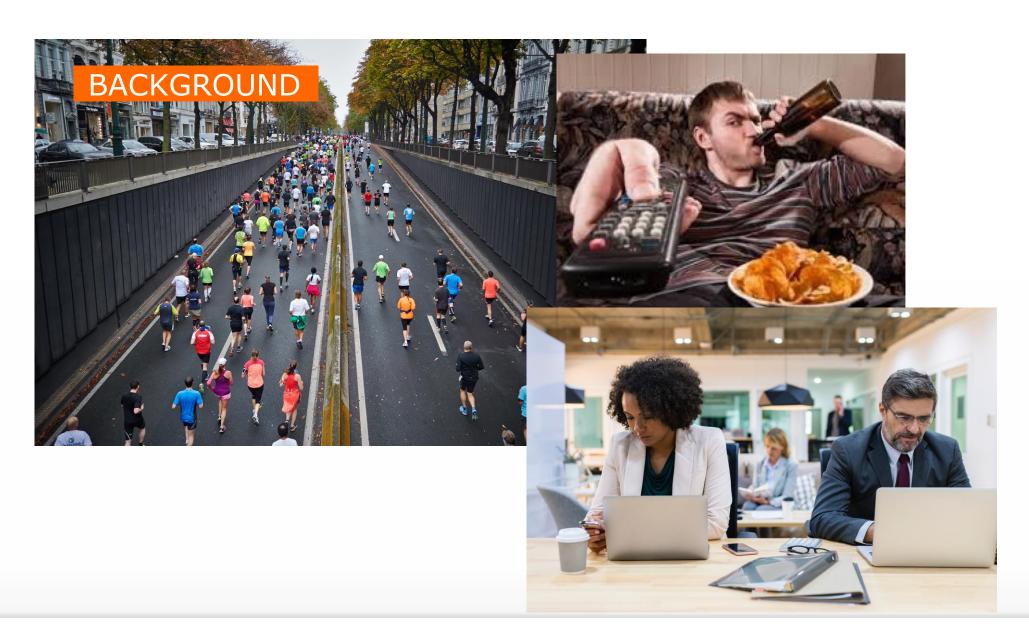


Weenas Djiwo Verbeylen Julie Minnen Joeri Glorieux Ignace







#### FWO GUIDELINES FOR PA

- 150 minutes MPA or 75 minutes VPA or equivalent
  - Decreases risk of
    - Non-communicable diseases (NCD)
    - Depression
    - Breast and colon cancer
  - Improves
    - Weight reduction and maintenance
    - Cardiorespiratory health (coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, stroke and hypertension)
    - Metabolic health (diabetes and obesity)
    - Bone health (osteoporosis)



#### FWO GUIDELINES FOR PA

- ▶ 300 minutes MPA or 150 minutes VPA or equivalent
  - Improved health benefits
    - Breast and colon cancer
    - Bone mass density
    - NCD in general
- ▶ "No scientific evidence to identify additional health benefits for volumes greater than 300 minutes per week".



## RESEARCH QUESTION

Using time-use data, to what extent are the WHO PA guidelines for the age group of 18-64 years old met in the Belgian region of Flanders?



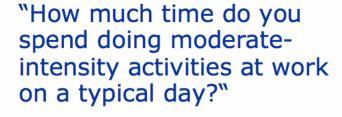
"Does your work involve moderate-intensity activity that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate like [carrying or lifting heavy loads, digging or construction work] for at least 10 minutes continuously?"

"In a typical week, on how many days do you do moderate-intensity activities as part of your work?"





BELGIUM
PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
FACTSHEET





"On how many of the last 7 days did you walk quickly, do sports, or other physical activity for 30 min or longer"?

## ADILSON ET AL. – ESS DATA



## DATA & METHODOLOGY

## TIME-USE DIARIES

- ▶ MOTUS 2013
- ► Age 18 65
- ► 7-day diary
- Ainsworth compendium of physical activities



### DATA & METHODOLOGY

### TIME-USE DIARIES & AINSWORTH COMPENDIUM

Main activity	Duration	MET	Weight	Kcal
Sleeping	08:00	1	79	663.6
Playing board games	00:30	1.5	79	62.21
Vacuum cleaning	00:30	3.3	79	136.9

MET: 'resting metabolic rate': intensity activity compared to resting

Kcal: (duration [minutes] \* MET \* 3,5 \* weight [kg]) / 200



## **ANALYSIS**

- Dependant variable
  - Compliance to WHO guidelines for 150 minute MPA or 75 VPA
- Independant variables
  - Gender (seperate analyses)
  - Age
  - **▶** Education
  - Occupation
  - Living with partner
  - ► Living with child < 7y
- Crosstabs
  - Gender and compliance to WHO guidelines
- Logistical regression
  - Gender and compliance to WHO guidelines



Table 1: Crosstable of gender and compliance with WHO PA guideline for health benefits (150 minutes moderate PA or 75 minutes vigorous PA)

	<u>Men</u>		<u>Women</u>		<u>Total</u>		
	Count	Percent	Count	Percent		Count	Percent
No compliance WHO PA guideline	214	16.7%	351	20.1%		565	17.4%
Compliance with WHO PA guideline	1069	83.3%	1394	79.9%		2463	82.6%
Total	1283	100.0%	1745	100.0%		3028	100.0%

Fisher's exact test of chi squared (2 sided) significance = .018



Table 2: Logistic regression on compliance to the WHO PA guideline for health benefits

	<u>M</u> e	<u>en</u>	<u>Won</u>	<u>nen</u>
	В	Sig	В	Sig
Age		.013		.016
18 - 24 yrs (ref)				
25 - 34 yrs	1.260	.003	.144	.653
35 - 44 yrs	1.056	.012	.705	.031
45 - 54 yrs	.969	.020	.392	.223
55 - 64 yrs	.512	.244	.807	.037
Education		.969		.973
Higher education (ref)				
Secondary education	074	.823	.084	.084
Primary or less	033	.919	.057	.057



Table 2: Logistic regression on compliance to the WHO PA guideline for health benefits

	Me	<u>en</u>	<u>Women</u>		
	В	Sig	В	Sig	
Occupation		.011		0.167	
White-collar (ref)					
Unemployed	.510	.304	.639	.078	
Blue-collar	.867	.006	.508	.163	
Self-employed	.563	.034	079	.670	
Living with partner	.644	.007	.537	.003	
Living with child <7 yrs	394	.133	692	.001	
Constant	.106	.831	.667	.157	
Nagelkerke r^2	0.063		.054		



# Table 3: Crosstable of gender and compliance with WHO PA guideline for *additional* health benefits

(300minutes moderate PA or 150minutes vigorous PA)

	<u>M</u>	<u>Men</u>		<u>Wo</u>	<u>men</u>	<u>Total</u>	
	Count	Percent		Count	Percent	Count	Percent
No compliance WHO PA guideline	364	28.4%		714	40.9%	1078	35.6%
Compliance with WHO PA guideline	919	71.6%		1031	59.1%	1950	64.4%
Total	1283	100.0%		1745	100.0%	3028	100.0%

Fisher's exact test of chi squared (2 sided) significance = <.001



Table 4: Logistic regression on compliance to the WHO PA guideline for additional health benefits

	<u>Men</u>		<u>Won</u>	<u>nen</u>
	В	Sig	В	Sig
Age		.299		<0.001
18 - 24 yrs (ref)				
25 - 34 yrs	.483	.199	.667	0.023
35 - 44 yrs	.267	.483	.993	0.001
45 - 54 yrs	.576	.130	1.232	<0.001
55 - 64 yrs	.242	.547	1.304	<0.001
Education		.310		.680
Higher education (ref)				
Secondary education	274	.322	.251	.405
Primary or less	411	.133	.259	.387



Table 4: Logistic regression on compliance to the WHO PA guideline for additional health benefits

	Me	<u>en</u>	<u>Women</u>		
	В	Sig	В	Sig	
Occupation					
White-collar (ref)					
Unemployed	.242	.550	1.270	<0.001	
Blue-collar	.653	.008	.743	0.007	
Self-employed	.242	.222	.155	0.304	
Living with partner	.556	.005	.224	0.137	
Living with child <7 yrs	.053	.802	496	0.004	
Constant	.217	.624	-1.076	0.007	
Nagelkerke r^2	.063		.081		



- Men are more likely to meet WHO PA guidelines
- Having a partner increases odds to meet PA guidelines
  - First guideline for both men and women
  - Second guideline only for men
- Young child
  - Lower odds to meet first PA guideline for both men and women
  - ▶ For second PA guideline, no effect on men, but women lower odds to comply
- White collar jobs
  - Lower odds of complying to the WHO guidelines.
  - Effect not consistent throughout the models



Different outcome than results based on GPAQ questionnaire based on HIS survey

Prevalence (%) of Compliance with WHO PA guideline for health benefits - time use vs GPAQ

(150 minutes moderate PA or 75 minutes vigorous PA)

	<u>Time-use</u>	<u>GPAQ</u> <sup>1</sup>
Men	83.3%	48%
Women	79.9%	24%
Total	82%	36%



"Does your work involve moderate-intensity activity that causes large increases in breathing or heart rate like [carrying or lifting heavy loads, digging or construction work] for at least 10 minutes continuously?"

"In a typical week, on how many days do you do moderate-intensity activities as part of your work?"





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"How much time do you spend doing moderateintensity activities at work on a typical day?"



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- Raises questions on validity of GPAQ
- Unable to prove one over the other measure to be correct
- Include GPAQ in next Belgian/Flemish time-use survey to make a methodological comparison between the measurements
- Methodologically it would be very interesting to have a time-use study where respondents fill in GPAQ questionnaire, time-use survey and are measured with an accelerometer

