

Wellbeing and lifestyle – the evidence 2007

Eastern Region

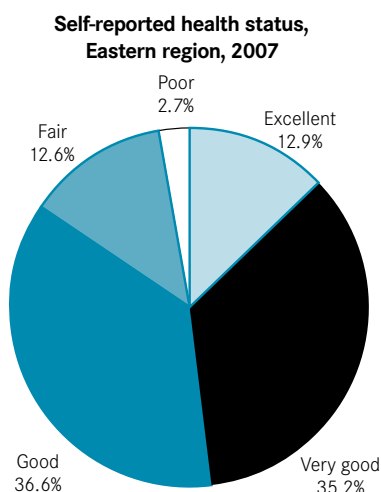
The Victorian Population Health Survey is an annual statewide survey that the Department of Human Services (Health Intelligence Unit, Public Health) undertakes to collect a wide range of information on the health of the adult Victorian population (18 years or more).

This fact sheet presents major findings from the 2007 survey in the department's Eastern region. More information on the results of the survey are available at:

www.health.vic.gov.au/healthstatus/vphs.htm

Health status

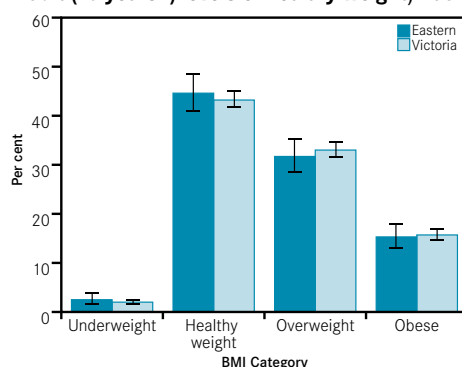
Self-rated health has been shown to be an excellent indicator of health status. When asked about their health, 85% of all adults in the region rate their health as 'excellent', 'very good' or 'good', compared to 15% who rate their health as 'fair' or 'poor'.



Levels of healthy weight

The body mass index (BMI) is a measure of a person's weight in relation to their height. In 2007, 32% of adults from the region were overweight and 15% were obese, similar to results for Victoria.

Adult (18 years+) levels of healthy weight, 2007



Nutrition and physical activity

In 2007, females from the region were significantly¹ more likely to meet the dietary guidelines² for fruit (2 or more serves) than males (56% females vs 41% males). There was no significant difference in vegetable intake (5 or more serves) between males and females (9% females vs 5% males).

Sixty-five per cent of males and 58% of females from the region met the physical activity guidelines³ (sufficient time and sessions). There were no significant differences between these rates and the rates for Victoria.

Fruit & vegetable consumption & levels of physical activity, 2007

		Eastern				Victoria			
		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		(%)	95%CI	(%)	95%CI	(%)	95%CI	(%)	95%CI
Daily vegetable consumption	None	5.6	3.4-9.0	2.5	1.5-4.2	4.9	3.8-6.1	3.0	2.4-3.9
	1-2 serves	68.0	62.7-72.8	51.3	46.6-55.9	66.4	63.9-68.7	50.9	48.8-52.9
	3-4 serves	19.2	15.3-23.7	36.1	31.7-40.7	21.5	19.5-23.8	34.5	32.6-36.4
	5 or more serves	5.4	3.6-8.0	8.7	6.6-11.3	5.2	4.3-6.3	10.2	9.1-11.3
Daily fruit consumption	None	15.6	11.9-20.0	8.7	6.6-11.5	18.5	16.6-20.7	11.2	10.0-12.6
	1 serve	41.7	36.2-47.5	34.5	30.0-39.3	41.2	38.7-43.8	35.9	33.9-37.9
	2 or more serves	41.3	35.8-47.0	56.3	51.5-60.9	38.7	36.2-41.3	52.3	50.3-54.4
Physical activity levels	Sedentary	3.4	2.0-5.8	5.6	3.8-8.0	4.5	3.6-5.6	5.0	4.2-5.8
	Insufficient time & sessions	28.0	23.3-33.2	32.7	28.5-37.2	27.9	25.6-30.3	29.9	28.0-31.8
	Sufficient time & sessions	65.1	59.6-70.2	58.1	53.4-62.6	64.2	61.7-66.7	61.2	59.2-63.1

Note: The *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults* recommend five serves of vegetables and two serves of fruit daily for adults, to ensure a healthy diet & the *National Physical Activity Guidelines for Australians* recommend at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity activity on most, preferably all days (DoHAC 1999, NHMRC 2003).

Note figures may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses.

1 Statistical significance has been determined by comparing 95% confidence intervals between estimates. Significance has been identified where confidence intervals do not overlap.
 2 NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2003, *Dietary Guidelines for Australian Adults*, Ausinfo, Canberra.
 3 DoHAC (Department of Health and Aged Care) 1999, *National Physical Activity Guidelines for Adults*, DoHAC, Canberra.

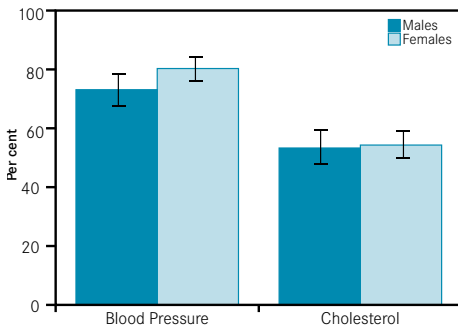




Health checks

The survey collected information on screening tests performed to detect the presence of risk factors for the development of heart disease. There were no significant differences in the rates between males and females from the region for either blood pressure (females 80%, males 73%) or cholesterol checks (females 54%, males 53%) in the last two years.

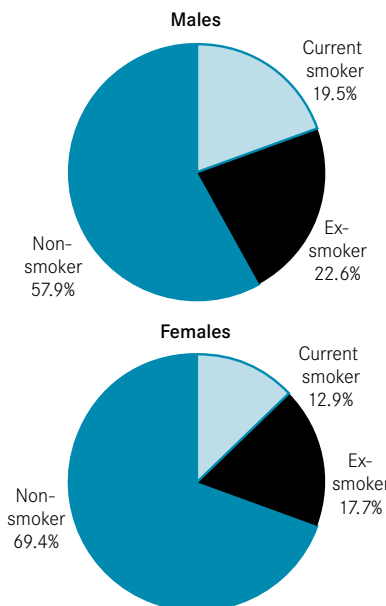
Had a health check in the last two years, by sex, Eastern region, 2007



Smoking status

Current smokers are defined as those who smoke daily or occasionally. Females from the region were significantly less likely to be current smokers than females from Victoria (13% Eastern, 18% Victoria). Males from the region were also less likely to be current smokers (20%), compared to their Victorian counterparts (22%), however this latter difference was not significant.

Smoking status, by sex, Eastern region, 2007



Eye protection

In 2007, males from the region were significantly more likely to wear a hat when going out in the sun compared to females (57% vs 43%). However, females (80%) in the region were significantly more likely to report usually wearing sunglasses when out in the sun than males (62%).

Adult (18 years+) sun protection, 2007

Sun protection		Eastern				Victoria			
		Males		Females		Males		Females	
		(%)	95%CI	(%)	95%CI	(%)	95%CI	(%)	95%CI
Usually wear a hat		56.8	51.0-62.4	43.1	38.5-47.8	61.4	58.7-64.0	43.3	41.3-45.3
	Usually wear sunglasses	61.9	56.2-67.3	79.6	75.5-83.1	64.1	61.5-66.6	80.3	78.7-81.9

Alcohol consumption

The *Australian Alcohol Guidelines*⁴ specify the risks for various drinking levels for males and females in the short and long-term (NHMRC 2001).

There was no significant difference between male (11%) and female (7%) rates in the region for alcohol consumption on a weekly basis, at a level for short-term risk. Differences in the rates between males and females from the region were not significant for long-term health risks associated with risky and high-risk levels of alcohol consumption. Females (20%) from the region were significantly more likely than males (11%) to be abstainers (never/no longer consume alcohol).

Short-term risk of alcohol related harm, 2007

		Low Risk		Risky or High Risk					
				At least Yearly		At least Monthly		At least Weekly	
		%	95%CI	%	95%CI	%	95%CI	%	95%CI
Eastern	Males	35.9	30.7-41.4	28.1	23.3-33.6	13.4	9.8-18.0	11.2	8.0-15.4
	Females	46.6	41.9-51.2	18.1	14.7-22.1	7.8	5.5-11.0	6.6	4.4-9.7
Victoria	Males	33.8	31.4-36.2	23.2	21.0-25.4	14.8	13.1-16.8	13.8	12.1-15.7
	Females	39.9	38.0-41.8	21.1	19.5-22.8	9.0	7.9-10.3	6.6	5.5-7.9

Long-term risk of alcohol related harm, 2007

		Low Risk		Risky		High Risk		Abstainer	
		%	95%CI	%	95%CI	%	95%CI	%	95%CI
Eastern	Males	83.8	78.9-87.7	4.5	2.5-8.0	0.7	0.2-2.7	10.7	7.6-15.0
	Females	76.3	72.1-80.0	2.1	1.2-3.8	0.6	0.2-1.6	20.1	16.6-24.2
Victoria	Males	81.5	79.4-83.4	3.4	2.6-4.5	0.9	0.6-1.4	13.6	11.9-15.5
	Females	74.2	72.4-75.9	1.9	1.5-2.4	0.6	0.4-0.9	22.7	21.0-24.5

Note figures may not add to 100 per cent due to a proportion of 'don't know' or 'refused' responses.

4 NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2001, *Australian Alcohol Guidelines: Health Risks and Benefits*, Ausinfo, Canberra.