Choose Health: Be Active
A physical activity guide for older Australians

An initiative of the Australian Government in association with Sports Medicine Australia
Choose Health: Be Active

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This booklet is designed to help older Australians achieve sufficient physical activity for good health as they age. It is mainly for people who are not currently building 30 minutes of physical activity into their daily lives, and are looking for ways they can do so. (Recent surveys show about half of all older Australians are not doing at least 30 minutes of physical activity a day).

This booklet shows how easy it can be to stay fit and healthy as you get older. Strategies may need to be different depending on your individual lifestyle, but physical activity is achievable and even a slight increase in activity can make a difference to your health and well-being.

Having health problems doesn’t mean you can’t be physically active. Any increase in activity can be beneficial for physical and mental health. To assist, this booklet includes specific information on exercising with chronic illness and has some advice about healthy eating.

Read on to learn more about how to Choose Health through physical activity. Go for it, you will be surprised how small changes in your physical activity levels can lead to better health and well-being!
Contents

Is this booklet for me? ...................................................................................................................1
Why is physical activity important?.................................................................................................4
Physical Activity Recommendations for Older Australians .........................................................5
I can’t be more active because … Excuses and how to overcome them.................................6
What sort of physical activity should I be doing? ..............................................................................8
Some ideas to keep you moving.........................................................................................................9
Getting started – making a plan.......................................................................................................10
Making it easier ................................................................................................................................12
Overcoming setbacks .......................................................................................................................13
Choose Health Monthly Activity Planner ......................................................................................14
Coping with chronic health problems.............................................................................................16
Making sure your activities are safe .................................................................................................18
Kettle exercises ...............................................................................................................................19
TV exercises .....................................................................................................................................20
Stretching and balance exercises .................................................................................................21
Balancing activity with healthy eating..........................................................................................22
Feedback ........................................................................................................................................26
Feedback form .................................................................................................................................27
Useful contacts ...............................................................................................................................inside back cover
Why is physical activity important?

**It makes you look and feel better**
- Gives you more energy
- Helps you sleep better
- Helps you to relax
- Helps you to meet people and make friends
- Is fun
- Tones your body

**It is good for your mind**
- Reduces stress and anxiety
- Improves concentration
- Improves self-confidence
- Reduces feelings of sadness

“Activity may not add years to your life (it might) but it will certainly add life to your years.”

**It is good for your body**
- Helps to control:
  - weight (and reduce body fat)
  - blood pressure
  - cholesterol
  - diabetes
  - bone and joint problems (eg arthritis)
- Reduces the risk of:
  - heart disease
  - stroke
  - some cancers
  - helps to manage pain
  - helps to maintain and increase joint movement
  - helps to prevent falls and injury

“It makes you look and feel better”

**How much activity?**
- Older people should accumulate at least 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity on most, preferably all, days.
- 30 minutes is needed to keep your heart, lungs, muscles and bones in good working order.
- If you can’t do 30 minutes now, start with 10 minutes once or twice a day. After two weeks, make it 15 minutes twice a day and you will have reached your goal of 30 minutes a day.
- If you can do more than 30 minutes each day there will be additional benefits.

“How much activity?”

**What type of exercise?**
- Try to be active every day in as many ways as possible, doing a range of activities that incorporate fitness, strength, flexibility and balance (see pages 8–9 for ideas).

“What type of exercise?”

**Physical Activity Recommendations for Older Australians**

“No matter what your age, weight, health problems or abilities, you should try and do some form of physical activity.”

“You can’t turn back the clock but you can wind it up.”

“The recommendations advise moderate intensity activity. This means you don’t have to puff and pant or work up a sweat – but if you do – it’s OK.
- Brisk walking is a great moderate intensity activity. If you don’t like walking, try working in the garden or going for a swim.
- If you have enjoyed a lifetime of vigorous physical activity, carry on doing so in a manner suited to your capability.”

“Physical Activity Recommendations for Older Australians”
I can’t be more active because…

Excuses ................. and how to overcome them

- I don’t have the time
  Make it a priority, make time. Get into a routine. Take every chance you can to be active, even if it’s only for a few minutes – do exercises while waiting for the kettle to boil or while watching TV (see pages 19–20).

- I’m too tired
  Once you get started, you will have more energy and feel less tired.

- I have a health problem and exercise might make it worse
  Most health problems can be helped by activity. Talk to your doctor – they may be able to write an ‘activity prescription’ for you (see pages 16–17 for more information).

- I might get injured
  If you walk or swim it is unlikely that you will get injured.

- I can’t afford it
  Try to find an activity that is free. Walk more instead of driving.

- I have no-one to do it with
  Persuade a relative, neighbour or friend to be active with you. Play with the grandchildren in the park. Join an activity or walking group. Take out a gym membership.

- It’s too hot/cold/raining
  Get up early to beat the heat or walk in an air-conditioned shopping centre. If it’s cold, wear gloves. If it’s raining, take an umbrella.

- I’m too old
  You are never too old – there is always something you can do.

- There’s nothing to do where I live
  Be active around your home – do exercises at home (see pages 19–21).
- I don’t have transport
  Walk to and from places (the shop, letterbox or a friend’s house).

- I’m afraid I will wear out
  You will wear out more quickly if you do nothing.

- I’ve never been the sporty type
  You don’t have to play sport to be active – try gardening, dancing, walking or exercise to music.
## What sort of activity should I be doing?

### Four types of activity are needed to keep you healthy.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Moderate fitness activities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Strength activities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Flexibility activities</strong></th>
<th><strong>Balancing activities</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>These activities help to keep your heart, lungs and blood vessels healthy. You should aim to do 30 minutes of activity from this group on most days. This can be in three lots of 10 minutes or two lots of 15 minutes. If you are just starting out, as little as 10 minutes helps!</td>
<td>Weight, strength or resistance training exercises • Lifting and carrying (eg groceries or small children) • Climbing stairs (instead of taking the lift or escalator) • Moderate yard work (eg digging and shifting soil) • Calisthenics (eg push ups and sit ups)</td>
<td>Tai Chi • Bowls (indoor and outdoor) • Mopping, vacuuming • Stretching exercises (see pages 20–21)</td>
<td>These activities will improve your balance and help to prevent falls. Make a specific time each day to do these exercises, or fit them in whenever you can – for example – while waiting for the kettle to boil (see page 19). If you can, also try to reduce the time you spend sitting for long periods.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Some ideas to keep you moving

- Brisk walking
- Continuous swimming
- Golf (no cart!)
- Aerobics
- Cycling
- Washing the car
- Walking the dog
- Yard and garden work
- Tennis
- Water aerobics
- Dancing
- Mopping and vacuuming

Try to include at least one activity from each group.

For ideas see pages 19 and 21.
Getting started – making a plan

If you are starting an activity program it is important to start out slowly and increase your activity over time. Be realistic – don’t make it too hard for yourself and remember every 10 minutes counts!

**Choose your activities** – Think about the four groups of activity on pages 8–9. Find activities that you enjoy and want to do.

*My activities will be:*

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

**Set a date to start** – There is no time like now!

*My start date will be:*

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

**Choose a time** – that you can stick with and remember small changes to your daily habits can make a big difference to your total activity level. Get into a routine. Make a set time to be active every day.

*My activity time will be:*

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

**Set some goals** – How about

“I will walk every day for 10 minutes after meals”

“I will park my car farther away from the shops”

“I will walk with the grandchildren to the park”

“I will walk the dog every day this week”

“I will join a walking or cycling group”

“I will walk to get the paper/milk/bread”

“I will go dancing every week”

*My main goals will be:*

____________________________________________________________________________________________________________________

*“I never used to do any physical activity. Recently I got a dog and now I walk with her every morning and every night. It is helping my blood pressure and I am getting into dresses I haven’t fitted into for years.”*

“Back then we stayed active – our lives depended on it…”

*“Today it still does!”*
Making it easier

Use reminders
- Placing notes around your home (e.g., on the front door or on the fridge) can help to remind you to do some activity.
- Place your walking shoes near the door or in the car.

Get into a routine
- Plan your activity—both the time and the place.
- Make a regular time for physical activity in your diary or on your calendar.

Be social
- Involve a friend, colleague, neighbour or relative in your activity routine—this will help keep you both motivated and committed.

Use a diary
- Write down your activity times and how you feel after doing something. That way you can refer back to it when you feel less motivated.
- Make an activity planner (like the one on page 14) and put it on the fridge. You could even use stickers or gold stars to mark off each time you are active.

Choose a role model
- Maybe someone close to you is regularly active and fit. Talk to them and use them as a role model to keep yourself going.

Vary your activity
- You might like to change the time or the place you normally do your activity to help keep it interesting.
- You can even change the type of activity you do. Look at the list again on page 9 to give you some other ideas.

“Activity can be much easier in water. I’ve started aqua aerobics—it’s great fun and I have made new friends.”

Overcoming setbacks

Staying active on a regular basis can be a challenge. Sometimes, things come up that break your normal routine, like going on holiday, an injury or a personal matter. The key is to treat the setback as temporary and to get back on track as soon as you can.

Common setbacks . . . and how to overcome them

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common setbacks</th>
<th>How to overcome them</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coming back after injury or illness?</td>
<td>Take it easy when you begin again, do small amounts of activity until you feel better, but, if you feel pain, stop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does your activity time no longer suit you?</td>
<td>Change your routine to make your activity time more convenient.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No fun being active by yourself?</td>
<td>Invite a friend, neighbour or relative to do some physical activity with you. You can help motivate each other and have a lot of fun.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Join a club or leisure centre for activities like social tennis, bushwalking, Tai Chi or gentle exercise. Being active with a group of people can be very sociable.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Do your activities seem boring?</td>
<td>Maybe it’s time to try something new or involve someone new in your activity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Does it seem like too much effort?</td>
<td>Set some new short term goals—give yourself a reward when you achieve them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lost the urge?</td>
<td>Try something different. Think about the benefits of being more active.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Staying active on a regular basis can be a challenge. Sometimes, things come up that break your normal routine, like going on holiday, an injury or a personal matter. The key is to treat the setback as temporary and to get back on track as soon as you can.
1. Plan what you will do.  
2. Photocopy the page for future use.  
3. Put a tick in the box each day you do that activity for the next 4 weeks.

### Choose Health Monthly Activity Planner

**Fitness Activities** – Aim to do something from this group for at least 30 minutes (ie 1x30, 2x15 or 3x10 minutes) on most days of the week

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**Walk**

**Work in the garden**

*Add other activities here (eg swim, golf)*

- a
- b
- c

**Strength Exercises** – Try to do one of these activities on at least 3 days each week

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**Strength exercises (pages 19–20)**

*Add other activities here (eg stairs, yard work)*

- a
- b
- c

**Flexibility** – Try to do some stretching exercises every day

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**Stretching exercises (page 21)**

*Add other activities here (eg yoga, bowls)*

- a
- b
- c

**Balance Exercises** – Do these as often as you can

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**Practice balancing (pages 19 and 21)**

**Sitting Less** – Mark the days you make a real effort to reduce your sitting time

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* see pages 8–9 for ideas.
Most health problems can actually be helped by activity – but check with your doctor, nurse, physiotherapist, podiatrist or local fitness centre about the type and amount of activity you can do.

Remember to start slowly and don’t push yourself too hard. Be kind to yourself – but be active in as many ways as you can.

Suggested activities for different health problems

**Heart problems and/or diabetes**
Daily moderate fitness activities like walking, swimming or cycling. Resistance (or strength) training should only be commenced under supervision, two or three times a week.

**Cancer**
Your ability to exercise will depend on the stage of treatment you are at. Talk to your doctor or other health professional about what you can do.

**Arthritis**
Hydrotherapy is excellent. If there is no program near where you live, try swimming in a warm pool.

**Osteoporosis**
Weight bearing activity and strength training can help to make bones stronger.

‘Crook’ knees and back
Talk to your physiotherapist about strengthening exercises.

**Foot problems**
Talk to your podiatrist about exercises that can help.

**Mental health problems (including post traumatic stress disorder [PTSD])**
Daily moderate fitness activities such as walking, cycling, swimming, playing sport, and strength training exercises two or three times a week.

**Lung problems (including asthma)**
Swimming, walking, cycling and tennis are less likely to induce asthma, especially if the asthma is well controlled. If you have other lung problems such as obstructive pulmonary disease, check with your doctor about exercise that is suitable for you.

**Mobility problems**
There are lots of chair based activities you can do – ask your physiotherapist to help work out what is best for you.

“Most of us don’t feel the impact of ill-health until something dramatic happens – like a heart attack or diabetes. If we had known we were going to live this long we would have taken more care of ourselves. We didn’t care a tinker’s curse when we were young – we thought we were bullet proof.”
Start slowly
- Start slowly and allow your body time to warm up. Increase your activity level gradually over weeks not days.
- Do some stretching exercises after your activity to help avoid muscle soreness and injury.

Wear comfortable clothes
- Wear loose clothes and supportive shoes. This will make your activity safer and more enjoyable.

Drink enough water
- Remember to drink lots of water before, during and after your activity (do not wait until you are thirsty).

Set the right pace
- The old saying ‘no pain, no gain’ is not true. If you feel any pain, slow down or stop!

The old saying ‘no pain, no gain’ is not true. If you feel any pain slow down or stop!

Increase gradually
- If you have stopped physical activity or are starting a new physical activity, start at a level that you can manage easily and gradually build up.
- If you stopped exercising because of a new health problem, you may need to discuss starting again with your doctor or a health professional.

We have called the exercises on this page kettle exercises because they can be done while you are waiting for the kettle to boil or even while talking on the telephone. All you need is a stable piece of furniture about the height of a kitchen bench to hold on to. Don’t hold your breath when you do these exercises.

Side leg raises (improves both strength and balance)
Stand sideways to the bench and hold on with your right hand to support yourself. Slowly take your left leg out to your left side. Keep your back and both legs straight. Hold for one second then slowly lower. Repeat 8 times at first, increasing to 15. Turn around and hold on with your left hand while you raise your right leg.

Half squats (improves leg strength)
Stand facing the bench with your feet apart (about shoulder width), feet facing forward and holding on with both hands. Leaning very slightly forward, but keeping your back straight, slowly bend both legs, keeping your knees over your feet. Do not go down too far. As you return to the up position, squeeze your buttocks together as if there is a $5 note between them that you don’t want to drop. Repeat 8 times at first, increasing to 15.

Heel raises (for strength and balance)
Stand sideways to the bench, feet apart (shoulder width) holding on with one hand to support yourself. Slowly rise up on to your toes, hold for one second and lower again. Do this 8 times to begin with, increasing to 15. Make sure your movements are not rushed.

As you progress, try these exercises holding on with one fingertip then not holding at all. If this is easy for you, try it with no hands and with your eyes closed.
We have called these exercises TV exercises because they can be done when you are watching television.

**Front leg and ankle stretch**
Remove your shoes and sit on the edge of a chair. Lean back and stretch your legs out in front of you. Keep your heels on the floor and stretch your ankles so that your toes point towards the floor. If you don’t feel the stretch in your ankles, lift your heels off the floor. Hold this position for 10-20 seconds. Repeat 3-5 times.

**Hamstring stretch**
Sit on the lounge with your right leg up, toes pointing up as shown. Try to keep this leg straight. Keeping your back straight, lean forward until you feel a gentle stretch in the back of your right leg. Hold this position for 10-20 seconds. Repeat 3–5 times, then turn around and do this stretch with your left leg.

**Stand up and sit down (or chair raise)**
*(for strength and balance)*
Sit on a chair with your feet flat on the floor and slightly apart. Try to keep your back and shoulders straight throughout this exercise. Slowly stand up, trying not to use your hands (or as little as possible). Slowly sit back down and pause. Do this 8–15 times.

**Shoulder roll** *(for flexibility)*
Using a gentle circular motion, hunch your shoulders upwards, backwards, downwards and forwards. Do this slowly 5 times, then reverse the direction.

**Knee lifts** *(for strength)*
Sit back in your chair with your back straight. Bend your knee and lift your left leg towards your chest. Hold for a few seconds then lower slowly. Do this 8–10 times with each leg.

**Heels up toes up** *(for flexibility)*
Start with feet flat on the floor and lift heels as high as you can, keeping the balls of your feet on the floor. Slowly lower heels until feet are flat, then lift toes until they point upwards. Repeat these up and down movements for 30 seconds.

**Walk heel to toe**
Stand next to a support (the kitchen bench will do) and step forward by putting the heel of one foot directly in front of the toes of the other foot, so that they touch (or almost touch). If you can do this easily without holding on, try it with your eyes shut. Have someone stand next to you to support you if you need help.

**Stretching and balance exercises**
Five
Eat plenty of vegetables and fruit
This means at least two serves of fruit and five serves of vegetables every day (a serve is equivalent to a handful). Salads and legumes (beans) count as vegetables.

Six
Eat plenty of cereals, breads and pasta
These foods are good sources of energy and fibre, as well as vitamins B and E and minerals like iron and zinc. Wholegrain breads have more fibre, vitamins and minerals.

Seven
Include foods that are high in calcium
Having plenty of calcium will slow bone loss as you age and help to prevent osteoporosis. The best sources of calcium are dairy foods like milk, cheese, yoghurt, custard and ice cream, canned fish and soy products. Choose low fat or calcium enriched skim milk products.

* For more information on the guidelines search www.health.gov.au
Eight
Eat a diet which is low in saturated fat
This will help to control cholesterol. Saturated fat is usually solid at room temperature – like the fat that collects in the tray when you grill sausages. It is easy to see on the edge of pieces of meat, but can be hidden in processed meats and cheese. Use canned fish instead of deli meat on sandwiches. Avoid lard and copha – they can be hidden in some biscuits and fast foods.

Nine
Choose food low in salt and use salt sparingly
This will help to control blood pressure. Salt is essential for life, but fresh food contains all the salt you need. There is no need to add salt to food. Try using herbs and spices to add flavour instead of salt.

Ten
Use added sugars in moderation
Sugars found in many natural foods such as milk and fruit are good for you. But some foods, such as soft drinks, cordial, lollies, honey and jam are almost entirely sugar. Try to eat these foods only occasionally, especially if you have glucose intolerance.
Eating lots of high sugar food will cause tooth decay.

Eleven
Drink adequate amounts of water and/or other fluids
If your urine is dark yellow (except first thing in the morning) you are not drinking enough.
Fluids are important because they:
• Prevent dehydration
• Quench thirst
• Ease the burden on the kidneys
• Help to prevent constipation
• Help to prevent urinary tract infections and kidney stones
Water, soup, tea, coffee, juice, custard, milk, jelly and ice cream are all fluids.
If you are incontinent or sometimes leak a little urine, you still need to drink sufficient fluids, because concentrated urine increases the desire to go to the toilet. Make sure you have a night light if you have to go to the toilet during the night, and ask your doctor or physiotherapist about pelvic floor exercises.

Twelve
If you drink alcohol, limit your intake
In moderation, alcohol can be a pleasure and can enhance a meal. Small amounts (no more than two standard drinks per day) can be beneficial, but too much will damage your health.
As you age, your liver is less able to deal with alcohol. You will also be more likely to trip and fall (and maybe end up with a fracture) if you drink too much. Ask your doctor whether it is safe to drink alcohol if you are taking medications, and never ever drink and drive.

Read food labels to see what is healthy (this one is not healthy!)

Try to choose foods with less than 10g of saturated fat in every 100g of food

Per serving (35g) | Per 100g
---|---
Energy (kJ | 2030 kJ) (485 Cals)
Protein (g | 11.8 g)
Fat (g | 22.3 g)
Saturated fat (g | 15.7g)
Carbohydrate (total g | 59.0g)
sugars (g | 2.5 g)
Dietary fibre (g | 3.6 g)
Sodium (mg | 650 mg)
Potassium (mg | 270 mg)

Low salt food contains less than 120mg sodium – per 100g of food.

Examples of one standard drink

100ml small glass of wine, 12% alc./vol
or
285ml full strength beer, 4.9% alc./vol
or
30ml spirit nip, 40% alc./vol

“Being active and good nutrition are vitally important for maintaining the best possible quality of life in older age.”
Choose Health: Be Active aims to help all older Australians:
- understand the importance of physical activity;
- become more physically active; and
- stay active as they get older.

Your feedback on this booklet would be very helpful.

Simply answer the questions on the next page by circling your responses and writing any additional comments. Then cut along the dotted line and fold the page so that the address is clearly visible. Seal with tape and, if you can, walk to the nearest post box to post it. No stamp needed.

Your feedback is valuable to us.

---

**Feedback form**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>No use at all</th>
<th>Fairly useful</th>
<th>Useful</th>
<th>Very useful</th>
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<td>How useful did you find the information in this booklet?</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Planner</th>
<th>No use at all</th>
<th>Fairly useful</th>
<th>Useful</th>
<th>Very useful</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>How useful is the planner in the centre of the booklet?</td>
<td>☹</td>
<td>😐</td>
<td>😊</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact</th>
<th>No – nothing at all</th>
<th>Only a little</th>
<th>Yes – quite a lot</th>
<th>Yes – lots</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you learn anything from reading this booklet?</td>
<td>☹</td>
<td>😐</td>
<td>😊</td>
<td>😊</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Will you try to increase your level of physical activity or do more exercise after reading this booklet?</th>
<th>No – I definitely will not</th>
<th>I will think about it</th>
<th>I will try</th>
<th>Yes – I definitely will</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Are you a veteran or war widow?</th>
<th>Veteran</th>
<th>War widow</th>
<th>Neither a veteran nor a war widow</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What is your age?</th>
<th>Under 60</th>
<th>60-69</th>
<th>70-79</th>
<th>80-89</th>
<th>90 or over</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If you have any other comments or suggestions about this booklet, please write them on the next page.
Useful Contacts

Contact your local council to find out about facilities or services in your area that can help you to become more active. Below are phone numbers of State or Territory based organisations that may also be useful.

**NSW**
Department of Tourism, Sport and Recreation
Ph: 131 302

**ACT**
YMCA
Ph: 02 6162 0991

**VIC**
Go for your life Infoline
Ph: 1800 638 594

**TAS**
Sport and Recreation Tasmania
Ph: 1800 252 476

**SA**
Active Ageing
Ph: 08 8232 9077

**WA**
WA Department of Sport and Recreation
Ph: 08 9492 9700

**NT**
Sport and Recreation NT
Ph: 1800 045 678

**QLD**
Sport and Recreation QLD
Ph: 07 3237 9832

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**Want to know more about physical activity? Contact:**

**Heart Health** – the National Heart Foundation
Ph: 1300 362 787
Website: www.heartfoundation.com.au

**Diabetes** – Diabetes Australia
Ph: 1300 136 588
Website: www.diabetesaustralia.com.au

**Asthma** – Asthma Australia
Ph: 1800 645 130
Website: www.asthmaaustralia.org.au

**Arthritis** – the Arthritis Foundation
Ph: 1800 011 041
Website: www.arthritisfoundation.com.au

**Osteoporosis** – Osteoporosis Australia
Ph: 1800 242 141
Website: www.osteoporosis.org.au

**Cancer** – the Cancer Council Australia
Ph: 131 120
Website: www.cancer.org.au

**The Department of Health and Ageing**
Visit our website: www.health.gov.au or the Aged Care Information Line on 1800 500 853

**Falls Prevention**
For more information on falls prevention please search www.health.gov.au

**The Department of Veterans’ Affairs**
Visit our website at www.dva.gov.au or call the Department of Veterans’ Affairs office in your State on 133 254. You can also find out more by calling your local Veterans’ Affairs Network office on 1300 551 918.

**Sports Medicine Australia** – www.sma.org.au