

## Representativeness of sample

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In 2006, adult males were under-represented in the New South Wales Population Health Survey, making up 43.4 per cent of the survey sample, compared with 49.9 per cent of the overall adult population of New South Wales. Conversely, females were over-represented, making up 56.6 per cent of the survey sample, compared with 50.1 per cent of the overall residential population of New South Wales. Males aged 59 years or younger and females aged 44 years and under were under-represented in the sample, while males aged 60 years or over and females aged 45 years and over were over-represented in the sample. Comparisons of the distribution of the survey sample and that of the overall residential population are shown in the table 'Survey sample size and New South Wales population by age group and sex'. After weighting, the age- and sex-distribution of the survey sample reflected that of the overall residential population.

Aboriginal people comprised 1.7 per cent of the survey sample, which is slightly less than their representation in the overall residential population (1.8 per cent), and people born in Australia comprised 73.5 per cent of the survey sample, which is higher than their representation in the overall residential population of New South Wales (70.5 per cent), according to the 2001 Census.[1]

## References

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Selected social and housing characteristics for statistical local areas, NSW and Jervis Bay Territory*. 2001 Census of Population and Housing, Catalogue no. 2015.1. Canberra: ABS, 2002.