



NEW ISSUE

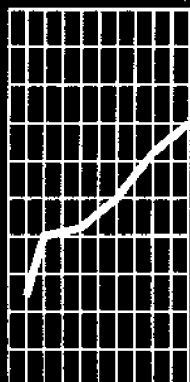
1995

EMBARGO: 11:30 AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 23 DEC 1997

# National Health Survey

## Summary Results

Australian States and Territories



## NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

The 1995 National Health Survey (NHS) was conducted during the 12-month period from February 1995 to January 1996. Approximately 54,000 people from all States and Territories and across all age groups provided information about their health and related topics.

The survey was designed to obtain national benchmark information on a wide range of health issues, and to enable trends in health to be monitored over time. Objectives of the survey were to provide indicators of:

- the health status of the Australian population;
- their use of health services; and
- other health-related behaviours (e.g. risk behaviours).

The Explanatory Notes provide a brief description of the survey, its concepts, definitions, methodology and procedures. Complete information on the nature of the NHS, its objectives, content and the concepts, methods and procedures used in the collection are provided in *National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 1995* (Cat. no. 4363.0) and *1995 National Health Survey Data Reference Package*.

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ATC	Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical classification
ICD	International Classification of Diseases (9th Revision)
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
NH&MRC	National Health and Medical Research Council
NHS	National Health Survey
n.o.s.	not otherwise specified
OHP	Other Health Professional
RSE	Relative Standard Error
SD	Statistical Division
SE	Standard Error
SF-36	Short Form-36 Health Survey
*	relative standard error of 25% – 50%
**	relative standard error over 50%
—	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable

### INQUIRIES

For information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back of this publication.

For further information about these statistics, contact Brian Richings on Canberra (02) 6252 5786, Ilona Brockway (02) 6252 6086, or freecall 1800 060 050.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

# CONTENTS

.....

Page

## COMMENTARY

Notes .....	2
Summary of findings .....	5

## LIST OF TABLES

### Lifestyle factors

1	Persons aged 15 years or more: selected health risk factors, 1989-90 and 1995 .....	16
2	Persons aged 15 years or more: selected risk factors by statistical division .....	18
3	Persons aged 18 years or more: average daily intake of alcohol .....	20
4	Persons: frequency of sun protection measures .....	20
5	Women aged 18 years or more: cancer screening practices .....	21
6	Children aged 0-3 years: whether ever breastfed by time breastfed .....	22

### Health status

7	Persons aged 15 years or more: self assessed health status .....	22
8	Persons: whether reported recent and/or long-term conditions, 1989-90 and 1995 .....	23
9	Persons: type of reported recent and/or long-term conditions .....	24
10	Persons: type of condition by statistical division .....	30

### Health-related actions

11	Persons: type of action taken in two weeks prior to interview, 1989-90 and 1995 .....	34
12	Persons: type of action in two weeks prior to interview by statistical division .....	36
13	Persons: period since last doctor and dental consultation .....	38
14	Persons: other health professionals consulted in two weeks prior to interview .....	39
15	Persons: type of medication used in two weeks prior to interview .....	40

## ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Explanatory notes .....	42
Appendix: Population estimates .....	48
Technical note .....	50
Glossary .....	53



# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

## INTRODUCTION

This publication contains summary results for States and Territories from the 1995 NHS. More detailed results for Australia are available in *National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 1995* (Cat. no. 4364.0).

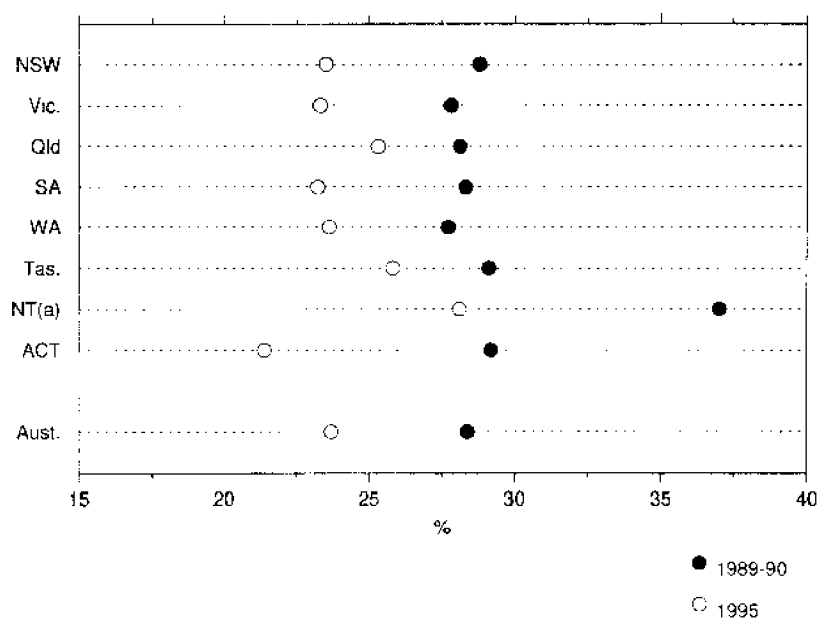
Some findings from the survey were common to all States and Territories or indicated general trends. These are presented first, followed by individual summaries for each State and Territory. Through selected indicators, these individual summaries provide an overview of the health of the population in each State and Territory, and provide comparisons with national figures as well as other States and Territories.

To assist in comparing results most of the data in this publication have been age (and sex) standardised. Care should be taken in interpreting differences in the standardised data taking into account the size of the estimates and the standard errors which apply. Even in cases where small differences between States are statistically significant, they may not be important in practical terms.

## LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Results for all States and Territories showed a decrease in the proportion of adults who smoke, compared with 1989-90 (table 1). This was primarily due to people giving up smoking, rather than to an increase in the proportion of adults who had never smoked.

Smokers by State and year of survey



(a) Predominantly urban areas only.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### LIFESTYLE FACTORS *continued*

Relatively fewer adults in all States and Territories in 1995 reported drinking alcohol in the week prior to the survey than in 1989-90. The proportion consuming at medium or high risk levels was also lower than in 1989-90. In all States and Territories proportionally more people aged 15 or more exercised for recreation, sport or fitness than in 1989-90. Despite this, the proportion of people overweight or obese (based on self-reported height and weight) increased in all States and Territories compared with 1989-90<sup>1</sup>.

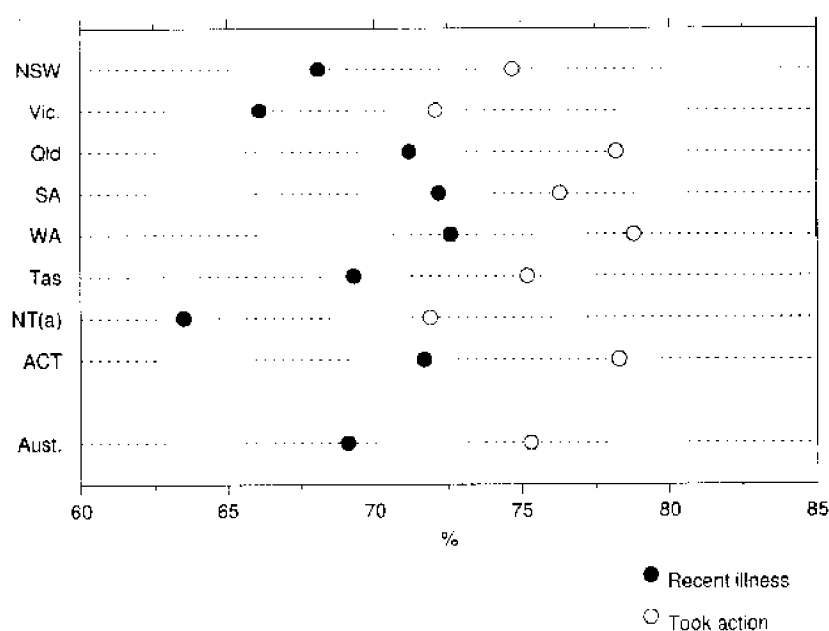
### HEALTH STATUS

All States and Territories recorded an increase from 1989-90 in the proportion of people experiencing at least one medical condition, from 83% to 86% of all Australians in 1995. Sight conditions corrected by glasses (short- or long-sight in particular) were the most common conditions, reported by over 35% of people in all States and Territories (table 9). Across all States and Territories, more than 80% of people aged 15 years or more considered themselves to be in good health, or better (table 7).

### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

In every State and Territory the use of medication and doctor consultations were the most commonly reported health-related actions taken during the two weeks prior to interview (table 11). While in all States and Territories the proportions of people who had consulted a doctor were above those in 1989-90, there were no clear patterns in reporting of health-related actions between States and Territories and between types of action.

Illness and health-related actions



(a) Predominantly urban areas only.

<sup>1</sup> Body mass index data from the 1995 NHS have been revised, and results contained in this publication differ from those previously published: see Glossary.

# SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

## Health indicators for States and Territories(a)

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<b>LIFESTYLE FACTORS</b>									
No/low exercise level(c)	66.9	67.5	66.2	68.5	66.8	68.4	65.0	60.9	67.0
Current smoker(d)	23.5	23.3	25.3	23.2	22.6	25.8	28.1	21.4	23.7
Medium/high alcohol risk level(d)	8.6	7.0	8.9	8.3	9.0	7.1	15.1	9.6	8.3
No Pap smear within last two years(d)	44.0	42.9	40.1	40.1	43.4	40.1	36.0	40.8	42.5
No regular breast examination(d)	8.4	11.3	8.8	11.5	10.6	9.8	8.2	11.3	9.8
Overweight/obese(c)(e)	42.4	42.9	43.0	45.3	41.7	45.3	43.8	40.0	42.8
Seldom/never use sun protection	11.6	11.4	7.8	10.6	8.6	10.4	12.8	9.7	10.5
<b>HEALTH STATUS</b>									
Experienced an illness or injury	84.4	83.7	87.4	87.8	88.7	87.6	86.6	90.0	85.6
Assessed their health as fair or poor(b)	17.3	16.0	16.6	16.9	14.7	18.8	15.2	15.9	16.6
Most prevalent illness conditions									
Long- or short-sight	36.4	35.8	38.1	38.5	40.7	38.6	35.5	41.3	37.2
Arthritis (all types)	15.0	13.1	15.4	15.7	15.7	17.6	13.1	12.5	14.7
Hayfever	12.0	14.6	11.6	19.0	18.6	14.4	11.0	18.8	13.9
Headache	12.8	11.2	16.6	14.3	13.0	11.6	10.5	16.3	13.2
Asthma	10.4	11.2	13.3	11.2	11.5	10.2	12.7	11.2	11.3
Hypertension	11.6	10.0	10.4	10.0	10.1	12.0	7.8	10.8	10.7
Sinusitis	10.8	8.2	12.8	9.9	9.9	8.8	8.3	11.5	10.3
Deafness (complete/partial)	9.5	9.2	10.1	8.7	10.1	10.7	8.5	10.0	9.5
Presbyopia	8.6	8.3	7.8	7.4	7.5	8.3	11.8	8.1	8.2
Injuries	5.8	5.6	7.7	6.4	7.6	7.2	8.7	7.6	6.4
Allergy n.e.c.	6.3	5.6	5.8	5.4	7.2	7.7	5.9	8.0	6.1
<b>HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS</b>									
Visit to hospital or day clinic	3.8	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.1	3.9	7.4	4.1	4.4
Doctor consultation	24.8	23.0	22.2	23.5	21.6	22.1	19.1	22.0	23.3
Dental consultation	5.4	5.5	5.1	6.2	6.2	5.0	6.8	7.4	5.6
Consultation with other health professional	9.3	9.9	9.7	10.7	12.0	9.5	10.1	11.1	9.9
Medication use									
Vitamins, minerals, natural, herbal	29.6	27.2	33.0	27.8	31.5	28.2	31.2	33.1	29.7
Other medications	58.1	55.7	61.9	61.5	63.6	60.1	53.9	62.9	59.1
Total who took action	74.7	72.1	78.2	76.3	78.8	75.2	71.9	78.3	75.3

(a) Based on sex and age standardised estimates. See paragraph 23 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Predominantly urban areas only.

(c) Aged 15 years or more.

(d) Aged 18 years or more.

(e) Excludes body mass index not known. Body mass index data from the 1995 NHS have been revised: see Glossary.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### NEW SOUTH WALES

#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Similar to the national level, 23% of adults in New South Wales were smokers, down from 29% in 1989-90. Just over half the adults in New South Wales (51%) reported they had never smoked; this was the highest proportion for any State or Territory (table 1).

Of adults in New South Wales, 53% consumed alcohol in the week prior to interview, slightly below the proportion nationally, and well below the proportion recorded in New South Wales in 1989-90 (62%). On days when alcohol was consumed, the average daily consumption of alcohol by those who drank was 48.7 mls, second only to Northern Territory (table 3).

Although 84% of people in New South Wales reported using some type of sun protection method in the month prior to interview, the proportion who seldom or never used sun protection was second only to Northern Territory (table 4).

#### HEALTH STATUS

In general, the major indicators of health status for people living in New South Wales were very similar to those for Australians overall.

#### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

The proportion of people in New South Wales consulting a doctor in the previous two weeks (25%), was the highest of all States and Territories and was four percentage points higher than in 1989-90. Conversely, the proportions visiting a hospital or day clinic were among the lowest (table 11).

#### AREAS WITHIN NEW SOUTH WALES

Health characteristics of people differed between areas within New South Wales. The highest proportion of persons experiencing an illness or injury (90%) was recorded in the South Eastern Statistical Division (SD). Common conditions reported in the region were arthritis (21%), hayfever (14%), sinusitis and asthma (both 12%). Perhaps in response to the nature of these conditions, the South Eastern SD recorded the highest proportion overall taking health-related action (84%), and the highest medication use (66%).

The Northern SD (which includes centres such as Tamworth, Armidale and Moree) recorded the lowest proportion experiencing an illness or injury (79%) and the lowest proportion taking action for their health (69%).



## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### VICTORIA

#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Although the proportion of adults in Victoria who smoked (23%) was similar to the national figure, the proportion who had never smoked was second only to New South Wales (table 1).

Over half the adults in Victoria (53%) consumed alcohol in the previous week, down from 61% in 1989-90. Of these, 87% consumed at levels of low risk to their health, compared with 85% nationally. Proportions who did little or no exercise, and proportions overweight or obese were similar to those recorded nationally.

The proportion of women in Victoria who did not have regular breast examinations (11%) was higher than the national average. Although women in Victoria recorded a slightly higher rate of never having had a Pap smear compared with other Australian women (table 5), the proportion of those having a test within the previous two years was comparable with the national rate (57%).

#### HEALTH STATUS

A lower proportion of people in Victoria reported a recent or long-term condition than in most other States or Territories (table 8). This was reflected in relatively low prevalence rates for most types of illness. In particular, Victorians reported lower rates than other States and Territories for neoplasms (cancer), total diseases of the nervous system, arthritis and injuries (table 9).

#### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

Proportionally fewer people in Victoria (72%) took an action for their health in the two weeks prior to interview than elsewhere in Australia, except the Northern Territory (table 11). The proportion using medication (66%) was below the national average, and second lowest among all States and Territories. Overall, the pattern of actions taken by people in Victoria was similar to that for Australians in general.

#### AREAS WITHIN VICTORIA

The healthiest region of Victoria was the SD of Loddon (central inland Victoria including Bendigo), which recorded the lowest proportion experiencing an illness or injury (76%). The rate of taking health-related actions was the lowest of the State (58%), particularly the use of medications (38%) and doctor consultations (16%).

Three country SDs (Ovens-Murray, Central Highlands and Wimmera) recorded the highest proportion of persons experiencing an illness or injury in Victoria (89%) (table 10). The pattern of illness differed between these areas, but the rates for respiratory conditions such as hayfever, sinusitis, asthma and the common cold/influenza were generally above the State average. Medication use in the Central Highlands SD (70%) was the highest of all SDs, and much higher than the State average (58%). The proportion consuming alcohol at medium or high risk levels in the Central Highlands (13%) was nearly double the State average (7%) (table 2).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### QUEENSLAND

#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Patterns of risk factor behaviours in Queensland were generally similar to those recorded elsewhere in Australia (table 1).

The proportion of adults in Queensland who smoked was slightly above the national average but, consistent with national trend, had fallen since 1989-90. The same pattern was evident for adults who drank alcohol in the week before interview (table 1).

More people in Queensland always or usually used sun protection measures such as wearing hats or using sunscreen (80%) than anywhere else in Australia (table 4). (As with the other States and Territories, hats were most commonly used.)

The proportion of women in Queensland who had last had a Pap smear in the previous two years (59%) was slightly above the national average, and the proportion who had regular breast examinations was, with Tasmania, the highest in Australia (table 5).

#### HEALTH STATUS

Overall, proportions of people reporting medical conditions in Queensland were similar to those recorded nationally. However, Queensland recorded the highest rates of skin cancer, asthma, sinusitis and headache. By contrast, the rate for hayfever was among the lowest of all States and Territories (table 9).

#### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

People living in Queensland were more likely to have taken a health-related action than those living in most other States and Territories. In particular, compared to national figures, they were more likely to have taken medication, been hospitalised or visited a day clinic or outpatient department (table 11).

Consistent with the high rate of asthma (13%), Queensland also had the highest proportion of people using asthma medication (7%) (table 15).

#### AREAS WITHIN QUEENSLAND

The highest proportion of persons experiencing an illness or injury (90%) was recorded in the Northern and Darling Downs SDs. People in the Northern SD (which includes Townsville and Charters Towers) were more likely to use medications (68%) and take some form of action in relation to their health (83%) than elsewhere in Queensland.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### SOUTH AUSTRALIA

#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

People living in South Australia reported patterns of health-related behaviours similar to those recorded across Australia (table 1).

The proportion of adults who drank alcohol (59%) in the week prior to interview was higher than that recorded nationally (55%). However, overall alcohol intake of drinkers in South Australia was one of the lowest of any State or Territory. In particular, the daily average consumption of alcohol from spirits was the lowest in Australia (table 3).

#### HEALTH STATUS

The proportion of people in South Australia who reported medical conditions (88%) was only slightly higher than the Australian figure (86%). However, South Australia recorded the highest rates of diabetes (all types), hayfever, eczema and dermatitis, and the common cold (table 9).

#### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

Generally, the levels and patterns of health-related actions were similar to those recorded nationally. However, South Australians were more likely to use emergency/outpatient facilities than people in all other States or Territories, apart from the Northern Territory (table 11).

South Australia also recorded the second highest rate of doctor consultations in Australia, after New South Wales.

#### AREAS WITHIN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

People living in the South East SD, covering the south-east border region with Victoria, and Yorke/Lower North SD recorded the highest proportion of persons experiencing an illness or injury (90%) in South Australia. Conditions contributing to this included common cold, influenza, dental problems, hypertension and headaches. People in this area were more likely to take a health-related action than elsewhere in the State (table 12).

The lowest proportion of persons experiencing an illness or injury (82%) was recorded in the Northern SD which includes inland areas north of Port Pirie. People in this area were also least likely to take an action in relation to their health. However, for health risk behaviours, proportions recorded in this SD were above the State average, particularly those who currently smoke (30%) and those who seldom or never use sun protection (13%) (table 2).

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA

### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Health-related lifestyle behaviours of people living in Western Australia were generally similar to Australians elsewhere (table 1).

The proportion of adults in Western Australia who had never smoked (47%) was below the national average (49%), but of those who had ever taken up smoking, a higher proportion reported giving up (57%) than in the other States and Territories.

Almost 60% of adults reported consuming alcohol in the week prior to the survey, above the national proportion (55%). However, the average daily intake of alcohol of Western Australian drinkers was lower than other States and Territories for both beer and wine.

People in Western Australia were less likely to be overweight or obese than Australians in general and more likely to have exercised, even if at a low level.

Although Western Australia had the highest proportion of women who had never had a Pap smear (18%), the proportion having regular breast examinations was similar to the national average (table 5).

### HEALTH STATUS

A higher proportion of people in Western Australia reported recent or long-term conditions than most other States or Territories. This reflects higher prevalence rates across a range of conditions such as diseases of the nervous system (particularly eyesight) and diseases of the circulatory system (table 9). Despite this, people living in Western Australia were less likely to rate their health as poor or fair (table 7).

### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

Consistent with the higher reported prevalence of illness, people in Western Australia were more likely to have taken an action in relation to their health in the previous two weeks than people living in most other States or Territories (table 11).

People in Western Australia were more likely to use all types of medications than other Australians, with the exception of vitamins and minerals.

Proportionally fewer people in Western Australia consulted a doctor than in most other States and Territories. In contrast, rates for consultations with other health professionals (see Glossary) were the highest in Australia. The most commonly consulted were chemists, nurses, chiropractors and physiotherapists (table 14).

### AREAS WITHIN WESTERN AUSTRALIA

The Midlands SD on the northern border of Perth, and Perth SD recorded the highest rates of persons experiencing an illness or injury (90% and 89% respectively). People in the Midlands SD were also more likely to take an action for their health than elsewhere in the State (81%) and, in particular, use medications (67%).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### TASMANIA

#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Tasmanians were more likely than people in other States and Territories to have ever smoked (57%) and the proportion who were current smokers was second only to the Northern Territory.

Over half the adults in Tasmania (56%) consumed alcohol in the week prior to the survey, down from 62% in 1989-90. Of these, 88% consumed at levels of low risk to their health, above the national figure of 85%. Further, the average daily intake of alcohol for drinkers in Tasmania (44 mls) was the lowest in Australia (table 3).

The proportion of women who had a Pap smear was the highest in Australia and the proportion having regular breast examinations was, with Queensland, higher than all other States and Territories (table 5).

Babies in Tasmania were less likely to have been breastfed than those in other States and Territories (table 6).

#### HEALTH STATUS

People living in Tasmania were more likely to assess their health as fair or poor than people elsewhere in Australia. The proportion who reported one or more medical conditions (87%) was only slightly above the proportion nationally, but almost 6 percentage points higher than in 1989-90 (table 8). Tasmanians recorded the highest rates in Australia for arthritis (including osteo and rheumatoid), deafness, hypertension and circulatory conditions in general (table 9).

#### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

Actions taken by people in Tasmania were similar to those for Australians in general (table 11).

The proportion who used medications in Tasmania matched the national figure although the pattern of use varied. In particular, people in Tasmania were less likely to use vitamins and minerals than those living elsewhere in Australia (table 11).

People in Tasmania consulted doctors less often than the national average. Around 31% had not consulted a doctor in the last 6 months, compared with 28% nationally (table 13). The same pattern was evident for dentist consultations.

#### AREAS WITHIN TASMANIA

The Northern SD (including Launceston) in Tasmania recorded the highest proportion (89%) of persons experiencing an illness or injury in the State, and the highest proportion of persons consulting a doctor (25%). For the majority of health risk factors proportions were higher in this SD than elsewhere in the State (table 12).

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### NORTHERN TERRITORY (predominantly urban areas only)

#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

Health risk factor behaviours in the Northern Territory differed from most other States and Territories.

The proportion of adults in the Northern Territory who were current smokers remained the highest in Australia (28%), despite a 9 percentage points decrease since 1989–90 (table 1).

Adults were more likely to have consumed alcohol in the week prior to the survey (59%) than those in most other States and Territories, again despite an 8 percentage points decrease from 1989–90. The average daily consumption of alcohol by drinkers in the Northern Territory (62 mls) was the highest in total, and for most types of drink. Consumption of full-strength beer was particularly high compared to all other States and Territories (table 3).

Women in the Northern Territory were the most likely to have had a Pap smear in the last two years, but they recorded lower than the national average for regular breast examinations (table 5).

#### HEALTH STATUS

People in the Northern Territory were less likely to report illness conditions than in most other States or Territories (table 8). This was reflected in low prevalence rates for most types of illness. The Northern Territory recorded the lowest general rates for circulatory, respiratory, digestive and musculoskeletal conditions, among others. In contrast, high rates were recorded for asthma (second to Queensland), influenza, injuries, and infectious and parasitic diseases (table 9).

#### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

Overall, people in the Northern Territory were less likely to have taken an action in relation to their health in the previous two weeks than those in any other State or Territory. While the proportion who had consulted a doctor (19%) was the lowest in Australia, the proportion visiting a hospital or day clinic was the highest. This may reflect the pattern of delivery of medical services (table 11). Unlike all other States and the ACT, the proportion of people consulting a doctor did not increase from 1989–90. As elsewhere, use of medication was the most common action taken (65%), but down from 72% in 1989–90.

People in the Northern Territory (11%) were more likely than Australians in general (5%) to seek health-related treatment, information or advice from sources other than health professionals.

## SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

### AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

#### LIFESTYLE FACTORS

People in the Australian Capital Territory showed a different pattern of health-related lifestyle behaviours from Australians in general.

They were less likely to smoke (21%) and more likely to exercise at a moderate or high level than people living elsewhere in Australia (table 1).

In contrast, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest proportion of adults consuming alcohol in the week prior to the survey (64%), and was second only to the Northern Territory in the proportion of adults consuming alcohol at medium or high risk levels. Despite this, average daily intake of alcohol by drinkers in the Australian Capital Territory was below the national average (table 3).

The proportion of women who reported a recent Pap smear was slightly above the national figure. However, the proportion having regular breast examinations was lower than most other States and Territories (table 5).

The Australian Capital Territory had the highest proportion of children (0–3 years) who had been breastfed (table 6). Of these, over half (52%) were breastfed (fully or partially) for 6 months or more, compared with 47% for Australia.

#### HEALTH STATUS

Relatively more people in the Australian Capital Territory reported illness conditions than in other States or Territories. This was a result of higher prevalence rates for most types of illness. In particular, the Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest general rates for sight, digestive, skin and respiratory conditions (table 9).

Although a high rate was recorded for diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue in total, the prevalence of arthritis (a major component of this group of diseases), was the lowest in Australia (table 9).

#### HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS

The proportion of people in the Australian Capital Territory who took an action for their health in the two weeks prior to the survey (78%) was slightly above the national figure. However, the proportion who had consulted a doctor (22%) was similar to the national figure, despite a 6 percentage points increase from 1989–90. People in the Australian Capital Territory were more likely than those living in any other State and Territory to have used medication (table 11).

TABLE 1. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE : SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS

Health risk factor	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
1995 ('000)									
Smoker status (b)									
Smoker	1,065.3	780.2	609.3	253.0	292.6	87.8	31.5	50.9	3,180.6
Ex-smoker	1,179.4	904.3	674.4	322.4	385.0	109.8	24.4	61.3	3,663.9
Never smoked	2,315.2	1,680.2	1,113.7	536.1	593.6	147.3	42.0	111.6	6,545.4
Alcohol risk level (b) —									
Did not consume alcohol	2,142.7	1,571.0	1,013.9	461.6	498.8	151.2	34.4	79.6	5,964.1
Low	2,025.3	1,557.9	1,167.9	559.3	656.3	169.5	44.8	122.2	6,312.0
Medium	252.5	138.7	131.4	56.9	76.0	14.6	**9.5	12.5	693.5
High	139.3	97.1	84.0	33.6	40.1	**9.6	**7.0	**9.6	420.3
Exercise level —									
Did not exercise	1,673.4	1,160.6	838.8	399.7	382.4	126.3	35.9	57.0	4,682.0
Low	1,555.2	1,246.8	849.8	408.7	514.4	125.8	30.9	85.2	4,820.8
Moderate	824.1	627.7	451.8	195.3	239.9	56.0	18.3	49.3	2,467.5
High	767.4	525.6	417.0	170.0	208.4	59.3	20.8	46.8	2,218.0
Body mass —									
Underweight	490.4	327.9	287.4	95.6	142.2	31.1	**10.0	24.8	1,409.7
Acceptable weight	2,024.5	1,487.7	1,066.3	457.4	569.9	150.5	41.4	110.3	5,910.7
Overweight	1,348.5	1,007.0	735.5	327.4	382.6	110.7	31.0	68.7	4,013.5
Obese	504.4	355.9	283.8	130.1	125.7	39.6	**9.1	21.3	1,474.9
Not stated	452.2	382.3	184.4	163.3	124.6	35.5	10.2	13.2	1,379.5
1995 (Rate per 1,000 population (c))									
Smoker status (b)									
Smoker	234.9	232.7	252.7	232.3	226.2	258.1	281.0	213.9	237.4
Ex-smoker	257.5	268.8	281.9	285.7	306.4	314.6	278.9	293.0	273.9
Never smoked	507.6	498.6	465.4	482.0	467.4	427.3	440.2	493.1	488.7
Alcohol risk level (b)									
Did not consume alcohol	469.0	465.4	424.5	412.5	396.7	436.1	410.4	359.2	445.6
Low	444.9	464.2	486.1	504.6	513.7	493.1	438.3	544.4	471.4
Medium	55.4	41.3	54.6	51.9	58.6	42.3	**86.5	54.3	51.6
High	30.6	29.1	34.8	31.0	30.9	**28.5	**64.8	**42.0	31.4
Exercise level —									
Did not exercise	345.9	325.5	330.4	336.3	286.4	340.6	372.8	249.0	330.1
Low	323.2	349.9	331.7	348.7	381.2	343.1	276.8	360.0	339.7
Moderate	171.1	176.6	176.1	167.7	178.2	153.7	177.2	204.6	174.0
High	159.8	148.0	161.8	147.2	154.2	162.6	173.2	186.4	156.3
Body mass									
Underweight	102.4	91.9	110.9	83.4	105.3	85.5	**91.7	95.7	99.2
Acceptable weight	420.8	417.9	416.4	391.4	422.9	410.9	396.6	455.2	416.8
Overweight	278.9	283.1	288.9	275.8	284.9	300.0	294.0	298.3	282.8
Obese	104.1	99.9	111.5	109.7	93.6	107.2	121.0	94.2	103.8
Not stated	93.8	107.1	72.2	139.7	93.4	96.4	96.7	56.6	97.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>



**TABLE 1. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE : SELECTED HEALTH RISK FACTORS—continued**

<i>Health risk factor</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1989-90 (Rate per 1,000 population (d))									
Smoker status (b)									
Smoker	288.8	277.6	281.2	283.3	277.4	291.2	370.1	291.7	283.9
Ex-smoker	225.7	228.3	249.3	233.8	238.2	229.9	174.7	241.5	232.1
Never smoked	485.5	494.1	469.5	482.9	484.3	478.9	455.2	466.8	484.0
Alcohol risk level (b) —									
Did not consume alcohol	377.7	385.4	389.7	364.7	331.8	375.7	333.5	313.8	374.8
Low	501.7	514.0	490.5	533.9	568.0	544.1	460.9	564.2	513.8
Medium	73.5	63.7	70.7	60.7	63.5	51.7	131.7	73.1	68.4
High	47.1	36.9	49.0	40.7	36.8	28.5	73.9	48.9	43.0
Exercise level —									
Did not exercise	350.1	345.5	354.9	365.5	316.1	338.5	349.6	289.8	346.6
Low	315.0	305.7	311.6	354.9	349.8	333.1	267.3	339.2	319.2
Moderate	167.1	175.2	168.8	155.1	175.0	174.8	138.1	186.7	169.4
High	167.8	173.6	164.8	124.6	159.1	153.7	245.0	184.4	164.8
Body mass									
Underweight	142.1	118.2	151.2	119.0	131.3	117.9	211.7	127.5	134.2
Acceptable weight	484.1	483.5	472.3	465.9	480.1	482.9	364.3	525.8	479.6
Overweight	261.8	270.6	265.7	272.9	254.9	274.8	308.2	238.9	265.4
Obese	80.5	85.8	86.4	83.4	77.0	72.5	60.0	71.9	82.2
Not stated	31.5	42.0	24.4	58.7	56.7	51.9	55.8	35.9	38.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Persons aged 18 years or more. (c) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Age and sex standardised to the 1995 population.

TABLE 2. PERSONS : SELECTED RISK FACTORS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Rate per 1,000 population (a)

<i>Health risk factor</i>	<i>Current smoker(b)</i>	<i>Alcohol consumption medium/high risk(b)</i>	<i>Did no exercise(c)</i>	<i>Overweight or obese(c)</i>	<i>Seldom or never uses sun protection</i>	<i>Never had Pap smear(d)</i>	<i>Last Pap smear more than 3 years ago(d)</i>	<i>No regular breast exams(d)(e)</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>								
Sydney	232.8	78.8	359.6	373.8	131.9	186.3	131.9	96.0
Hunter	302.2	100.1	328.2	410.7	89.9	105.8	242.8	82.1
Illawarra	239.4	109.5	303.8	413.4	107.8	118.9	153.5	* 35.1
Richmond-Tweed	202.4	* 110.1	324.2	329.3	72.5	* 176.4	* 122.3	* 137.5
Mid-North Coast	261.7	93.5	341.6	440.3	82.1	127.8	203.8	* 70.9
Northern	187.0	95.9	404.3	395.1	80.8	* 87.6	204.6	* 23.9
North Western	258.0	* 66.9	318.6	340.0	* 94.3	* 29.1	286.9	* 31.8
Central West	199.3	103.1	272.4	360.9	97.1	* 115.8	181.6	* 70.7
South Eastern	192.7	92.0	240.6	441.8	* 59.9	* 94.4	* 127.7	* 53.5
Murrumbidgee	184.7	* 52.8	390.7	382.6	81.0	* 78.9	267.1	* 41.4
Murray/Far West	199.2	153.0	241.0	374.3	* 83.3	* 125.3	* 125.3	* 99.3
<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>234.9</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>345.9</i>	<i>383.0</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>155.6</i>	<i>83.8</i>
<b>Victoria</b>								
Melbourne	232.2	68.0	319.9	373.0	124.9	180.6	137.1	118.3
Barwon	247.9	74.2	274.1	407.5	81.3	146.3	185.9	* 43.7
Western District	214.2	* 36.6	354.4	451.6	* 42.2	318.3	* 125.5	* 104.2
Central Highlands	239.0	130.5	337.7	356.9	66.1	180.7	116.2	173.1
Wimmera	221.0	* 78.0	357.0	584.6	* 81.3	* 212.1	* 44.3	* 74.0
Mallee	226.3	* 20.0	448.5	477.3	118.5	* 256.1	—	—
Loddon	209.9	37.8	436.1	360.3	77.0	145.4	169.8	118.4
Goulburn	298.7	101.9	329.6	405.3	105.2	150.5	161.4	147.9
Ovens-Murray	275.0	* 50.8	261.7	371.3	83.1	* 178.6	* 153.4	—
East Gippsland	137.9	* 21.2	301.1	417.2	100.1	* 252.9	* 194.6	* 218.0
Gippsland	207.5	94.5	342.6	416.7	126.0	128.0	251.9	* 81.3
<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>70.4</i>	<i>325.5</i>	<i>383.1</i>	<i>114.1</i>	<i>177.3</i>	<i>144.4</i>	<i>112.6</i>
<b>Queensland</b>								
Brisbane	247.8	82.5	339.8	386.3	83.3	146.1	141.5	83.8
Moreton	275.9	111.1	281.0	372.8	68.1	166.6	172.8	111.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	183.6	52.1	364.4	392.9	47.9	131.4	106.2	98.7
Darling Downs	217.4	60.0	443.7	471.1	76.2	132.4	242.0	* 56.7
South West/Central West	437.3	* 172.5	405.4	592.5	* 87.8	* 58.9	* 176.2	* 48.2
Fitzroy	237.9	72.4	299.3	445.1	76.8	141.7	139.7	133.5
Mackay	200.1	* 52.9	428.4	418.4	* 32.5	* 75.5	238.0	* 79.6
Northern	281.7	128.2	238.6	475.1	71.3	126.1	257.9	* 68.1
Far North	292.1	113.0	321.1	370.3	86.4	* 84.4	* 122.5	* 74.5
North West	361.8	* 196.5	232.5	283.5	235.7	* 170.3	* 122.0	* 59.3
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>252.7</i>	<i>89.4</i>	<i>330.4</i>	<i>400.5</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>164.5</i>	<i>87.8</i>

TABLE 2. PERSONS : SELECTED RISK FACTORS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION —continued

Rate per 1,000 population (a)								
Health risk factor	Current smoker(b)	Alcohol consumption medium/high risk(b)	Did no exercise(c)	Overweight or obese(c)	Seldom or never uses sun protection	Never had Pap smear(d)	Last Pap smear more than 3 years ago(d)	No regular breast exams(d)(e)
South Australia								
Adelaide	236.6	83.5	324.4	375.9	112.3	160.0	137.4	111.9
Outer Adelaide	153.1	63.1	425.2	358.6	89.1	139.7	105.7	* 85.6
Yorke and Lower North	221.5	90.3	350.0	418.3	55.6	190.2	250.0	255.1
Murray Lands	188.2	55.7	312.6	479.5	80.9	151.4	230.4	149.9
South East	231.6	74.9	379.8	392.1	83.0	115.0	126.9	* 76.6
Eyre	267.3	136.7	316.7	447.9	60.5	* 124.9	* 109.9	* 225.2
Northern	302.8	112.8	377.3	425.6	130.6	118.7	160.2	* 66.3
Total South Australia	232.3	82.9	336.3	385.5	105.7	154.3	143.4	114.7
Western Australia								
Perth	217.5	85.5	267.7	367.0	83.6	190.6	161.0	110.3
South West	216.5	42.5	258.5	418.6	80.8	147.7	162.8	111.2
Lower/Upper Great Southern	215.3	100.5	357.6	505.6	77.8	234.6	* 132.9	* 106.1
Midlands	244.6	147.2	351.3	388.9	* 58.5	* 87.9	249.2	* 99.9
South Eastern	302.1	* 206.4	394.8	395.5	* 50.8	* 119.3	—	* 96.2
Central	320.6	164.1	416.0	333.4	114.1	* 135.4	178.1	* 94.6
Pilbara/Kimberley	276.2	* 100.5	366.2	351.9	172.7	* 200.3	* 137.3	—
Total Western Australia	226.2	89.6	286.4	378.4	85.7	182.4	160.3	106.0
Tasmania								
Greater Hobart	246.6	71.6	305.0	401.5	105.5	75.8	142.1	98.8
Southern	249.0	* 42.1	398.4	387.6	102.7	* 90.3	* 67.9	* 91.3
Northern	267.7	88.5	349.4	445.0	130.7	204.0	160.4	141.7
Mersey-Lyell	268.9	63.7	355.4	378.6	71.7	96.3	186.4	52.3
Total Tasmania	258.1	70.8	340.6	407.2	104.3	119.8	149.7	98.1
Northern Territory								
Total	281.0	151.3	372.8	415.0	128.0	125.8	154.8	81.5
Australian Capital Territory								
Total	213.9	96.4	249.0	392.5	96.6	152.9	136.4	113.2
Total	237.4	83.0	330.1	386.6	104.9	160.1	153.2	97.5

(a) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Persons 18 years and over. (c) Persons 15 years and over. (d) Women 18 years and over. (e) Includes self-examination and examination by doctor or medical assistant.

TABLE 3. PERSONS AGED 18 YEARS OR MORE : AVERAGE DAILY INTAKE OF ALCOHOL

(Average mls consumed per drinker (a))

Type of drink	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
<b>Beer —</b>									
Extra/special light	18.6	18.5	20.2	22.8	30.0	25.2	26.8	21.3	21.2
Low alcohol	34.5	38.8	38.8	33.8	37.5	31.2	42.3	37.5	37.4
Full strength	73.3	74.1	78.2	74.9	76.8	68.0	104.7	66.3	74.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>59.9</b>	<b>55.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>74.6</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>59.8</b>
<b>Wine</b>	<b>37.6</b>	<b>37.8</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>42.9</b>	<b>38.1</b>	<b>37.9</b>
<b>Spirits</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>55.0</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>57.1</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>57.8</b>	<b>54.1</b>
<b>Fortified wine</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>42.1</b>	<b>31.2</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>38.4</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>46.8</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>57.7</b>	<b>68.3</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>55.8</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.7</b>	<b>46.1</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>61.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>	<b>47.3</b>

(a) Average millilitres of alcohol contained in drinks consumed for each day up to three occasions in week prior to interview; see Glossary. (b) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only.

TABLE 4. PERSONS : FREQUENCY OF SUN PROTECTION MEASURES

(Rate per 1,000 population (a))

Frequency of sun protection measures	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
Always	446.7	425.9	545.1	466.9	540.2	448.8	490.4	454.8	470.2
Usually	268.3	289.2	252.8	276.9	238.0	295.6	252.8	313.4	269.6
Sometimes	134.7	138.6	104.4	123.6	114.4	128.1	94.8	123.5	126.5
Seldom/never	115.7	114.1	77.5	105.7	85.7	104.3	128.0	96.6	104.9
Don't go out in sun	34.6	32.2	20.2	26.9	21.7	23.2	34.0	11.7	28.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

(a) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population; see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only.

TABLE 5. WOMEN AGED 18 YEARS OR MORE : CANCER SCREENING PRACTICES

(Rate per 1,000 population (a))

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(b)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
Time since last Pap smear—									
Has not had a Pap smear	157.6	177.3	140.1	154.3	182.4	119.8	125.8	152.9	160.1
Less than one year ago	344.1	381.3	368.1	351.8	355.7	391.2	383.9	352.8	361.6
1 year to less than 2 years ago	216.1	189.9	223.0	247.6	210.2	207.4	256.5	238.9	213.1
2 years to less than 3 years ago	93.3	82.5	78.4	75.8	66.7	88.5	69.0	93.5	83.6
3 years to less than 4 years ago	31.0	28.9	30.5	20.6	36.3	35.1	* 22.7	30.0	30.1
4 years to less than 5 years ago	14.9	15.8	20.4	16.4	16.5	* 9.3	* 17.4	15.2	16.3
5 or more years ago	109.6	99.7	113.6	106.4	107.5	105.3	114.7	91.1	106.9
Time not stated	33.4	24.6	26.0	27.1	24.7	43.5	* 10.0	25.6	28.4
Breast examinations --									
Regular self-examination	664.7	612.9	691.4	648.5	640.5	698.9	638.5	642.0	653.0
Regular examination by doctor	381.5	388.1	481.2	369.3	391.3	493.1	351.4	385.2	404.0
Total having regular breast examinations	744.7	711.7	802.5	730.3	730.6	802.6	734.0	726.3	745.3
Time since last mammogram—									
Has not had a mammogram	594.0	644.0	599.8	639.4	608.2	620.4	631.4	591.1	613.8
Less than one year ago	154.4	156.8	156.7	134.2	163.2	136.6	140.5	149.0	154.0
1 year to less than 2 years ago	96.3	89.1	111.4	104.1	121.0	123.8	101.5	115.3	101.3
2 years to less than 3 years ago	48.3	31.8	45.0	36.7	27.1	29.2	41.5	37.4	39.7
3 years to less than 4 years ago	13.6	17.1	18.0	16.9	22.7	24.3	* 15.7	15.2	16.8
4 years to less than 5 years ago	9.6	10.7	7.5	8.4	8.9	* 3.8	* 28.7	13.8	9.4
5 or more years ago	38.9	24.1	29.9	22.0	25.8	16.6	* 11.6	42.4	30.1
Time not stated	44.8	26.4	31.6	38.3	23.2	45.3	* 29.1	35.8	34.8
Total having any regular breast examinations (c)	758.4	738.6	824.0	757.6	758.4	818.0	746.3	747.9	766.4

(a) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (c) Regular self-examination, or regular examination by doctor or mammogram within last 2 years.

TABLE 6. CHILDREN AGED 0-3 YEARS : WHETHER EVER BREASTFED BY TIME BREASTFED

	(Percentage within each State)								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Currently being breastfed(b)	14.0	13.0	13.8	12.0	17.1	11.6	19.4	14.9	14.0
Previously been breastfed									
Period breastfed (b)									
Less than 1 week	* 2.5	2.2	**1.2	* 3.0	* 2.4	**2.6	**0.5	* 2.8	2.2
1 week to less than 1 month	5.8	8.0	8.6	7.5	7.2	* 6.0	* 4.5	5.5	7.1
1 month to less than 3 months	13.0	13.7	13.9	13.8	11.9	9.0	* 10.9	14.8	13.2
3 months to less than 6 months	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.1	16.6	17.7	* 11.1	13.8	15.3
6 months to less than 9 months	11.7	12.9	11.1	12.1	13.0	10.6	21.0	14.2	12.1
9 months to less than 1 year	7.9	8.5	9.3	8.9	10.1	10.2	* 3.1	10.0	8.7
1 year or more	12.1	12.6	13.8	14.4	12.4	13.0	20.6	16.8	12.9
Child is less than one month old	..	..	**0.3	..	..	**0.5	**0.2	**0.5	**0.1
Not stated	* 1.2	* 0.7	**0.3	..	**0.3	**0.8	..	..	0.7
Total previously breastfed	69.0	74.0	73.8	74.9	73.9	70.2	71.8	78.4	72.2
Total breastfed	83.0	86.9	87.6	86.9	91.0	81.8	91.2	93.2	86.2
Never breastfed	17.0	13.1	12.4	13.1	9.0	18.2	* 8.8	6.8	13.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Includes fully and partially breastfed.

TABLE 7. PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS OR MORE : SELF ASSESSED HEALTH STATUS

Self assessed health status	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	'000								
Excellent	885.1	747.7	516.3	218.5	257.0	72.2	22.2	48.7	2,770.0
Very good	1,682.8	1,289.9	874.9	416.1	495.1	134.0	38.5	92.0	5,029.7
Good	1,410.3	948.9	746.5	334.1	400.9	90.8	32.7	64.2	4,035.9
Fair	639.8	427.7	327.3	157.8	144.1	52.5	10.4	26.2	1,789.0
Poor	202.1	146.5	92.4	47.3	48.0	18.1	2.2	7.2	563.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,820.0</b>	<b>3,560.8</b>	<b>2,557.4</b>	<b>1,173.7</b>	<b>1,345.1</b>	<b>367.5</b>	<b>106.0</b>	<b>238.2</b>	<b>14,188.4</b>
	Rate per 1,000 population (b)								
Excellent	184.8	210.6	200.6	188.9	188.6	198.3	194.6	200.1	195.4
Very good	350.6	363.1	340.9	358.0	364.8	367.7	324.6	371.0	354.5
Good	292.1	266.4	292.4	284.0	299.4	245.8	329.0	270.4	284.6
Fair	131.4	119.3	129.3	131.1	109.5	140.0	119.0	121.7	125.9
Poor	41.1	40.7	36.8	38.1	37.6	48.2	32.9	36.8	39.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 8. PERSONS: WHETHER REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM CONDITIONS

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
1995 ('000 (b))									
Recent condition(s) only	685.6	485.7	376.0	165.3	198.6	49.9	19.3	31.5	2,018.1
Long-term condition(s) only	1,003.6	780.0	519.6	232.8	269.7	83.2	31.6	54.7	2,979.9
Recent and long-term conditions	3,487.6	2,514.0	1,964.0	904.2	1,063.1	281.7	68.3	185.9	10,480.6
No condition reported	943.7	723.3	418.2	172.5	200.9	58.8	26.2	32.8	2,582.5
<b>All persons</b>	<b>6,120.5</b>	<b>4,503.1</b>	<b>3,277.8</b>	<b>1,474.8</b>	<b>1,732.4</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>18,061.1</b>
1995 (%) (b)									
Recent condition(s) only	11.3	10.9	11.3	11.7	11.2	10.6	11.1	9.6	11.2
Long-term condition(s) only	16.5	17.3	15.8	15.8	15.4	17.7	21.3	17.4	16.5
Recent and long-term conditions	56.7	55.5	60.4	60.4	62.2	59.3	52.6	62.9	58.0
No condition reported	15.6	16.2	12.5	12.2	11.3	12.4	15.0	10.1	14.3
<b>All persons</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>
1989-90 ('000 (c))									
Recent condition(s) only	1,100.6	771.2	467.8	255.6	233.9	76.0	45.4	42.6	2,993.1
Long-term condition(s) only	701.1	573.2	376.0	188.7	241.1	65.4	14.1	38.1	2,197.7
Recent and long-term conditions	2,977.2	2,250.6	1,666.5	748.4	924.6	228.3	69.8	166.1	9,031.4
No condition reported	1,022.8	760.5	374.7	245.5	221.4	85.6	30.9	30.0	2,771.5
<b>All persons</b>	<b>5,801.7</b>	<b>4,355.4</b>	<b>2,885.0</b>	<b>1,438.2</b>	<b>1,621.0</b>	<b>455.3</b>	<b>160.3</b>	<b>276.8</b>	<b>16,993.7</b>
1989-90 (%) (c)									
Recent condition(s) only	19.0	18.0	16.5	17.7	15.1	16.9	34.4	71.0	17.7
Long-term condition(s) only	12.0	13.1	13.2	13.1	14.8	14.2	9.8	14.1	13.1
Recent and long-term conditions	51.5	51.2	56.9	52.1	55.9	49.8	33.1	56.7	52.5
No condition reported	17.6	17.7	13.4	17.1	14.2	19.1	22.8	12.2	16.7
<b>All persons</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Age and sex standardised to the 1995 population.

TABLE 9. PERSONS : TYPE OF REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM CONDITIONS

Type of condition	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	('000)								
<b>Infectious and parasitic diseases</b>									
Herpes	37.7	36.1	21.6	16.4	15.1	5.0	*0.8	3.0	135.7
Tinea	61.6	52.1	37.7	14.9	13.6	4.6	*2.0	5.9	192.5
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	101.8	75.3	93.9	30.5	27.9	10.4	4.8	7.5	353.3
<i>Total infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	<i>199.8</i>	<i>160.0</i>	<i>152.2</i>	<i>61.0</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>16.0</i>	<i>673.4</i>
<b>Neoplasms</b>									
Skin cancer	46.7	26.7	40.9	10.2	11.2	*2.2	*1.0	*1.2	139.9
Breast cancer	12.3	10.7	5.5	3.5	3.2	*1.7	**0.1	**0.0	37.1
Neoplasms, n.e.c.	76.9	49.7	37.8	16.3	21.3	7.9	*0.7	3.5	214.1
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	<i>132.4</i>	<i>84.1</i>	<i>82.3</i>	<i>29.5</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>*1.8</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>379.6</i>
<b>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</b>									
Diabetes Mellitus — Type 1	26.3	23.8	10.5	8.3	6.9	*2.1	**0.2	*1.1	79.5
Diabetes mellitus — Type 2	54.9	45.5	31.7	20.1	21.0	6.3	*1.1	2.6	183.6
Diabetes, unspecified	45.8	42.6	21.8	15.2	13.3	4.1	*1.0	*0.9	145.9
<i>Total diabetes</i>	<i>127.0</i>	<i>111.3</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>407.9</i>
High blood sugar	12.1	9.2	10.1	3.8	3.8	*1.1	**0.2	**0.4	40.7
Thyroid disease	107.5	60.7	59.7	31.0	29.2	9.7	*1.1	4.4	303.3
Gout	118.2	65.4	54.6	18.4	28.6	8.3	2.5	4.1	300.4
Obesity	11.1	15.7	12.6	*2.2	6.1	*1.4	*0.5	*0.7	50.4
High cholesterol	381.0	201.5	142.6	79.8	84.3	21.4	4.0	14.3	928.9
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	197.1	87.8	93.8	47.8	49.1	10.3	2.5	7.3	496.2
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	<i>828.7</i>	<i>485.2</i>	<i>386.8</i>	<i>199.3</i>	<i>207.8</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>2,208.8</i>
<b>Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs</b>	<i>122.8</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>40.7</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>*2.0</i>	<i>7.2</i>	<i>370.2</i>
<b>Mental disorders</b>									
Nerves, tension, nervousness	117.8	100.6	85.2	32.8	39.0	11.8	*1.5	6.5	395.5
Depression	77.6	65.8	43.0	22.0	27.7	6.3	*1.1	5.7	249.1
Psychoses	15.0	11.9	10.3	2.8	6.4	*0.5	*0.4	*0.8	48.2
Emotional problems, n.e.c.	43.6	31.7	38.3	9.5	11.8	3.8	*0.7	*1.9	141.3
Alcohol and drug dependence	36.7	28.5	28.4	9.0	11.7	4.1	*1.4	3.4	123.1
Mental retardation, specific delays in development	62.8	31.8	40.0	14.3	12.3	4.0	**0.3	2.6	168.2
Other mental disorders	42.0	21.2	26.3	10.6	17.2	3.4	*1.4	*2.0	124.3
<i>Total mental disorders</i>	<i>334.1</i>	<i>249.4</i>	<i>223.5</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>102.3</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>19.9</i>	<i>1,047.6</i>
<b>Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs</b>									
Blindness (complete or partial, NOT corrected by glasses)	43.1	57.7	36.4	20.6	18.5	7.3	*1.3	3.1	188.4
Hypermetropia / Far-sighted	1,204.9	896.7	742.8	348.7	377.5	99.9	24.2	57.1	3,754.2
Myopia / Short-sighted	1,245.4	882.8	652.3	315.1	381.3	95.3	21.5	71.6	3,668.7
Astigmatism	246.0	202.5	121.1	47.2	86.2	20.2	4.4	21.1	749.3
Presbyopia	540.7	380.1	246.0	118.6	120.2	40.7	9.9	19.1	1,476.7
Other disorders of refraction and accommodation	170.9	108.7	81.1	39.4	32.2	18.5	3.8	8.5	463.4
<i>Total disorders of refraction and accommodation</i>	<i>2,921.8</i>	<i>2,075.6</i>	<i>1,534.0</i>	<i>714.6</i>	<i>820.7</i>	<i>235.1</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>146.4</i>	<i>8,510.4</i>
Cataracts	112.0	72.1	65.1	27.9	22.9	10.1	*1.2	4.4	315.7
Glaucoma	53.5	29.8	26.4	16.2	10.3	2.8	*0.6	*1.8	141.4
Strabismus	28.4	24.9	26.3	9.1	14.0	3.4	*1.2	*2.1	109.4
Visual disturbances	11.0	12.8	9.3	4.0	7.7	*1.6	**0.4	*1.0	47.9
Other diseases of the eye and adnexa	351.7	253.0	217.1	88.1	111.2	27.0	7.7	20.4	1,077.3
All other diseases of the eye and adnexa	521.9	372.3	327.7	137.1	161.2	42.1	10.7	28.2	1,602.6
<i>Total disorders of the eye and adnexa</i>	<i>3,063.6</i>	<i>2,192.3</i>	<i>1,638.2</i>	<i>754.1</i>	<i>870.9</i>	<i>248.4</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>8,991.0</i>



TABLE 9. PERSONS : TYPE OF REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM CONDITIONS—continued

Type of condition	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Otitis media	50.8	41.2	44.9	14.7	23.5	6.0	2.3	* 2.3	185.7
Deafness (complete/partial)	589.7	419.0	324.9	135.6	167.1	51.5	8.7	25.9	1,724.7
Ear pain	14.0	11.3	17.9	2.8	6.7	* 2.1	**0.4	* 1.1	56.3
Other diseases of the ear and mastoid process	156.5	96.3	92.5	34.2	44.6	16.8	2.8	9.7	458.0
Total diseases of the ear and mastoid process	760.8	530.7	433.8	175.5	225.9	71.3	13.5	36.0	2,253.4
Epilepsy	46.0	24.3	23.1	10.8	9.9	4.9	**0.4	* 1.7	121.2
Migraine	104.0	87.5	61.5	34.6	39.8	7.2	2.7	6.7	344.7
Paralysis	10.4	7.8	6.5	* 2.2	* 1.2	* 0.9	**0.2	* 0.6	29.6
Other hereditary and degenerative disorders of the nervous system	16.0	11.8	5.4	3.6	3.6	* 1.4	**0.2	* 0.6	42.6
Other diseases of the nervous system	33.8	20.5	28.9	10.0	9.3	3.7	* 0.6	* 2.3	109.0
Total diseases of the nervous system	3,234.1	2,321.8	1,758.9	799.6	940.5	261.1	62.9	167.1	9,559.1
Diseases of the circulatory system —									
Hypertension	729.2	461.4	329.9	159.2	163.6	58.0	7.0	25.7	1,935.8
Heart disease	182.2	127.6	89.5	44.4	38.6	17.8	* 0.9	5.5	506.5
Stroke (including after effects of)	37.6	25.1	15.8	10.5	14.7	5.6	**0.2	* 1.0	110.5
Atherosclerosis	5.2	5.8	6.4	3.6	3.5	* 0.6	—	**0.4	25.5
Varicose veins	318.2	260.6	169.7	88.5	100.7	29.7	5.3	14.1	988.1
Haemorrhoids	159.6	113.4	90.3	42.3	51.6	15.5	* 1.9	9.4	484.1
Fluid problems, n.o.s.	85.2	61.9	36.6	24.8	22.3	8.6	* 0.5	* 2.3	242.2
Other diseases of the circulatory system	272.9	155.5	128.2	64.8	60.5	17.0	2.4	10.5	711.6
Ill-defined signs and symptoms of heart conditions	135.5	90.9	63.2	25.9	31.7	10.1	* 1.9	4.4	364.2
Total diseases of the circulatory system	1,370.8	950.6	672.0	322.9	362.7	113.1	16.6	56.5	3,868.6
Diseases of the respiratory system —									
Asthma	633.7	501.5	438.0	163.5	201.5	48.8	17.2	35.5	2,041.4
Bronchitis/ Emphysema	274.8	194.5	151.4	60.5	61.8	18.8	4.4	10.9	777.8
Sinusitis	663.4	369.8	417.8	147.0	171.3	41.4	12.0	34.8	1,859.0
Hayfever	732.9	656.0	380.0	280.9	322.0	67.7	16.1	58.9	2,515.4
Influenza	213.4	117.3	114.8	40.9	55.9	14.1	7.0	9.4	573.0
Common cold	320.8	269.1	163.8	103.8	117.4	23.7	5.0	21.9	1,028.3
Cough or sore throat	194.6	125.1	96.6	43.3	52.4	15.6	2.7	9.7	540.8
Other diseases of the respiratory system	138.0	117.2	98.7	49.3	47.1	13.0	2.8	9.2	475.8
Total diseases of the respiratory system	2,185.7	1,633.0	1,256.2	603.3	709.5	175.3	48.9	129.6	6,748.7
Diseases of the digestive system —									
Diarrhoea, enteritis	56.1	53.3	31.9	17.3	12.9	6.5	* 1.1	5.0	184.1
Ulcer	189.3	132.3	92.2	35.3	49.9	15.9	* 2.1	6.3	523.2
Hernia	166.0	115.0	105.6	41.3	39.4	17.4	* 2.2	5.0	492.3
Constipation	57.0	33.4	21.0	14.9	19.8	4.1	* 0.7	2.6	153.5
Dental problems	307.6	220.9	166.4	76.7	95.1	20.5	6.0	19.6	913.6
Other diseases of the digestive system	272.4	185.9	160.2	65.7	73.4	21.2	3.9	14.0	796.9
Total diseases of the digestive system	929.7	655.9	514.5	222.4	255.0	73.7	15.0	46.0	2,713.7
Diseases of the genito-urinary system —									
Kidney diseases	128.8	58.7	45.7	20.1	22.8	7.2	* 1.6	3.1	288.4
Other diseases of the urinary system	76.3	66.4	43.9	21.5	26.7	7.7	* 1.3	4.3	248.2
Disorders of menstruation	114.7	96.5	68.4	37.6	60.6	11.6	2.4	7.8	399.6
Other diseases of the genital system	87.7	71.5	63.1	22.3	37.1	8.9	* 1.7	5.2	297.6
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	382.7	271.9	209.6	96.2	133.2	33.0	6.7	19.3	1,153.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue									
Eczema, dermatitis	181.9	171.5	96.9	73.0	82.4	20.7	2.9	14.4	644.5
Psoriasis	41.2	38.7	13.2	13.8	14.7	5.9	* 0.6	2.5	130.6
Acne	49.4	33.9	25.6	13.8	21.2	5.0	* 1.1	4.2	154.2
Skin rash, n.o.s.	72.8	42.1	35.9	14.6	21.0	6.1	* 2.1	3.3	197.9
Other diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	235.7	167.4	157.3	59.4	76.0	19.8	5.8	16.0	739.1
Total diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	554.1	431.6	316.3	167.4	205.8	54.5	12.0	38.6	1,782.9
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	6.5	14.5	9.2	4.4	6.9	* 0.4	**0.4	* 1.0	43.5

TABLE 9. PERSONS : TYPE OF REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM CONDITIONS --continued

Type of condition	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue —									
Sciatica	20.0	18.9	11.0	5.7	4.3	3.3	**0.2	* 1.4	64.8
Disorders of the intervertebral disc	141.9	89.5	69.3	29.4	40.4	9.5	* 1.2	7.7	389.1
Back problems (unspecified)	234.3	195.4	139.4	81.1	92.0	17.3	6.6	14.4	783.1
Curvature of the spine	17.7	10.7	15.9	5.3	8.0	* 1.1	**0.3	* 1.8	60.8
Rheumatoid arthritis	170.7	106.4	82.1	41.9	49.0	19.1	* 1.5	5.6	476.5
Osteoarthritis	418.1	255.9	220.2	104.8	105.3	35.4	5.8	15.4	1,161.3
Arthritis, n.e.c.	377.3	252.7	196.6	105.3	112.8	33.5	4.8	10.4	1,094.3
<i>Total arthritis</i>	<i>937.1</i>	<i>601.9</i>	<i>487.5</i>	<i>246.2</i>	<i>256.6</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>2,638.7</i>
Rheumatism	118.8	76.9	39.9	23.9	26.1	13.9	* 1.2	3.4	304.3
Osteoporosis	109.2	46.4	48.9	21.6	20.4	6.1	* 0.5	4.2	257.4
Absence of limbs or parts or limbs	27.2	22.4	21.1	7.9	13.0	2.8	* 0.5	* 0.5	95.3
Musculoskeletal deformities	43.3	33.2	27.2	11.8	15.3	4.7	* 0.9	2.6	139.0
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	499.1	349.0	301.7	153.2	160.0	40.8	9.7	33.6	1,550.1
<i>Total diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</i>	<i>1,609.4</i>	<i>1,120.0</i>	<i>883.8</i>	<i>443.3</i>	<i>483.2</i>	<i>134.4</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>76.5</i>	<i>4,783.0</i>
<i>Congenital anomalies</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>* 1.7</i>	<i>* 0.7</i>	<i>* 1.0</i>	<i>67.4</i>
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions —									
Allergy, n.e.c.	385.1	250.6	188.4	78.3	124.7	36.7	8.1	24.7	1,096.8
Insomnia	90.2	63.2	53.7	30.7	24.6	7.0	* 0.9	4.4	274.7
Pyrexia	37.8	22.3	31.3	8.5	9.2	* 1.6	* 1.5	2.7	114.9
Localised swelling	9.4	3.8	5.7	* 2.3	* 1.0	**0.2	**0.2	**0.2	22.7
Difficulty breathing	23.3	7.4	2.7	4.0	4.9	* 0.9	**0.1	* 0.5	43.8
Chest pain	13.9	6.7	9.3	4.6	2.7	* 0.7	**0.2	* 0.8	39.0
Abdominal pain	36.3	29.7	15.8	10.6	20.0	2.9	* 0.7	3.0	119.4
Heartburn	18.7	12.9	7.9	4.6	4.6	* 0.8	**0.1	* 1.0	50.6
Dizziness	17.3	10.1	8.7	5.3	5.1	* 2.1	**0.1	* 1.0	49.7
Hangover	19.2	20.0	19.7	8.3	22.1	3.1	* 1.2	* 1.7	95.8
Headache due to stress or tension	6.1	11.1	14.0	* 0.9	27.0	* 0.6	**0.2	* 0.9	61.1
Headache — due to unspecified or trivial cause	778.6	496.9	533.5	210.1	200.8	53.6	15.6	50.6	2,345.2
Virus	34.9	29.3	25.2	8.7	10.9	* 1.0	**0.3	* 2.2	112.5
Other symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	199.3	135.6	104.8	46.5	60.1	11.7	3.6	11.5	573.3
<i>Total symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions</i>	<i>1,451.6</i>	<i>974.0</i>	<i>890.1</i>	<i>368.6</i>	<i>450.0</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>29.6</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>4,367.0</i>
Injury and poisoning —									
Fractures	28.7	23.8	21.5	8.9	9.2	3.2	* 1.1	* 2.0	98.4
Dislocations, sprains and strains	94.3	67.7	54.9	30.6	32.3	8.8	2.8	6.0	297.4
Open wounds	29.5	21.5	46.5	10.7	15.6	3.8	* 2.2	2.8	132.8
Bruising and crushing	38.4	28.8	27.0	13.6	16.7	3.2	* 2.0	3.0	133.1
Entry of foreign bodies	11.3	13.7	7.9	3.0	7.3	* 1.3	**0.2	* 0.6	45.4
Burns and scalds	33.0	20.4	18.4	6.4	12.9	3.6	* 0.7	* 1.8	97.2
Complications of surgical and medical care, n.e.c.	50.4	33.0	26.2	10.4	11.3	4.7	* 0.7	2.6	139.5
Other injuries	86.9	57.1	71.0	16.1	34.9	6.4	3.8	6.1	282.7
Injuries, type not stated	2.4	* 2.1	* 2.0	* 1.1	* 1.0		**0.3	**0.1	9.1
<i>Total injuries</i>	<i>351.1</i>	<i>250.2</i>	<i>254.2</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>133.0</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>1,153.9</i>
Disability, n.e.c. —									
Speech impediment, n.e.c.	47.0	23.2	29.0	10.9	14.3	2.9	* 0.7	* 1.8	129.8
Other disability, n.e.c.	30.6	18.8	24.4	11.0	8.4	3.8	* 1.0	* 1.4	99.3
<i>Total disability, n.e.c.</i>	<i>77.6</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>* 1.6</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>228.5</i>
<i>Condition not stated</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>49.0</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>* 2.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>271.8</i>
No illness reported	943.7	723.3	418.2	172.5	200.9	58.8	26.2	32.8	2,582.5
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>6,120.5</b>	<b>4,503.1</b>	<b>3,277.8</b>	<b>1,474.8</b>	<b>1,732.4</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>18,061.1</b>

TABLE 9. PERSONS : TYPE OF REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM CONDITIONS—continued

Type of condition	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Rate per 1,000 population (c)									
Infectious and parasitic diseases —									
Herpes	6.2	8.0	6.6	11.3	8.6	10.8	* 5.4	9.0	7.5
Tinea	10.1	11.6	11.5	10.1	7.8	9.8	* 13.5	18.9	10.7
Other infectious and parasitic diseases	16.7	16.7	28.6	20.9	15.9	22.2	40.3	23.9	19.7
<i>Total infectious and parasitic diseases</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>58.6</i>	<i>50.7</i>	<i>37.4</i>
Neoplasms —									
Skin cancer	7.4	5.8	12.9	6.5	6.9	* 4.5	* 8.6	* 5.2	7.8
Breast cancer	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.9	* 3.6	**0.6	**0.2	2.0
Neoplasms, n.e.c.	12.3	10.9	11.9	10.4	13.1	16.5	* 10.3	14.7	11.9
<i>Total neoplasms</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>25.9</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>21.1</i>
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders —									
Diabetes Mellitus — Type 1	4.2	5.2	3.2	5.4	4.2	* 4.5	* 2.9	* 4.6	4.4
Diabetes mellitus — Type 2	8.7	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.9	12.7	* 11.0	11.2	10.1
Diabetes, unspecified	7.3	9.3	6.9	9.6	8.2	8.4	* 10.6	* 4.4	8.0
<i>Total diabetes</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>24.3</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>25.3</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>22.5</i>
High blood sugar	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.5	2.3	* 2.3	**1.7	**1.2	2.3
Thyroid disease	17.3	13.2	18.7	19.7	17.8	20.4	* 8.3	18.3	16.8
Gout	18.9	14.4	17.0	11.6	17.3	17.3	35.6	17.5	16.7
Obesity	1.8	3.5	3.9	* 1.5	3.5	* 3.1	* 3.5	* 2.4	2.8
High cholesterol	61.1	44.2	44.7	51.6	51.0	44.9	31.9	55.4	51.3
Other endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders	31.7	19.2	29.2	31.3	29.5	21.5	24.0	25.9	27.5
<i>Total endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</i>	<i>133.1</i>	<i>106.4</i>	<i>120.9</i>	<i>128.2</i>	<i>125.6</i>	<i>117.1</i>	<i>119.2</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>122.2</i>
Diseases of the blood and blood forming organs	20.0	20.4	19.8	21.2	24.0	18.2	* 13.7	22.7	20.4
Mental disorders —									
Nerves, tension, nervousness	19.1	22.1	26.5	21.5	22.9	24.8	* 10.5	21.8	21.9
Depression	12.6	14.5	13.3	14.5	16.3	13.2	* 7.3	19.8	13.8
Psychoses	2.4	2.6	3.2	1.8	3.8	* 1.0	* 3.2	* 2.5	2.7
Emotional problems, n.e.c.	7.2	7.1	11.6	6.5	6.7	7.9	* 4.0	* 6.0	7.8
Alcohol and drug dependence	6.0	6.3	8.6	6.1	6.7	8.7	* 8.5	11.3	6.8
Mental retardation, specific delays in development	10.4	7.1	11.9	9.9	7.0	8.5	**2.1	8.3	9.3
Other mental disorders	6.9	4.7	8.0	7.3	9.9	6.9	* 9.0	* 6.7	6.9
<i>Total mental disorders</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>59.6</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>58.0</i>
Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs									
Blindness (complete or partial, NOT corrected by glasses)	6.9	12.6	11.4	13.2	11.3	15.2	19.4	12.5	10.5
Hypermetropia / Far-sighted	194.3	196.9	231.0	225.5	226.0	207.9	220.9	212.8	207.9
Myopia / Short-sighted	202.3	194.6	201.7	208.2	224.4	202.2	163.7	240.1	203.0
Astigmatism	40.2	44.8	37.3	31.6	50.2	43.0	38.6	71.5	41.6
Presbyopia	85.8	82.8	77.9	74.0	75.0	82.9	117.9	81.4	81.7
Other disorders of refraction and accommodation	27.8	24.0	24.8	26.1	18.6	39.3	26.2	28.9	25.6
<i>Total disorders of refraction and accommodation</i>	<i>472.3</i>	<i>456.5</i>	<i>475.7</i>	<i>467.0</i>	<i>487.4</i>	<i>493.3</i>	<i>465.4</i>	<i>518.1</i>	<i>471.0</i>
Cataracts	17.7	15.5	21.0	16.7	14.9	20.1	17.5	22.1	17.5
Glaucoma	8.5	6.5	8.3	9.9	6.5	5.7	* 13.3	8.6	7.8
Strabismus	4.6	5.6	8.0	6.1	8.0	7.2	* 7.4	* 6.6	6.0
Visual disturbances	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	4.5	* 3.4	**2.6	* 3.3	2.7
Other diseases of the eye and adnexa	57.1	55.9	66.8	58.4	65.3	57.5	53.0	70.9	59.6
All other diseases of the eye and adnexa	84.1	81.9	101.8	88.7	95.9	88.3	90.7	104.5	88.7
<i>Total disorders of the eye and adnexa</i>	<i>495.6</i>	<i>482.5</i>	<i>507.3</i>	<i>494.2</i>	<i>515.8</i>	<i>522.0</i>	<i>490.6</i>	<i>547.9</i>	<i>497.5</i>

TABLE 9. PERSONS : TYPE OF REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM CONDITIONS—continued

Type of condition	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
Otitis media	8.3	9.2	13.6	10.3	13.3	12.5	* 13.6	* 7.3	10.3
Deafness (complete/partial)	94.6	91.9	101.0	87.0	100.8	106.8	85.2	100.4	95.4
Ear pain	2.3	2.5	5.4	2.0	3.8	* 4.4	**2.4	* 3.6	3.1
Other diseases of the ear and mastoid process	25.4	21.3	28.5	22.4	26.2	34.8	19.7	33.6	25.3
Total diseases of the ear and mastoid process	122.5	116.7	134.3	114.0	134.7	147.9	115.2	134.5	124.6
Epilepsy	7.5	5.4	7.1	7.3	5.8	10.4	* 2.8	* 5.4	6.7
Migraine	17.0	19.4	18.8	23.5	22.9	15.4	19.8	21.1	19.1
Paralysis	1.7	1.7	2.0	* 1.5	* 0.7	* 1.9	**1.5	* 1.7	1.6
Other hereditary and degenerative disorders of the nervous system	2.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	2.1	* 2.9	**2.4	* 2.7	2.3
Other diseases of the nervous system	5.5	4.5	8.9	6.5	5.6	7.7	* 3.8	* 7.5	6.0
Total diseases of the nervous system	523.7	511.5	543.7	526.0	554.9	549.2	517.4	580.9	529.0
Diseases of the circulatory system —									
Hypertension	116.1	100.5	104.2	100.0	100.8	119.6	77.9	107.6	106.8
Heart disease	28.9	27.7	28.3	27.3	24.3	36.3	* 13.8	26.7	27.9
Stroke (including after effects of)	5.9	5.4	5.0	6.3	9.5	11.5	* 3.5	* 5.0	6.1
Atherosclerosis	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.2	* 1.3	—	* 1.8	1.4
Varicose veins	51.2	57.0	53.1	57.2	60.1	62.0	47.7	52.7	54.6
Haemorrhoids	25.9	25.0	28.0	28.0	30.6	32.9	16.9	33.9	26.9
Fluid problems, n.o.s.	13.4	13.3	11.7	15.1	14.2	17.7	* 6.9	10.5	13.3
Other diseases of the circulatory system	43.8	33.9	40.2	41.2	36.8	35.2	20.1	39.4	39.2
Ill-defined signs and symptoms of heart conditions	21.5	19.8	19.8	16.1	19.4	20.6	24.7	19.0	20.1
Total diseases of the circulatory system	219.7	207.8	210.7	206.7	219.4	235.5	156.5	217.6	213.7
Diseases of the respiratory system									
Asthma	103.9	111.8	132.6	112.4	115.2	102.1	127.2	111.9	113.0
Bronchitis/ Emphysema	44.5	42.9	46.7	39.6	36.7	38.9	45.2	38.8	43.1
Sinusitis	108.3	81.8	128.3	98.5	99.3	88.1	83.1	114.5	102.9
Hayfever	119.8	145.6	116.0	190.2	185.5	144.2	109.5	188.2	139.2
Influenza	35.0	26.1	34.8	28.1	31.9	30.4	46.8	29.6	31.7
Common cold	52.7	60.1	49.6	72.0	66.7	50.2	33.4	69.1	57.0
Cough or sore throat	31.9	27.9	29.3	29.9	30.1	33.0	18.0	31.5	30.0
Other diseases of the respiratory system	22.5	26.1	30.2	33.5	27.2	27.4	18.9	30.0	26.4
Total diseases of the respiratory system	357.3	362.9	383.0	410.0	408.5	370.7	342.7	419.6	373.7
Diseases of the digestive system —									
Diarrhoea, enteritis	9.1	11.8	9.7	12.0	7.4	13.9	* 8.5	16.5	10.2
Ulcer	30.5	29.1	28.8	22.6	30.3	33.1	21.0	24.5	29.0
Hernia	26.5	25.2	33.0	26.6	24.2	35.6	18.1	20.7	27.2
Constipation	9.1	7.3	6.5	9.5	11.9	8.5	* 5.0	10.0	8.5
Dental problems	50.2	49.1	50.6	52.3	54.7	43.2	43.4	64.3	50.6
Other diseases of the digestive system	44.0	40.8	49.8	42.8	43.8	44.2	37.7	49.3	44.1
Total diseases of the digestive system	150.5	144.8	158.7	147.4	150.7	153.7	122.6	160.3	150.2
Diseases of the genito-urinary system —									
Kidney diseases	20.8	12.9	14.1	13.1	13.5	15.2	* 13.3	11.7	15.9
Other diseases of the urinary system	12.2	14.5	13.7	13.9	16.3	15.8	* 10.6	17.1	13.7
Disorders of menstruation	18.8	21.3	20.8	25.6	35.1	24.8	* 15.7	24.3	22.1
Other diseases of the genital system	14.2	15.7	19.7	14.6	22.0	18.7	* 11.4	18.7	16.5
Total diseases of the genito-urinary system	62.0	59.7	64.7	63.9	78.7	69.4	47.9	67.4	63.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue —									
Eczema, dermatitis	29.8	38.2	29.5	50.3	47.1	44.0	19.2	45.5	35.7
Psoriasis	6.7	8.6	4.1	9.3	8.6	12.5	* 4.3	8.9	7.2
Acne	8.2	7.6	7.6	9.8	12.0	10.7	* 7.1	11.7	8.5
Skin rash, n.o.s.	11.9	9.3	11.0	9.8	12.1	12.7	* 13.9	11.2	11.0
Other diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	38.4	37.0	48.2	39.7	44.3	42.0	37.6	54.4	40.9
Total diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue	90.6	95.8	96.5	113.8	118.7	115.7	78.5	125.8	98.7
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	1.1	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.9	* 0.9	**2.3	* 3.1	2.4

TABLE 9. PERSONS : TYPE OF REPORTED RECENT AND/OR LONG-TERM CONDITIONS *continued*

Type of condition	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT/Tas	ACT	Aust.
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue ---									
Sciatica	3.2	4.2	3.4	3.8	2.6	6.9	**1.2	* 5.3	3.6
Disorders of the intervertebral disc	23.0	19.8	21.4	19.6	23.4	20.4	* 9.7	26.3	21.5
Back problems (unspecified)	38.2	43.1	42.8	54.6	53.6	37.2	46.5	45.7	43.3
Curvature of the spine	2.9	2.4	4.8	3.7	4.7	* 2.2	* 2.8	* 5.6	3.4
Rheumatoid arthritis	27.3	23.2	25.7	26.8	29.8	39.5	18.2	21.4	26.3
Osteoarthritis	66.6	55.7	69.6	66.3	65.7	72.7	72.4	64.2	64.4
Arthritis, n.e.c.	60.4	55.1	61.8	67.1	68.6	70.0	42.4	41.2	60.4
Total arthritis	149.7	131.2	153.5	156.6	157.4	176.4	131.9	124.9	147.1
Rheumatism	18.9	16.7	12.5	15.0	16.4	28.5	* 13.2	14.9	16.8
Osteoporosis	17.2	10.0	15.7	13.4	13.1	12.2	* 8.6	21.4	14.3
Absence of limbs or parts of limbs	4.4	4.9	6.5	5.1	7.8	5.7	* 5.1	* 2.6	5.3
Musculoskeletal deformities	7.0	7.4	8.4	7.8	9.0	9.8	* 5.3	9.9	7.7
Other diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	81.2	77.0	92.8	102.1	93.7	85.8	75.1	114.0	85.8
Total diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue	259.4	245.9	274.8	290.1	288.5	282.0	234.8	274.9	264.7
Congenital anomalies	4.5	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.1	* 3.6	* 4.3	* 3.1	3.7
Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions									
Allergy, n.e.c.	63.1	55.7	57.5	53.6	71.6	77.2	58.7	80.2	60.8
Insomnia	14.4	13.8	16.9	19.4	15.3	14.2	* 7.4	17.6	15.2
Pyrexia	6.2	5.0	9.4	6.0	5.2	* 3.2	* 8.9	8.6	6.3
Localised swelling	1.5	0.8	1.7	* 1.5	* 0.6	**0.3	**1.1	**0.8	1.3
Difficulty breathing	3.7	1.6	0.8	2.5	3.0	* 1.9	**1.1	* 2.0	2.4
Chest pain	2.3	1.5	2.9	3.0	1.6	* 1.5	**1.5	* 2.5	2.2
Abdominal pain	5.9	6.6	4.8	7.4	11.4	6.2	* 4.5	9.3	6.6
Heartburn	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.7	* 1.6	**0.9	* 3.6	2.8
Dizziness	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.1	* 4.2	**0.9	* 4.3	2.8
Hangover	3.2	4.4	6.0	5.8	12.6	6.9	* 7.5	* 4.9	5.3
Headache — due to stress or tension	1.0	2.4	4.3	* 0.6	15.5	* 1.3	**1.0	* 2.7	3.4
Headache — due to unspecified or trivial cause	127.9	110.3	162.7	143.4	114.8	115.8	104.2	160.1	129.9
Virus	5.7	6.6	7.7	6.0	6.4	* 2.1	**1.9	* 7.0	6.3
Other symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	32.4	30.0	32.1	31.5	34.9	24.6	26.3	37.9	31.7
Total symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	237.3	215.9	272.0	250.2	259.5	227.3	201.5	292.0	241.8
Injury and poisoning —									
Fractures	4.7	5.2	6.6	6.1	5.3	6.6	* 6.8	* 6.2	5.4
Dislocations, sprains and strains	15.5	15.1	16.6	21.2	18.5	19.0	18.0	18.5	16.5
Open wounds	4.8	4.8	14.1	7.4	8.9	8.3	* 13.7	9.1	7.3
Bruising and crushing	6.3	6.4	8.2	9.3	9.4	6.9	* 14.6	9.7	7.4
Entry of foreign bodies	1.8	3.1	2.4	2.1	4.2	* 2.9	**1.4	* 1.8	2.5
Burns and scalds	5.5	4.5	5.5	4.4	7.3	7.7	* 4.3	* 5.7	5.4
Complications of surgical and medical care, n.e.c.	8.1	7.2	8.2	6.7	6.8	9.9	* 4.8	10.2	7.7
Other injuries	14.3	12.8	21.5	11.2	20.0	13.5	25.8	20.2	15.7
Injuries, type not stated	0.4	* 0.5	* 0.6	* 0.8	* 0.6	—	**1.5	**0.4	0.5
Total injuries	57.5	55.6	77.3	64.4	76.1	71.7	86.7	75.8	63.9
Disability, n.e.c. —									
Speech impediment, n.e.c.	7.7	5.2	8.7	7.6	8.2	6.1	* 4.2	* 6.2	7.2
Other disability, n.e.c.	5.0	4.1	7.5	7.4	4.9	8.0	* 9.3	* 5.1	5.5
Total disability, n.e.c.	12.6	9.3	16.2	14.8	13.1	14.2	* 13.4	11.2	12.7
Condition not stated	16.4	13.7	15.0	12.3	16.8	12.0	* 15.6	14.4	15.0
No illness reported	155.7	162.4	125.4	121.7	112.5	123.7	150.4	100.8	143.2
Total (b)	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Persons may have reported more than one type of condition and therefore components do not add to totals.

(c) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 10. PERSONS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS

Rate per 1,000 population (a)

	<i>Far-sighted</i>	<i>Short-sighted</i>	<i>Other sight dis-orders(b)</i>	<i>Arthritis, all types</i>	<i>Hayfever</i>	<i>Headache</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Hyper-tension</i>	<i>Sinusitis</i>
New South Wales									
Sydney	188.8	204.5	152.1	136.0	117.2	135.4	95.9	104.1	103.3
Hunter	173.9	223.9	177.7	192.6	105.2	96.1	129.4	149.9	120.8
Illawarra	196.7	198.0	140.5	163.9	123.6	135.9	100.4	102.6	132.1
Richmond-Tweed	136.5	204.2	110.3	169.1	102.9	121.0	123.5	99.7	107.9
Mid-North Coast	324.6	222.6	73.0	145.6	96.6	115.6	99.5	146.3	113.9
Northern	201.8	187.2	127.8	179.7	165.1	104.3	93.0	124.3	116.1
North Western	181.9	140.0	206.3	167.3	101.7	132.2	* 71.8	199.8	* 93.7
Central West	244.6	147.9	215.0	181.4	150.9	110.0	167.8	186.5	77.4
South Eastern	192.8	202.3	193.8	206.7	139.6	125.5	121.0	123.2	121.7
Murrumbidgee	174.4	156.4	156.4	128.4	145.2	128.5	133.8	126.3	88.8
Murray/Far West	223.3	228.7	107.9	194.3	173.6	120.7	156.6	170.9	178.2
<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>194.3</i>	<i>202.3</i>	<i>151.2</i>	<i>149.7</i>	<i>119.8</i>	<i>128.5</i>	<i>103.9</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>108.3</i>
Victoria									
Melbourne	180.1	205.6	149.8	118.6	149.0	121.0	107.0	92.6	81.2
Barwon	225.6	205.5	150.5	145.4	130.4	64.7	125.5	123.1	68.8
Western District	156.9	164.3	166.9	113.4	119.4	153.5	150.4	92.3	69.5
Central Highlands	220.3	163.2	201.9	135.3	188.6	87.9	134.7	140.4	92.1
Wimmera	337.1	145.0	154.4	205.8	* 99.1	135.0	* 77.1	154.6	* 69.9
Mallee	330.4	205.2	86.7	176.9	136.7	82.6	178.4	151.0	62.3
Loddon	229.2	164.3	134.9	183.1	125.3	* 27.2	107.8	111.4	69.8
Goulburn	216.3	123.1	203.3	167.6	111.1	117.3	107.4	102.9	82.0
Ovens-Murray	237.7	147.2	126.4	139.7	172.5	157.0	100.6	* 53.3	121.8
East Gippsland	277.6	180.7	190.4	161.8	115.0	129.7	82.3	143.1	102.8
Gippsland	261.2	161.5	123.4	205.3	156.3	77.6	116.2	131.2	107.6
<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>196.9</i>	<i>194.6</i>	<i>152.1</i>	<i>131.2</i>	<i>145.6</i>	<i>112.2</i>	<i>111.8</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>81.8</i>
Queensland									
Brisbane	248.8	231.8	126.2	151.8	113.8	167.5	134.2	100.0	131.3
Moreton	237.1	160.8	149.4	169.2	133.9	167.4	135.1	108.1	135.6
Wide Bay-Burnett	207.5	176.9	228.9	196.7	92.2	94.4	113.8	150.0	145.4
Darling Downs	199.1	227.7	138.8	149.6	142.9	152.8	149.1	110.7	127.2
South West/Central West	* 117.8	263.0	* 54.6	* 105.2	* 125.8	* 68.1	164.9	* 73.8	* 133.8
Fitzroy	269.1	190.7	140.2	187.9	144.5	222.4	125.9	110.6	107.3
Mackay	227.1	186.5	135.8	131.2	* 52.6	119.6	90.9	81.7	134.4
Northern	222.1	143.3	135.8	106.9	89.4	261.2	113.4	94.4	94.1
Far North	147.3	150.4	170.9	137.5	97.1	157.9	153.6	108.5	134.2
North West	164.0	171.1	* 139.2	* 77.2	* 132.6	* 105.3	144.9	** 43.1	* 68.9
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>231.0</i>	<i>201.7</i>	<i>140.8</i>	<i>153.5</i>	<i>116.0</i>	<i>166.5</i>	<i>132.6</i>	<i>104.2</i>	<i>128.3</i>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>102.9</b>

TABLE 10. PERSONS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS *continued*

Rate per 1,000 population (a)

	<i>Deafness</i>	<i>Common cold/Influenza</i>	<i>Back problems(c)</i>	<i>Allergy(b)</i>	<i>Varicose veins</i>	<i>High cholesterol</i>	<i>Dental problems</i>	<i>All conditions(d)</i>
Sydney	95.4	86.5	65.5	60.8	54.6	51.3	50.6	848.3
Hunter	83.5	91.4	59.4	68.6	45.8	64.6	50.4	826.0
Illawarra	145.5	62.3	81.1	55.9	62.7	68.8	39.6	869.5
Richmond-Tweed	92.5	62.3	67.4	50.1	59.6	46.8	52.0	869.7
Mid-North Coast	* 49.5	67.9	73.1	* 25.3	* 59.9	* 41.3	* 39.4	804.2
Northern	124.4	71.8	80.8	40.6	71.7	77.9	42.8	824.9
North Western	112.7	81.2	* 41.3	85.3	53.8	* 33.9	* 28.1	793.7
Central West	118.4	133.5	* 77.5	* 68.6	* 54.9	* 44.1	* 63.0	873.8
South Eastern	67.3	95.5	* 26.0	97.6	75.5	69.9	102.3	885.0
Murrumbidgee	108.9	91.3	65.1	* 47.1	* 41.3	* 47.2	73.5	898.2
Murray/Far West	132.9	60.3	65.7	* 28.9	* 53.1	* 52.1	* 51.0	810.9
	159.8	* 88.0	**13.8	* 42.7	* 62.2	**33.5	* 37.5	886.7
<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>84.9</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>63.1</i>	<i>51.2</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>835.8</i>
Victoria								
Melbourne	80.2	83.9	56.8	50.5	54.2	45.4	48.3	818.3
Barwon	124.6	64.6	86.7	71.5	76.7	33.5	71.0	841.6
Western District	97.7	87.3	65.4	59.7	* 43.6	* 32.9	54.0	879.5
Central Highlands	135.3	114.4	69.2	68.5	84.2	44.4	44.0	892.8
Wimmera	122.2	* 43.5	110.4	* 44.7	* 85.5	* 63.7	**19.3	892.6
Mallee	140.1	73.0	89.2	* 31.4	* 51.7	* 28.7	73.6	880.0
Loddon	114.5	59.3	68.4	106.8	38.6	44.4	* 11.5	757.1
Goulburn	114.0	110.7	74.3	62.4	66.7	27.9	39.3	852.4
Ovens-Murray	85.2	65.6	73.2	* 50.6	* 40.1	* 46.7	79.7	892.7
East Gippsland	132.0	98.2	* 58.1	* 50.9	62.6	* 29.0	* 51.9	869.7
Gippsland	123.8	95.0	92.1	73.5	71.7	72.5	66.7	863.7
<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>91.9</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>828.2</i>
Queensland								
Brisbane	97.9	91.6	72.5	61.7	53.2	41.9	52.8	858.9
Moreton	122.5	73.7	72.0	47.2	64.0	49.6	60.4	883.3
Wide Bay-Burnett	104.8	58.4	50.7	40.0	52.1	53.8	43.7	867.4
Darling Downs	94.7	127.0	58.5	60.3	71.3	61.4	51.1	899.4
South West/Central West	**24.7	**30.4		**30.8	**38.7	**19.0	**19.7	715.7
Fitzroy	96.9	63.7	40.3	54.1	54.5	* 39.8	41.8	874.9
Mackay	135.9	* 52.3	* 53.6	85.2	* 29.6	* 52.1	**13.2	806.9
Northern	79.3	57.9	81.6	54.7	43.1	* 27.7	* 31.8	899.0
Far North	93.4	69.3	49.7	62.1	* 26.6	55.7	71.0	886.9
North West	* 90.4	* 91.5	**36.0	* 84.6	**20.7	**11.1	* 52.2	817.0
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>101.0</i>	<i>82.2</i>	<i>65.6</i>	<i>57.5</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>867.4</i>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>848.3</b>

(a) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes blindness, astigmatism and presbyopia. Excludes other diseases of the eye and adnexa. (c) Includes disorders of the intervertebral disc and curvature of the spine. (d) Only more common conditions are shown, and therefore will not add to total.

TABLE 10. PERSONS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS—continued

Rate per 1,000 population (a)									
	<i>Far-sighted</i>	<i>Short-sighted</i>	<i>Other sight dis-orders(b)</i>	<i>Arthritis, all types</i>	<i>Hayfever</i>	<i>Headache</i>	<i>Asthma</i>	<i>Hyper-tension</i>	<i>Sinusitis</i>
South Australia									
Adelaide	225.7	223.0	131.5	156.1	201.0	149.9	112.9	96.5	103.5
Outer Adelaide	215.0	186.9	158.0	160.7	142.6	94.2	95.0	99.4	70.9
Yorke and Lower North	290.4	217.3	138.9	193.0	128.2	179.2	118.2	154.1	78.0
Murray Lands	206.4	162.2	173.6	188.1	191.0	149.7	109.5	93.7	111.5
South East	216.6	118.0	159.7	132.1	191.2	147.6	115.6	126.0	89.4
Eyre	240.3	137.1	88.8	96.5	178.5	83.7	95.6	101.5	78.7
Northern	213.9	180.8	107.5	161.5	142.0	127.6	132.2	99.3	84.2
<i>Total South Australia</i>	<i>225.5</i>	<i>208.2</i>	<i>134.3</i>	<i>156.6</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>143.9</i>	<i>112.4</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>98.5</i>
Western Australia									
Perth	222.2	246.4	156.8	159.6	193.7	134.5	111.4	101.3	100.2
South West	249.0	168.2	109.8	179.6	181.4	115.7	128.5	104.6	97.8
Lower/Upper Great Southern	245.8	207.3	156.5	194.4	159.2	82.1	129.8	112.1	79.8
Midlands	304.3	160.5	143.1	156.6	187.3	138.9	* 55.1	120.1	115.8
South Eastern	214.0	137.0	**44.6	* 129.6	* 117.9	155.5	187.0	* 115.7	* 121.2
Central	233.3	170.9	85.0	92.3	179.0	117.6	153.6	72.0	119.3
Pilbara/Kimberley	97.5	158.1	94.8	96.9	99.3	142.7	* 85.6	* 76.6	* 44.5
<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>226.0</i>	<i>224.4</i>	<i>143.5</i>	<i>157.4</i>	<i>185.5</i>	<i>129.7</i>	<i>115.2</i>	<i>100.8</i>	<i>99.3</i>
Tasmania									
Greater Hobart	215.4	207.1	153.5	155.3	133.3	118.2	106.4	107.7	78.3
Southern	229.2	197.9	159.9	188.0	135.0	133.1	105.8	122.2	65.4
Northern	172.5	215.5	201.3	206.9	161.4	99.3	92.5	130.6	103.2
Mersey-Lyell	227.6	180.7	159.7	166.8	145.6	125.4	104.9	123.8	97.0
<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>207.9</i>	<i>202.2</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>176.4</i>	<i>144.2</i>	<i>116.4</i>	<i>102.1</i>	<i>119.6</i>	<i>88.1</i>
Northern Territory (c)									
<i>Total</i>	<i>220.9</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>187.6</i>	<i>131.9</i>	<i>109.5</i>	<i>105.0</i>	<i>127.2</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>83.1</i>
Australian Capital Territory									
<i>Total</i>	<i>212.8</i>	<i>240.1</i>	<i>179.9</i>	<i>124.9</i>	<i>188.2</i>	<i>162.8</i>	<i>111.9</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>114.5</i>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>148.6</b>	<b>147.1</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>132.9</b>	<b>113.0</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>102.9</b>



TABLE 10. PERSONS: TYPE OF CONDITION BY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS- *continued*

Rate per 1,000 population (a)								
	<i>Deafness</i>	<i>Common cold/ Influenza</i>	<i>Back problems(d)</i>	<i>Allergy(b)</i>	<i>Varicose veins</i>	<i>High cholesterol</i>	<i>Dental problems</i>	<i>All conditions(e)</i>
South Australia								
Adelaide	80.7	96.0	73.8	56.1	56.7	55.2	52.4	871.6
Outer Adelaide	85.6	97.5	87.2	38.9	55.8	41.0	35.7	847.4
Yorke and Lower North	107.5	103.5	78.6	* 46.7	65.5	* 36.5	* 52.5	895.8
Murray Lands	123.4	100.0	97.6	65.4	61.5	43.5	52.2	885.7
South East	116.7	127.0	82.3	44.9	61.9	62.5	69.4	901.6
Eyre	128.5	96.0	* 32.7	* 57.2	* 48.9	* 37.3	64.6	835.2
Northern	84.8	106.6	70.8	37.2	58.6	* 28.9	49.7	823.9
<i>Total South Australia</i>	<i>87.0</i>	<i>98.5</i>	<i>75.1</i>	<i>53.6</i>	<i>57.2</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>869.2</i>
Western Australia								
Perth	95.3	98.6	80.7	75.6	56.4	53.9	59.5	891.7
South West	113.8	103.8	60.7	79.3	96.3	50.5	45.8	870.1
Lower/Upper Great Southern	132.5	78.5	110.2	52.7	66.7	* 42.3	* 33.0	846.8
Midlands	131.1	116.0	78.2	* 44.8	* 43.1	**17.4	* 34.4	898.8
South Eastern	* 116.4	* 91.4	* 126.8	**29.5	* 48.0	* 63.6	* 62.7	850.1
Central	94.7	90.3	48.8	65.5	49.6	49.7	* 46.3	866.1
Pilbara/Kimberley	96.4	* 69.4	* 41.4	* 50.6	* 53.3	* 32.8	* 44.9	717.5
<i>Total Western Australia</i>	<i>100.8</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>78.0</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>60.1</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>54.7</i>	<i>880.2</i>
Tasmania								
Greater Hobart	85.6	75.3	52.0	68.8	39.6	25.7	43.9	851.1
Southern	143.1	62.4	82.3	89.9	58.4	40.9	40.9	872.2
Northern	95.4	97.0	52.3	83.7	66.7	63.9	38.9	887.0
Mersey-Lyell	134.6	73.4	67.7	76.1	93.6	54.2	48.2	871.0
<i>Total Tasmania</i>	<i>106.8</i>	<i>79.3</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>868.4</i>
Northern Territory (c)								
<i>Total</i>	<i>85.2</i>	<i>79.2</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>43.4</i>	<i>836.4</i>
Australian Capital Territory								
<i>Total</i>	<i>100.4</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>892.5</i>
<b>Australia</b>	<b>95.4</b>	<b>86.5</b>	<b>65.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>54.6</b>	<b>51.3</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>848.3</b>

(a) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes blindness, astigmatism and presbyopia. Excludes other diseases of the eye and adnexa. (c) Estimates for predominately urban areas only. (d) Includes disorders of the intervertebral disc and curvature of the spine. (e) Only more common conditions are shown, and therefore will not add to total.

TABLE 11. PERSONS: HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW

Type of action	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
1995 ('000)									
Hospitalisation	40.8	31.5	28.2	13.1	14.9	5.0	2.5	2.4	138.5
Emergency/outpatient visit	142.1	111.0	103.8	59.5	55.7	9.9	6.8	7.0	497.0
Day clinic visit	74.1	63.0	50.3	18.4	26.0	5.3	2.7	4.1	244.7
Doctor consultation	1,527.1	1,042.2	722.5	350.9	368.2	105.5	23.2	64.5	4,206.6
Dentist consultation	333.3	248.4	169.1	91.5	107.9	24.0	8.2	22.5	1,006.1
Consultation with OHP	569.5	448.4	316.3	158.5	205.7	45.0	13.3	33.4	1,792.6
Other health-related contact	208.7	165.0	210.8	64.4	146.3	18.0	15.5	19.9	853.9
Medication use -									
Herbal/natural medications	569.5	374.9	338.7	135.0	185.3	49.2	11.1	32.2	1,701.7
Vitamins/mineral supplements	1,585.3	1,082.6	937.9	358.9	460.2	109.0	37.9	86.1	4,660.3
Other medications	3,571.2	2,519.6	2,017.1	917.4	1,090.6	284.9	71.8	186.6	10,671.7
Total medications (b)	4,179.3	2,961.3	2,352.8	1,033.6	1,242.0	328.3	86.9	217.9	12,417.6
Day(s) away from work/school	442.4	325.8	245.2	122.4	145.0	33.9	14.2	28.2	1,358.8
Other days of reduced activity	330.3	245.3	183.1	99.5	113.3	31.9	8.1	20.4	1,032.5
No action taken	1,536.2	1,245.5	721.5	343.7	375.2	117.6	46.1	69.4	4,463.3
Total (b)	6,120.5	4,503.1	3,277.8	1,474.8	1,732.4	473.6	145.3	304.9	18,061.1
1995 (Rate to population (c))									
Hospitalisation	6.6	6.9	8.7	8.6	8.9	10.7	18.8	8.2	7.7
Emergency/outpatient visit	23.1	24.5	31.8	40.2	32.4	20.9	44.6	23.5	27.5
Day clinic visit	12.0	13.9	15.5	12.2	15.2	11.2	22.4	13.3	13.5
Doctor consultation	248.1	230.1	222.3	234.8	215.9	221.1	191.1	219.7	232.9
Dentist consultation	54.4	55.3	51.4	62.3	61.8	49.9	67.5	74.4	55.7
Consultation with OHP	92.8	99.2	96.8	107.0	119.5	95.3	101.1	110.7	99.3
Other health-related contact	34.2	36.6	64.0	44.3	84.2	38.7	113.9	64.5	47.4
Medication use -									
Herbal/natural medications	92.5	82.8	104.3	89.8	108.4	103.6	93.2	107.0	94.3
Vitamins/mineral supplements	258.7	239.8	287.4	241.6	266.3	231.7	272.9	283.4	258.1
Other medications	580.6	557.1	618.9	615.6	636.1	600.9	538.8	628.5	590.7
Total medications (b)	680.5	655.3	721.1	694.8	722.6	693.2	645.0	729.1	687.4
Day(s) away from work/school	73.0	73.0	73.7	85.3	81.8	71.7	85.6	86.1	75.2
Other days of reduced activity	53.5	54.2	56.4	66.6	66.7	66.5	57.2	69.3	57.1
No action taken	252.8	278.6	217.6	237.5	212.4	248.3	280.6	217.0	247.2
Total (b)	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0	1,000.0

TABLE 11. PERSONS: HEALTH-RELATED ACTIONS TAKEN IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW—continued

Type of action	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
1989-90 (Rate to population (d))									
Hospitalisation	9.6	9.6	8.2	9.5	7.6	11.4	* 17.8	* 3.8	9.2
Emergency/outpatient visit	18.9	26.0	32.6	27.1	28.5	18.1	53.8	20.2	25.0
Day clinic visit (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor consultation	208.7	194.4	208.4	204.9	177.6	187.8	189.8	157.7	200.1
Dentist consultation	49.1	52.8	50.2	61.3	48.7	49.9	64.7	51.6	51.4
Consultation with OHP	88.9	95.2	101.6	85.9	102.4	91.6	149.2	108.1	94.7
Other health-related contact (e)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medication use ---	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Herbal/natural medications (c)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vitamins/mineral supplements	244.4	212.5	267.0	189.9	224.1	220.1	242.7	249.1	232.9
Other medications	635.2	629.9	675.1	635.3	639.7	604.7	674.0	675.6	641.3
Total medications (b)	700.6	690.9	740.3	682.2	702.3	669.8	715.0	735.7	703.3
Day(s) away from work/ school	65.9	72.4	75.1	68.7	62.6	59.3	59.5	69.1	68.9
Other days of reduced activity	91.9	94.3	101.8	94.9	109.2	88.6	117.6	123.8	96.8
No action taken	248.9	255.7	215.1	257.2	243.1	274.5	245.6	216.5	245.2
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Persons may report more than one type of action, and therefore components do not add to the totals shown. (c) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Age and sex standardised to the 1995 survey population. (e) Not collected in the 1989-90 survey.

TABLE 12. PERSONS: TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BY STATISTICAL DIVISION

Rate per 1,000 population (a)

	<i>Hospital- isation(b)</i>	<i>Doctor consultation</i>	<i>Consultation with OHP(c)</i>	<i>Vitamins and herbal prepar- ations(d)</i>	<i>Medication use</i>	<i>Day(s) away from work/school</i>	<i>Other days of reduced activity</i>	<i>Total actions taken</i>
New South Wales								
Sydney	34.0	253.6	133.5	297.7	570.4	74.2	48.7	735.6
Hunter	35.5	273.8	147.2	298.7	586.0	68.3	69.7	757.3
Illawarra	44.2	262.7	140.4	257.5	641.6	82.8	69.0	791.6
Richmond-Tweed	* 31.8	253.1	178.5	411.2	544.0	62.5	* 55.2	800.0
Mid-North Coast	48.3	282.6	146.9	316.3	589.3	81.9	86.4	756.2
Northern	* 38.7	182.1	118.3	312.6	523.8	50.0	* 35.6	694.1
North Western	* 53.4	292.7	158.4	263.9	650.7	* 75.2	* 59.7	798.5
Central West	* 57.3	149.3	226.7	315.4	577.4	68.7	* 43.5	776.0
South Eastern	* 38.8	190.6	176.4	288.9	655.8	80.0	* 58.5	840.3
Murrumbidgee	* 55.1	126.2	153.3	227.8	577.5	* 37.8	* 54.6	701.8
Murray/Far West	* 71.9	283.7	150.4	210.5	656.8	107.5	* 36.0	779.9
<i>Total New South Wales</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>248.1</i>	<i>141.1</i>	<i>295.5</i>	<i>580.6</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>53.5</i>	<i>747.2</i>
Victoria								
Melbourne	37.3	238.4	135.9	270.9	549.5	70.9	52.2	712.6
Barwon	41.8	227.8	205.1	306.9	563.8	66.7	44.1	768.5
Western District	* 43.7	197.9	212.3	249.4	674.2	60.7	66.1	800.5
Central Highlands	72.7	248.4	156.8	270.7	696.4	82.2	74.7	808.5
Wimmera	* 55.1	278.9	196.8	251.2	606.9	* 73.6	**26.7	717.3
Mallee	* 45.0	179.5	189.7	203.7	639.2	* 57.9	* 39.5	750.9
Loddon	* 17.8	159.2	94.6	207.4	375.3	64.6	66.2	580.7
Goulburn	45.3	209.5	173.3	277.2	565.8	113.0	91.0	735.0
Ovens-Murray	79.1	237.7	185.3	223.3	614.9	77.8	* 34.2	756.3
East Gippsland	67.6	205.6	163.4	421.5	603.7	78.0	89.3	815.0
Gippsland	52.3	192.6	214.7	304.1	568.2	91.2	* 30.2	748.4
<i>Total Victoria</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>230.1</i>	<i>147.7</i>	<i>271.9</i>	<i>557.1</i>	<i>73.0</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>721.4</i>
Queensland								
Brisbane	46.8	235.4	149.7	331.7	615.5	79.5	57.5	779.4
Moreton	42.2	252.8	137.7	350.4	639.6	57.8	62.2	806.2
Wide Bay-Burnett	58.9	237.9	133.1	342.3	578.9	62.6	61.2	755.6
Darling Downs	50.4	192.5	124.9	327.1	647.4	82.6	60.8	794.2
South West/Central West	162.6	* 109.2	* 83.1	190.5	432.2	* 82.0	**40.1	568.2
Fitzroy	60.6	188.6	141.9	351.3	658.8	55.2	* 39.7	800.4
Mackay	* 29.4	181.7	118.9	291.7	541.0	* 52.2	* 36.3	721.7
Northern	39.9	185.0	156.1	296.8	684.3	80.7	59.1	830.9
Far North	85.1	193.4	152.7	335.1	564.9	91.1	46.1	768.0
North West	* 121.5	* 112.5	* 121.3	244.6	591.3	* 103.2	* 51.1	744.0
<i>Total Queensland</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>222.3</i>	<i>142.4</i>	<i>329.7</i>	<i>618.9</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>782.4</i>

TABLE 12. PERSONS: TYPE OF ACTION TAKEN IN THE TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW BY STATISTICAL DIVISION - continued

Rate per 1,000 population (a)

	Hospitalisation(b)	Doctor consultation	Consultation with OHP(c)	Vitamins and herbal preparations(d)	Medication use	Days away from work/school	Other days of reduced activity	Total actions taken
South Australia								
Adelaide	52.0	247.5	161.3	285.4	613.5	86.5	65.3	764.6
Outer Adelaide	44.8	223.3	162.4	286.1	549.9	77.1	66.8	734.4
Yorke and Lower North	79.8	182.5	121.6	180.8	698.6	57.3	71.6	773.8
Murray Lands	43.4	209.9	152.6	264.6	693.7	87.3	81.7	798.7
South East	65.8	199.3	208.4	263.9	662.7	94.0	89.5	801.5
Eyre	63.4	135.1	210.5	329.4	533.4	69.8	* 43.1	737.1
Northern	76.4	210.2	141.2	214.4	615.7	95.6	60.6	711.0
Total South Australia	54.2	234.8	162.2	277.8	615.6	85.3	66.6	762.5
Western Australia								
Perth	50.2	233.6	183.9	336.9	654.0	89.7	71.5	805.5
South West	56.4	202.4	170.6	272.6	566.1	58.4	44.8	754.4
Lower/Upper Great Southern	65.8	182.9	140.9	250.9	586.8	70.4	84.3	693.6
Midlands	* 34.8	166.6	126.2	272.5	665.2	* 61.8	* 46.5	810.3
South Eastern	** 24.4	174.3	167.7	292.6	617.0	* 58.2	* 68.5	749.2
Central	57.2	140.2	150.3	280.3	629.3	49.0	58.6	766.3
Pilbara/Kimberley	* 63.9	119.6	124.9	182.7	530.1	97.5	* 38.1	674.3
Total Western Australia	51.4	215.9	174.5	315.1	636.1	81.8	66.7	787.6
Tasmania								
Greater Hobart	49.3	217.7	137.3	260.0	574.6	70.4	53.3	734.5
Southern	* 24.9	233.8	156.1	307.5	639.4	75.8	83.4	783.2
Northern	32.1	245.8	136.7	280.5	627.7	79.3	68.9	765.0
Mersey-Lyell	36.6	190.0	148.0	305.4	590.0	62.4	75.5	745.9
Total Tasmania	38.6	221.1	141.9	282.1	600.9	71.7	66.5	751.7
Northern Territory								
Total	74.3	191.1	161.5	312.2	538.8	85.6	57.2	719.4
Australian Capital Territory								
Total	40.5	219.7	174.3	330.9	628.5	86.1	69.3	783.0
Australia	44.0	232.9	148.7	296.6	590.7	75.2	57.1	752.8

(a) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes visits to emergency/outpatients, day clinics and hospital inpatients episodes. (c) Includes consultations with dentists. (d) Includes vitamins, minerals, herbal and natural preparations.

TABLE 13. PERSONS: PERIOD SINCE LAST DOCTOR AND DENTAL CONSULTATION

<i>Period since last consultation</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT(a)</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.</i>
	('000)								
General practitioner only	1,247.0	855.4	596.8	294.8	312.5	87.8	19.0	51.4	3,467.4
Specialist only	145.6	114.9	71.4	33.6	28.1	9.5	3.2	7.4	413.7
Specialist and general practitioner	134.5	71.9	54.3	22.4	27.5	8.3	* 1.0	5.6	325.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,527.1</b>	<b>1,042.2</b>	<b>722.5</b>	<b>350.9</b>	<b>368.2</b>	<b>105.5</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>64.5</b>	<b>4,206.6</b>
More than 2 weeks to less than 3 months	1,969.4	1,438.9	1,002.9	470.2	546.8	142.3	43.0	93.1	5,719.1
3 months to less than 6 months	968.9	703.5	556.3	231.4	293.0	78.0	28.3	51.4	2,914.6
6 months to less than 12 months	799.5	604.7	453.0	194.6	227.1	65.6	22.1	46.6	2,417.3
12 months or more	821.1	687.1	531.6	216.8	281.4	79.7	27.6	48.0	2,697.2
Never/not known	34.5	27.1	13.0	10.9	15.9	2.6	* 1.2	1.3	108.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,120.5</b>	<b>4,503.1</b>	<b>3,277.8</b>	<b>1,474.8</b>	<b>1,732.4</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>18,061.1</b>
	Rate per 1,000 population (b)								
General practitioner only	202.7	189.1	183.4	197.3	183.0	184.0	159.7	175.0	192.0
Specialist only	23.7	25.3	22.0	22.6	16.5	19.8	22.5	25.2	22.9
Specialist and general practitioner	21.8	15.7	16.9	14.8	16.4	17.2	* 8.8	19.5	18.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>248.1</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>222.3</b>	<b>234.8</b>	<b>215.9</b>	<b>221.1</b>	<b>191.1</b>	<b>219.7</b>	<b>232.9</b>
More than 2 weeks to less than 3 months	320.9	318.8	307.1	316.9	318.6	300.1	300.4	312.5	316.6
3 months to less than 6 months	159.0	156.6	169.0	158.2	167.8	165.1	185.3	165.8	161.4
6 months to less than 12 months	131.4	135.1	137.1	133.7	129.3	140.0	139.1	147.5	133.9
12 months or more	134.9	153.4	161.1	148.7	159.5	168.7	176.4	150.2	149.2
Never/not known	5.7	6.1	3.9	7.6	8.9	5.4	* 7.8	4.2	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>
	('000)								
<b>Period since dental consultation</b>									
Two weeks or less	333.3	248.4	169.1	91.5	107.9	24.0	8.2	22.5	1,006.1
More than 2 weeks to less than 3 months	672.6	503.0	355.4	186.6	184.6	44.7	15.6	37.7	2,001.7
3 months to less than 6 months	698.4	495.2	418.7	185.4	210.3	46.8	18.4	38.9	2,116.1
6 months to less than 12 months	1,015.5	740.9	601.7	263.7	298.1	81.6	27.5	59.5	3,091.5
12 months or more	2,851.7	2,166.8	1,504.9	654.5	794.2	246.8	63.4	123.3	8,416.7
Never/not known	367.2	220.7	134.8	57.8	84.1	17.7	6.7	14.2	910.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,938.8</b>	<b>4,375.0</b>	<b>3,184.5</b>	<b>1,439.6</b>	<b>1,679.2</b>	<b>461.6</b>	<b>139.9</b>	<b>296.1</b>	<b>17,542.2</b>
	Rate per 1,000 population (b)								
Two weeks or less	56.1	56.9	52.9	63.9	63.7	51.2	69.7	76.5	57.4
More than 2 weeks to less than 3 months	113.5	115.5	111.3	130.6	108.9	95.8	106.0	128.9	114.2
3 months to less than 6 months	118.0	113.7	130.9	129.4	124.0	100.5	131.0	131.1	120.7
6 months to less than 12 months	171.6	170.1	187.7	185.5	175.3	175.6	178.5	198.0	176.2
12 months or more	478.8	492.9	475.6	448.3	478.8	538.7	468.4	419.0	479.6
Never/not known	62.0	50.9	41.7	42.2	49.4	38.2	46.4	46.4	52.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 14. PERSONS : OTHER HEALTH PROFESSIONALS(a) CONSULTED IN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW

Type of OHP consulted	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(b)	ACT	Aust.
	( '000)								
Acupuncturist	24.1	11.7	9.4	* 1.5	5.1	**0.7	* 0.2	1.4	54.2
Audiologist/Audiometrist	**2.7	5.8	* 5.8	* 2.4	* 1.6	**0.6	**0.1	**0.2	19.4
Chiropractor	75.6	76.2	62.4	33.9	31.2	* 1.9	1.7	3.0	286.3
Chemist	134.5	95.4	86.8	30.1	50.5	14.0	3.6	9.5	424.5
Chiropodist/Podiatrist	35.0	33.0	11.7	13.4	10.5	5.1	**0.2	2.1	111.1
Dietician/Nutritionist	18.5	13.6	10.9	4.1	* 4.3	* 1.8	* 0.4	1.0	54.7
Herbalist	17.8	9.3	* 5.4	* 1.9	4.8	* 1.1	**0.2	0.9	41.3
Hypnotherapist	**1.4	**0.5	**1.3	**0.8	**0.4	**0.2	—	**0.2	4.8
Naturopath	30.6	30.8	25.2	10.6	12.3	* 1.3	* 0.5	1.7	112.9
Nurse	75.7	56.2	36.0	15.5	33.8	8.0	2.0	3.9	233.1
Optician/Optommetrist	55.8	32.7	25.8	14.0	15.1	5.1	* 1.2	3.1	152.8
Osteopath	21.1	6.7	**0.6	**0.7	* 1.6	**0.5	**0.0	0.9	32.1
Occupational therapist	* 4.0	* 5.0	* 3.3	* 2.3	4.7	**0.7	* 0.6	0.9	21.4
Physiotherapist/Hydrotherapist	80.4	82.6	40.9	29.8	29.0	6.0	2.6	5.3	276.6
Psychologist	20.5	14.9	8.6	4.3	8.9	* 1.5	* 0.5	1.8	60.9
Social worker/ Welfare officer	19.4	15.2	20.5	4.7	6.8	2.3	* 0.9	1.9	71.8
Speech therapist/ Pathologist	15.0	7.6	* 5.3	4.8	4.8	**0.7	* 0.4	* 0.7	39.4
Not stated	* 5.5	* 3.6	**1.4	**0.8	* 1.8	—	**0.1	**0.1	13.3
Did not consult OHP	5,551.0	4,054.7	2,961.4	1,316.3	1,526.7	428.6	132.0	271.4	16,268.5
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>6,120.5</b>	<b>4,503.1</b>	<b>3,277.8</b>	<b>1,474.8</b>	<b>1,732.4</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>18,061.1</b>
Rate per 1,000 population (d)									
Acupuncturist	3.9	2.6	2.9	* 0.9	3.0	**1.5	* 2.1	5.1	3.0
Audiologist/Audiometrist	**0.4	1.3	* 1.8	* 1.6	* 0.9	**1.3	**1.3	* 0.8	1.1
Chiropractor	12.3	16.8	19.1	22.9	18.0	* 4.2	14.4	9.6	15.8
Chemist	22.0	21.2	26.3	20.8	28.9	30.2	24.8	30.9	23.5
Chiropodist/Podiatrist	5.6	7.2	3.7	8.5	6.6	10.5	* 1.7	8.9	6.1
Dietician/Nutritionist	3.0	3.0	3.3	2.8	* 2.5	* 3.9	* 3.2	3.1	3.0
Herbalist	2.9	2.1	* 1.6	* 1.3	2.7	* 2.4	* 1.8	2.9	2.3
Hypnotherapist	**0.2	**0.1	**0.4	**0.6	**0.2	**0.4	—	**0.4	0.3
Naturopath	5.0	6.8	7.7	7.3	7.1	* 2.7	* 3.2	5.4	6.3
Nurse	12.3	12.4	11.0	10.6	19.9	16.8	15.9	13.4	13.0
Optician/Optommetrist	9.0	7.2	8.0	9.2	8.9	10.5	* 7.6	10.6	8.4
Osteopath	3.5	1.5	**0.2	**0.5	* 0.9	**1.2	**0.3	2.7	1.8
Occupational therapist	* 0.6	* 1.1	* 1.0	* 1.6	2.8	**1.3	* 5.3	2.8	1.2
Physiotherapist/Hydrotherapist	13.1	18.3	12.6	20.1	16.8	12.7	22.2	17.3	15.3
Psychologist	3.4	3.3	2.6	3.0	5.0	* 3.1	* 2.7	5.4	3.4
Social worker/ Welfare officer	3.2	3.4	6.2	3.3	3.9	4.7	* 6.1	6.2	4.0
Speech therapist/ Pathologist	2.5	1.7	* 1.6	3.4	2.8	**1.5	* 2.2	* 2.1	2.2
Not stated	* 0.9	* 0.8	**0.4	**0.5	* 1.0	—	**0.7	**0.2	0.7
Did not consult OHP	907.2	900.8	903.2	893.0	880.5	904.7	898.9	889.3	900.7
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

(a) Other health professional (OHP) as defined for this survey, other than doctors and dentists; see Glossary. (b) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only.

(c) Persons may have reported consulting more than one type of OHP, and therefore, components do not add to totals. (d) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population; see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 15. PERSONS : TYPE OF MEDICATION USED IN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW

Type of medications	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	('000)								
Vitamins or minerals	1,585.3	1,082.6	937.9	358.9	460.2	109.0	37.9	86.1	4,660.3
Herbal or natural medications	569.5	374.9	338.7	135.0	185.3	49.2	11.1	32.2	1,701.7
<b>Arthritis drugs —</b>									
Anti inflammatory/anti-rheumatic products (non-steroid)	274.1	181.8	140.8	67.7	84.2	22.5	4.9	10.7	787.4
Specific anti-rheumatic agents	20.6	19.6	8.7	6.1	10.7	* 2.0	* 0.3	* 0.6	68.5
<b>Allergy medications —</b>									
Nasal decongestants for topical use	40.4	26.6	16.8	12.3	10.4	* 2.1	* 0.7	2.9	112.1
Antihistamines for systemic use	100.9	72.0	56.5	30.3	39.2	9.9	2.1	7.1	317.9
<b>Asthma medications —</b>									
Adrenergics, inhalants	366.0	280.1	240.6	96.2	108.9	23.5	6.4	18.1	1,139.9
Other anti-asthmatics, inhalants	276.5	168.6	180.0	66.2	75.8	21.9	4.3	13.1	806.4
Other anti-asthmatics for systemic use	61.4	42.2	25.4	13.2	12.2	4.5	* 0.9	2.3	162.0
<b>Diabetes medications —</b>									
Insulins	23.7	20.6	10.9	7.9	7.3	2.2	* 0.2	1.0	74.1
Oral blood glucose lowering drugs	65.0	49.5	29.4	21.5	19.2	4.9	* 1.0	2.0	192.6
<b>Heart and blood pressure drugs —</b>									
Cardiac glycosides	59.6	43.9	27.3	11.4	11.5	4.3	* 0.3	1.4	159.8
Anti-arrhythmics	13.3	8.7	* 6.7	* 1.6	* 1.5	* 2.1		**0.2	34.1
Vasodilators used in cardiac disease	75.3	40.1	19.7	14.1	10.8	4.4	* 0.2	1.5	166.1
Anti-adrenergic agents, centrally acting	22.3	17.6	12.6	4.3	* 4.2	* 1.1	**0.0	* 0.7	62.8
Anti-adrenergic agents, peripherally acting	37.8	21.7	18.6	5.6	6.1	3.2	* 0.3	1.5	94.9
Arteriolar smooth muscle, agents acting on	**0.8	* 3.1	* 3.2	**0.4	**0.4	**0.3		**0.1	8.3
Renin-angiotensin in system, agents acting on	252.6	164.0	114.4	53.6	53.2	20.0	2.9	8.0	669.4
B-blocking agents, plain	221.9	128.3	100.6	52.5	55.7	20.0	* 1.4	5.2	585.7
Calcium channel blockers	300.2	173.6	125.7	64.4	56.1	22.2	* 1.3	8.5	752.2
<b>Fluid/diuretic medications —</b>									
Low-ceiling diuretics, thiazides	27.0	32.6	11.0	9.7	8.4	4.3	**0.1	1.0	94.1
Low ceiling diuretics, excluding thiazides	74.6	31.2	12.7	13.3	8.0	3.1	**0.2	1.4	144.4
High-ceiling diuretics	81.1	59.1	37.3	20.4	16.9	8.5	* 0.7	2.4	226.4
Potassium-sparing agents	19.9	14.1	* 4.1	4.6	* 4.5	* 1.6	**0.1	* 0.5	49.4
Diuretics and potassium sparing agents in combination	60.2	52.3	18.7	15.4	14.1	5.3	* 0.4	1.2	167.7
<b>Serum lipid reducing agents —</b>									
Cholesterol and triglyceride reducers	143.7	67.9	42.8	28.3	24.4	6.9	* 0.8	3.8	318.4
<b>Analgesic medications —</b>									
Opioids	20.9	10.6	12.7	7.7	6.0	2.5	* 0.9	1.3	62.6
Other analgesics and anti-pyretics	1,494.7	1,062.3	980.0	416.7	497.4	118.8	30.8	90.5	4,699.1
<b>Psycholeptic medications —</b>									
Anti-psychotics	23.3	29.4	18.7	7.1	8.5	* 1.5	* 0.2	0.9	89.8
Anxiolytics	58.2	55.2	42.7	17.9	13.8	7.0	* 0.7	1.9	197.4
Hypnotics and sedatives	50.1	43.8	29.9	16.0	15.9	3.0	* 0.8	2.5	161.9
<b>Medications for anxiety/depression/nervous conditions —</b>									
Anti-depressants	113.0	77.3	59.0	29.8	34.3	9.3	* 1.4	4.9	329.1
<b>Other medications —</b>									
Cough/cold medications	317.0	227.4	183.3	88.4	111.2	26.1	7.7	19.9	983.1
Skin ointments and creams	545.2	394.5	317.6	151.4	204.5	50.2	13.3	39.6	1,717.1
Stomach medications	274.2	176.5	123.3	59.1	66.5	22.3	2.7	10.5	735.3
Laxatives	43.9	21.1	20.9	9.4	14.7	3.5	* 0.3	1.4	115.1
Other medications, n.e.c.	1,215.2	828.4	663.4	314.6	362.7	100.2	24.2	60.5	3,572.4
Not known/not stated	17.6	* 4.9	* 6.1	* 2.0	* 3.7	**0.4	**0.2	* 0.3	35.2
Did not use medications	1,941.2	1,541.8	925.0	441.2	490.4	145.3	58.4	87.0	5,643.5
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>6,120.5</b>	<b>4,503.1</b>	<b>3,277.8</b>	<b>1,474.8</b>	<b>1,732.4</b>	<b>473.6</b>	<b>145.3</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>18,061.1</b>



TABLE 15. PERSONS : TYPE OF MEDICATION USED IN TWO WEEKS PRIOR TO INTERVIEW—continued

Type of medications	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT(a)	ACT	Aust.
	(Rate per 1,000 population (c))								
Vitamins or minerals	258.7	239.8	287.4	241.6	266.3	231.7	272.9	283.4	258.1
Herbal or natural medications	92.5	82.8	104.3	89.8	108.4	103.6	93.2	107.0	94.3
Arthritis drugs —									
Anti-inflammatory/anti-rheumatic products (non-steroid)	43.9	39.8	44.0	44.0	50.7	46.8	51.1	39.6	43.6
Specific anti-rheumatic agents	3.3	4.3	2.7	3.9	6.7	* 4.0	* 2.2	2.9	3.8
Allergy medications —									
Nasal decongestants for topical use	6.6	5.9	5.1	8.3	6.0	* 4.4	* 4.7	9.9	6.2
Antihistamines for systemic use	16.4	16.0	17.3	20.6	22.5	21.1	13.9	22.6	17.6
Asthma medications —									
Adrenergics, inhalants	59.9	62.3	73.3	65.4	62.5	49.2	57.2	58.2	63.2
Other anti-asthmatics, inhalants	45.0	37.3	55.0	44.4	43.8	46.0	35.8	44.1	44.6
Other anti-asthmatics for systemic use	10.0	9.3	7.9	8.7	7.3	9.3	* 7.3	8.0	9.0
Diabetes medications —									
Insulins	3.8	4.5	3.4	5.2	4.4	4.7	* 2.9	4.2	4.1
Oral blood glucose lowering drugs	10.3	10.8	9.4	13.3	12.1	9.9	11.9	8.8	10.6
Heart and blood pressure drugs —									
Cardiac glycosides	9.4	9.4	8.7	6.8	7.6	8.8	10.7	6.9	8.8
Anti-arrhythmics	2.1	1.9	* 2.1	* 1.0	* 1.0	* 4.3	—	* 1.3	1.9
Vasodilators used in cardiac disease	11.9	8.6	6.3	8.4	7.2	9.0	* 6.8	7.3	9.1
Anti-adrenergic agents, centrally acting	3.5	3.8	4.1	2.6	2.7	* 2.2	* 1.1	3.3	3.5
Anti-adrenergic agents, peripherally acting	6.0	4.7	5.9	3.5	3.7	6.5	* 2.6	6.9	5.2
Arterial smooth muscle, agents acting on	**0.1	* 0.7	* 1.0	**0.2	* 0.3	**0.7	—	**0.4	0.5
Renin-angiotensin system, agents acting on	40.1	35.7	36.3	33.5	33.1	41.1	43.0	35.2	37.0
B-blocking agents, plain	35.1	27.9	31.9	32.3	35.2	40.8	13.5	23.9	32.3
Calcium channel blockers	47.5	37.7	39.9	39.6	35.3	45.8	19.5	40.1	41.4
Fluid/diuretic medications —									
Low-ceiling diuretics, thiazides	4.3	7.1	3.5	6.1	5.3	8.7	**1.0	5.0	5.2
Low ceiling diuretics, excluding thiazides	11.8	6.8	4.1	8.3	5.0	6.1	* 1.8	5.8	7.9
High-ceiling diuretics	12.8	12.7	12.0	12.3	11.0	17.2	17.3	12.8	12.5
Potassium-sparing agents	3.2	3.0	* 1.3	2.8	2.8	* 3.2	**0.9	* 1.9	2.7
Diuretics and potassium sparing agents in combination	9.5	11.3	5.9	9.4	9.1	10.9	11.6	5.5	9.2
Serum lipid reducing agents —									
Cholesterol and triglyceride reducers	22.8	14.8	13.5	17.7	15.2	14.1	* 6.7	16.8	17.5
Analgesic medications —									
Opioids	3.4	2.4	3.9	5.1	3.5	5.3	* 5.3	4.2	3.4
Other analgesics and anti-pyretics	243.5	235.1	300.3	280.6	288.7	251.4	219.5	301.8	260.1
Psycholeptic medications									
Anti-psychotics	3.8	6.4	5.8	4.7	5.0	* 3.1	* 2.0	3.5	5.0
Anxiolytics	9.3	12.1	13.4	11.3	8.5	14.6	* 5.0	7.9	10.9
Hypnotics and sedatives	8.0	9.5	9.4	10.2	10.0	6.1	* 7.6	10.2	9.0
Medications for anxiety/depression/nervous conditions —									
Anti-depressants	18.2	16.9	18.4	19.1	20.7	19.5	13.1	18.9	18.2
Other medications —									
Cough/cold medications	52.0	50.8	55.6	61.0	63.3	55.2	49.3	63.2	54.5
Skin ointments and creams	89.3	87.7	96.8	103.0	117.8	107.0	86.2	129.3	95.1
Stomach medications	43.9	38.6	38.5	37.9	40.3	46.5	24.4	40.4	40.6
Laxatives	7.0	4.6	6.6	6.0	8.9	7.3	* 2.4	5.0	6.4
Other medications, n.e.c.	196.9	182.6	204.4	209.8	214.0	211.2	191.4	206.6	197.7
Not known/not stated	2.9	* 1.1	* 1.9	* 1.4	* 2.3	**0.9	**1.1	* 0.9	2.0
Did not use medications	319.5	344.7	278.9	305.2	277.4	306.8	355.0	270.9	312.6
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>	<b>1,000.0</b>

(a) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only. (b) Persons may report more than one type of action, and therefore components do not add to the totals shown.  
(c) Age and sex standardised to the Australian population: see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** The 1995 National Health Survey (NHS) is the second in a series of regular five-yearly population surveys designed to obtain national benchmark information on a range of health-related issues and to enable the monitoring of trends in health over time. Surveys in this series comprise a core data set which is repeated in successive surveys and a supplementary data set which can be varied from survey to survey to address key health issues of the day. The aim of the 1995 survey was to obtain information about the health status of Australians, their use of health services and facilities, and about health-related aspects of their lifestyle such as smoking, alcohol consumption and exercise. The survey was conducted throughout the 12-month period February 1995 to January 1996.

**2** The estimates contained in this publication are based on information obtained from residents of a sample of 23,800 private dwellings (houses, flats, etc.) and non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, boarding houses, caravan parks, etc.).

**3** Households were selected at random using a stratified multi-stage area sample which ensured that persons within each State and Territory had a known and, in the main, equal chance of selection in the survey.

**4** The survey sample in Victoria, South Australia, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory was increased at the request of, and with additional funding provided by, the health authorities in those areas.

**5** The following groups of persons were excluded from the survey: Diplomatic personnel of overseas governments and non-Australian members of their households; non-Australian service personnel stationed in Australia and their dependants; and overseas visitors whose usual place of residence is outside Australia. Residents of hospitals, nursing and convalescent homes, boarding schools, prisons, reformatories and single quarters of military establishments were also excluded.

### METHODOLOGY

**6** Trained Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) interviewers conducted personal interviews with residents of selected dwellings. Each person aged 18 years or more was interviewed personally, with the exception of persons too old or sick. Persons aged 15–17 years were interviewed with the consent of a parent or guardian; otherwise, a parent or guardian was interviewed on their behalf. For persons aged less than 15 years, information was obtained from a person responsible for the child (usually the mother).

**7** In order to maximise the capacity of the survey, some sections were administered to half of the sample only. The General Health and Well-being form (SF-36) was administered to adults in one-half of the sample, while questions on post-school educational qualifications, private health insurance, alcohol consumption and supplementary women's health were administered (appropriate to sex and age) to respondents in the other half of the sample. Other sections of the survey were administered across the full sample. For output, weighted estimates for all items, regardless of the particular sample in which they were included, relate to the total population of appropriate age and/or sex. Details of the estimation procedures are contained in the Technical Note.

### METHODOLOGY *continued*

**8** Topics covered in the survey were:

- recent illness;
- long-term conditions;
- self-assessed health status;
- general health and wellbeing;
- inpatient episodes in hospital;
- visits to casualty/emergency;
- visits to outpatients units at hospitals;
- visits to day clinics;
- doctor consultations;
- dental consultations;
- consultations with other health professionals;
- other persons/organisations consulted;
- use of natural/herbal medications;
- use of vitamins/minerals;
- use of other medications;
- days away from work/school;
- other days of reduced activity;
- smoking;
- alcohol consumption;
- exercise;
- height and weight;
- sun protection;
- breastfeeding;
- supplementary women's health issues; and
- injury/accidents.

**9** An extensive range of demographic and socioeconomic information was also obtained.

**10** The approaches used to collect this information varied as appropriate to the topic and, where possible, were the same as in previous surveys in order to provide comparability. The design of the survey enables linkages to be established between medical conditions, actions taken as a consequence of those conditions and lifestyle behaviours. For example, information about recent illness was obtained by asking whether a range of health-related actions had been taken in the two weeks prior to interview and by recording the various reasons for those actions, including the specific illness or injury involved, and other reasons such as preventive health measures. This 'action-based' approach is similar to that used in the 1983 Australian Health Survey and the 1989-90 NHS.

**11** Definitions for some of those items covered in this publication are provided in the Glossary. Comprehensive details of all the concepts, methodologies and procedures used in this survey are provided in *National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 1995* (Cat. no. 4363.0).

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### CLASSIFICATION OF MEDICAL CONDITIONS

**12** All medical conditions (and other reasons for taking health-related actions) reported were classified to a list of selected conditions, symptoms, treatments, etc. developed for this survey. This classification is based on the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), 9th Revision but was modified to take account of the types and quality of information likely to be reported in the survey. In general, broad classification groups have been used. Special codes were created for some non-illness reasons for action (e.g. check-up, preventive measures) and for some frequently reported conditions which could not be reliably coded to ICD categories because of insufficient detail provided at interview (e.g. back problems, virus, infection).

**13** While the classification of conditions and the methodologies used for identifying conditions were generally similar to those used in the 1989-90 NHS, they are not identical. Changes introduced for the 1995 survey included the re-ordering of questions on illness within the questionnaire, additional actions used to prompt respondents for recent illness, expansion of the classification categories (which may have affected the counts of illness conditions) and inclusion of new questions on specific conditions.

**14** As a result of classification and methodological changes, data for diabetes, eyesight, ear and hearing problems, back problems and arthritis, rheumatism and gout in particular, are considered not directly comparable between surveys. Other factors which may have contributed to increased reporting of some illnesses in the 1995 survey include increased preventive and testing measures and a high public awareness of particular conditions (e.g. high cholesterol, hypertension and allergic conditions). For all these reasons, care should be taken in interpreting differences between the two surveys in the prevalence of conditions. Details of changes made between surveys, and a discussion of their implications for comparability, are contained in *National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 1995* (Cat. no. 4363.0).

### ESTIMATION PROCEDURES

**15** Estimates from the survey are derived using a procedure which combines response information collected in the course of the survey with independently available information concerning the underlying populations. As a result, survey estimates conform to the published population estimates at age-sex-area level. The survey was conducted over a 12-month period and estimates were made to conform to the population distribution for each quarter of the year.

**16** The estimation procedure developed in the 1995 survey uses information on the patterns of response to counter known biases in target variables resulting from partial response. This information, in the form of models, was used to adjust data differential response by class, and also to specify weighting classes for applying benchmarks. Full details of the estimation procedures used are contained in *National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 1995* (Cat. no. 4363.0).

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**17** Since the estimates are based on a sample they are subject to sampling variability (see Technical Note for further details). In this publication, only estimates with relative standard errors less than 25% are considered sufficiently reliable for most purposes. However, estimates with relative standard errors 25% to 50% have been included and are preceded by an asterisk (e.g. \*4.3) to indicate they are subject to a high standard error and should be used with caution. Estimates with a relative standard error over 50% are also included and are preceded by a double asterisk (e.g. \*\*0.1). Such estimates are considered too unreliable for general use.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

**18** In addition to sampling error, the estimates are subject to non-sampling errors. These may be caused by errors in reporting (e.g. because some answers were based on memory, or because of misunderstanding or unwillingness of respondents to reveal all details) or errors arising during processing (e.g. coding, data recording). Such errors may occur in any statistical collection whether it is a full census count or a sample survey. Every effort is made to reduce non-sampling errors in the survey to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, by intensive training and supervision of interviewers, and by efficient operating procedures.

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

**19** Information recorded in this survey is essentially 'as reported' by respondents, and hence may differ from that which might be obtained from other sources or via other methodologies. This factor should be considered in interpreting the estimates in this publication. In particular:

- reported information on medical conditions was not medically verified, and was not necessarily based on diagnosis by a medical practitioner. Conditions which have a considerable effect on people are likely to be better reported than those which have little effect. Some people may be unaware of minor conditions, and occasionally may have serious conditions which have not been diagnosed. There may also be some instances of under-reporting as a consequence of respondents being unwilling to talk about a particular condition at an interview; and
- results of previous surveys of alcohol and tobacco consumption suggest a tendency of respondents to under-report actual consumption levels.

**20** The exclusion from the survey of people currently in hospitals, nursing homes and other institutions will have affected the results.

**21** In terms of the methodologies used, data from this survey are broadly comparable with data from the 1989-90 NHS, and from previous ABS national health and related surveys as shown below:

- Recent illness — 1983 Australian Health Survey;
- Chronic illness — 1977-78 Australian Health Survey;
- Health-related actions — 1983 Australian Health Survey; and
- Alcohol consumption/Smoking — 1977 Alcohol and Tobacco Consumption Patterns Survey.

**22** A number of surveys relating to topics covered in both this survey and the 1989-90 NHS and using similar methodologies have been conducted by the ABS in individual States and Territories. However, in all cases, comparisons should be made with care since minor changes to the approaches used, together with changes in community awareness and attitudes to health issues, may have influenced the responses provided; see also paragraphs 13-14.

**23** Data in most tables have been age and sex standardised i.e. they show levels that could be expected to have occurred in the population of interest, if those populations had the same age-sex characteristics as the Australian population in 1995. See table T2 (Technical Note) for relative standard errors for standardised State and Territory estimates.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS *continued*

**24** Tables 2, 10 and 12 in this publication show results of the survey compiled for Statistical Division (SDs) within States. Some caution should be used in interpreting differences between SDs shown in these tables. In general, estimates at this level are subject to higher standard errors than estimates at the State level. In addition, the sample design and weighting methodology are not specifically tailored to provide estimates for SDs. These effects may be further compounded by the standardization process which has been applied for this publication.

### GENERAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT

**25** ABS publications draw extensively on information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**26** The *1995 National Health Survey: Data Reference Package* containing the NHS questionnaires, data item listings, lists of standard unpublished table sets, comparison of 1995 and 1989-90 condition codes, 1995 condition codes list and sample counts is available. Information about all the publications and other products planned for release from the 1995 NHS is contained in the brochure *National Health Survey: Guide to Products and Services* which is available free of charge from any office of the ABS. Other ABS publications which may be of interest include:

*National Health Survey: Health Related Actions, [States], 1989-90*  
(Cat. nos 4375.1-6)

*National Health Survey: Health Risk Factors, [States], 1989-90*  
(Cat. nos 4380.1-6)

*National Health Survey: Health Status Indicators, [States], 1989-90*  
(Cat. nos 4370.1-6)

*National Health Survey: Summary of Results, 1995* (Cat. no. 4364.0)

*National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 1995* (Cat. no. 4363.0)

*National Health Survey: SF-36 Population Norms, 1995* (Cat. no. 4399.0)

**27** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

**28** Other relevant unpublished data may be available. Inquiries should be made to the contact shown at the front of this publication.

**29** In addition to publications standard sets of unpublished tables, unpublished data from the survey is also available:

- through special customised tables produced on request;
- on a computer file containing unidentified unit record data; and
- through consultancy service.

# APPENDIX

## POPULATION ESTIMATES(a) (<sup>'000</sup>)

<i>Sex</i>	<i>Under 5</i>	<i>5 - 14</i>	<i>15 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 34</i>	<i>35 - 44</i>	<i>45 - 54</i>	<i>55 - 64</i>	<i>65 - 74</i>	<i>75 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
<b>New South Wales</b>										
Males	225.7	439.3	459.2	479.4	460.5	385.1	262.8	221.8	107.5	3,041.4
Females	214.9	420.6	438.8	477.6	459.8	371.5	261.2	259.7	174.9	3,079.1
Persons	440.6	859.9	898.1	957.1	920.3	756.6	524.0	481.6	282.4	6,120.5
<b>Victoria</b>										
Males	164.1	319.5	343.7	354.9	337.9	278.8	192.0	153.3	84.8	2,229.1
Females	155.3	303.3	330.4	359.7	343.2	274.5	191.7	188.3	127.4	2,274.0
Persons	319.5	622.9	674.2	714.6	681.1	553.3	383.8	341.6	212.2	4,503.1
<b>Queensland</b>										
Males	122.8	248.2	263.0	256.6	246.1	207.7	134.2	110.1	54.5	1,643.0
Females	116.0	233.4	250.2	255.6	246.6	198.6	129.6	122.1	82.6	1,634.8
Persons	238.8	481.6	513.2	512.2	492.7	406.3	263.8	232.2	137.1	3,277.8
<b>South Australia</b>										
Males	50.5	104.2	106.3	115.4	112.3	92.4	63.6	57.2	30.4	732.2
Females	48.0	98.4	101.0	112.1	112.5	91.1	64.5	68.5	46.4	742.5
Persons	98.5	202.6	207.3	227.5	224.8	183.5	128.1	125.7	76.8	1,474.8
<b>Western Australia</b>										
Males	64.7	134.5	135.6	137.4	137.3	111.3	70.0	51.7	27.5	870.0
Females	61.5	126.6	129.6	136.0	136.7	103.9	67.8	61.3	39.0	862.4
Persons	126.2	261.1	265.2	273.4	274.0	215.2	137.8	113.0	66.5	1,732.4
<b>Tasmania</b>										
Males	17.3	36.9	35.0	34.4	35.8	29.4	20.2	17.4	8.5	234.9
Females	16.6	35.4	33.1	34.9	36.1	28.6	20.4	18.8	14.8	238.7
Persons	33.9	72.2	68.2	69.3	71.9	58.0	40.6	36.2	23.3	473.6
<b>Northern Territory(b)</b>										
Males	5.8	13.5	11.6	13.7	13.7	8.5	5.0	1.9	0.5	74.2
Females	6.5	13.5	11.6	14.8	12.5	7.4	3.0	1.4	0.4	71.1
Persons	12.3	27.1	23.2	28.5	26.2	15.9	8.0	3.3	0.9	145.3
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>										
Males	11.6	22.6	29.0	26.5	24.2	20.1	10.3	7.0	2.3	153.7
Females	11.0	21.4	27.5	25.5	24.5	19.4	9.7	6.8	5.4	151.2
Persons	22.6	44.0	56.5	52.0	48.8	39.5	19.9	13.8	7.7	304.9
<b>Australia</b>										
Males	665.1	1,321.4	1,386.1	1,422.1	1,368.3	1,135.6	758.5	620.8	315.9	8,993.9
Females	630.2	1,256.0	1,324.1	1,419.6	1,373.5	1,096.7	748.9	727.1	491.1	9,067.2
Persons	1,295.3	2,577.4	2,710.3	2,841.7	2,741.8	2,232.3	1,507.4	1,348.0	807.0	18,061.1

(a) Derived from the estimated resident population for each of the four quarters of the survey enumeration, adjusted for the scope and coverage of the survey (e.g. to exclude persons living in institutions). (b) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only.



# APPENDIX *continued*

## POPULATION ESTIMATES(a) (<sup>'000</sup>)—*continued*

<i>Sex</i>	<i>18 and over</i>	<i>15 and over</i>	<i>2 and over</i>	<i>0-3</i>	<i>4-6</i>	<i>1-6</i>	<i>15-64</i>	<i>18-64</i>	<i>18-50</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales										
Males	2,243.8	2,376.4	2,949.9	179.3	131.8	267.3	2,047.1	1,914.5	1,514.7	3,041.4
Females	2,316.1	2,443.7	2,988.8	179.9	124.1	253.5	2,009.0	1,881.4	1,489.8	3,079.1
Persons	4,559.9	4,820.0	5,938.8	359.2	255.9	520.8	4,056.1	3,795.9	3,004.5	6,120.5
Victoria										
Males	1,644.5	1,745.5	2,161.4	129.8	101.1	201.7	1,507.4	1,406.5	1,121.3	2,229.1
Females	1,720.2	1,815.3	2,213.6	125.7	91.4	188.2	1,499.6	1,404.5	1,119.4	2,274.0
Persons	3,364.7	3,560.8	4,375.0	255.5	192.6	389.9	3,007.0	2,810.9	2,240.7	4,503.1
Queensland										
Males	1,185.7	1,272.0	1,596.6	94.0	76.4	148.5	1,107.5	1,021.1	818.9	1,643.0
Females	1,211.6	1,285.4	1,587.9	93.1	70.1	140.3	1,080.6	1,006.9	806.5	1,634.8
Persons	2,397.3	2,557.4	3,184.5	187.0	146.5	288.8	2,188.1	2,028.0	1,625.4	3,277.8
South Australia										
Males	544.1	577.6	714.3	39.5	32.6	61.7	490.0	456.5	361.4	732.2
Females	567.3	596.2	725.3	38.9	27.9	58.7	481.2	452.4	357.2	742.5
Persons	1,111.4	1,173.7	1,439.6	78.3	60.5	120.3	971.2	908.9	718.6	1,474.8
Western Australia										
Males	630.6	670.8	840.2	53.8	39.4	78.8	591.6	551.4	445.7	870.0
Females	640.6	674.3	838.9	48.9	40.2	78.1	574.0	540.3	435.1	862.4
Persons	1,271.2	1,345.1	1,679.2	102.7	79.7	156.9	1,165.6	1,091.7	880.8	1,732.4
Tasmania										
Males	169.5	180.7	229.0	13.3	11.4	21.2	154.8	143.5	112.1	234.9
Females	175.4	186.7	232.6	13.5	9.7	20.7	153.1	141.8	111.9	238.7
Persons	344.9	367.5	461.6	26.8	21.0	41.9	307.9	285.4	224.0	473.6
Northern Territory(b)										
Males	50.8	54.9	71.6	4.5	4.2	7.8	52.5	48.4	40.6	74.2
Females	47.1	51.1	68.3	5.7	3.3	7.1	49.3	45.3	39.7	71.1
Persons	97.9	106.0	139.9	10.2	7.5	14.9	101.8	93.7	80.3	145.3
Australian Capital Territory										
Males	112.3	119.5	149.2	9.5	6.7	13.6	110.2	103.0	86.4	153.7
Females	111.6	118.8	147.0	8.8	6.9	14.0	106.5	99.4	83.5	151.2
Persons	223.9	238.2	296.1	18.3	13.6	27.6	216.7	202.3	169.9	304.9
Australia										
Males	6,590.7	7,007.4	8,726.5	525.8	404.6	802.7	6,070.6	5,653.9	4,508.8	8,993.9
Females	6,799.2	7,181.0	8,815.8	514.4	375.1	762.1	5,962.8	5,581.0	4,450.1	9,067.2
Persons	13,389.9	14,188.4	17,542.2	1,040.2	779.6	1,564.8	12,033.4	11,234.9	8,958.9	18,061.1

(a) Derived from the estimated resident population for each of the four quarters of the survey enumeration, adjusted for the scope and coverage of the survey (e.g. to exclude persons living in institutions). (b) Estimates relate to predominately urban areas only.

# TECHNICAL NOTE SAMPLING VARIABILITY

## ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

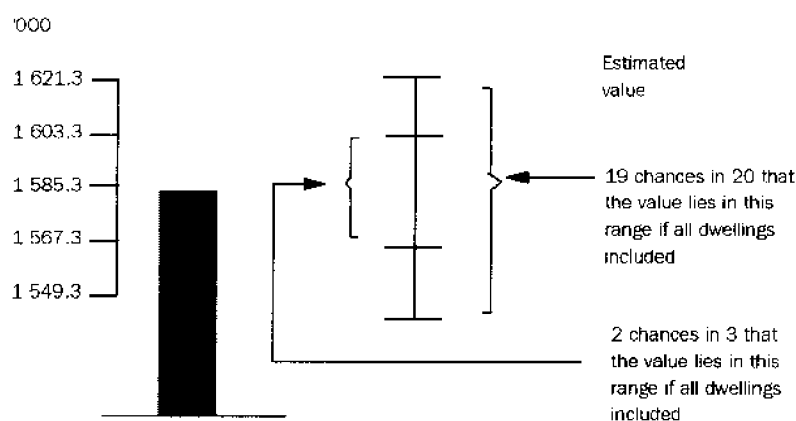
Estimates from the survey are derived using a procedure which combines information collected in the course of the survey (in responses to the survey, and concerning propensity of selected sample units to respond), with independently available information concerning the underlying populations. As a result, survey estimates of population conform to the published population estimates at age-sex-area level (when averaged over the period of the survey); also survey estimates of households conform to benchmarks for households by household size (numbers of adults and numbers of children).

## RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES

Since the estimates in this publication are based on information obtained from occupants of a sample of dwellings, they are subject to sampling variability; that is, they may differ from the figures that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the standard error (SE), which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of dwellings was included. There are about two chances in three that a sample estimate will differ by less than one SE from the figure that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included, and about 19 chances in 20 that the difference will be less than two SEs. Another measure of the likely difference is the relative standard error (RSE), which is obtained by expressing the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

Space does not allow for the separate indication of the SEs of all estimates in this publication. A table of SEs and RSEs for estimates of numbers of persons is given in table T2. These figures will not give a precise measure of the SE for a particular estimate but will provide an indication of its magnitude. An example of the calculation and use of SEs follows.

Table 11 shows that the estimated number of persons in New South Wales who used vitamins and minerals in the previous two weeks was 1,585,300. Since this estimate is between 1,000,000 and 2,000,000 the SE for New South Wales will be between 15,480 and 20,310 (taken from the New South Wales column of table T2 on page 59) and can be approximated to 17,980 (rounded to the nearest 10). Therefore, there are about two chances in three that the value that would have been produced if all dwellings had been included in the survey will fall in the range of 1,567,320 to 1,603,280 and about 19 chances in 20 that the value will fall within the range 1,549,340 to 1,621,260. This example is illustrated in the following diagram.



## TECHNICAL NOTE SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

### RELIABILITY OF THE ESTIMATES *continued*

As can be seen from the SE table, the smaller the estimate the higher the RSE. Very small estimates are thus subject to such high SEs (relative to the size of the estimate) as to detract seriously from their value for most reasonable uses; in this publication these estimates are marked \* or \*\*.

### STANDARD ERRORS OF RATES AND PERCENTAGES

The SE of an estimated percentage or rate, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the numerator and the size of the denominator. However, the RSE of the estimated percentage or rate will generally be lower than the RSE of the estimate of the numerator.

Approximate SEs of rates or percentages may be derived by first obtaining the RSE of the number of persons corresponding to the numerator of this rate or percentage and then applying this figure to the estimated rate or percentage. An example of this calculation follows.

The rate of adult smokers in New South Wales is 234.9 per 1,000 adults and the numerator of this rate is 1,065,300 which has a RSE of 1.6%. By interpolation from table T2, the SE of this rate of 234.9 can then be approximated by:

Rate x RSE

$$= 234.9 \times 0.016$$

$$= 3.8$$

Therefore there are two chances in three that the rate that would have been obtained if all dwellings had been included in the survey is in the range 231.1 to 238.7 per 1,000 persons and about 19 chances in 20 that it is in the range 227.3 to 242.5 per 1,000 persons. Because this rate is based on age standardised data, application of the following factors should also be made.

#### T1 Standard error factors for standardised estimates

New South Wales	1.00023
Victoria	1.00022
Queensland	1.00051
South Australia	1.00193
Western Australia	1.00175
Tasmania	1.00128
Northern Territory	1.23931
Australian Capital Territory	1.02532

Published figures may also be used to estimate the difference between survey estimates (of numbers or percentages). Such a figure is itself an estimate and is subject to sampling error. The sampling error of the difference between two estimates depends on their SEs and the relationship (correlation) between them. An approximate SE (SE of the difference between two estimates (x-y)) may be calculated by the following formula:

$$RSE(x-y) = \sqrt{[SE(x)]^2 + [SE(y)]^2}$$

While this formula will only be exact for differences between separate and uncorrelated characteristics or sub-populations it is likely to be of interest in this publication.

# TECHNICAL NOTE SAMPLING VARIABILITY *continued*

## T2 Standard errors and relative standard errors(a)

STATES AND TERRITORIES.....									AUST.....	
Size of estimate	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	SE	RSE(b)
150	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	—	—	—	—	—	—	(c)100	—	—	—
250	—	—	—	—	—	—	(d)120	(c)130	—	—
300	—	—	—	—	—	—	(d)130	(d)140	—	—
400	—	—	—	—	—	—	(d)160	(d)160	(c)200	50.2
500	—	—	—	—	—	—	(d)190	(d)170	(d)230	46.1
600	—	—	—	—	—	—	(d)210	(d)180	(d)260	43.0
700	—	—	—	—	—	(c)380	(d)230	(d)190	(d)280	40.5
800	—	—	—	—	—	(d)400	(d)250	(d)200	(d)310	38.4
900	—	—	—	(c)460	—	(d)410	(d)270	210	(d)330	36.7
1 000	—	—	—	(d)470	—	(d)420	(d)290	220	(d)350	35.1
1 100	—	—	—	(d)490	—	(d)440	(d)310	230	(d)370	33.8
1 200	—	—	—	(d)500	—	(d)450	(d)320	240	(d)390	32.7
1 300	—	—	—	(d)520	—	(d)460	(d)340	240	(d)410	31.6
1 400	—	—	—	(d)530	(c)730	(d)470	(d)350	250	(d)430	30.7
1 500	—	—	—	(d)540	(d)750	(d)480	370	260	(d)450	29.8
1 600	—	—	—	(d)550	(d)760	(d)490	380	260	(d)460	29.1
1 700	—	(c)880	—	(d)560	(d)780	(d)500	400	270	(d)480	28.3
1 800	—	(d)890	—	(d)570	(d)800	(d)510	410	270	(d)500	27.7
1 900	—	(d)910	—	(d)580	(d)810	(d)510	420	280	(c)510	27.1
2 000	—	(d)930	—	(d)590	(d)830	(d)520	440	280	(c)530	26.5
2 100	—	(d)950	—	(d)600	(d)840	(c)530	450	290	(d)550	26.0
2 200	—	(d)960	—	(d)610	(d)850	540	460	290	(d)560	25.5
2 300	—	(d)980	—	(d)620	(d)870	550	470	300	(d)570	25.0
2 400	—	(d)990	(c)1 230	(d)630	(d)880	550	490	300	590	24.6
2 500	—	(d)1 010	(d)1 250	(d)640	(d)890	560	500	310	600	24.1
3 000	—	(d)1 080	(d)1 320	680	(d)950	590	550	330	670	22.3
3 500	(c)1 790	(d)1 140	(d)1 400	720	(d)1 010	630	610	350	730	20.9
4 000	(d)1 880	(d)1 200	(d)1 460	750	(d)1 060	650	650	370	790	19.8
4 500	(d)1 960	(d)1 250	(c)1 520	780	1 100	680	700	380	850	18.8
5 000	(d)2 040	(d)1 300	(c)1 570	810	1 140	700	740	400	900	17.9
6 000	(d)2 190	1 390	(d)1 680	870	1 220	750	820	430	990	16.6
8 000	(d)2 440	1 540	1 850	960	1 360	830	960	470	1 170	14.6
10 000	(d)2 650	1 670	2 000	1 040	1 480	900	1 090	510	1 320	13.2
20 000	3 440	2 160	2 560	1 350	1 920	1 170	1 570	660	1 920	9.6
30 000	4 010	2 520	2 970	1 580	2 240	1 370	1 930	770	2 380	7.9
40 000	4 480	2 800	3 300	1 770	2 510	1 530	2 220	860	2 770	6.9
50 000	4 880	3 050	3 580	1 940	2 740	1 680	2 480	930	3 100	6.2
100 000	6 350	3 960	4 650	2 580	3 620	2 260	3 460	1 210	4 400	4.4
200 000	8 290	5 150	6 080	3 460	4 810	3 080	4 740	1 570	6 190	3.1
300 000	9 700	6 020	7 130	4 120	5 700	3 720	5 660	1 820	7 510	2.5
400 000	10 840	6 720	8 000	4 680	6 440	4 270	6 400	2 030	8 600	2.1
500 000	11 820	7 320	8 750	5 170	7 080	4 750	7 020	2 210	9 540	1.9
1 000 000	15 480	9 570	11 600	7 100	9 570	6 720	9 290	2 860	13 070	1.3
2 000 000	20 310	12 530	15 490	9 850	13 020	9 640	12 110	3 710	17 720	0.9
5 000 000	29 140	17 950	22 940	15 420	19 780	15 920	16 790	5 250	26 070	0.5
10 000 000	38 350	23 620	31 090	21 890	27 360	23 670	21 110	6 820	34 480	0.3
20 000 000	50 540	31 130	42 420	31 400	38 110	35 750	26 150	8 870	45 130	0.2

(a) The SEs and RSEs shown relate to person estimates for those items collected for the full survey sample. Approximate SEs for those items which were collected for a sub-sample only (see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 7) can be obtained by multiplying the SEs shown by  $\sqrt{2}$ . Detailed tables for person estimates based on either sub-sample are available on request.

(b) Shows the SE as a percentage of the estimate.

(c) This SE represents an RSE of around 50% of the estimate, smaller estimates are considered too unreliable for most purposes.

(d) This SE represents an RSE of 25% to 50% of the estimate.

## GLOSSARY

**Actions taken** As used in this publication this item refers to specific actions persons had taken in relation to their health and refers to actions taken in the two weeks prior to interview. Actions covered in the survey were:

- inpatient episodes in hospital;
- visits to casualty/emergency;
- visits to outpatients units at hospitals;
- visits to day clinics;
- doctor consultations;
- dental consultations;
- consultations with other health professionals;
- other persons/organisations consulted;
- use of natural/herbal medications;
- use of vitamins/minerals;
- use of other medications;
- days away from work/school; and/or
- other days of reduced activity.

Some 1989-90 estimates for some types of actions in table 11 are shown as '...' This indicates that these actions were not identified in the 1989-90 survey.

**Alcohol intake** Refers to the quantity of alcohol contained in drinks consumed in the week prior to the interview. Information was obtained about the quantity and types of drinks consumed on the most recent days in that week, up to a maximum of three days. In this publication, alcohol intake is expressed in the form of average daily consumption for those days when alcohol was consumed. This is derived from the total alcohol consumed from each type of drink, divided by the number of days on which alcohol was consumed: one, two or three.

This definition differs from that used in most published output from the 1989-90 NHS. In that survey, average daily consumption was most often derived over the seven days prior to interview, rather than only those days on which alcohol was consumed.

**Alcohol risk level** Derived from the average daily consumption of alcohol and grouped into relative risk levels as defined by the National Health and Medical Research Council (NH&MRC) as follows:

CONSUMPTION PER DAY.....		
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
<i>Relative risk</i>	mls	mls
Low	Less than 50	Less than 25
Moderate	50-75	25-50
High	Greater than 75	Greater than 50

It should be noted that risk level as defined by the NH&MRC is based on regular consumption levels of alcohol, whereas indicators derived in the NHS do not take into account whether consumption in the reference week was more or less than usual or whether consumption was regular.

**Body mass index** Based on height and weight as reported by the respondent. Persons were categorised into four groups according to their body mass index, derived by dividing weight (kg) by the square of height (m<sup>2</sup>). The groups used are consistent with recommendations of the NH&MRC.

.....

Body mass index	
.....	
Underweight	Less than 20
Acceptable weight	20–25
Overweight	Greater than 25–30
Obese	Greater than 30

.....

Note: Owing to a processing error, body mass data from the 1995 NHIIS previously published in *1995 National Health Survey: Summary of Results* (Cat. no. 4364.0) were incorrect. The revised body mass index figures, contained in this publication, show a significant increase compared with the earlier figures, in the proportion of people classified to the overweight and obese groups.

**Exercise level** This item related to exercise undertaken for sport, recreation or fitness only, and hence does not reflect the level of total physical activity. Two indicators of exercise level are available for the survey. Both items were derived from information about the number of times exercise was undertaken in the two weeks prior to interview, the average length of each session and the intensity (i.e. vigorous, moderate or walking). The items are intended as a guide to the relative exercise levels of persons, and should not be interpreted as necessarily indicative of level of fitness.

**Indicators of health status** For the purpose of this publication, indicators of health status include:

- self-assessed health status; and/or
- the prevalence of illness (recent and/or long-term).

In most illness tables in this publication only the most frequently reported conditions at a national level are shown.

Indicators of health status from the Short Form-36 (SF-36) are also available. These are not shown in this publication: selected information is contained in *1995 National Health Survey: SF-36 Population Norms* (Cat. no. 4399.0).

**Long-term conditions** Medical conditions (illness, injury or disability) which have lasted at least six months, or which the respondent expects to last for six months or more including:

- long-term conditions from which the respondent experienced infrequent or spasmodic attacks, e.g. asthma;
- long-term conditions which may be under control through use of medications or other treatment, e.g. diabetes, epilepsy;
- conditions which, although present, may not be generally considered illness because they are not necessarily debilitating, e.g. reduced eyesight; and/or
- long-term and permanent impairments or disabilities.

<b>Other health professionals</b>	Defined for this survey to include: acupuncturists, audiologists/audiometrists, chiropractors, chemists, chiropodists/podiatrists, dieticians/nutritionists, herbalists, hypnotherapists, naturopaths, nurses, opticians/optometrists, osteopaths, occupational therapists, physiotherapists, psychologists, social workers/welfare officers, speech therapists/pathologists.
<b>Recent conditions</b>	Medical condition (illness, injury or disability) experienced in the two weeks prior to interview. May include long-term conditions that a respondent took an action for or that was experienced in the period.
<b>Self-assessed health status</b>	Refers to respondent's perception of their general health status.
<b>Smoker status</b>	The topic describes smoking status (current smokers, ex-smokers and never smoked) at time of interview.
<b>Statistical Division</b>	These are the largest spacial units within States and Territories defined by the Australian Standard Geographical Classification. Excluding external territories, Australia is divided into 58 Statistical Divisions (SD), with no gaps or overlaps. The capital city SDs defines areas which are stable for general statistical purposes (taking into account anticipated development) rather than delimits by the moving urban centre boundaries. SDs outside capital cities are defined as relatively homogenous regions characterised by social and economic links with the region. Further details are contained in <i>Statistical Geography: Volume 1 - Australian Standard Geographic Classification (ASGC)</i> (Cat. no. 1216.0).
<b>Sun protection</b>	Refers to measures deliberately taken for protection from the sun. Measures covered include sunscreen, umbrella, hat, clothing and sunglasses.
<b>Type of conditions</b>	All reported recent and long-term medical conditions and other reasons for health-related actions were coded to a list of 134 selected conditions/reasons for action developed by the ABS. This classification was based on the 9th Revision (1975) of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD), but was modified to take account of the fact that information obtained is 'as reported' by respondents. Special codes were created for some non-illness reasons for action (e.g. check-up, preventive measures) and for some frequently reported conditions which could not be readily coded to ICD categories because insufficient detail was provided (e.g. back problems, virus, infection).
<b>Type of medication</b>	Generic type of medication, based on the World Health Organisation's Anatomical Therapeutic Chemical (ATC) Classification, and adapted for use in the survey. This classification, although based on the ATC, covered selected types of medication only. A copy of this classification is included in the <i>National Health Survey: Users' Guide, 1995</i> (Cat. no. 4363.0).







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- floppy disk


The ABS's publication *National Health Survey: Data Reference Package, 1995* (Cat. no. 4363.0.001) contains a listing of output data items, unpublished data tables available on request and other material designed to assist users in making best use of the survey results.

Telephone the Health Section about any inquiries you may have about information from the National Health Survey on  
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