2 (20.9-25.6)	23.9 (22.0-25.8)
	2006	26.0 (23.1-28.9)	21.3 (18.7-23.9)	24.3 (22.2-26.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (3,571), 2006 (2,381). The indicator includes those who had a fall in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months have you had a fall?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

**Falls requiring medical treatment by socioeconomic disadvantage,
persons who had a fall in the last 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW,
2003-2006**

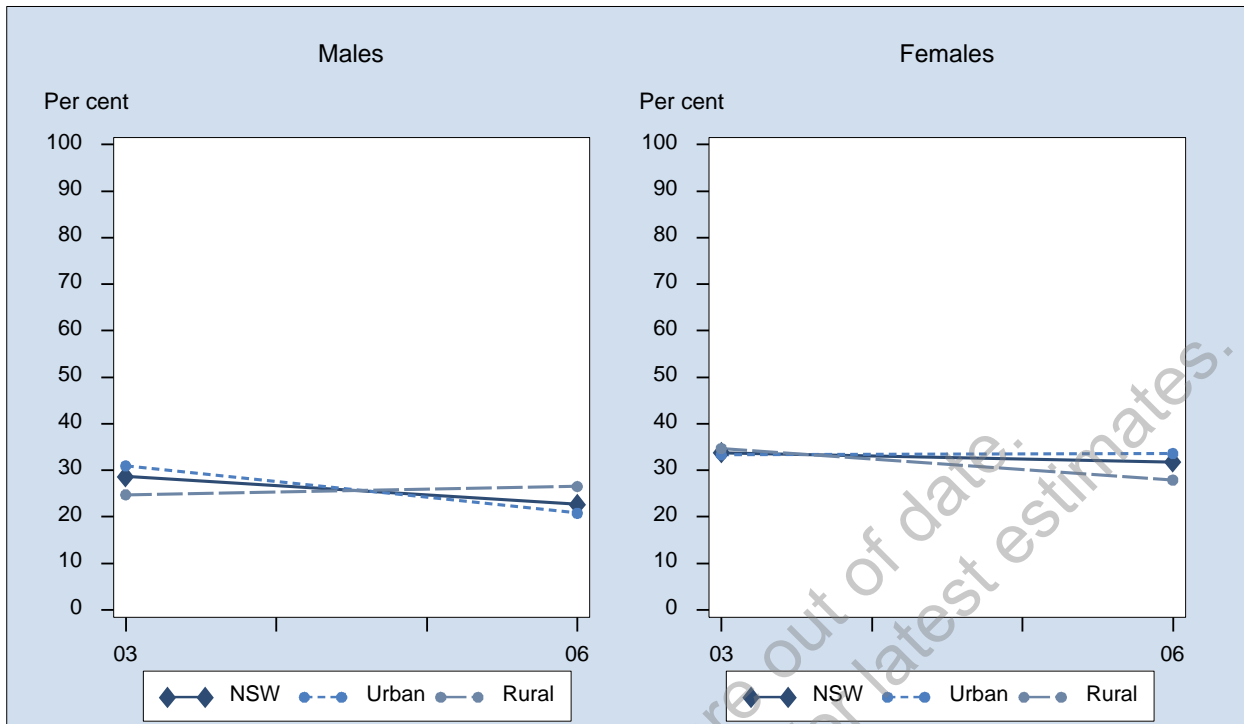


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	28.4 (7.8-49.1)	28.9 (11.1-46.7)	23.4 (10.1-36.6)	27.7 (17.1-38.3)	36.2 (20.8-51.5)	28.7 (21.9-35.4)
	2006	20.3 (6.1-34.5)	23.4 (6.3-40.5)	25.8 (10.1-41.6)	19.1 (5.1-33.1)	22.2 (5.6-38.8)	22.7 (15.8-29.7)
Females	2003	44.8 (28.5-61.1)	21.4 (11.4-31.5)	30.5 (19.3-41.7)	33.1 (25.0-41.2)	43.3 (29.9-56.8)	33.8 (28.5-39.1)
	2006	30.1 (17.2-43.1)	33.9 (20.8-47.0)	28.5 (16.6-40.3)	36.3 (24.4-48.2)	30.3 (16.9-43.8)	31.8 (26.1-37.4)
Persons	2003	38.5 (25.0-52.1)	23.9 (14.9-32.9)	28.1 (19.4-36.8)	31.1 (24.6-37.5)	40.8 (30.4-51.1)	31.8 (27.7-36.0)
	2006	26.0 (16.3-35.7)	31.0 (20.3-41.6)	27.6 (18.1-37.1)	31.3 (21.7-41.0)	27.5 (16.9-38.2)	28.7 (24.2-33.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (852), 2006 (566). The indicator includes those who had a fall in the last 12 months that required medical attention. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months have you had a fall? and In the last 12 months have you had a fall that required medical treatment for injuries?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Falls requiring medical treatment by region,
persons who had a fall in the last 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW,
2003-2006**



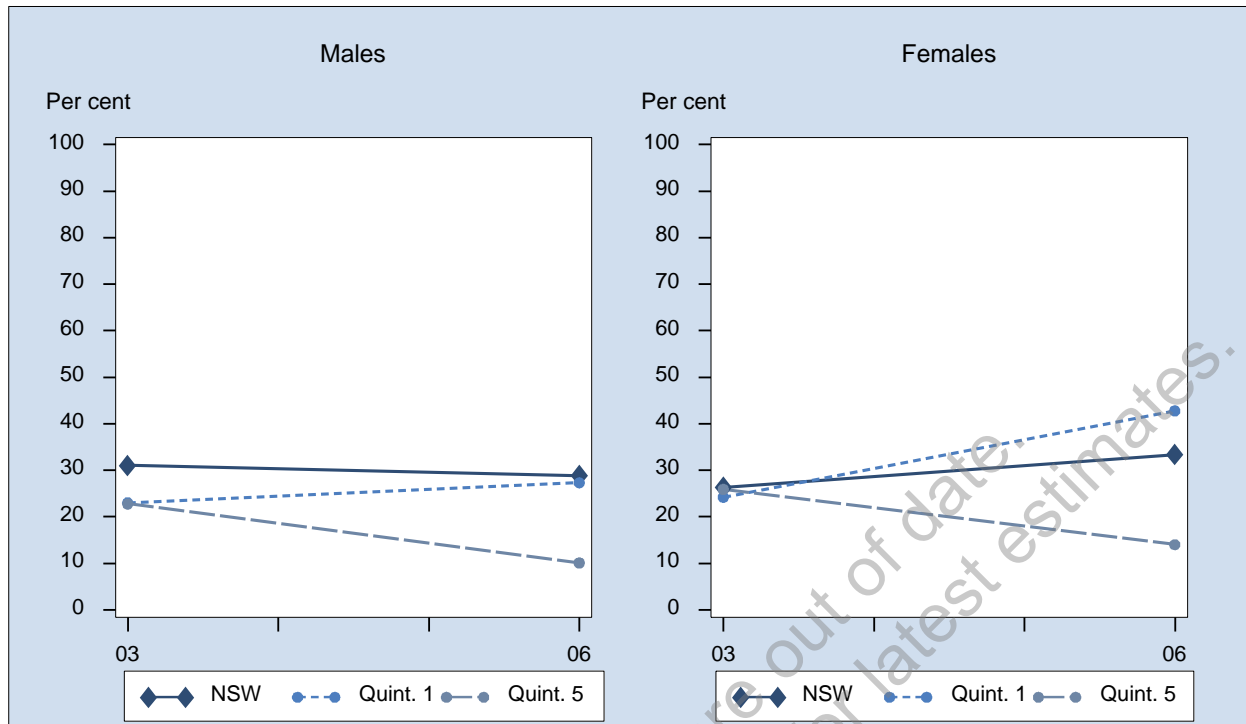
Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	30.9 (21.3-40.6)	24.8 (16.2-33.3)	28.7 (21.9-35.4)
	2006	20.8 (12.0-29.6)	26.5 (15.6-37.5)	22.7 (15.8-29.7)
Females	2003	33.3 (26.3-40.3)	34.7 (27.2-42.2)	33.8 (28.5-39.1)
	2006	33.6 (26.0-41.2)	27.9 (20.8-35.0)	31.8 (26.1-37.4)
Persons	2003	32.3 (26.7-37.9)	30.9 (25.2-36.5)	31.8 (27.7-36.0)
	2006	29.3 (23.4-35.3)	27.4 (21.4-33.4)	28.7 (24.2-33.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (852), 2006 (566). The indicator includes those who had a fall in the last 12 months that required medical attention. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months have you had a fall? and In the last 12 months have you had a fall that required medical treatment for injuries?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

**Falls requiring hospitalisation by socioeconomic disadvantage,
persons who had a fall in the last 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW,
2003-2006**



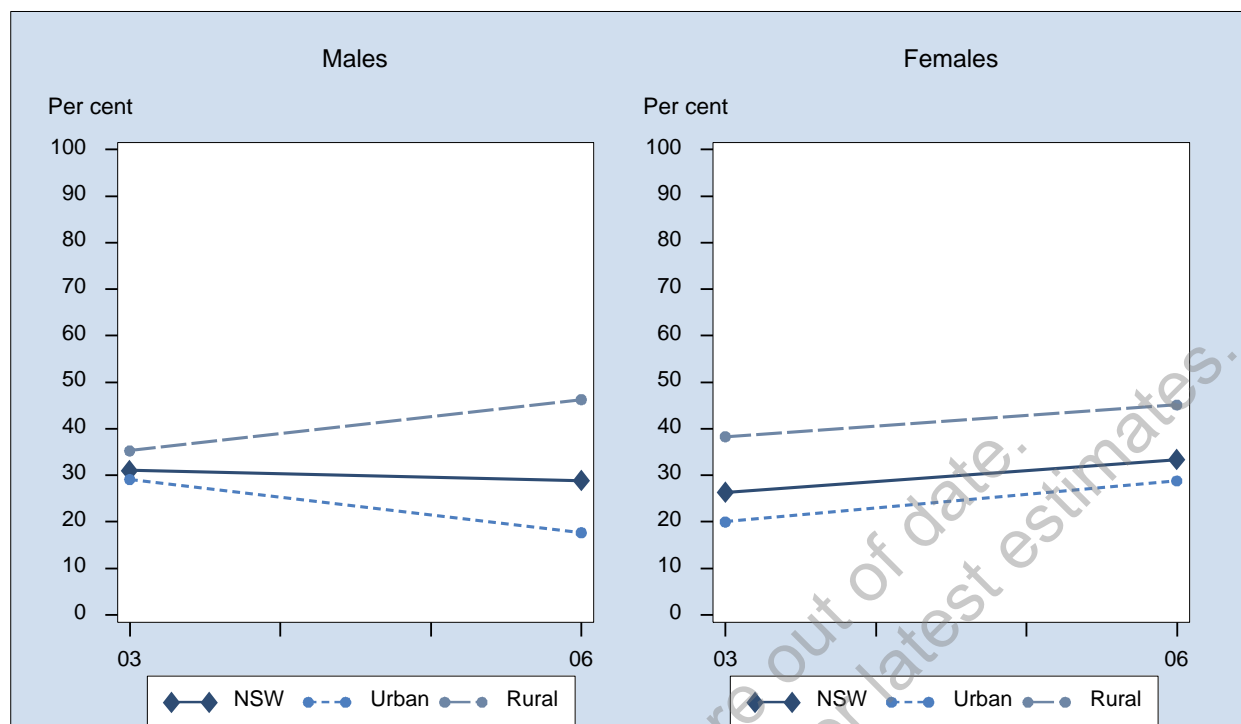
Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	23.0 (0.0-53.5)	32.8 (0.0-66.8)	56.9 (26.6-87.2)	27.5 (10.5-44.6)	22.8 (2.9-42.6)	31.1 (19.2-42.9)
	2006	27.3 (0.0-60.7)	41.1 (2.0-80.1)	32.7 (1.3-64.1)	25.3 (0.0-65.6)	10.1 (0.0-29.7)	28.8 (13.9-43.8)
Females	2003	24.2 (4.1-44.4)	23.6 (3.6-43.7)	28.1 (5.1-51.0)	28.5 (13.9-43.1)	25.9 (9.0-42.8)	26.3 (17.9-34.8)
	2006	42.8 (17.4-68.1)	23.1 (1.4-44.7)	55.6 (31.7-79.6)	35.7 (16.6-54.9)	14.0 (0.0-28.7)	33.3 (23.2-43.5)
Persons	2003	23.9 (7.1-40.7)	27.3 (8.9-45.7)	36.3 (18.0-54.6)	28.2 (16.8-39.5)	24.9 (11.8-38.0)	28.7 (21.9-35.6)
	2006	37.7 (17.1-58.3)	26.8 (7.9-45.8)	48.5 (28.5-68.4)	33.9 (16.9-50.9)	12.9 (1.1-24.7)	32.1 (23.7-40.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (278), 2006 (161). The indicator includes those who had a fall in the last 12 months that required hospitalisation. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months have you had a fall?, and Were you admitted to hospital as a result of any of your falls in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

**Falls requiring hospitalisation by region,
persons who had a fall in the last 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW,
2003-2006**



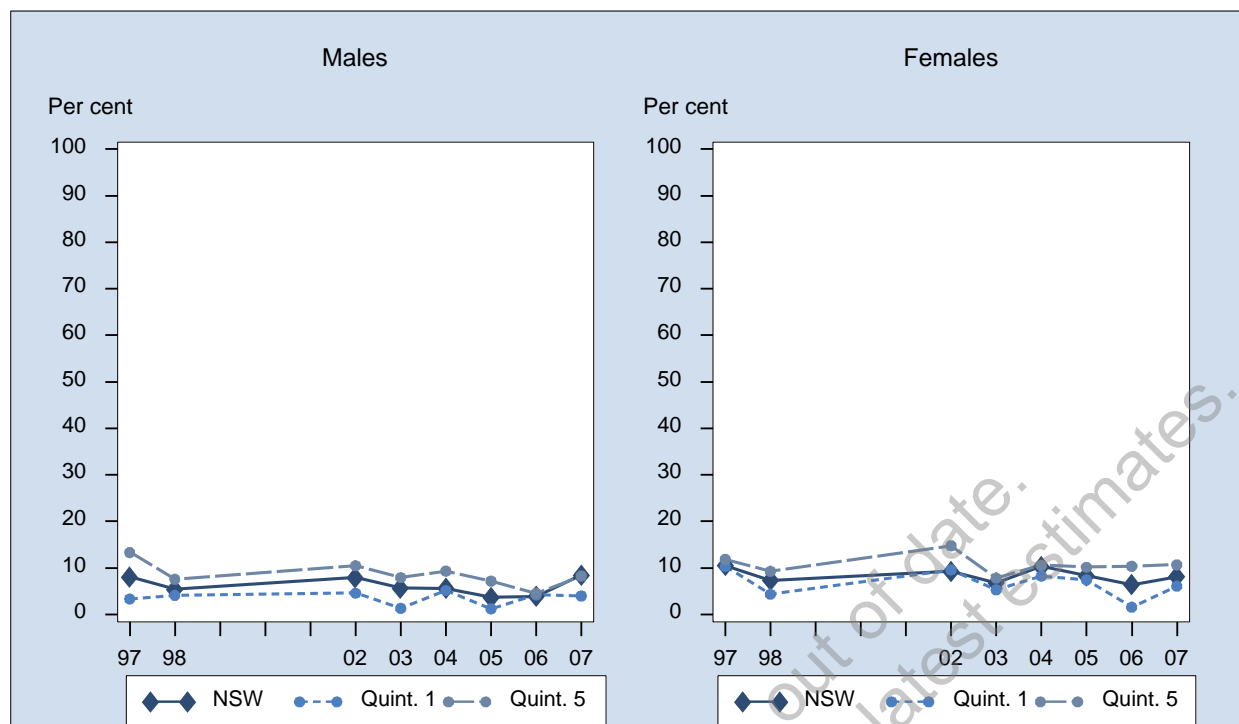
Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2003	29.1 (13.7-44.5)	35.3 (17.7-52.8)	31.1 (19.2-42.9)
	2006	17.7 (1.1-34.2)	46.3 (22.2-70.4)	28.8 (13.9-43.8)
Females	2003	20.0 (10.4-29.5)	38.3 (23.8-52.9)	26.3 (17.9-34.8)
	2006	28.8 (16.1-41.5)	45.1 (30.1-60.2)	33.3 (23.2-43.5)
Persons	2003	24.5 (16.2-32.9)	37.0 (25.6-48.4)	28.7 (21.9-35.6)
	2006	26.2 (15.6-36.7)	45.5 (32.7-58.3)	32.1 (23.7-40.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2003 (278), 2006 (161). The indicator includes those who had a fall in the last 12 months that required hospitalisation. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months have you had a fall?, and Were you admitted to hospital as a result of any of your falls in the last 12 months?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

High and very high psychological distress by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

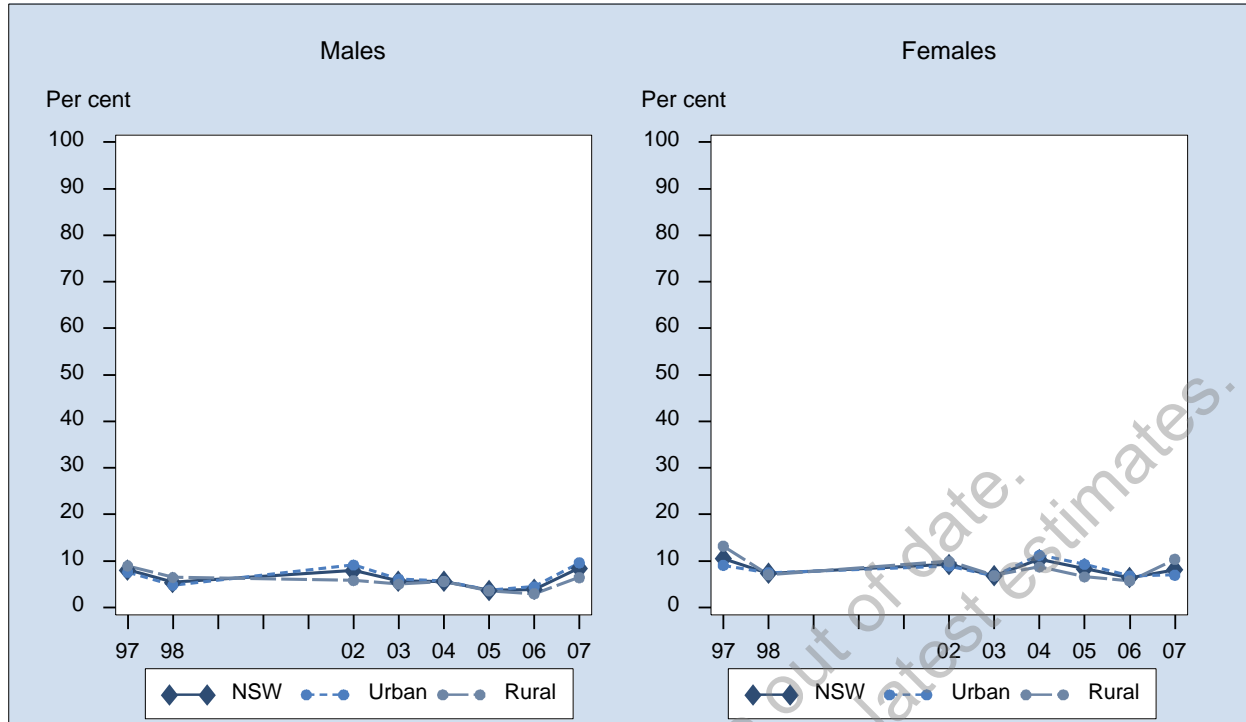


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	3.3 (0.0-6.9)	8.6 (4.3-12.8)	6.8 (3.4-10.1)	8.0 (4.6-11.3)	13.3 (7.2-19.5)	8.1 (6.2-10.0)
	1998	4.1 (0.6-7.7)	2.5 (0.5-4.6)	5.6 (2.4-8.8)	7.2 (4.0-10.4)	7.6 (4.0-11.1)	5.4 (4.1-6.8)
	2002	4.6 (0.7-8.5)	11.1 (4.5-17.8)	5.2 (2.3-8.1)	6.9 (3.7-10.2)	10.5 (6.1-14.8)	7.9 (5.9-9.8)
	2003	1.3 (0.0-3.1)	8.1 (2.7-13.4)	6.1 (1.1-11.1)	4.3 (2.4-6.1)	7.9 (4.2-11.7)	5.7 (3.9-7.4)
	2004	5.1 (0.0-10.5)	3.7 (0.9-6.5)	4.4 (1.0-7.9)	6.1 (2.4-9.9)	9.3 (4.2-14.5)	5.6 (3.8-7.5)
	2005	1.2 (0.0-2.5)	4.4 (1.2-7.5)	2.2 (0.2-4.2)	3.6 (1.6-5.5)	7.2 (2.7-11.7)	3.7 (2.5-4.9)
	2006	4.2 (0.4-7.9)	4.0 (0.8-7.1)	3.7 (1.1-6.3)	1.6 (0.1-3.2)	4.5 (1.0-8.1)	3.9 (2.5-5.3)
	2007	4.0 (0.3-7.7)	8.3 (2.6-14.0)	11.2 (5.8-16.6)	10.7 (4.8-16.6)	8.3 (3.6-12.9)	8.5 (6.2-10.7)
Females	1997	10.3 (5.6-15.1)	8.3 (4.2-12.4)	10.9 (7.1-14.8)	10.9 (7.9-14.0)	11.9 (7.9-15.8)	10.5 (8.7-12.3)
	1998	4.4 (1.4-7.3)	6.3 (3.7-8.9)	10.1 (6.3-13.9)	7.3 (4.4-10.1)	9.3 (5.5-13.1)	7.3 (5.9-8.7)
	2002	9.6 (3.9-15.3)	6.1 (2.2-10.0)	5.5 (2.6-8.4)	8.2 (5.6-10.8)	14.8 (11.0-18.6)	9.3 (7.6-10.9)
	2003	5.3 (1.8-8.8)	6.4 (2.6-10.1)	7.1 (4.0-10.2)	7.1 (5.0-9.2)	7.8 (3.9-11.7)	6.8 (5.4-8.2)
	2004	8.3 (3.8-12.7)	9.2 (4.7-13.6)	11.7 (7.1-16.3)	10.0 (6.0-14.0)	10.6 (6.3-14.8)	10.3 (8.3-12.4)
	2005	7.4 (4.0-10.9)	7.3 (4.4-10.3)	8.8 (5.6-12.1)	7.4 (4.5-10.3)	10.2 (6.2-14.2)	8.3 (6.9-9.8)
	2006	1.6 (0.0-3.2)	5.3 (2.1-8.5)	8.7 (4.9-12.5)	5.8 (3.2-8.3)	10.4 (5.8-15.0)	6.4 (4.9-7.8)
	2007	6.1 (2.5-9.6)	6.1 (2.8-9.3)	8.9 (5.2-12.6)	7.9 (5.1-10.7)	10.7 (6.5-14.9)	8.2 (6.6-9.7)
Persons	1997	7.5 (4.3-10.7)	8.4 (5.5-11.4)	9.1 (6.5-11.8)	9.5 (7.3-11.8)	12.5 (9.0-16.1)	9.4 (8.1-10.7)
	1998	4.3 (2.0-6.5)	4.6 (2.9-6.3)	8.0 (5.5-10.5)	7.2 (5.1-9.3)	8.5 (5.9-11.2)	6.5 (5.5-7.5)
	2002	7.3 (3.7-10.8)	8.6 (4.7-12.4)	5.4 (3.3-7.4)	7.6 (5.5-9.6)	12.9 (10.0-15.8)	8.6 (7.4-9.9)
	2003	3.8 (1.5-6.1)	7.1 (4.0-10.3)	6.6 (3.7-9.5)	5.8 (4.4-7.3)	7.9 (5.2-10.6)	6.3 (5.2-7.4)
	2004	6.8 (3.4-10.2)	6.6 (3.9-9.3)	8.6 (5.5-11.6)	8.3 (5.5-11.1)	10.0 (6.7-13.3)	8.2 (6.8-9.6)
	2005	4.5 (2.6-6.4)	6.0 (3.9-8.2)	5.8 (3.8-7.8)	5.7 (3.9-7.6)	8.8 (5.8-11.8)	6.2 (5.3-7.2)
	2006	2.7 (0.8-4.7)	4.7 (2.4-7.0)	6.5 (4.0-8.9)	3.9 (2.4-5.5)	7.6 (4.6-10.5)	5.3 (4.2-6.3)
	2007	5.1 (2.5-7.7)	7.0 (3.9-10.1)	9.9 (6.8-13.1)	9.1 (6.1-12.1)	9.5 (6.4-12.7)	8.3 (7.0-9.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,229), 1998 (3,348), 2002 (3,402), 2003 (3,493), 2004 (2,537), 2005 (3,345), 2006 (2,348), 2007 (2,308). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High and very high psychological distress by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

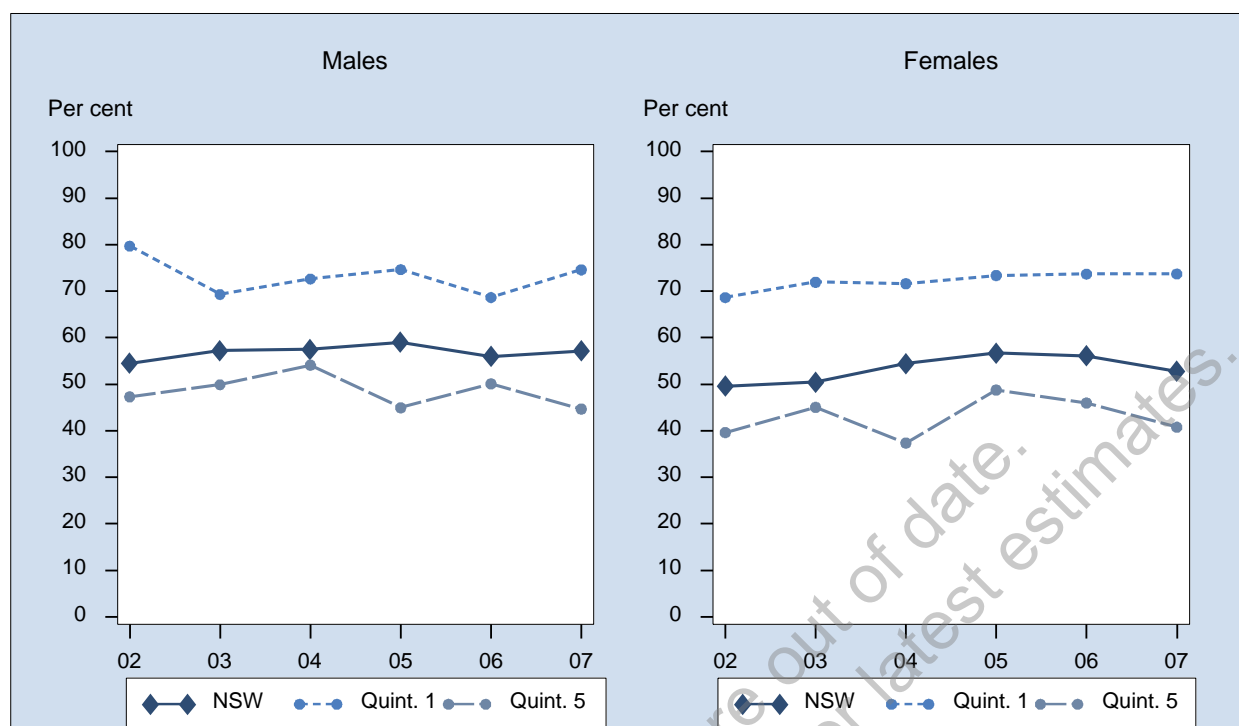


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	7.6 (5.0-10.2)	8.9 (6.4-11.5)	8.1 (6.2-10.0)
	1998	4.8 (3.0-6.6)	6.5 (4.4-8.6)	5.4 (4.1-6.8)
	2002	9.1 (6.3-12.0)	5.8 (3.8-7.8)	7.9 (5.9-9.8)
	2003	6.1 (3.5-8.6)	5.0 (3.3-6.7)	5.7 (3.9-7.4)
	2004	5.6 (3.0-8.2)	5.6 (3.2-8.0)	5.6 (3.8-7.5)
	2005	3.7 (2.0-5.5)	3.6 (2.3-4.9)	3.7 (2.5-4.9)
	2006	4.5 (2.4-6.5)	3.0 (1.5-4.4)	3.9 (2.5-5.3)
	2007	9.6 (6.3-12.9)	6.4 (4.0-8.9)	8.5 (6.2-10.7)
Females	1997	9.1 (6.9-11.2)	13.2 (10.1-16.3)	10.5 (8.7-12.3)
	1998	7.5 (5.7-9.3)	7.1 (5.0-9.1)	7.3 (5.9-8.7)
	2002	8.9 (6.7-11.1)	9.9 (7.6-12.2)	9.3 (7.6-10.9)
	2003	6.8 (4.9-8.7)	6.8 (4.9-8.8)	6.8 (5.4-8.2)
	2004	11.2 (8.4-14.0)	8.7 (6.1-11.4)	10.3 (8.3-12.4)
	2005	9.3 (7.2-11.3)	6.6 (4.9-8.2)	8.3 (6.9-9.8)
	2006	6.8 (4.7-8.8)	5.7 (3.9-7.5)	6.4 (4.9-7.8)
	2007	7.0 (4.9-9.0)	10.3 (7.9-12.8)	8.2 (6.6-9.7)
Persons	1997	8.4 (6.7-10.1)	11.3 (9.2-13.3)	9.4 (8.1-10.7)
	1998	6.3 (5.0-7.6)	6.8 (5.3-8.3)	6.5 (5.5-7.5)
	2002	9.0 (7.3-10.8)	8.0 (6.4-9.5)	8.6 (7.4-9.9)
	2003	6.5 (5.0-8.1)	5.9 (4.6-7.2)	6.3 (5.2-7.4)
	2004	8.7 (6.8-10.7)	7.3 (5.5-9.1)	8.2 (6.8-9.6)
	2005	6.8 (5.4-8.2)	5.2 (4.1-6.3)	6.2 (5.3-7.2)
	2006	5.7 (4.3-7.2)	4.4 (3.3-5.6)	5.3 (4.2-6.3)
	2007	8.1 (6.3-10.0)	8.6 (6.8-10.3)	8.3 (7.0-9.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,229), 1998 (3,348), 2002 (3,402), 2003 (3,493), 2004 (2,537), 2005 (3,345), 2006 (2,348), 2007 (2,308). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

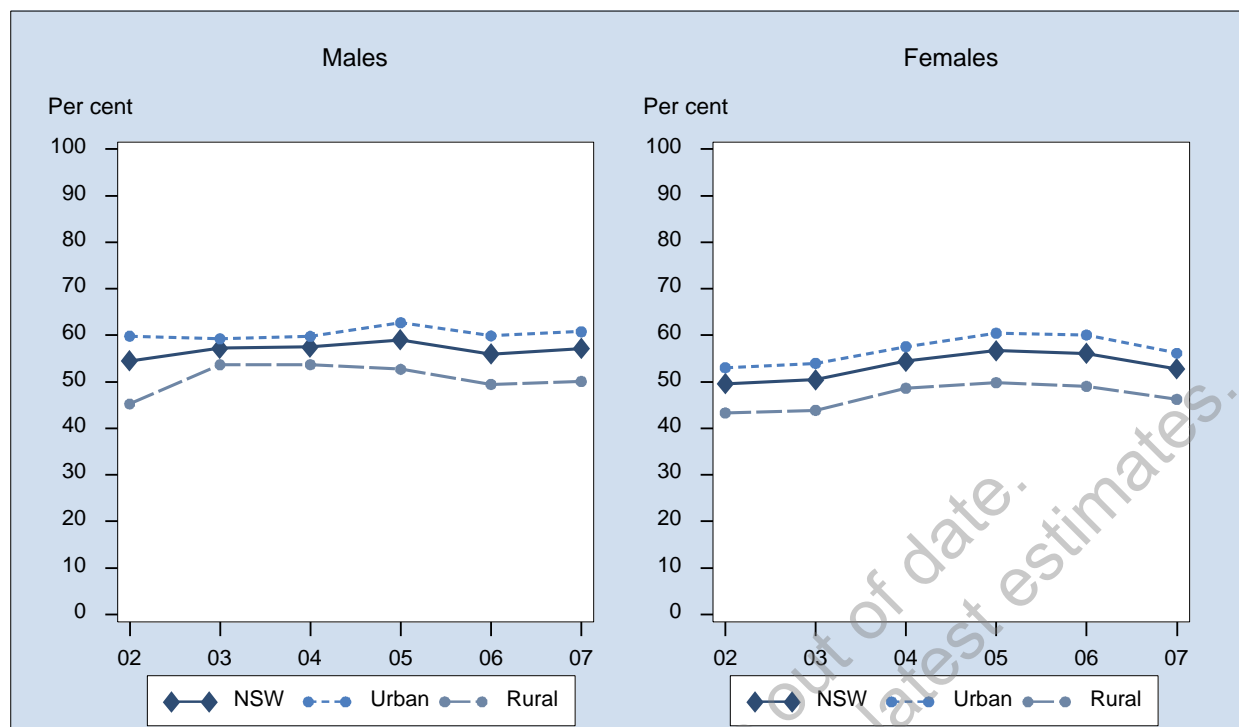


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	79.7 (71.5-87.9)	62.2 (52.8-71.6)	48.6 (40.8-56.5)	47.9 (41.7-54.0)	47.3 (40.3-54.3)	54.5 (51.0-58.0)
	2003	69.3 (57.5-81.2)	64.7 (56.0-73.4)	57.0 (49.1-65.0)	53.0 (47.9-58.2)	49.9 (41.7-58.1)	57.2 (53.7-60.7)
	2004	72.6 (63.3-82.0)	57.9 (49.0-66.8)	57.9 (48.8-66.9)	46.0 (39.0-53.1)	54.1 (44.8-63.4)	57.5 (53.5-61.5)
	2005	74.6 (68.2-81.1)	66.2 (59.3-73.2)	53.3 (46.7-60.0)	51.8 (45.2-58.4)	45.0 (36.8-53.2)	59.0 (55.9-62.1)
	2006	68.7 (60.1-77.2)	54.7 (46.3-63.2)	52.0 (43.7-60.3)	55.3 (47.7-62.9)	50.1 (41.8-58.4)	56.0 (52.3-59.7)
	2007	74.6 (66.4-82.8)	54.9 (46.3-63.5)	62.1 (53.8-70.4)	49.2 (41.1-57.2)	44.7 (35.5-53.9)	57.2 (53.3-61.0)
	2002	68.6 (59.0-78.2)	62.2 (54.7-69.6)	48.4 (42.0-54.8)	43.9 (38.6-49.3)	39.6 (34.0-45.2)	49.6 (46.6-52.6)
Females	2003	71.9 (64.1-79.8)	54.7 (47.2-62.1)	45.0 (38.7-51.3)	43.4 (39.0-47.8)	45.0 (38.5-51.6)	50.4 (47.6-53.3)
	2004	71.6 (64.0-79.3)	54.9 (47.5-62.3)	54.8 (47.7-61.9)	51.1 (45.2-57.1)	37.4 (29.9-44.8)	54.4 (51.1-57.7)
	2005	73.4 (67.1-79.7)	56.9 (50.9-62.9)	50.7 (45.2-56.3)	53.5 (48.2-58.7)	48.8 (42.2-55.3)	56.7 (54.0-59.3)
	2006	73.7 (67.3-80.1)	55.0 (47.8-62.2)	53.9 (47.3-60.5)	52.4 (46.4-58.4)	46.0 (38.7-53.2)	56.1 (53.1-59.1)
	2007	73.7 (66.7-80.7)	56.2 (48.7-63.8)	42.3 (35.9-48.7)	53.3 (47.5-59.1)	40.8 (33.6-48.0)	52.7 (49.6-55.9)
	2002	73.9 (67.4-80.3)	62.2 (56.2-68.2)	48.5 (43.5-53.5)	45.8 (41.8-49.8)	43.1 (38.5-47.6)	51.9 (49.6-54.2)
	2003	71.0 (64.3-77.6)	59.1 (53.4-64.8)	50.8 (45.7-55.8)	47.8 (44.4-51.2)	47.3 (42.1-52.4)	53.3 (51.1-55.5)
Persons	2004	72.1 (66.1-78.1)	56.3 (50.6-62.0)	56.1 (50.5-61.7)	48.9 (44.3-53.4)	45.2 (39.1-51.3)	55.8 (53.3-58.4)
	2005	74.0 (69.5-78.5)	61.1 (56.5-65.7)	51.9 (47.7-56.2)	52.7 (48.6-56.9)	47.1 (41.9-52.2)	57.7 (55.7-59.7)
	2006	71.4 (66.2-76.6)	54.9 (49.4-60.4)	53.0 (47.8-58.2)	53.7 (48.9-58.5)	48.0 (42.5-53.4)	56.1 (53.7-58.4)
	2007	74.2 (68.8-79.5)	55.6 (49.9-61.3)	50.6 (45.3-55.8)	51.6 (46.8-56.4)	42.5 (36.8-48.3)	54.7 (52.3-57.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,283), 2003 (3,523), 2004 (2,555), 2005 (3,327), 2006 (2,368), 2007 (2,274). The indicator includes those who have attended a dental professional in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last visit a dental professional about your teeth, dentures or gums?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

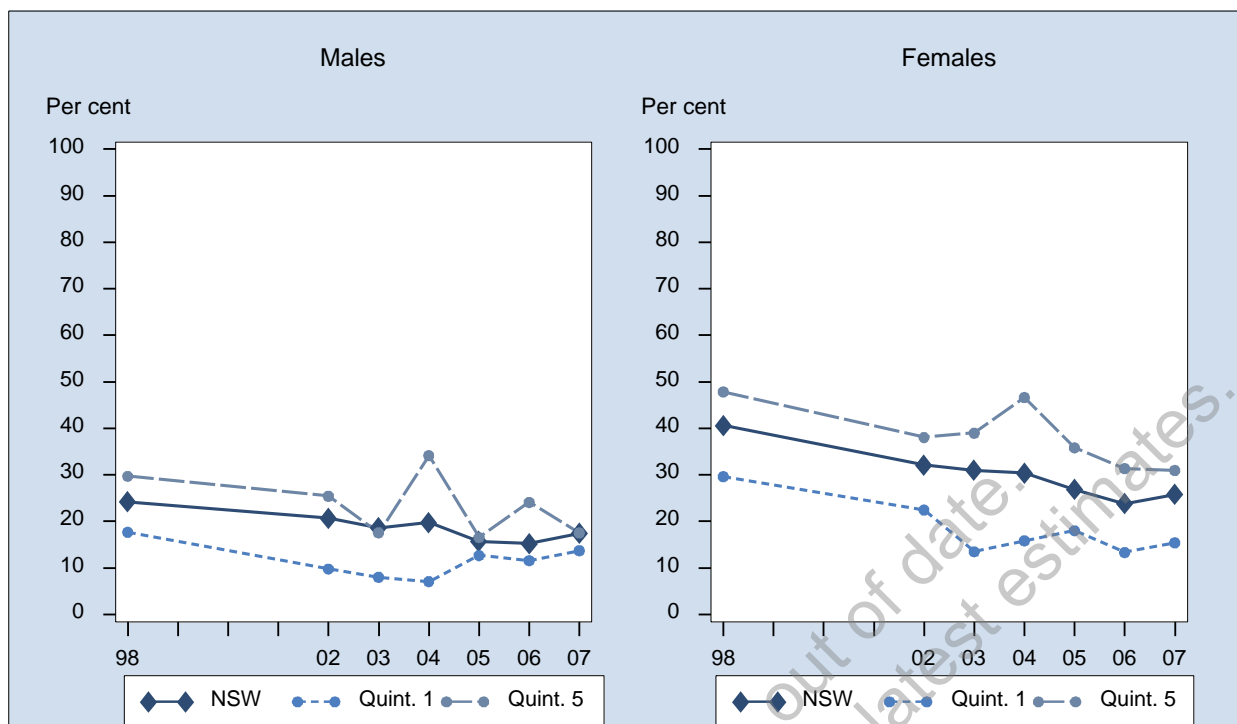


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	59.8 (55.2-64.5)	45.3 (40.6-49.9)	54.5 (51.0-58.0)
	2003	59.3 (54.3-64.3)	53.7 (49.5-57.9)	57.2 (53.7-60.7)
	2004	59.8 (54.4-65.2)	53.7 (48.1-59.3)	57.5 (53.5-61.5)
	2005	62.7 (58.3-67.1)	52.7 (48.6-56.8)	59.0 (55.9-62.1)
	2006	59.9 (54.9-64.9)	49.5 (44.5-54.5)	56.0 (52.3-59.7)
	2007	60.8 (55.6-65.9)	50.1 (44.8-55.4)	57.2 (53.3-61.0)
	Females	2002	53.0 (48.8-57.3)	43.3 (39.5-47.2)
2003		54.0 (50.1-57.9)	43.9 (40.3-47.5)	50.4 (47.6-53.3)
2004		57.6 (53.1-62.1)	48.6 (44.1-53.1)	54.4 (51.1-57.7)
2005		60.4 (56.8-64.0)	49.8 (46.4-53.3)	56.7 (54.0-59.3)
2006		60.1 (55.9-64.2)	49.0 (45.0-53.0)	56.1 (53.1-59.1)
2007		56.2 (51.9-60.4)	46.2 (42.2-50.3)	52.7 (49.6-55.9)
Persons		2002	56.2 (53.0-59.3)	44.2 (41.3-47.2)
	2003	56.1 (53.0-59.2)	48.3 (45.6-51.1)	53.3 (51.1-55.5)
	2004	58.6 (55.1-62.0)	51.0 (47.4-54.5)	55.8 (53.3-58.4)
	2005	61.4 (58.7-64.2)	51.2 (48.5-53.8)	57.7 (55.7-59.7)
	2006	60.0 (56.8-63.2)	49.2 (46.1-52.4)	56.1 (53.7-58.4)
	2007	58.3 (55.0-61.5)	48.0 (44.7-51.2)	54.7 (52.3-57.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,283), 2003 (3,523), 2004 (2,555), 2005 (3,327), 2006 (2,368), 2007 (2,274). The indicator includes those who have attended a dental professional in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last visit a dental professional about your teeth, dentures or gums?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

All natural teeth missing by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1998-2007

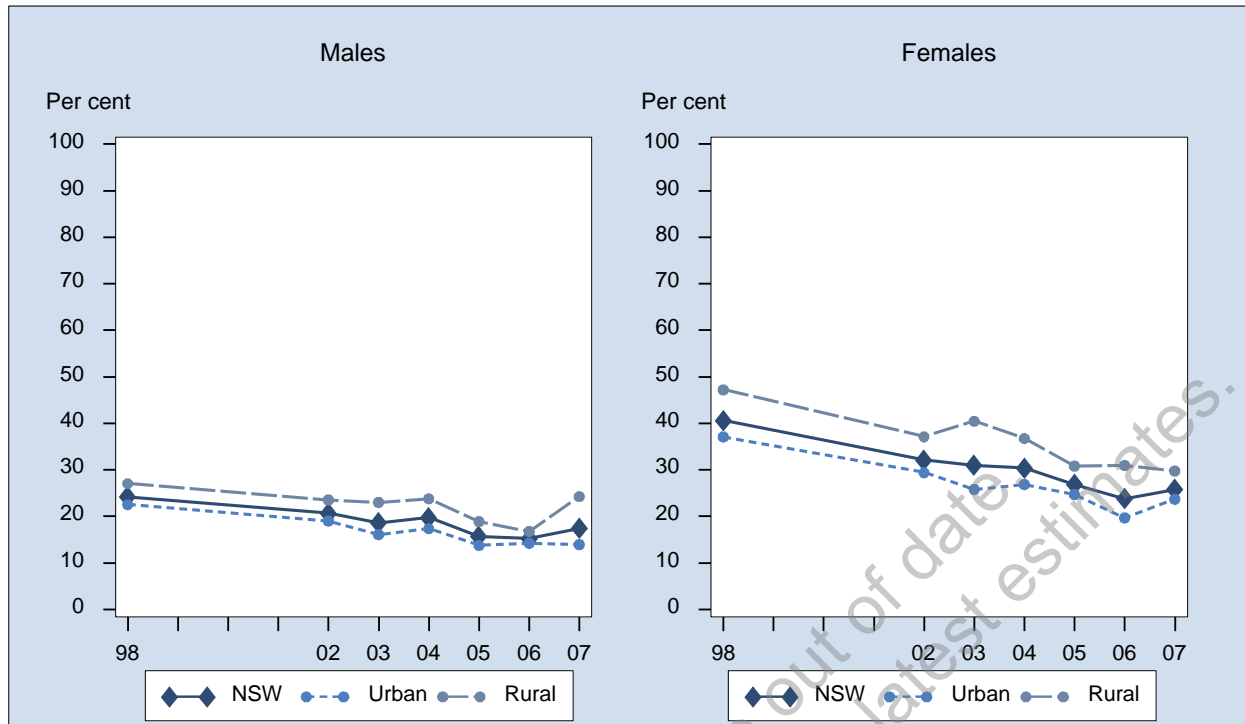


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1998	17.7 (10.9-24.5)	20.4 (14.4-26.3)	25.6 (18.8-32.4)	26.7 (21.3-32.1)	29.7 (22.1-37.3)	24.2 (21.3-27.0)
	2002	9.8 (4.4-15.2)	23.2 (14.3-32.0)	19.9 (13.4-26.3)	20.6 (16.1-25.2)	25.4 (19.6-31.3)	20.7 (17.9-23.5)
	2003	8.0 (2.4-13.6)	12.6 (7.2-18.0)	22.2 (14.5-29.8)	23.9 (19.5-28.2)	17.6 (10.6-24.6)	18.6 (15.8-21.5)
	2004	7.1 (1.6-12.6)	18.3 (11.3-25.4)	17.3 (10.5-24.1)	23.3 (17.2-29.5)	34.2 (24.8-43.6)	19.8 (16.5-23.0)
	2005	12.7 (7.6-17.8)	17.5 (11.8-23.1)	17.0 (12.0-22.1)	15.7 (11.4-20.0)	16.6 (11.2-21.9)	15.7 (13.4-17.9)
	2006	11.6 (5.8-17.4)	9.7 (5.1-14.4)	16.3 (10.0-22.5)	14.2 (8.9-19.5)	24.1 (17.0-31.2)	15.2 (12.6-17.8)
	2007	13.7 (7.7-19.7)	15.5 (9.7-21.3)	19.9 (13.2-26.6)	21.3 (15.0-27.6)	17.5 (11.5-23.6)	17.4 (14.7-20.2)
Females	1998	29.6 (23.0-36.2)	36.0 (29.9-42.2)	45.0 (38.9-51.2)	46.7 (41.4-51.9)	47.9 (41.4-54.3)	40.6 (37.9-43.3)
	2002	22.5 (13.9-31.0)	23.6 (17.2-29.9)	30.1 (24.5-35.8)	37.6 (32.6-42.6)	38.1 (32.0-44.1)	32.1 (29.3-35.0)
	2003	13.5 (7.3-19.7)	23.4 (17.1-29.6)	35.6 (29.6-41.5)	36.5 (32.3-40.6)	39.0 (32.4-45.6)	31.0 (28.4-33.5)
	2004	15.8 (9.9-21.8)	27.3 (20.8-33.9)	30.7 (24.4-37.0)	31.8 (26.2-37.4)	46.6 (38.4-54.9)	30.4 (27.3-33.4)
	2005	18.0 (12.1-23.9)	25.6 (20.1-31.0)	28.5 (23.6-33.5)	28.6 (23.9-33.2)	35.8 (29.8-41.9)	26.9 (24.5-29.2)
	2006	13.3 (8.2-18.5)	23.4 (17.2-29.6)	26.5 (20.9-32.1)	25.6 (20.5-30.7)	31.3 (24.6-38.1)	23.8 (21.2-26.3)
	2007	15.4 (10.0-20.8)	25.0 (18.4-31.5)	26.2 (20.4-32.0)	28.5 (23.4-33.7)	31.0 (23.9-38.0)	25.8 (23.1-28.5)
Persons	1998	24.8 (20.0-29.7)	29.0 (24.5-33.5)	36.1 (31.5-40.8)	37.3 (33.4-41.2)	39.8 (34.8-44.8)	33.3 (31.3-35.4)
	2002	16.6 (11.3-22.0)	23.4 (18.0-28.8)	25.6 (21.3-29.9)	29.7 (26.2-33.2)	32.5 (28.1-36.9)	26.9 (24.9-28.9)
	2003	11.4 (7.0-15.9)	18.7 (14.4-23.0)	29.1 (24.4-33.9)	30.8 (27.7-33.8)	29.3 (24.4-34.1)	25.5 (23.6-27.4)
	2004	11.8 (7.7-16.0)	23.2 (18.3-28.0)	24.9 (20.3-29.6)	28.0 (23.9-32.2)	40.8 (34.6-47.1)	25.6 (23.3-27.8)
	2005	15.5 (11.5-19.4)	22.0 (18.0-25.9)	23.3 (19.7-26.8)	23.0 (19.7-26.3)	27.3 (23.1-31.6)	21.8 (20.2-23.5)
	2006	12.5 (8.7-16.4)	17.3 (13.2-21.4)	22.0 (17.8-26.2)	20.5 (16.8-24.2)	27.8 (22.9-32.8)	19.9 (18.0-21.7)
	2007	14.6 (10.5-18.6)	20.4 (15.9-24.8)	23.6 (19.2-28.0)	25.5 (21.5-29.6)	25.0 (20.1-29.9)	22.0 (20.1-24.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1998 (3,399), 2002 (3,420), 2003 (3,576), 2004 (2,589), 2005 (3,387), 2006 (2,388), 2007 (2,292). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

All natural teeth missing by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1998-2007

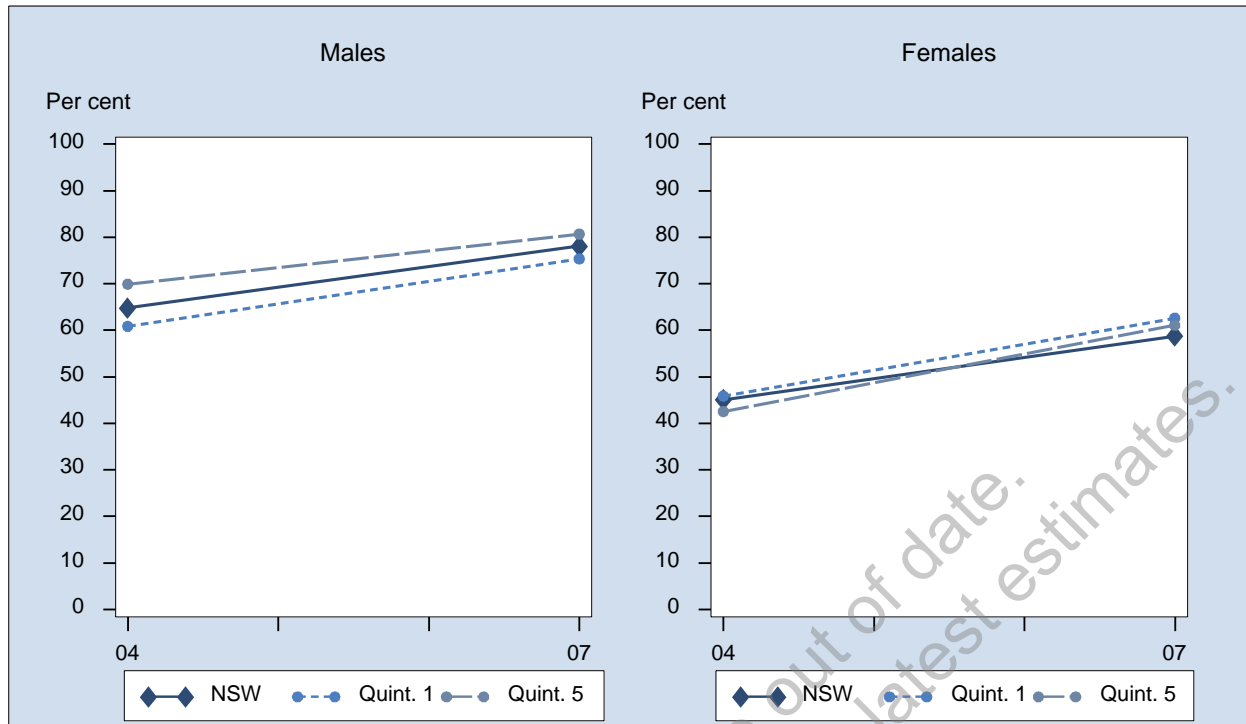


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1998	22.5 (18.6-26.4)	27.1 (23.2-31.0)	24.2 (21.3-27.0)
	2002	19.0 (15.2-22.9)	23.5 (19.7-27.4)	20.7 (17.9-23.5)
	2003	16.1 (12.1-20.1)	23.0 (19.5-26.6)	18.6 (15.8-21.5)
	2004	17.4 (13.1-21.6)	23.8 (18.8-28.8)	19.8 (16.5-23.0)
	2005	13.8 (10.7-16.9)	18.9 (15.8-22.0)	15.7 (13.4-17.9)
	2006	14.3 (10.7-17.8)	16.8 (13.1-20.4)	15.2 (12.6-17.8)
	2007	13.9 (10.6-17.3)	24.3 (19.6-28.9)	17.4 (14.7-20.2)
Females	1998	37.1 (33.4-40.8)	47.2 (43.6-50.9)	40.6 (37.9-43.3)
	2002	29.4 (25.5-33.3)	37.1 (33.5-40.7)	32.1 (29.3-35.0)
	2003	25.8 (22.4-29.2)	40.5 (36.9-44.0)	31.0 (28.4-33.5)
	2004	26.9 (22.8-30.9)	36.8 (32.3-41.2)	30.4 (27.3-33.4)
	2005	24.7 (21.5-27.9)	30.8 (27.7-33.9)	26.9 (24.5-29.2)
	2006	19.7 (16.3-23.1)	30.9 (27.2-34.7)	23.8 (21.2-26.3)
	2007	23.7 (20.1-27.4)	29.8 (26.1-33.5)	25.8 (23.1-28.5)
Persons	1998	30.8 (28.0-33.5)	38.1 (35.3-40.8)	33.3 (31.3-35.4)
	2002	24.7 (21.9-27.5)	30.8 (28.1-33.4)	26.9 (24.9-28.9)
	2003	21.4 (18.9-24.0)	32.7 (30.1-35.2)	25.5 (23.6-27.4)
	2004	22.6 (19.7-25.6)	30.8 (27.4-34.1)	25.6 (23.3-27.8)
	2005	19.8 (17.6-22.1)	25.3 (23.1-27.6)	21.8 (20.2-23.5)
	2006	17.3 (14.8-19.7)	24.4 (21.7-27.0)	19.9 (18.0-21.7)
	2007	19.3 (16.7-21.8)	27.3 (24.4-30.2)	22.0 (20.1-24.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1998 (3,399), 2002 (3,420), 2003 (3,576), 2004 (2,589), 2005 (3,387), 2006 (2,388), 2007 (2,292). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Ever had hearing tested by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007



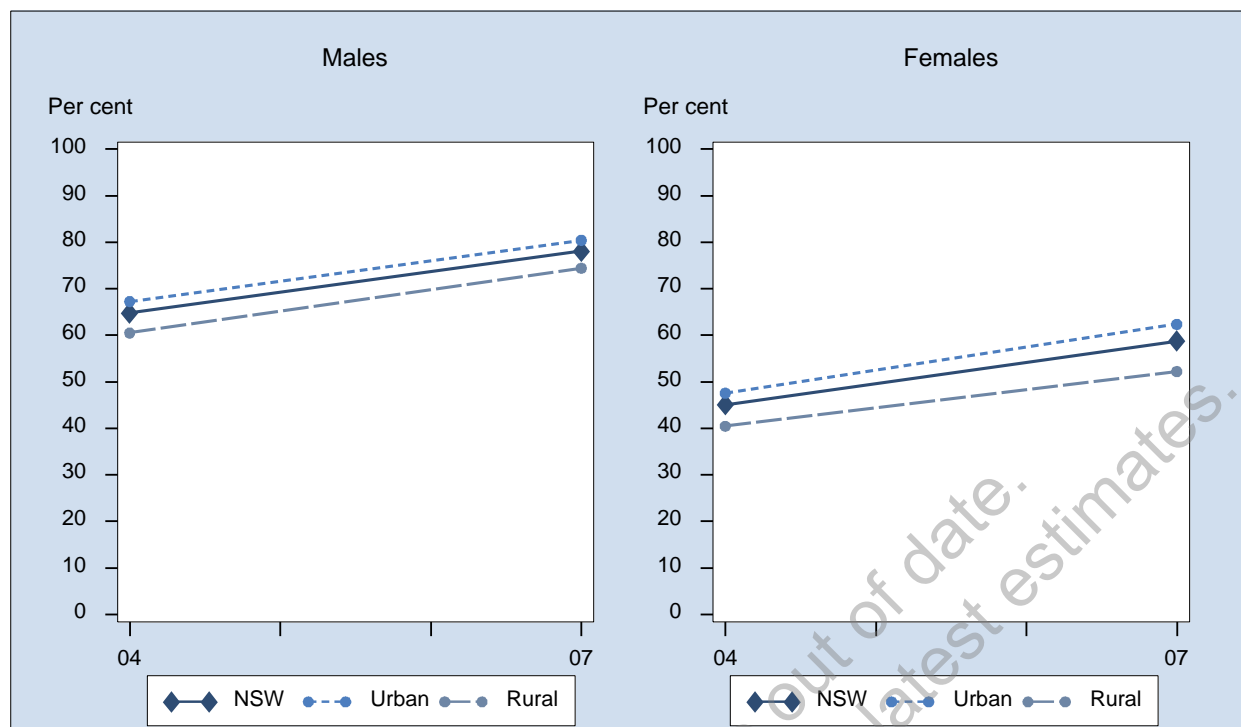
Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	60.9 (50.1-71.7)	70.2 (62.1-78.3)	62.5 (53.4-71.5)	61.0 (54.1-67.8)	69.9 (62.0-77.9)	64.8 (60.9-68.7)
	2007	75.4 (67.0-83.8)	84.9 (78.9-90.9)	77.8 (71.8-83.9)	75.3 (68.9-81.8)	80.7 (73.5-87.9)	78.1 (75.0-81.2)
Females	2004	45.9 (37.3-54.4)	45.1 (37.7-52.5)	51.0 (44.0-58.0)	41.3 (35.4-47.3)	42.6 (34.4-50.7)	45.0 (41.7-48.4)
	2007	62.6 (55.3-69.9)	59.8 (52.4-67.1)	54.3 (47.6-61.0)	56.1 (50.1-62.2)	61.1 (54.2-68.0)	58.8 (55.7-61.8)
Persons	2004	52.8 (45.9-59.6)	56.8 (51.2-62.5)	55.9 (50.3-61.5)	50.1 (45.6-54.6)	55.3 (49.3-61.4)	54.0 (51.4-56.5)
	2007	68.5 (62.9-74.1)	71.0 (65.9-76.2)	65.5 (60.7-70.3)	64.7 (60.2-69.2)	69.8 (64.7-74.8)	67.6 (65.3-69.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,579), 2007 (2,245). The indicator includes those who have ever had their hearing tested. The question used to define this indicator was: Have you ever had your hearing tested?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Ever had hearing tested by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007



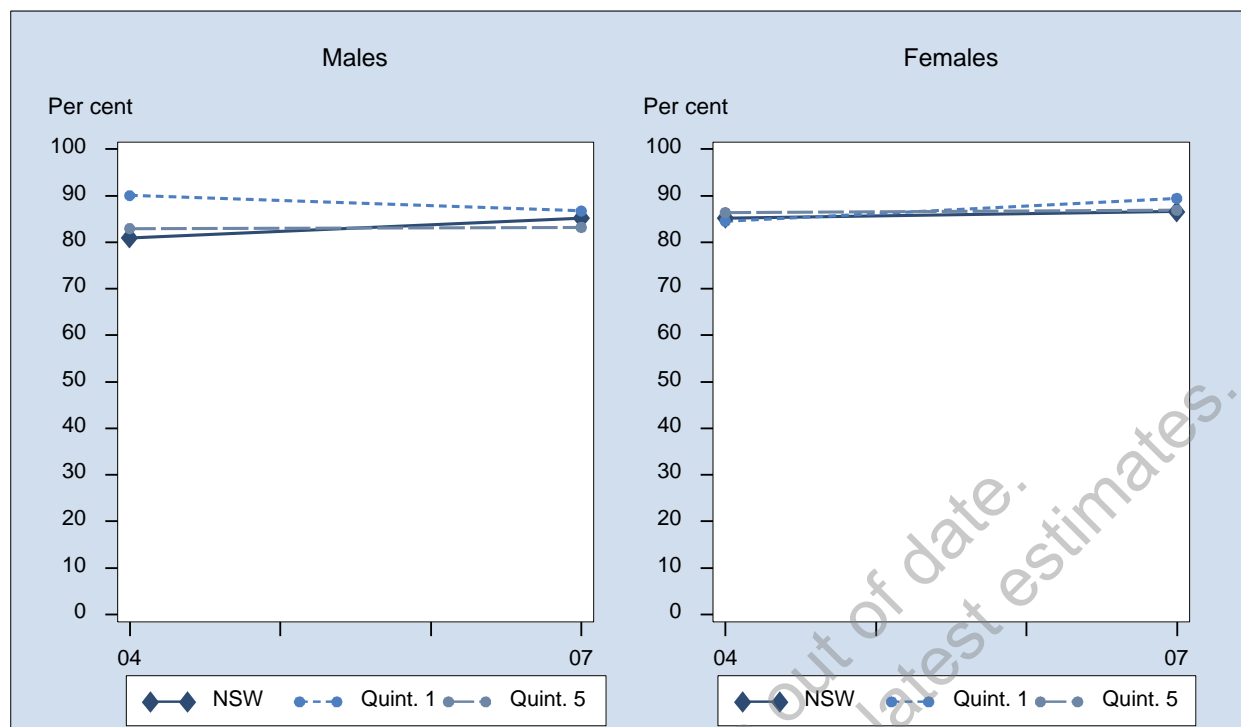
Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	67.3 (62.0-72.5)	60.5 (55.0-66.0)	64.8 (60.9-68.7)
	2007	80.4 (76.2-84.7)	74.4 (70.2-78.7)	78.1 (75.0-81.2)
Females	2004	47.6 (43.1-52.1)	40.5 (36.0-45.0)	45.0 (41.7-48.4)
	2007	62.4 (58.2-66.5)	52.2 (48.1-56.4)	58.8 (55.7-61.8)
Persons	2004	56.4 (52.9-59.9)	49.7 (46.2-53.3)	54.0 (51.4-56.5)
	2007	70.4 (67.3-73.4)	62.7 (59.6-65.8)	67.6 (65.3-69.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,579), 2007 (2,245). The indicator includes those who have ever had their hearing tested. The question used to define this indicator was: Have you ever had your hearing tested?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Eyesight tested in last 2 years by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007



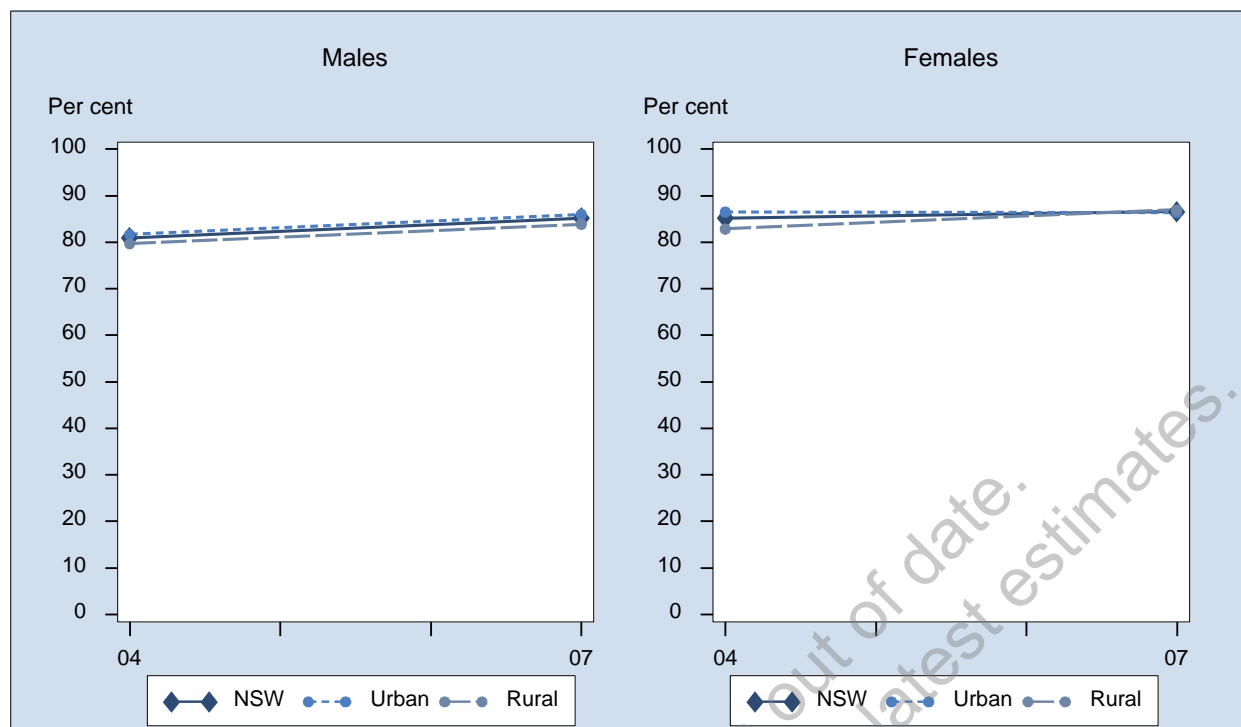
Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	90.0 (84.3-95.8)	76.8 (69.3-84.2)	75.5 (67.7-83.3)	79.8 (73.8-85.7)	83.0 (76.8-89.1)	80.9 (77.9-84.0)
	2007	86.7 (79.9-93.6)	85.5 (79.5-91.5)	84.7 (78.6-90.9)	87.2 (82.6-91.8)	83.2 (77.0-89.4)	85.2 (82.5-87.9)
Females	2004	84.6 (78.5-90.6)	85.4 (80.3-90.5)	85.0 (79.8-90.3)	85.0 (80.7-89.3)	86.4 (81.7-91.0)	85.2 (82.9-87.5)
	2007	89.4 (85.3-93.6)	81.7 (75.5-88.0)	89.4 (85.3-93.5)	86.2 (82.2-90.1)	86.9 (82.2-91.5)	86.6 (84.5-88.7)
Persons	2004	87.1 (82.9-91.3)	81.4 (76.9-85.8)	81.0 (76.5-85.5)	82.7 (79.1-86.2)	84.8 (81.0-88.6)	83.3 (81.4-85.1)
	2007	88.2 (84.3-92.1)	83.4 (79.0-87.8)	87.2 (83.6-90.8)	86.6 (83.6-89.6)	85.2 (81.4-89.0)	86.0 (84.3-87.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,579), 2007 (2,305). The indicator includes those people 35 years or over who had their eyesight tested in the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your eyesight tested?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Eyesight tested in last 2 years by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2004-2007



Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2004	81.7 (77.6-85.8)	79.7 (75.3-84.0)	80.9 (77.9-84.0)
	2007	86.0 (82.2-89.8)	83.9 (80.4-87.4)	85.2 (82.5-87.9)
Females	2004	86.5 (83.4-89.6)	82.9 (79.7-86.0)	85.2 (82.9-87.5)
	2007	86.4 (83.5-89.3)	87.0 (84.4-89.6)	86.6 (84.5-88.7)
Persons	2004	84.3 (81.8-86.9)	81.4 (78.8-84.0)	83.3 (81.4-85.1)
	2007	86.2 (83.9-88.6)	85.5 (83.4-87.7)	86.0 (84.3-87.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2004 (2,579), 2007 (2,305). The indicator includes those people 35 years or over who had their eyesight tested in the last 2 years. The question used to define the indicator was: When did you last have your eyesight tested?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Health services

Health service use and access

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over with private health insurance (43.1 per cent to 50.9 per cent). The significant increase was among males (46.0 per cent to 53.7 per cent) and females (40.8 per cent to 48.6 per cent), among persons in all except the fifth or most disadvantaged quintile, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who had difficulties getting health care when needing it (7.7 per cent to 12.0 per cent). The significant increase was among males (7.7 per cent to 11.6 per cent) and females (7.6 per cent to 12.3 per cent), among persons the third quintile (5.6 per cent to 12.2 per cent), and fourth quintile (11.6 per cent to 16.6 per cent) and fifth quintile (8.6 per cent to 13.1 per cent) of disadvantage, and among persons in the rural health areas (9.2 per cent to 17.3 per cent).

Emergency department presentations

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who presented to an emergency department on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months (12.8 per cent to 17.7 per cent). The significant increase was among males (14.5 per cent to 19.2 per cent) and females (11.5 per cent to 16.5 per cent), among persons the first quintile (9.8 per cent to 15.8 per cent), and third quintile (12.7 per cent to 18.8 per cent) and fifth quintile (12.9 per cent to 18.4 per cent) of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who rated their emergency department care positively, as excellent or very good or good.

Hospital admissions

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who were admitted to hospital on 1 or more occasions in the last 12 months. However, there has been a significant increase among persons in the urban health areas (20.2 per cent to 24.3 per cent).

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who rated their hospital care positively, as excellent or very good or good.

General practitioner visits

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who visited a general practitioner in the last 2 weeks.

Between 1997 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who visited a general practitioner in the last 12 months. However, there has been a significant increase among persons in the fifth or most disadvantaged quintile (91.3 per cent to 95.3 per cent), and among persons in the urban health areas (92.3 per cent to 94.5 per cent).

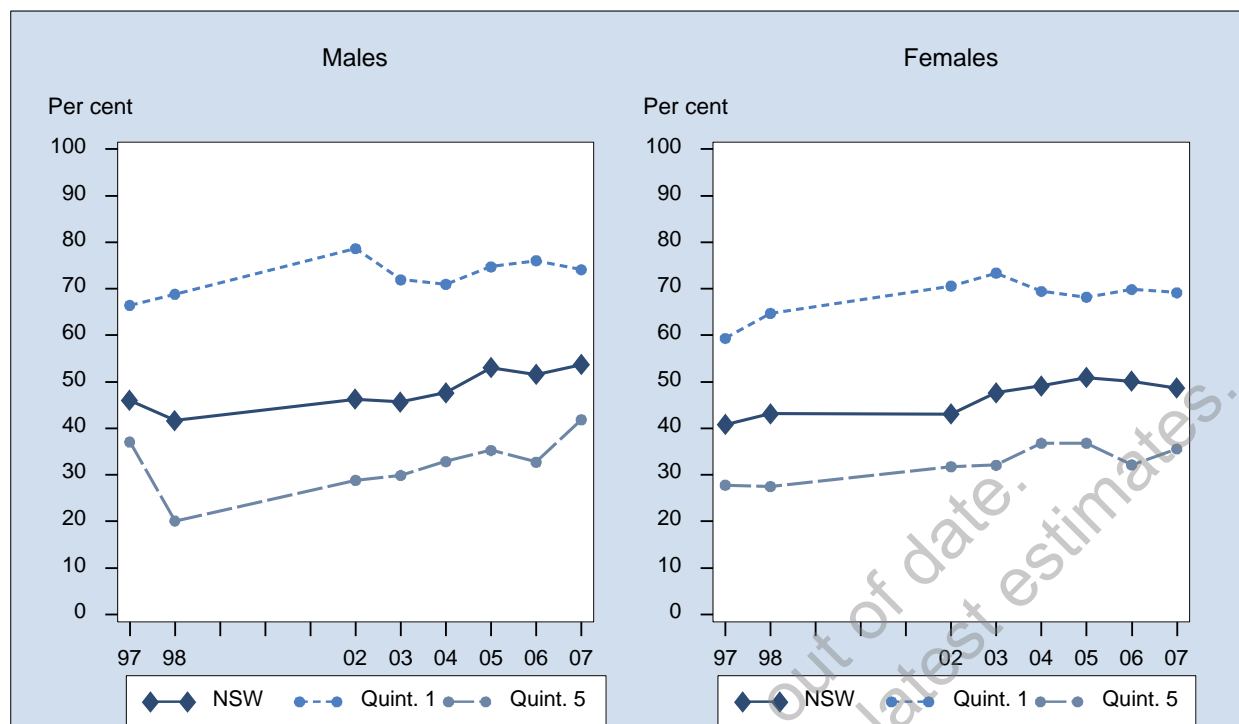
Public dental services

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who attended a public dental service in the last 12 months.

Community health centres

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months (5.4 per cent to 7.4 per cent). The significant increase was among females (6.0 per cent to 7.8 per cent), among persons in the fourth quintile of disadvantage (5.1 per cent to 8.9 per cent), and among persons in the rural health areas (6.6 per cent to 9.3 per cent).

Private health insurance by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

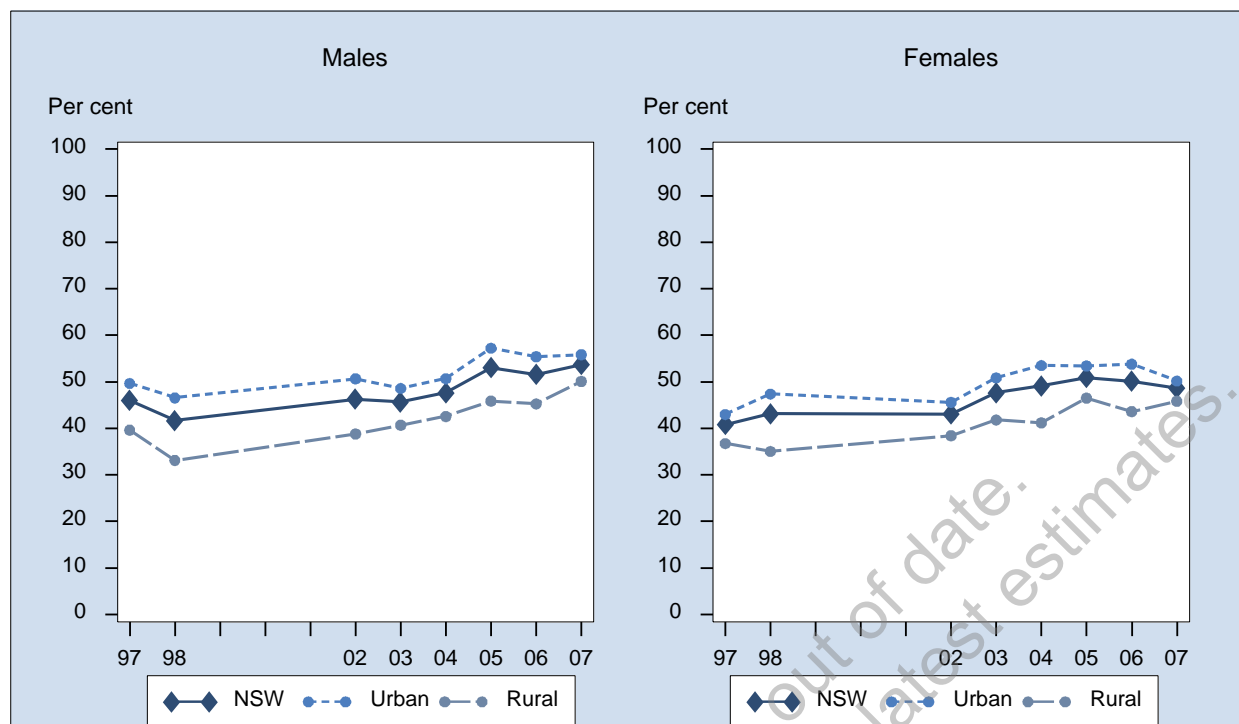


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	66.4 (57.7-75.2)	48.6 (40.9-56.4)	35.7 (28.4-43.0)	43.1 (36.6-49.6)	37.1 (29.2-45.0)	46.0 (42.5-49.5)
	1998	68.8 (60.2-77.4)	53.6 (44.9-62.2)	37.8 (30.3-45.2)	31.7 (26.0-37.3)	20.1 (14.4-25.8)	41.7 (38.2-45.1)
	2002	78.6 (71.0-86.3)	56.8 (47.1-66.6)	43.8 (36.1-51.5)	41.5 (35.5-47.4)	28.8 (23.0-34.6)	46.3 (42.8-49.8)
	2003	71.9 (61.8-82.1)	52.2 (42.9-61.5)	46.2 (38.1-54.2)	41.6 (36.5-46.7)	29.9 (22.9-36.8)	45.7 (42.2-49.2)
	2004	71.0 (61.4-80.5)	48.2 (39.2-57.1)	49.9 (40.7-59.0)	36.5 (29.7-43.2)	32.9 (24.3-41.5)	47.7 (43.6-51.8)
	2005	74.7 (68.4-81.1)	61.7 (54.6-68.8)	43.1 (36.5-49.6)	47.9 (41.4-54.5)	35.3 (27.3-43.3)	53.0 (49.8-56.2)
	2006	76.1 (68.4-83.7)	52.1 (43.5-60.7)	50.1 (41.9-58.4)	49.3 (41.6-57.1)	32.8 (25.1-40.4)	51.6 (47.9-55.3)
	2007	74.1 (68.0-80.2)	56.9 (50.2-63.6)	51.1 (44.8-57.4)	47.2 (41.3-53.0)	41.9 (35.2-48.5)	53.7 (50.8-56.6)
Females	1997	59.3 (51.8-66.9)	44.8 (38.0-51.7)	37.0 (31.1-42.9)	33.5 (28.9-38.2)	27.8 (21.6-34.0)	40.8 (38.0-43.7)
	1998	64.7 (58.1-71.3)	43.8 (37.4-50.1)	36.9 (30.9-42.8)	38.2 (33.1-43.4)	27.5 (21.7-33.3)	43.1 (40.4-45.9)
	2002	70.6 (61.2-80.0)	51.8 (44.1-59.6)	39.4 (33.3-45.6)	38.7 (33.6-43.8)	31.8 (26.8-36.8)	43.1 (40.1-46.0)
	2003	73.4 (66.1-80.6)	57.1 (49.8-64.4)	42.9 (36.7-49.2)	41.5 (37.2-45.9)	32.1 (26.1-38.1)	47.7 (44.8-50.6)
	2004	69.4 (61.9-77.0)	54.6 (47.2-61.9)	42.9 (35.9-49.8)	40.9 (35.1-46.7)	36.8 (28.7-44.9)	49.1 (45.8-52.4)
	2005	68.2 (61.8-74.6)	57.1 (51.1-63.1)	44.5 (39.1-50.0)	47.6 (42.4-52.9)	36.8 (30.7-42.9)	50.9 (48.3-53.6)
	2006	69.9 (63.2-76.5)	55.7 (48.5-62.9)	44.5 (38.0-51.0)	45.9 (39.9-52.0)	32.2 (25.4-38.9)	50.1 (47.1-53.2)
	2007	69.2 (63.9-74.5)	53.4 (48.0-58.7)	45.3 (40.4-50.1)	42.2 (37.8-46.6)	35.6 (30.4-40.7)	48.6 (46.3-50.9)
Persons	1997	62.2 (56.4-67.9)	46.6 (41.4-51.7)	36.5 (31.8-41.1)	38.0 (34.0-41.9)	32.0 (27.0-37.0)	43.1 (40.9-45.4)
	1998	66.4 (61.1-71.6)	48.2 (43.0-53.4)	37.3 (32.6-42.0)	35.2 (31.3-39.0)	24.2 (20.1-28.4)	42.5 (40.3-44.7)
	2002	74.3 (68.1-80.6)	54.3 (48.1-60.5)	41.4 (36.5-46.2)	40.0 (36.1-43.9)	30.5 (26.7-34.3)	44.5 (42.3-46.8)
	2003	72.8 (66.9-78.8)	55.0 (49.2-60.8)	44.5 (39.4-49.6)	41.6 (38.2-44.9)	31.1 (26.5-35.7)	46.5 (44.3-48.7)
	2004	70.1 (64.1-76.1)	51.6 (45.8-57.3)	45.9 (40.3-51.4)	38.9 (34.5-43.3)	35.0 (29.0-40.9)	48.5 (45.9-51.1)
	2005	71.3 (66.8-75.8)	59.1 (54.5-63.7)	43.9 (39.6-48.1)	47.7 (43.6-51.9)	36.1 (31.2-41.0)	51.9 (49.8-53.9)
	2006	72.6 (67.6-77.7)	54.1 (48.6-59.6)	47.0 (41.8-52.1)	47.4 (42.6-52.3)	32.4 (27.4-37.5)	50.8 (48.4-53.1)
	2007	71.5 (67.5-75.5)	55.0 (50.7-59.2)	47.9 (44.0-51.8)	44.4 (40.8-47.9)	38.4 (34.3-42.6)	50.9 (49.1-52.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,280), 1998 (3,394), 2002 (3,413), 2003 (3,566), 2004 (2,588), 2005 (3,384), 2006 (2,378), 2007 (4,092). The indicator includes those who have private health insurance. The question used to define the indicator was: Apart from medicare, are you covered by private health insurance?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Private health insurance by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

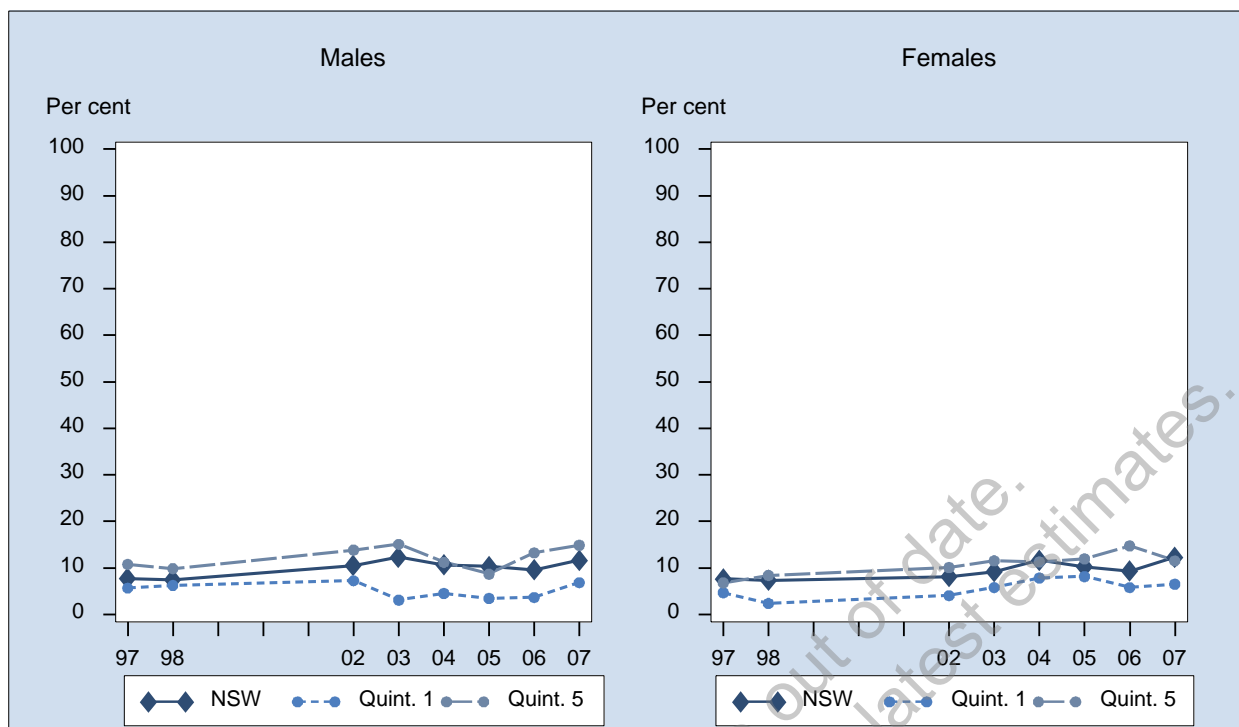


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	49.7 (44.8-54.5)	39.6 (35.3-43.9)	46.0 (42.5-49.5)
	1998	46.6 (41.8-51.4)	33.1 (28.9-37.3)	41.7 (38.2-45.1)
	2002	50.7 (45.8-55.5)	38.8 (34.3-43.3)	46.3 (42.8-49.8)
	2003	48.6 (43.6-53.6)	40.7 (36.6-44.8)	45.7 (42.2-49.2)
	2004	50.7 (45.1-56.3)	42.6 (37.1-48.0)	47.7 (43.6-51.8)
	2005	57.2 (52.8-61.7)	45.9 (41.8-50.0)	53.0 (49.8-56.2)
	2006	55.4 (50.3-60.5)	45.3 (40.3-50.3)	51.6 (47.9-55.3)
	2007	55.9 (51.8-59.9)	50.1 (46.3-53.9)	53.7 (50.8-56.6)
Females	1997	43.0 (39.1-46.9)	36.7 (32.8-40.7)	40.8 (38.0-43.7)
	1998	47.4 (43.6-51.2)	35.0 (31.5-38.6)	43.1 (40.4-45.9)
	2002	45.6 (41.5-49.7)	38.4 (34.8-42.0)	43.1 (40.1-46.0)
	2003	50.9 (46.9-54.8)	41.8 (38.2-45.4)	47.7 (44.8-50.6)
	2004	53.5 (49.0-58.0)	41.2 (36.8-45.6)	49.1 (45.8-52.4)
	2005	53.4 (49.8-57.0)	46.5 (43.1-49.9)	50.9 (48.3-53.6)
	2006	53.8 (49.6-58.0)	43.6 (39.7-47.6)	50.1 (47.1-53.2)
	2007	50.2 (47.0-53.3)	45.8 (42.8-48.9)	48.6 (46.3-50.9)
Persons	1997	45.9 (42.8-48.9)	38.1 (35.1-41.0)	43.1 (40.9-45.4)
	1998	47.0 (44.1-50.0)	34.2 (31.4-36.9)	42.5 (40.3-44.7)
	2002	47.9 (44.8-51.0)	38.6 (35.8-41.4)	44.5 (42.3-46.8)
	2003	49.7 (46.6-52.8)	40.9 (38.3-43.6)	46.5 (44.3-48.7)
	2004	52.3 (48.7-55.8)	41.8 (38.4-45.3)	48.5 (45.9-51.1)
	2005	55.1 (52.3-57.9)	46.2 (43.6-48.8)	51.9 (49.8-53.9)
	2006	54.5 (51.2-57.8)	44.4 (41.2-47.5)	50.8 (48.4-53.1)
	2007	52.7 (50.2-55.2)	47.8 (45.4-50.2)	50.9 (49.1-52.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,280), 1998 (3,394), 2002 (3,413), 2003 (3,566), 2004 (2,588), 2005 (3,384), 2006 (2,378), 2007 (4,092). The indicator includes those who have private health insurance. The question used to define the indicator was: Apart from medicare, are you covered by private health insurance?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Difficulties getting health care when needing it by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

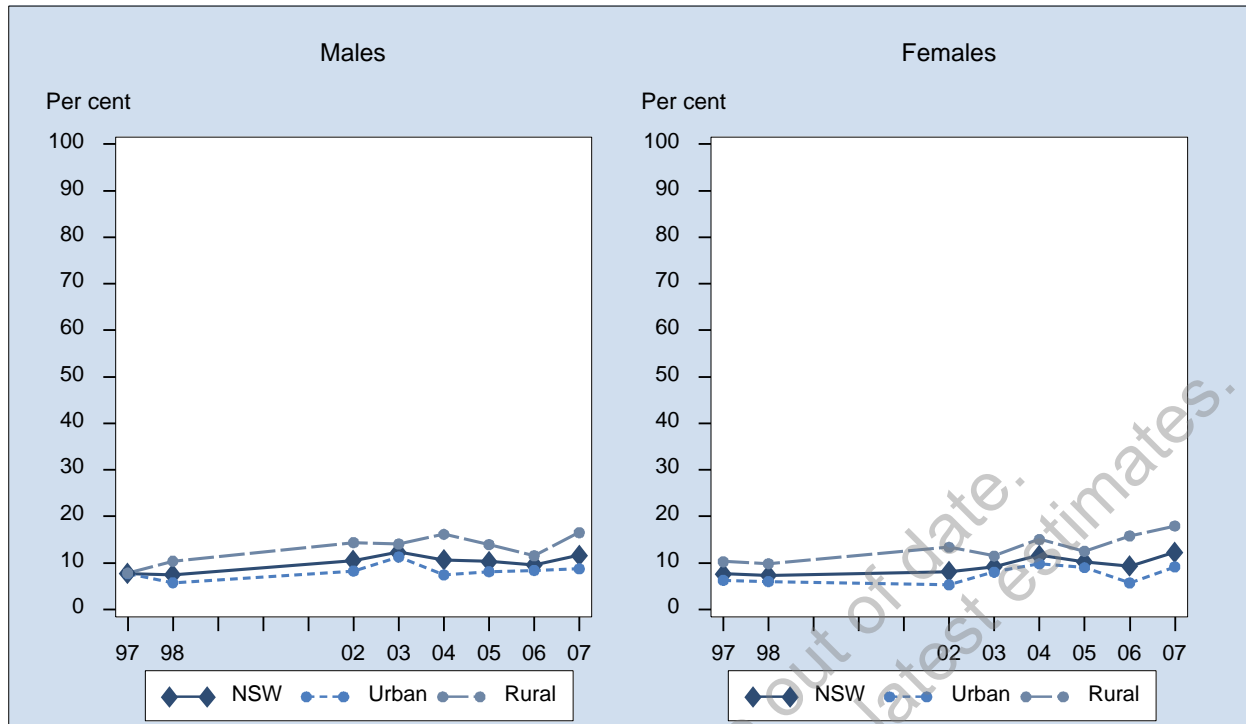


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	5.7 (1.4-10.0)	5.5 (1.4-9.5)	3.6 (1.4-5.8)	12.6 (6.8-18.5)	10.8 (5.7-15.8)	7.7 (5.6-9.8)
	1998	6.3 (1.9-10.6)	5.1 (1.9-8.3)	5.8 (2.5-9.2)	10.5 (7.1-13.8)	9.9 (5.9-13.8)	7.5 (5.9-9.0)
	2002	7.3 (1.5-13.0)	6.3 (2.1-10.4)	11.4 (5.7-17.1)	11.2 (8.0-14.4)	13.9 (9.5-18.2)	10.5 (8.5-12.5)
	2003	3.1 (0.0-7.4)	7.1 (2.1-12.1)	12.3 (6.8-17.8)	16.8 (12.7-21.0)	15.1 (9.6-20.6)	12.3 (10.0-14.6)
	2004	4.5 (0.0-9.0)	6.0 (2.4-9.6)	18.0 (10.9-25.0)	14.7 (9.8-19.5)	11.2 (6.4-16.1)	10.6 (8.4-12.9)
	2005	3.5 (0.9-6.0)	8.8 (4.5-13.1)	10.3 (6.4-14.2)	19.7 (14.3-25.1)	8.7 (4.5-12.8)	10.3 (8.4-12.2)
	2006	3.7 (0.1-7.3)	7.8 (3.1-12.6)	9.8 (4.8-14.7)	13.5 (8.3-18.7)	13.3 (7.1-19.4)	9.6 (7.4-11.8)
	2007	6.8 (3.2-10.5)	7.9 (4.7-11.1)	11.2 (7.2-15.2)	15.9 (11.9-20.0)	14.9 (9.8-19.9)	11.6 (9.8-13.4)
Females	1997	4.7 (1.2-8.2)	8.2 (3.1-13.3)	7.1 (4.1-10.1)	10.6 (7.7-13.6)	6.8 (3.5-10.1)	7.6 (6.0-9.3)
	1998	2.4 (0.5-4.3)	9.0 (5.3-12.6)	7.6 (4.1-11.1)	9.3 (6.7-12.0)	8.4 (5.3-11.5)	7.3 (6.0-8.7)
	2002	4.1 (0.3-7.8)	5.6 (2.6-8.6)	6.6 (3.7-9.4)	11.1 (8.1-14.0)	10.1 (7.1-13.1)	8.1 (6.7-9.5)
	2003	5.8 (1.6-10.0)	7.5 (3.7-11.2)	9.5 (5.7-13.2)	10.5 (7.9-13.0)	11.5 (7.2-15.8)	9.2 (7.6-10.8)
	2004	7.8 (2.9-12.8)	11.1 (6.5-15.7)	8.2 (4.5-12.0)	20.2 (15.0-25.4)	11.3 (6.9-15.6)	11.7 (9.6-13.7)
	2005	8.2 (3.3-13.0)	6.3 (3.6-9.1)	12.0 (8.4-15.7)	11.5 (8.4-14.6)	12.0 (8.1-15.8)	10.3 (8.6-11.9)
	2006	5.8 (2.2-9.4)	6.2 (3.1-9.2)	7.0 (3.9-10.1)	12.8 (9.1-16.4)	14.7 (9.8-19.6)	9.3 (7.7-11.0)
	2007	6.5 (3.9-9.2)	12.7 (9.0-16.5)	12.9 (9.5-16.3)	17.1 (13.7-20.5)	11.5 (8.4-14.7)	12.3 (10.8-13.8)
Persons	1997	5.1 (2.4-7.8)	6.9 (3.6-10.3)	5.6 (3.6-7.6)	11.6 (8.4-14.7)	8.6 (5.7-11.5)	7.7 (6.4-9.0)
	1998	3.9 (1.8-6.0)	7.2 (4.7-9.7)	6.8 (4.4-9.2)	9.9 (7.8-12.0)	9.1 (6.6-11.5)	7.4 (6.4-8.4)
	2002	5.5 (2.2-8.9)	5.9 (3.4-8.5)	8.7 (5.7-11.7)	11.1 (8.9-13.3)	11.7 (9.2-14.3)	9.2 (8.0-10.4)
	2003	4.8 (1.7-7.9)	7.3 (4.3-10.4)	10.9 (7.6-14.1)	13.4 (11.0-15.8)	13.2 (9.7-16.6)	10.6 (9.3-12.0)
	2004	6.3 (2.9-9.7)	8.7 (5.7-11.7)	12.4 (8.7-16.2)	17.7 (14.1-21.3)	11.3 (8.0-14.5)	11.2 (9.7-12.7)
	2005	5.9 (3.0-8.8)	7.5 (5.0-9.9)	11.2 (8.6-13.9)	15.0 (12.1-18.0)	10.5 (7.7-13.4)	10.3 (9.0-11.5)
	2006	4.8 (2.2-7.4)	6.9 (4.2-9.6)	8.2 (5.4-11.0)	13.1 (10.0-16.2)	14.0 (10.1-17.9)	9.5 (8.1-10.8)
	2007	6.7 (4.4-8.9)	10.5 (8.0-13.1)	12.2 (9.6-14.8)	16.6 (14.0-19.2)	13.1 (10.2-15.9)	12.0 (10.8-13.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,136), 1998 (3,277), 2002 (3,173), 2003 (3,372), 2004 (2,461), 2005 (3,270), 2006 (2,298), 2007 (3,939). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Difficulties getting health care when needing it by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

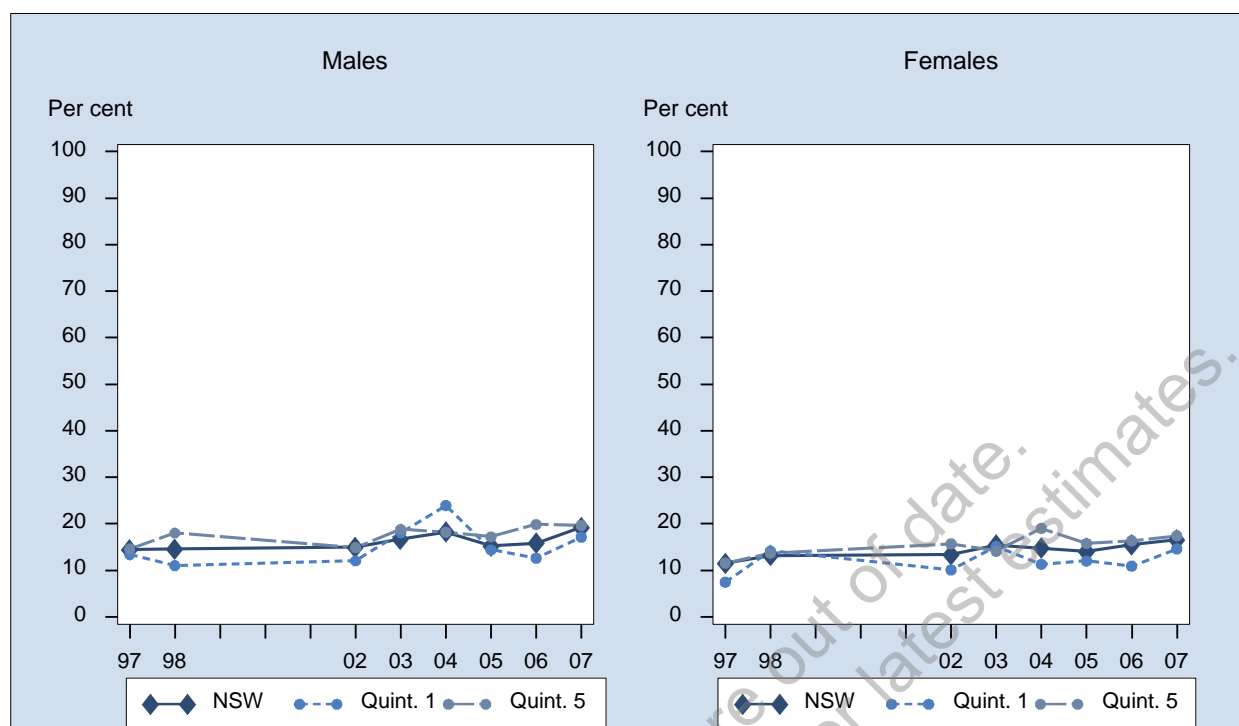


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	7.7 (4.7-10.6)	7.8 (5.6-10.0)	7.7 (5.6-9.8)
	1998	5.7 (3.7-7.8)	10.4 (8.0-12.8)	7.5 (5.9-9.0)
	2002	8.3 (5.6-11.0)	14.4 (11.4-17.3)	10.5 (8.5-12.5)
	2003	11.3 (8.1-14.5)	14.1 (11.2-17.0)	12.3 (10.0-14.6)
	2004	7.5 (4.7-10.2)	16.2 (12.2-20.1)	10.6 (8.4-12.9)
	2005	8.1 (5.6-10.6)	14.0 (11.1-16.8)	10.3 (8.4-12.2)
	2006	8.4 (5.5-11.3)	11.6 (8.3-14.8)	9.6 (7.4-11.8)
	2007	8.7 (6.4-11.1)	16.5 (13.7-19.4)	11.6 (9.8-13.4)
Females	1997	6.3 (4.2-8.3)	10.3 (7.6-13.0)	7.6 (6.0-9.3)
	1998	6.0 (4.3-7.7)	9.9 (7.9-11.8)	7.3 (6.0-8.7)
	2002	5.3 (3.7-6.9)	13.4 (10.8-16.0)	8.1 (6.7-9.5)
	2003	8.0 (5.8-10.2)	11.5 (9.5-13.5)	9.2 (7.6-10.8)
	2004	9.8 (7.1-12.6)	15.1 (12.0-18.1)	11.7 (9.6-13.7)
	2005	9.0 (6.7-11.2)	12.5 (10.4-14.7)	10.3 (8.6-11.9)
	2006	5.7 (3.8-7.6)	15.8 (12.8-18.8)	9.3 (7.7-11.0)
	2007	9.2 (7.3-11.1)	18.0 (15.6-20.3)	12.3 (10.8-13.8)
Persons	1997	6.9 (5.1-8.6)	9.2 (7.4-10.9)	7.7 (6.4-9.0)
	1998	5.9 (4.6-7.2)	10.1 (8.6-11.6)	7.4 (6.4-8.4)
	2002	6.6 (5.1-8.2)	13.9 (11.9-15.8)	9.2 (8.0-10.4)
	2003	9.4 (7.5-11.2)	12.9 (11.1-14.6)	10.6 (9.3-12.0)
	2004	8.8 (6.8-10.7)	15.6 (13.1-18.0)	11.2 (9.7-12.7)
	2005	8.6 (6.9-10.3)	13.2 (11.4-14.9)	10.3 (9.0-11.5)
	2006	6.9 (5.2-8.6)	13.8 (11.6-16.0)	9.5 (8.1-10.8)
	2007	9.0 (7.5-10.5)	17.3 (15.5-19.1)	12.0 (10.8-13.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,136), 1998 (3,277), 2002 (3,173), 2003 (3,372), 2004 (2,461), 2005 (3,270), 2006 (2,298), 2007 (3,939). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Emergency department presentation in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

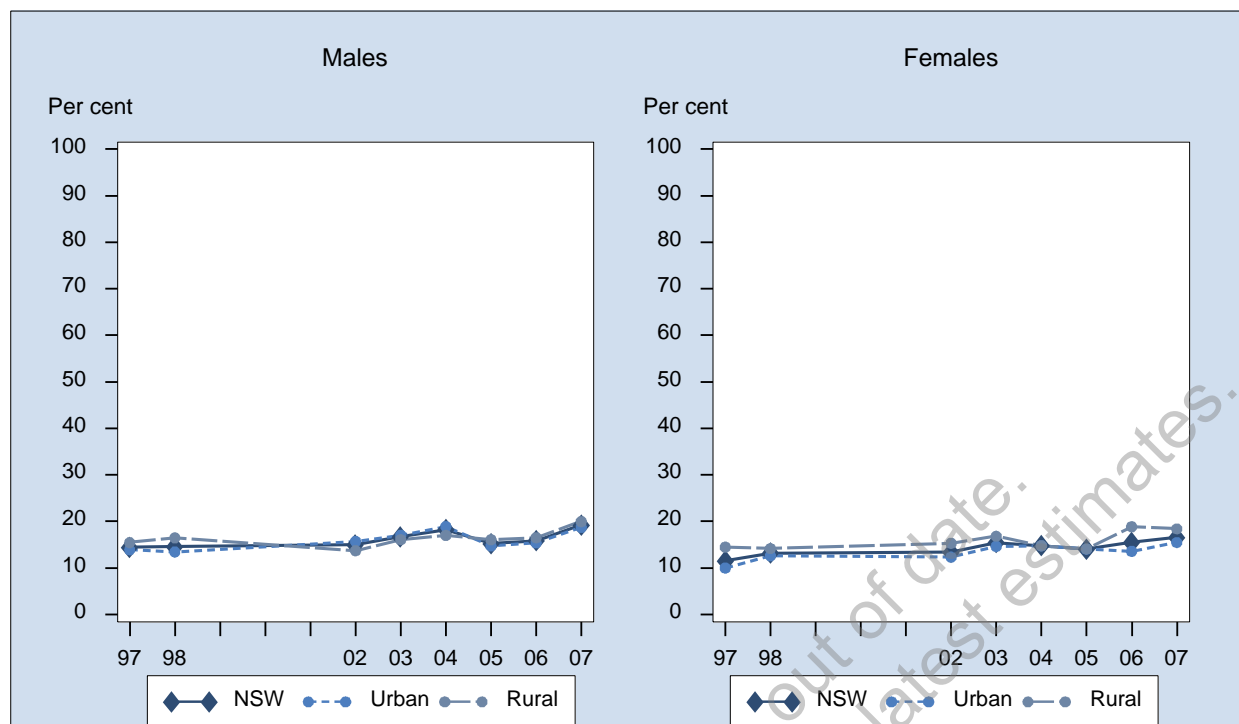


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	13.4 (6.0-20.7)	18.0 (11.7-24.4)	13.2 (8.8-17.6)	13.2 (9.1-17.3)	14.6 (9.9-19.3)	14.5 (12.0-16.9)
	1998	11.0 (5.8-16.2)	11.9 (6.8-17.0)	16.5 (10.4-22.5)	15.4 (11.0-19.9)	18.0 (11.9-24.1)	14.5 (12.2-16.9)
	2002	12.0 (4.7-19.4)	14.6 (8.0-21.3)	20.0 (13.6-26.5)	13.1 (9.2-17.0)	14.9 (9.7-20.0)	15.0 (12.4-17.5)
	2003	18.1 (7.4-28.8)	14.3 (7.7-21.0)	14.1 (8.6-19.6)	18.1 (14.2-22.1)	18.8 (12.4-25.2)	16.7 (14.0-19.4)
	2004	24.0 (14.6-33.3)	11.9 (6.1-17.8)	17.9 (10.6-25.2)	19.4 (13.9-24.8)	18.2 (10.8-25.6)	18.2 (15.0-21.4)
	2005	14.4 (9.4-19.4)	14.1 (9.2-19.1)	17.9 (12.7-23.0)	14.3 (9.6-18.9)	17.2 (11.4-23.0)	15.2 (13.0-17.5)
	2006	12.6 (6.6-18.7)	10.3 (5.3-15.3)	18.4 (12.3-24.4)	16.3 (10.6-22.0)	19.9 (12.9-26.8)	15.8 (13.1-18.5)
	2007	17.2 (11.8-22.6)	18.0 (12.8-23.3)	23.1 (17.5-28.6)	19.2 (14.2-24.2)	19.7 (14.1-25.2)	19.2 (16.8-21.6)
Females	1997	7.5 (3.6-11.3)	10.6 (7.0-14.3)	12.4 (8.5-16.3)	15.6 (11.9-19.2)	11.6 (7.5-15.7)	11.5 (9.8-13.2)
	1998	14.1 (9.3-19.0)	10.8 (7.0-14.6)	12.5 (8.2-16.8)	15.2 (11.3-19.2)	13.7 (9.2-18.2)	13.2 (11.3-15.0)
	2002	10.1 (3.4-16.8)	13.1 (7.9-18.2)	13.5 (9.5-17.4)	12.7 (9.6-15.7)	15.7 (12.1-19.3)	13.4 (11.5-15.2)
	2003	15.1 (9.1-21.2)	11.0 (6.4-15.7)	16.0 (11.5-20.5)	18.5 (14.9-22.2)	14.1 (9.6-18.7)	15.4 (13.4-17.5)
	2004	11.3 (6.1-16.6)	13.1 (8.1-18.1)	14.7 (9.5-19.8)	16.4 (11.9-20.9)	19.0 (12.1-26.0)	14.8 (12.4-17.2)
	2005	12.0 (7.7-16.3)	14.1 (10.1-18.1)	15.3 (11.6-18.9)	13.8 (10.3-17.4)	15.8 (11.2-20.4)	14.1 (12.3-15.8)
	2006	10.9 (6.2-15.6)	18.5 (12.6-24.4)	14.9 (10.4-19.3)	16.0 (11.5-20.5)	16.4 (11.3-21.5)	15.5 (13.3-17.7)
	2007	14.6 (10.4-18.8)	18.0 (13.6-22.4)	15.4 (11.7-19.0)	17.5 (14.1-21.0)	17.4 (13.5-21.4)	16.5 (14.8-18.3)
Persons	1997	9.8 (6.0-13.6)	14.1 (10.5-17.7)	12.7 (9.8-15.7)	14.5 (11.7-17.2)	12.9 (9.8-16.0)	12.8 (11.4-14.3)
	1998	12.9 (9.3-16.5)	11.3 (8.2-14.4)	14.3 (10.7-17.9)	15.3 (12.4-18.3)	15.6 (11.9-19.3)	13.8 (12.3-15.2)
	2002	11.0 (6.0-16.0)	13.8 (9.7-18.0)	16.4 (12.7-20.0)	12.9 (10.4-15.3)	15.3 (12.3-18.3)	14.1 (12.6-15.7)
	2003	16.3 (10.7-21.8)	12.5 (8.5-16.4)	15.1 (11.5-18.6)	18.3 (15.7-21.0)	16.3 (12.4-20.1)	15.9 (14.3-17.6)
	2004	17.1 (11.9-22.3)	12.6 (8.7-16.4)	16.1 (11.8-20.4)	17.7 (14.3-21.2)	18.7 (13.6-23.7)	16.3 (14.4-18.3)
	2005	13.2 (9.9-16.4)	14.1 (11.0-17.2)	16.4 (13.4-19.5)	14.0 (11.1-16.9)	16.4 (12.8-20.0)	14.6 (13.2-16.0)
	2006	11.7 (7.9-15.5)	14.9 (10.8-18.9)	16.4 (12.8-20.0)	16.1 (12.6-19.7)	18.1 (13.8-22.4)	15.6 (13.9-17.4)
	2007	15.8 (12.4-19.2)	18.0 (14.6-21.4)	18.8 (15.6-22.0)	18.2 (15.3-21.2)	18.4 (15.1-21.8)	17.7 (16.3-19.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,282), 1998 (3,395), 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (3,921). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Emergency department presentation in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

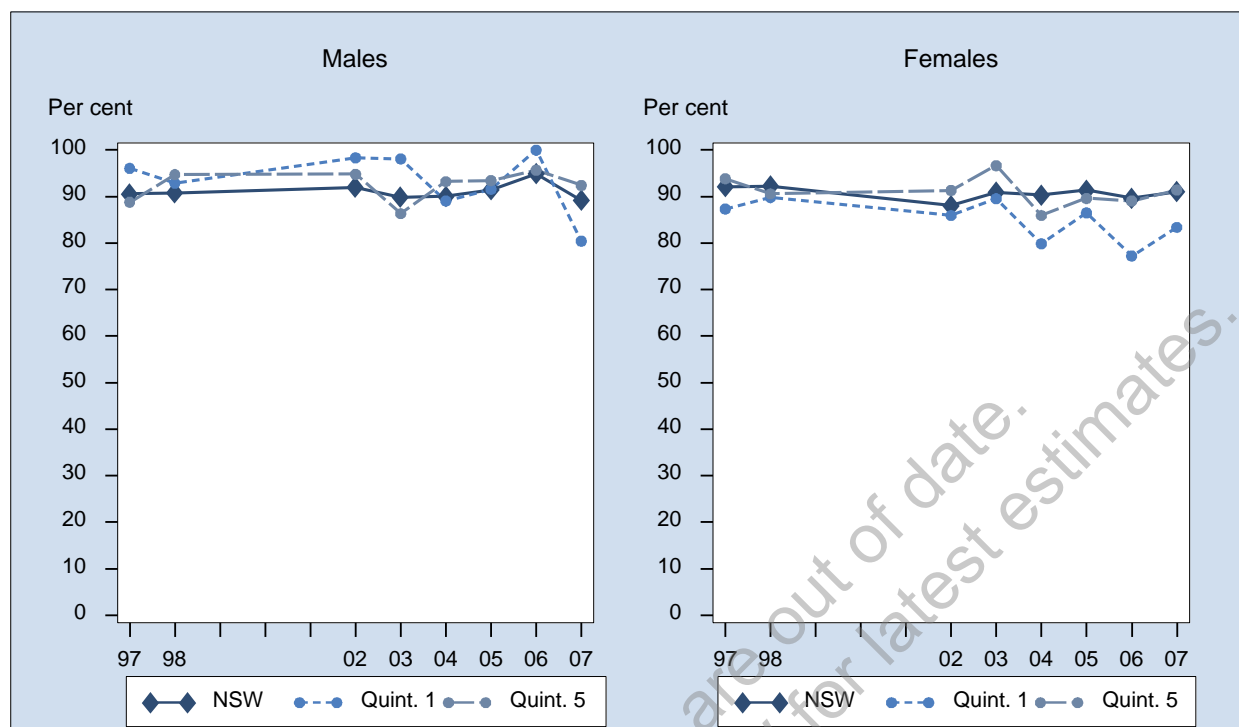


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	13.9 (10.5-17.3)	15.5 (12.3-18.6)	14.5 (12.0-16.9)
	1998	13.4 (10.4-16.5)	16.5 (12.8-20.2)	14.5 (12.2-16.9)
	2002	15.7 (12.1-19.3)	13.7 (10.6-16.8)	15.0 (12.4-17.5)
	2003	17.0 (13.2-20.9)	16.1 (13.2-19.0)	16.7 (14.0-19.4)
	2004	18.9 (14.4-23.4)	17.0 (12.9-21.1)	18.2 (15.0-21.4)
	2005	14.7 (11.7-17.8)	16.1 (13.0-19.2)	15.2 (13.0-17.5)
	2006	15.4 (11.7-19.1)	16.5 (13.0-20.0)	15.8 (13.1-18.5)
	2007	18.7 (15.5-22.0)	20.0 (16.9-23.1)	19.2 (16.8-21.6)
Females	1997	10.0 (7.8-12.2)	14.5 (11.8-17.1)	11.5 (9.8-13.2)
	1998	12.6 (10.1-15.1)	14.2 (11.5-16.8)	13.2 (11.3-15.0)
	2002	12.3 (9.8-14.8)	15.3 (12.7-17.9)	13.4 (11.5-15.2)
	2003	14.6 (11.8-17.5)	16.8 (14.2-19.4)	15.4 (13.4-17.5)
	2004	14.8 (11.6-18.0)	14.8 (11.4-18.2)	14.8 (12.4-17.2)
	2005	14.0 (11.6-16.5)	14.1 (11.9-16.3)	14.1 (12.3-15.8)
	2006	13.6 (10.6-16.6)	18.9 (15.6-22.1)	15.5 (13.3-17.7)
	2007	15.5 (13.1-17.8)	18.4 (16.0-20.8)	16.5 (14.8-18.3)
Persons	1997	11.7 (9.7-13.6)	14.9 (12.9-17.0)	12.8 (11.4-14.3)
	1998	13.0 (11.0-14.9)	15.2 (13.0-17.4)	13.8 (12.3-15.2)
	2002	13.9 (11.7-16.0)	14.6 (12.6-16.6)	14.1 (12.6-15.7)
	2003	15.6 (13.3-17.9)	16.5 (14.5-18.4)	15.9 (14.3-17.6)
	2004	16.6 (13.9-19.3)	15.8 (13.2-18.4)	16.3 (14.4-18.3)
	2005	14.3 (12.4-16.2)	15.0 (13.2-16.9)	14.6 (13.2-16.0)
	2006	14.4 (12.1-16.7)	17.8 (15.4-20.2)	15.6 (13.9-17.4)
	2007	16.9 (15.0-18.9)	19.1 (17.2-21.1)	17.7 (16.3-19.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,282), 1998 (3,395), 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (3,921). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Emergency department care rated as excellent, very good or good by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons who attended in the previous 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

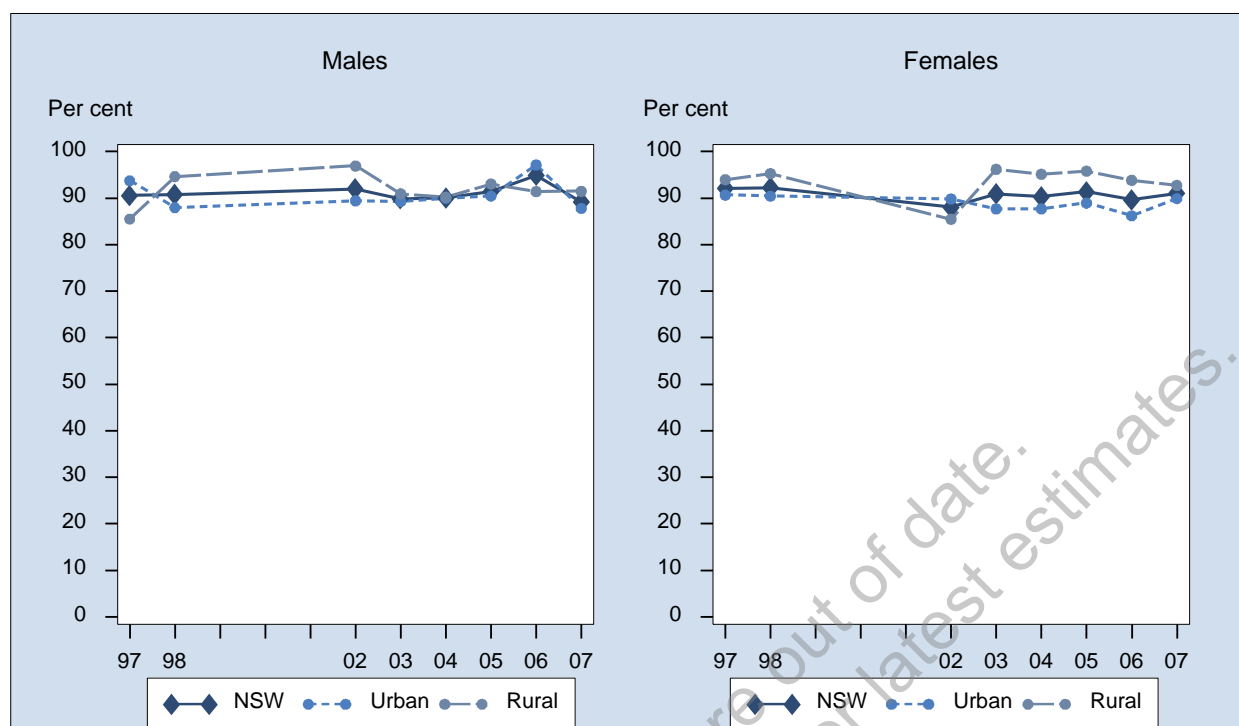


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	96.1 (88.3-100)	88.5 (75.9-100)	96.9 (90.8-100)	84.9 (72.8-97.1)	88.8 (79.7-97.9)	90.6 (85.7-95.5)
	1998	92.9 (83.0-100)	77.3 (59.3-95.3)	97.2 (93.9-100)	88.4 (76.1-100)	94.7 (89.2-100)	90.8 (86.1-95.4)
	2002	98.4 (95.0-100)	79.7 (60.2-99.2)	91.6 (83.0-100)	95.4 (90.3-100)	94.8 (87.7-100)	92.0 (87.4-96.6)
	2003	98.1 (94.2-100)	97.8 (93.6-100)	89.9 (77.3-100)	85.7 (74.8-96.6)	86.3 (73.2-99.5)	89.9 (84.5-95.3)
	2004	89.1 (76.9-100)	90.7 (77.9-100)	91.7 (79.9-100)	86.6 (76.6-96.5)	93.2 (85.3-100)	90.1 (85.0-95.1)
	2005	91.6 (82.1-100)	87.9 (76.8-99.1)	93.7 (87.9-99.6)	89.9 (78.5-100)	93.4 (81.2-100)	91.5 (87.1-95.9)
	2006	100 (100-100)	97.9 (93.6-100)	94.6 (84.3-100)	93.3 (80.8-100)	95.7 (89.7-100)	94.9 (90.7-99.0)
	2007	80.4 (65.3-95.6)	90.1 (80.6-99.5)	88.9 (80.7-97.0)	93.2 (85.9-100)	92.4 (85.2-99.6)	89.2 (84.8-93.6)
Females	1997	87.3 (71.4-100)	87.1 (74.4-99.7)	94.3 (88.7-100)	94.6 (89.4-99.9)	93.8 (86.6-100)	92.1 (88.2-96.1)
	1998	89.8 (80.0-99.6)	92.9 (79.7-100)	94.4 (86.1-100)	94.3 (89.7-98.9)	90.6 (81.5-99.7)	92.2 (88.3-96.2)
	2002	85.9 (68.9-100)	85.3 (71.9-98.6)	93.5 (87.1-100)	81.4 (70.4-92.5)	91.3 (84.1-98.5)	88.1 (83.6-92.6)
	2003	89.5 (75.8-100)	88.6 (73.1-100)	96.0 (91.5-100)	86.7 (78.8-94.7)	96.7 (91.5-100)	90.9 (86.7-95.2)
	2004	79.9 (60.9-98.9)	87.1 (72.8-100)	96.8 (92.7-100)	97.7 (95.0-100)	85.9 (72.8-99.1)	90.3 (85.3-95.4)
	2005	86.5 (74.4-98.6)	90.1 (81.0-99.1)	95.3 (90.3-100)	94.8 (88.5-100)	89.6 (78.8-100)	91.4 (87.6-95.3)
	2006	77.3 (57.1-97.4)	90.1 (75.8-100)	90.6 (82.1-99.2)	95.6 (91.1-100)	89.1 (78.9-99.3)	89.6 (84.2-95.1)
	2007	83.4 (72.9-93.9)	95.6 (90.6-100)	90.4 (82.1-98.6)	92.4 (87.2-97.5)	91.4 (85.2-97.6)	91.1 (88.0-94.1)
Persons	1997	92.1 (83.5-100)	87.9 (78.9-97.0)	95.4 (91.3-99.6)	90.5 (84.4-96.6)	91.3 (85.4-97.1)	91.3 (88.2-94.5)
	1998	90.8 (83.4-98.2)	85.5 (74.5-96.5)	95.9 (91.5-100)	91.5 (85.2-97.9)	92.7 (87.5-98.0)	91.6 (88.6-94.6)
	2002	92.2 (83.8-100)	82.4 (70.3-94.4)	92.5 (87.0-97.9)	88.2 (81.7-94.7)	92.8 (87.6-98.0)	90.0 (86.7-93.2)
	2003	93.0 (84.3-100)	93.3 (85.2-100)	93.2 (86.9-99.6)	86.3 (79.7-92.8)	91.2 (83.7-98.7)	90.5 (87.2-93.9)
	2004	85.8 (75.3-96.3)	88.7 (78.8-98.5)	94.3 (88.3-100)	92.4 (87.4-97.5)	89.3 (81.1-97.4)	90.2 (86.6-93.8)
	2005	89.1 (81.4-96.8)	89.1 (82.1-96.2)	94.5 (90.7-98.4)	92.6 (86.5-98.8)	91.4 (83.3-99.5)	91.4 (88.5-94.4)
	2006	88.3 (77.1-99.6)	92.5 (82.4-100)	92.6 (85.9-99.2)	94.6 (88.3-100)	92.6 (86.7-98.4)	92.0 (88.5-95.6)
	2007	81.9 (72.6-91.2)	93.1 (87.9-98.2)	89.5 (83.7-95.3)	92.8 (88.4-97.1)	91.9 (87.2-96.6)	90.1 (87.5-92.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (460), 1998 (495), 2002 (524), 2003 (600), 2004 (417), 2005 (514), 2006 (378), 2007 (710). The indicator includes those who attended an emergency department in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent visit. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you attended a hospital emergency department or casualty for your own medical care? and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this emergency department? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Emergency department care rated as excellent, very good or good by region, persons who attended in the previous 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

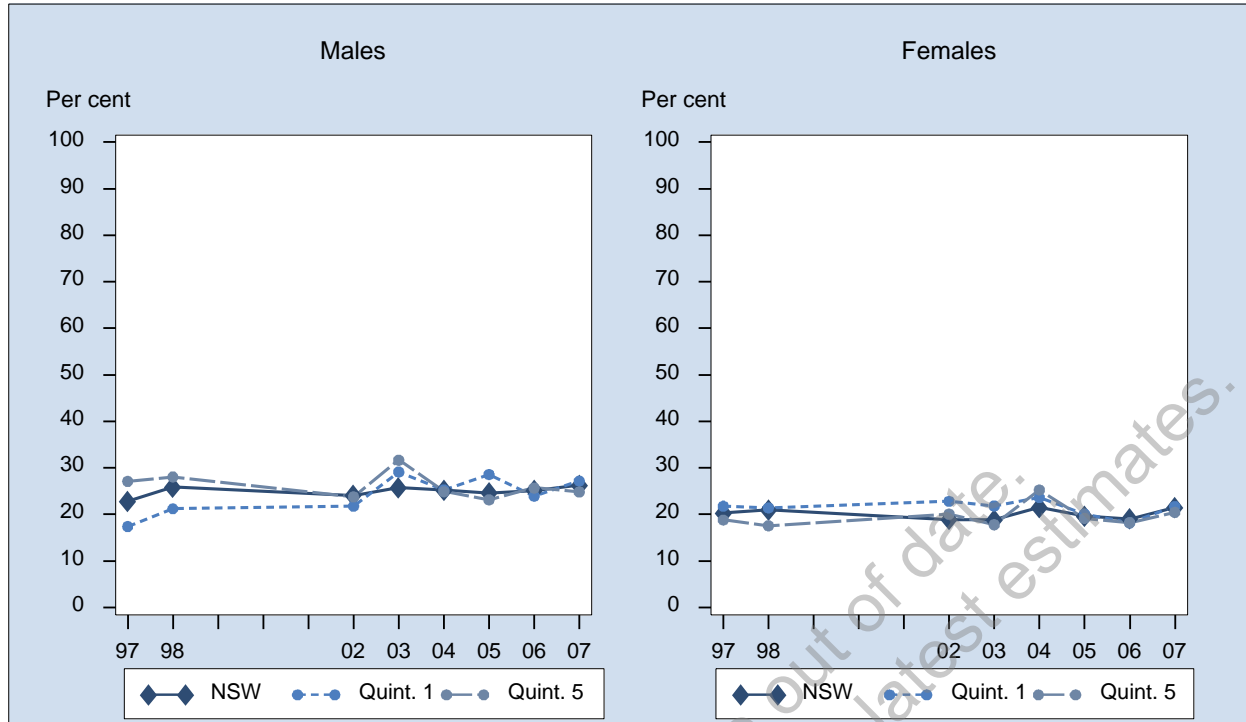


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	93.8 (88.1-99.4)	85.5 (76.9-94.1)	90.6 (85.7-95.5)
	1998	88.0 (80.9-95.1)	94.7 (89.9-99.4)	90.8 (86.1-95.4)
	2002	89.4 (82.7-96.2)	96.9 (93.5-100)	92.0 (87.4-96.6)
	2003	89.3 (81.7-96.8)	90.9 (84.3-97.5)	89.9 (84.5-95.3)
	2004	90.0 (83.0-97.0)	90.2 (83.8-96.7)	90.1 (85.0-95.1)
	2005	90.5 (84.0-96.9)	93.1 (87.8-98.3)	91.5 (87.1-95.9)
	2006	97.1 (92.9-100)	91.4 (83.3-99.5)	94.9 (90.7-99.0)
	2007	87.8 (81.4-94.2)	91.5 (86.6-96.4)	89.2 (84.8-93.6)
Females	1997	90.7 (84.6-96.8)	94.0 (89.6-98.4)	92.1 (88.2-96.1)
	1998	90.4 (84.5-96.4)	95.3 (92.3-98.3)	92.2 (88.3-96.2)
	2002	89.8 (84.2-95.5)	85.5 (78.1-92.9)	88.1 (83.6-92.6)
	2003	87.7 (81.1-94.3)	96.2 (93.4-99.0)	90.9 (86.7-95.2)
	2004	87.7 (80.2-95.2)	95.1 (91.6-98.7)	90.3 (85.3-95.4)
	2005	89.0 (83.2-94.7)	95.8 (92.7-98.9)	91.4 (87.6-95.3)
	2006	86.2 (77.1-95.3)	93.9 (89.8-97.9)	89.6 (84.2-95.1)
	2007	89.9 (85.3-94.5)	92.8 (89.3-96.2)	91.1 (88.0-94.1)
Persons	1997	92.3 (88.1-96.4)	90.0 (85.3-94.7)	91.3 (88.2-94.5)
	1998	89.3 (84.8-93.9)	95.0 (92.2-97.8)	91.6 (88.6-94.6)
	2002	89.6 (85.2-94.1)	90.6 (86.1-95.1)	90.0 (86.7-93.2)
	2003	88.5 (83.5-93.5)	94.0 (90.6-97.3)	90.5 (87.2-93.9)
	2004	88.9 (83.7-94.0)	92.7 (89.0-96.4)	90.2 (86.6-93.8)
	2005	89.6 (85.4-93.9)	94.5 (91.4-97.5)	91.4 (88.5-94.4)
	2006	91.5 (86.2-96.8)	92.8 (88.6-97.0)	92.0 (88.5-95.6)
	2007	88.9 (84.9-92.8)	92.2 (89.2-95.1)	90.1 (87.5-92.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (460), 1998 (495), 2002 (524), 2003 (600), 2004 (417), 2005 (514), 2006 (378), 2007 (710). The indicator includes those who attended an emergency department in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent visit. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you attended a hospital emergency department or casualty for your own medical care? and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this emergency department? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Hospital admission in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

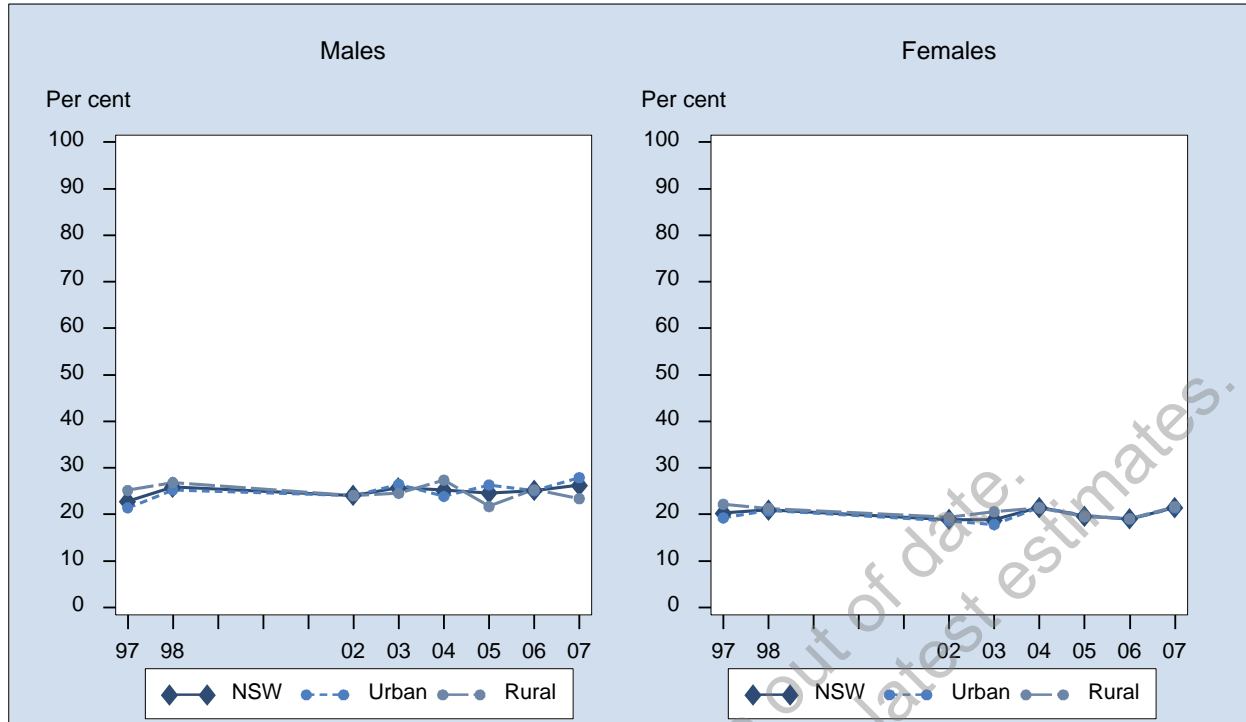


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	17.4 (9.6-25.2)	22.1 (16.1-28.1)	23.0 (17.0-29.0)	24.3 (18.4-30.1)	27.1 (20.5-33.7)	22.8 (19.9-25.7)
	1998	21.2 (14.0-28.4)	22.3 (14.9-29.7)	31.6 (24.3-38.9)	24.8 (19.6-30.0)	28.1 (21.0-35.1)	25.9 (22.9-28.9)
	2002	21.8 (12.5-31.1)	28.6 (19.2-38.0)	25.6 (18.4-32.7)	21.3 (16.4-26.3)	23.8 (17.6-29.9)	24.0 (20.9-27.2)
	2003	29.1 (17.5-40.7)	17.9 (11.1-24.7)	21.3 (14.9-27.7)	28.5 (23.8-33.2)	31.7 (23.6-39.8)	25.8 (22.6-28.9)
	2004	25.3 (15.4-35.1)	19.4 (12.1-26.6)	28.2 (19.7-36.6)	27.9 (21.5-34.3)	24.9 (16.6-33.2)	25.2 (21.5-28.8)
	2005	28.6 (21.9-35.3)	26.1 (19.6-32.7)	21.1 (15.5-26.6)	23.9 (18.1-29.7)	23.1 (16.7-29.6)	24.6 (21.9-27.4)
	2006	24.0 (15.8-32.1)	21.0 (14.1-27.8)	26.6 (19.6-33.7)	28.6 (21.5-35.8)	25.7 (18.0-33.4)	25.2 (21.9-28.4)
	2007	27.2 (20.6-33.7)	28.0 (21.9-34.0)	28.6 (22.7-34.6)	22.7 (17.5-27.9)	24.8 (18.8-30.9)	26.3 (23.6-28.9)
Females	1997	21.8 (15.5-28.1)	19.6 (14.4-24.8)	19.9 (15.0-24.8)	20.7 (16.7-24.7)	18.8 (13.9-23.7)	20.3 (17.9-22.6)
	1998	21.4 (15.7-27.1)	20.6 (15.3-25.9)	23.2 (18.0-28.4)	21.5 (17.1-25.9)	17.6 (12.4-22.7)	21.0 (18.7-23.2)
	2002	22.8 (14.6-31.0)	23.5 (17.0-30.0)	13.8 (9.9-17.8)	16.9 (13.4-20.3)	20.1 (16.0-24.1)	18.9 (16.7-21.0)
	2003	21.8 (14.7-28.9)	15.3 (10.5-20.1)	18.8 (14.0-23.7)	19.8 (16.3-23.3)	17.8 (13.0-22.6)	18.8 (16.6-20.9)
	2004	23.6 (16.3-31.0)	16.3 (11.0-21.6)	16.9 (12.1-21.8)	25.8 (20.5-31.1)	25.3 (17.3-33.2)	21.5 (18.7-24.2)
	2005	20.1 (15.0-25.2)	20.5 (15.9-25.1)	17.4 (13.5-21.4)	20.0 (15.8-24.3)	19.2 (14.3-24.0)	19.6 (17.6-21.6)
	2006	18.2 (12.4-24.0)	16.8 (11.6-22.0)	18.8 (13.6-24.0)	22.6 (17.5-27.8)	18.2 (12.6-23.9)	19.0 (16.6-21.4)
	2007	21.7 (16.9-26.5)	21.3 (16.8-25.8)	22.8 (18.5-27.0)	21.8 (18.1-25.5)	20.4 (15.8-25.1)	21.5 (19.6-23.4)
Persons	1997	20.0 (15.1-24.9)	20.7 (16.8-24.7)	21.2 (17.4-25.0)	22.4 (18.9-25.8)	22.6 (18.5-26.6)	21.4 (19.6-23.2)
	1998	21.3 (16.9-25.8)	21.4 (17.0-25.8)	27.0 (22.6-31.5)	23.0 (19.7-26.4)	22.2 (18.0-26.5)	23.1 (21.3-25.0)
	2002	22.3 (16.2-28.5)	26.0 (20.3-31.7)	19.0 (15.1-23.0)	19.0 (16.0-21.9)	21.7 (18.1-25.2)	21.2 (19.4-23.1)
	2003	24.6 (18.3-30.8)	16.4 (12.4-20.5)	20.0 (16.1-24.0)	23.8 (20.9-26.7)	24.1 (19.4-28.8)	21.9 (20.1-23.7)
	2004	24.4 (18.3-30.4)	17.7 (13.3-22.1)	21.7 (17.1-26.4)	26.7 (22.7-30.8)	25.1 (19.4-30.8)	23.1 (20.9-25.4)
	2005	24.1 (19.9-28.3)	23.0 (19.1-26.9)	19.1 (15.7-22.4)	21.7 (18.2-25.2)	20.9 (17.0-24.8)	21.9 (20.2-23.5)
	2006	20.8 (15.9-25.7)	18.7 (14.4-22.9)	22.2 (18.0-26.5)	25.3 (21.0-29.6)	21.9 (17.1-26.6)	21.8 (19.8-23.8)
	2007	24.3 (20.3-28.3)	24.3 (20.6-28.0)	25.4 (21.8-28.9)	22.2 (19.1-25.3)	22.4 (18.7-26.2)	23.6 (22.0-25.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,398), 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (3,921). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Hospital admission in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

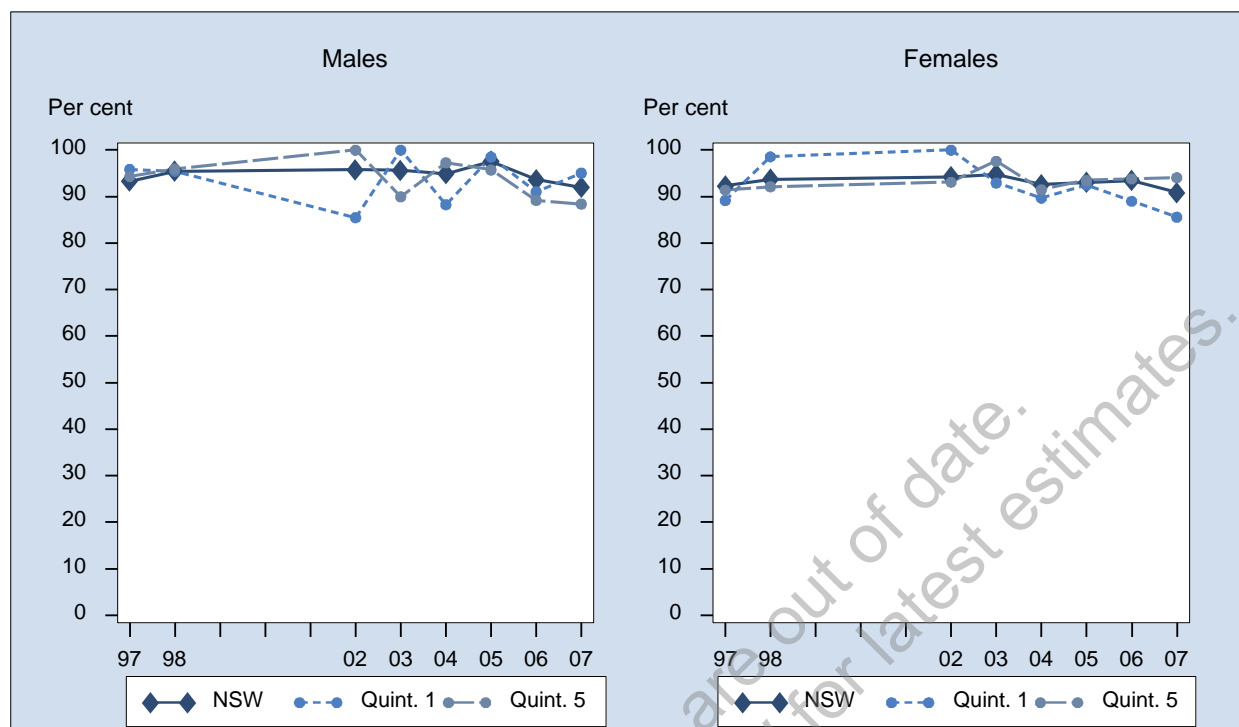


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	21.4 (17.5-25.4)	25.2 (21.5-28.9)	22.8 (19.9-25.7)
	1998	25.3 (21.2-29.4)	26.9 (22.8-30.9)	25.9 (22.9-28.9)
	2002	24.0 (19.6-28.4)	24.1 (20.1-28.1)	24.0 (20.9-27.2)
	2003	26.5 (22.0-31.0)	24.5 (21.0-28.0)	25.8 (22.6-28.9)
	2004	23.9 (19.0-28.7)	27.3 (22.1-32.6)	25.2 (21.5-28.8)
	2005	26.3 (22.5-30.2)	21.7 (18.2-25.2)	24.6 (21.9-27.4)
	2006	25.1 (20.5-29.6)	25.3 (20.9-29.7)	25.2 (21.9-28.4)
	2007	27.9 (24.2-31.6)	23.4 (20.1-26.7)	26.3 (23.6-28.9)
Females	1997	19.2 (16.2-22.3)	22.2 (18.8-25.5)	20.3 (17.9-22.6)
	1998	20.8 (17.7-23.8)	21.3 (18.2-24.4)	21.0 (18.7-23.2)
	2002	18.6 (15.6-21.6)	19.3 (16.5-22.1)	18.9 (16.7-21.0)
	2003	17.8 (14.9-20.7)	20.6 (17.6-23.5)	18.8 (16.6-20.9)
	2004	21.5 (17.7-25.3)	21.4 (17.7-25.1)	21.5 (18.7-24.2)
	2005	19.7 (17.0-22.5)	19.5 (16.8-22.1)	19.6 (17.6-21.6)
	2006	19.0 (15.7-22.3)	19.1 (15.9-22.2)	19.0 (16.6-21.4)
	2007	21.4 (18.7-24.0)	21.7 (19.1-24.3)	21.5 (19.6-23.4)
Persons	1997	20.2 (17.8-22.6)	23.5 (21.1-26.0)	21.4 (19.6-23.2)
	1998	22.7 (20.3-25.2)	23.8 (21.3-26.3)	23.1 (21.3-25.0)
	2002	21.1 (18.5-23.7)	21.6 (19.1-24.0)	21.2 (19.4-23.1)
	2003	21.7 (19.1-24.2)	22.3 (20.1-24.6)	21.9 (20.1-23.7)
	2004	22.6 (19.5-25.6)	24.1 (21.0-27.3)	23.1 (20.9-25.4)
	2005	22.7 (20.3-25.0)	20.5 (18.3-22.7)	21.9 (20.2-23.5)
	2006	21.7 (19.0-24.5)	22.0 (19.3-24.6)	21.8 (19.8-23.8)
	2007	24.3 (22.1-26.5)	22.5 (20.4-24.5)	23.6 (22.0-25.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,283), 1998 (3,398), 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (3,921). 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 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Hospital care rated as excellent, very good or good by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons who attended in the previous 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

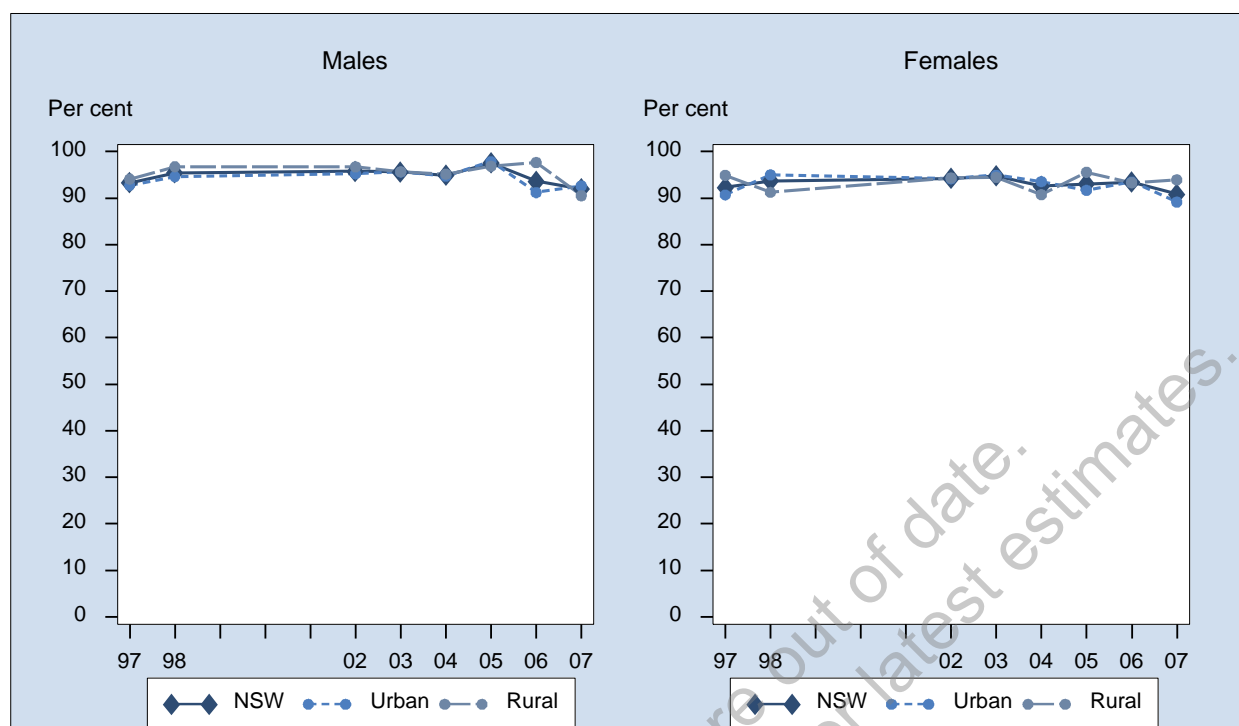


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	95.9 (87.8-100)	95.6 (90.5-100)	91.9 (83.4-100)	90.1 (80.5-99.8)	94.3 (89.1-99.5)	93.3 (89.8-96.8)
	1998	95.4 (88.9-100)	98.9 (97.3-100)	96.4 (92.9-99.9)	94.1 (88.4-99.7)	96.0 (91.1-100)	95.5 (93.2-97.7)
	2002	85.5 (67.2-100)	99.1 (97.8-100)	94.9 (88.9-100)	94.5 (89.6-99.5)	100 (100-100)	95.8 (92.9-98.7)
	2003	100 (100-100)	100 (100-100)	94.6 (89.0-100)	97.0 (93.7-100)	90.0 (81.4-98.5)	95.6 (93.1-98.2)
	2004	88.3 (72.3-100)	96.8 (91.9-100)	99.3 (98.0-100)	94.1 (88.4-99.9)	97.3 (93.6-100)	94.9 (91.1-98.7)
	2005	98.5 (96.5-100)	100 (100-100)	96.8 (92.3-100)	95.9 (90.4-100)	95.7 (89.1-100)	97.6 (95.8-99.3)
	2006	91.0 (74.7-100)	99.1 (97.2-100)	98.4 (95.4-100)	93.0 (85.3-100)	89.2 (75.8-100)	93.7 (89.1-98.3)
	2007	95.1 (89.5-100)	92.2 (85.2-99.2)	89.6 (81.4-97.8)	93.8 (88.3-99.2)	88.4 (81.2-95.6)	92.0 (88.9-95.0)
Females	1997	89.2 (79.4-98.9)	92.7 (85.8-99.6)	91.9 (85.3-98.4)	97.9 (95.5-100)	91.4 (83.2-99.6)	92.3 (89.0-95.6)
	1998	98.6 (95.7-100)	95.9 (91.8-100)	95.1 (90.1-100)	84.7 (75.2-94.3)	92.1 (82.0-100)	93.7 (90.8-96.5)
	2002	100 (100-100)	89.1 (79.4-98.8)	98.8 (96.5-100)	92.8 (86.6-99.0)	93.1 (87.6-98.6)	94.2 (91.4-97.1)
	2003	92.9 (83.5-100)	93.9 (87.0-100)	94.3 (89.6-99.0)	95.0 (91.7-98.3)	97.6 (94.6-100)	94.8 (92.3-97.2)
	2004	89.6 (79.1-100)	93.9 (87.3-100)	91.4 (85.2-97.6)	95.7 (91.9-99.6)	91.5 (83.0-100)	92.6 (89.2-95.9)
	2005	92.4 (85.2-99.7)	88.4 (80.5-96.3)	98.7 (96.1-100)	97.8 (94.9-100)	93.5 (86.9-100)	93.1 (90.2-95.9)
	2006	89.0 (76.9-100)	90.1 (80.0-100)	98.6 (96.4-100)	94.5 (89.4-99.6)	93.8 (86.5-100)	93.4 (89.9-97.0)
	2007	85.6 (77.9-93.3)	95.3 (90.7-99.9)	92.3 (85.8-98.8)	87.2 (80.8-93.7)	94.1 (89.3-98.8)	90.9 (88.1-93.6)
Persons	1997	91.5 (84.4-98.5)	94.1 (89.8-98.4)	91.9 (86.6-97.2)	94.0 (88.9-99.1)	93.0 (88.2-97.7)	92.8 (90.4-95.2)
	1998	97.3 (94.2-100)	97.3 (95.0-99.6)	95.8 (92.8-98.7)	89.4 (83.8-95.1)	94.3 (89.0-99.5)	94.6 (92.7-96.4)
	2002	93.5 (84.8-100)	94.5 (89.7-99.2)	96.5 (92.8-100)	93.7 (89.8-97.7)	96.4 (93.5-99.4)	95.0 (93.0-97.1)
	2003	96.1 (90.7-100)	96.8 (93.2-100)	94.4 (90.8-98.1)	96.1 (93.8-98.4)	93.0 (87.7-98.3)	95.0 (93.2-96.8)
	2004	89.0 (79.6-98.4)	95.4 (91.3-99.5)	95.8 (92.9-98.7)	95.0 (91.6-98.4)	94.2 (89.3-99.1)	93.7 (91.2-96.2)
	2005	95.9 (92.4-99.3)	94.3 (90.2-98.3)	97.7 (95.1-100)	96.9 (93.9-99.9)	94.6 (89.9-99.3)	95.3 (93.7-97.0)
	2006	90.0 (79.8-100)	94.6 (89.3-99.9)	98.5 (96.6-100)	93.8 (89.1-98.4)	91.2 (82.8-99.5)	93.6 (90.6-96.5)
	2007	90.5 (85.8-95.3)	93.7 (89.4-98.0)	90.9 (85.7-96.2)	90.1 (85.8-94.5)	91.2 (86.9-95.5)	91.4 (89.4-93.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (732), 1998 (777), 2002 (724), 2003 (816), 2004 (585), 2005 (727), 2006 (505), 2007 (909). The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent overnight stay. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least one night in hospital?, and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this hospital? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Hospital care rated as excellent, very good or good by region, persons who attended in the previous 12 months aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

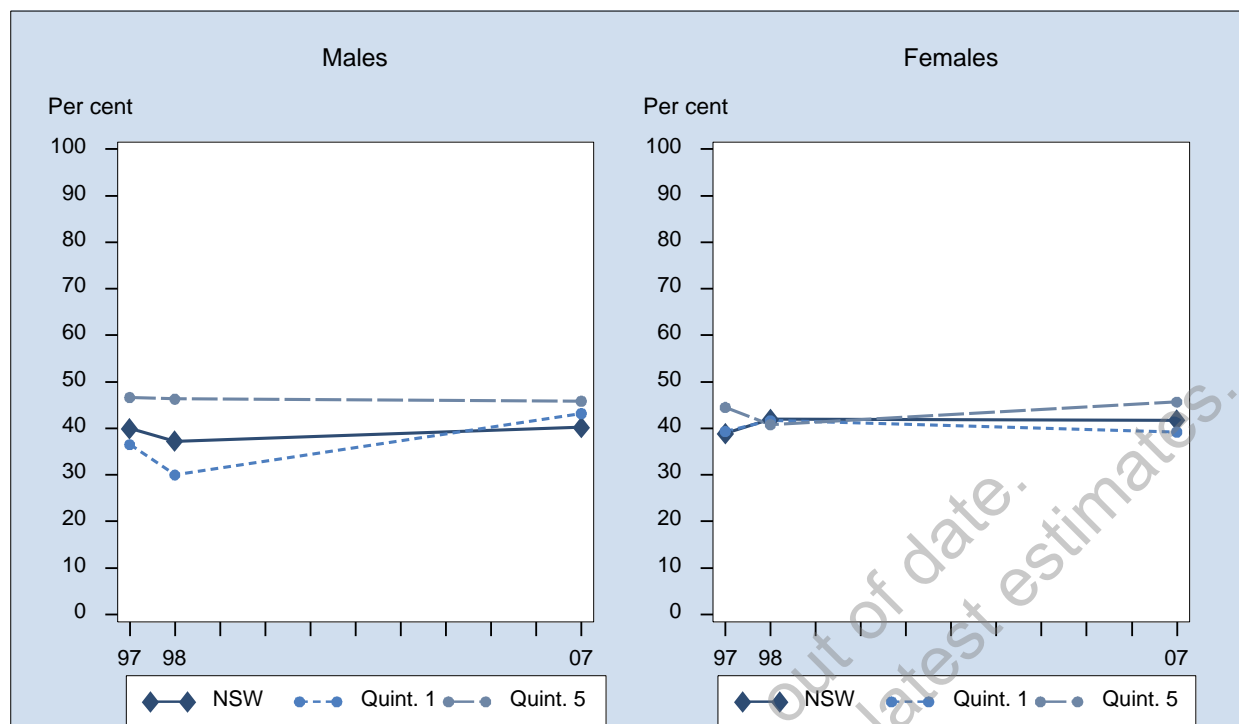


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	92.8 (87.6-98.1)	94.1 (90.4-97.9)	93.3 (89.8-96.8)
	1998	94.7 (91.3-98.0)	96.8 (94.7-98.9)	95.5 (93.2-97.7)
	2002	95.2 (91.0-99.4)	96.8 (93.8-99.8)	95.8 (92.9-98.7)
	2003	95.6 (92.2-99.1)	95.7 (92.5-98.9)	95.6 (93.1-98.2)
	2004	94.7 (88.9-100)	95.2 (91.5-98.9)	94.9 (91.1-98.7)
	2005	97.9 (95.8-99.9)	96.9 (93.5-100)	97.6 (95.8-99.3)
	2006	91.2 (84.2-98.2)	97.7 (94.3-100)	93.7 (89.1-98.3)
	2007	92.6 (88.7-96.5)	90.6 (86.0-95.1)	92.0 (88.9-95.0)
Females	1997	90.7 (85.8-95.7)	94.9 (91.9-97.9)	92.3 (89.0-95.6)
	1998	95.0 (91.6-98.4)	91.3 (86.3-96.2)	93.7 (90.8-96.5)
	2002	94.2 (90.3-98.0)	94.3 (90.5-98.2)	94.2 (91.4-97.1)
	2003	94.9 (91.4-98.5)	94.5 (91.6-97.3)	94.8 (92.3-97.2)
	2004	93.6 (89.0-98.1)	90.7 (86.1-95.4)	92.6 (89.2-95.9)
	2005	91.7 (87.6-95.8)	95.6 (92.6-98.5)	93.1 (90.2-95.9)
	2006	93.5 (88.5-98.4)	93.3 (88.9-97.7)	93.4 (89.9-97.0)
	2007	89.2 (85.2-93.1)	93.9 (90.9-97.0)	90.9 (88.1-93.6)
Persons	1997	91.7 (88.1-95.3)	94.5 (92.1-96.9)	92.8 (90.4-95.2)
	1998	94.8 (92.4-97.2)	94.1 (91.4-96.8)	94.6 (92.7-96.4)
	2002	94.7 (91.8-97.6)	95.6 (93.2-98.0)	95.0 (93.0-97.1)
	2003	95.0 (92.5-97.6)	95.1 (93.0-97.2)	95.0 (93.2-96.8)
	2004	94.1 (90.5-97.7)	93.1 (90.1-96.0)	93.7 (91.2-96.2)
	2005	94.9 (92.6-97.1)	96.2 (94.0-98.4)	95.3 (93.7-97.0)
	2006	92.3 (88.0-96.7)	95.6 (92.9-98.4)	93.6 (90.6-96.5)
	2007	90.9 (88.2-93.7)	92.3 (89.6-95.0)	91.4 (89.4-93.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (732), 1998 (777), 2002 (724), 2003 (816), 2004 (585), 2005 (727), 2006 (505), 2007 (909). The indicator includes those admitted to hospital in the last 12 months who rated their care as excellent, very good, or good for the most recent overnight stay. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last 12 months, have you stayed for at least one night in hospital?, and Overall what do you think of the care you received at this hospital? Was it excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a general practitioner in the last 2 weeks by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

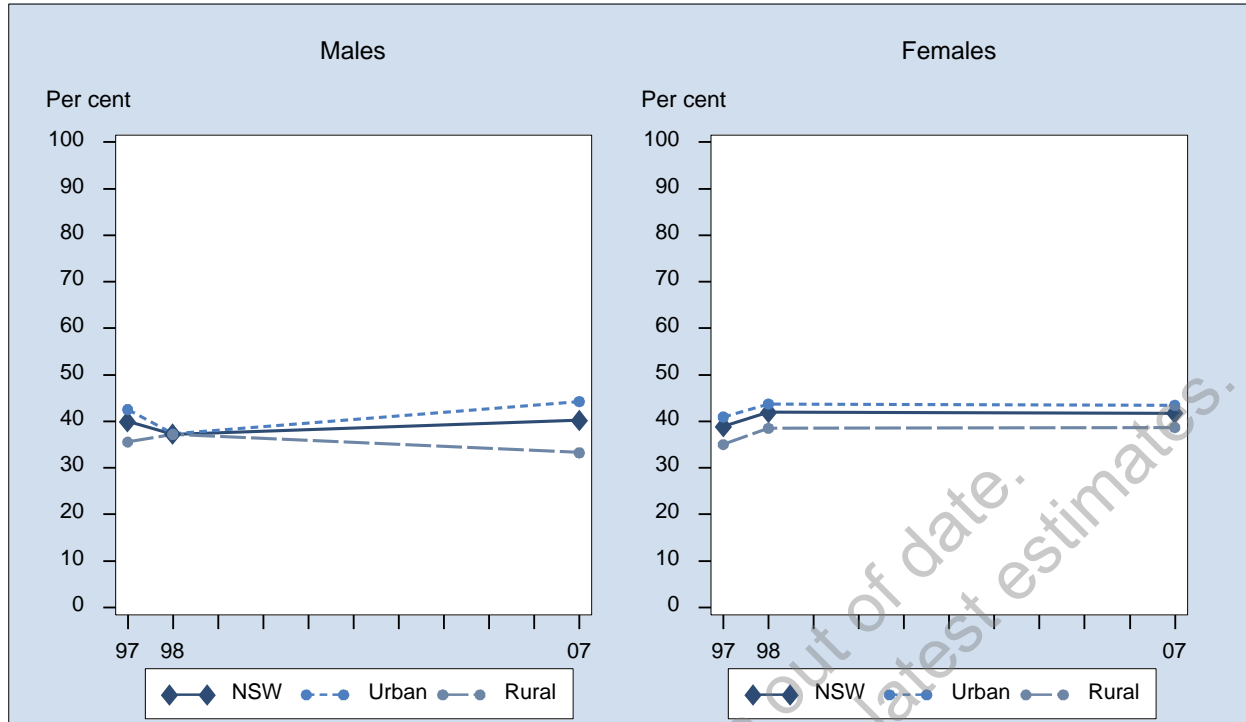


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	36.5 (27.1-45.9)	34.4 (26.8-42.0)	45.2 (37.0-53.4)	37.9 (31.2-44.5)	46.6 (38.4-54.8)	40.0 (36.4-43.5)
	1998	30.0 (21.7-38.3)	36.6 (28.4-44.8)	35.3 (27.5-43.2)	38.4 (32.3-44.5)	46.3 (37.9-54.7)	37.2 (33.8-40.7)
	2007	43.2 (35.9-50.5)	43.0 (36.1-50.0)	36.8 (30.5-43.1)	32.1 (26.3-37.8)	45.8 (38.9-52.8)	40.2 (37.2-43.2)
Females	1997	39.3 (31.6-47.0)	41.8 (34.6-49.0)	34.7 (28.7-40.7)	35.1 (30.3-40.0)	44.5 (37.5-51.5)	38.9 (35.9-41.9)
	1998	41.7 (34.7-48.7)	45.8 (39.4-52.3)	36.3 (30.3-42.3)	42.2 (36.9-47.4)	40.8 (34.3-47.3)	41.9 (39.1-44.7)
	2007	39.2 (33.6-44.9)	42.1 (36.5-47.7)	44.4 (39.3-49.4)	37.9 (33.5-42.3)	45.7 (40.0-51.3)	41.7 (39.4-44.1)
Persons	1997	38.2 (32.2-44.2)	38.5 (33.2-43.8)	39.1 (34.1-44.1)	36.4 (32.4-40.5)	45.4 (40.1-50.8)	39.4 (37.1-41.7)
	1998	37.0 (31.5-42.4)	41.6 (36.4-46.8)	35.9 (31.1-40.7)	40.4 (36.4-44.4)	43.2 (38.0-48.4)	39.9 (37.7-42.0)
	2007	41.1 (36.5-45.6)	42.5 (38.1-46.9)	41.0 (37.0-44.9)	35.3 (31.8-38.9)	45.7 (41.3-50.1)	41.1 (39.2-42.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,083), 1998 (3,213), 2007 (3,846). The indicator includes those that have seen a general practitioner in the last 2 weeks. The questions used were: In the last 12 months did you see a general practitioner? and When did you last see a general practitioner?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a general practitioner in the last 2 weeks by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

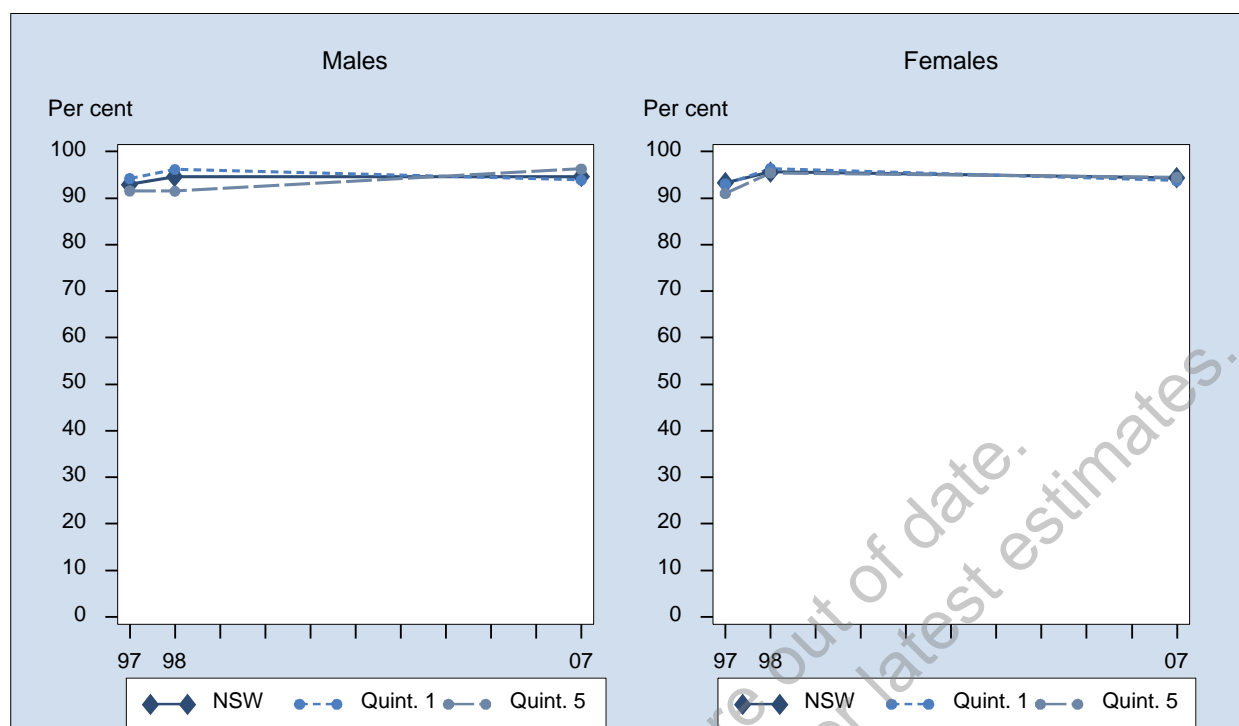


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	42.6 (37.5-47.6)	35.6 (31.1-40.0)	40.0 (36.4-43.5)
	1998	37.3 (32.6-42.0)	37.2 (32.7-41.7)	37.2 (33.8-40.7)
	2007	44.3 (40.1-48.4)	33.3 (29.5-37.0)	40.2 (37.2-43.2)
Females	1997	41.0 (37.0-45.0)	35.0 (31.0-39.1)	38.9 (35.9-41.9)
	1998	43.7 (39.9-47.5)	38.5 (34.8-42.2)	41.9 (39.1-44.7)
	2007	43.4 (40.2-46.7)	38.7 (35.6-41.8)	41.7 (39.4-44.1)
Persons	1997	41.6 (38.5-44.8)	35.3 (32.3-38.2)	39.4 (37.1-41.7)
	1998	40.9 (37.9-43.9)	37.9 (35.0-40.8)	39.9 (37.7-42.0)
	2007	43.8 (41.2-46.4)	36.2 (33.8-38.6)	41.1 (39.2-42.9)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,083), 1998 (3,213), 2007 (3,846). The indicator includes those that have seen a general practitioner in the last 2 weeks. The questions used were: In the last 12 months did you see a general practitioner? and When did you last see a general practitioner?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a general practitioner in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007

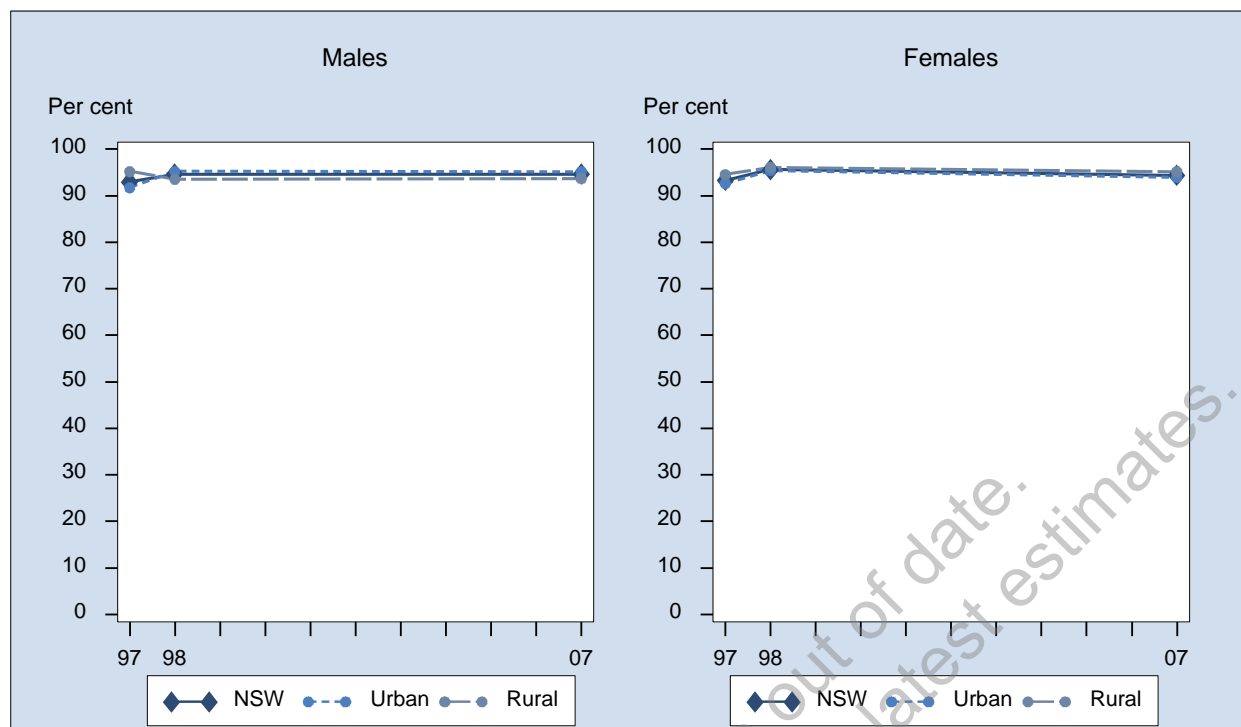


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	94.2 (89.9-98.5)	90.1 (85.4-94.8)	94.0 (90.2-97.8)	95.0 (92.4-97.5)	91.6 (87.5-95.7)	93.0 (91.3-94.8)
	1998	96.2 (93.1-99.3)	98.1 (96.5-99.8)	91.5 (87.4-95.7)	96.0 (93.7-98.4)	91.5 (87.1-95.9)	94.6 (93.2-96.0)
	2007	93.9 (90.4-97.4)	94.5 (91.9-97.1)	95.7 (93.2-98.1)	93.9 (91.4-96.4)	96.3 (94.2-98.3)	94.6 (93.4-95.8)
Females	1997	93.0 (88.8-97.3)	95.2 (92.8-97.7)	94.7 (91.6-97.8)	92.9 (90.0-95.7)	91.0 (86.1-95.9)	93.3 (91.7-94.9)
	1998	96.3 (93.6-99.0)	95.7 (92.9-98.5)	95.5 (92.9-98.1)	96.7 (95.2-98.2)	95.4 (92.9-98.0)	95.7 (94.5-96.8)
	2007	93.8 (90.6-96.9)	94.3 (91.9-96.7)	94.4 (92.3-96.6)	95.2 (93.3-97.2)	94.5 (92.1-96.9)	94.4 (93.3-95.5)
Persons	1997	93.5 (90.4-96.6)	92.9 (90.3-95.4)	94.4 (92.0-96.8)	93.8 (91.9-95.8)	91.3 (88.0-94.5)	93.2 (92.0-94.4)
	1998	96.3 (94.2-98.3)	96.8 (95.1-98.5)	93.7 (91.3-96.0)	96.4 (95.0-97.7)	93.7 (91.3-96.1)	95.2 (94.3-96.1)
	2007	93.8 (91.4-96.2)	94.4 (92.6-96.1)	95.0 (93.4-96.6)	94.7 (93.1-96.2)	95.3 (93.7-96.9)	94.5 (93.7-95.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,274), 1998 (3,399), 2007 (4,100).

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visited a general practitioner in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 1997-2007



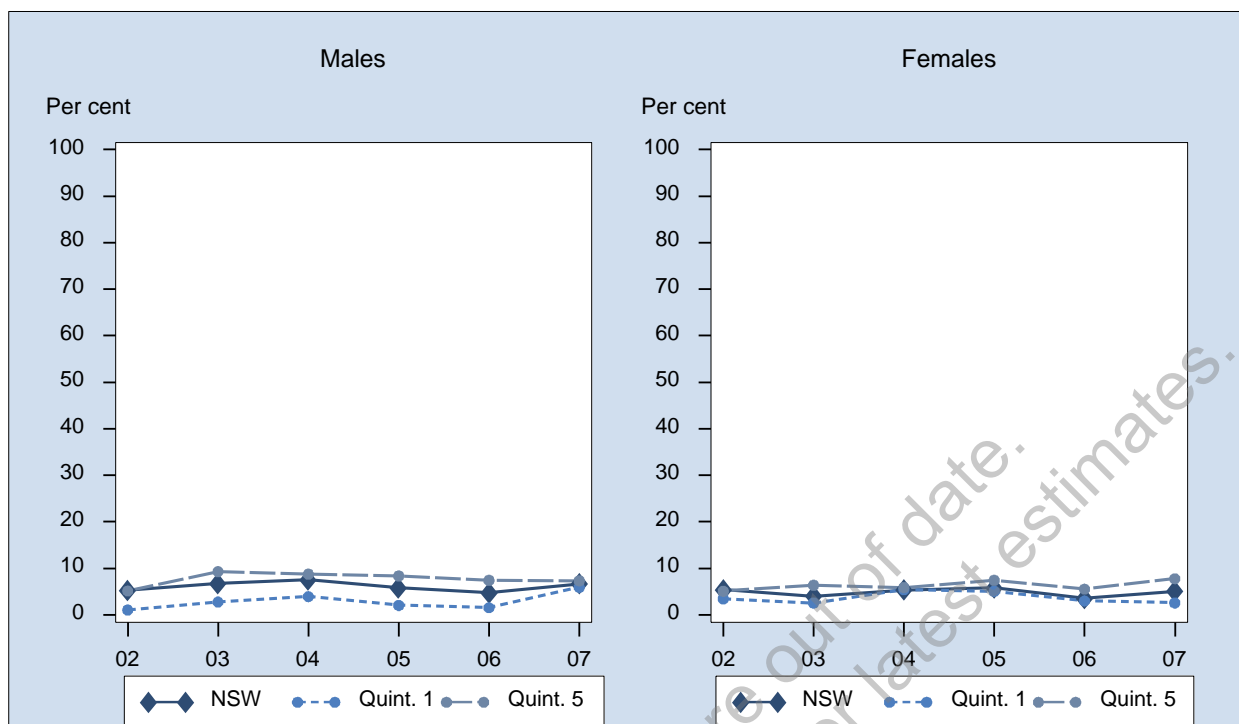
Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	1997	91.8 (89.2-94.3)	95.2 (93.4-97.1)	93.0 (91.3-94.8)
	1998	95.2 (93.3-97.1)	93.5 (91.5-95.6)	94.6 (93.2-96.0)
	2007	95.1 (93.5-96.8)	93.7 (91.9-95.5)	94.6 (93.4-95.8)
Females	1997	92.7 (90.4-94.9)	94.6 (92.6-96.5)	93.3 (91.7-94.9)
	1998	95.4 (93.8-97.1)	96.1 (94.8-97.3)	95.7 (94.5-96.8)
	2007	94.0 (92.4-95.5)	95.2 (94.0-96.4)	94.4 (93.3-95.5)
Persons	1997	92.3 (90.6-94.0)	94.9 (93.5-96.2)	93.2 (92.0-94.4)
	1998	95.4 (94.1-96.6)	94.9 (93.8-96.1)	95.2 (94.3-96.1)
	2007	94.5 (93.4-95.6)	94.5 (93.5-95.5)	94.5 (93.7-95.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 1997 (3,274), 1998 (3,399), 2007 (4,100).

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

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

Public dental service attendance in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

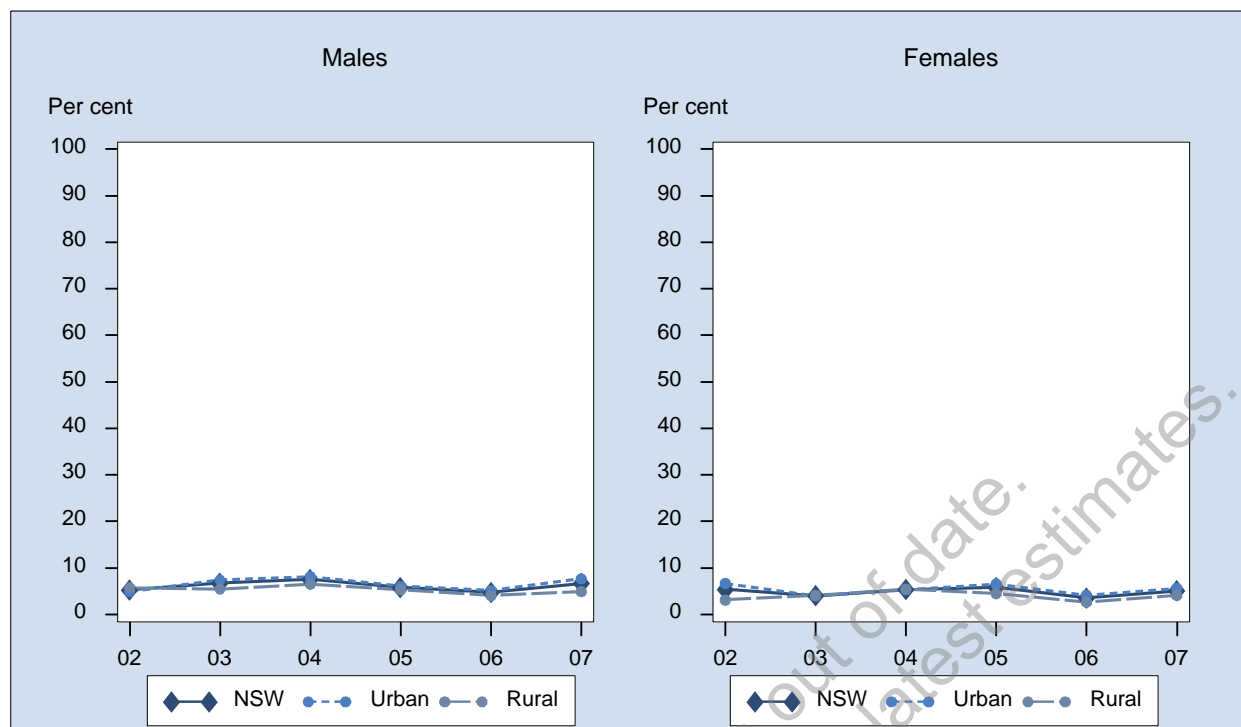


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	1.0 (0.0-2.3)	9.6 (2.7-16.5)	4.4 (1.9-6.9)	5.2 (2.5-7.8)	5.1 (2.7-7.6)	5.2 (3.6-6.8)
	2003	2.8 (0.0-6.6)	5.4 (1.2-9.6)	7.7 (3.6-11.7)	6.5 (4.0-9.0)	9.3 (5.1-13.5)	6.7 (5.0-8.3)
	2004	3.9 (0.5-7.4)	8.5 (3.0-13.9)	6.6 (2.2-10.9)	10.1 (6.1-14.2)	8.7 (3.0-14.5)	7.5 (5.4-9.6)
	2005	2.1 (0.2-3.9)	5.6 (2.2-9.0)	8.7 (4.4-12.9)	4.1 (1.8-6.4)	8.4 (3.7-13.0)	5.8 (4.3-7.3)
	2006	1.5 (0.0-3.7)	6.6 (1.7-11.5)	5.0 (1.9-8.1)	3.1 (0.4-5.7)	7.4 (2.9-11.9)	4.7 (3.1-6.3)
	2007	5.9 (2.6-9.3)	7.7 (3.8-11.5)	8.1 (4.4-11.7)	4.3 (1.8-6.8)	7.3 (3.8-10.9)	6.7 (5.1-8.2)
	2002	3.5 (0.2-6.8)	7.2 (3.0-11.5)	6.2 (2.5-9.9)	5.0 (1.9-8.2)	5.1 (3.0-7.2)	5.4 (4.0-6.9)
Females	2003	2.6 (0.3-4.8)	2.4 (0.4-4.4)	2.0 (0.8-3.2)	5.7 (3.2-8.2)	6.4 (3.5-9.3)	4.0 (3.0-5.1)
	2004	5.4 (1.5-9.3)	3.7 (0.9-6.5)	4.9 (1.4-8.5)	6.8 (2.9-10.7)	5.9 (2.7-9.1)	5.4 (3.8-6.9)
	2005	5.1 (2.1-8.0)	4.9 (2.5-7.3)	5.8 (3.4-8.2)	4.1 (2.2-5.9)	7.4 (3.7-11.1)	5.8 (4.6-7.0)
	2006	3.0 (0.7-5.3)	3.6 (1.2-6.1)	2.0 (0.6-3.3)	3.2 (0.9-5.5)	5.5 (2.2-8.8)	3.6 (2.5-4.7)
	2007	2.6 (0.9-4.3)	3.4 (1.4-5.5)	4.5 (2.7-6.4)	6.6 (4.2-8.9)	7.8 (4.6-10.9)	5.1 (4.1-6.1)
	2002	2.3 (0.5-4.2)	8.4 (4.3-12.4)	5.4 (3.1-7.8)	5.1 (3.0-7.2)	5.1 (3.5-6.7)	5.3 (4.3-6.4)
	2003	2.6 (0.6-4.7)	3.7 (1.5-5.9)	4.7 (2.7-6.8)	6.1 (4.3-7.9)	7.7 (5.2-10.2)	5.2 (4.3-6.1)
Persons	2004	4.7 (2.1-7.4)	5.9 (3.0-8.8)	5.6 (2.9-8.4)	8.3 (5.5-11.1)	7.2 (4.0-10.4)	6.3 (5.1-7.6)
	2005	3.6 (1.9-5.4)	5.2 (3.2-7.2)	7.1 (4.7-9.4)	4.1 (2.6-5.5)	7.8 (4.9-10.8)	5.8 (4.8-6.8)
	2006	2.3 (0.7-3.9)	5.0 (2.4-7.6)	3.3 (1.7-4.8)	3.1 (1.4-4.9)	6.4 (3.7-9.2)	4.1 (3.1-5.0)
	2007	4.1 (2.3-6.0)	5.3 (3.2-7.4)	6.1 (4.2-8.1)	5.6 (3.9-7.3)	7.6 (5.2-9.9)	5.8 (4.9-6.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (3,921). The indicator includes those who attended a public dental service or dental hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a public (government-run) dental service or dental hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Public dental service attendance in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

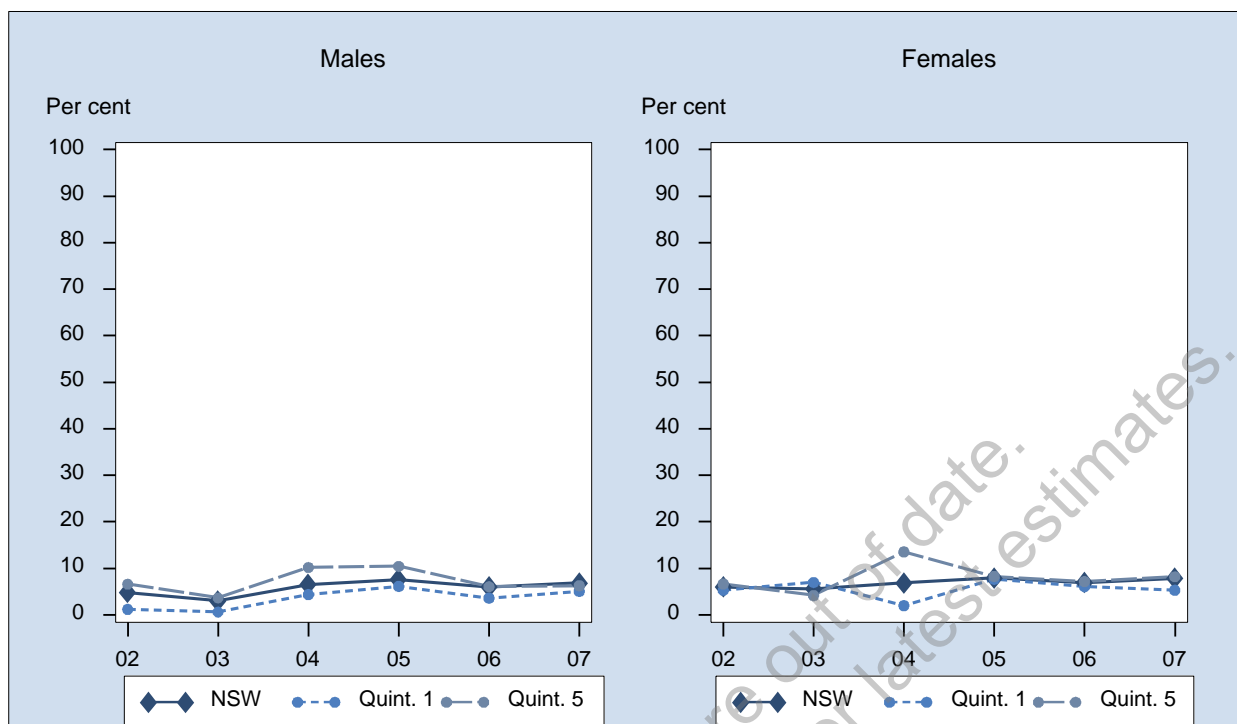


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	4.9 (2.7-7.2)	5.8 (3.7-7.9)	5.2 (3.6-6.8)
	2003	7.4 (5.0-9.8)	5.5 (3.7-7.3)	6.7 (5.0-8.3)
	2004	8.1 (5.1-11.1)	6.5 (4.2-8.9)	7.5 (5.4-9.6)
	2005	6.0 (3.9-8.2)	5.4 (3.5-7.2)	5.8 (4.3-7.3)
	2006	5.1 (2.8-7.5)	4.1 (2.3-5.9)	4.7 (3.1-6.3)
	2007	7.7 (5.5-9.9)	4.9 (3.4-6.5)	6.7 (5.1-8.2)
Females	2002	6.7 (4.5-8.8)	3.1 (2.0-4.2)	5.4 (4.0-6.9)
	2003	4.0 (2.5-5.5)	4.1 (2.9-5.3)	4.0 (3.0-5.1)
	2004	5.3 (3.2-7.4)	5.4 (3.3-7.6)	5.4 (3.8-6.9)
	2005	6.5 (4.8-8.3)	4.5 (3.0-5.9)	5.8 (4.6-7.0)
	2006	4.1 (2.5-5.7)	2.6 (1.5-3.7)	3.6 (2.5-4.7)
	2007	5.6 (4.2-7.1)	4.1 (2.9-5.3)	5.1 (4.1-6.1)
Persons	2002	5.9 (4.3-7.4)	4.4 (3.2-5.5)	5.3 (4.3-6.4)
	2003	5.5 (4.1-6.8)	4.7 (3.7-5.8)	5.2 (4.3-6.1)
	2004	6.6 (4.8-8.3)	6.0 (4.4-7.5)	6.3 (5.1-7.6)
	2005	6.3 (5.0-7.7)	4.9 (3.7-6.0)	5.8 (4.8-6.8)
	2006	4.6 (3.2-5.9)	3.3 (2.3-4.3)	4.1 (3.1-5.0)
	2007	6.5 (5.3-7.8)	4.5 (3.5-5.4)	5.8 (4.9-6.7)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (3,921). The indicator includes those who attended a public dental service or dental hospital in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a public (government-run) dental service or dental hospital?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST), Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Community health centre attendance in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

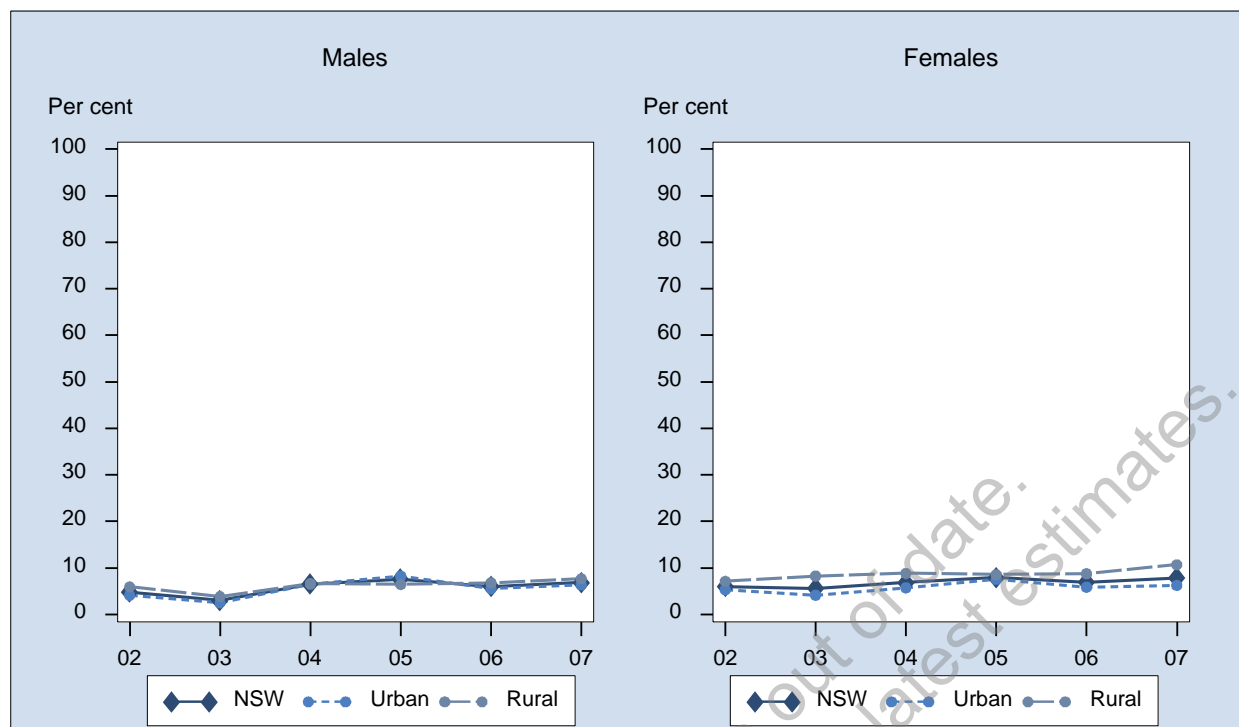


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	1.2 (0.0-2.6)	3.0 (0.0-7.9)	5.8 (1.0-10.5)	5.4 (3.2-7.5)	6.6 (3.3-9.9)	4.8 (3.2-6.4)
	2003	0.6 (0.0-1.8)	1.1 (0.0-2.5)	4.0 (1.0-7.0)	3.7 (1.6-5.9)	3.7 (1.6-5.8)	3.0 (1.9-4.1)
	2004	4.4 (0.1-8.7)	3.6 (1.0-6.2)	6.1 (1.7-10.5)	9.1 (5.0-13.3)	10.2 (4.1-16.3)	6.6 (4.6-8.5)
	2005	6.1 (2.8-9.5)	5.4 (2.2-8.6)	6.6 (2.6-10.6)	10.6 (6.2-15.1)	10.4 (5.4-15.5)	7.6 (5.8-9.3)
	2006	3.6 (0.6-6.6)	6.4 (1.2-11.6)	6.0 (2.5-9.5)	6.7 (2.9-10.5)	6.1 (2.2-9.9)	6.0 (4.2-7.8)
	2007	5.1 (2.1-8.0)	5.5 (2.5-8.4)	10.3 (6.2-14.4)	7.2 (4.1-10.3)	6.3 (3.2-9.4)	6.8 (5.4-8.3)
	2002	5.3 (0.0-10.8)	6.3 (3.0-9.6)	6.6 (3.7-9.5)	4.9 (2.9-6.8)	6.6 (4.2-9.0)	6.0 (4.7-7.3)
Females	2003	7.0 (2.1-11.9)	3.0 (0.8-5.2)	5.1 (2.8-7.4)	7.6 (5.1-10.1)	4.2 (1.8-6.5)	5.6 (4.3-6.9)
	2004	2.0 (0.2-3.8)	5.3 (2.4-8.2)	6.6 (3.4-9.8)	7.8 (4.0-11.6)	13.5 (7.6-19.5)	6.8 (5.2-8.5)
	2005	7.6 (2.9-12.4)	7.7 (3.9-11.6)	8.1 (5.1-11.1)	8.0 (5.3-10.8)	8.3 (5.2-11.4)	7.9 (6.4-9.5)
	2006	6.1 (3.0-9.1)	5.9 (2.7-9.1)	7.8 (3.7-11.8)	6.8 (4.1-9.6)	7.2 (3.7-10.7)	6.9 (5.4-8.4)
	2007	5.3 (3.0-7.6)	7.4 (4.9-10.0)	8.0 (5.4-10.7)	10.2 (7.4-12.9)	8.2 (5.4-11.0)	7.8 (6.7-9.0)
	2002	3.4 (0.3-6.5)	4.7 (1.8-7.6)	6.2 (3.6-8.9)	5.1 (3.7-6.6)	6.6 (4.6-8.6)	5.4 (4.4-6.5)
	2003	4.6 (1.4-7.8)	2.2 (0.8-3.6)	4.6 (2.7-6.4)	5.9 (4.2-7.5)	3.9 (2.3-5.5)	4.4 (3.6-5.3)
Persons	2004	3.1 (0.9-5.3)	4.5 (2.5-6.5)	6.4 (3.7-9.0)	8.4 (5.6-11.2)	12.0 (7.7-16.2)	6.7 (5.5-8.0)
	2005	6.9 (4.0-9.9)	6.7 (4.1-9.3)	7.4 (5.0-9.9)	9.2 (6.7-11.6)	9.2 (6.4-12.1)	7.8 (6.6-8.9)
	2006	5.0 (2.8-7.1)	6.1 (3.2-9.1)	7.0 (4.2-9.7)	6.8 (4.5-9.1)	6.6 (4.1-9.2)	6.5 (5.3-7.7)
	2007	5.2 (3.4-7.0)	6.5 (4.6-8.5)	9.0 (6.7-11.4)	8.9 (6.8-10.9)	7.3 (5.3-9.4)	7.4 (6.5-8.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (4,100). The indicator includes those who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a government-run community health centre?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Community health centre attendance in the last 12 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007



Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	4.1 (1.9-6.4)	5.9 (4.1-7.8)	4.8 (3.2-6.4)
	2003	2.5 (1.1-4.0)	3.8 (2.4-5.3)	3.0 (1.9-4.1)
	2004	6.5 (3.7-9.3)	6.7 (4.4-8.9)	6.6 (4.6-8.5)
	2005	8.2 (5.7-10.8)	6.5 (4.6-8.3)	7.6 (5.8-9.3)
	2006	5.5 (3.1-8.0)	6.8 (4.3-9.3)	6.0 (4.2-7.8)
	2007	6.3 (4.4-8.3)	7.7 (5.7-9.7)	6.8 (5.4-8.3)
	Females	2002	5.3 (3.6-7.1)	7.1 (5.3-9.0)
2003		4.2 (2.5-5.8)	8.3 (6.2-10.3)	5.6 (4.3-6.9)
2004		5.7 (3.6-7.9)	8.8 (6.4-11.3)	6.8 (5.2-8.5)
2005		7.5 (5.3-9.7)	8.6 (6.8-10.3)	7.9 (6.4-9.5)
2006		5.9 (3.9-7.9)	8.7 (6.5-11.0)	6.9 (5.4-8.4)
2007		6.3 (4.8-7.7)	10.7 (8.8-12.6)	7.8 (6.7-9.0)
Persons		2002	4.8 (3.4-6.2)	6.6 (5.3-7.9)
	2003	3.4 (2.3-4.5)	6.2 (4.9-7.5)	4.4 (3.6-5.3)
	2004	6.1 (4.3-7.8)	7.8 (6.2-9.5)	6.7 (5.5-8.0)
	2005	7.9 (6.2-9.5)	7.6 (6.3-8.9)	7.8 (6.6-8.9)
	2006	5.7 (4.2-7.3)	7.9 (6.2-9.5)	6.5 (5.3-7.7)
	2007	6.3 (5.1-7.5)	9.3 (7.9-10.7)	7.4 (6.5-8.3)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,571), 2004 (2,585), 2005 (3,381), 2006 (2,383), 2007 (4,100). The indicator includes those who attended a community health centre in the last 12 months. The question used to define the indicator was: In the last 12 months, have you attended a government-run community health centre?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Social capital

Participation in the local community

Between 2002 and 2006, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months (48.7 per cent to 53.2 per cent). The significant increase was among persons in the fourth quintile of disadvantage (50.5 per cent to 56.7 per cent), and among persons in the rural health areas (51.9 per cent to 59.0 per cent).

Between 2002 and 2006, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who helped out at a local group or organisation at least once in the last 3 months. However, there has been a significant decrease among persons in the second quintile of disadvantage (38.5 per cent to 29.2 per cent)

Between 2002 and 2006, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who were active members of a local organisation or church or club. However, there has been a significant decrease among persons in the fourth quintile of disadvantage (61.3 per cent to 53.7 per cent), and among persons in the rural health areas (61.4 per cent to 55.9 per cent).

Trust and safety

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who felt most people can be trusted (69.8 per cent to 74.9 per cent). The significant increase was among females (69.0 per cent to 75.9 per cent), among persons in the fourth quintile of disadvantage (69.7 per cent to 76.5 per cent), and among persons in the urban health areas (66.8 per cent to 73.9 per cent).

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who felt safe walking down their street after dark (47.0 per cent to 55.1 per cent). The significant increase was among males (63.7 per cent to 71.9 per cent) and females (32.4 per cent to 41.3 per cent), among persons in the third quintile (45.2 per cent to 52.9 per cent) and fourth quintile (43.5 per cent to 55.0 per cent) of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been a significant increase in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who said their area had a reputation for being safe (74.8 per cent to 81.2 per cent). The significant increase was among males (76.4 per cent to 82.5 per cent) and females (73.3 per cent to 80.2 per cent), and among persons in the third quintile (76.3 per cent to 82.9 per cent) and fourth quintile (74.8 per cent to 81.5 per cent) of disadvantage, and among persons in the urban and rural health areas.

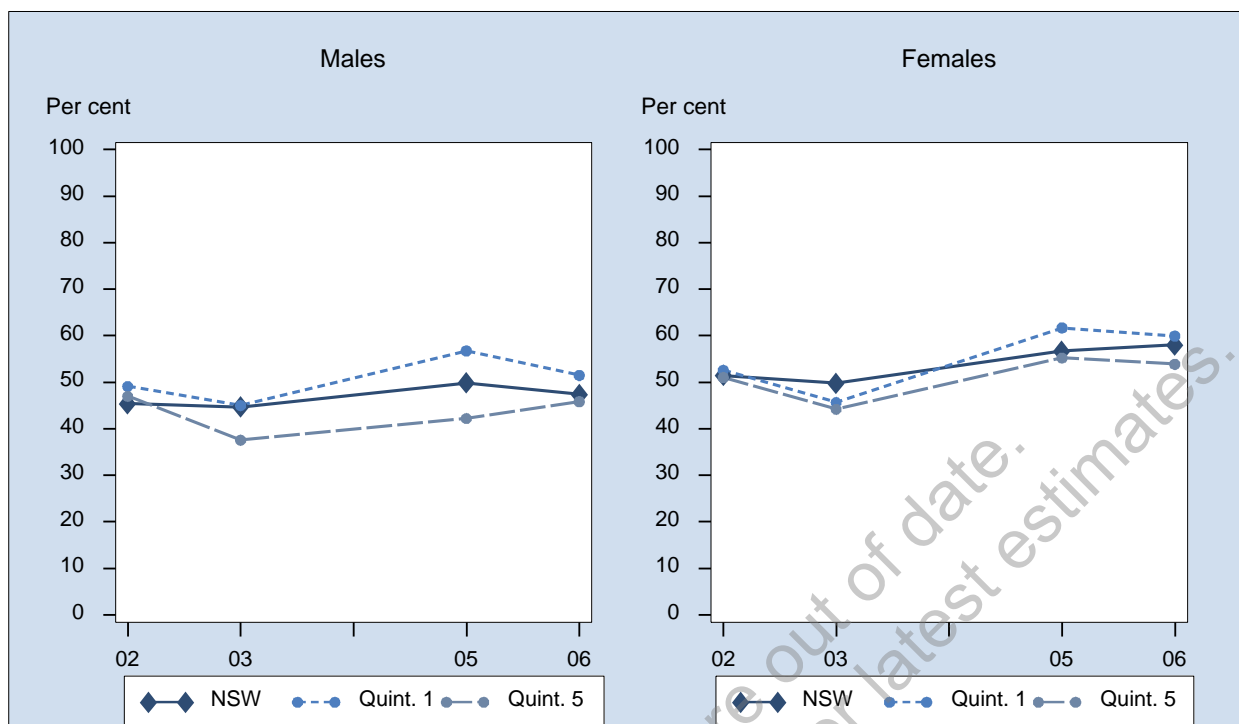
Reciprocity and neighbourhood connectedness

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who visited neighbours in the last week. However, there has been a significant decrease among persons in the rural health areas (73.1 per cent to 68.7 per cent).

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who ran into friends and acquaintances while shopping locally.

Between 2002 and 2007, there has been no significant change in the proportion of persons aged 65 years and over who would feel sad if they had to leave their neighbourhood.

Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006

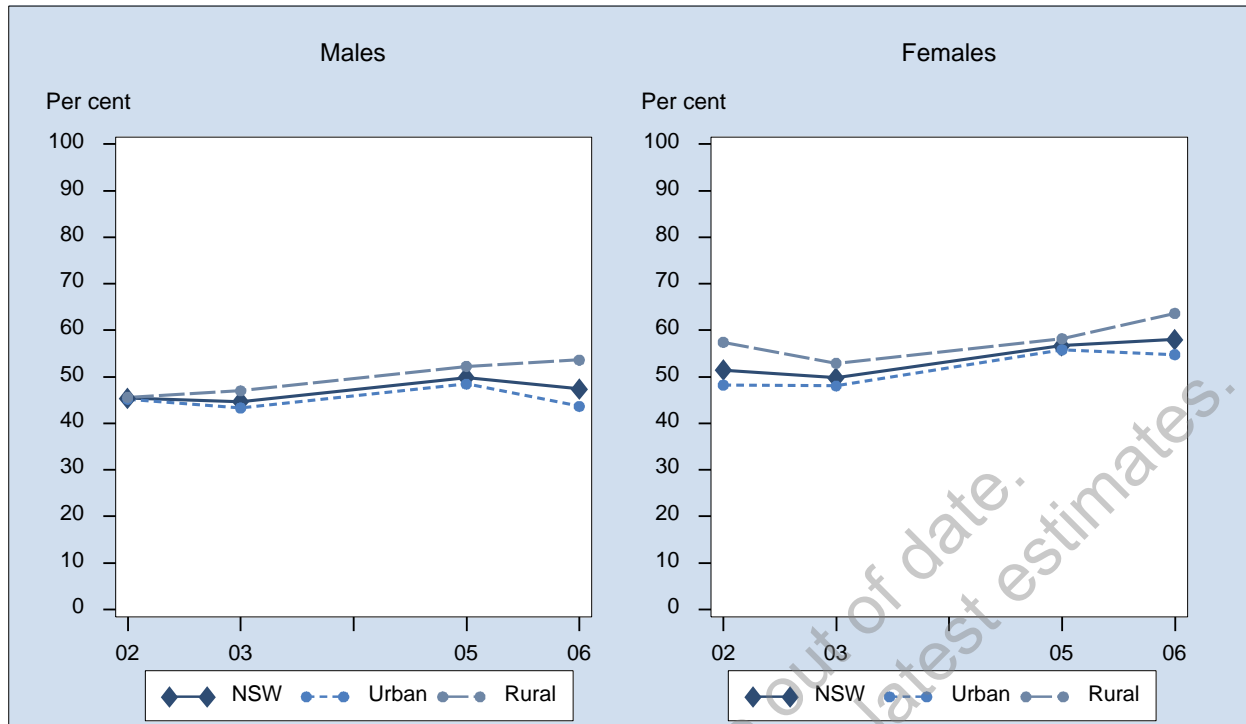


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	49.1 (38.6-59.6)	41.2 (31.6-50.9)	45.4 (37.7-53.1)	44.6 (38.6-50.6)	47.0 (40.0-54.0)	45.4 (41.9-48.9)
	2003	45.0 (33.2-56.8)	43.9 (34.8-53.1)	44.2 (36.2-52.1)	49.7 (44.5-54.8)	37.6 (29.4-45.7)	44.7 (41.2-48.2)
	2005	56.7 (49.5-64.0)	48.8 (41.4-56.2)	48.8 (42.2-55.5)	51.0 (44.4-57.5)	42.2 (34.2-50.2)	49.9 (46.7-53.1)
	2006	51.5 (42.2-60.8)	48.6 (40.0-57.1)	39.3 (31.5-47.1)	53.9 (46.1-61.6)	45.8 (37.6-54.0)	47.4 (43.7-51.1)
Females	2002	52.6 (42.6-62.5)	53.7 (46.0-61.5)	44.6 (38.4-50.7)	55.7 (50.5-60.9)	51.0 (45.2-56.8)	51.5 (48.5-54.4)
	2003	45.7 (36.9-54.4)	54.3 (47.0-61.7)	51.9 (45.6-58.2)	51.1 (46.7-55.5)	44.2 (37.6-50.8)	49.8 (46.9-52.6)
	2005	61.7 (55.2-68.2)	55.3 (49.3-61.3)	53.6 (48.0-59.1)	58.0 (52.8-63.1)	55.2 (48.8-61.7)	56.7 (54.1-59.3)
	2006	59.9 (52.7-67.2)	56.8 (49.5-64.0)	61.5 (55.2-67.9)	59.0 (53.0-65.0)	53.9 (46.6-61.1)	58.0 (55.0-61.1)
Persons	2002	51.0 (43.8-58.2)	47.6 (41.4-53.8)	44.9 (40.1-49.8)	50.5 (46.6-54.4)	49.2 (44.8-53.7)	48.7 (46.4-50.9)
	2003	45.4 (38.4-52.4)	49.8 (44.0-55.6)	48.1 (43.0-53.2)	50.5 (47.1-53.8)	41.2 (36.1-46.3)	47.2 (45.0-49.4)
	2005	59.3 (54.5-64.2)	52.4 (47.7-57.1)	51.4 (47.1-55.6)	54.9 (50.9-59.0)	49.4 (44.3-54.5)	53.6 (51.6-55.6)
	2006	56.1 (50.3-61.9)	53.1 (47.5-58.6)	51.8 (46.6-57.0)	56.7 (51.9-61.5)	50.0 (44.5-55.5)	53.2 (50.8-55.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,410), 2003 (3,563), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,378). The indicator includes those who have attended at least one community event in the last 6 months. The question used was: 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?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006

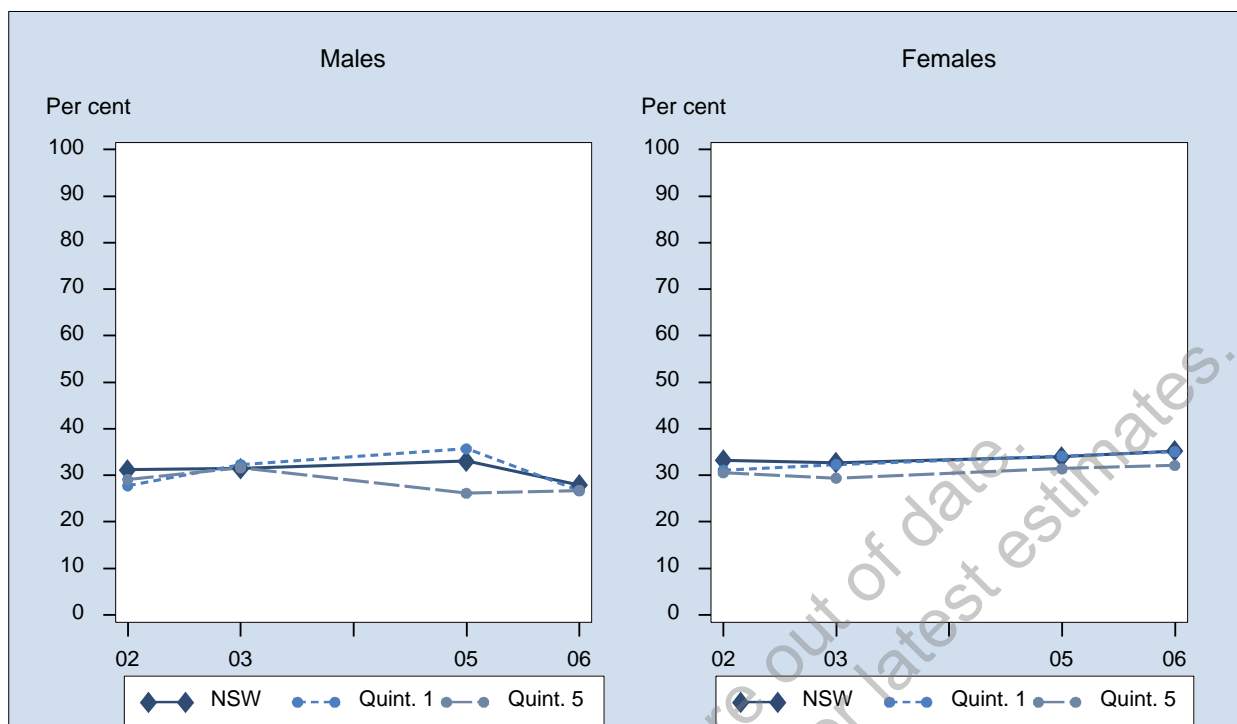


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	45.2 (40.4-50.1)	45.6 (41.1-50.2)	45.4 (41.9-48.9)
	2003	43.3 (38.4-48.3)	47.0 (42.8-51.2)	44.7 (41.2-48.2)
	2005	48.4 (44.0-52.9)	52.3 (48.2-56.4)	49.9 (46.7-53.1)
	2006	43.7 (38.6-48.8)	53.6 (48.6-58.6)	47.4 (43.7-51.1)
Females	2002	48.2 (44.1-52.3)	57.4 (53.7-61.2)	51.5 (48.5-54.4)
	2003	48.0 (44.1-52.0)	52.9 (49.3-56.6)	49.8 (46.9-52.6)
	2005	55.8 (52.2-59.4)	58.2 (54.8-61.6)	56.7 (54.1-59.3)
	2006	54.8 (50.5-59.0)	63.6 (59.8-67.5)	58.0 (55.0-61.1)
Persons	2002	46.9 (43.7-50.0)	51.9 (49.0-54.8)	48.7 (46.4-50.9)
	2003	45.7 (42.6-48.8)	49.8 (47.1-52.6)	47.2 (45.0-49.4)
	2005	52.5 (49.7-55.4)	55.5 (52.9-58.1)	53.6 (51.6-55.6)
	2006	49.8 (46.5-53.1)	59.0 (55.9-62.1)	53.2 (50.8-55.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,410), 2003 (3,563), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,378). The indicator includes those who have attended at least one community event in the last 6 months. The question used was: 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?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Helped out any local group or organisation at least once in the last 3 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006

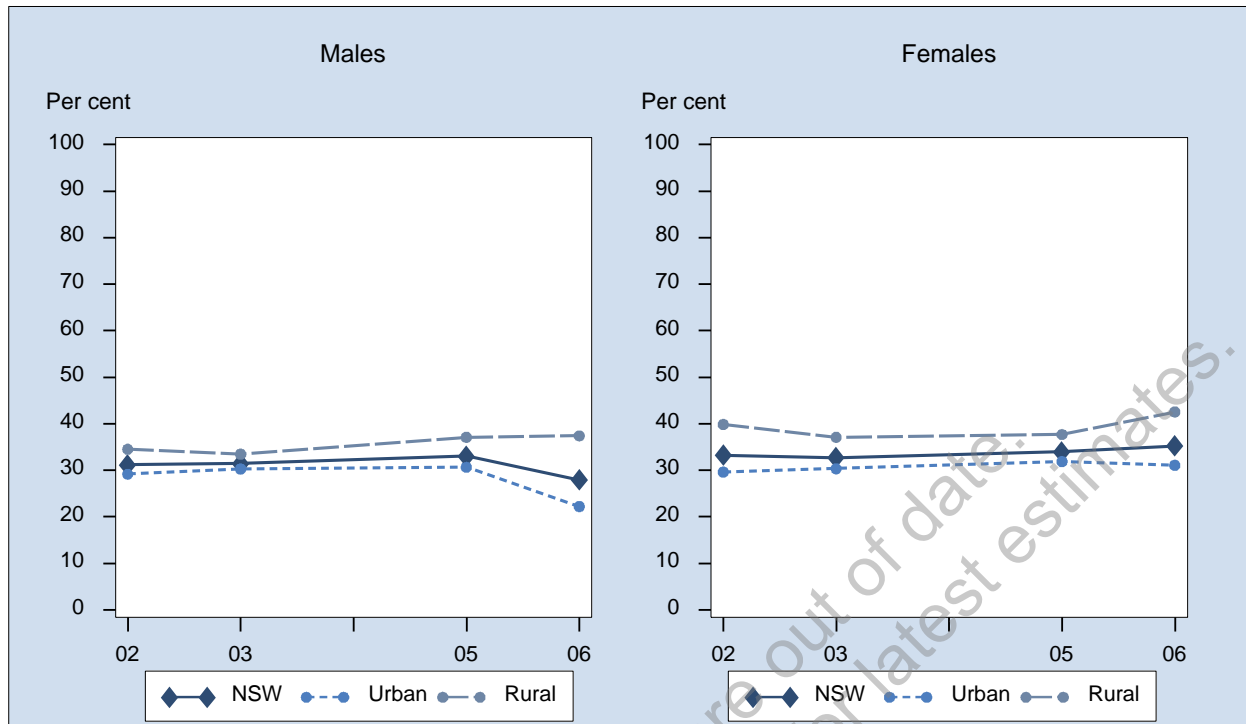


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	27.7 (18.6-36.8)	36.0 (26.3-45.8)	31.8 (24.8-38.8)	31.2 (25.7-36.7)	29.1 (22.9-35.3)	31.2 (27.9-34.4)
	2003	32.3 (20.3-44.3)	34.8 (26.2-43.4)	26.6 (19.5-33.6)	33.0 (28.2-37.8)	31.6 (23.3-39.9)	31.5 (28.1-34.8)
	2005	35.7 (28.6-42.8)	36.6 (29.5-43.8)	35.5 (29.2-41.7)	29.7 (23.8-35.7)	26.1 (19.4-32.9)	33.1 (30.1-36.0)
	2006	26.7 (18.7-34.7)	24.8 (17.8-31.8)	30.6 (23.2-37.9)	33.4 (26.2-40.5)	26.7 (19.8-33.7)	28.0 (24.7-31.2)
Females	2002	31.1 (22.1-40.1)	40.8 (33.2-48.4)	28.4 (23.0-33.9)	36.6 (31.7-41.5)	30.5 (25.7-35.4)	33.2 (30.5-35.9)
	2003	32.3 (24.2-40.4)	34.5 (27.6-41.4)	31.9 (26.0-37.8)	34.5 (30.4-38.6)	29.4 (23.6-35.2)	32.7 (30.1-35.3)
	2005	34.1 (27.9-40.3)	30.1 (24.6-35.6)	34.9 (29.8-40.0)	39.4 (34.3-44.6)	31.4 (25.7-37.1)	34.0 (31.5-36.4)
	2006	35.1 (28.0-42.1)	32.8 (26.3-39.3)	39.7 (33.2-46.1)	36.0 (30.2-41.7)	32.1 (25.9-38.4)	35.2 (32.4-38.1)
Persons	2002	29.5 (23.1-36.0)	38.5 (32.3-44.6)	29.9 (25.6-34.3)	34.1 (30.4-37.7)	29.9 (26.1-33.7)	32.3 (30.2-34.4)
	2003	32.3 (25.6-39.1)	34.6 (29.2-40.0)	29.3 (24.8-33.9)	33.8 (30.7-36.9)	30.4 (25.5-35.4)	31.8 (29.8-33.9)
	2005	34.9 (30.2-39.5)	33.0 (28.6-37.4)	35.2 (31.2-39.1)	35.2 (31.3-39.2)	29.1 (24.7-33.4)	33.6 (31.7-35.4)
	2006	31.3 (26.0-36.6)	29.2 (24.4-34.0)	35.7 (30.8-40.6)	34.8 (30.3-39.3)	29.5 (24.9-34.2)	31.9 (29.8-34.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,417), 2003 (3,573), 2005 (3,387), 2006 (2,381). The indicator includes those who have helped out any local group or organisation at least once in the last 3 months. The question used was: In the last 3 months, have you helped out any local group or organisation such as a school, scouts and brownies, a sporting club, or hospital, as a volunteer, or other organisation?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

**Helped out any local group or organisation at least once in the last 3 months by region,
persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006**

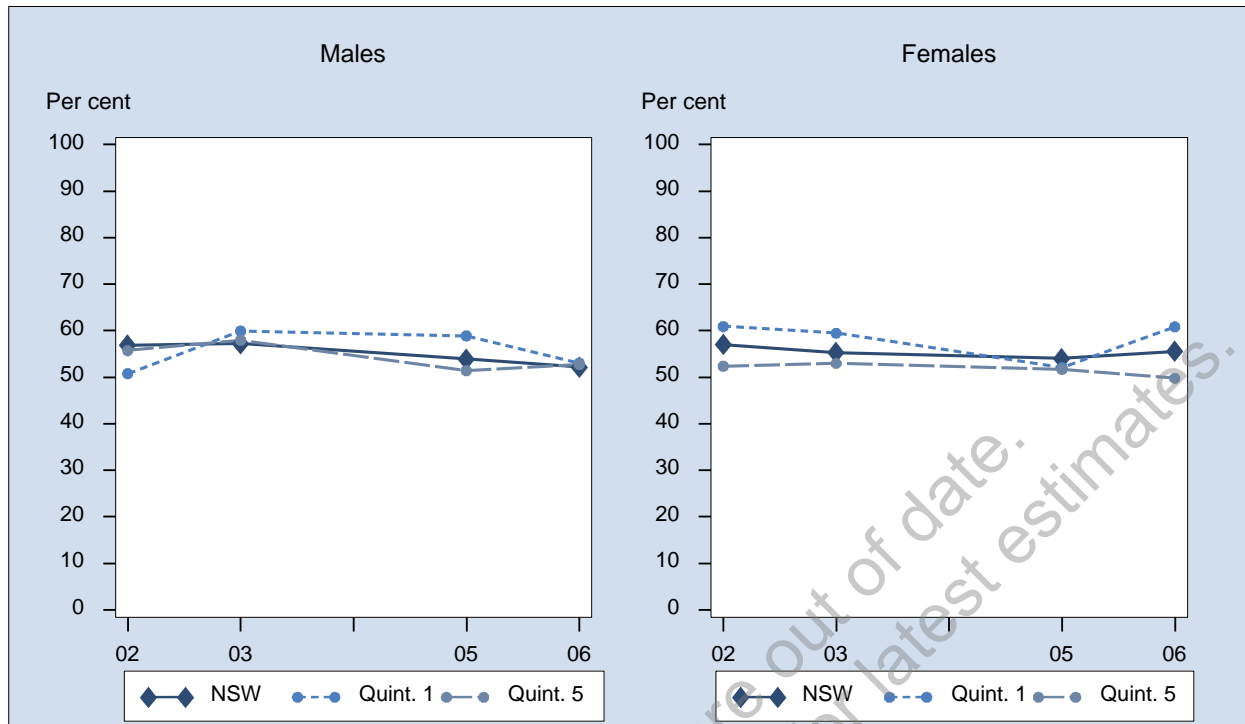


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	29.2 (24.7-33.6)	34.5 (30.2-38.8)	31.2 (27.9-34.4)
	2003	30.3 (25.5-35.1)	33.5 (29.6-37.3)	31.5 (28.1-34.8)
	2005	30.7 (26.6-34.8)	37.1 (33.1-41.1)	33.1 (30.1-36.0)
	2006	22.2 (18.1-26.4)	37.4 (32.6-42.2)	28.0 (24.7-31.2)
Females	2002	29.6 (26.0-33.3)	39.8 (36.3-43.4)	33.2 (30.5-35.9)
	2003	30.4 (26.8-33.9)	37.1 (33.7-40.5)	32.7 (30.1-35.3)
	2005	31.9 (28.6-35.2)	37.7 (34.4-41.0)	34.0 (31.5-36.4)
	2006	31.1 (27.2-34.9)	42.6 (38.6-46.5)	35.2 (32.4-38.1)
Persons	2002	29.4 (26.6-32.3)	37.3 (34.6-40.1)	32.3 (30.2-34.4)
	2003	30.0 (27.1-32.9)	35.1 (32.5-37.6)	31.8 (29.8-33.9)
	2005	31.3 (28.7-33.9)	37.4 (34.9-40.0)	33.6 (31.7-35.4)
	2006	27.1 (24.3-30.0)	40.2 (37.1-43.2)	31.9 (29.8-34.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,417), 2003 (3,573), 2005 (3,387), 2006 (2,381). The indicator includes those who have helped out any local group or organisation at least once in the last 3 months. The question used was: In the last 3 months, have you helped out any local group or organisation such as a school, scouts and brownies, a sporting club, or hospital, as a volunteer, or other organisation?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Active member of a local organisation, church or club by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006

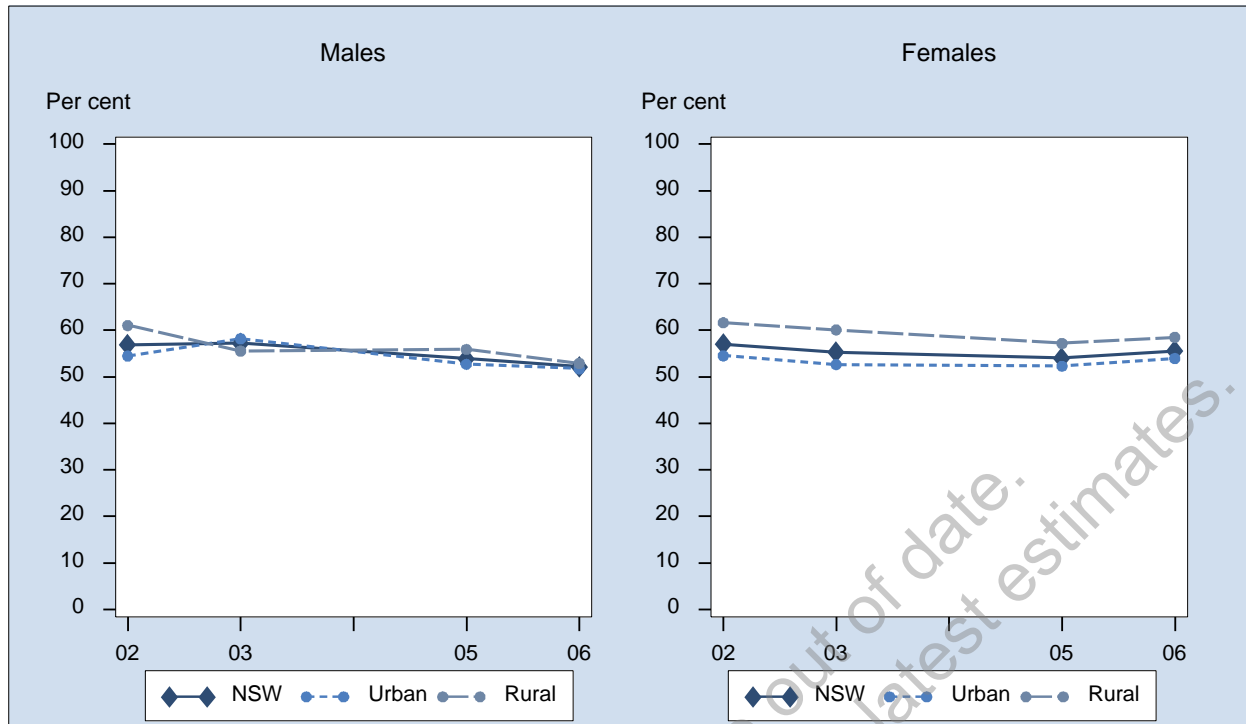


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	50.8 (40.3-61.3)	56.1 (46.5-65.6)	59.0 (51.4-66.6)	60.1 (54.1-66.1)	55.7 (49.0-62.5)	56.9 (53.4-60.4)
	2003	59.9 (48.5-71.4)	57.4 (48.2-66.6)	54.3 (46.0-62.5)	57.9 (52.8-62.9)	58.0 (50.1-65.9)	57.2 (53.7-60.7)
	2005	58.9 (51.7-66.2)	54.4 (46.9-61.8)	59.2 (52.6-65.7)	46.0 (39.5-52.5)	51.4 (43.3-59.6)	53.9 (50.7-57.1)
	2006	53.0 (43.8-62.2)	53.7 (45.2-62.3)	47.9 (39.7-56.1)	55.0 (47.2-62.7)	52.8 (44.5-61.0)	52.2 (48.5-55.9)
Females	2002	60.9 (51.3-70.5)	60.5 (53.0-67.9)	51.8 (45.6-58.1)	62.2 (57.3-67.2)	52.4 (46.5-58.3)	57.0 (54.1-60.0)
	2003	59.5 (51.1-67.9)	53.9 (46.5-61.4)	51.3 (45.0-57.5)	58.0 (53.6-62.4)	53.0 (46.3-59.7)	55.3 (52.4-58.1)
	2005	52.1 (45.4-58.8)	52.8 (46.8-58.9)	55.1 (49.6-60.6)	60.7 (55.7-65.7)	51.7 (45.2-58.2)	54.0 (51.4-56.7)
	2006	60.8 (53.6-68.1)	55.6 (48.3-62.8)	58.7 (52.2-65.1)	52.7 (46.7-58.7)	49.8 (42.6-57.0)	55.6 (52.5-58.6)
Persons	2002	56.3 (49.1-63.4)	58.3 (52.3-64.3)	55.0 (50.1-59.9)	61.3 (57.4-65.1)	53.9 (49.4-58.4)	57.0 (54.7-59.2)
	2003	59.6 (52.9-66.4)	55.4 (49.7-61.2)	52.7 (47.6-57.8)	57.9 (54.6-61.2)	55.3 (50.1-60.4)	55.8 (53.6-58.0)
	2005	55.3 (50.4-60.3)	53.5 (48.8-58.2)	57.0 (52.7-61.2)	54.3 (50.3-58.4)	51.6 (46.5-56.7)	54.0 (51.9-56.0)
	2006	57.3 (51.5-63.1)	54.7 (49.2-60.3)	54.0 (48.8-59.2)	53.7 (48.9-58.5)	51.2 (45.8-56.7)	54.0 (51.7-56.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,569), 2005 (3,384), 2006 (2,380). The indicator includes those who are an active member of a local organisation, church or club. The question used was: Are you an active member of a local organisation, church or club, such as a sport, craft, or social club?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Active member of a local organisation, church or club by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2006

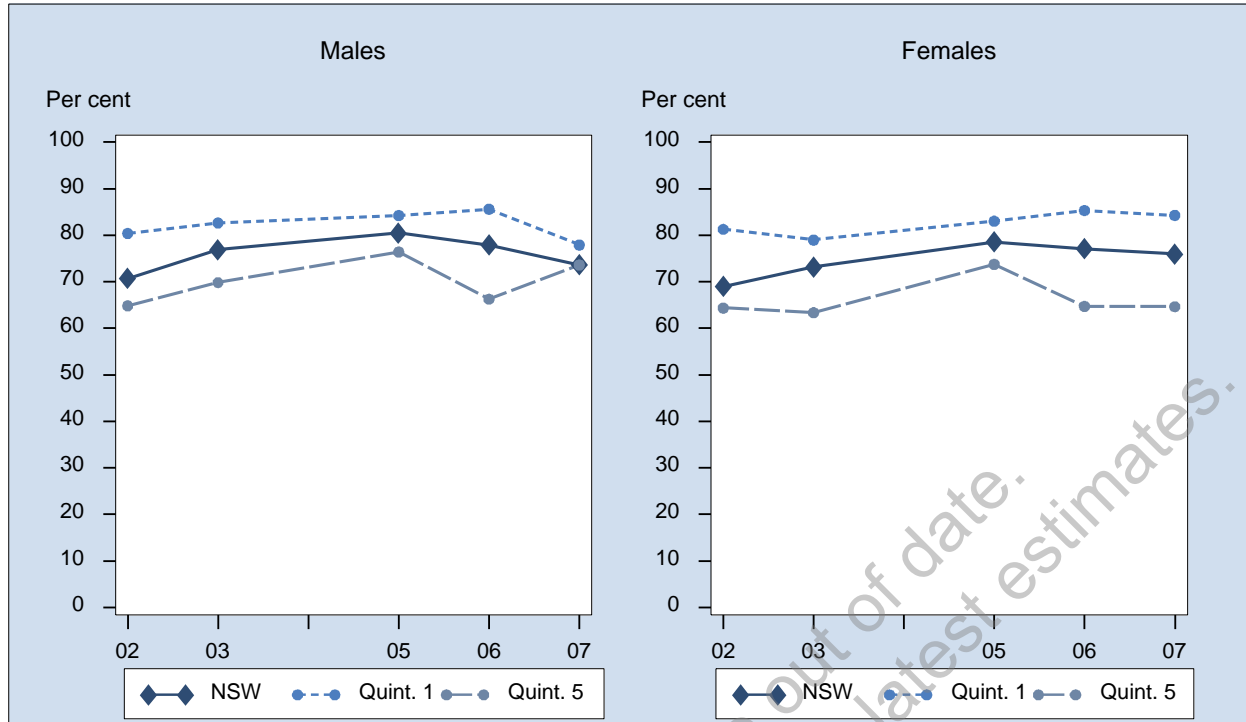


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	54.5 (49.7-59.3)	61.0 (56.6-65.5)	56.9 (53.4-60.4)
	2003	58.2 (53.2-63.1)	55.5 (51.4-59.7)	57.2 (53.7-60.7)
	2005	52.7 (48.3-57.2)	55.9 (51.8-60.0)	53.9 (50.7-57.1)
	2006	51.8 (46.6-56.9)	52.9 (47.9-57.9)	52.2 (48.5-55.9)
Females	2002	54.5 (50.4-58.6)	61.6 (57.9-65.4)	57.0 (54.1-60.0)
	2003	52.7 (48.7-56.6)	60.1 (56.5-63.7)	55.3 (52.4-58.1)
	2005	52.3 (48.7-55.9)	57.2 (53.9-60.5)	54.0 (51.4-56.7)
	2006	53.9 (49.7-58.2)	58.5 (54.6-62.4)	55.6 (52.5-58.6)
Persons	2002	54.5 (51.4-57.6)	61.4 (58.5-64.2)	57.0 (54.7-59.2)
	2003	54.9 (51.8-57.9)	57.6 (54.8-60.3)	55.8 (53.6-58.0)
	2005	52.5 (49.7-55.3)	56.6 (54.0-59.2)	54.0 (51.9-56.0)
	2006	53.0 (49.7-56.2)	55.9 (52.8-59.0)	54.0 (51.7-56.4)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,414), 2003 (3,569), 2005 (3,384), 2006 (2,380). The indicator includes those who are an active member of a local organisation, church or club. The question used was: Are you an active member of a local organisation, church or club, such as a sport, craft, or social club?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Most people can be trusted by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

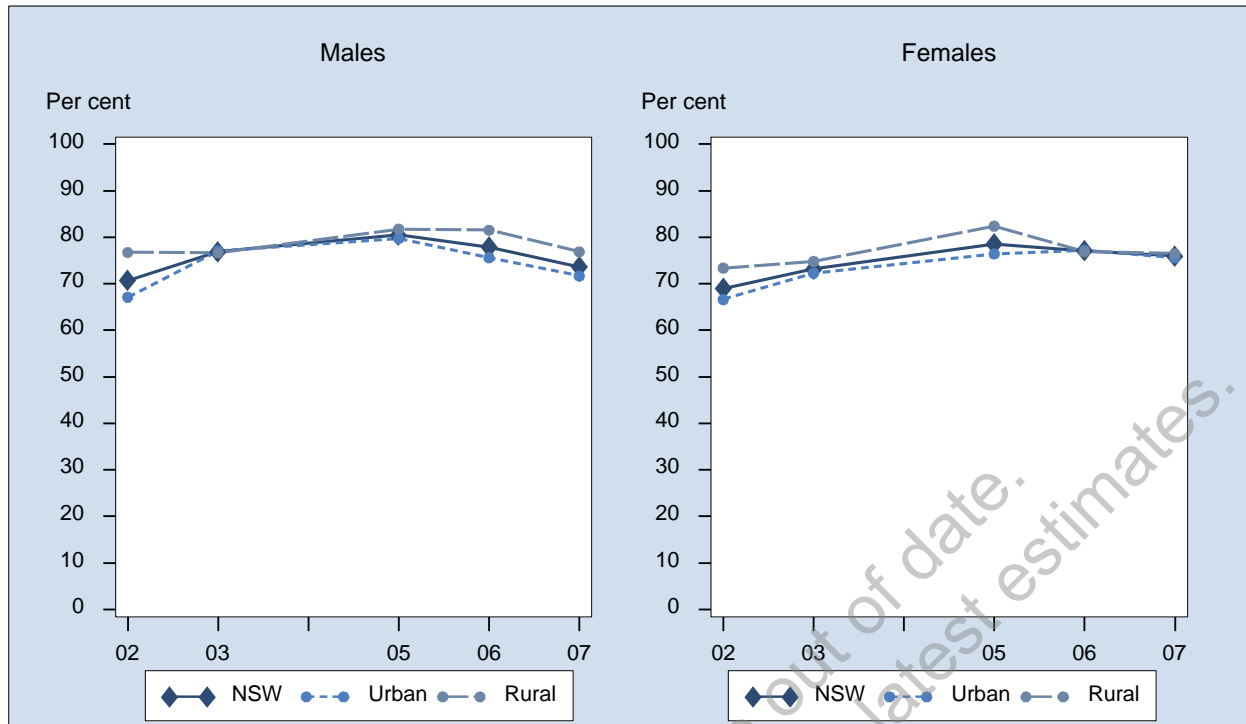


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	80.4 (72.4-88.4)	72.7 (64.3-81.1)	71.8 (64.9-78.8)	69.3 (63.3-75.3)	64.8 (57.6-72.0)	70.7 (67.4-74.0)
	2003	82.7 (72.9-92.4)	75.4 (66.9-83.9)	78.1 (71.6-84.5)	79.1 (75.0-83.1)	69.8 (61.8-77.9)	76.9 (73.9-80.0)
	2005	84.2 (79.0-89.5)	85.8 (80.3-91.2)	77.9 (72.0-83.8)	79.3 (73.7-84.8)	76.4 (69.6-83.2)	80.5 (77.9-83.1)
	2006	85.6 (79.1-92.1)	81.2 (74.6-87.7)	80.1 (73.3-86.9)	79.2 (73.4-85.0)	66.3 (58.0-74.5)	77.9 (74.8-81.0)
	2007	77.9 (69.2-86.6)	72.3 (63.9-80.8)	69.0 (61.0-77.1)	76.8 (70.2-83.5)	73.6 (65.5-81.8)	73.6 (70.0-77.3)
Females	2002	81.3 (73.6-88.9)	71.8 (64.7-78.9)	64.1 (57.7-70.4)	70.0 (64.9-75.0)	64.4 (58.0-70.7)	69.0 (66.1-71.9)
	2003	79.0 (71.8-86.2)	78.5 (72.6-84.5)	69.7 (63.4-76.0)	75.1 (71.2-79.0)	63.4 (56.3-70.4)	73.2 (70.5-75.8)
	2005	83.0 (78.3-87.7)	79.3 (74.5-84.2)	77.9 (73.2-82.5)	80.3 (75.9-84.6)	73.8 (68.1-79.5)	78.5 (76.4-80.7)
	2006	85.3 (80.3-90.3)	80.6 (75.1-86.1)	72.9 (66.8-79.0)	80.0 (75.2-84.8)	64.7 (57.6-71.8)	77.1 (74.5-79.7)
	2007	84.3 (78.5-90.1)	79.5 (73.8-85.2)	73.0 (66.8-79.1)	76.3 (71.2-81.4)	64.7 (57.4-71.9)	75.9 (73.3-78.6)
Persons	2002	80.9 (75.3-86.4)	72.2 (66.7-77.7)	67.5 (62.8-72.3)	69.7 (65.8-73.5)	64.6 (59.8-69.3)	69.8 (67.6-72.0)
	2003	80.3 (74.6-86.1)	77.2 (72.2-82.2)	73.7 (69.2-78.3)	76.9 (74.1-79.8)	66.4 (61.1-71.7)	74.9 (72.9-76.9)
	2005	83.6 (80.1-87.1)	82.2 (78.6-85.9)	77.9 (74.2-81.6)	79.8 (76.4-83.3)	74.9 (70.6-79.3)	79.4 (77.8-81.1)
	2006	85.5 (81.4-89.5)	80.9 (76.7-85.1)	76.1 (71.6-80.7)	79.6 (75.9-83.3)	65.5 (60.1-70.9)	77.5 (75.5-79.4)
	2007	81.4 (76.2-86.5)	76.3 (71.3-81.3)	71.2 (66.2-76.1)	76.5 (72.4-80.6)	68.9 (63.4-74.3)	74.9 (72.7-77.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,265), 2003 (3,392), 2005 (3,269), 2006 (2,300), 2007 (2,213). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that most people can be trusted. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement Most people can be trusted?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Most people can be trusted by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

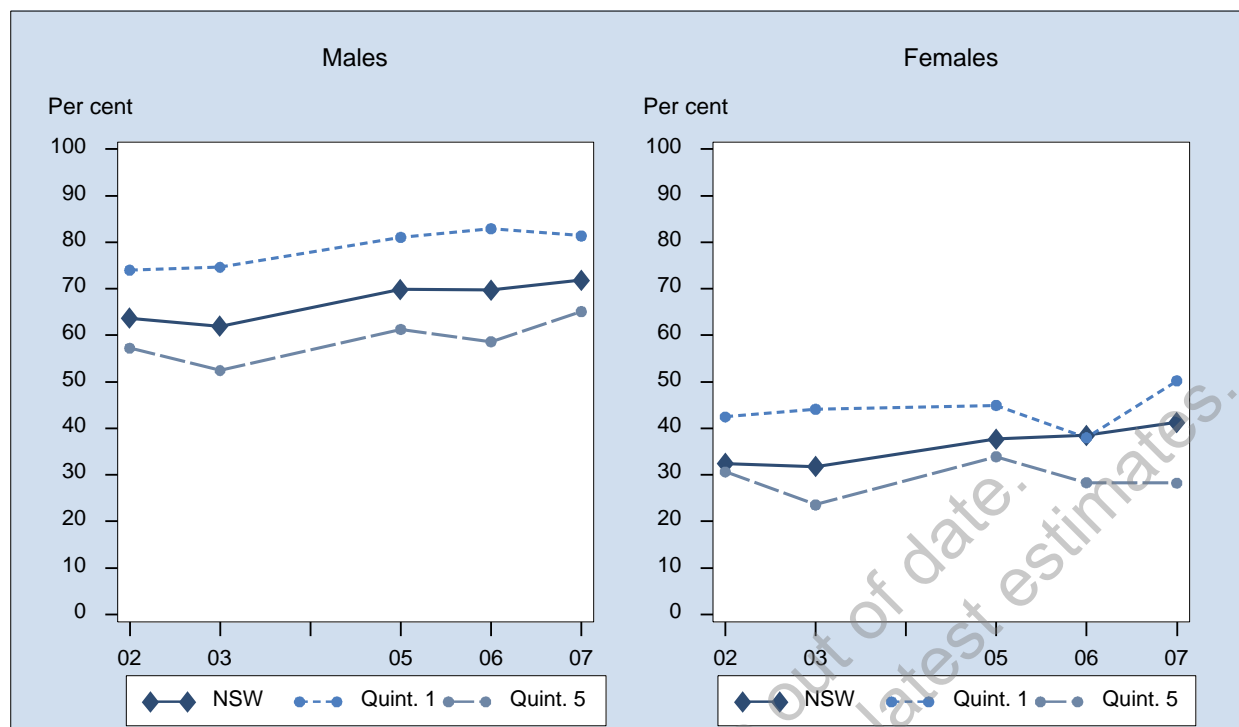


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	67.1 (62.4-71.8)	76.8 (72.7-80.8)	70.7 (67.4-74.0)
	2003	77.1 (72.8-81.4)	76.6 (73.0-80.3)	76.9 (73.9-80.0)
	2005	79.8 (76.1-83.4)	81.8 (78.6-84.9)	80.5 (77.9-83.1)
	2006	75.6 (71.2-80.1)	81.5 (77.7-85.3)	77.9 (74.8-81.0)
	2007	71.7 (66.5-76.8)	76.9 (72.6-81.2)	73.6 (70.0-77.3)
Females	2002	66.6 (62.5-70.8)	73.4 (70.1-76.7)	69.0 (66.1-71.9)
	2003	72.3 (68.6-76.0)	74.8 (71.6-78.0)	73.2 (70.5-75.8)
	2005	76.4 (73.4-79.5)	82.4 (79.8-84.9)	78.5 (76.4-80.7)
	2006	77.2 (73.7-80.7)	76.9 (73.5-80.3)	77.1 (74.5-79.7)
	2007	75.6 (71.9-79.3)	76.5 (73.0-80.0)	75.9 (73.3-78.6)
Persons	2002	66.8 (63.8-69.9)	75.0 (72.4-77.6)	69.8 (67.6-72.0)
	2003	74.4 (71.6-77.2)	75.8 (73.4-78.2)	74.9 (72.9-76.9)
	2005	77.9 (75.6-80.3)	82.1 (80.1-84.1)	79.4 (77.8-81.1)
	2006	76.5 (73.7-79.3)	79.1 (76.5-81.6)	77.5 (75.5-79.4)
	2007	73.9 (70.8-77.0)	76.7 (73.9-79.4)	74.9 (72.7-77.1)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,265), 2003 (3,392), 2005 (3,269), 2006 (2,300), 2007 (2,213). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that most people can be trusted. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement Most people can be trusted?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Feel safe walking down their street after dark by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

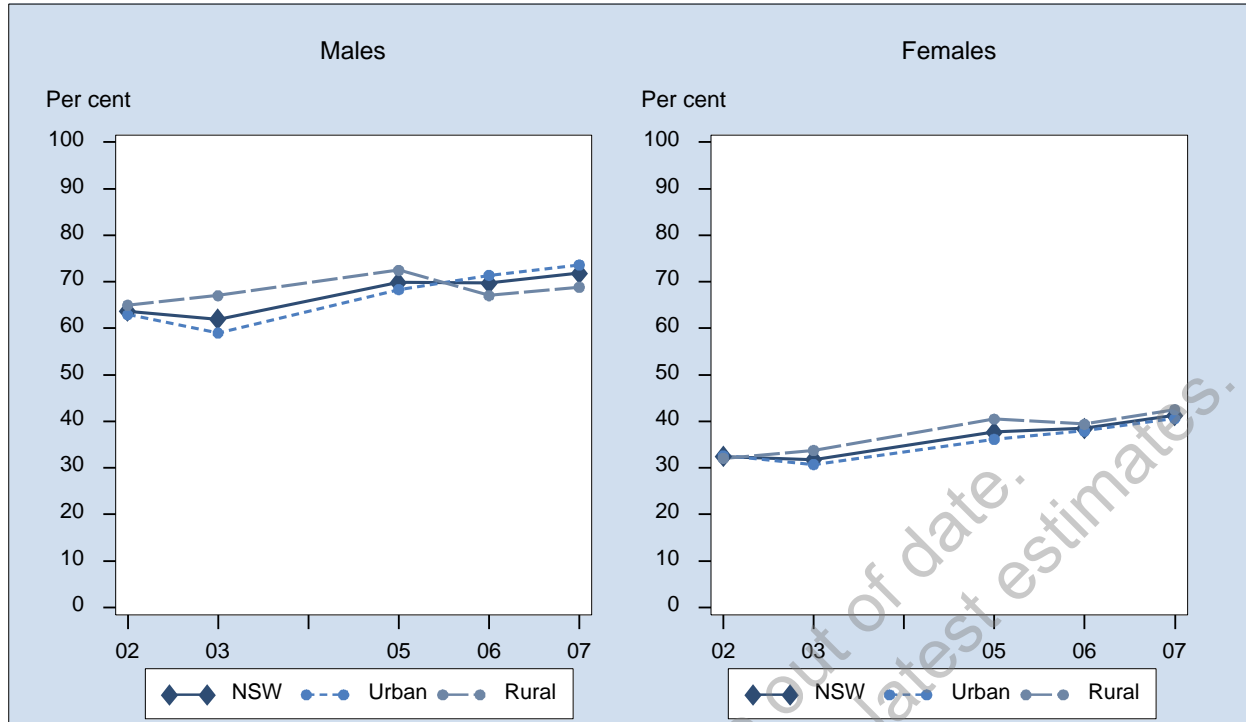


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	74.0 (64.6-83.4)	66.3 (57.0-75.7)	65.8 (58.7-72.8)	61.0 (54.9-67.2)	57.2 (50.4-64.1)	63.7 (60.3-67.1)
	2003	74.6 (64.7-84.6)	68.9 (60.1-77.7)	52.7 (44.3-61.0)	66.0 (61.1-70.9)	52.4 (43.9-61.0)	61.9 (58.3-65.5)
	2005	81.1 (75.2-86.9)	72.2 (65.4-79.1)	65.9 (59.3-72.5)	67.8 (61.3-74.4)	61.3 (53.1-69.5)	69.9 (66.8-72.9)
	2006	82.9 (76.0-89.8)	73.0 (65.3-80.7)	66.1 (58.2-73.9)	67.5 (60.2-74.8)	58.6 (50.1-67.2)	69.7 (66.3-73.2)
	2007	81.4 (73.5-89.3)	71.1 (62.8-79.4)	71.7 (64.2-79.2)	71.9 (64.6-79.2)	65.1 (56.6-73.6)	71.9 (68.3-75.4)
Females	2002	42.5 (32.0-52.9)	40.7 (32.8-48.7)	28.2 (22.2-34.2)	28.0 (23.3-32.7)	30.6 (24.3-37.0)	32.4 (29.4-35.4)
	2003	44.1 (35.0-53.2)	31.6 (24.5-38.7)	31.1 (25.0-37.2)	30.8 (26.7-34.9)	23.6 (18.1-29.0)	31.8 (29.0-34.5)
	2005	44.9 (38.0-51.9)	41.4 (35.2-47.6)	33.8 (28.4-39.1)	34.9 (29.9-39.9)	33.9 (27.6-40.3)	37.7 (35.0-40.3)
	2006	38.0 (30.6-45.4)	46.7 (39.2-54.1)	35.2 (28.6-41.9)	40.3 (34.1-46.4)	28.3 (21.9-34.7)	38.5 (35.4-41.5)
	2007	50.2 (42.3-58.1)	45.2 (37.8-52.6)	36.0 (29.3-42.7)	43.3 (37.3-49.3)	28.2 (21.7-34.7)	41.3 (38.2-44.4)
Persons	2002	57.8 (50.5-65.1)	53.5 (47.1-59.8)	45.2 (40.1-50.3)	43.5 (39.4-47.5)	42.3 (37.7-47.0)	47.0 (44.6-49.3)
	2003	55.9 (48.8-63.0)	47.9 (41.9-53.9)	41.7 (36.6-46.8)	47.0 (43.5-50.5)	36.8 (31.7-41.9)	45.4 (43.1-47.6)
	2005	62.6 (57.7-67.6)	55.4 (50.5-60.2)	48.5 (44.1-52.9)	49.4 (45.2-53.7)	46.2 (41.0-51.4)	52.4 (50.3-54.5)
	2006	58.4 (52.6-64.2)	58.4 (52.9-63.9)	49.0 (43.7-54.4)	52.5 (47.5-57.4)	42.8 (37.2-48.3)	52.7 (50.3-55.1)
	2007	64.9 (58.9-70.9)	57.1 (51.4-62.7)	52.9 (47.4-58.4)	55.0 (50.1-59.8)	45.5 (39.6-51.4)	55.1 (52.6-57.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,218), 2003 (3,335), 2005 (3,186), 2006 (2,246), 2007 (2,125). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that they feel safe walking down their street after dark. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement I feel safe walking down my street after dark?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Feel safe walking down their street after dark by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

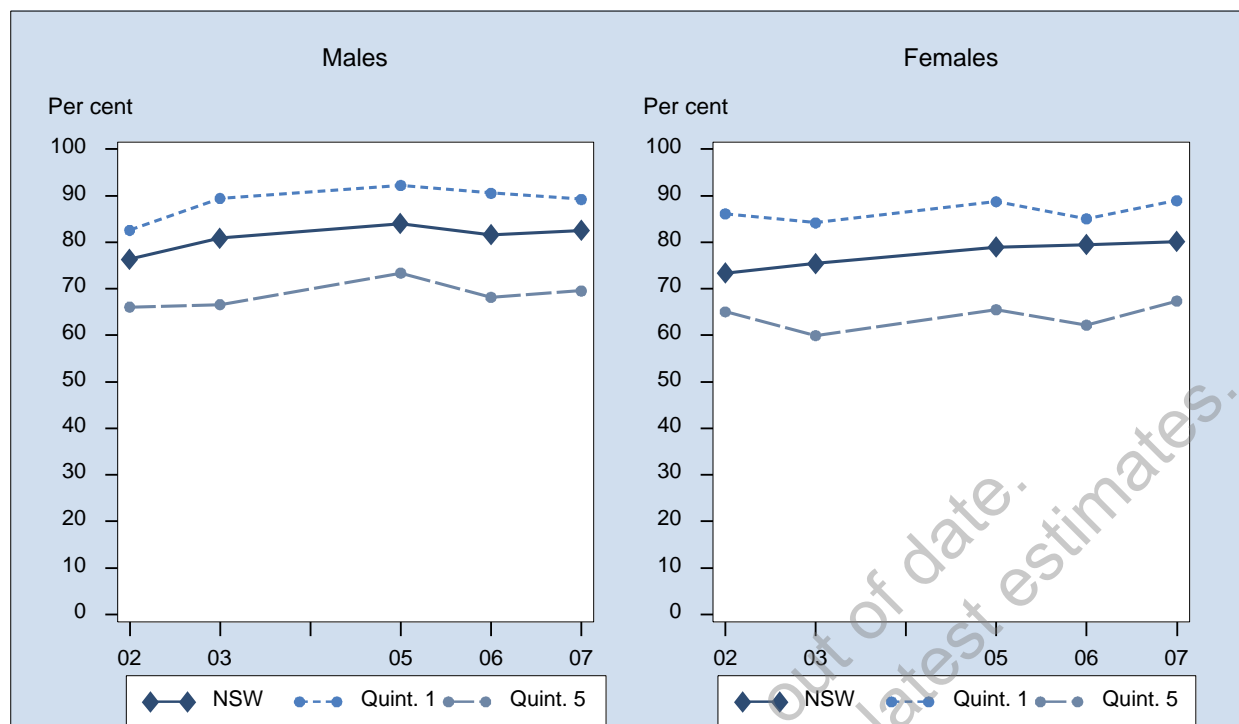


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	62.9 (58.3-67.6)	65.0 (60.4-69.5)	63.7 (60.3-67.1)
	2003	59.0 (53.9-64.1)	67.0 (63.1-71.0)	61.9 (58.3-65.5)
	2005	68.3 (64.1-72.6)	72.5 (68.7-76.3)	69.9 (66.8-72.9)
	2006	71.4 (66.7-76.1)	67.0 (62.2-71.9)	69.7 (66.3-73.2)
	2007	73.6 (68.8-78.5)	68.8 (63.9-73.8)	71.9 (68.3-75.4)
Females	2002	32.6 (28.4-36.9)	32.1 (28.5-35.6)	32.4 (29.4-35.4)
	2003	30.7 (26.9-34.5)	33.8 (30.3-37.3)	31.8 (29.0-34.5)
	2005	36.1 (32.5-39.8)	40.5 (37.1-43.9)	37.7 (35.0-40.3)
	2006	37.9 (33.6-42.2)	39.4 (35.4-43.4)	38.5 (35.4-41.5)
	2007	40.6 (36.4-44.8)	42.5 (38.3-46.7)	41.3 (38.2-44.4)
Persons	2002	46.5 (43.3-49.8)	47.7 (44.7-50.7)	47.0 (44.6-49.3)
	2003	43.2 (40.0-46.3)	49.4 (46.6-52.2)	45.4 (43.1-47.6)
	2005	50.7 (47.8-53.6)	55.3 (52.6-58.0)	52.4 (50.3-54.5)
	2006	52.9 (49.6-56.3)	52.3 (49.0-55.5)	52.7 (50.3-55.1)
	2007	55.4 (52.0-58.8)	54.6 (51.3-58.0)	55.1 (52.6-57.6)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,218), 2003 (3,335), 2005 (3,186), 2006 (2,246), 2007 (2,125). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that they feel safe walking down their street after dark. The question used was: Do you strongly agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement I feel safe walking down my street after dark?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Area has a reputation for being a safe place by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

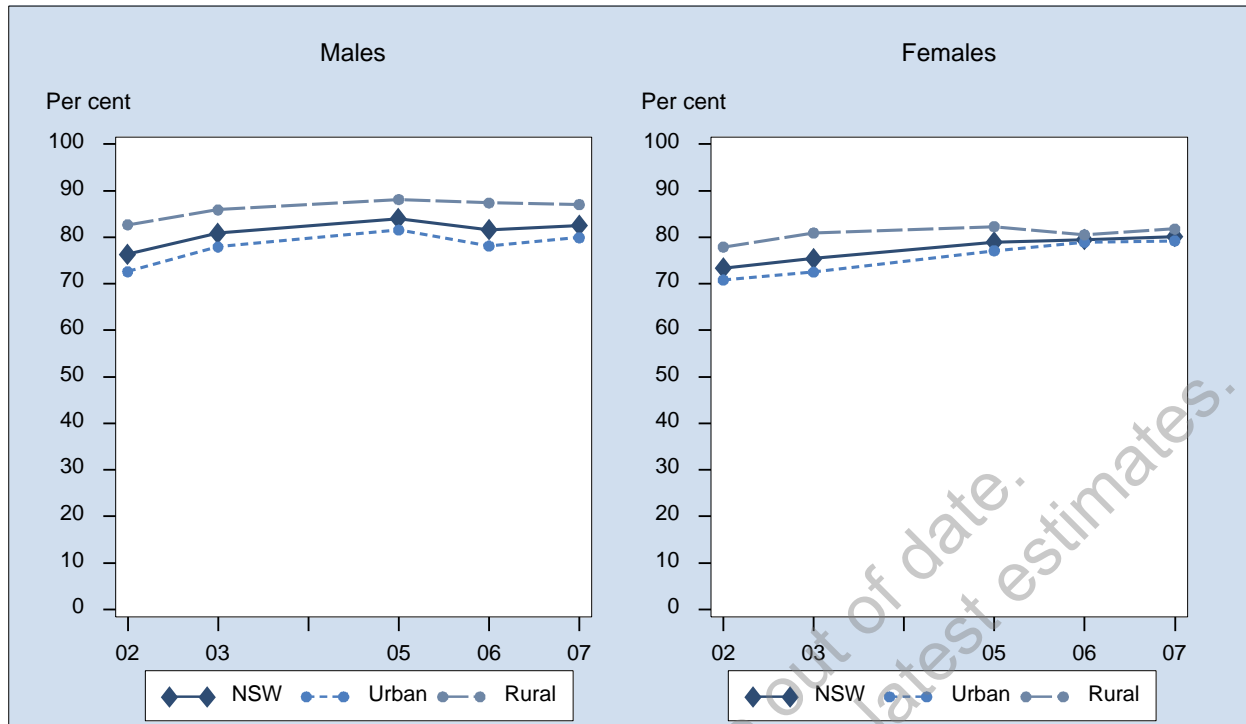


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	82.6 (73.6-91.6)	78.2 (69.3-87.1)	79.6 (73.5-85.7)	79.7 (74.7-84.6)	66.1 (59.1-73.0)	76.4 (73.2-79.6)
	2003	89.4 (81.3-97.6)	83.5 (76.6-90.4)	85.2 (79.6-90.7)	81.6 (77.6-85.7)	66.6 (58.1-75.1)	80.9 (78.0-83.8)
	2005	92.2 (88.1-96.4)	84.8 (79.0-90.6)	84.6 (79.8-89.4)	82.7 (77.1-88.3)	73.4 (65.6-81.2)	84.0 (81.4-86.5)
	2006	90.6 (85.2-95.9)	86.8 (81.1-92.6)	83.6 (77.5-89.8)	78.1 (71.1-85.0)	68.2 (59.9-76.4)	81.6 (78.6-84.6)
	2007	89.2 (82.8-95.6)	87.9 (81.7-94.0)	86.2 (80.4-91.9)	81.3 (74.7-87.8)	69.6 (61.2-77.9)	82.5 (79.5-85.6)
Females	2002	86.1 (79.5-92.7)	81.2 (75.0-87.5)	73.7 (68.0-79.3)	70.5 (65.5-75.4)	65.1 (58.7-71.4)	73.3 (70.5-76.2)
	2003	84.2 (77.9-90.5)	79.4 (73.3-85.5)	76.9 (71.1-82.7)	77.0 (73.2-80.9)	59.9 (52.9-67.0)	75.5 (72.9-78.0)
	2005	88.7 (83.6-93.9)	82.0 (77.3-86.6)	78.4 (73.6-83.2)	78.8 (74.4-83.3)	65.5 (59.1-71.9)	79.0 (76.7-81.2)
	2006	85.0 (79.8-90.3)	83.6 (78.5-88.7)	79.8 (74.6-85.1)	82.8 (78.3-87.3)	62.2 (55.0-69.3)	79.5 (77.1-81.9)
	2007	89.0 (83.7-94.3)	82.5 (77.3-87.6)	80.2 (74.6-85.8)	81.7 (77.0-86.3)	67.4 (60.2-74.5)	80.2 (77.7-82.7)
Persons	2002	84.5 (79.0-90.0)	79.7 (74.2-85.2)	76.3 (72.2-80.5)	74.8 (71.2-78.3)	65.5 (60.8-70.2)	74.8 (72.7-76.9)
	2003	86.2 (81.2-91.2)	81.3 (76.7-85.8)	80.9 (76.9-85.0)	79.1 (76.3-81.9)	63.0 (57.6-68.5)	77.9 (76.0-79.8)
	2005	90.4 (87.1-93.8)	83.2 (79.6-86.9)	81.2 (77.8-84.7)	80.5 (77.0-84.0)	69.0 (64.1-74.0)	81.3 (79.6-82.9)
	2006	87.5 (83.8-91.3)	85.1 (81.3-88.9)	81.5 (77.5-85.5)	80.7 (76.7-84.7)	65.1 (59.7-70.5)	80.5 (78.6-82.4)
	2007	89.1 (85.0-93.2)	84.9 (81.0-88.8)	82.9 (78.9-86.9)	81.5 (77.7-85.3)	68.4 (62.9-73.9)	81.2 (79.3-83.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,270), 2003 (3,403), 2005 (3,227), 2006 (2,294), 2007 (2,197). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that their area has a reputation for being a safe place. The question used was Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement My area has a reputation for being a safe place?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Area has a reputation for being a safe place by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

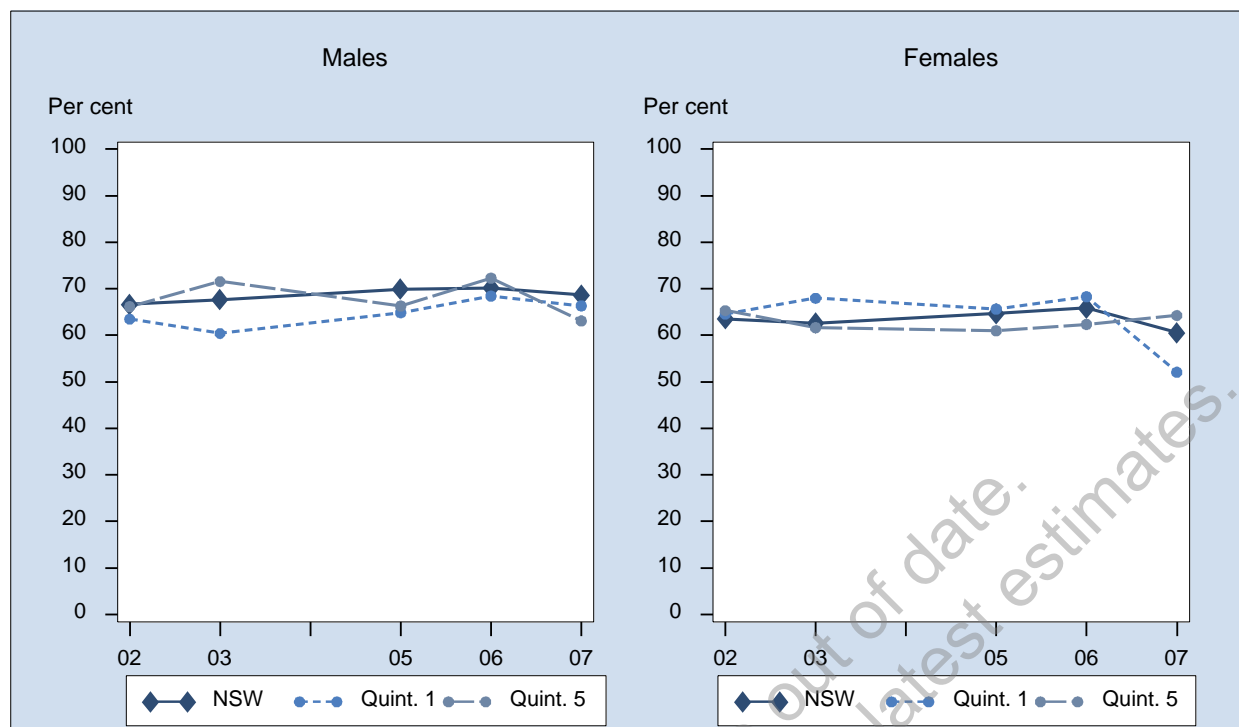


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	72.6 (68.1-77.2)	82.7 (79.2-86.3)	76.4 (73.2-79.6)
	2003	77.9 (73.7-82.2)	85.9 (83.0-88.8)	80.9 (78.0-83.8)
	2005	81.6 (77.9-85.2)	88.1 (85.3-90.9)	84.0 (81.4-86.5)
	2006	78.1 (73.8-82.4)	87.4 (84.1-90.7)	81.6 (78.6-84.6)
	2007	79.9 (75.5-84.4)	87.0 (83.8-90.3)	82.5 (79.5-85.6)
Females	2002	70.8 (66.8-74.8)	77.9 (74.8-81.0)	73.3 (70.5-76.2)
	2003	72.5 (68.9-76.1)	80.9 (78.0-83.9)	75.5 (72.9-78.0)
	2005	77.1 (73.9-80.3)	82.3 (79.7-84.9)	79.0 (76.7-81.2)
	2006	78.9 (75.6-82.3)	80.5 (77.3-83.8)	79.5 (77.1-81.9)
	2007	79.2 (75.8-82.7)	81.8 (78.5-85.1)	80.2 (77.7-82.7)
Persons	2002	71.6 (68.6-74.6)	80.2 (77.8-82.5)	74.8 (72.7-76.9)
	2003	74.9 (72.2-77.7)	83.1 (81.0-85.2)	77.9 (76.0-79.8)
	2005	79.1 (76.7-81.5)	85.0 (83.1-86.9)	81.3 (79.6-82.9)
	2006	78.6 (75.9-81.2)	83.7 (81.4-86.0)	80.5 (78.6-82.4)
	2007	79.5 (76.8-82.3)	84.2 (81.8-86.5)	81.2 (79.3-83.2)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,270), 2003 (3,403), 2005 (3,227), 2006 (2,294), 2007 (2,197). The indicator includes those who strongly agree or agree that their area has a reputation for being a safe place. The question used was Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement My area has a reputation for being a safe place?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visit neighbours by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

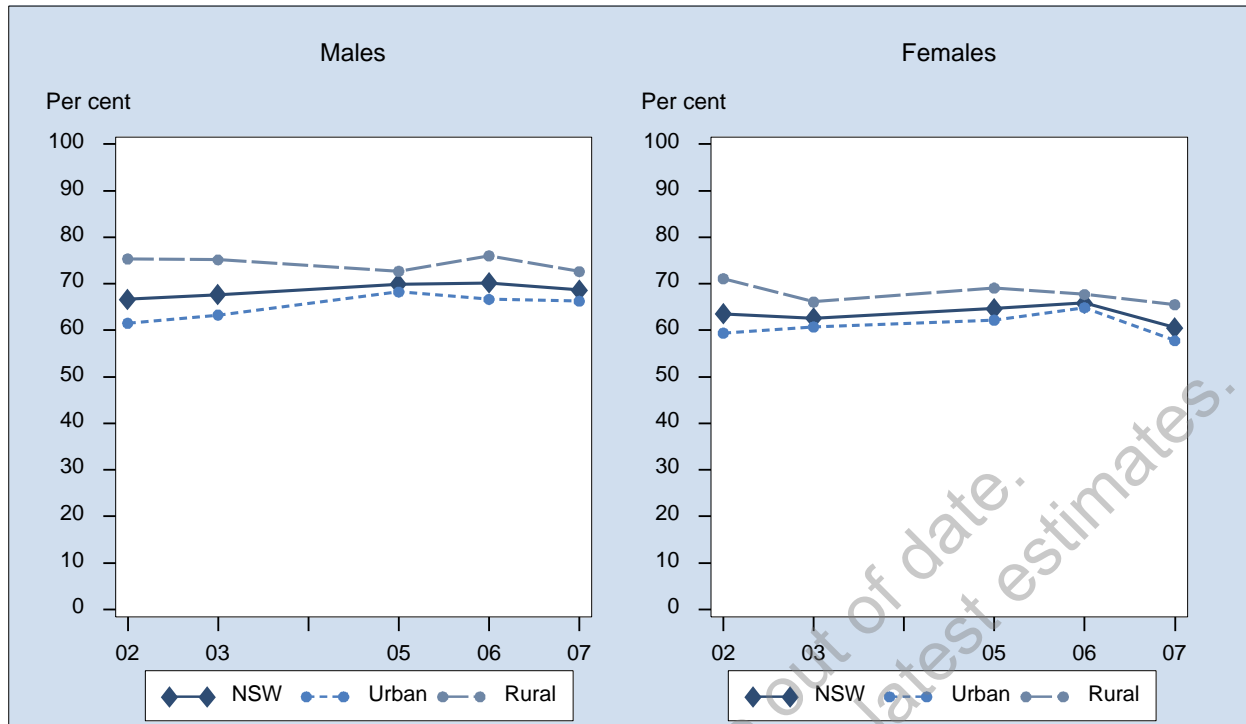


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	63.5 (53.5-73.4)	68.4 (59.6-77.3)	64.0 (56.2-71.8)	69.4 (63.7-75.2)	66.2 (59.0-73.4)	66.6 (63.2-70.1)
	2003	60.4 (48.6-72.2)	64.7 (55.7-73.7)	60.4 (52.0-68.8)	75.2 (70.7-79.6)	71.6 (64.4-78.8)	67.6 (64.2-71.1)
	2005	64.9 (57.8-72.0)	69.6 (62.7-76.5)	69.5 (63.5-75.6)	77.8 (72.7-82.9)	66.3 (58.2-74.4)	69.9 (66.9-72.9)
	2006	68.4 (59.9-77.0)	71.6 (63.8-79.4)	70.7 (62.4-78.9)	71.3 (64.3-78.2)	72.3 (64.5-80.1)	70.2 (66.7-73.7)
	2007	66.4 (57.2-75.5)	65.2 (56.7-73.6)	72.1 (64.7-79.6)	78.8 (72.6-84.9)	63.1 (53.9-72.3)	68.6 (64.9-72.4)
Females	2002	64.6 (54.9-74.2)	61.1 (53.5-68.7)	56.1 (49.8-62.5)	68.6 (63.5-73.7)	65.3 (59.9-70.7)	63.5 (60.6-66.4)
	2003	68.0 (60.0-75.9)	58.7 (51.2-66.1)	60.2 (54.0-66.5)	64.4 (60.1-68.7)	61.6 (54.9-68.4)	62.6 (59.8-65.4)
	2005	65.6 (59.3-72.0)	62.8 (56.9-68.7)	65.3 (59.9-70.6)	69.1 (64.3-73.9)	61.0 (54.6-67.4)	64.6 (62.1-67.2)
	2006	68.3 (61.3-75.3)	65.7 (58.8-72.6)	62.4 (56.0-68.8)	70.2 (64.7-75.6)	62.4 (55.1-69.6)	65.9 (63.0-68.8)
	2007	52.1 (44.5-59.6)	57.6 (50.5-64.8)	59.5 (52.9-66.1)	68.4 (63.0-73.9)	64.3 (57.3-71.2)	60.5 (57.5-63.6)
Persons	2002	64.1 (57.1-71.0)	64.7 (58.8-70.6)	59.6 (54.7-64.6)	69.0 (65.1-72.8)	65.7 (61.3-70.1)	65.0 (62.7-67.2)
	2003	65.1 (58.5-71.8)	61.3 (55.5-67.0)	60.3 (55.1-65.5)	69.3 (66.2-72.4)	66.2 (61.1-71.2)	64.7 (62.5-66.8)
	2005	65.3 (60.5-70.0)	65.8 (61.4-70.3)	67.2 (63.2-71.3)	72.9 (69.4-76.4)	63.3 (58.3-68.4)	67.0 (65.1-68.9)
	2006	68.4 (62.9-73.8)	68.4 (63.2-73.5)	66.0 (60.9-71.1)	70.7 (66.3-75.0)	67.2 (61.8-72.5)	67.8 (65.6-70.1)
	2007	58.7 (52.7-64.6)	61.0 (55.5-66.5)	65.3 (60.3-70.3)	72.5 (68.4-76.7)	63.7 (58.1-69.4)	64.1 (61.7-66.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,413), 2003 (3,567), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,381), 2007 (2,294). The indicator includes those who visited someone in their neighbourhood at least once in the last week. The question used was: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the last week?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Visit neighbours by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

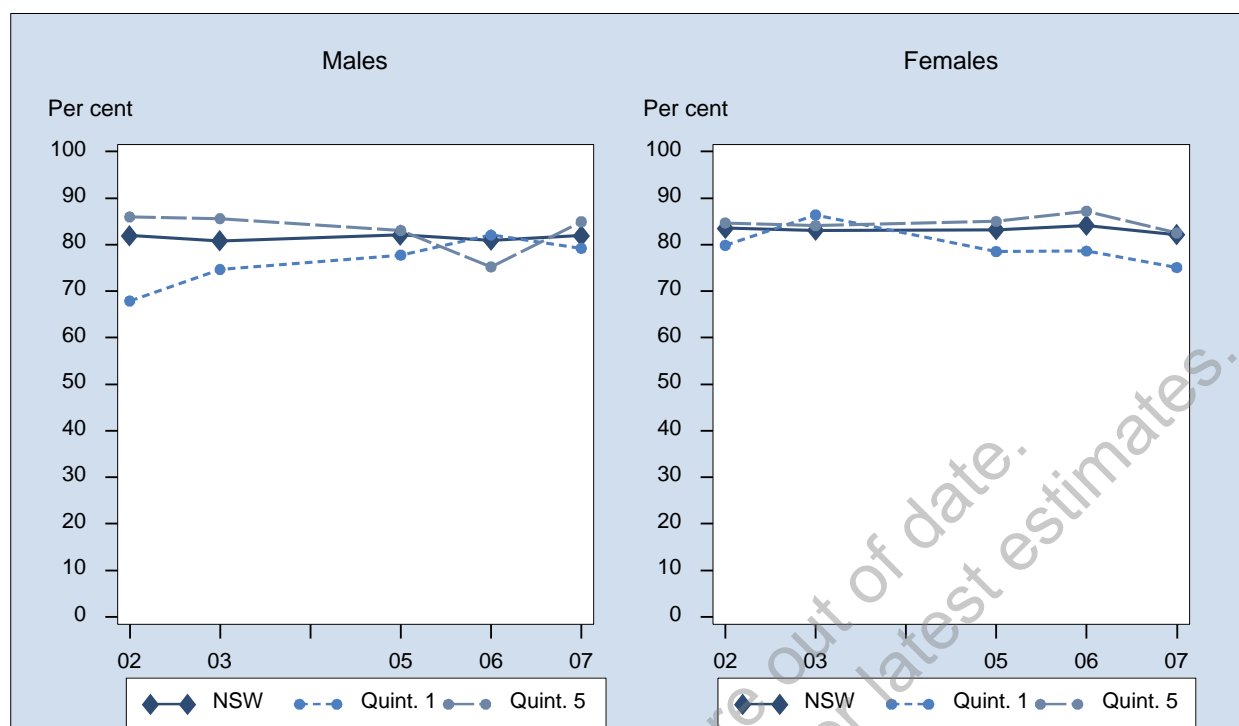


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	61.5 (56.7-66.3)	75.4 (71.4-79.4)	66.6 (63.2-70.1)
	2003	63.3 (58.3-68.2)	75.2 (71.5-78.9)	67.6 (64.2-71.1)
	2005	68.2 (64.1-72.4)	72.7 (69.0-76.3)	69.9 (66.9-72.9)
	2006	66.7 (61.7-71.6)	76.0 (71.7-80.3)	70.2 (66.7-73.7)
	2007	66.3 (61.0-71.5)	72.6 (68.0-77.3)	68.6 (64.9-72.4)
Females	2002	59.4 (55.4-63.4)	71.1 (67.7-74.5)	63.5 (60.6-66.4)
	2003	60.7 (56.8-64.6)	66.1 (62.6-69.6)	62.6 (59.8-65.4)
	2005	62.2 (58.7-65.7)	69.1 (66.0-72.2)	64.6 (62.1-67.2)
	2006	64.9 (60.8-69.0)	67.7 (64.0-71.5)	65.9 (63.0-68.8)
	2007	57.8 (53.6-61.9)	65.5 (61.5-69.5)	60.5 (57.5-63.6)
Persons	2002	60.4 (57.3-63.5)	73.1 (70.5-75.7)	65.0 (62.7-67.2)
	2003	61.7 (58.7-64.8)	69.9 (67.4-72.5)	64.7 (62.5-66.8)
	2005	64.9 (62.2-67.6)	70.7 (68.4-73.1)	67.0 (65.1-68.9)
	2006	65.7 (62.5-68.8)	71.6 (68.7-74.4)	67.8 (65.6-70.1)
	2007	61.5 (58.2-64.7)	68.7 (65.6-71.8)	64.1 (61.7-66.5)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,413), 2003 (3,567), 2005 (3,380), 2006 (2,381), 2007 (2,294). The indicator includes those who visited someone in their neighbourhood at least once in the last week. The question used was: How often have you visited someone in your neighbourhood in the last week?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

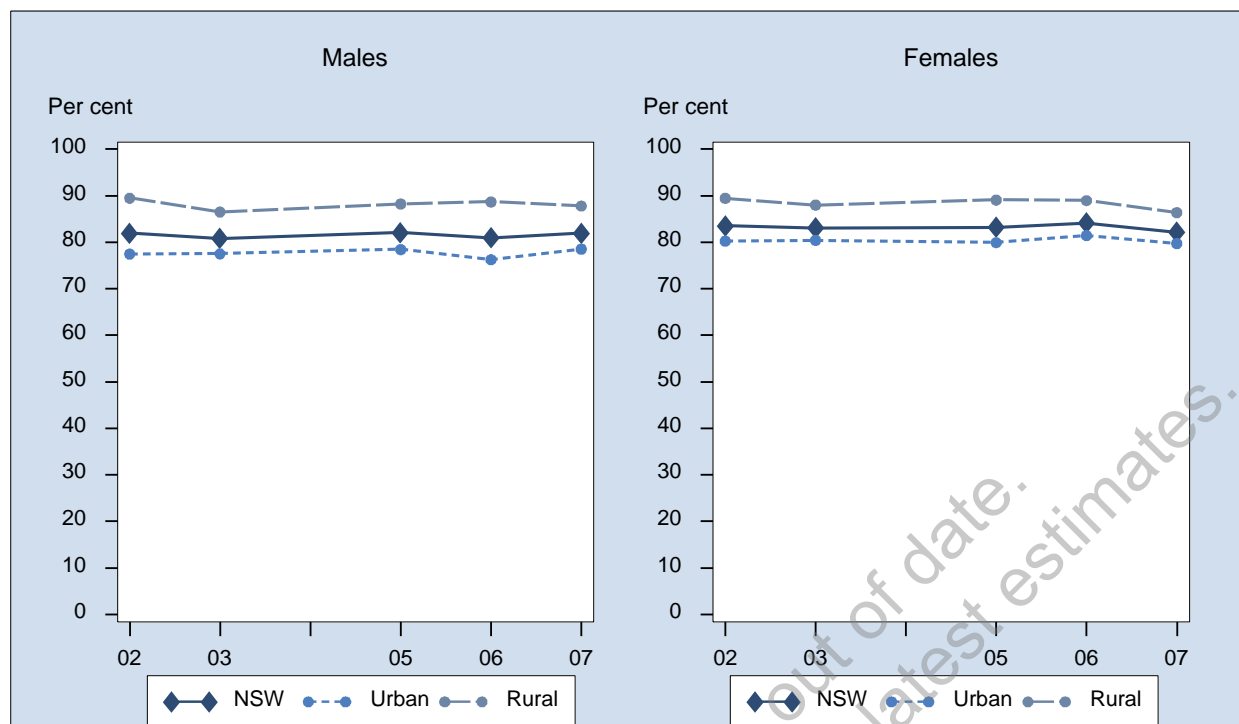


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	67.9 (57.8-78.0)	83.5 (76.8-90.2)	77.5 (70.6-84.3)	87.5 (83.6-91.4)	86.0 (80.4-91.6)	81.9 (79.1-84.7)
	2003	74.7 (64.0-85.4)	75.3 (67.4-83.2)	78.4 (71.5-85.4)	85.2 (81.7-88.6)	85.6 (79.9-91.3)	80.8 (78.0-83.7)
	2005	77.8 (71.5-84.0)	78.6 (72.3-85.0)	81.6 (76.5-86.8)	88.9 (84.8-92.9)	83.0 (77.0-89.1)	82.1 (79.6-84.6)
	2006	82.1 (74.7-89.5)	77.3 (69.8-84.8)	85.9 (80.6-91.3)	85.7 (80.2-91.1)	75.3 (67.6-82.9)	80.9 (77.9-84.0)
	2007	79.2 (71.3-87.2)	82.6 (75.8-89.3)	76.8 (69.9-83.8)	87.0 (81.5-92.5)	84.9 (78.4-91.5)	82.0 (78.9-85.0)
Females	2002	79.9 (71.6-88.1)	84.1 (78.6-89.5)	80.3 (75.5-85.2)	86.4 (82.6-90.2)	84.7 (80.7-88.7)	83.5 (81.3-85.7)
	2003	86.4 (80.9-92.0)	80.2 (74.2-86.1)	79.5 (74.0-84.9)	84.9 (81.6-88.2)	84.1 (79.3-88.9)	83.1 (80.9-85.2)
	2005	78.5 (73.0-84.0)	82.6 (78.0-87.1)	81.6 (77.2-86.1)	90.0 (86.9-93.1)	85.0 (80.1-89.9)	83.2 (81.2-85.2)
	2006	78.6 (72.6-84.7)	83.2 (77.9-88.6)	86.3 (81.7-90.8)	85.7 (81.5-89.8)	87.2 (81.9-92.5)	84.2 (81.9-86.4)
	2007	75.1 (68.3-81.9)	84.4 (78.9-90.0)	79.8 (74.3-85.3)	87.3 (83.3-91.2)	82.5 (76.9-88.1)	82.1 (79.7-84.6)
Persons	2002	74.3 (67.8-80.9)	83.8 (79.5-88.1)	79.1 (75.0-83.1)	86.9 (84.2-89.6)	85.2 (81.9-88.6)	82.8 (81.0-84.5)
	2003	82.0 (76.6-87.4)	78.0 (73.2-82.8)	79.0 (74.6-83.4)	85.0 (82.6-87.4)	84.8 (81.1-88.5)	82.0 (80.2-83.7)
	2005	78.2 (74.0-82.3)	80.8 (77.0-84.6)	81.6 (78.3-85.0)	89.5 (87.0-92.0)	84.1 (80.3-88.0)	82.7 (81.1-84.3)
	2006	80.2 (75.5-84.9)	80.6 (76.1-85.1)	86.1 (82.7-89.6)	85.7 (82.3-89.0)	81.4 (76.7-86.1)	82.7 (80.8-84.6)
	2007	77.0 (71.8-82.2)	83.6 (79.3-87.9)	78.4 (74.0-82.8)	87.2 (83.9-90.4)	83.6 (79.4-87.9)	82.1 (80.2-84.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,383), 2003 (3,543), 2005 (3,362), 2006 (2,370), 2007 (2,284). The indicator includes those who run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in their local area at least some of the time. The question used was: When you go shopping in your local area how often are you likely to run into friends and acquaintances?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

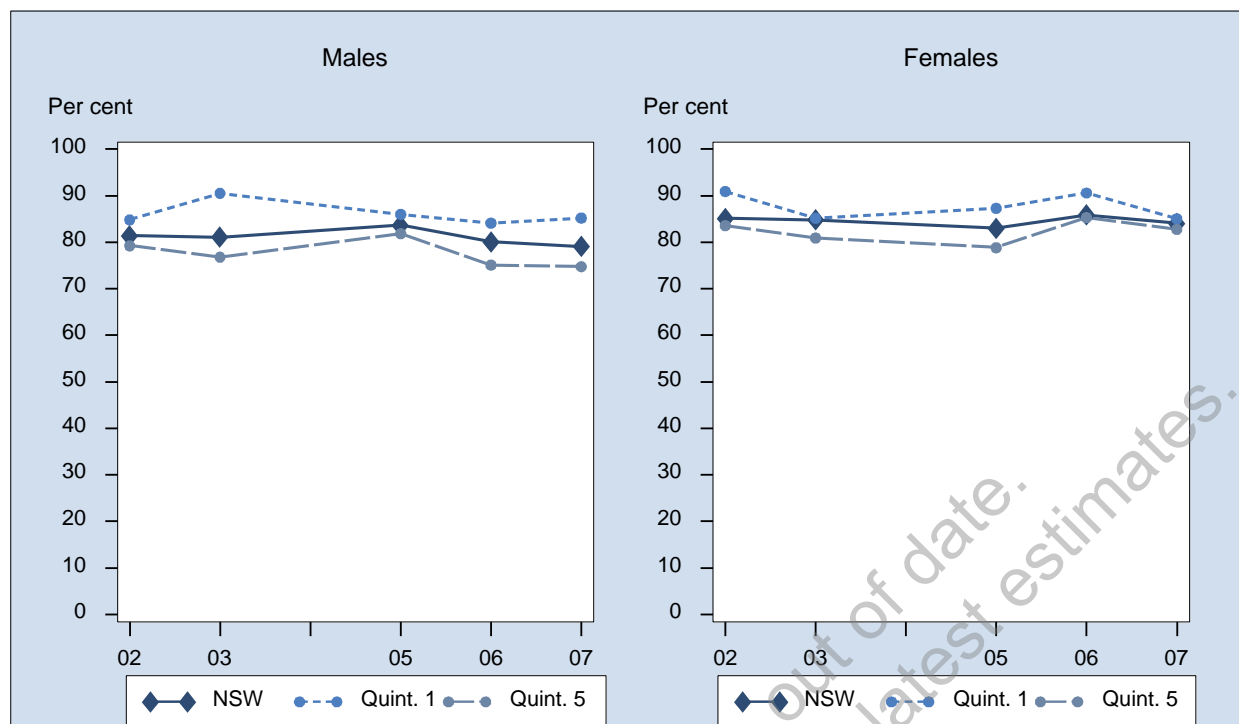


Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	77.5 (73.4-81.6)	89.5 (86.6-92.4)	81.9 (79.1-84.7)
	2003	77.5 (73.4-81.7)	86.5 (83.4-89.6)	80.8 (78.0-83.7)
	2005	78.5 (74.8-82.1)	88.2 (85.5-91.0)	82.1 (79.6-84.6)
	2006	76.2 (71.8-80.7)	88.7 (85.6-91.8)	80.9 (77.9-84.0)
	2007	78.5 (74.2-82.9)	87.8 (84.3-91.3)	82.0 (78.9-85.0)
Females	2002	80.2 (77.1-83.4)	89.5 (87.0-91.9)	83.5 (81.3-85.7)
	2003	80.4 (77.4-83.5)	88.0 (85.4-90.6)	83.1 (80.9-85.2)
	2005	79.9 (77.0-82.8)	89.1 (87.0-91.2)	83.2 (81.2-85.2)
	2006	81.4 (78.2-84.7)	89.0 (86.5-91.4)	84.2 (81.9-86.4)
	2007	79.7 (76.4-83.1)	86.4 (83.4-89.3)	82.1 (79.7-84.6)
Persons	2002	79.0 (76.5-81.5)	89.5 (87.6-91.4)	82.8 (81.0-84.5)
	2003	78.9 (76.4-81.4)	87.4 (85.4-89.3)	82.0 (80.2-83.7)
	2005	79.3 (77.0-81.6)	88.7 (87.0-90.4)	82.7 (81.1-84.3)
	2006	79.1 (76.4-81.8)	88.8 (86.9-90.8)	82.7 (80.8-84.6)
	2007	79.2 (76.5-81.9)	87.0 (84.8-89.3)	82.1 (80.2-84.0)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,383), 2003 (3,543), 2005 (3,362), 2006 (2,370), 2007 (2,284). The indicator includes those who run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in their local area at least some of the time. The question used was: When you go shopping in your local area how often are you likely to run into friends and acquaintances?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Sad to leave neighbourhood by socioeconomic disadvantage, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007

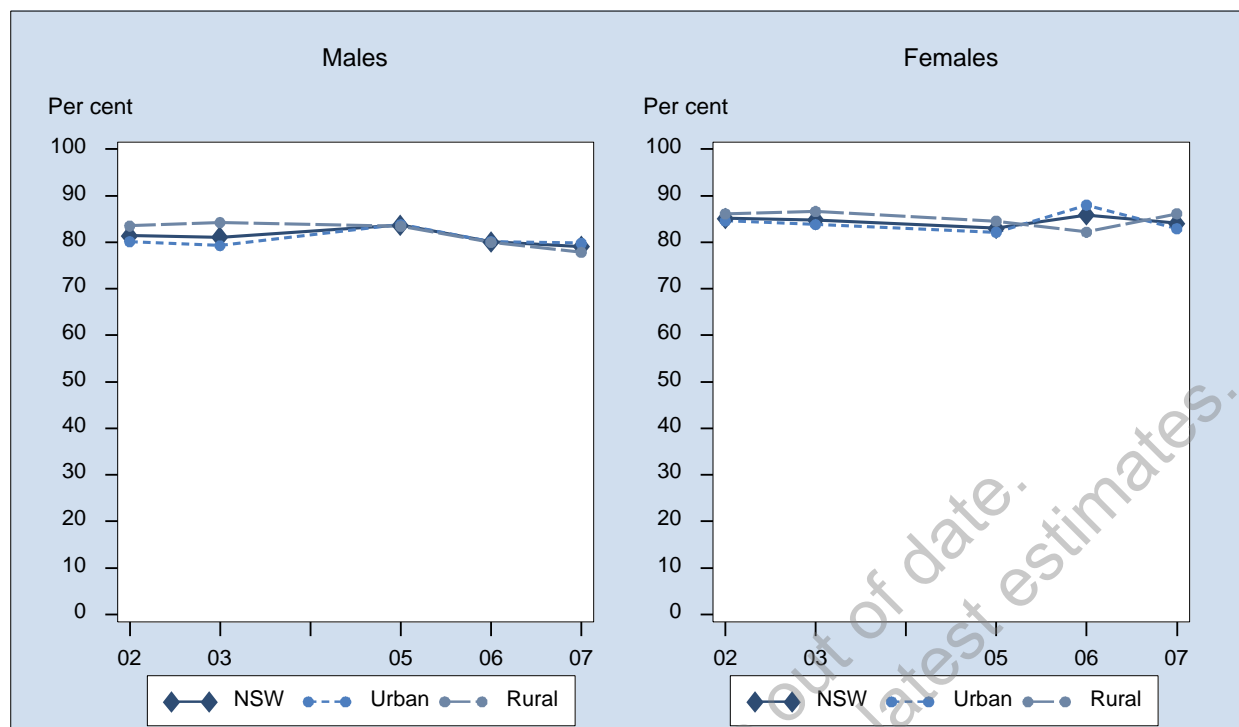


Sex	Year	1st Quintile % (95% CI)	2nd Quintile % (95% CI)	3rd Quintile % (95% CI)	4th Quintile % (95% CI)	5th Quintile % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	84.8 (76.7-93.0)	83.9 (77.0-90.8)	80.5 (74.3-86.7)	80.6 (76.0-85.3)	79.3 (73.6-84.9)	81.4 (78.7-84.1)
	2003	90.5 (84.6-96.5)	78.6 (71.1-86.2)	82.4 (75.7-89.0)	80.6 (76.2-84.9)	76.8 (69.6-84.0)	81.1 (78.3-83.9)
	2005	86.0 (80.8-91.2)	84.2 (79.0-89.5)	81.0 (75.6-86.3)	85.9 (81.5-90.2)	81.8 (74.9-88.8)	83.7 (81.3-86.1)
	2006	84.1 (77.6-90.7)	77.4 (70.1-84.8)	83.2 (77.2-89.2)	80.7 (74.7-86.7)	75.1 (67.3-83.0)	80.1 (77.0-83.1)
	2007	85.2 (78.3-92.1)	82.9 (76.0-89.7)	76.3 (68.9-83.6)	77.6 (70.9-84.4)	74.8 (67.0-82.5)	79.1 (75.9-82.3)
Females	2002	90.9 (85.6-96.3)	87.0 (81.4-92.5)	84.8 (80.2-89.4)	82.8 (78.9-86.8)	83.6 (79.6-87.5)	85.1 (83.1-87.2)
	2003	85.2 (79.1-91.2)	83.4 (76.7-90.1)	87.7 (84.0-91.4)	85.8 (82.7-89.0)	80.9 (74.8-87.0)	84.8 (82.6-87.0)
	2005	87.3 (83.1-91.5)	83.0 (78.4-87.5)	79.8 (75.0-84.7)	87.4 (84.2-90.7)	78.9 (73.1-84.6)	83.0 (81.0-85.1)
	2006	90.6 (86.3-94.9)	88.1 (83.6-92.6)	84.7 (80.5-89.0)	82.8 (78.4-87.1)	85.3 (80.5-90.0)	85.9 (83.9-87.9)
	2007	85.1 (79.2-90.9)	84.0 (78.3-89.8)	85.3 (80.2-90.5)	83.0 (78.4-87.7)	82.8 (77.2-88.4)	84.1 (81.7-86.4)
Persons	2002	88.1 (83.4-92.9)	85.5 (81.0-89.9)	82.9 (79.2-86.6)	81.8 (78.7-84.8)	81.7 (78.3-85.0)	83.4 (81.7-85.1)
	2003	87.2 (82.7-91.6)	81.3 (76.3-86.3)	85.2 (81.4-88.9)	83.4 (80.8-86.0)	79.1 (74.4-83.7)	83.2 (81.4-84.9)
	2005	86.7 (83.4-90.0)	83.5 (80.1-87.0)	80.4 (76.8-84.0)	86.8 (84.1-89.4)	80.2 (75.7-84.6)	83.3 (81.7-84.9)
	2006	87.7 (83.9-91.5)	83.3 (79.1-87.5)	84.1 (80.5-87.6)	81.9 (78.2-85.5)	80.4 (75.8-85.0)	83.2 (81.5-85.0)
	2007	85.1 (80.6-89.6)	83.5 (79.1-87.9)	81.3 (76.9-85.6)	80.9 (77.0-84.7)	79.1 (74.4-83.8)	81.9 (79.9-83.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,308), 2003 (3,458), 2005 (3,292), 2006 (2,320), 2007 (2,237). The indicator includes those who would be sad if they had to leave their neighbourhood. The question used was: Would you be sad if you had to leave this neighbourhood?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Sad to leave neighbourhood by region, persons aged 65 years and over, NSW, 2002-2007



Sex	Year	Urban % (95% CI)	Rural % (95% CI)	NSW % (95% CI)
Males	2002	80.1 (76.3-84.0)	83.5 (80.2-86.9)	81.4 (78.7-84.1)
	2003	79.3 (75.2-83.4)	84.2 (81.2-87.3)	81.1 (78.3-83.9)
	2005	83.8 (80.4-87.2)	83.4 (80.3-86.5)	83.7 (81.3-86.1)
	2006	80.1 (75.9-84.3)	80.0 (75.9-84.0)	80.1 (77.0-83.1)
	2007	79.8 (75.4-84.2)	77.8 (73.5-82.2)	79.1 (75.9-82.3)
Females	2002	84.6 (81.8-87.4)	86.1 (83.4-88.8)	85.1 (83.1-87.2)
	2003	83.8 (80.6-87.0)	86.6 (84.3-88.9)	84.8 (82.6-87.0)
	2005	82.2 (79.3-85.0)	84.6 (82.1-87.0)	83.0 (81.0-85.1)
	2006	88.0 (85.4-90.7)	82.2 (79.2-85.2)	85.9 (83.9-87.9)
	2007	82.9 (79.6-86.2)	86.2 (83.3-89.0)	84.1 (81.7-86.4)
Persons	2002	82.6 (80.3-84.9)	84.9 (82.8-87.0)	83.4 (81.7-85.1)
	2003	81.9 (79.4-84.4)	85.4 (83.5-87.3)	83.2 (81.4-84.9)
	2005	82.9 (80.7-85.1)	84.0 (82.1-86.0)	83.3 (81.7-84.9)
	2006	84.5 (82.1-86.9)	81.2 (78.7-83.6)	83.2 (81.5-85.0)
	2007	81.5 (78.9-84.2)	82.4 (79.9-84.9)	81.9 (79.9-83.8)

Note: Estimates are based on the following numbers of respondents for NSW: 2002 (3,308), 2003 (3,458), 2005 (3,292), 2006 (2,320), 2007 (2,237). The indicator includes those who would be sad if they had to leave their neighbourhood. The question used was: Would you be sad if you had to leave this neighbourhood?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2007 (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, and an older people's survey in 1999. Most indicators are collected and reported annually but some are collected and reported biennially and triennially. Data are collected on demographics, health behaviours, health status, use of and satisfaction with health services, and social capital. Some of these indicators are highlighted below for people aged 65 years and over.

Trends in health behaviours

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

There have been increases in bowel cancer screening (faecal occult blood test), influenza immunisation, pneumococcal immunisation, smoke alarms in the home, adequate fruit consumption, adequate vegetable consumption, smoke-free households, and smoke-free cars.

There have been decreases in risk alcohol drinking, and current smoking.

There have been no changes in consumption of low fat milks, consumption of potato crisps or salty snacks, consumption of cereals or breads or pasta or rice or noodles, and consumption of processed meat products.

Trends in health status

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

There have been increases in high blood pressure, cholesterol measured in the last 2 years, high cholesterol, diabetes or high blood glucose, ever had hearing tested, and eyesight tested in the last 2 years.

There have been decreases in all natural teeth missing.

There have been no changes in positive self-rated health, ever had asthma, current asthma, blood pressure measured in the last 2 years, urinary incontinence, falls in the last 12 months, falls requiring medical treatment, falls requiring hospitalisation, psychological distress, and visits to a dental professional in the last 12 months.

Trends in health services

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

There have been increases in private health insurance, difficulties getting health care, emergency department presentations, and use of community health centres.

There have been no changes in rating of emergency department care, hospital admissions, rating of hospital care, visits to a general practitioner in the last 2 weeks, visits to a general practitioner in the last 12 months, and use of public dental services.

Trends in social capital

Social capital is created from the everyday interactions between people. It is called capital because it can be measured and quantified in a way that can distribute its benefits and avoid its losses. There have been significant changes in some indicators of social capital, while other indicators have not changed significantly.

There have been increases in people who attended a community event in the last 6 months, who felt most people can be trusted, who felt safe walking down their street after dark, and who said their area had a reputation for being safe.

There have been no changes in people who helped out at a local group or organisation in the last 3 months, who were active members of a local organisation or church or club, who visited neighbours in the last week, who ran into friends and acquaintances while shopping locally, and who would feel sad if they had to leave their neighbourhood.

The future

The collection and reporting plan for the New South Wales Population Health Survey to 2012 can be found at www.health.nsw.gov.au/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 for persons aged 65 years and over.

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

Trends in health behaviours

Indicator	Year	Persons aged 65 years and over		
		Males	Females	Persons
Risk alcohol drinking	1997	41.9 (38.5-45.4)	20.4 (18.2-22.6)	29.8 (27.8-31.8)
	1998	41.2 (37.7-44.7)	22.1 (19.7-24.4)	30.4 (28.3-32.4)
	2002	31.6 (28.4-34.8)	17.1 (14.9-19.4)	23.8 (21.8-25.7)
	2003	33.8 (30.5-37.0)	18.3 (16.0-20.6)	25.1 (23.2-27.1)
	2004	31.7 (27.9-35.4)	17.1 (14.6-19.5)	23.7 (21.5-25.9)
	2005	28.6 (25.7-31.4)	17.3 (15.3-19.2)	22.3 (20.7-24.0)
	2006	33.6 (30.0-37.1)	18.6 (16.1-21.0)	25.4 (23.2-27.5)
	2007	29.6 (26.0-33.1)	15.4 (13.3-17.6)	21.7 (19.7-23.7)
Had a faecal occult blood test in the last 5 years	2004	17.4 (14.4-20.4)	13.5 (11.2-15.7)	15.2 (13.4-17.1)
	2007	31.8 (28.2-35.5)	25.8 (23.1-28.4)	28.5 (26.3-30.7)
Had a faecal occult blood test in the last 12 months	2004	10.2 (7.7-12.8)	7.3 (5.6-9.0)	8.6 (7.2-10.1)
	2007	19.7 (16.6-22.8)	14.8 (12.6-16.9)	17.0 (15.1-18.8)
Vaccinated against influenza in the last 12 months	1997	55.7 (52.3-59.2)	58.1 (55.3-61.0)	57.1 (54.9-59.3)
	1998	61.9 (58.4-65.3)	64.5 (61.9-67.2)	63.3 (61.2-65.5)
	2002	74.6 (71.6-77.6)	75.8 (73.3-78.2)	75.2 (73.3-77.1)
	2003	76.3 (73.2-79.3)	75.9 (73.5-78.3)	76.0 (74.1-77.9)
	2004	76.1 (72.6-79.5)	75.5 (72.7-78.4)	75.8 (73.6-78.0)
	2005	75.3 (72.6-78.1)	74.5 (72.2-76.8)	74.9 (73.1-76.7)
	2006	73.8 (70.5-77.1)	75.9 (73.3-78.4)	75.0 (72.9-77.0)
	2007	71.1 (67.6-74.7)	74.2 (71.5-76.9)	72.8 (70.6-75.0)
Vaccinated against pneumococcal disease in the last 5 years	2002	36.0 (32.6-39.4)	40.9 (38.0-43.7)	38.6 (36.4-40.8)
	2003	45.5 (42.0-49.1)	48.6 (45.8-51.5)	47.1 (44.9-49.4)
	2004	43.4 (39.2-47.5)	50.3 (46.9-53.6)	47.2 (44.6-49.8)
	2005	51.0 (47.8-54.3)	56.5 (53.9-59.1)	54.1 (52.0-56.1)
	2006	60.0 (56.3-63.8)	61.6 (58.6-64.6)	60.9 (58.5-63.2)
	2007	56.7 (52.7-60.7)	61.1 (58.1-64.1)	59.1 (56.7-61.6)
Homes with a smoke alarm or detector	1997	-	-	57.3 (55.1-59.6)
	1998	-	-	64.5 (62.3-66.6)
	2002	-	-	73.1 (71.1-75.2)
	2003	-	-	73.6 (71.6-75.6)
	2004	-	-	69.5 (67.0-72.0)
	2005	-	-	74.5 (72.6-76.3)
	2006	-	-	87.6 (86.0-89.3)
	2007	-	-	94.7 (93.6-95.7)
Recommended fruit consumption	1997	46.7 (43.2-50.1)	61.9 (59.1-64.7)	55.2 (53.0-57.4)
	1998	45.3 (41.8-48.8)	60.5 (57.7-63.3)	53.8 (51.6-56.0)
	2002	50.3 (46.8-53.8)	62.5 (59.6-65.4)	56.9 (54.7-59.2)
	2003	50.0 (46.5-53.6)	63.7 (60.9-66.4)	57.8 (55.6-60.0)
	2004	49.6 (45.5-53.7)	62.6 (59.3-65.8)	56.7 (54.1-59.3)
	2005	57.1 (53.9-60.2)	68.7 (66.3-71.1)	63.5 (61.5-65.4)
	2006	52.4 (48.7-56.2)	68.8 (66.0-71.7)	61.4 (59.0-63.7)
	2007	55.0 (51.2-58.9)	68.7 (65.9-71.5)	62.6 (60.2-64.9)
Recommended vegetable consumption	1997	10.1 (7.8-12.3)	9.7 (8.2-11.3)	9.9 (8.6-11.2)
	1998	9.0 (7.1-10.9)	8.1 (6.6-9.6)	8.5 (7.3-9.7)
	2002	8.0 (6.3-9.8)	10.8 (9.1-12.5)	9.5 (8.3-10.8)
	2003	10.0 (8.1-11.9)	12.1 (10.3-13.9)	11.2 (9.9-12.5)
	2004	9.0 (6.5-11.4)	12.2 (10.0-14.4)	10.8 (9.1-12.4)
	2005	7.0 (5.4-8.7)	13.7 (12.0-15.5)	10.7 (9.5-11.9)
	2006	8.8 (6.7-10.8)	16.9 (14.5-19.3)	13.2 (11.6-14.8)
	2007	9.7 (7.5-12.0)	16.2 (14.0-18.3)	13.3 (11.7-14.8)
Usual use of low fat milks	1997	47.5 (43.8-51.1)	60.5 (57.6-63.4)	54.8 (52.5-57.1)
	1998	49.9 (46.3-53.5)	56.6 (53.8-59.4)	53.7 (51.5-55.9)
	2002	46.7 (43.2-50.2)	60.7 (57.8-63.7)	54.3 (52.0-56.6)
	2003	48.2 (44.7-51.8)	57.5 (54.6-60.3)	53.4 (51.2-55.7)
	2004	47.1 (43.0-51.2)	55.2 (51.9-58.5)	51.6 (49.0-54.2)
	2005	48.3 (45.1-51.5)	56.5 (53.9-59.1)	52.8 (50.8-54.8)
	2006	51.8 (48.0-55.5)	60.4 (57.4-63.4)	56.5 (54.1-58.8)
	2007	46.1 (42.3-50.0)	59.2 (56.2-62.2)	53.3 (50.9-55.7)
Eating potato crisps or salty snacks less than once a month	2005	71.6 (67.4-75.8)	76.5 (73.3-79.7)	74.3 (71.7-76.9)
	2006	70.5 (67.0-74.0)	79.4 (77.0-81.9)	75.4 (73.3-77.5)
	2007	70.1 (66.4-73.7)	77.9 (75.4-80.4)	74.4 (72.3-76.6)
Eating breads and cereals once a day or more	2002	99.4 (98.9-99.9)	97.7 (96.1-99.4)	98.5 (97.6-99.4)
	2003	98.5 (97.7-99.4)	97.9 (97.0-98.9)	98.2 (97.6-98.9)
	2004	98.4 (97.3-99.5)	97.4 (96.5-98.3)	97.9 (97.1-98.6)
	2005	97.0 (96.0-98.0)	96.8 (95.9-97.8)	96.9 (96.2-97.6)
	2006	97.8 (96.6-99.1)	97.7 (96.8-98.6)	97.8 (97.0-98.5)
	2007	97.8 (96.7-98.9)	97.2 (96.2-98.3)	97.5 (96.7-98.3)
Eating processed meat products less than 3 times a week	1997	81.3 (78.7-84.0)	92.0 (90.4-93.6)	87.3 (85.8-88.8)
	2002	80.6 (78.0-83.2)	87.5 (85.5-89.5)	84.4 (82.7-86.0)
	2003	82.8 (80.2-85.4)	88.8 (86.9-90.7)	86.1 (84.6-87.7)
	2004	83.3 (80.4-86.2)	87.6 (85.4-89.8)	85.6 (83.9-87.4)
	2005	82.3 (79.9-84.6)	89.1 (87.4-90.8)	86.0 (84.6-87.4)
	2006	83.4 (80.7-86.2)	86.7 (84.5-88.9)	85.2 (83.5-87.0)
	2007	82.0 (79.0-85.0)	90.1 (88.3-91.8)	86.5 (84.8-88.1)

Indicator	Year	Persons aged 65 years and over		
		Males	Females	Persons
Current smoking	1997	11.2 (8.9-13.4)	7.7 (6.3-9.1)	9.2 (8.0-10.5)
	1998	11.1 (8.7-13.5)	8.0 (6.5-9.5)	9.4 (8.0-10.7)
	2002	8.1 (6.3-9.8)	6.7 (5.4-8.1)	7.3 (6.3-8.4)
	2003	9.5 (7.2-11.8)	5.8 (4.6-7.1)	7.5 (6.3-8.8)
	2004	8.5 (6.6-10.5)	6.1 (4.6-7.7)	7.2 (6.0-8.4)
	2005	7.8 (6.0-9.5)	5.4 (4.4-6.5)	6.5 (5.5-7.4)
	2006	6.7 (4.9-8.5)	6.1 (4.7-7.5)	6.4 (5.3-7.5)
	2007	8.4 (6.2-10.6)	6.1 (4.7-7.4)	7.1 (5.9-8.3)
Smoke-free households	1997	-	-	78.2 (76.4-80.0)
	1998	-	-	79.7 (78.0-81.5)
	2002	-	-	85.4 (83.7-87.1)
	2003	-	-	86.8 (85.2-88.3)
	2004	-	-	88.7 (87.1-90.4)
	2005	-	-	90.5 (89.3-91.7)
	2006	-	-	92.6 (91.4-93.8)
	2007	-	-	91.9 (90.6-93.2)
Smoke-free cars	2003	-	-	86.4 (84.8-88.1)
	2004	-	-	89.2 (87.4-91.0)
	2005	-	-	89.9 (88.5-91.2)
	2006	-	-	92.4 (91.1-93.7)
	2007	-	-	92.9 (91.6-94.3)

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Trends in health status

Indicator	Year	Persons aged 65 years and over		
		Males	Females	Persons
Excellent, very good, or good self-rated health status	1997	69.2 (66.0-72.4)	71.7 (69.1-74.3)	70.6 (68.6-72.6)
	1998	71.1 (68.0-74.2)	67.9 (65.2-70.5)	69.3 (67.3-71.3)
	2002	72.4 (69.3-75.5)	68.6 (65.8-71.4)	70.3 (68.3-72.4)
	2003	73.3 (70.1-76.5)	71.7 (69.1-74.3)	72.4 (70.4-74.4)
	2004	73.7 (70.1-77.3)	71.0 (67.9-74.0)	72.2 (69.9-74.5)
	2005	76.4 (73.7-79.2)	69.9 (67.4-72.4)	72.8 (71.0-74.7)
	2006	72.1 (68.7-75.5)	69.3 (66.5-72.2)	70.6 (68.4-72.8)
	2007	75.8 (73.1-78.5)	70.9 (68.7-73.2)	73.1 (71.4-74.9)
Ever diagnosed with asthma	1997	12.0 (9.7-14.2)	15.0 (13.0-17.1)	13.7 (12.2-15.2)
	1998	11.1 (9.0-13.2)	13.7 (11.9-15.4)	12.5 (11.2-13.9)
	2002	12.1 (10.1-14.2)	20.8 (18.3-23.3)	16.8 (15.1-18.5)
	2003	12.5 (10.3-14.7)	19.4 (17.2-21.6)	16.3 (14.7-17.9)
	2005	13.0 (10.8-15.1)	14.9 (13.1-16.7)	14.0 (12.7-15.4)
	2006	11.7 (9.3-14.1)	16.5 (14.2-18.8)	14.3 (12.6-16.0)
	2007	14.2 (11.4-17.1)	16.8 (14.6-19.0)	15.7 (13.9-17.4)
	Current asthma	1997	8.5 (6.6-10.4)	10.2 (8.4-12.0)
1998		7.9 (6.1-9.8)	9.4 (7.9-10.9)	8.7 (7.6-9.9)
2002		7.8 (6.1-9.4)	12.8 (10.7-14.8)	10.5 (9.1-11.8)
2003		8.2 (6.5-10.0)	10.8 (9.1-12.5)	9.6 (8.4-10.9)
2004		8.6 (6.3-10.9)	11.7 (9.7-13.8)	10.3 (8.8-11.9)
2005		8.1 (6.4-9.7)	9.8 (8.3-11.3)	9.0 (7.9-10.1)
2006		8.3 (6.1-10.4)	11.6 (9.6-13.6)	10.1 (8.6-11.5)
2007		8.4 (6.1-10.7)	10.6 (8.8-12.4)	9.7 (8.3-11.1)
Blood pressure measured in last 2 years	1997	98.0 (97.2-98.8)	98.3 (97.7-99.0)	98.2 (97.7-98.7)
	1998	97.1 (96.0-98.3)	98.4 (97.8-99.0)	97.8 (97.2-98.4)
	2002	97.8 (96.8-98.7)	98.7 (98.2-99.3)	98.3 (97.8-98.8)
	2005	97.3 (96.2-98.3)	98.9 (98.4-99.4)	98.2 (97.6-98.7)
High blood pressure	1997	37.4 (34.1-40.8)	43.9 (41.0-46.8)	41.1 (38.9-43.3)
	1998	33.1 (29.9-36.3)	44.9 (42.1-47.6)	39.7 (37.6-41.8)
	2002	42.3 (38.8-45.7)	49.4 (46.5-52.4)	46.1 (43.9-48.4)
	2005	47.5 (44.3-50.7)	57.3 (54.6-59.9)	52.9 (50.8-54.9)
Cholesterol measured in last 2 years	1997	72.5 (69.5-75.6)	68.1 (65.4-70.8)	70.0 (68.0-72.1)
	1998	77.5 (74.8-80.2)	69.7 (67.1-72.2)	73.1 (71.2-75.0)
	2002	85.6 (83.0-88.1)	79.4 (77.0-81.7)	82.2 (80.5-84.0)
	2005	87.2 (85.1-89.3)	85.6 (83.6-87.6)	86.3 (84.9-87.8)
High cholesterol	1997	27.8 (24.3-31.3)	34.9 (31.9-37.9)	31.7 (29.4-34.0)
	1998	27.3 (23.7-30.8)	33.1 (30.3-36.0)	30.5 (28.2-32.7)
	2002	31.6 (28.1-35.1)	39.7 (36.7-42.7)	35.9 (33.6-38.2)
	2005	33.6 (30.5-36.7)	39.8 (37.1-42.5)	37.0 (34.9-39.0)
Diabetes or high blood glucose	1997	14.3 (11.8-16.8)	11.5 (9.5-13.6)	12.8 (11.2-14.3)
	1998	10.9 (8.8-13.1)	9.6 (8.0-11.1)	10.2 (8.9-11.5)
	2002	15.8 (13.2-18.4)	13.1 (11.2-15.0)	14.3 (12.8-15.9)
	2003	16.4 (14.0-18.8)	14.6 (12.5-16.8)	15.4 (13.8-17.0)
	2004	17.1 (14.0-20.2)	11.0 (8.9-13.1)	13.8 (11.9-15.6)
	2005	17.4 (15.0-19.9)	14.4 (12.4-16.3)	15.7 (14.2-17.3)
	2006	19.1 (16.2-22.0)	13.6 (11.5-15.7)	16.1 (14.3-17.9)
Incontinence in the last 4 weeks	2003	19.7 (16.8-22.7)	36.4 (33.7-39.2)	28.8 (26.7-30.8)
	2006	19.6 (16.6-22.5)	33.1 (30.2-36.0)	27.0 (24.9-29.1)
Falls in the last 12 months	2003	19.0 (16.2-21.7)	27.6 (25.0-30.1)	23.9 (22.0-25.8)
	2006	18.1 (15.2-21.0)	29.4 (26.6-32.3)	24.3 (22.2-26.3)
Falls requiring medical treatment	2003	28.7 (21.9-35.4)	33.8 (28.5-39.1)	31.8 (27.7-36.0)
	2006	22.7 (15.8-29.7)	31.8 (26.1-37.4)	28.7 (24.2-33.2)
Falls requiring hospitalisation	2003	31.1 (19.2-42.9)	26.3 (17.9-34.8)	28.7 (21.9-35.6)
	2006	28.8 (13.9-43.8)	33.3 (23.2-43.5)	32.1 (23.7-40.6)
High and very high psychological distress	1997	8.1 (6.2-10.0)	10.5 (8.7-12.3)	9.4 (8.1-10.7)
	1998	5.4 (4.1-6.8)	7.3 (5.9-8.7)	6.5 (5.5-7.5)
	2002	7.9 (5.9-9.8)	9.3 (7.6-10.9)	8.6 (7.4-9.9)
	2003	5.7 (3.9-7.4)	6.8 (5.4-8.2)	6.3 (5.2-7.4)
	2004	5.6 (3.8-7.5)	10.3 (8.3-12.4)	8.2 (6.8-9.6)
	2005	3.7 (2.5-4.9)	8.3 (6.9-9.8)	6.2 (5.3-7.2)
	2006	3.9 (2.5-5.3)	6.4 (4.9-7.8)	5.3 (4.2-6.3)
	2007	8.5 (6.2-10.7)	8.2 (6.6-9.7)	8.3 (7.0-9.6)
Visited a dental professional in the last 12 months	2002	54.5 (51.0-58.0)	49.6 (46.6-52.6)	51.9 (49.6-54.2)
	2003	57.2 (53.7-60.7)	50.4 (47.6-53.3)	53.3 (51.1-55.5)
	2004	57.5 (53.5-61.5)	54.4 (51.1-57.7)	55.8 (53.3-58.4)
	2005	59.0 (55.9-62.1)	56.7 (54.0-59.3)	57.7 (55.7-59.7)
	2006	56.0 (52.3-59.7)	56.1 (53.1-59.1)	56.1 (53.7-58.4)
	2007	57.2 (53.3-61.0)	52.7 (49.6-55.9)	54.7 (52.3-57.2)
All natural teeth missing	1998	24.2 (21.3-27.0)	40.6 (37.9-43.3)	33.3 (31.3-35.4)
	2002	20.7 (17.9-23.5)	32.1 (29.3-35.0)	26.9 (24.9-28.9)
	2003	18.6 (15.8-21.5)	31.0 (28.4-33.5)	25.5 (23.6-27.4)
	2004	19.8 (16.5-23.0)	30.4 (27.3-33.4)	25.6 (23.3-27.8)
	2005	15.7 (13.4-17.9)	26.9 (24.5-29.2)	21.8 (20.2-23.5)

		Persons aged 65 years and over		
Indicator	Year	Males	Females	Persons
	2006	15.2 (12.6-17.8)	23.8 (21.2-26.3)	19.9 (18.0-21.7)
	2007	17.4 (14.7-20.2)	25.8 (23.1-28.5)	22.0 (20.1-24.0)
Ever had hearing tested	2004	64.8 (60.9-68.7)	45.0 (41.7-48.4)	54.0 (51.4-56.5)
	2007	78.1 (75.0-81.2)	58.8 (55.7-61.8)	67.6 (65.3-69.8)
Eyesight tested in last 2 years	2004	80.9 (77.9-84.0)	85.2 (82.9-87.5)	83.3 (81.4-85.1)
	2007	85.2 (82.5-87.9)	86.6 (84.5-88.7)	86.0 (84.3-87.6)

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Trends in health services

Indicator	Year	Persons aged 65 years and over		
		Males	Females	Persons
Private health insurance	1997	46.0 (42.5-49.5)	40.8 (38.0-43.7)	43.1 (40.9-45.4)
	1998	41.7 (38.2-45.1)	43.1 (40.4-45.9)	42.5 (40.3-44.7)
	2002	46.3 (42.8-49.8)	43.1 (40.1-46.0)	44.5 (42.3-46.8)
	2003	45.7 (42.2-49.2)	47.7 (44.8-50.6)	46.5 (44.3-48.7)
	2004	47.7 (43.6-51.8)	49.1 (45.8-52.4)	48.5 (45.9-51.1)
	2005	53.0 (49.8-56.2)	50.9 (48.3-53.6)	51.9 (49.8-53.9)
	2006	51.6 (47.9-55.3)	50.1 (47.1-53.2)	50.8 (48.4-53.1)
	2007	53.7 (50.8-56.6)	48.6 (46.3-50.9)	50.9 (49.1-52.7)
Difficulties getting health care when needing it	1997	7.7 (5.6-9.8)	7.6 (6.0-9.3)	7.7 (6.4-9.0)
	1998	7.5 (5.9-9.0)	7.3 (6.0-8.7)	7.4 (6.4-8.4)
	2002	10.5 (8.5-12.5)	8.1 (6.7-9.5)	9.2 (8.0-10.4)
	2003	12.3 (10.0-14.6)	9.2 (7.6-10.8)	10.6 (9.3-12.0)
	2004	10.6 (8.4-12.9)	11.7 (9.6-13.7)	11.2 (9.7-12.7)
	2005	10.3 (8.4-12.2)	10.3 (8.6-11.9)	10.3 (9.0-11.5)
	2006	9.6 (7.4-11.8)	9.3 (7.7-11.0)	9.5 (8.1-10.8)
	2007	11.6 (9.8-13.4)	12.3 (10.8-13.8)	12.0 (10.8-13.2)
Emergency department presentation in the last 12 months	1997	14.5 (12.0-16.9)	11.5 (9.8-13.2)	12.8 (11.4-14.3)
	1998	14.5 (12.2-16.9)	13.2 (11.3-15.0)	13.8 (12.3-15.2)
	2002	15.0 (12.4-17.5)	13.4 (11.5-15.2)	14.1 (12.6-15.7)
	2003	16.7 (14.0-19.4)	15.4 (13.4-17.5)	15.9 (14.3-17.6)
	2004	18.2 (15.0-21.4)	14.8 (12.4-17.2)	16.3 (14.4-18.3)
	2005	15.2 (13.0-17.5)	14.1 (12.3-15.8)	14.6 (13.2-16.0)
	2006	15.8 (13.1-18.5)	15.5 (13.3-17.7)	15.6 (13.9-17.4)
	2007	19.2 (16.8-21.6)	16.5 (14.8-18.3)	17.7 (16.3-19.2)
Emergency department care rated as excellent, very good or good	1997	90.6 (85.7-95.5)	92.1 (88.2-96.1)	91.3 (88.2-94.5)
	1998	90.8 (86.1-95.4)	92.2 (88.3-96.2)	91.6 (88.6-94.6)
	2002	92.0 (87.4-96.6)	88.1 (83.6-92.6)	90.0 (86.7-93.2)
	2003	89.9 (84.5-95.3)	90.9 (86.7-95.2)	90.5 (87.2-93.9)
	2004	90.1 (85.0-95.1)	90.3 (85.3-95.4)	90.2 (86.6-93.8)
	2005	91.5 (87.1-95.9)	91.4 (87.6-95.3)	91.4 (88.5-94.4)
	2006	94.9 (90.7-99.0)	89.6 (84.2-95.1)	92.0 (88.5-95.6)
	2007	89.2 (84.8-93.6)	91.1 (88.0-94.1)	90.1 (87.5-92.8)
Hospital admission in the last 12 months	1997	22.8 (19.9-25.7)	20.3 (17.9-22.6)	21.4 (19.6-23.2)
	1998	25.9 (22.9-28.9)	21.0 (18.7-23.2)	23.1 (21.3-25.0)
	2002	24.0 (20.9-27.2)	18.9 (16.7-21.0)	21.2 (19.4-23.1)
	2003	25.8 (22.6-28.9)	18.8 (16.6-20.9)	21.9 (20.1-23.7)
	2004	25.2 (21.5-28.8)	21.5 (18.7-24.2)	23.1 (20.9-25.4)
	2005	24.6 (21.9-27.4)	19.6 (17.6-21.6)	21.9 (20.2-23.5)
	2006	25.2 (21.9-28.4)	19.0 (16.6-21.4)	21.8 (19.8-23.8)
	2007	26.3 (23.6-28.9)	21.5 (19.6-23.4)	23.6 (22.0-25.2)
Hospital care rated as excellent, very good or good	1997	93.3 (89.8-96.8)	92.3 (89.0-95.6)	92.8 (90.4-95.2)
	1998	95.5 (93.2-97.7)	93.7 (90.8-96.5)	94.6 (92.7-96.4)
	2002	95.8 (92.9-98.7)	94.2 (91.4-97.1)	95.0 (93.0-97.1)
	2003	95.6 (93.1-98.2)	94.8 (92.3-97.2)	95.0 (93.2-96.8)
	2004	94.9 (91.1-98.7)	92.6 (89.2-95.9)	93.7 (91.2-96.2)
	2005	97.6 (95.8-99.3)	93.1 (90.2-95.9)	95.3 (93.7-97.0)
	2006	93.7 (89.1-98.3)	93.4 (89.9-97.0)	93.6 (90.6-96.5)
	2007	92.0 (88.9-95.0)	90.9 (88.1-93.6)	91.4 (89.4-93.5)
Visited a general practitioner in the last 2 weeks	1997	40.0 (36.4-43.5)	38.9 (35.9-41.9)	39.4 (37.1-41.7)
	1998	37.2 (33.8-40.7)	41.9 (39.1-44.7)	39.9 (37.7-42.0)
	2007	40.2 (37.2-43.2)	41.7 (39.4-44.1)	41.1 (39.2-42.9)
Visited a general practitioner in the last 12 months	1997	93.0 (91.3-94.8)	93.3 (91.7-94.9)	93.2 (92.0-94.4)
	1998	94.6 (93.2-96.0)	95.7 (94.5-96.8)	95.2 (94.3-96.1)
	2007	94.6 (93.4-95.8)	94.4 (93.3-95.5)	94.5 (93.7-95.3)
Public dental service attendance in the last 12 months	2002	5.2 (3.6-6.8)	5.4 (4.0-6.9)	5.3 (4.3-6.4)
	2003	6.7 (5.0-8.3)	4.0 (3.0-5.1)	5.2 (4.3-6.1)
	2004	7.5 (5.4-9.6)	5.4 (3.8-6.9)	6.3 (5.1-7.6)
	2005	5.8 (4.3-7.3)	5.8 (4.6-7.0)	5.8 (4.8-6.8)
	2006	4.7 (3.1-6.3)	3.6 (2.5-4.7)	4.1 (3.1-5.0)
	2007	6.7 (5.1-8.2)	5.1 (4.1-6.1)	5.8 (4.9-6.7)
	2007	6.8 (5.4-8.3)	7.8 (6.7-9.0)	7.4 (6.5-8.3)
Community health centre attendance in the last 12 months	2002	4.8 (3.2-6.4)	6.0 (4.7-7.3)	5.4 (4.4-6.5)
	2003	3.0 (1.9-4.1)	5.6 (4.3-6.9)	4.4 (3.6-5.3)
	2004	6.6 (4.6-8.5)	6.8 (5.2-8.5)	6.7 (5.5-8.0)
	2005	7.6 (5.8-9.3)	7.9 (6.4-9.5)	7.8 (6.6-8.9)
	2006	6.0 (4.2-7.8)	6.9 (5.4-8.4)	6.5 (5.3-7.7)
	2007	6.8 (5.4-8.3)	7.8 (6.7-9.0)	7.4 (6.5-8.3)

Trends in social capital

Indicator	Year	Persons aged 65 years and over		
		Males	Females	Persons
Attended a community event at least once in the last 6 months	2002	45.4 (41.9-48.9)	51.5 (48.5-54.4)	48.7 (46.4-50.9)
	2003	44.7 (41.2-48.2)	49.8 (46.9-52.6)	47.2 (45.0-49.4)
	2005	49.9 (46.7-53.1)	56.7 (54.1-59.3)	53.6 (51.6-55.6)
	2006	47.4 (43.7-51.1)	58.0 (55.0-61.1)	53.2 (50.8-55.6)
Helped out any local group or organisation at least once in the last 3 months	2002	31.2 (27.9-34.4)	33.2 (30.5-35.9)	32.3 (30.2-34.4)
	2003	31.5 (28.1-34.8)	32.7 (30.1-35.3)	31.8 (29.8-33.9)
	2005	33.1 (30.1-36.0)	34.0 (31.5-36.4)	33.6 (31.7-35.4)
	2006	28.0 (24.7-31.2)	35.2 (32.4-38.1)	31.9 (29.8-34.1)
Active member of a local organisation, church or club	2002	56.9 (53.4-60.4)	57.0 (54.1-60.0)	57.0 (54.7-59.2)
	2003	57.2 (53.7-60.7)	55.3 (52.4-58.1)	55.8 (53.6-58.0)
	2005	53.9 (50.7-57.1)	54.0 (51.4-56.7)	54.0 (51.9-56.0)
	2006	52.2 (48.5-55.9)	55.6 (52.5-58.6)	54.0 (51.7-56.4)
Most people can be trusted	2002	70.7 (67.4-74.0)	69.0 (66.1-71.9)	69.8 (67.6-72.0)
	2003	76.9 (73.9-80.0)	73.2 (70.5-75.8)	74.9 (72.9-76.9)
	2005	80.5 (77.9-83.1)	78.5 (76.4-80.7)	79.4 (77.8-81.1)
	2006	77.9 (74.8-81.0)	77.1 (74.5-79.7)	77.5 (75.5-79.4)
Feel safe walking down their street after dark	2002	73.6 (70.0-77.3)	75.9 (73.3-78.6)	74.9 (72.7-77.1)
	2003	63.7 (60.3-67.1)	32.4 (29.4-35.4)	47.0 (44.6-49.3)
	2005	61.9 (58.3-65.5)	31.8 (29.0-34.5)	45.4 (43.1-47.6)
	2006	69.9 (66.8-72.9)	37.7 (35.0-40.3)	52.4 (50.3-54.5)
Area has a reputation for being a safe place	2002	69.7 (66.3-73.2)	38.5 (35.4-41.5)	52.7 (50.3-55.1)
	2003	71.9 (68.3-75.4)	41.3 (38.2-44.4)	55.1 (52.6-57.6)
	2005	76.4 (73.2-79.6)	73.3 (70.5-76.2)	74.8 (72.7-76.9)
	2006	80.9 (78.0-83.8)	75.5 (72.9-78.0)	77.9 (76.0-79.8)
Visit neighbours	2002	84.0 (81.4-86.5)	79.0 (76.7-81.2)	81.3 (79.6-82.9)
	2003	81.6 (78.6-84.6)	79.5 (77.1-81.9)	80.5 (78.6-82.4)
	2005	82.5 (79.5-85.6)	80.2 (77.7-82.7)	81.2 (79.3-83.2)
	2006	82.5 (79.5-85.6)	80.2 (77.7-82.7)	81.2 (79.3-83.2)
Run into friends and acquaintances when shopping in local area	2002	66.6 (63.2-70.1)	63.5 (60.6-66.4)	65.0 (62.7-67.2)
	2003	67.6 (64.2-71.1)	62.6 (59.8-65.4)	64.7 (62.5-66.8)
	2005	69.9 (66.9-72.9)	64.6 (62.1-67.2)	67.0 (65.1-68.9)
	2006	70.2 (66.7-73.7)	65.9 (63.0-68.8)	67.8 (65.6-70.1)
Sad to leave neighbourhood	2002	68.6 (64.9-72.4)	60.5 (57.5-63.6)	64.1 (61.7-66.5)
	2003	81.9 (79.1-84.7)	83.5 (81.3-85.7)	82.8 (81.0-84.5)
	2005	80.8 (78.0-83.7)	83.1 (80.9-85.2)	82.0 (80.2-83.7)
	2006	82.1 (79.6-84.6)	83.2 (81.2-85.2)	82.7 (81.1-84.3)
Sad to leave neighbourhood	2002	80.9 (77.9-84.0)	84.2 (81.9-86.4)	82.7 (80.8-84.6)
	2003	82.0 (78.9-85.0)	82.1 (79.7-84.6)	82.1 (80.2-84.0)
	2005	81.4 (78.7-84.1)	85.1 (83.1-87.2)	83.4 (81.7-85.1)
	2006	81.1 (78.3-83.9)	84.8 (82.6-87.0)	83.2 (81.4-84.9)
Sad to leave neighbourhood	2005	83.7 (81.3-86.1)	83.0 (81.0-85.1)	83.3 (81.7-84.9)
	2006	80.1 (77.0-83.1)	85.9 (83.9-87.9)	83.2 (81.5-85.0)
	2007	79.1 (75.9-82.3)	84.1 (81.7-86.4)	81.9 (79.9-83.8)

WARNING: Estimates may vary slightly from published estimates. Please check HealthStats NZ for the latest estimates.