

Results from the 2006 Physical Activity Survey

Key Findings for Ages 30-44 Years



The Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce

In 2006 the Premier's Physical Activity Taskforce (the Taskforce) undertook a State-wide survey to measure physical activity levels of Western Australian adults. This fact sheet presents major findings from the survey regarding body mass index and levels of physical activity for adults aged 30-44 years.

Sample

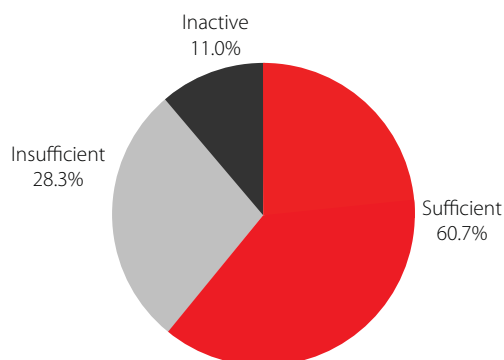
Of the total sample (n = 3,361) who completed the physical activity survey, 26.3% were aged 30-44 years.

Physical Activity Levels

Figure 1 presents the proportion of adults aged 30-44 years from Western Australia who were:

- **Sufficiently active** (≥ 150 minutes of moderate activity over 5 or more days or ≥ 60 minutes of vigorous activity per week);
- **Insufficiently active** (some physical activity but less than sufficient); and
- **Inactive** (no physical activity).

Figure 1. Levels of Physical Activity in Adults aged 30-44 years



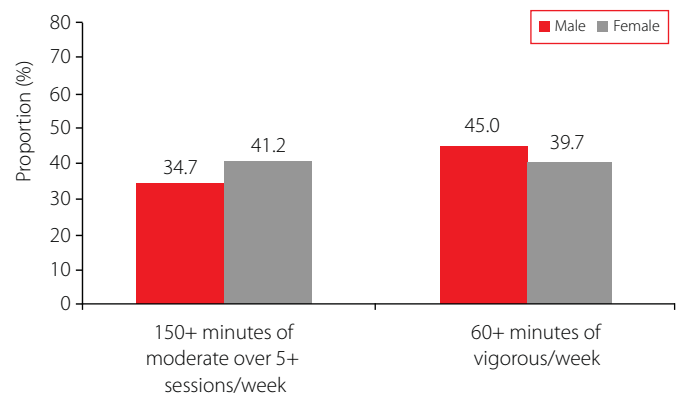
Compared with the 1999¹ and 2002² Western Australian physical activity survey results, the 2006 results show:

- A higher proportion of adults aged 30-44 years were sufficiently active (60.7% vs. 57.6%¹ and 51.7%² respectively).
- A lower proportion were insufficiently active (28.3% versus 30.1%¹ and 34.5%² respectively) and inactive (11% versus 12.4%¹ and 13.8%² respectively).

Participation in Sufficient Moderate and Vigorous-Intensity Physical Activity by Gender

Figure 2 presents the proportion of adults aged 30-44 years participating in sufficient moderate (≥ 150 minutes of moderate-intensity physical activity on over 5 or more days per week) and vigorous (≥ 60 minutes of vigorous-intensity physical activity per week) physical activity.

Figure 2. Levels of Sufficient Moderate and Vigorous Physical Activity by Gender



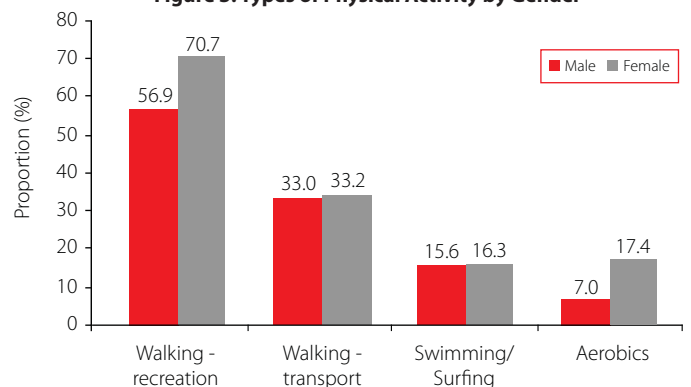
The results show:

- A higher proportion of females participated in sufficient moderate physical activity compared to males.
- A higher proportion of males participated in sufficient vigorous physical activity compared to females.

Participation in Different Types of Physical Activity by Gender

Figure 3 presents major types of reported physical activity participated in by adults aged 30-44 years in the past week.

Figure 3. Types of Physical Activity by Gender





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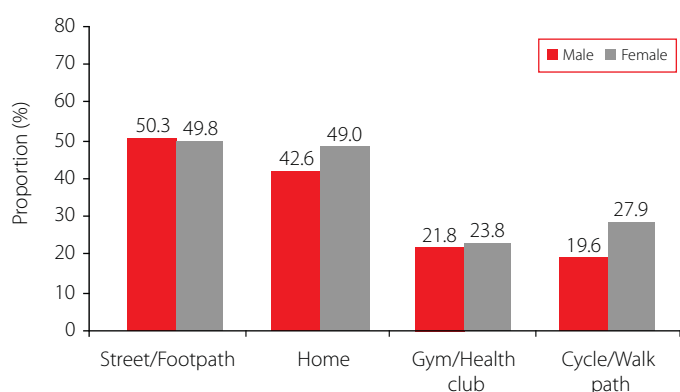
The results show:

- Higher proportions of females participated in walking for recreation (70.7% vs. 56.9%) and aerobics (17.4% vs. 7%) compared to males.
- Similar proportions of males and females participated in walking for transport (33% and 33.2% respectively) and swimming/surfing (15.6% and 16.3% respectively).

Facilities used for Participation in Physical Activity by Gender

Figure 4 presents major types of facilities used for physical activity by adults aged 30-44 years in the past week.

Figure 4. Facilities used for Physical Activity by Gender



The results show:

- Higher proportions of females used the home (49.0% vs. 42.6%) and gym/health club (27.9% vs. 19.6%) for physical activity compared to males.
- Similar proportions of males and females used the street/footpath (50.3% and 49.8% respectively) and cycle/walk path (21.8% and 23.8% respectively) for physical activity.

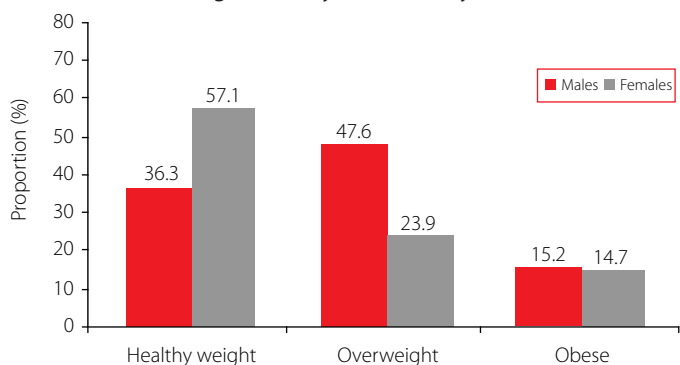
Overweight and Obesity

Self-reported height and weight data were used to determine body mass indices (BMI) for each survey participant (weight in kilograms divided by height meters squared). The following categories were used to define weight³:

- <18.50 underweight
- 18.50-24.99 healthy weight
- 25.00-29.99 overweight
- ≥ 30.00 obese

The prevalence for each of these BMI categories for adults aged 30-44 years by gender is presented in Figure 5 (underweight category not shown).

Figure 5. Body Mass Index by Gender



The results show:

- A higher proportion of females were healthy weight compared to males (57.1% vs. 36.3%).
- A higher proportion of males were overweight compared to females (47.6% vs. 23.9%).
- A similar proportion of males and females were obese (15.2% and 14.7% respectively).

Recommendations

Recommendations for increasing levels of sufficient physical activity in Western Australia as well as other key findings can be found in the report *Physical Activity Levels of Western Australian Adults 2006*.⁴

This report and other useful resources can be obtained from www.beactive.wa.gov.au or by contacting the Taskforce on 9492 9630.

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¹ Bull, F., Milligan, R., Rosenberg, M., & MacGowan, H. (2000). Physical Activity Levels of Western Australian Adults 1999, Health Department of Western Australia and Department of Sport and Recreation, Western Australian Government, Perth: Western Australia.

² McCormack, G., Milligan, R., Giles-Corti, B., & Clarkson, J.P. (2003). Physical Activity Levels of Western Australian Adults 2002: Results from the Adult Physical Activity Survey and Pedometer Study. Perth, Western Australia: Western Australian Government.

³ World Health Organisation (2001). Obesity: Preventing and Managing the Global Epidemic. WHO Technical Series: No. 894. Geneva: WHO; 2000.

⁴ Milligan, R., McCormack, G.R., Rosenberg, M. (2007). Physical Activity Levels of Western Australian Adults 2006. Results from the Adult Physical Activity Study. Perth, Western Australia: Western Australian Government.