

Gambling Module

NSW Population Health Survey

2008–2009

Contents

METHODS	2
HEALTH BEHAVIOURS	
Alcohol	
Risk alcohol drinking	4
Gambling	
Gambling in the last 12 months	7
Gambled in the last 12 months	8
Betting more than can afford to lose	11
Gambled with larger amounts to get same feeling of excitement	12
Tried to win back money that previously lost	13
Borrowed money or sold possessions to gamble	14
Self perception of gambling problem	15
Health problems because of gambling	16
Other people think you have a gambling problem	17
Financial problems because of gambling	18
Felt guilty because of gambling	19
Problem Gambling Severity Index	20
Problem gambler	21
Physical activity	
Adequate physical activity	24
Smoking	
Current smoking	27
HEALTH STATUS	
Mental health	
High and very high psychological distress	30
QUESTION MODULES	33

Methods

Survey sample

In 2008 and 2009, the target population for the New South Wales Population Health Survey was all residents living in households with private telephones. For each year, the target sample comprised approximately 1,500 people in each of the 8 area health services (a total sample of 12,000) per year.

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

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

Interviews

In 2008 and 2009, interviews were carried out continuously between February and December. Selected households with addresses in the electronic phone book were sent a letter describing the aims and methods of the survey 2 weeks prior to initial attempts at telephone contact. An 1800 freecall contact number was provided for potential respondents to verify the authenticity of the survey and to ask any questions regarding the survey. Trained interviewers at the NSW Health Survey Program CATI facility carried out interviews. Up to 7 calls were made to establish initial contact with a household, and 5 calls were made in order to contact a selected respondent. The gambling module was collected from 1 July 2008 to December 2008 and January to March 2009.

Call outcomes and response rates

In total, 9,408 interviews were conducted that included the gambling module over the 2 years. The overall response rate was 63.4 per cent (completed interviews divided by completed interviews and refusals).

Data analysis

For analysis, the survey sample was weighted to adjust for differences in the probabilities of selection among subjects. These differences were due to the varying number of people living in each household, the number of residential telephone connections for the household, and the varying sampling fraction in each health area. Post-stratification weights were used to reduce the effect of differing non-response rates among males and females and different age groups on the survey estimates. These weights were adjusted for differences between the age and sex structure of the survey sample and the Australian Bureau of Statistics 2006 mid-year population estimates (excluding residents of institutions) for each area health service. Further information on the weighting process is provided elsewhere.[3,4]

Call and interview data were manipulated and analysed using SAS version 8.02.[5] The SURVEYFREQ procedure in SAS was used to analyse the data and calculate point estimates and 95 per cent confidence intervals for the estimates. The SURVEYFREQ procedure calculates standard errors adjusted for the design effect factor or DEFF (the variance for a non-random sample divided by the variance for a simple random sample). It uses the Taylor expansion method to estimate sampling errors of estimators based on the stratified random sample.[5]

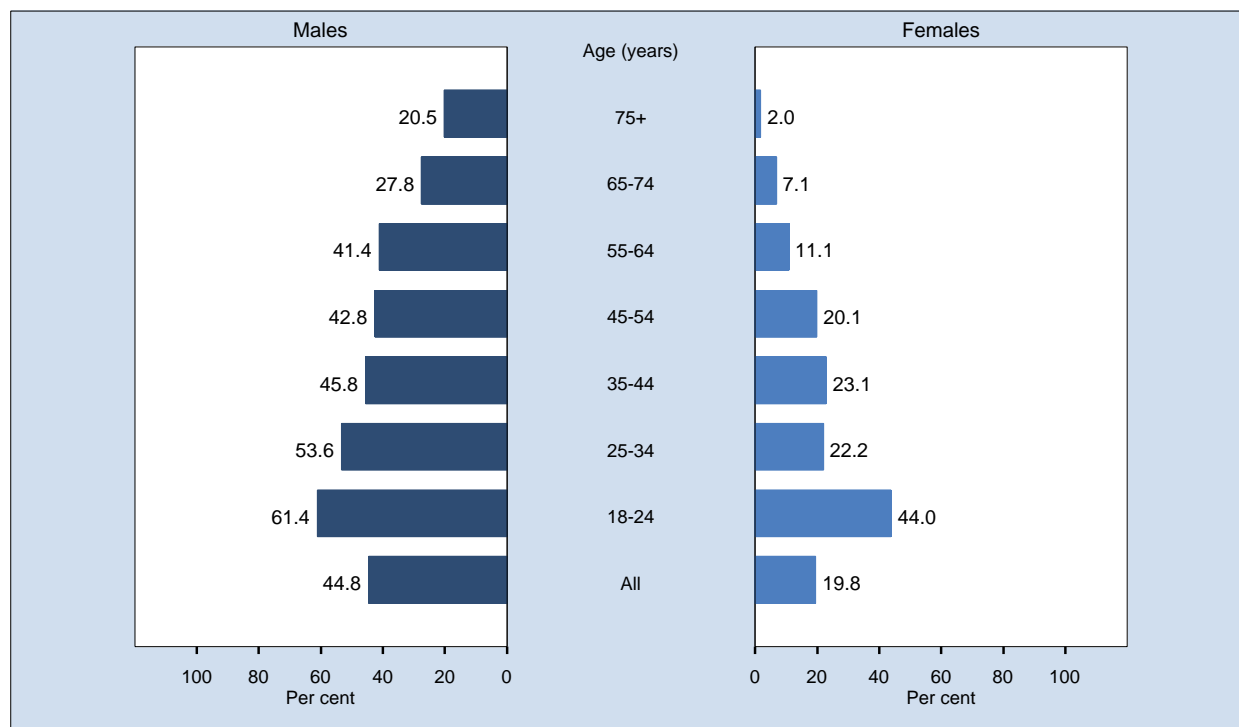
Gambling Problem Index

The Canadian Problem Gambling Index (CPGI) was used. The respondents were first asked a general question on their gambling activities in the last 12 months. If a person gambled in the last 12 months then each of the nine CPGI questions were asked. However, based on the results of field testing, if a respondent only bought instant scratch tickets, lotto, or any other lottery game; and/or only played keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place; and/or only bought raffle or art union tickets, they scored the same as a person who had not gambled in the last 12 months, and therefore were not asked the CPGI questions. For non gamblers and for each response of: never or rarely a score of 0 was given; something a score of 1 is given; most of the time a score of 2 is given; almost always a score of 3 is given. The four cut off points are 0 for a non-problem gambler; 1-2 for a low risk gambler; 3-7 for a moderate risk gambler and 8+ for a problem gambler.[6]

References

1. Australia on Disk [software]. Sydney: Australia on Disk, 2000.
2. MapInfo [software]. Troy, NY: MapInfo Corporation, 1997.
3. Barr M, Baker D, Gorrige M, and Fritsche L. *NSW Population Health Survey: Description of Methods*. Sydney: Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health, 2008. Available online at www.health.nsw.gov.au/resources/publichealth/surveys/health_survey_method.asp (accessed 27 February 2009).
4. Steel D. *NSW Population Health Survey: Review of the Weighting Procedures*. Sydney: Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health, 2006. Available online at www.health.nsw.gov.au/pubs/2006/review_weighting.html (accessed 27 February 2009).
5. SAS Institute. *The SAS System for Windows version 8.2*. Cary, NC: SAS Institute Inc., 2001.
6. Wynne HJ. *Introducing the Canadian Problem Gambling Index*. Alberta, Canada, January 2003

Risk alcohol drinking by age, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

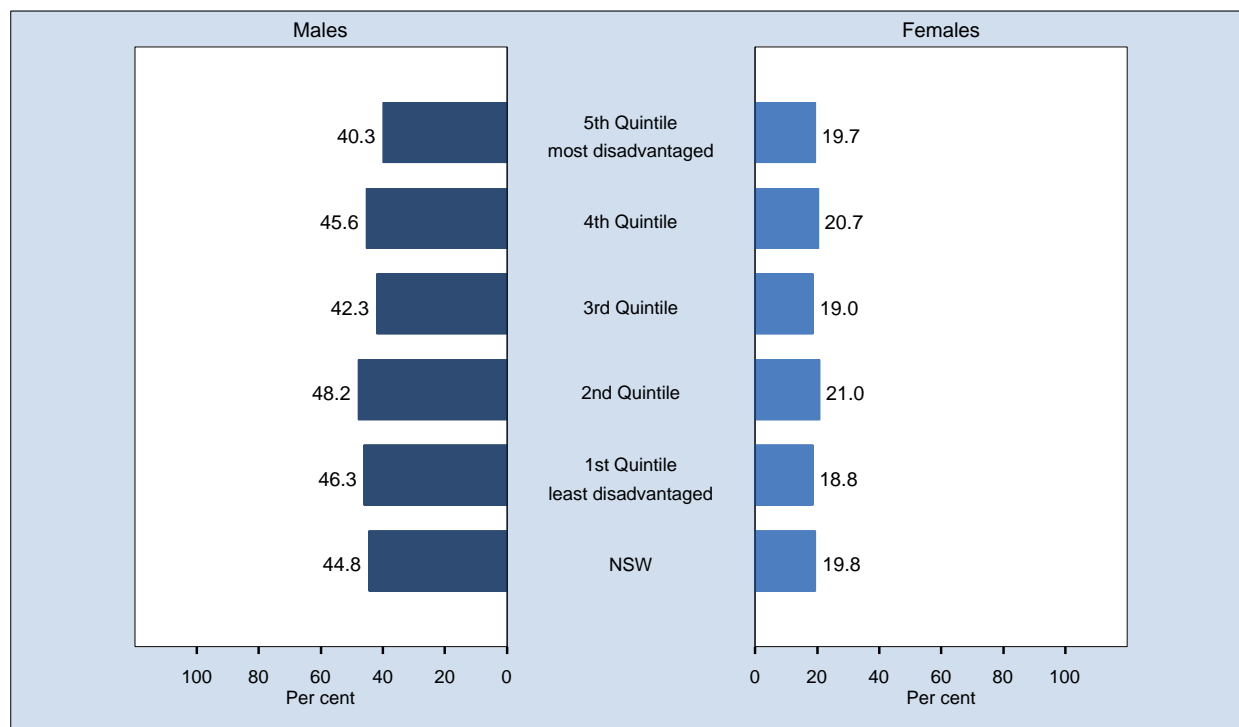


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
18-24	61.4 (52.8-70.1)	44.0 (35.8-52.2)	52.9 (46.8-58.9)
25-34	53.6 (45.6-61.6)	22.2 (17.5-27.0)	37.9 (33.1-42.7)
35-44	45.8 (39.2-52.5)	23.1 (19.1-27.1)	34.2 (30.2-38.2)
45-54	42.8 (37.1-48.6)	20.1 (16.9-23.4)	31.2 (27.9-34.6)
55-64	41.4 (36.7-46.2)	11.1 (9.0-13.2)	26.2 (23.5-28.9)
65-74	27.8 (23.3-32.3)	7.1 (4.9-9.2)	17.0 (14.5-19.5)
75+	20.5 (15.8-25.1)	2.0 (0.7-3.3)	9.7 (7.5-11.8)
All	44.8 (42.1-47.5)	19.8 (18.1-21.5)	32.0 (30.4-33.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,400 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 78 (0.92%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who exceed guideline 1 of the 2009 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines from 2009 onwards and exceeded guideline 1 of the 2001 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines prior to 2009. Persons who exceed the current guideline 1 drink more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Persons who exceeded the previous guideline 1 did any of the following: consuming alcohol every day, consuming on average more than [4 if male/2 if female] standard drinks, consuming more than [6 if male/4 if female] on any 1 occasion or day. The questions used to define the indicator in 2009 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? The questions used to define the indicator from 2002 to 2008 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? In the last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [1+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? On the last occasion you had more than [4 if male/2 if female] drinks in a day, how many drinks did you actually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Risk alcohol drinking by socioeconomic disadvantage, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

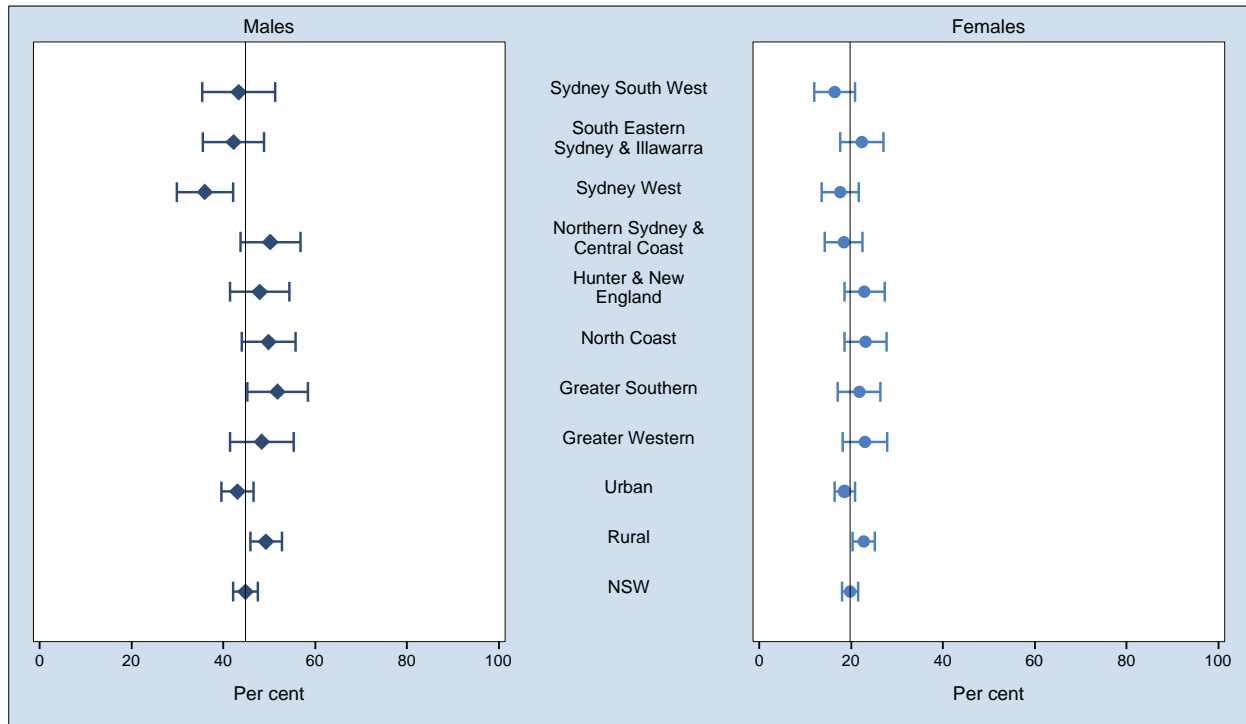


Quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
5th Quintile	40.3 (33.3-47.3)	19.7 (15.5-23.8)	29.1 (25.1-33.0)
4th Quintile	45.6 (40.5-50.8)	20.7 (17.0-24.3)	33.0 (29.8-36.2)
3rd Quintile	42.3 (36.8-47.7)	19.0 (15.4-22.5)	30.8 (27.4-34.1)
2nd Quintile	48.2 (41.9-54.6)	21.0 (16.9-25.1)	34.4 (30.5-38.3)
1st Quintile	46.3 (40.3-52.3)	18.8 (15.3-22.4)	32.3 (28.6-36.0)
NSW	44.8 (42.1-47.5)	19.8 (18.1-21.5)	32.0 (30.4-33.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,400 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 78 (0.92%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who exceed guideline 1 of the 2009 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines from 2009 onwards and exceeded guideline 1 of the 2001 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines prior to 2009. Persons who exceed the current guideline 1 drink more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Persons who exceeded the previous guideline 1 did any of the following: consuming alcohol every day, consuming on average more than [4 if male/2 if female] standard drinks, consuming more than [6 if male/4 if female] on any 1 occasion or day. The questions used to define the indicator in 2009 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? The questions used to define the indicator from 2002 to 2008 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? In the last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [1+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? On the last occasion you had more than [4 if male/2 if female] drinks in a day, how many drinks did you actually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Risk alcohol drinking by area health service, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

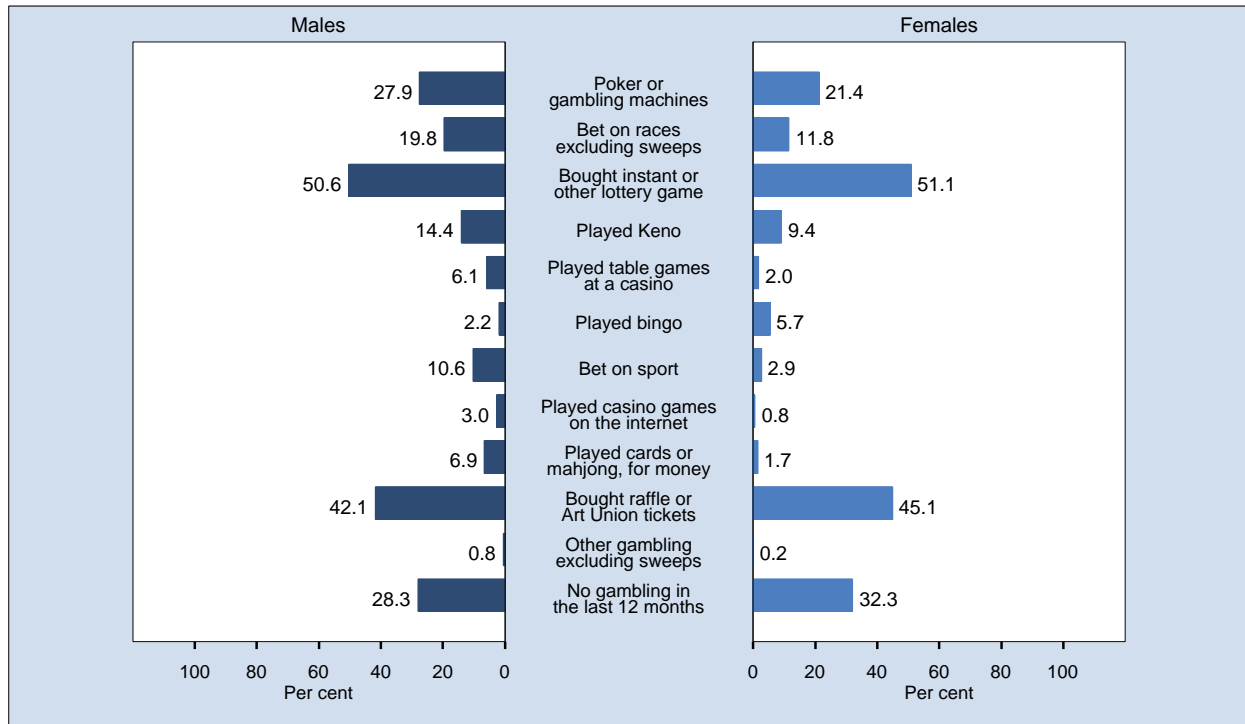


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	43.3 (35.4-51.2)	16.4 (12.0-20.9)	28.9 (24.2-33.5)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	42.2 (35.5-48.9)	22.4 (17.7-27.1)	32.4 (28.3-36.5)
Sydney West	36.0 (29.9-42.1)	17.6 (13.6-21.6)	26.8 (23.1-30.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	50.3 (43.7-56.8)	18.4 (14.3-22.5)	34.1 (30.0-38.2)
Hunter & New England	47.9 (41.4-54.3)	22.9 (18.5-27.3)	34.9 (30.9-38.9)
North Coast	49.9 (43.9-55.8)	23.1 (18.5-27.7)	36.0 (32.1-39.9)
Greater Southern	51.8 (45.2-58.4)	21.7 (17.1-26.4)	36.5 (32.2-40.7)
Greater Western	48.4 (41.5-55.3)	23.0 (18.1-27.9)	35.5 (31.1-39.9)
Urban	43.0 (39.5-46.5)	18.6 (16.4-20.8)	30.5 (28.4-32.7)
Rural	49.3 (45.9-52.7)	22.7 (20.3-25.1)	35.6 (33.5-37.8)
NSW	44.8 (42.1-47.5)	19.8 (18.1-21.5)	32.0 (30.4-33.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,400 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 78 (0.92%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who exceed guideline 1 of the 2009 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines from 2009 onwards and exceeded guideline 1 of the 2001 NHMRC Australian Alcohol Guidelines prior to 2009. Persons who exceed the current guideline 1 drink more than 2 standard drinks on any day. Persons who exceeded the previous guideline 1 did any of the following: consuming alcohol every day, consuming on average more than [4 if male/2 if female] standard drinks, consuming more than [6 if male/4 if female] on any 1 occasion or day. The questions used to define the indicator in 2009 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? The questions used to define the indicator from 2002 to 2008 were: How often do you usually drink alcohol? On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have? In the last 4 weeks have you had more than [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day? In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [1+ if male/7+ if female] drinks in a day? The questions used to define the 1997 and 1998 indicator were: How often do you have an alcoholic drink of any kind? On a day when you have alcoholic drinks, how many standard drinks do you usually have? On the last occasion you had more than [4 if male/2 if female] drinks in a day, how many drinks did you actually have?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Gambling in the last 12 months, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

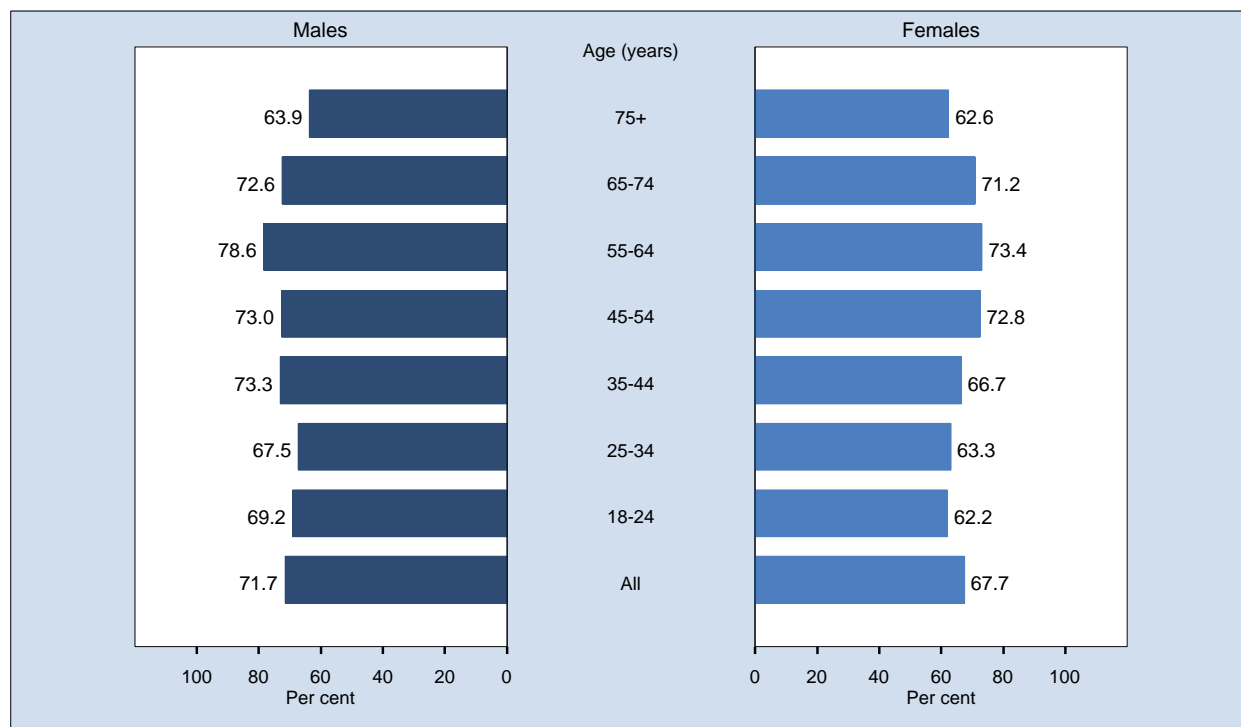


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Played poker machines or gambling machines	27.9 (25.5-30.2)	21.4 (19.8-23.1)	24.6 (23.1-26.0)
Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps	19.8 (17.8-21.8)	11.8 (10.5-13.0)	15.7 (14.5-16.9)
Bought instant scratch tickets,lotto or any other lottery game	50.6 (48.0-53.2)	51.1 (49.2-53.1)	50.9 (49.3-52.5)
Played Keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place	14.4 (12.6-16.2)	9.4 (8.1-10.6)	11.8 (10.7-12.9)
Played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette	6.1 (4.8-7.5)	2.0 (1.3-2.7)	4.0 (3.3-4.8)
Played bingo at a club, hall or other place	2.2 (1.4-3.0)	5.7 (4.7-6.6)	4.0 (3.4-4.6)
Bet on a sporting event, like football, cricket or tennis	10.6 (8.8-12.4)	2.9 (2.2-3.6)	6.7 (5.7-7.6)
Played casino games on the internet	3.0 (2.0-4.0)	0.8 (0.5-1.1)	1.9 (1.4-2.4)
Played games like cards or mahjong, privately for money at home or at any place	6.9 (5.5-8.3)	1.7 (1.2-2.3)	4.2 (3.5-5.0)
Bought raffle or Art Union tickets	42.1 (39.6-44.6)	45.1 (43.2-47.1)	43.7 (42.1-45.2)
Played any other gambling activity excluding sweeps	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	0.5 (0.3-0.7)
No gambling in the last 12 months	28.3 (25.9-30.7)	32.3 (30.5-34.2)	30.4 (28.9-31.9)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,151 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 57 (0.62%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The question used was: In the last 12 months, which of the following gaming activities have you participated in? Played poker machines or gambling machines; Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps; Bought instant scratch tickets,lotto or any other lottery game; Played Keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place; Played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette; Played bingo at a club, hall or other place; Bet on a sporting event, like football, cricket or tennis; Played casino games on the internet; Played games like cards or mahjong, privately for money at home or at any place; Bought raffle or Art Union tickets; Played any other gambling activity excluding sweeps; No gambling in the last 12 months; Don't Know/Can't Remember; Refused Respondents could mention more than 1 response. Percentages may total more than 100%.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Gambled in the last 12 months by age, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

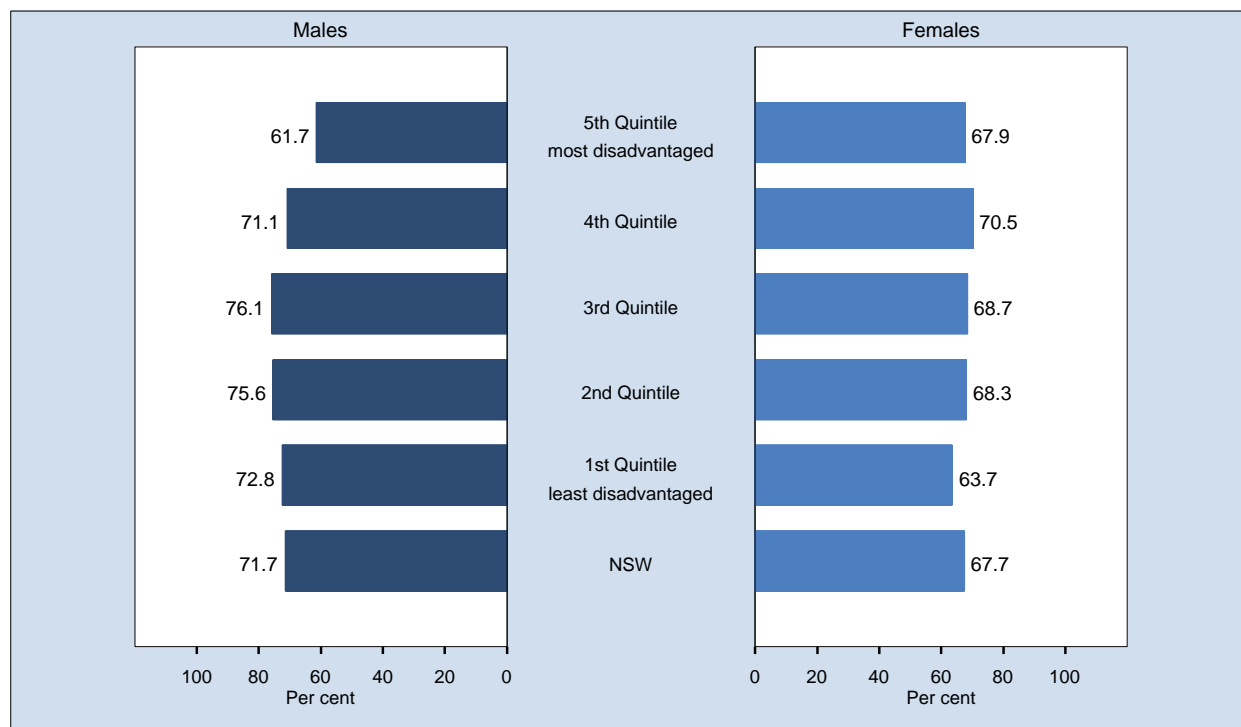


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
18-24	69.2 (61.4-77.1)	62.2 (54.5-70.0)	65.8 (60.3-71.3)
25-34	67.5 (60.1-74.8)	63.3 (57.9-68.7)	65.4 (60.8-69.9)
35-44	73.3 (67.5-79.1)	66.7 (62.3-71.1)	69.9 (66.3-73.5)
45-54	73.0 (68.0-77.9)	72.8 (69.0-76.6)	72.9 (69.8-76.0)
55-64	78.6 (74.8-82.5)	73.4 (70.3-76.5)	76.0 (73.5-78.4)
65-74	72.6 (68.2-77.1)	71.2 (67.6-74.7)	71.9 (69.1-74.7)
75+	63.9 (58.6-69.3)	62.6 (58.5-66.8)	63.2 (59.9-66.5)
All	71.7 (69.3-74.1)	67.7 (65.8-69.5)	69.6 (68.1-71.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,151 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 57 (0.62%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who gambled in the last 12 months. The question used was: In the last 12 months, which of the following gaming activities have you participated in? Played poker machines or gambling machines; Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps; Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game; Played Keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place; Played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette; Played bingo at a club, hall or other place; Bet on a sporting event, like football, cricket or tennis; Played casino games on the internet; Played games like cards or mahjong, privately for money at home or at any place; Bought raffle or Art Union tickets; Played any other gambling activity excluding sweeps; No gambling in the last 12 months; Don't Know/Can't Remember; Refused

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Gambled in the last 12 months by socioeconomic disadvantage, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

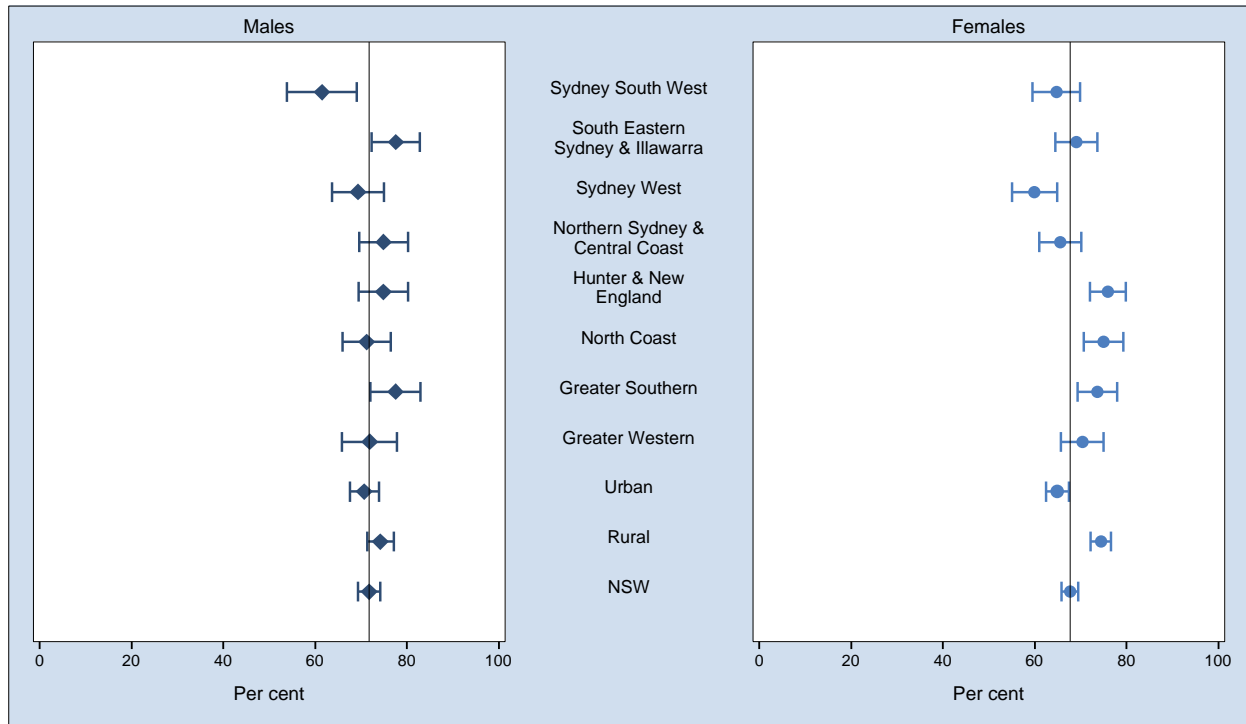


Quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
5th Quintile	61.7 (54.8-68.6)	67.9 (63.0-72.8)	65.1 (60.9-69.2)
4th Quintile	71.1 (66.4-75.8)	70.5 (66.7-74.3)	70.8 (67.8-73.8)
3rd Quintile	76.1 (71.6-80.7)	68.7 (64.7-72.6)	72.4 (69.4-75.5)
2nd Quintile	75.6 (70.3-81.0)	68.3 (64.1-72.5)	72.0 (68.5-75.4)
1st Quintile	72.8 (67.8-77.8)	63.7 (59.7-67.8)	68.2 (64.9-71.4)
NSW	71.7 (69.3-74.1)	67.7 (65.8-69.5)	69.6 (68.1-71.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,151 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 57 (0.62%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who gambled in the last 12 months. The question used was: In the last 12 months, which of the following gaming activities have you participated in? Played poker machines or gambling machines; Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps; Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game; Played Keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place; Played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette; Played bingo at a club, hall or other place; Bet on a sporting event, like football, cricket or tennis; Played casino games on the internet; Played games like cards or mahjong, privately for money at home or at any place; Bought raffle or Art Union tickets; Played any other gambling activity excluding sweeps; No gambling in the last 12 months; Don't Know/Can't Remember; Refused

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Gambled in the last 12 months by area health service, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

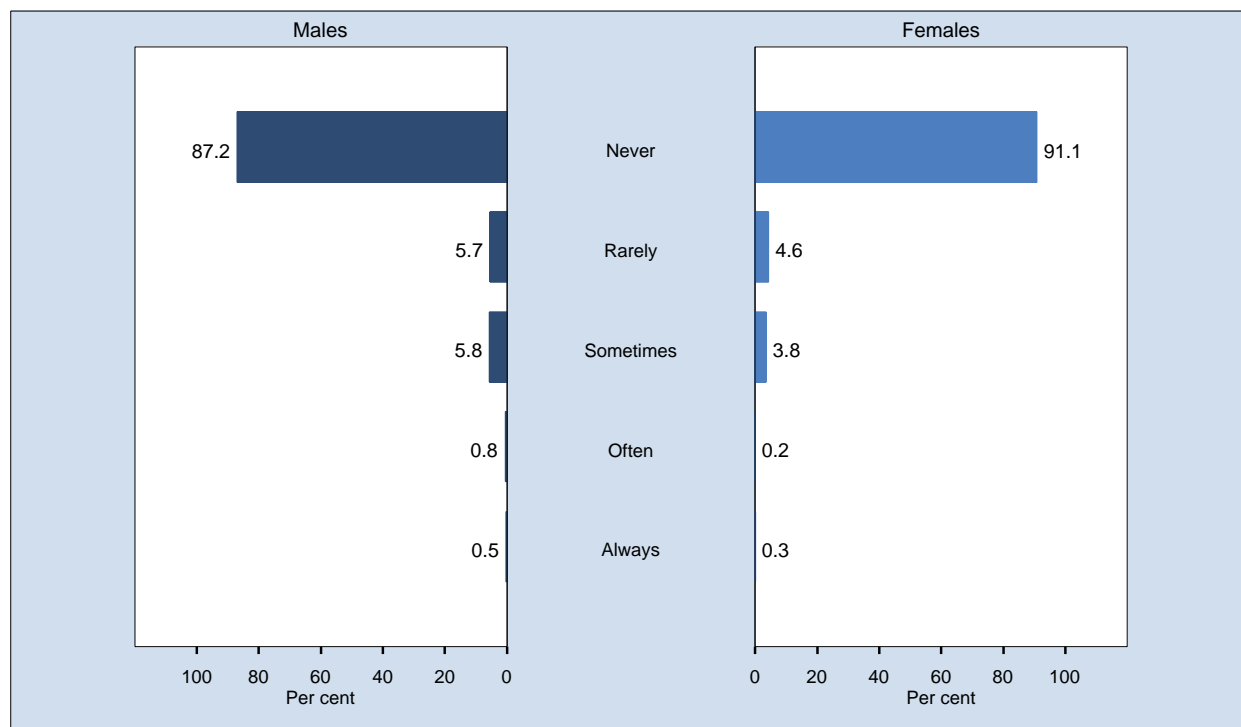


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	61.5 (53.8-69.1)	64.7 (59.5-69.9)	63.2 (58.7-67.7)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	77.6 (72.4-82.9)	69.1 (64.5-73.6)	73.4 (69.8-76.9)
Sydney West	69.4 (63.7-75.0)	59.9 (55.0-64.8)	64.6 (60.8-68.3)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	74.9 (69.7-80.2)	65.5 (60.9-70.2)	70.2 (66.6-73.7)
Hunter & New England	74.9 (69.4-80.3)	75.9 (72.1-79.8)	75.4 (72.1-78.7)
North Coast	71.2 (66.0-76.5)	75.0 (70.6-79.3)	73.2 (69.8-76.6)
Greater Southern	77.5 (72.1-82.9)	73.6 (69.3-77.9)	75.5 (72.1-78.9)
Greater Western	71.8 (65.8-77.9)	70.4 (65.7-75.0)	71.1 (67.3-74.9)
Urban	70.7 (67.6-73.9)	64.9 (62.5-67.4)	67.8 (65.8-69.8)
Rural	74.2 (71.3-77.1)	74.4 (72.2-76.6)	74.3 (72.5-76.1)
NSW	71.7 (69.3-74.1)	67.7 (65.8-69.5)	69.6 (68.1-71.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,151 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 57 (0.62%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who gambled in the last 12 months. The question used was: In the last 12 months, which of the following gaming activities have you participated in? Played poker machines or gambling machines; Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps; Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game; Played Keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place; Played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette; Played bingo at a club, hall or other place; Bet on a sporting event, like football, cricket or tennis; Played casino games on the internet; Played games like cards or mahjong, privately for money at home or at any place; Bought raffle or Art Union tickets; Played any other gambling activity excluding sweeps; No gambling in the last 12 months; Don't Know/Can't Remember; Refused

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Betting more than can afford to lose, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

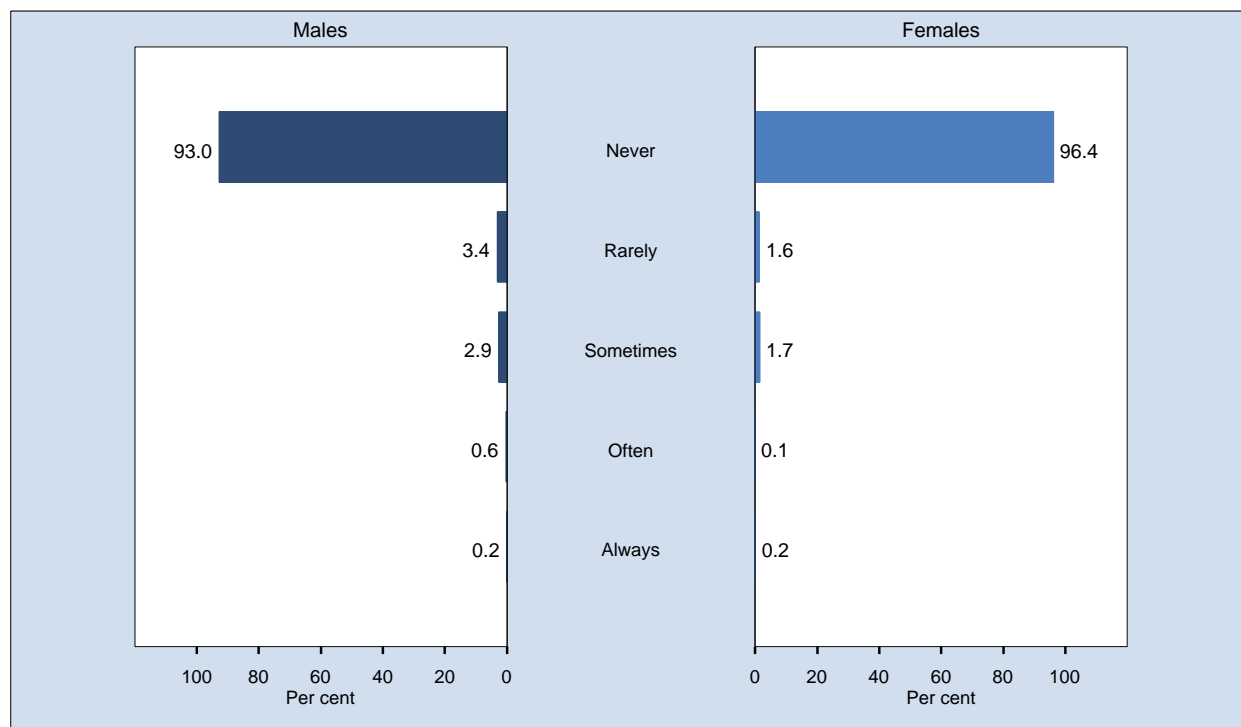


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	87.2 (84.3-90.0)	91.1 (88.6-93.7)	88.9 (87.0-90.9)
Rarely	5.7 (3.7-7.8)	4.6 (2.5-6.7)	5.2 (3.8-6.7)
Sometimes	5.8 (3.9-7.8)	3.8 (2.1-5.4)	4.9 (3.6-6.2)
Often	0.8 (0.0-1.6)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	0.5 (0.1-1.0)
Always	0.5 (0.2-0.8)	0.3 (0.0-0.5)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,018 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 69 (2.24%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Gambled with larger amounts to get same feeling of excitement, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

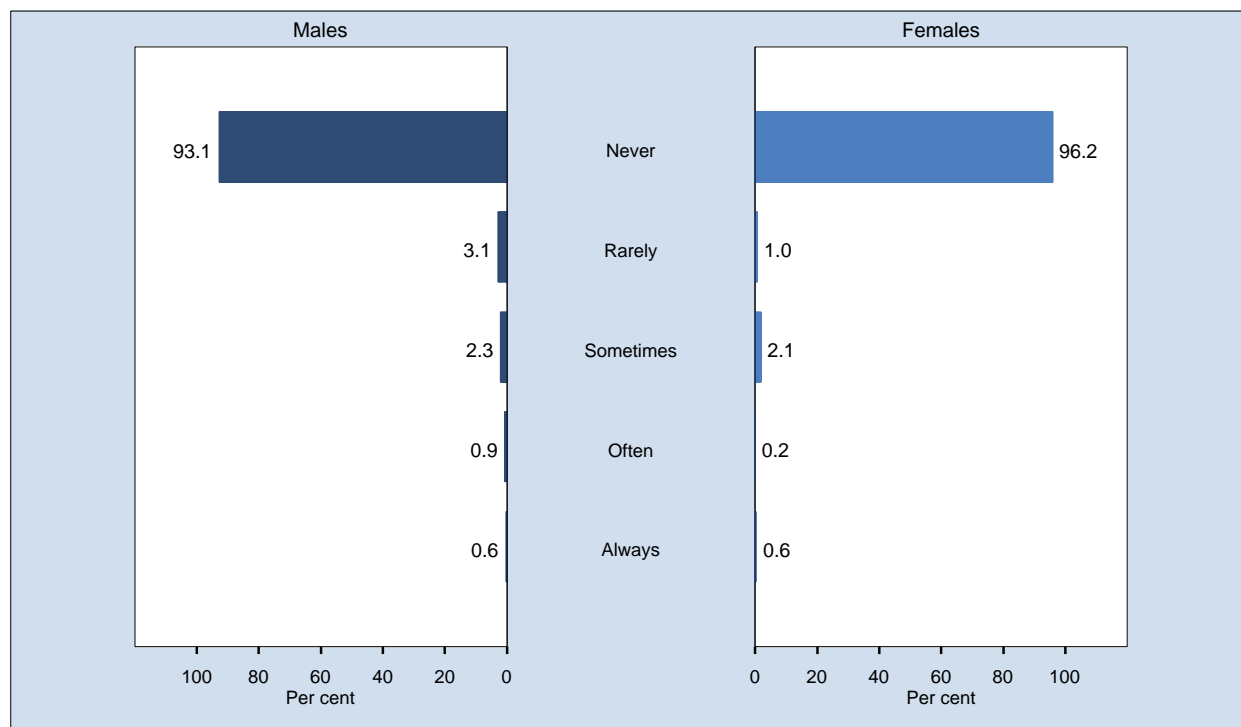


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	93.0 (90.7-95.2)	96.4 (94.8-98.0)	94.5 (93.0-95.9)
Rarely	3.4 (1.7-5.1)	1.6 (0.6-2.7)	2.6 (1.5-3.7)
Sometimes	2.9 (1.5-4.3)	1.7 (0.5-3.0)	2.4 (1.4-3.3)
Often	0.6 (0.0-1.1)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)
Always	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,014 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 73 (2.36%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Tried to win back money that previously lost, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

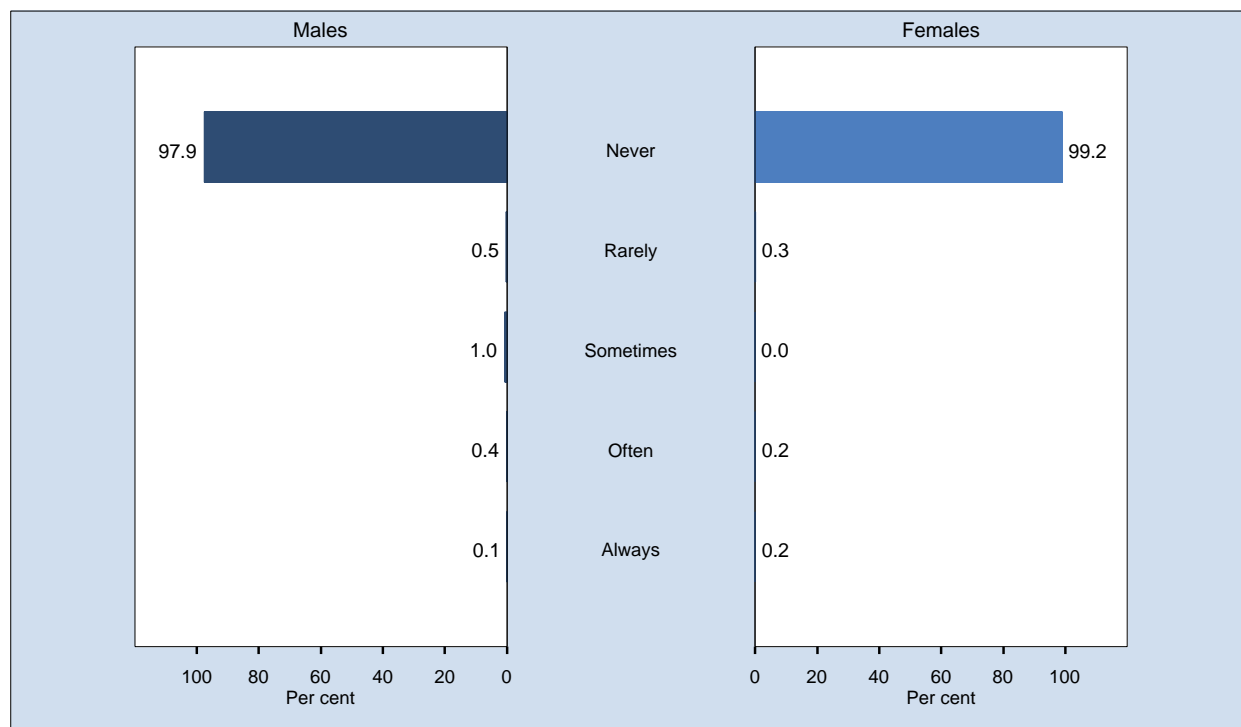


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	93.1 (90.9-95.3)	96.2 (94.6-97.7)	94.5 (93.0-95.9)
Rarely	3.1 (1.4-4.8)	1.0 (0.1-1.8)	2.2 (1.2-3.2)
Sometimes	2.3 (1.2-3.3)	2.1 (0.9-3.3)	2.2 (1.4-3.0)
Often	0.9 (0.0-1.8)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.6 (0.0-1.1)
Always	0.6 (0.0-1.2)	0.6 (0.0-1.1)	0.6 (0.2-1.0)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,014 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 73 (2.36%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? When you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Borrowed money or sold possessions to gamble, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

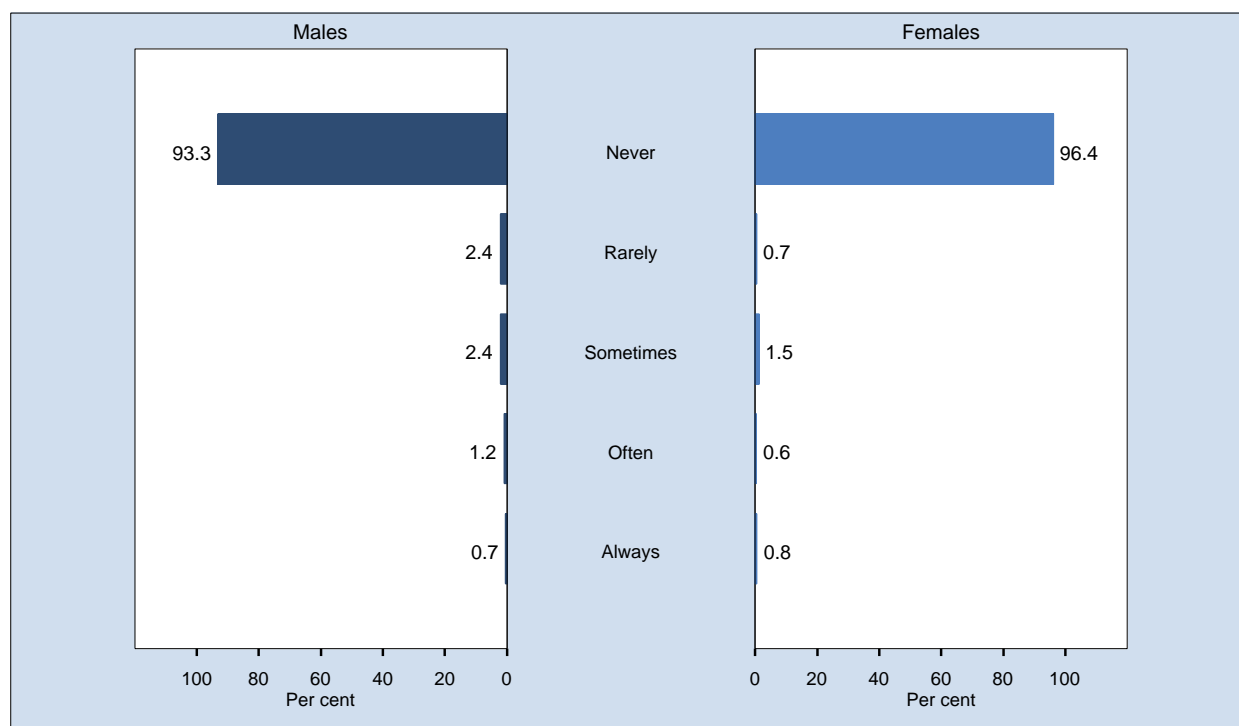


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	97.9 (96.8-99.0)	99.2 (98.7-99.7)	98.5 (97.8-99.1)
Rarely	0.5 (0.1-0.8)	0.3 (0.0-0.6)	0.4 (0.2-0.6)
Sometimes	1.0 (0.2-1.9)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.6 (0.2-1.1)
Often	0.4 (0.0-1.0)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)
Always	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,011 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 76 (2.46%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Self perception of gambling problem, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

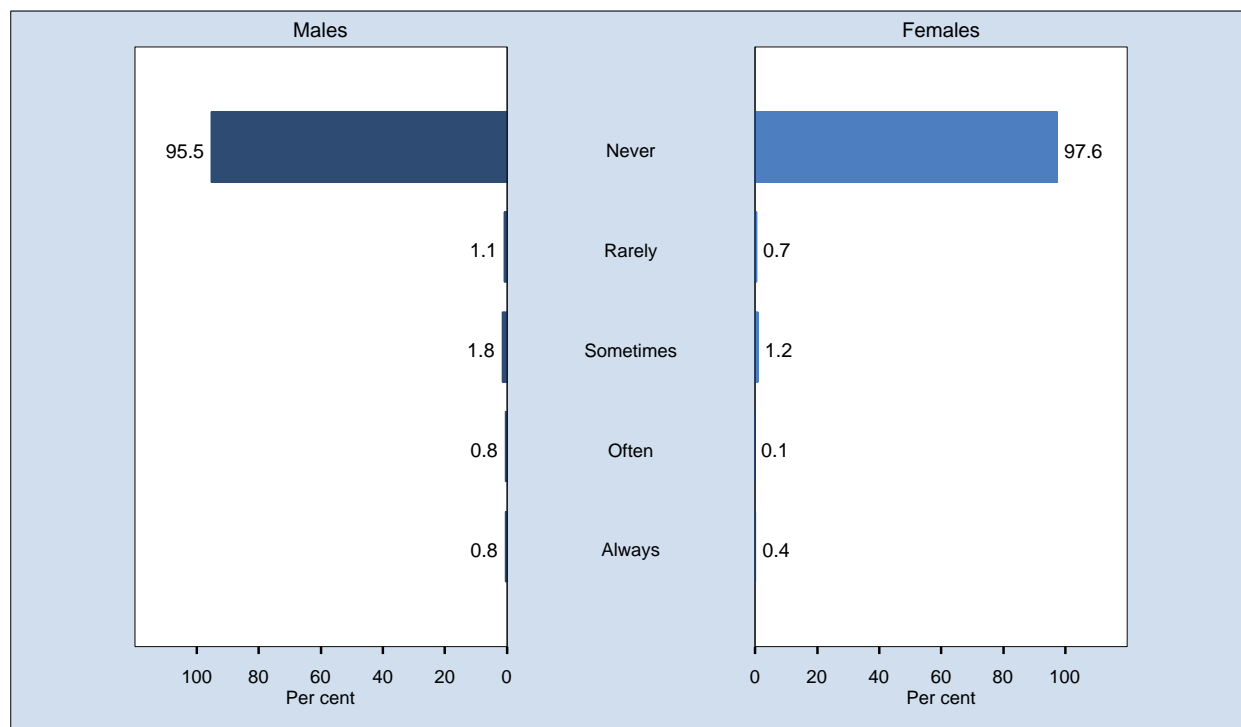


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	93.3 (91.2-95.5)	96.4 (94.9-97.8)	94.7 (93.3-96.0)
Rarely	2.4 (1.0-3.7)	0.7 (0.3-1.1)	1.6 (0.9-2.4)
Sometimes	2.4 (1.3-3.5)	1.5 (0.8-2.3)	2.0 (1.3-2.7)
Often	1.2 (0.0-2.4)	0.6 (0.0-1.5)	0.9 (0.2-1.7)
Always	0.7 (0.1-1.3)	0.8 (0.0-1.7)	0.7 (0.2-1.2)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,008 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 79 (2.56%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Health problems because of gambling, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

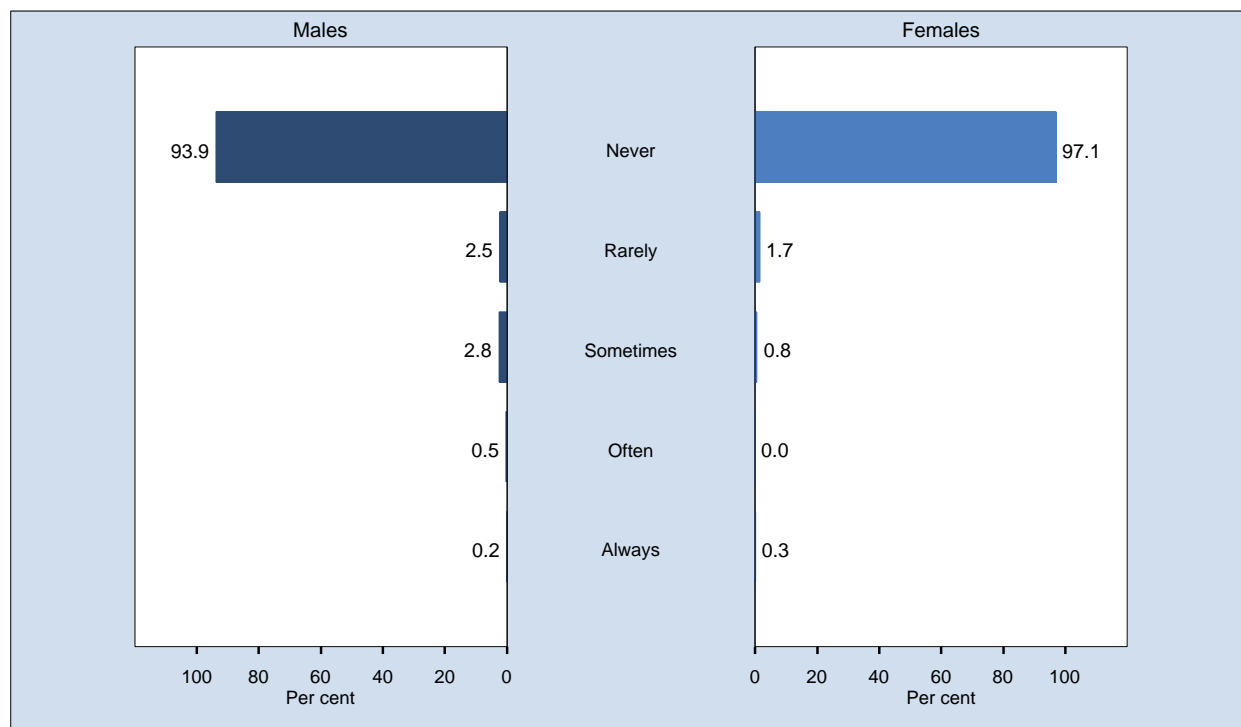


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	95.5 (93.8-97.3)	97.6 (96.3-99.0)	96.5 (95.3-97.6)
Rarely	1.1 (0.4-1.8)	0.7 (0.0-1.6)	0.9 (0.4-1.5)
Sometimes	1.8 (0.7-2.9)	1.2 (0.2-2.1)	1.5 (0.8-2.3)
Often	0.8 (0.0-1.7)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.5 (0.0-1.0)
Always	0.8 (0.0-1.6)	0.4 (0.1-0.7)	0.6 (0.1-1.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,010 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 77 (2.49%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Other people think you have a gambling problem, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

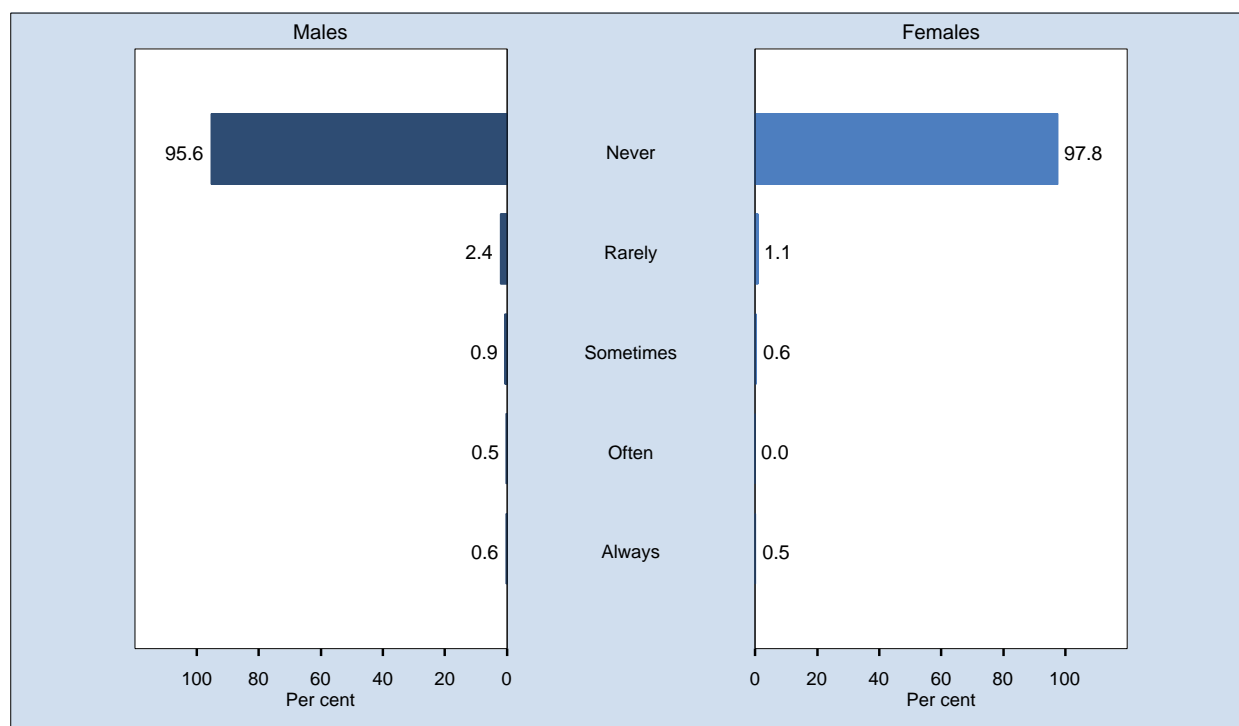


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	93.9 (91.6-96.3)	97.1 (95.9-98.4)	95.3 (93.9-96.8)
Rarely	2.5 (1.0-4.0)	1.7 (0.5-2.8)	2.2 (1.2-3.1)
Sometimes	2.8 (1.0-4.6)	0.8 (0.4-1.3)	1.9 (0.9-3.0)
Often	0.5 (0.0-1.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)
Always	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.3 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,013 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 74 (2.40%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Financial problems because of gambling, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

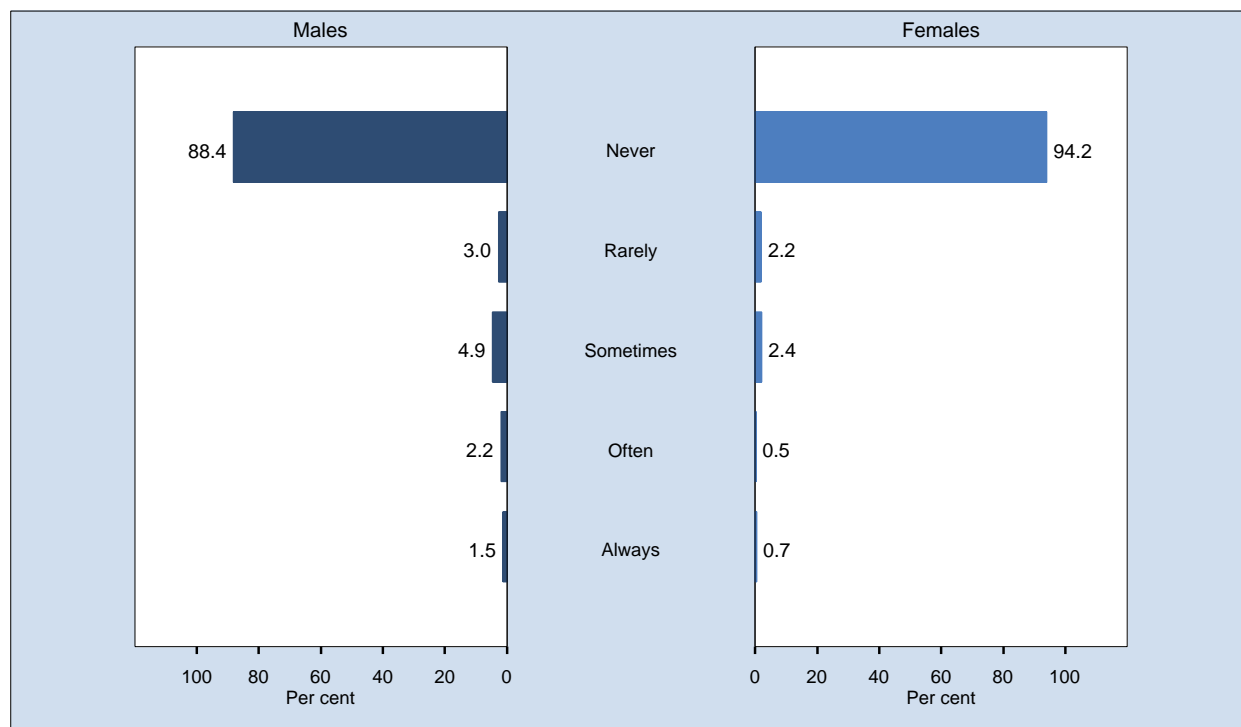


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	95.6 (93.8-97.5)	97.8 (96.5-99.1)	96.6 (95.4-97.7)
Rarely	2.4 (1.1-3.8)	1.1 (0.1-2.1)	1.8 (1.0-2.7)
Sometimes	0.9 (0.0-1.7)	0.6 (0.0-1.5)	0.8 (0.2-1.4)
Often	0.5 (0.0-1.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.3 (0.0-0.6)
Always	0.6 (0.0-1.3)	0.5 (0.1-0.8)	0.5 (0.1-1.0)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,007 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 80 (2.59%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Felt guilty because of gambling, adults aged 18 years and over who gamble, NSW, 2009

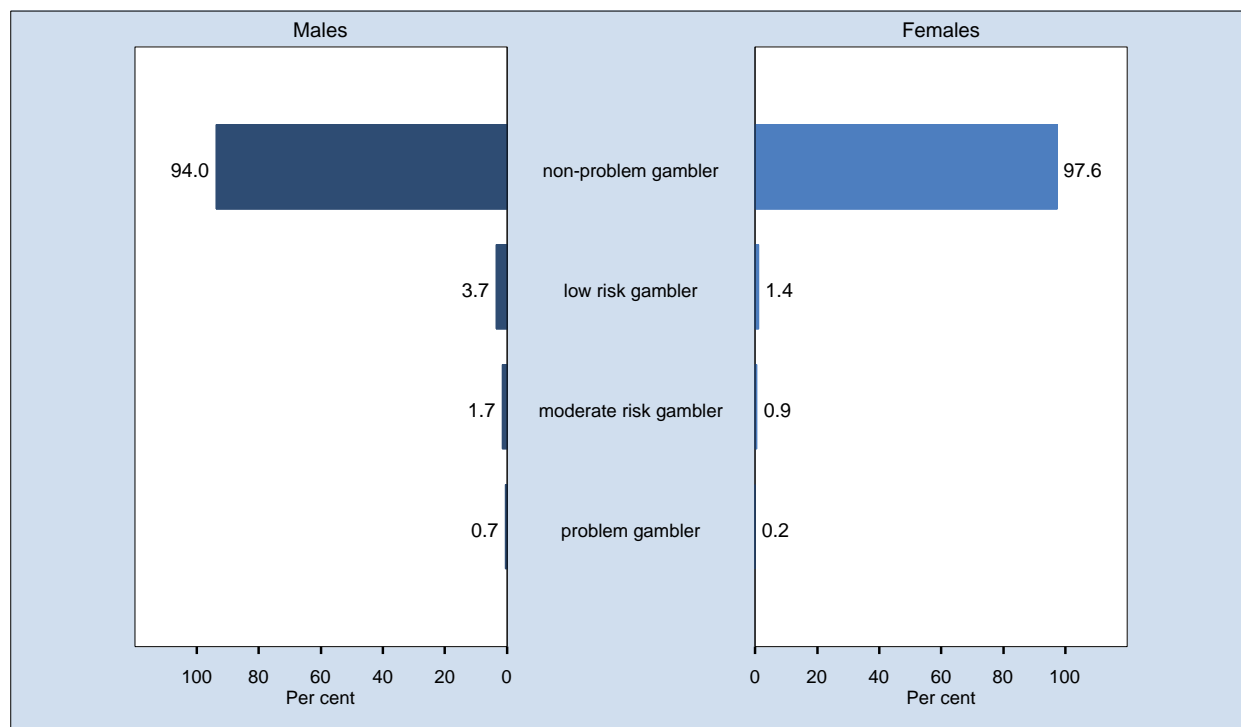


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Never	88.4 (85.5-91.3)	94.2 (92.4-96.1)	91.0 (89.2-92.8)
Rarely	3.0 (1.8-4.2)	2.2 (0.8-3.6)	2.7 (1.8-3.6)
Sometimes	4.9 (2.8-7.0)	2.4 (1.2-3.5)	3.8 (2.5-5.0)
Often	2.2 (0.7-3.7)	0.5 (0.0-0.9)	1.4 (0.6-2.3)
Always	1.5 (0.4-2.6)	0.7 (0.3-1.1)	1.1 (0.5-1.8)

Note: Estimates are based on 3,000 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 87 (2.82%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Problem Gambling Severity Index, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

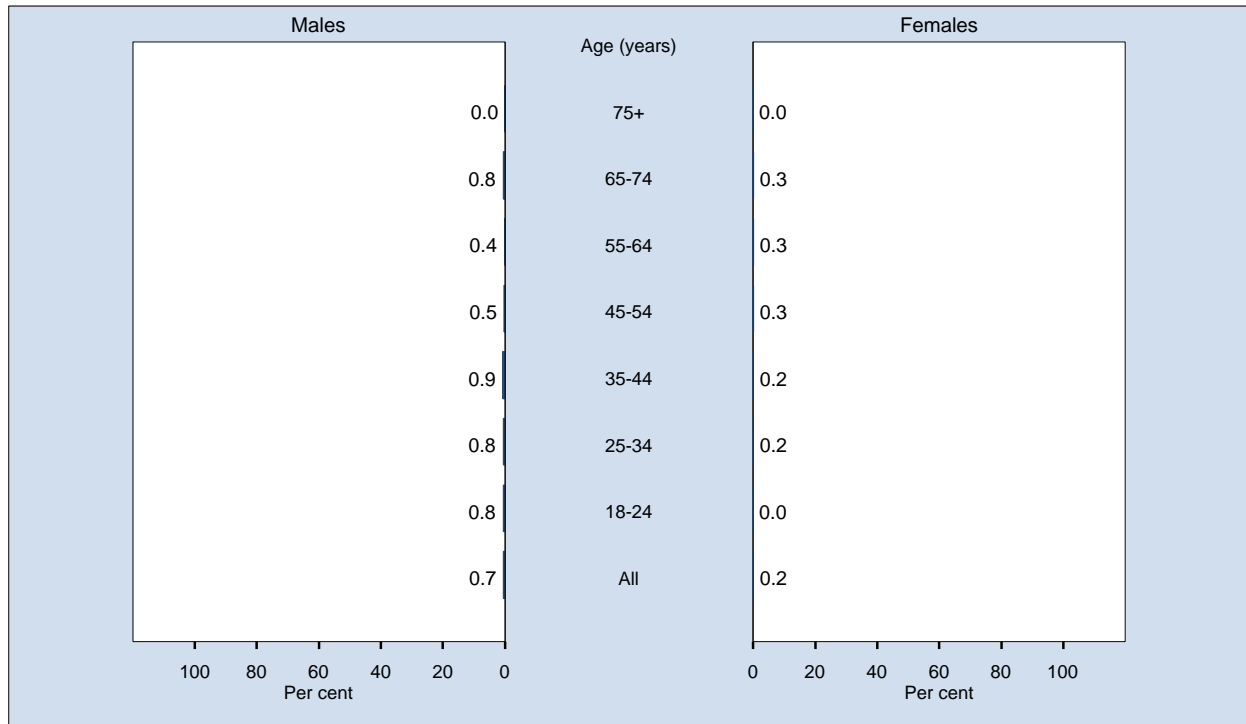


Response	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
non-problem gambler	94.0 (92.7-95.3)	97.6 (97.0-98.2)	95.8 (95.1-96.6)
low risk gambler	3.7 (2.6-4.7)	1.4 (0.9-1.8)	2.5 (1.9-3.1)
moderate risk gambler	1.7 (1.0-2.4)	0.9 (0.4-1.3)	1.3 (0.9-1.7)
problem gambler	0.7 (0.2-1.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,161 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 47 (0.51%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The questions used to define the indicators were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you bet more than you could really afford to lose? Have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement? When you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost? Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble? Have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling? Has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety? Have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household? Have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble? All responses options were never, rarely, sometimes, often or always. For non gamblers and for each response of: never a score of 0 was given; something a score of 1 is given; most of the time a score of 2 is given; almost always a score of 3 is given. The four cut off points are 0 for non-problem gambler; 1-2 for low risk gambler; 3-7 for moderate risk gambler and 8+ for problem gambler.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Problem gambler by age, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

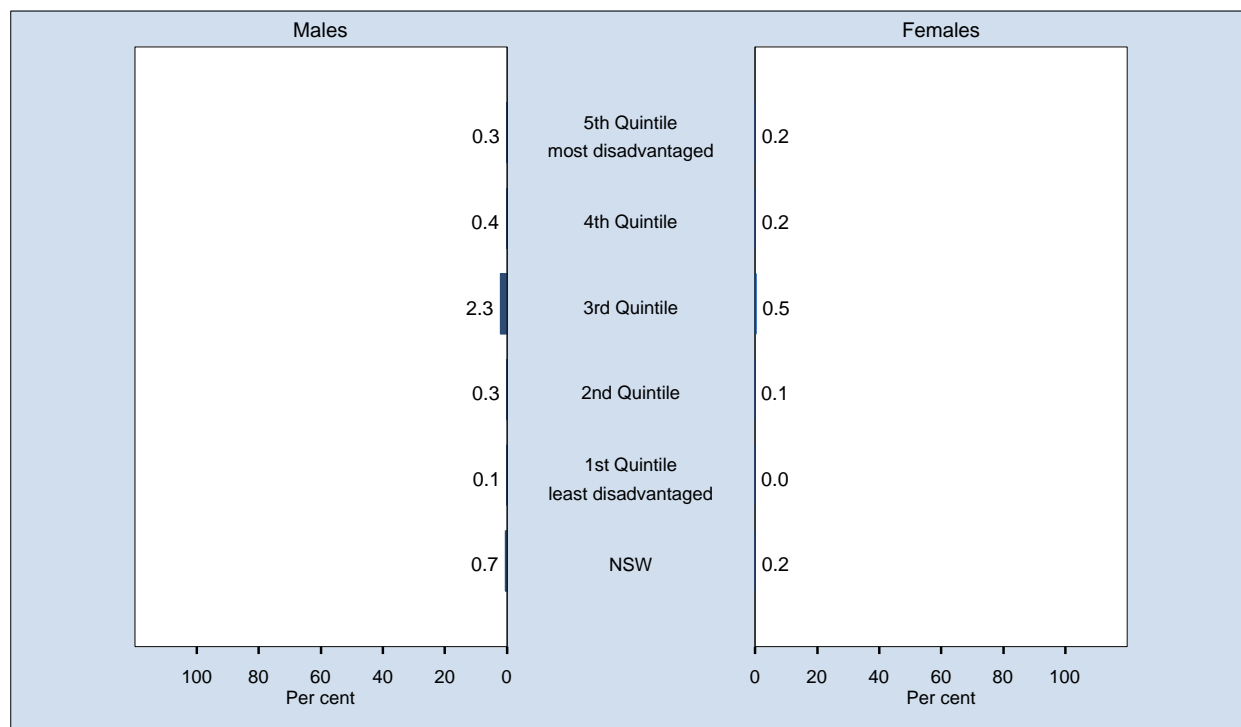


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
18-24	0.8 (0.0-2.5)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.4 (0.0-1.3)
25-34	0.8 (0.0-2.3)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.5 (0.0-1.3)
35-44	0.9 (0.0-2.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	0.5 (0.0-1.3)
45-54	0.5 (0.0-1.0)	0.3 (0.0-0.6)	0.4 (0.1-0.7)
55-64	0.4 (0.0-0.8)	0.3 (0.0-0.6)	0.3 (0.1-0.6)
65-74	0.8 (0.0-1.9)	0.3 (0.0-0.6)	0.5 (0.0-1.1)
75+	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)
All	0.7 (0.2-1.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,161 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 47 (0.51%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who score 8 or above using the Problem Gambling Severity Index. The questions used to define the indicators were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you bet more than you could really afford to lose? Have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement? When you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost? Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble? Have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling? Has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety? Have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household? Have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble? All responses options were never, rarely, sometimes, often or always. For non gamblers and for each response of never a score of 0 was given. For each response of: something a score of 1 is given; most of the time a score of 2 is given; and almost always a score of 3 is given.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Problem gambler by socioeconomic disadvantage, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

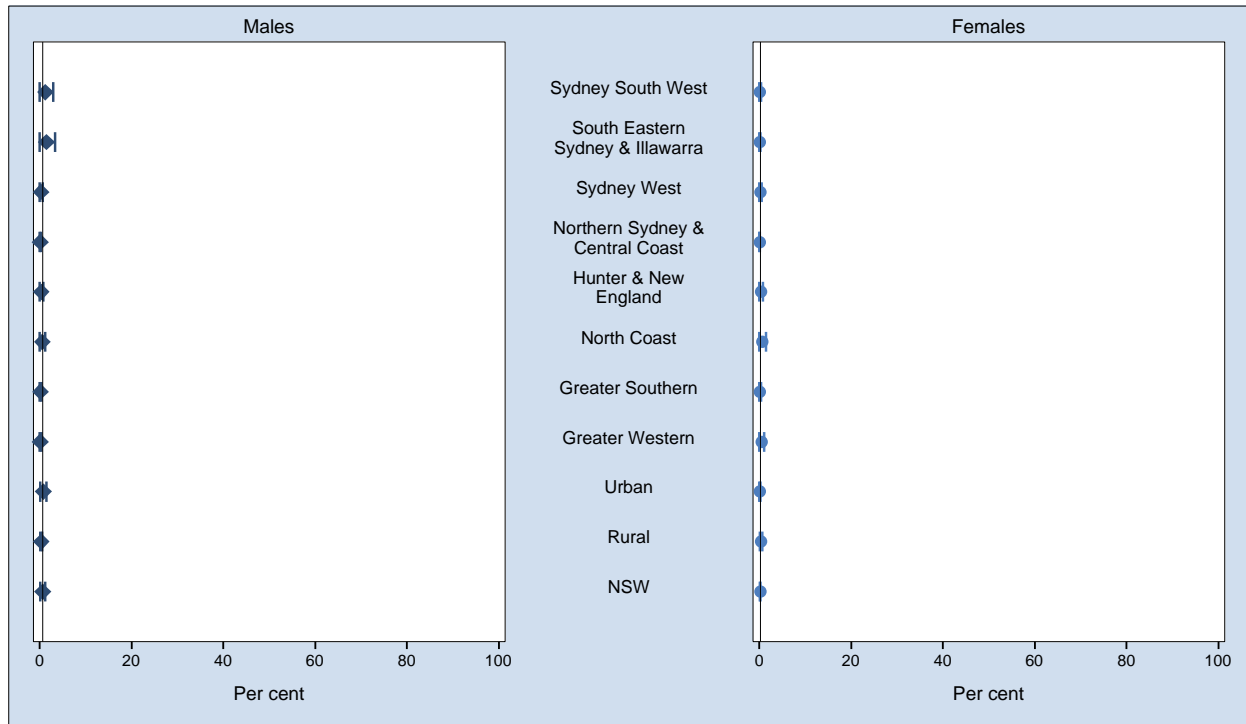


Quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
5th Quintile	0.3 (0.0-0.7)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.3 (0.0-0.5)
4th Quintile	0.4 (0.0-0.9)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.3 (0.0-0.6)
3rd Quintile	2.3 (0.0-4.6)	0.5 (0.1-0.9)	1.4 (0.2-2.6)
2nd Quintile	0.3 (0.0-0.7)	0.1 (0.0-0.1)	0.2 (0.0-0.4)
1st Quintile	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.0 (0.0-0.0)	0.0 (0.0-0.1)
NSW	0.7 (0.2-1.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,161 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 47 (0.51%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who score 8 or above using the Problem Gambling Severity Index. The questions used to define the indicators were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you bet more than you could really afford to lose? Have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement? When you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost? Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble? Have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling? Has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety? Have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household? Have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble? All responses options were never, rarely, sometimes, often or always. For non gamblers and for each response of never a score of 0 was given. For each response of: something a score of 1 is given; most of the time a score of 2 is given; and almost always a score of 3 is given.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Problem gambler by area health service, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

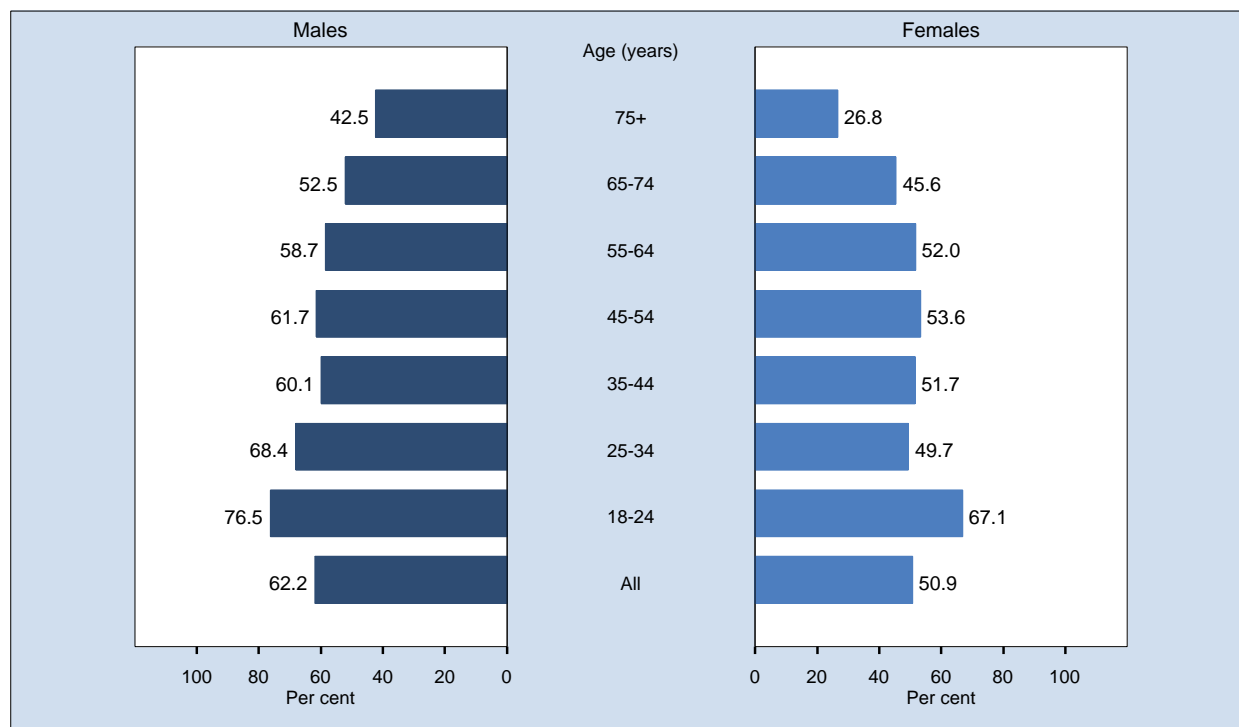


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	1.2 (0.0-2.9)	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.7 (0.0-1.4)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	1.4 (0.0-3.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.8 (0.0-1.7)
Sydney West	0.3 (0.0-0.7)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)	0.2 (0.0-0.5)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	0.1 (0.0-0.3)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)
Hunter & New England	0.3 (0.0-0.8)	0.3 (0.0-0.8)	0.3 (0.0-0.7)
North Coast	0.6 (0.0-1.2)	0.7 (0.0-1.4)	0.6 (0.1-1.1)
Greater Southern	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	0.1 (0.0-0.4)	0.2 (0.0-0.3)
Greater Western	0.2 (0.0-0.4)	0.5 (0.0-1.1)	0.3 (0.0-0.6)
Urban	0.8 (0.1-1.5)	0.1 (0.0-0.2)	0.5 (0.1-0.8)
Rural	0.3 (0.1-0.6)	0.4 (0.1-0.7)	0.4 (0.2-0.5)
NSW	0.7 (0.2-1.2)	0.2 (0.1-0.3)	0.4 (0.2-0.7)

Note: Estimates are based on 9,161 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 47 (0.51%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who score 8 or above using the Problem Gambling Severity Index. The questions used to define the indicators were: In the last 12 months, have you undertaken any forms of gambling? Have you bet more than you could really afford to lose? Have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement? When you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost? Have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble? Have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling? Has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety? Have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true? Has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household? have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble? All responses options were never, rarely, sometimes, often or always. For non gamblers and for each response of never a score of 0 was given. For each response of: something a score of 1 is given; most of the time a score of 2 is given; and almost always a score of 3 is given.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Adequate physical activity by age, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

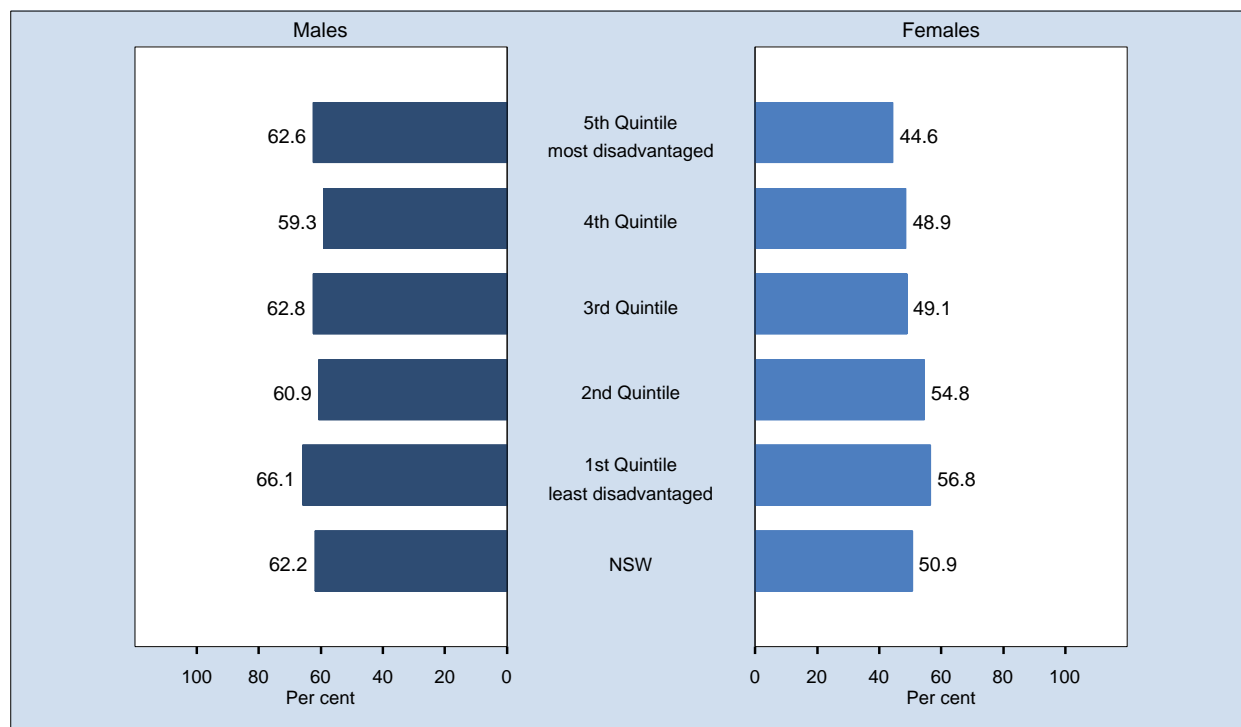


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
18-24	76.5 (69.7-83.4)	67.1 (58.9-75.2)	72.0 (66.6-77.3)
25-34	68.4 (61.0-75.8)	49.7 (43.8-55.5)	58.9 (54.1-63.8)
35-44	60.1 (53.5-66.8)	51.7 (46.8-56.6)	55.8 (51.7-59.9)
45-54	61.7 (55.9-67.5)	53.6 (49.2-58.0)	57.5 (53.9-61.1)
55-64	58.7 (53.6-63.8)	52.0 (48.3-55.7)	55.3 (52.2-58.5)
65-74	52.5 (47.2-57.7)	45.6 (41.4-49.8)	49.0 (45.6-52.3)
75+	42.5 (36.6-48.5)	26.8 (22.8-30.8)	33.4 (30.0-36.9)
All	62.2 (59.6-64.8)	50.9 (48.9-53.0)	56.4 (54.8-58.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 7,917 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 295 (3.59%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who did adequate physical activity. Adequate physical activity is a total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus 2 x minutes doing vigorous physical activity. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places? What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant? What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you have not already mentioned?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Adequate physical activity by socioeconomic disadvantage, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

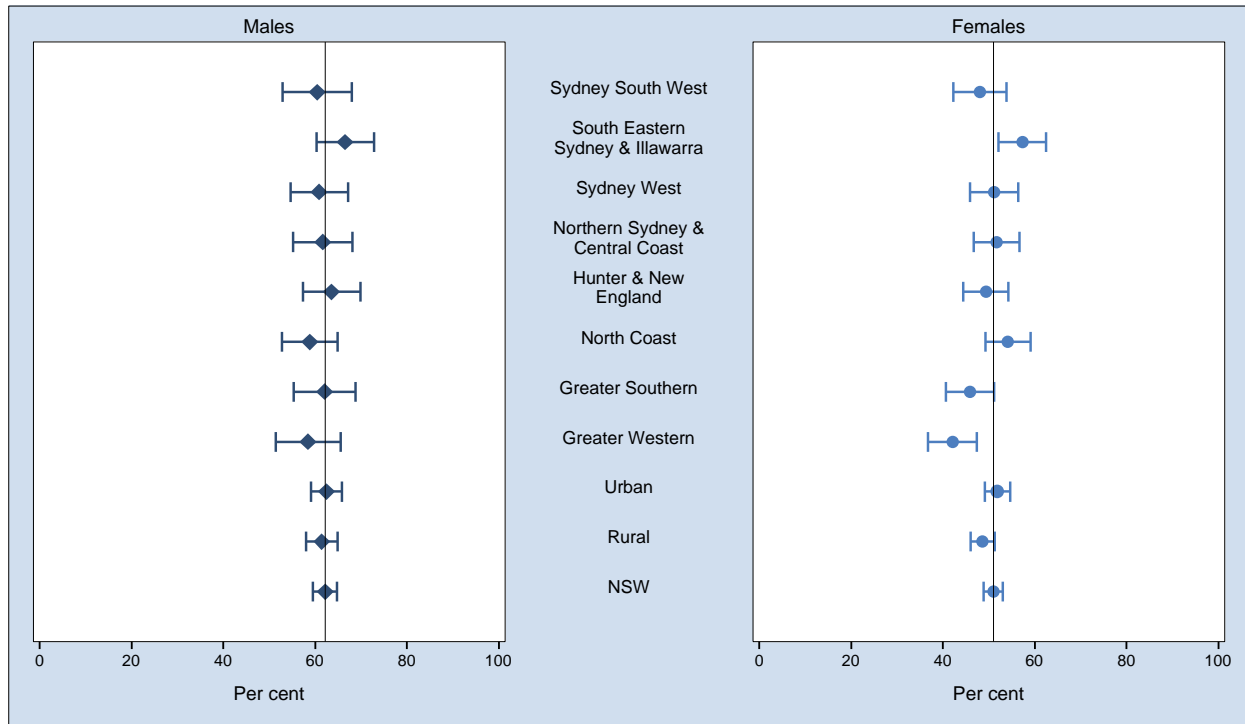


Quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
5th Quintile	62.6 (56.0-69.2)	44.6 (39.3-49.9)	52.8 (48.4-57.1)
4th Quintile	59.3 (54.0-64.5)	48.9 (44.7-53.1)	54.0 (50.6-57.3)
3rd Quintile	62.8 (57.3-68.2)	49.1 (44.7-53.5)	55.9 (52.4-59.5)
2nd Quintile	60.9 (54.7-67.1)	54.8 (50.0-59.6)	57.9 (53.9-61.8)
1st Quintile	66.1 (60.5-71.8)	56.8 (52.5-61.2)	61.4 (57.9-65.0)
NSW	62.2 (59.6-64.8)	50.9 (48.9-53.0)	56.4 (54.8-58.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 7,917 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 295 (3.59%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who did adequate physical activity. Adequate physical activity is a total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus 2 x minutes doing vigorous physical activity. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places? What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant? What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you have not already mentioned?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Adequate physical activity by area health service, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

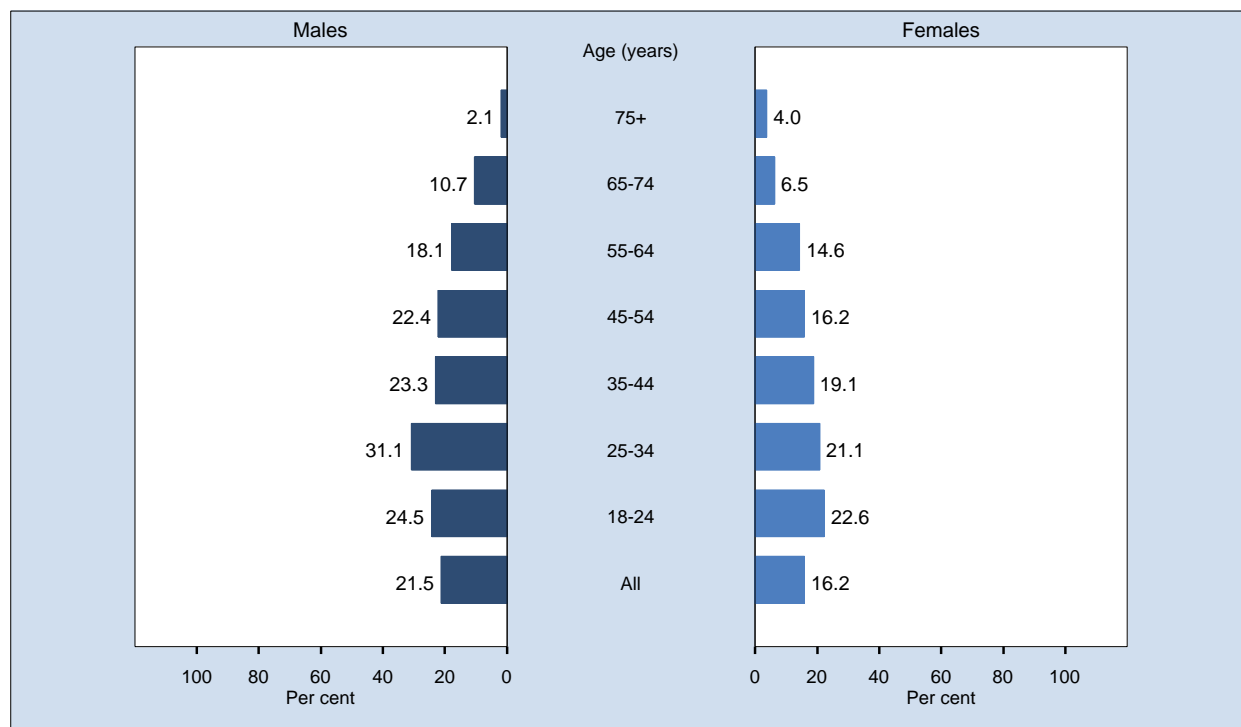


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	60.4 (52.9-68.0)	48.1 (42.3-53.9)	53.8 (49.1-58.6)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	66.5 (60.3-72.8)	57.3 (52.1-62.5)	62.0 (57.9-66.1)
Sydney West	60.9 (54.6-67.1)	51.1 (45.8-56.4)	56.0 (51.9-60.1)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	61.6 (55.1-68.2)	51.6 (46.6-56.6)	56.6 (52.5-60.7)
Hunter & New England	63.6 (57.4-69.8)	49.4 (44.5-54.2)	56.3 (52.3-60.2)
North Coast	58.8 (52.8-64.9)	54.1 (49.2-59.0)	56.3 (52.4-60.1)
Greater Southern	62.1 (55.3-68.8)	45.9 (40.7-51.1)	53.6 (49.3-57.9)
Greater Western	58.4 (51.4-65.5)	42.1 (36.8-47.4)	50.1 (45.7-54.5)
Urban	62.5 (59.1-65.8)	51.9 (49.2-54.6)	57.1 (54.9-59.3)
Rural	61.4 (58.0-64.9)	48.6 (46.0-51.3)	54.7 (52.6-56.9)
NSW	62.2 (59.6-64.8)	50.9 (48.9-53.0)	56.4 (54.8-58.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 7,917 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 295 (3.59%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who did adequate physical activity. Adequate physical activity is a total of 150 minutes per week on 5 separate occasions. The total minutes were calculated by adding minutes in the last week spent walking continuously for at least 10 minutes, minutes doing moderate physical activity, plus 2 x minutes doing vigorous physical activity. The questions used to define the indicator were: In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places? What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity that made you breathe harder or puff and pant? What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you have not already mentioned?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by age, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

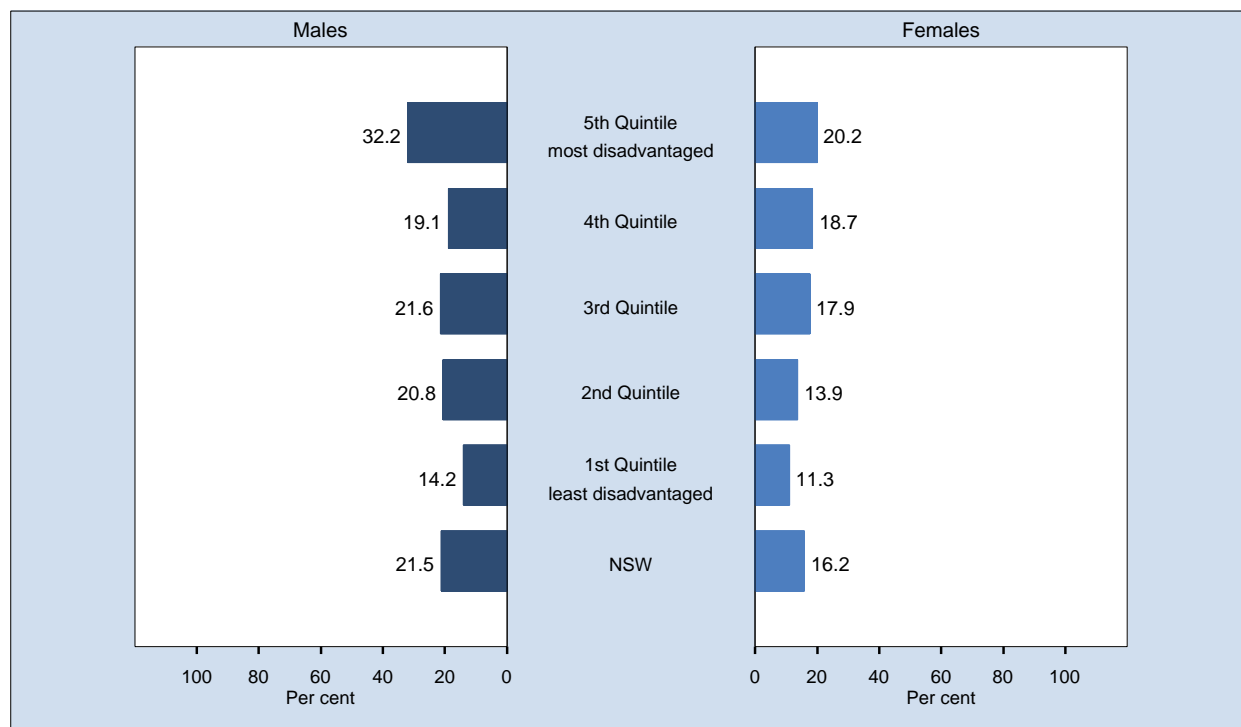


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
18-24	24.5 (17.5-31.5)	22.6 (15.5-29.6)	23.6 (18.6-28.5)
25-34	31.1 (23.9-38.4)	21.1 (16.4-25.7)	26.1 (21.7-30.4)
35-44	23.3 (17.7-28.9)	19.1 (15.6-22.6)	21.2 (17.9-24.4)
45-54	22.4 (17.6-27.2)	16.2 (13.3-19.1)	19.2 (16.4-22.1)
55-64	18.1 (14.3-21.8)	14.6 (12.0-17.1)	16.3 (14.1-18.6)
65-74	10.7 (7.2-14.2)	6.5 (4.5-8.5)	8.5 (6.5-10.5)
75+	2.1 (1.0-3.3)	4.0 (2.3-5.7)	3.2 (2.1-4.3)
All	21.5 (19.2-23.7)	16.2 (14.7-17.7)	18.8 (17.4-20.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,639 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 14 (0.16%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who smoked daily or occasionally. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your smoking status: smoke daily, smoke occasionally, do not smoke now but I used to, I have tried it a few times but never smoked regularly, or I have never smoked?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by socioeconomic disadvantage, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

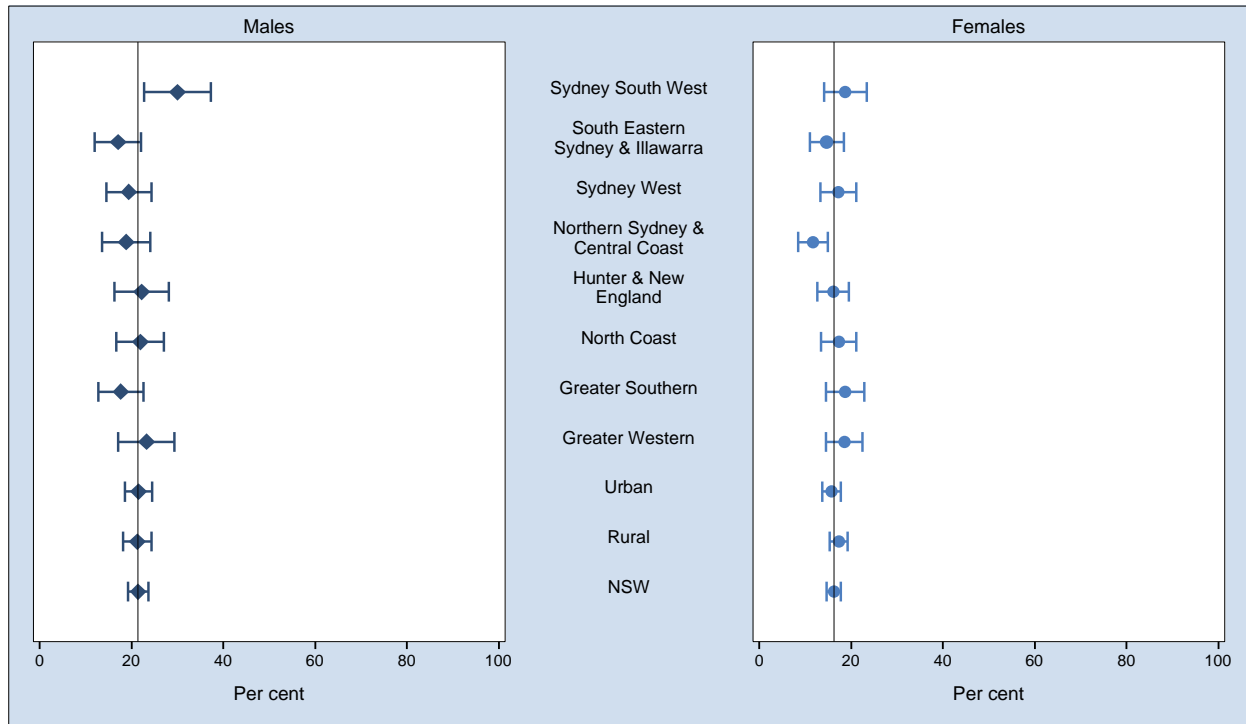


Quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
5th Quintile	32.2 (25.0-39.4)	20.2 (15.9-24.6)	25.7 (21.6-29.9)
4th Quintile	19.1 (15.1-23.1)	18.7 (15.6-21.8)	18.9 (16.4-21.4)
3rd Quintile	21.6 (16.9-26.3)	17.9 (14.2-21.5)	19.7 (16.8-22.7)
2nd Quintile	20.8 (16.1-25.5)	13.9 (10.5-17.3)	17.3 (14.5-20.2)
1st Quintile	14.2 (9.8-18.6)	11.3 (8.5-14.0)	12.7 (10.1-15.3)
NSW	21.5 (19.2-23.7)	16.2 (14.7-17.7)	18.8 (17.4-20.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,639 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 14 (0.16%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who smoked daily or occasionally. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your smoking status: smoke daily, smoke occasionally, do not smoke now but I used to, I have tried it a few times but never smoked regularly, or I have never smoked?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Current smoking by area health service, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

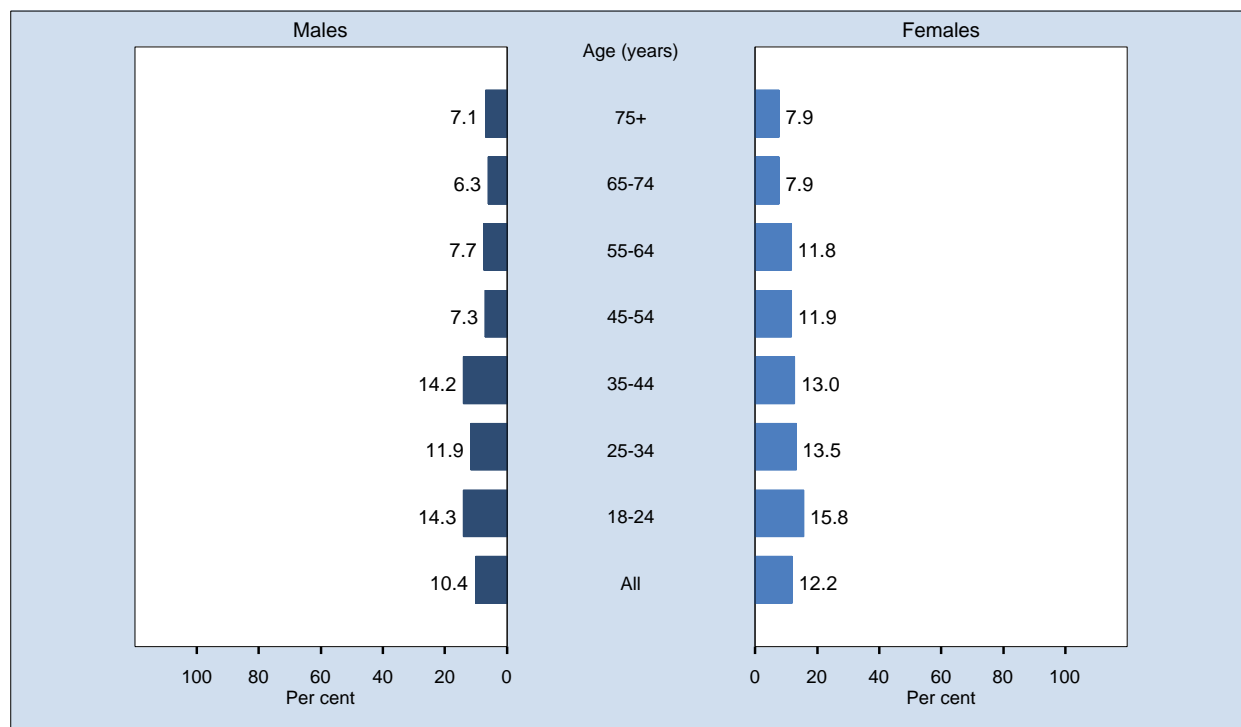


Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	30.0 (22.7-37.2)	18.7 (14.1-23.4)	24.0 (19.7-28.2)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	17.1 (12.0-22.1)	14.7 (11.0-18.4)	15.9 (12.7-19.0)
Sydney West	19.4 (14.5-24.3)	17.2 (13.4-21.1)	18.3 (15.2-21.4)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	18.8 (13.5-24.1)	11.7 (8.5-14.9)	15.2 (12.1-18.3)
Hunter & New England	22.2 (16.2-28.2)	16.1 (12.6-19.5)	19.1 (15.6-22.5)
North Coast	21.9 (16.7-27.1)	17.3 (13.4-21.2)	19.5 (16.3-22.7)
Greater Southern	17.7 (12.7-22.6)	18.7 (14.5-22.9)	18.2 (15.0-21.4)
Greater Western	23.2 (17.1-29.4)	18.5 (14.5-22.5)	20.9 (17.2-24.6)
Urban	21.5 (18.6-24.5)	15.8 (13.7-17.8)	18.6 (16.8-20.4)
Rural	21.3 (18.2-24.3)	17.3 (15.3-19.3)	19.2 (17.4-21.0)
NSW	21.5 (19.2-23.7)	16.2 (14.7-17.7)	18.8 (17.4-20.1)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,639 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 14 (0.16%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those who smoked daily or occasionally. The question used to define the indicator was: Which of the following best describes your smoking status: smoke daily, smoke occasionally, do not smoke now but I used to, I have tried it a few times but never smoked regularly, or I have never smoked?

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High and very high psychological distress by age, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

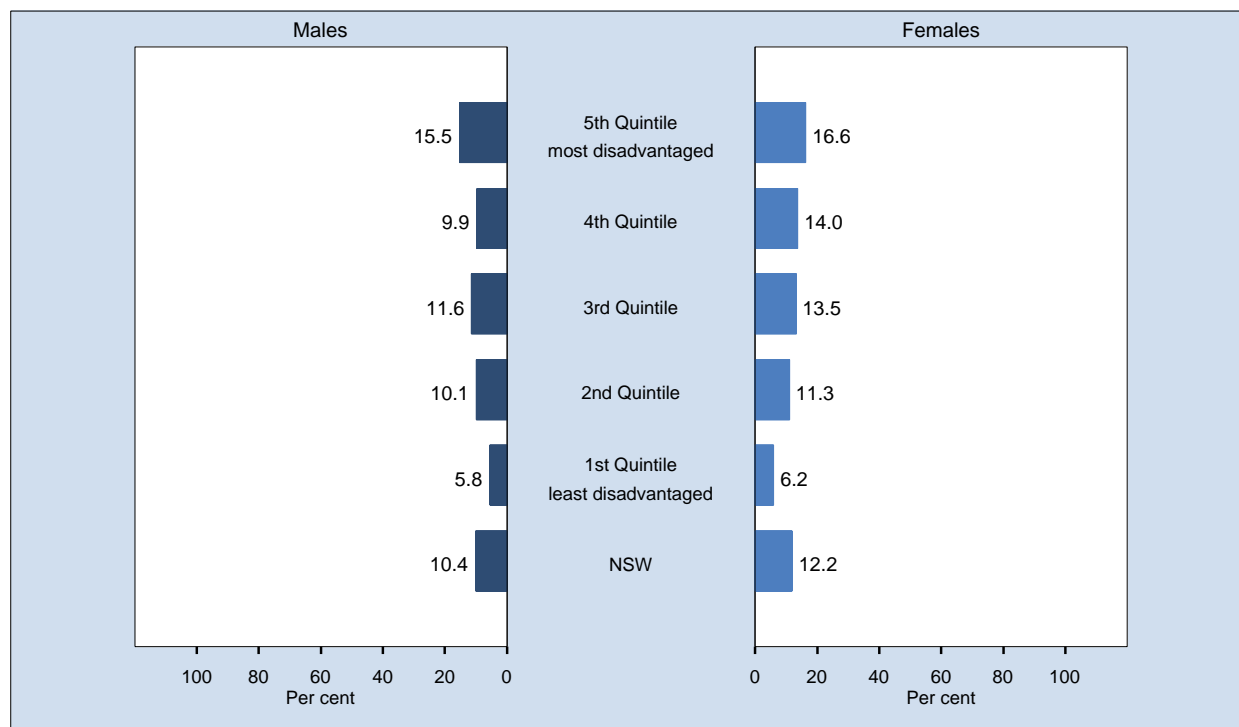


Age (years)	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
18-24	14.3 (7.8-20.7)	15.8 (10.6-21.0)	15.0 (10.9-19.2)
25-34	11.9 (6.6-17.2)	13.5 (9.3-17.7)	12.7 (9.3-16.1)
35-44	14.2 (8.9-19.5)	13.0 (9.9-16.1)	13.6 (10.6-16.6)
45-54	7.3 (4.8-9.8)	11.9 (9.4-14.5)	9.7 (7.9-11.5)
55-64	7.7 (5.3-10.0)	11.8 (9.6-14.1)	9.8 (8.2-11.4)
65-74	6.3 (3.8-8.8)	7.9 (5.9-10.0)	7.2 (5.5-8.8)
75+	7.1 (4.0-10.3)	7.9 (5.3-10.6)	7.6 (5.6-9.6)
All	10.4 (8.6-12.2)	12.2 (10.8-13.5)	11.3 (10.2-12.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,286 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 58 (0.70%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those with a Kessler 10 (K10) score of 22 or above. The K10 is a 10-item questionnaire that measures the level of psychological distress in the most recent 4-week period.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High and very high psychological distress by socioeconomic disadvantage, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009

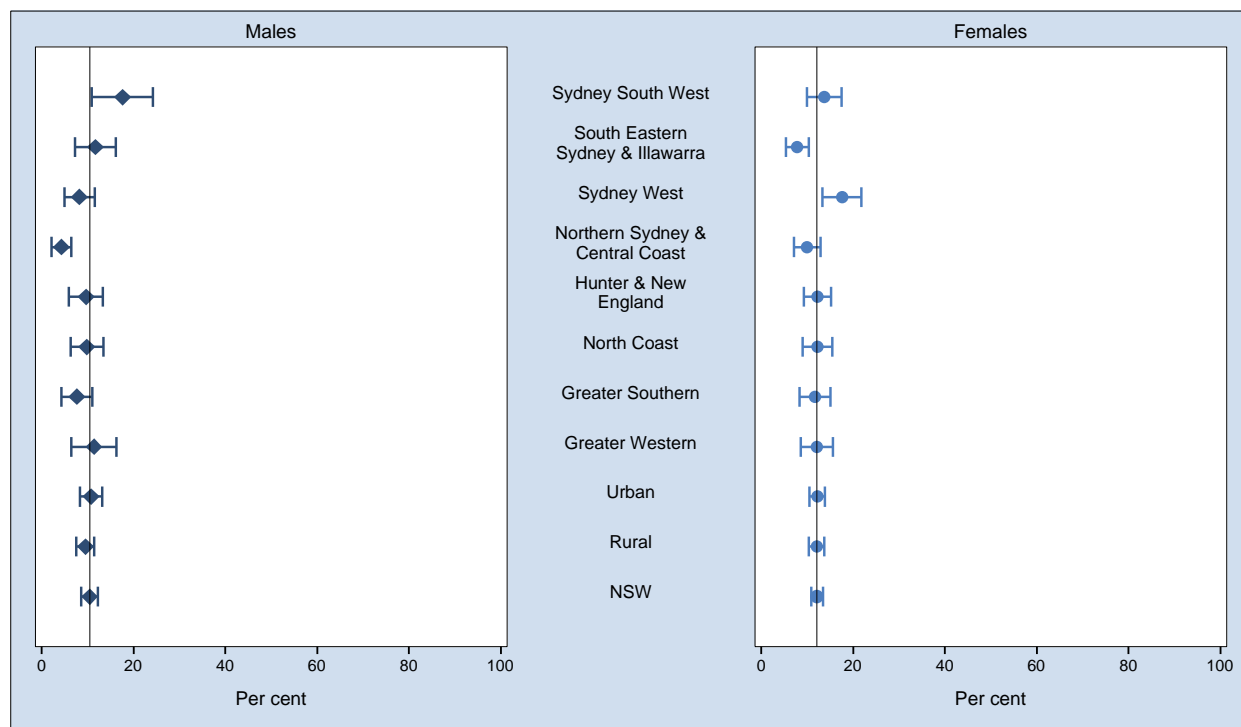


Quintile of socioeconomic disadvantage	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
5th Quintile	15.5 (9.7-21.3)	16.6 (12.7-20.5)	16.1 (12.7-19.5)
4th Quintile	9.9 (6.0-13.9)	14.0 (11.2-16.7)	12.0 (9.6-14.4)
3rd Quintile	11.6 (7.6-15.7)	13.5 (10.6-16.4)	12.6 (10.1-15.0)
2nd Quintile	10.1 (6.2-14.1)	11.3 (8.5-14.1)	10.7 (8.3-13.1)
1st Quintile	5.8 (3.0-8.6)	6.2 (4.0-8.4)	6.0 (4.2-7.8)
NSW	10.4 (8.6-12.2)	12.2 (10.8-13.5)	11.3 (10.2-12.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,286 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 58 (0.70%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those with a Kessler 10 (K10) score of 22 or above. The K10 is a 10-item questionnaire that measures the level of psychological distress in the most recent 4-week period.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

High and very high psychological distress by area health service, adults aged 18 years and over, NSW, 2009



Area	Males % (95% CI)	Females % (95% CI)	Persons % (95% CI)
Sydney South West	17.6 (10.9-24.2)	13.7 (10.0-17.4)	15.5 (11.8-19.3)
South Eastern Sydney & Illawarra	11.7 (7.3-16.1)	7.8 (5.3-10.3)	9.8 (7.2-12.3)
Sydney West	8.2 (4.9-11.6)	17.6 (13.3-21.8)	13.0 (10.2-15.8)
Northern Sydney & Central Coast	4.3 (2.1-6.4)	10.0 (7.1-12.9)	7.1 (5.3-9.0)
Hunter & New England	9.6 (5.9-13.4)	12.3 (9.3-15.2)	11.0 (8.6-13.4)
North Coast	9.9 (6.3-13.4)	12.2 (8.9-15.5)	11.1 (8.7-13.5)
Greater Southern	7.6 (4.2-11.0)	11.6 (8.3-15.0)	9.7 (7.3-12.1)
Greater Western	11.4 (6.4-16.3)	12.1 (8.5-15.6)	11.7 (8.7-14.7)
Urban	10.8 (8.4-13.2)	12.2 (10.5-13.9)	11.5 (10.0-13.0)
Rural	9.5 (7.5-11.5)	12.1 (10.4-13.8)	10.8 (9.5-12.1)
NSW	10.4 (8.6-12.2)	12.2 (10.8-13.5)	11.3 (10.2-12.4)

Note: Estimates are based on 8,286 respondents in NSW. For this indicator 58 (0.70%) were not stated (Don't know or Refused) in NSW. The indicator includes those with a Kessler 10 (K10) score of 22 or above. The K10 is a 10-item questionnaire that measures the level of psychological distress in the most recent 4-week period.

Source: New South Wales Population Health Survey 2008 and 2009 (HOIST). Centre for Epidemiology and Research, NSW Department of Health.

Question modules

Gambling

Q1. In the last 12 months, which of the following gaming activities have you participated in? [READ OUT]

1. Played poker machines or gambling machines
 2. Bet on horse or greyhound races excluding sweeps
 3. Bought instant scratch tickets, lotto or any other lottery game
 4. Played Keno at a club, hotel, casino or other place
 5. Played table games at a casino such as blackjack or roulette
 6. Played bingo at a club, hall or other place
 7. Bet on a sporting event, like football, cricket or tennis
 8. Played casino games on the internet
 9. Played games like cards or mahjong, privately for money at home or at any place
 10. Bought raffle or Art Union tickets
 11. Played any other gambling activity excluding sweeps [SPECIFY]
 12. No gambling in the last 12 months
- X Don't Know/Can't Remember
R Refused

Q2. In the last 12 months, have you bet more than you could really afford to lose?

1. Never
 2. Rarely
 3. Sometimes
 4. Often
 5. Always
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q3. In the last 12 months, have you needed to gamble with larger amounts of money to get the same feeling of excitement, would you say...

1. Never
 2. Rarely
 3. Sometimes
 4. Often
 5. Always
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q4. In the last 12 months, when you gambled, did you go back another day to try to win back the money you lost, would you say...

1. Never
 2. Rarely
 3. Sometimes
 4. Often
 5. Always
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q5. In the last 12 months, have you borrowed money or sold anything to get money to gamble, would you say...

1. Never
 2. Rarely
 3. Sometimes
 4. Often
 5. Always
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q6. In the last 12 months, have you felt that you might have a problem with gambling, would you say...

1. Never
2. Rarely
3. Sometimes

- 4. Often
- 5. Always
- X Don't know
- R Refused

Q7. In the last 12 months, has gambling caused you any health problems, including stress or anxiety, would you say...

- 1. Never
- 2. Rarely
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Often
- 5. Always
- X Don't know
- R Refused

Q8. In the last 12 months, have people criticised your betting or told you that you had a gambling problem, regardless of whether or not you thought it was true, would you say...

- 1. Never
- 2. Rarely
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Often
- 5. Always
- X Don't know
- R Refused

Q9. In the last 12 months has your gambling caused any financial problems for you or your household, would you say...

- 1. Never
- 2. Rarely
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Often
- 5. Always
- X Don't know
- R Refused

Q10. In the last 12 months, have you felt guilty about the way you gamble or what happens when you gamble, would you say...

- 1. Never
- 2. Rarely
- 3. Sometimes
- 4. Often
- 5. Always
- X Don't know
- R Refused

Physical activity

Q1. In the last week, how many times have you walked continuously for at least 10 minutes for recreation or exercise or to get to or from places?

- 1. _____ number of times [If = 0 → Q3]
- X Don't know → Q3
- R Refused → Q3

Q2. What do you estimate was the total time you spent walking in this way in the last week? [In hours and minutes]

- 1. _____ hours _____ minutes
- X Don't know
- R Refused

Q3. The next question excludes gardening. In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous household chores which made you breathe harder or puff and pant?

- 1. _____ number of times [If = 0 → Q5]

X Don't know → Q5

R Refused → Q5

Q4. What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing these vigorous household chores in the last week? [In hours and minutes]

1. _____ hours _____ minutes

X Don't know

R Refused

Q5. In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous gardening or heavy work around the yard which made you breathe harder or puff and pant?

1. _____ number of times [If = 0 → Q7]

X Don't know → Q7

R Refused → Q7

Q6. What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous gardening or heavy work around the yard in the last week? [In hours and minutes]

1. _____ hours _____ minutes

X Don't know

R Refused

Q7. The next question excludes household chores or gardening. In the last week, how many times did you do any vigorous physical activity which made you breathe harder or puff and pant? [For example: football, tennis, netball, squash, athletics, cycling, jogging, keep-fit exercises, and vigorous swimming]

1. _____ number of times [If = 0 → Q9]

X Don't know → Q9

R Refused → Q9

Q8. What do you estimate was the total time you spent doing this vigorous physical activity in the last week? [In hours and minutes]

1. _____ hours _____ minutes

X Don't know

R Refused

Q9. This next question does not include household chores or gardening. In the last week, how many times did you do any other more moderate physical activity that you haven't already mentioned? [For example: lawn bowls, golf, tai chi, and sailing]

1. _____ number of times [If = 0 → Q11]

X Don't know → Q11

R Refused → Q11

Q10. What do you estimate was the total time that you spent doing these activities in the last week? [In hours and minutes]

1. _____ hours _____ minutes

X Don't know

R Refused

Q11. How do you usually get to work? [MULTIPLE RESPONSE]

1. Train

2. Bus

3. Ferry

4. Tram (including light rail)

5. Taxi

6. Car (as driver)

7. Car (as passenger)

8. Truck

9. Motor bike or motor scooter

10. Bicycle

11. Walk only

12. Work from home

13. Walk part of the way

14. Other

X Don't know

R Refused

Smoking

Q1. Which of the following best describes your smoking status? This includes cigarettes, cigars and pipes. [READ OUT]

1. I smoke daily
 2. I smoke occasionally
 3. I don't smoke now, but I used to → Q5
 4. I've tried it a few times but never smoked regularly → Q5
 5. I've never smoked → Q5
- X Don't know → Q5
R Refused → Q5

Q2. Which of the following best describes how you feel about your smoking?[READ OUT]

1. I am not planning on quitting within the next 6 months
 2. I am planning on quitting within the next 6 months
 3. I am planning on quitting within the next month
 4. I have not smoked in the last 24 hours but was smoking 6 months ago → Q5
 5. I have not been smoking in the last 6 months → Q5
- X Don't know → Q5
R Refused → Q5

Q3. How soon after you wake do you smoke your first cigarette? [READ OUT]

1. Less than or equal to 5 minutes
 2. 6-30 minutes
 3. 31-60 minutes
 4. Longer than 60 minutes
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q4. The last time you went to your general practitioner, did the doctor discuss your smoking and advise you to quit smoking?

1. Yes
 2. No
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q5. Which of the following best describes your home situation? [READ OUT]

1. My home is smoke-free (includes smoking is allowed outside only)
 2. People occasionally smoke in the house
 3. People frequently smoke in the house
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q6. Are people allowed to smoke in your car?

1. Yes
 2. No
 3. Don't have a car
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q7. If there was a total ban on smoking in hotels and licensed bars, would you be likely to go there: [READ OUT]

1. More often?
 2. Less often?
 3. It would make no difference
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q8. If there was a total ban on smoking in outdoor dining areas, would you be likely to go there: [READ OUT]

1. More often?
2. Less often?
3. It would make no difference

X Don't know
R Refused

Q9. Do you support a regulation to ensure that, in shops, cigarettes are stored out of sight?

1. Yes
 2. No
- X Don't know
R Refused

Mental health

Q1. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel tired out for no good reason? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. A little of the time
 5. None of the time
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q2. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel nervous? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. A little of the time
 5. None of the time → Q4
- X Don't know → Q4
R Refused → Q4

Q3. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel so nervous that nothing could calm you down? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. A little of the time
 5. None of the time
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q4. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel hopeless? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. A little of the time
 5. None of the time
- X Don't know
R Refused

Q5. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel restless or fidgety? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time
 2. Most of the time
 3. Some of the time
 4. A little of the time
 5. None of the time → Q7
- X Don't know → Q7
R Refused → Q7

Q6. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel so restless you could not sit still? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time
2. Most of the time
3. Some of the time
4. A little of the time

5. None of the time

X Don't know

R Refused

Q7. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel depressed? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time

2. Most of the time

3. Some of the time

4. A little of the time

5. None of the time

X Don't know

R Refused

Q8. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel that everything was an effort? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time

2. Most of the time

3. Some of the time

4. A little of the time

5. None of the time

X Don't know

R Refused

Q9. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel so sad that nothing could cheer you up? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time

2. Most of the time

3. Some of the time

4. A little of the time

5. None of the time

X Don't know

R Refused

Q10. In the last 4 weeks, about how often did you feel worthless? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time

2. Most of the time

3. Some of the time

4. A little of the time

5. None of the time

X Don't know

R Refused

Q11. In the last 4 weeks, how many days were you totally unable to work, study or manage your day-to-day activities because of these feelings?

1. _____ number of days

X Don't know

R Refused

Q12. Aside from [that day-those days], in the last 4 weeks, how many days were you able to work, study or manage your day-to-day activities, but had to cut down on what you did because of these feelings?

1. _____ number of days

X Don't know

R Refused

Q13. In the last 4 weeks, how many times have you seen a doctor or other health professional about these feelings?

1. _____ number of consultations

X Don't know

R Refused

Q14. In the last 4 weeks, how often have physical health problems been the main cause of these feelings? [READ OUT]

1. All of the time

2. Most of the time

3. Some of the time

4. A little of the time

5. None of the time

X Don't know

R Refused

Alcohol and cannabis

Q1. How often do you usually drink alcohol?

1. _____ number of days

2. Less than once per week

3. I don't drink alcohol → Q6

X Don't know → Q6

R Refused → Q6

Q2. Alcoholic drinks are measured in terms of a standard drink. A standard drink is equal to 1 middy of full-strength beer, 1 schooner of light beer, 1 small glass of wine, or 1 pub-sized nip of spirits. On a day when you drink alcohol, how many standard drinks do you usually have?

1. _____ number of drinks

X Don't know

R Refused

Q3. In the last 4 weeks have you had more than [4 if male/2 if female] drinks in a day?

1. Yes

2. No → Q6

X Don't know → Q6

R Refused → Q6

Q4. In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [11 or more if male/7 or more if female] drinks in a day?

1. _____ number of times

2. Not at all

X Don't know

R Refused

Q5. In the last 4 weeks how often have you had [7-10 if male/5-6 if female] drinks in a day?

1. _____ number of times

2. Not at all

X Don't know

R Refused

Q6. Which of the following best describes your marijuana or hashish smoking status? [ASKED IF 16-34 YEARS - READ OUT]

1. I smoke daily

2. I smoke occasionally

3. I don't smoke now, but I used to → END OF MODULE

4. I've tried it a few times but never smoked regularly → END OF MODULE

5. I've never smoked marijuana or hashish → END OF MODULE

X Don't know → END OF MODULE

R Refused → END OF MODULE

Q7. When you smoke marijuana or hashish do you mix it with tobacco? [ASKED IF 16-34 YEARS - READ OUT]

1. Always

2. Sometimes

3. Rarely

4. Never

X Don't know

R Refused

Q8. How soon after you wake do you have your first smoke of marijuana or hashish? [ASKED IF 16-34 YEARS - READ OUT]

1. Less than or equal to 5 minutes

2. 6-30 minutes

3. 31-60 minutes

4. Longer than 60 minutes

X Don't know

R Refused