

Section 2

Demographics

Section 2 Demographics

Participants

There were 50 people with heart or blood vessel conditions who took part in this study. There were 12 participants (24.00%) with High cholesterol under 50 years of age, 17 participants (34.00%) with Blood vessel conditions, and 21 participants (42.00%) with Heart conditions.

Demographics

There were 50 people with heart or blood vessel conditions who took part in this study, 28 were females (56.00%). Participants were aged from 25 to over 75 years of age, most were aged between 35 to 54 years (n=26, 52.00%).

Participants were most commonly from Queensland (n=17, 34.00%), Victoria (n=10, 20.00%), and Western Australia (n=8, 16.00%). Most participants were from major cities (n=35, 70.00%), and they lived in all levels of advantage, defined by Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (www.abs.gov.au) with 29 participants (58.00%) from an area with a high SEIFA score of 7 to 10 (more advantage), and 21 participants (42.00%) from an area of mid to low SEIFA scores of 1 to 6 (less advantaged).

Other health conditions

Participants were asked about health conditions, other than their main heart or blood vessel condition that they had to manage. Participants could choose from a list of common health conditions and could specify other conditions.

The majority of participants had at least one other condition that they had to manage (n=49, 98.00%), the maximum number reported was 11 other conditions, with a median of 5.00 other conditions (IQR = 3.00). The most commonly reported health condition was anxiety (n=33, 66.00%), followed by depression (n=31, 62.00%), insomnia (n=30, 60.00%), and high blood cholesterol (n=27, 54.00%).

Baseline health

Comparisons of SF36 have been made based on LP(a) test status, main condition, number of other health conditions, gender, age, location, and socioeconomic status.

SF36 Physical functioning scale measures health limitations in physical activities such as walking, bending, climbing stairs, exercise, and housework. On average, physical activities were slightly limited for participants in this study.

SF36 Role functioning/physical scale measures how physical health interferes with work or other activities. On average, physical health often interfered with work or other activities for participants in this study.

SF36 Role functioning/emotional scale measures how emotional problems interfere with work or other activities. On average, emotional problems sometimes with work or other activities for participants in this study.

SF36 Energy/fatigue scale measures the proportion of energy or fatigue experienced. On average, participants were sometimes fatigued.

The **SF36 Emotional well-being** scale measures how a person feels, for example happy, calm, depressed or anxious. On average, participants had good emotional well-being.

The **SF36 Social functioning** scale measures limitations on social activities due to physical or emotional problems. On average, social activities were slightly limited for participants in this study.

The **SF36 Pain** scale measures how much pain, and how pain interferes with work and other activities. On average, participants had mild pain.

AQOL

The Australian Quality of Life (AQOL) 4D instrument consists of 12 items covering 4 dimensions:

- Independent living (self care, household tasks and mobility)
- Relationships (friends, isolation and family)
- Mental health (sleep, worry and pain)
- Senses (eyesight, hearing and communication).

Utility scores for each dimension and a total score have been calculated according to published instructions. The AQOL provides a utility score that ranges from 1.00 (full health) to 0.00 (death-equivalent health states) to -0.04 (health states worse than death).

The overall scores for each dimension and the total score were as follows; Independent Living (median=1.00, IQR=0.19), Social Relationships (median=0.84, IQR=0.31), Physical Senses (median=0.94, IQR=0.14), Psychological Wellbeing (median=0.87, IQR=0.15), and AQoL utility score (median=0.55, IQR=0.47).

Participants

There were 50 people with heart or blood vessel conditions who took part in this study. There were 12 participants (24.00%) with High cholesterol under 50

years of age, 17 participants (34.00%) with Blood vessel conditions, and 21 participants (42.00%) with Heart conditions.

Table 2.1: Participants

Participants and diagnosis	Number (n=50)	Percent
High cholesterol under 50 years of age	12	24
Blood vessel conditions	17	34
Heart conditions	21	42

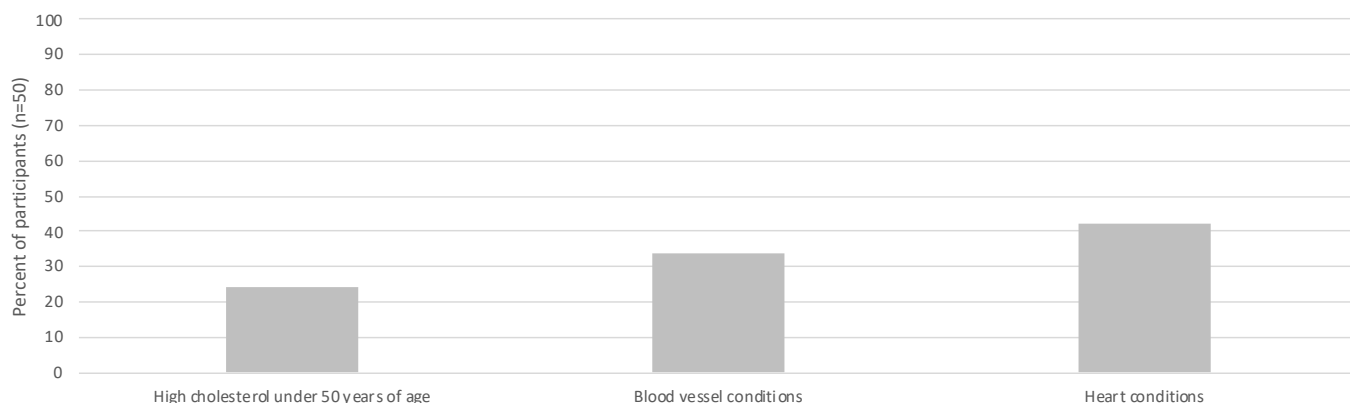


Figure 2.1: Participants

Demographics

There were 50 people with heart or blood vessel conditions who took part in this study, 28 were females (56.00%). Participants were aged from 25 to over 75 years of age, most were aged between 35 to 54 years (n=26, 52.00%).

Participants were most commonly from Queensland (n=17, 34.00%), Victoria (n=10, 20.00%), and Western

Australia (n=8, 16.00%). Most participants were from major cities (n=35, 70.00%), and they lived in all levels of advantage, defined by Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (www.abs.gov.au) with 29 participants (58.00%) from an area with a high SEIFA score of 7 to 10 (more advantage), and 21 participants (42.00%) from an area of mid to low SEIFA scores of 1 to 6 (less advantaged).

Table 2.2: Demographics

Demographic	Definition	Number (n=50)	Percent
Gender	Female	28	56.00
	Male	22	44.00
Age	25 – 34	11	22.00
	35 – 44	16	32.00
	45 – 54	10	20.00
	55 – 64	5	10.00
	65 – 74	6	12.00
	75+	2	4.00
Location	Major Cities of Australia	35	70.00
	Inner Regional Australia	9	18.00
	Outer Regional Australia	6	12.00
State	Australian Capital Territory	1	2.00
	New South Wales	7	14.00
	Northern Territory		0.00
	Queensland	17	34.00
	South Australia	4	8.00
	Tasmania	3	6.00
	Victoria	10	20.00
	Western Australia	8	16.00
Socio-Economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA)	1	1	2.00
	2	7	14.00
	3	3	6.00
	4	3	6.00
	5	2	4.00
	6	9	18.00
	7	4	8.00
	8	4	8.00
	9	6	12.00
	10	11	22.00

Other health conditions

Participants were asked about health conditions, other than their main heart or blood vessel condition that they had to manage. Participants could choose from a list of common health conditions and could specify other conditions.

The majority of participants had at least one other condition that they had to manage (n=49, 98.00%), the

maximum number reported was 11 other conditions, with a median of 5.00 other conditions (IQR = 3.00). The most commonly reported health condition was anxiety (n=33, 66.00%), followed by depression (n=31, 62.00%), insomnia (n=30, 60.00%), and high blood cholesterol (n=27, 54.00%).

Table 2.3: Number of other health conditions

Number of other conditions	Number (n=50)	Percent
No other conditions	1	2.00
1 to 2	5	10.00
3 to 4	16	32.00
5 to 6	12	24.00
7 to 8	8	16.00
9 or more	8	16.00

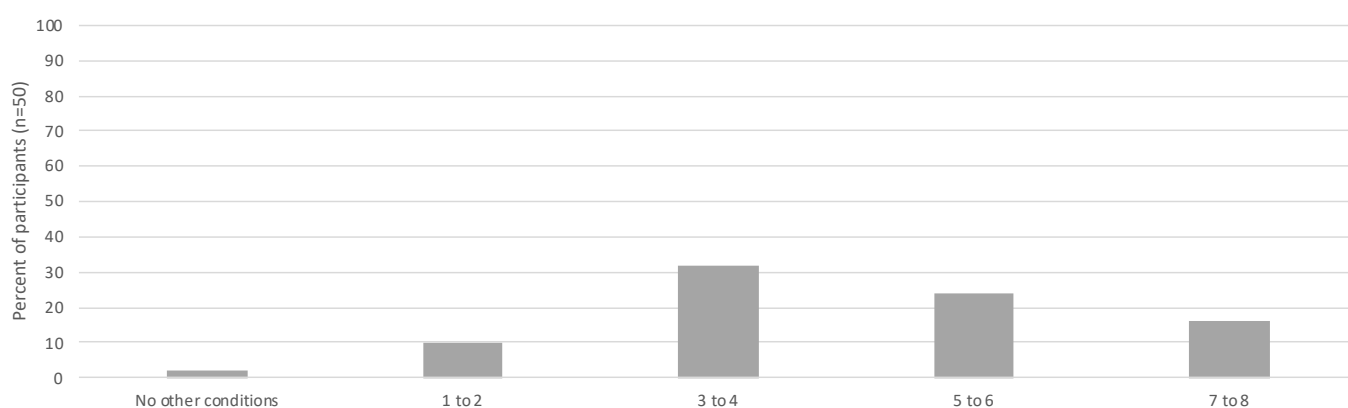


Figure 2.2: Number of other health conditions

Table 2.4: Other health conditions

Other conditions	Number (n=50)	Percent
Anxiety (total)	33	66.00
Anxiety (doctor diagnosed)	23	46.00
Anxiety (self-diagnosed) yourself	10	20.00
Depression (total)	31	62.00
Depression (self-diagnosed yourself)	13	26.00
Depression (doctor diagnosed)	18	36.00
Sleep problems or insomnia	30	60.00
High LDL or High blood cholesterol	27	54.00
Arthritis	18	36.00
Chronic pain	14	28.00
Coronary heart disease (eg heart attack, angina)	14	28.00
Stroke	13	26.00
Back pain	12	24.00
Asthma	11	22.00
Chronic heart failure	11	22.00
Diabetes	6	12.00
Osteoporosis	5	10.00
Hypothyroidism	5	10.00
Cancer	5	10.00
Chronic kidney disease	3	6.00
COPD (Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease)	2	4.00

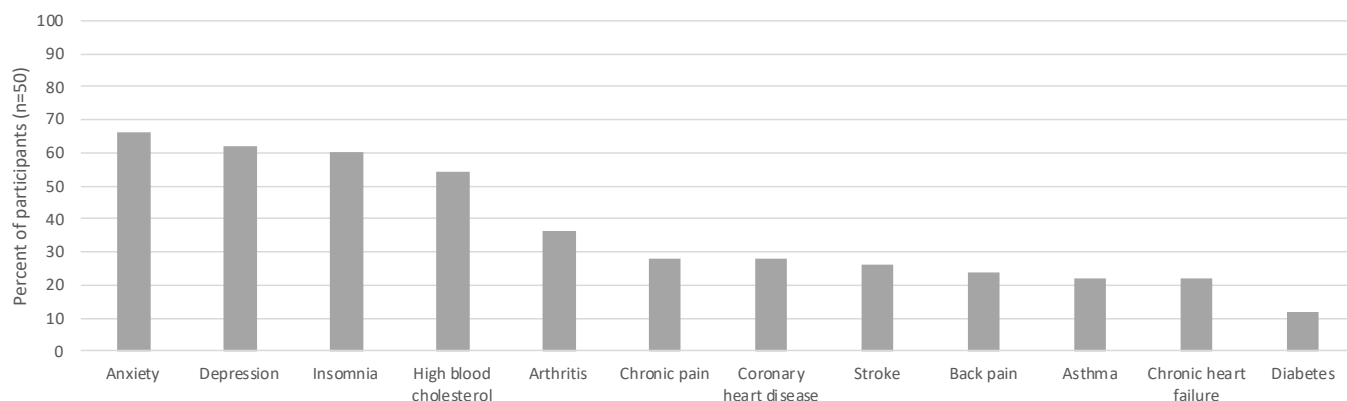


Figure 2.3: Other health conditions (% of all participants)

Subgroup analysis

Subgroup analysis are included throughout the study and the subgroups are listed in the table below.

Comparisons were made by **LP(a) Test status** there were 19 participants (38.00%) that had an LP(a) test and, 31 participants (62.00%) that did not have an LP(a) test.

Comparisons were made by the participants' **main condition**. There were 12 participants (24.00%) with high cholesterol aged under 50 years of age, 17 participants (34.00%) with blood vessel conditions, and 21 participants (42.00%) with heart conditions.

Comparisons were made by **number of other health conditions** there were 27 participants (54.00%) with 0 to 5 other conditions and, 23 participants (46.00%) with 6 to 11 other conditions.

Comparisons were made by **gender**, there were 28 females(56.00%), and 22 males(44.00%).

Participants were grouped according to **age**, with comparisons made between participants aged 25 to 44 (n=27, 54.00%), and aged 45 and older (n=23, 46.00%).

The **location** of participants was evaluated by postcode using the Australian Statistical Geography Maps (ASGS) Remoteness areas accessed from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Those living in regional or remote areas (n=15, 30.00%) compared to those in metropolitan areas (n=35, 70.00%).

Comparisons were made by **socioeconomic status**, using the Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (www.abs.gov.au), SEIFA scores range from 1 to 10, a higher score denotes a higher level of advantage. Participants with a mid to low SEIFA score of 1-6, Mid to low status (n=25, 50.00%) compared to those with a higher SEIFA score of 7-10, Higher status (n=25, 50.00%).

Table 2.5: Subgroups

Subgroup	Definition	Number (n=50)	Percent
LP(a) Test status	Had LP(a) test	19	38.00
	Did not had LP(a) test	31	62.00
Condition type	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	12	24.00
	Blood vessel conditions	17	34.00
	Heart conditions	21	42.00
Number of co-morbidities	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00
Gender	Female	28	56.00
	Male	22	44.00
Age	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00
Location	Regional or remote	15	30.00
	Metropolitan	35	70.00
Socioeconomic advantage	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00

Baseline health

The Short Form Health Survey 36 (SF36) measures baseline health, or the general health of an individual. The SF36 comprises nine scales: physical functioning, role functioning/physical, role functioning/emotional, energy and fatigue, emotional well-being, social function, pain, general health, and health change from one year ago. The scale ranges from 0 to 100, a higher score denotes better health or function.

Summary statistics for the entire cohort are displayed alongside the possible range of each scale in Table 2.6, for scales with a normal distribution, the mean and SD should be used as a central measure, and median and IQR for scales that do not have a normal distribution.

The overall scores for the cohort were in the second highest quintile for SF36 Physical functioning (median=70.00, IQR=48.75), SF36 Emotional well-being (median=72.00, IQR=31.00), SF36 Social functioning (median=68.75, IQR=62.50), SF36 Pain (median=67.50, IQR=57.50), indicating good physical functioning, good emotional well-being, good social functioning, mild pain.

The overall scores for the cohort were in the middle quintile for SF36 Role functioning/emotional (median=50.00, IQR=100.00), SF36 Energy/Fatigue (mean=40.10, SD=22.07), SF36 General health (median=55.00, IQR=35.00), SF36 Health change (median=50.00, IQR=37.50), indicating moderate emotional role functioning, moderate energy, moderate general health, about the same as a year ago

The overall scores for the cohort were in the second lowest quintile for SF36 Role functioning/physical (median=25.00, IQR=100.00), indicating poor physical role functioning.

Comparisons of SF36 have been made based on LP(a) test status, main condition, number of other health conditions, gender, age, location, and socioeconomic status.

SF36 Physical functioning scale measures health limitations in physical activities such as walking, bending, climbing stairs, exercise, and housework. On average, physical activities were slightly limited for participants in this study.

SF36 Role functioning/physical scale measures how physical health interferes with work or other activities. On average, physical health often interfered with work or other activities for participants in this study.

SF36 Role functioning/emotional scale measures how emotional problems interfere with work or other activities. On average, emotional problems sometimes with work or other activities for participants in this study.

SF36 Energy/fatigue scale measures the proportion of energy or fatigue experienced. On average, participants were sometimes fatigued.

The **SF36 Emotional well-being** scale measures how a person feels, for example happy, calm, depressed or anxious. On average, participants had good emotional well-being.

The **SF36 Social functioning** scale measures limitations on social activities due to physical or emotional problems. On average, social activities were slightly limited for participants in this study.

The **SF36 Pain** scale measures how much pain, and how pain interferes with work and other activities. On average, participants had mild pain.

The **SF36 General health** scale measures perception of health. On average, participants reported moderate health.

The **SF36 Health change** scale measures health compared to a year ago. On average, participants reported that their health is about the same as a year ago.

Table 2.6: SF36 summary statistics

SF36 scale (n=50)	Mean	SD	Median	IQR	Possible range	Quintile
Physical functioning	66.40	30.03	70.00	48.75	0 to 100	4
Role functioning/physical	49.50	47.24	25.00	100.00	0 to 100	2
Role functioning/emotional	56.00	44.89	50.00	100.00	0 to 100	3
Energy/Fatigue*	40.10	22.07	40.00	33.75	0 to 100	3
Emotional well-being	64.72	24.32	72.00	31.00	0 to 100	4
Social functioning	57.75	34.15	68.75	62.50	0 to 100	4
Pain	61.90	32.72	67.50	57.50	0 to 100	4
General health	51.70	22.78	55.00	35.00	0 to 100	3
Health change	51.00	26.71	50.00	37.50	0 to 100	3

*Normal distribution, use mean and SD as central measure. Possible range 0-100

SF36 by LP(a) test

Comparisons were made by **LP(a) Test status** there were 19 participants (38.00%) that had an LP(a) test and, 31 participants (62.00%) that did not have an LP(a) test.

assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when

No significant differences were observed between participants by **LP(a) test** for any of the SF36 scales.

Table 2.7: SF36 by LP(a) test summary statistics and T-test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	dF	p-value
Energy/Fatigue	Had LP(a) test	19	38.00	39.47	20.34	-0.16	48	0.8771
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62.00	40.48	23.39			

Table 2.8.: SF36 by LP(a) test summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Physical functioning	Had LP(a) test	19	38	80.00	57.50	361	0.1843
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	65.00	40.00		
Role functioning/physical	Had LP(a) test	19	38	25.00	100.00	284	0.8283
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	25.00	100.00		
Role functioning/emotional	Had LP(a) test	19	38	33.33	100.00	243.5	0.2749
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	100.00	66.67		
Emotional well-being	Had LP(a) test	19	38	64.00	28.00	218	0.1278
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	72.00	32.00		
Social functioning	Had LP(a) test	19	38	75.00	50.00	273.5	0.6788
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	62.50	62.50		
Pain	Had LP(a) test	19	38	67.50	72.50	277.5	0.7391
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	67.50	45.00		
General health	Had LP(a) test	19	38	60.00	27.50	323.5	0.5674
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	50.00	37.50		
Health change	Had LP(a) test	19	38	50.00	25.00	244.5	0.2913
	Not had LP(a) test	31	62	50.00	25.00		



Figure 2.4: Boxplot of SF36 Physical functioning by LP(a) test



Figure 2.5: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/physical by LP(a) test

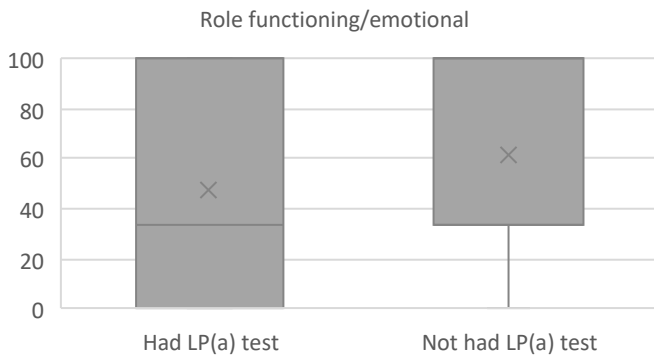


Figure 2.6: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/emotional by LP(a) test

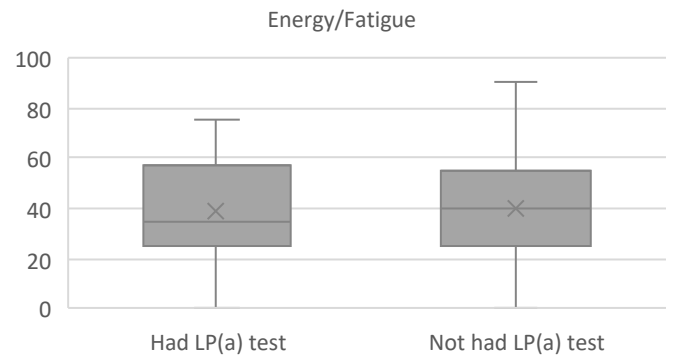


Figure 2.7: Boxplot of SF36 Energy/fatigue by LP(a) test

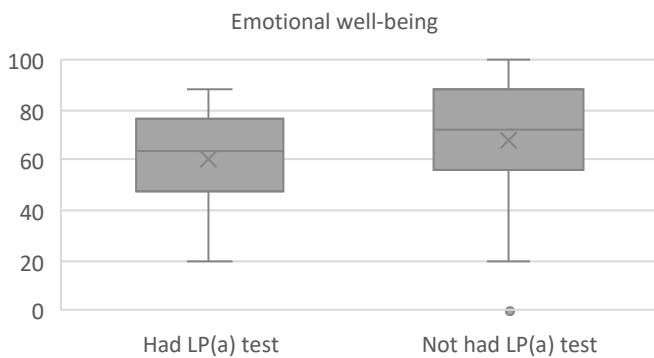


Figure 2.8: Boxplot of SF36 Emotional well-being by LP(a) test

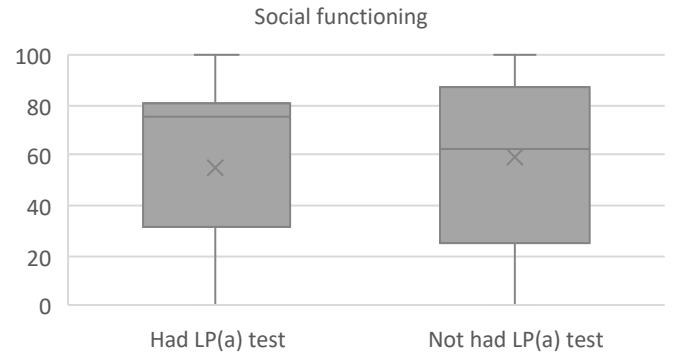


Figure 2.9: Boxplot of SF36 Social functioning by LP(a) test

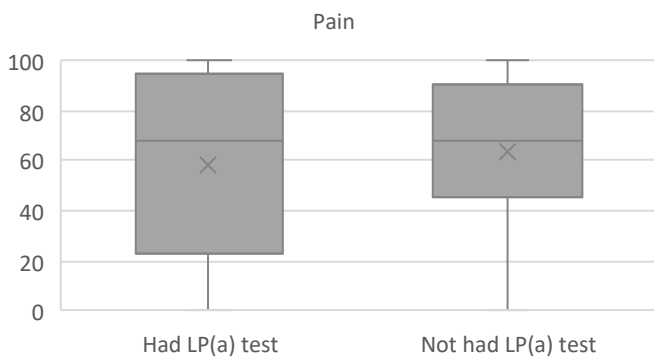


Figure 2.10: Boxplot of SF36 Pain by a LP(a) test

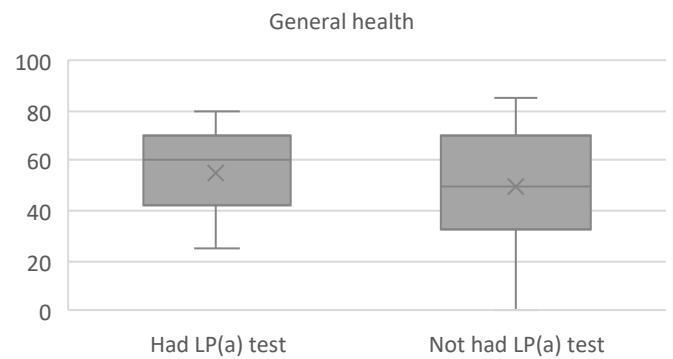


Figure 2.11: Boxplot of SF36 General health by LP(a) test

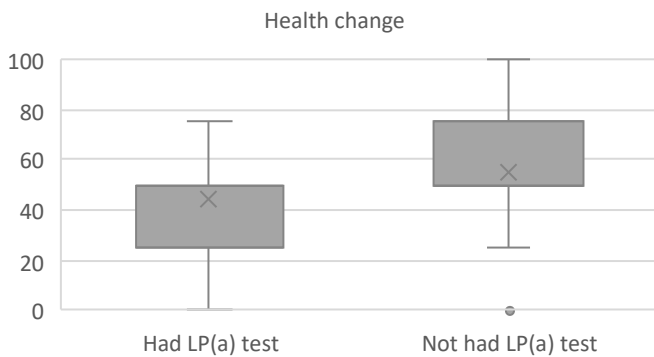


Figure 2.12: Boxplot of SF36 Health change by LP(a) test

SF36 by main condition

Comparisons were made by the participants' **main condition**. There were 12 participants (24.00%) with high cholesterol aged under 50 years of age, 17 participants (34.00%) with blood vessel conditions, and 21 participants (42.00%) with heart conditions.

A one-way ANOVA test was used when the assumptions for response variable residuals were

normally distributed and variances of populations were equal. When the assumptions for normality of residuals was not met, a Kruskal-Wallis test was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **main condition** for any of the SF36 scales.

Table 2.9: SF36 by main condition summary statistics and one-way ANOVA

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	Source of difference	Sum of squares	dF	Mean Square	f	p-value
Energy/fatigue	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	44.58	19.00	Between groups	466.00	2	233.00	0.47	0.6290
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	40.88	24.76	Within groups	23408.00	47	498.10		
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	36.90	21.94	Total	23874.00	49	731.10		

Table 2.10: SF36 by main condition summary statistics and Kruskal Wallis test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	C ²	dF	p-value
Physical functioning	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	90.00	30.00	1.28	2	0.5268
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	70.00	55.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	60.00	35.00			
Role functioning physical	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	75.00	100.00	1.50	2	0.4718
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	0.00	100.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	75.00	100.00			
Role functioning emotional	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	33.33	100.00	0.27	2	0.8738
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	66.67	100.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	100.00	100.00			
Emotional well-being	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	68.00	37.00	0.30	2	0.8608
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	72.00	36.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	72.00	28.00			
Social functioning	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	75.00	75.00	0.05	2	0.9752
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	62.50	50.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	50.00	62.50			
Pain	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	67.50	67.50	1.01	2	0.6048
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	57.50	55.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	67.50	57.50			
General health	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	57.50	23.75	2.09	2	0.3516
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	60.00	30.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	40.00	45.00			
Health change	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	50.00	25.00	0.96	2	0.6174
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	50.00	0.00			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	50.00	50.00			

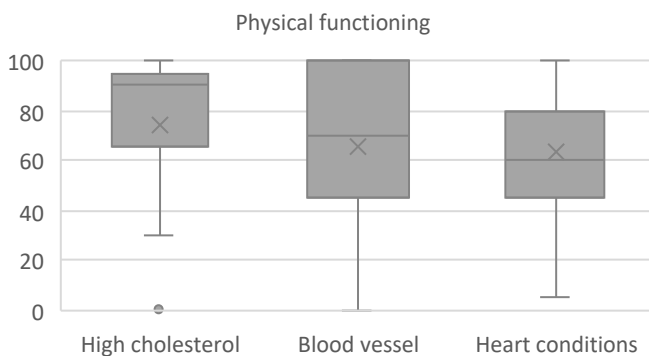


Figure 2.13: Boxplot of SF36 Physical functioning by main condition

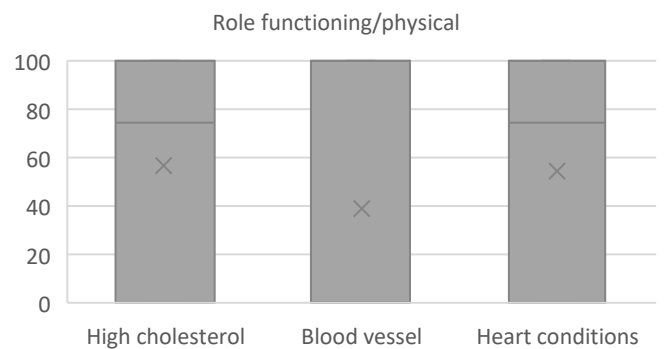


Figure 2.14: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/physical by main condition

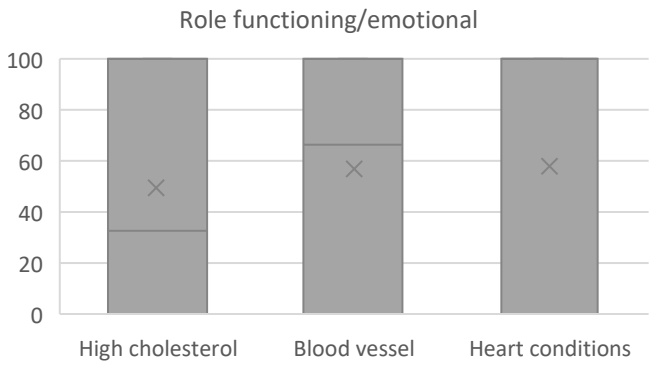


Figure 2.15: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/emotional by main condition

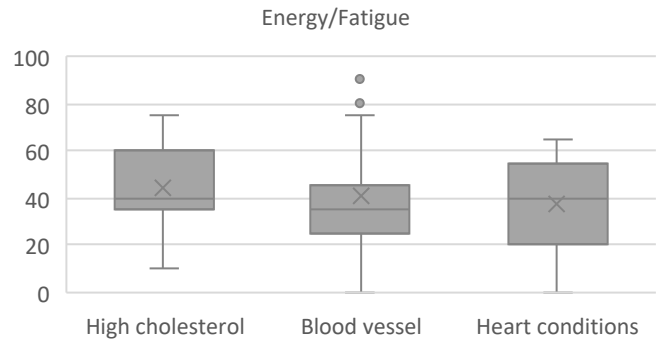


Figure 2.16: Boxplot of SF36 Energy/fatigue by main condition

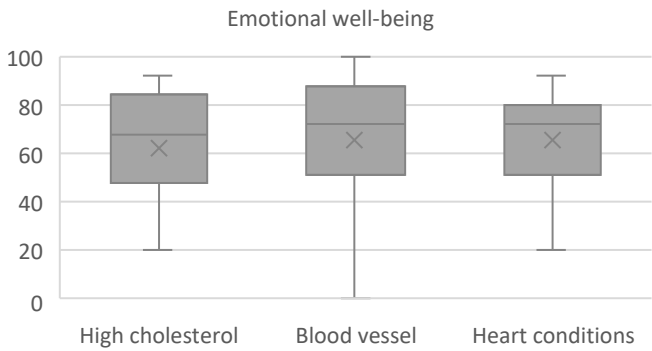


Figure 2.17: Boxplot of SF36 Emotional well-being by main condition

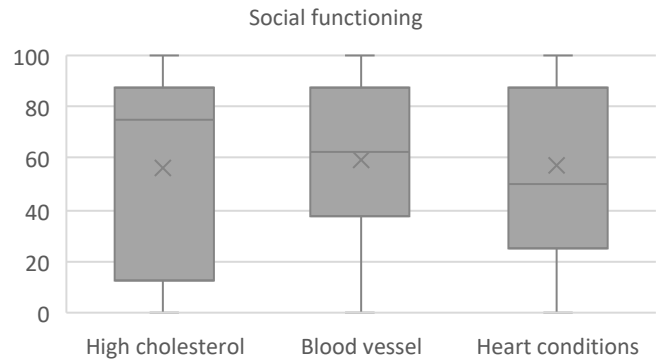


Figure 2.18: Boxplot of SF36 Social functioning by main condition

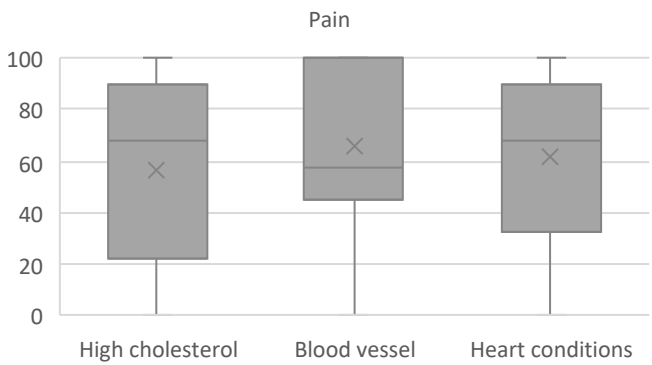


Figure 2.19: Boxplot of SF36 Pain by main condition

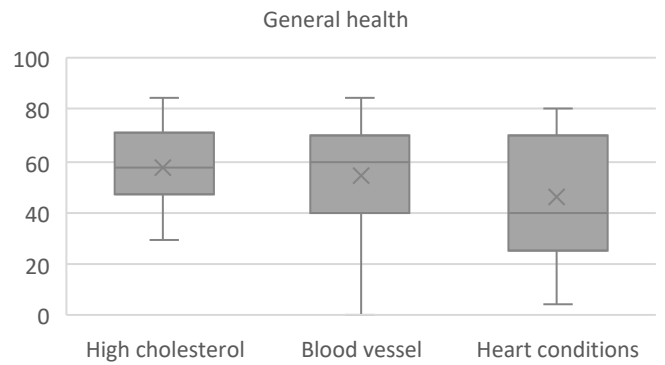


Figure 2.20: Boxplot of SF36 General health by main condition

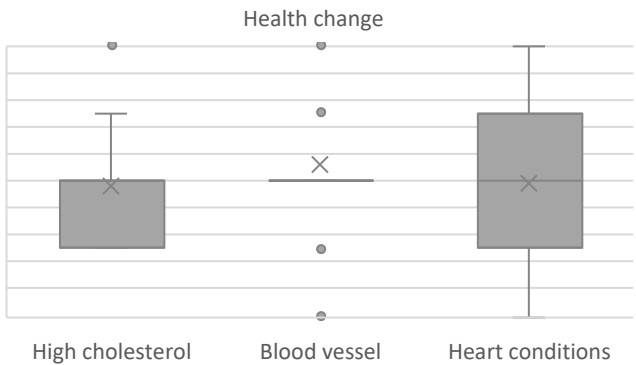


Figure 2.21: Boxplot of SF36 Health change by main condition

SF36 by number other health conditions

Comparisons were made by **number of other health conditions** there were 27 participants (54.00%) with 0 to 5 other conditions and, 23 participants (46.00%) with 6 to 11 other conditions.

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the SF36 Pain scale [W = 446.50, p = 0.0077] was significantly higher for

participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup (Median = 90.00, IQR = 43.75) compared to participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup (Median = 45.00, IQR = 50.00).

SF36 Pain scale measures how much pain, and how pain interferes with work and other activities. On average, participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup scored higher than participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup. This indicates that participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup had no pain, and participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup had moderate pain.

Table 2.11: SF36 by number other health conditions summary statistics and T-test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	dF	p-value
Energy/Fatigue	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	41.11	24.82	0.35	48	0.7295
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	38.91	18.83			

Table 2.12: SF36 by number other health conditions summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Physical functioning	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	80.00	52.50	363.50	0.3037
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	65.00	37.50		
Role functioning/physical	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	100.00	100.00	350.50	0.4041
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	25.00	100.00		
Role functioning/emotional	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	100.00	100.00	333.00	0.6432
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	33.33	100.00		
Emotional well-being	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	72.00	20.00	380.00	0.1782
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	64.00	28.00		
Social functioning	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	75.00	50.00	350.50	0.4371
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	50.00	62.50		
Pain	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	90.00	43.75	446.50	0.0077*
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	45.00	50.00		
General health	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	60.00	35.00	374.00	0.2182
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	50.00	37.50		
Health change	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	50.00	25.00	393.50	0.0867
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	50.00	25.00		

*Statistically significant at p<0.05

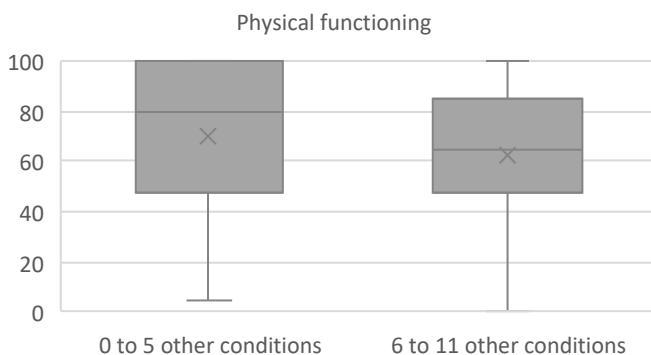


Figure 2.22: Boxplot of SF36 Physical functioning by number other health conditions

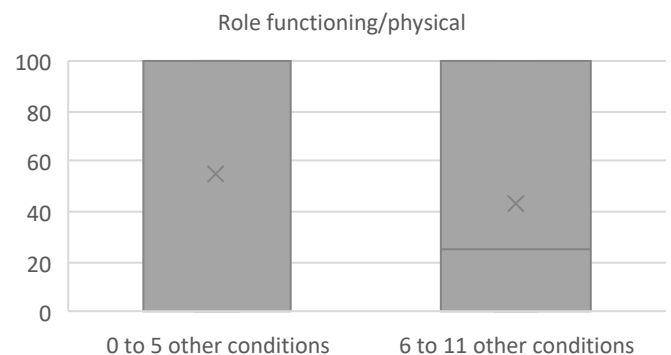


Figure 2.23: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/physical by number other health conditions



Figure 2.24: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/emotional by number other health conditions

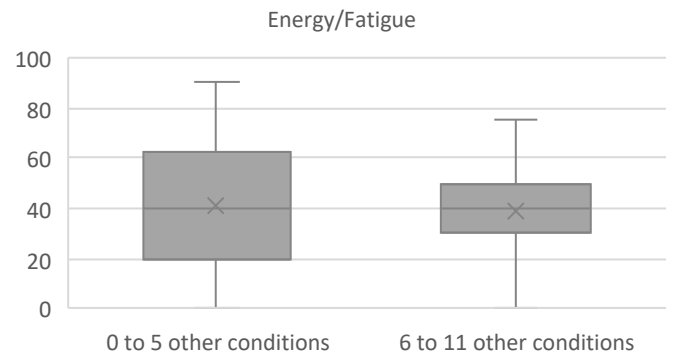


Figure 2.25: Boxplot of SF36 Energy/fatigue by number other health conditions



Figure 2.26: Boxplot of SF36 Emotional well-being by number other health conditions

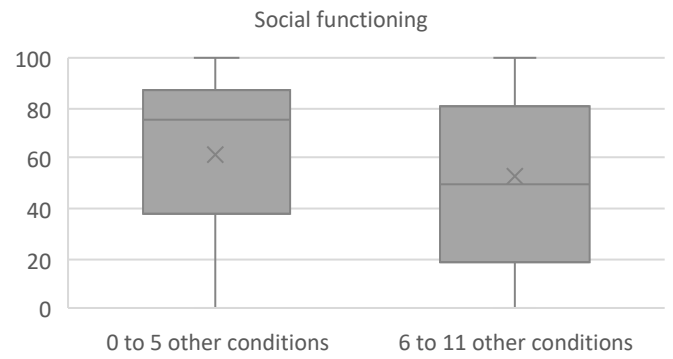


Figure 2.27: Boxplot of SF36 Social functioning by number other health conditions

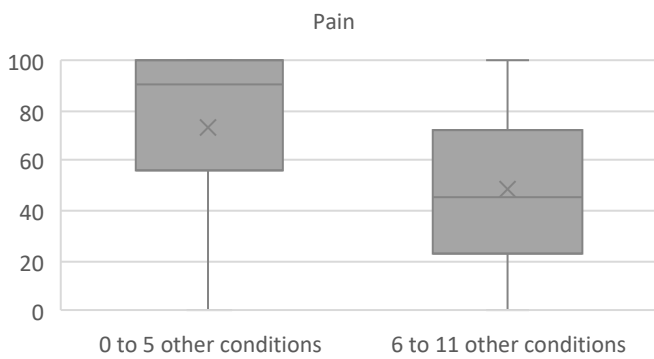


Figure 2.28: Boxplot of SF36 Pain by other conditions

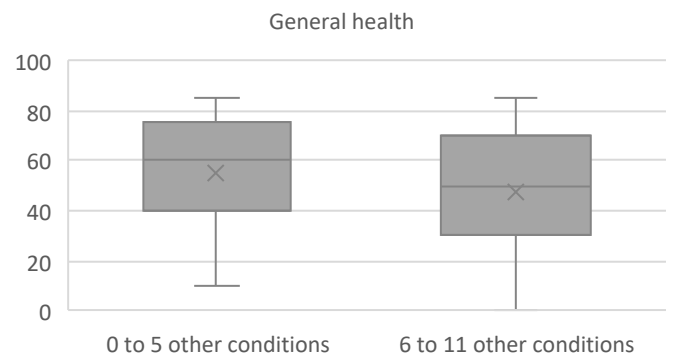


Figure 2.29: Boxplot of SF36 General health by other conditions

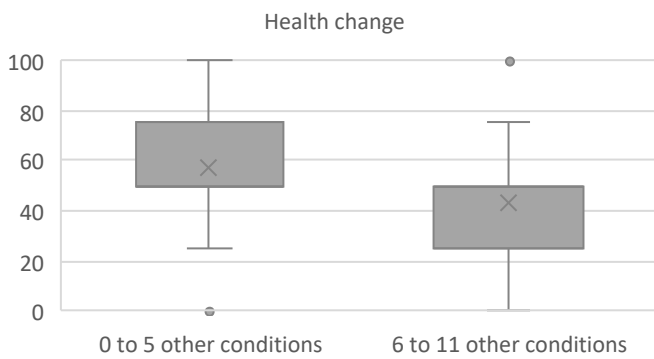


Figure 2.30: Boxplot of SF36 Health change by number other health conditions

SF36 by gender

Comparisons were made by **gender**, there were 28 female participants (56.00%), and 22 male participants (44.00%).

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when

assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **gender** for any of the SF36 scales.

Table 2.13: SF36 by gender summary statistics and T-test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	dF	p-value
Energy/Fatigue	Female	28	56	40.89	23.34	0.28	48	0.7778
	Male	22	44	39.09	20.85			
General health	Female	28	56	46.79	23.06	-1.76	48	0.0853
	Male	22	44	57.95	21.31			

Table 2.14: SF36 by gender summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Physical functioning	Female	28	56.00	62.50	46.25	257.00	0.3206
	Male	22	44.00	80.00	45.00		
Role functioning/physical	Female	28	56.00	25.00	100.00	262.50	0.3400
	Male	22	44.00	87.50	100.00		
Role functioning/emotional	Female	28	56.00	100.00	100.00	338.00	0.5329
	Male	22	44.00	33.33	100.00		
Emotional well-being	Female	28	56.00	72.00	30.00	335.00	0.6036
	Male	22	44.00	70.00	38.00		
Social functioning	Female	28	56.00	68.75	65.63	298.50	0.8589
	Male	22	44.00	68.75	37.50		
Pain	Female	28	56.00	56.25	60.00	261.50	0.3639
	Male	22	44.00	67.50	42.50		
Health change	Female	28	56.00	50.00	25.00	275.50	0.5047
	Male	22	44.00	50.00	25.00		

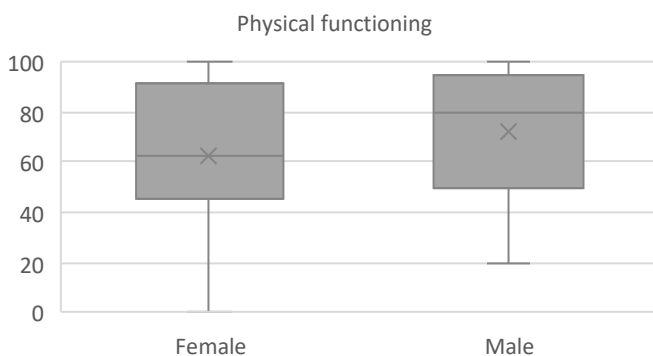


Figure 2.31: Boxplot of SF36 Physical functioning by gender

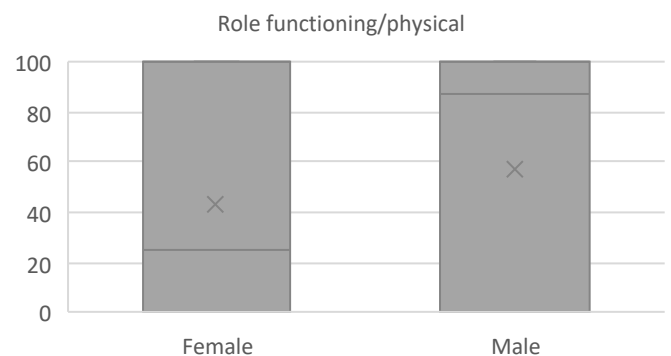


Figure 2.32: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/physical by gender



Figure 2.33: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/emotional by gender

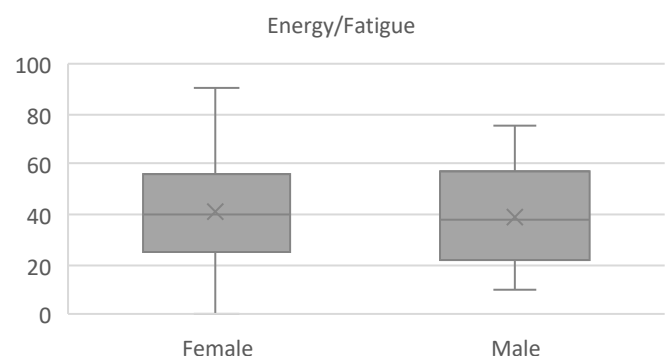


Figure 2.34: Boxplot of SF36 Energy/fatigue by gender



Figure 2.35: Boxplot of SF36 Emotional well-being by gender

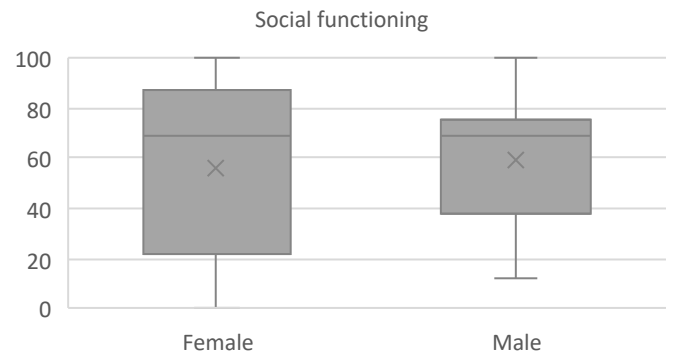


Figure 2.36: Boxplot of SF36 Social functioning by gender

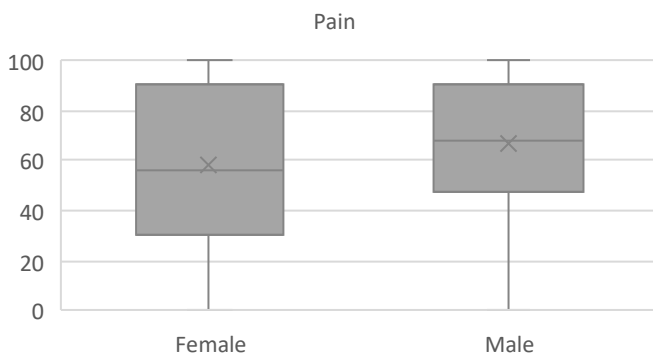


Figure 2.37: Boxplot of SF36 Pain by gender

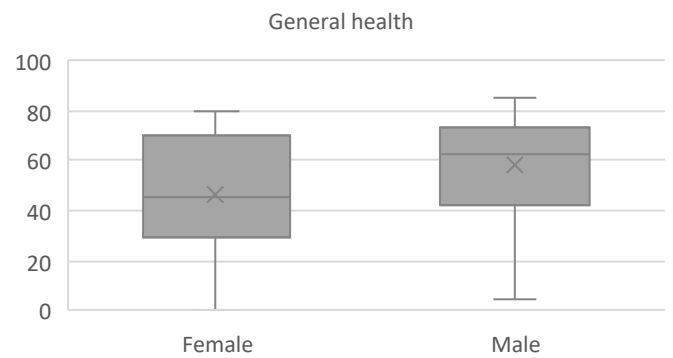


Figure 2.38: Boxplot of SF36 General health by gender

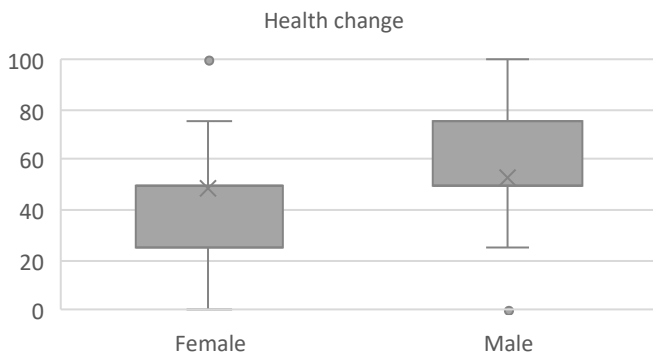


Figure 2.39: Boxplot of SF36 Health change by gender

SF36 by age

Participants were grouped according to **age**, with comparisons made between participants aged 25 to 44 (n=27, 54.00%), and participants aged 45 and older (n=23, 46.00%).

Assumptions for normality and variance for a two-sample t-test were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **age** for any of the SF36 scales.

Table 2.15: SF36 by age summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Physical functioning	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	80.00	47.50	358.50	0.3521
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	60.00	45.00		
Role functioning/physical	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	75.00	100.00	355.50	0.3473
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	25.00	100.00		
Role functioning/emotional	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	33.33	66.67	334.50	0.6208
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	66.67	100.00		
Energy/Fatigue	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	40.00	25.00	367.00	0.2742
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	30.00	42.50		
Emotional well-being	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	68.00	28.00	291.00	0.7108
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	72.00	46.00		
Social functioning	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	75.00	50.00	338.50	0.5885
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	50.00	68.75		
Pain	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	67.50	62.50	334.50	0.6441
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	55.00	56.25		
General health	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	60.00	32.50	340.00	0.5709
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	40.00	37.50		
Health change	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	50.00	37.50	293.50	0.7319
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	50.00	12.50		

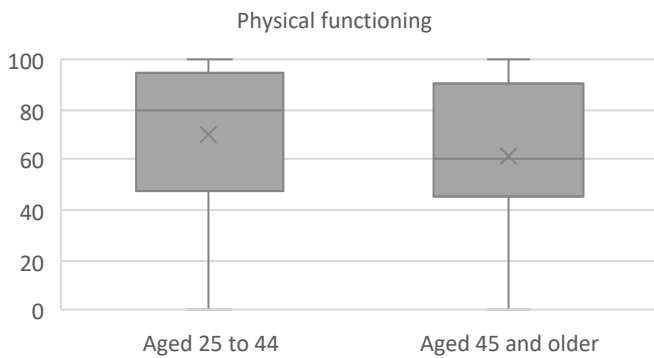


Figure 2.40: Boxplot of SF36 Physical functioning by age

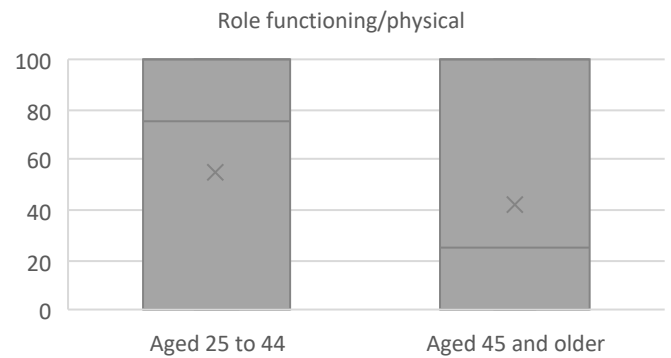


Figure 2.41: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/physical by age



Figure 2.42: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/emotional by age

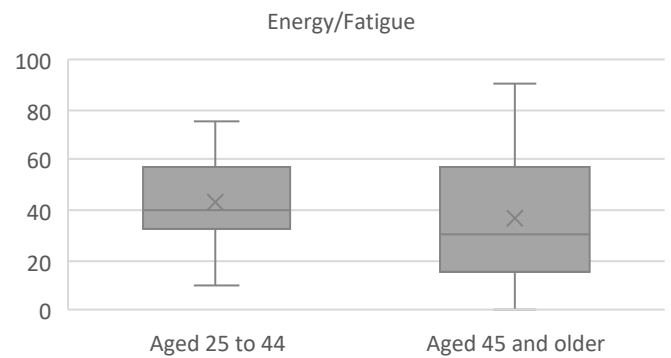


Figure 2.43: Boxplot of SF36 Energy/fatigue by age



Figure 2.44: Boxplot of SF36 Emotional well-being by age

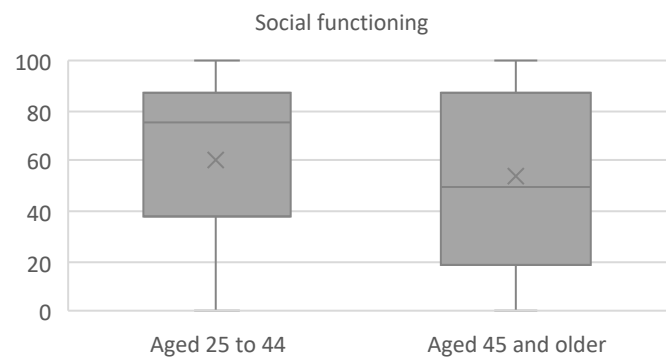


Figure 2.45: Boxplot of SF36 Social functioning by age



Figure 2.46: Boxplot of SF36 Pain by age

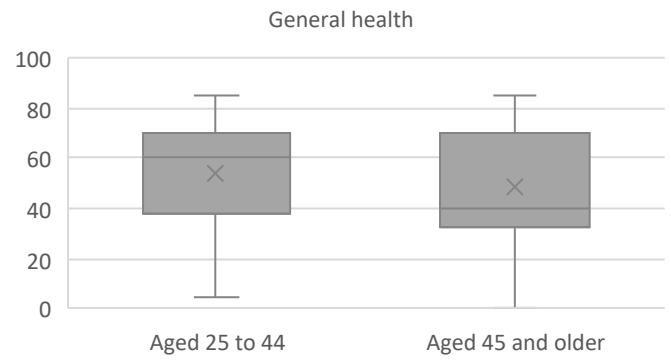


Figure 2.47: Boxplot of SF36 General health by age

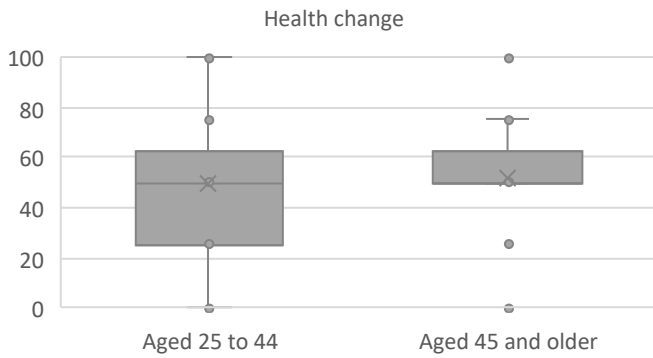


Figure 2.48: Boxplot of SF36 Health change by age

SF36 by location

The **location** of participants was evaluated by postcode using the Australian Statistical Geography Maps (ASGS) Remoteness areas accessed from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Those living in regional or remote areas (n=15, 30.00%) were compared to those living in metropolitan areas (n=35, 70.00%).

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **location** for any of the SF36 scales.

Table 2.16: SF36 by location summary statistics and T-test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	df	p-value
Energy/Fatigue	Regional or remote	15	30.00	41.00	23.84	0.19	48	0.8525
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	39.71	21.62			

Table 2.17: SF36 by location summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Physical functioning	Regional or remote	15	30.00	75.00	50.00	279.50	0.7252
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	70.00	42.50		
Role functioning/physical	Regional or remote	15	30.00	100.00	100.00	295.50	0.4553
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	25.00	100.00		
Role functioning/emotional	Regional or remote	15	30.00	100.00	100.00	287.00	0.5826
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	33.33	100.00		
Emotional well-being	Regional or remote	15	30.00	72.00	28.00	250.50	0.8072
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	72.00	32.00		
Social functioning	Regional or remote	15	30.00	75.00	56.25	268.50	0.9063
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	62.50	62.50		
Pain	Regional or remote	15	30.00	77.50	55.00	309.00	0.3254
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	67.50	57.50		
General health	Regional or remote	15	30.00	65.00	30.00	286.00	0.6249
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	55.00	37.50		
Health change	Regional or remote	15	30.00	50.00	25.00	297.00	0.4426
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	50.00	25.00		

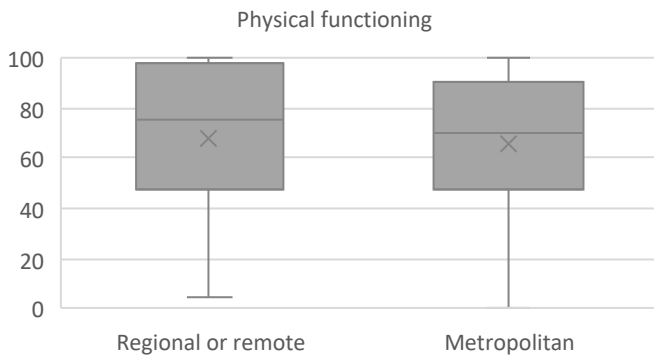


Figure 2.49: Boxplot of SF36 Physical functioning by location

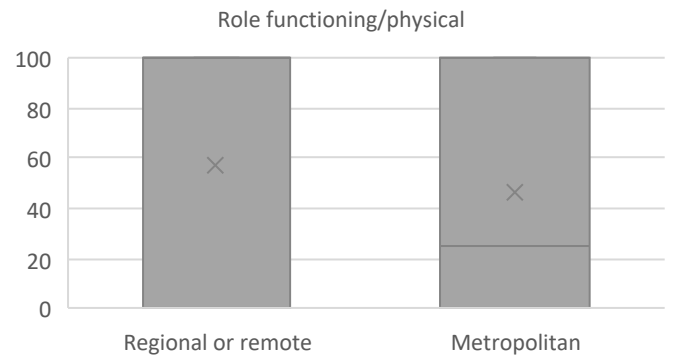


Figure 2.50: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/physical by location

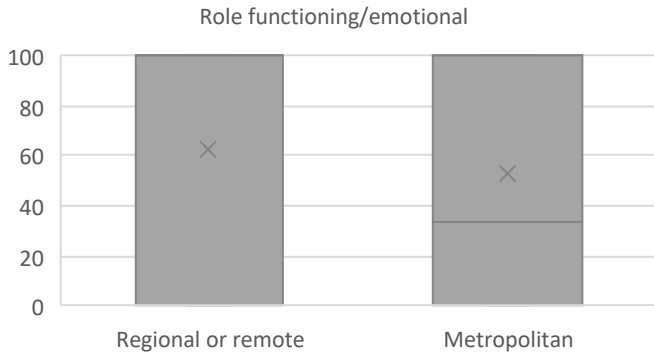


Figure 2.51: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/emotional by location

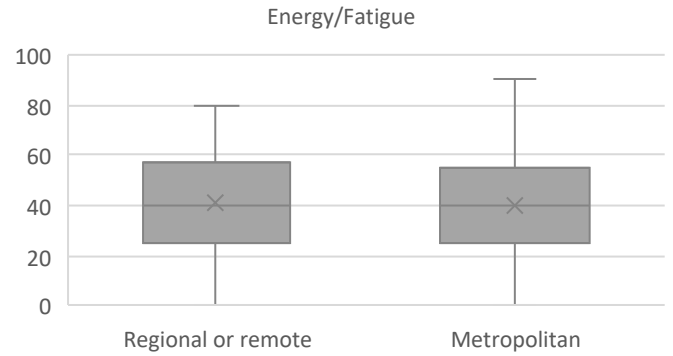


Figure 2.52: Boxplot of SF36 Energy/fatigue by location

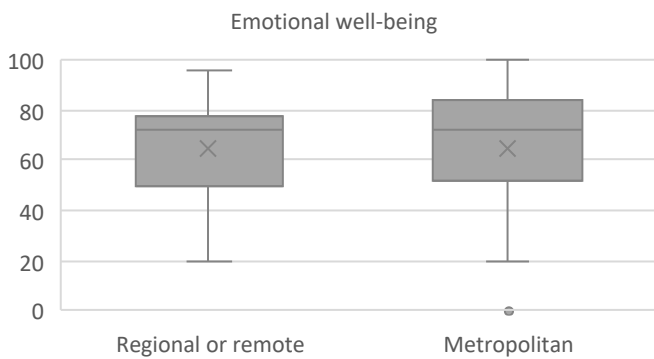


Figure 2.53: Boxplot of SF36 Emotional well-being by location

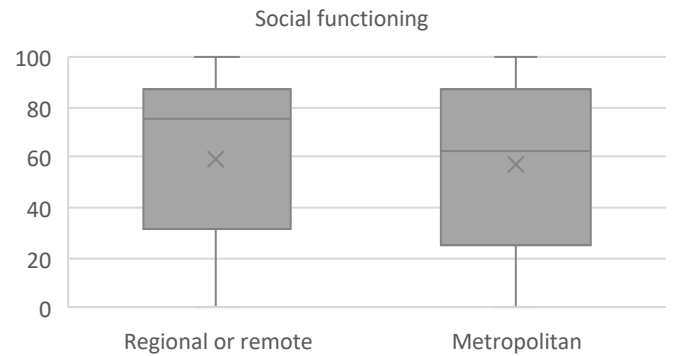


Figure 2.54: Boxplot of SF36 Social functioning by location

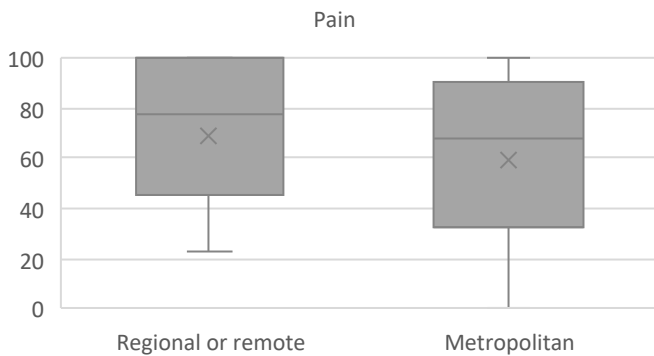


Figure 2.55: Boxplot of SF36 Pain by location

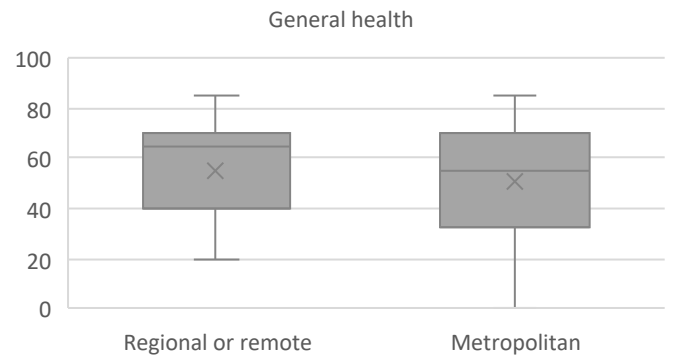


Figure 2.56: Boxplot of SF36 General health by location

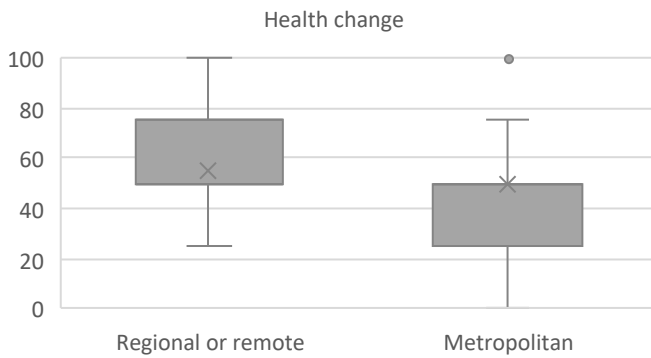


Figure 2.57: Boxplot of SF36 Health change by location stage

SF36 by socioeconomic status

Comparisons were made by **socioeconomic status**, using the Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (www.abs.gov.au), SEIFA scores range from 1 to 10, a higher score denotes a higher level of advantage. Participants with a mid to low SEIFA score of 1-6, Mid to low status (n=25, 50.00%) compared to those with a higher SEIFA score of 7-10, Higher status (n=25, 50.00%).

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the SF36 Health change scale [W = 437.50, p = 0.0100] was significantly lower for participants in the Mid to low socioeconomic status subgroup (Median = 50.00, IQR = 25.00) compared to participants in the Higher socioeconomic status subgroup (Median = 50.00, IQR = 25.00).

SF36 Health change scale measures health compared to a year ago. On average, participants in the Mid to low socioeconomic status subgroup had a higher score for health change compared to Higher socioeconomic status, however, both groups reported that their health was about the same as it was a year ago.

Table 2.18: SF36 by socioeconomic status summary statistics and T-test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	dF	p-value
Energy/Fatigue	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	42.60	23.32	0.80	48	0.4289
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	37.60	20.92			

Table 2.19: SF36 by socioeconomic status summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

SF36 scale	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Physical functioning	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	75.00	40.00	377.00	0.2114
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	60.00	45.00		
Role functioning/physical	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	100.00	100.00	366.50	0.2600
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	25.00	100.00		
Role functioning/emotional	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	33.33	100.00	303.50	0.8584
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	66.67	100.00		
Emotional well-being	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	72.00	24.00	299.00	0.8004
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	72.00	32.00		
Social functioning	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	75.00	50.00	352.00	0.4444
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	50.00	50.00		
Pain	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	77.50	45.00	379.50	0.1926
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	57.50	67.50		
General health	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	65.00	35.00	411.00	0.0562
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	50.00	35.00		
Health change	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	50.00	25.00	437.50	0.0100*
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	50.00	25.00		

*Statistically significant at p<0.05

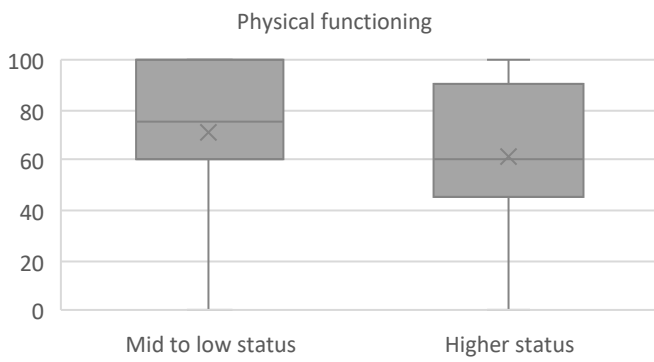


Figure 2.58: Boxplot of SF36 Physical functioning by socioeconomic status

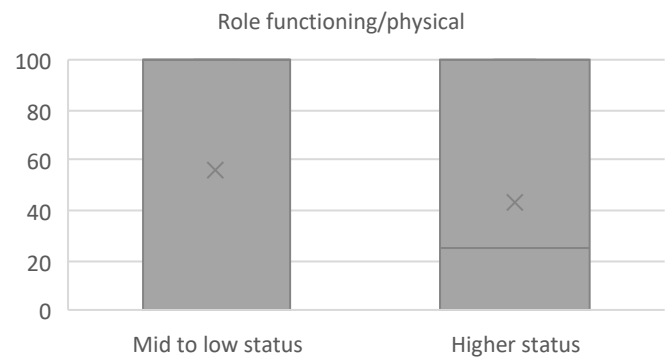


Figure 2.59: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/physical by socioeconomic status

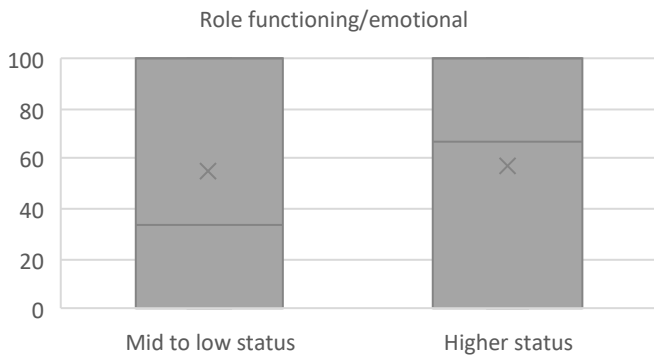


Figure 2.60: Boxplot of SF36 Role functioning/emotional by socioeconomic status

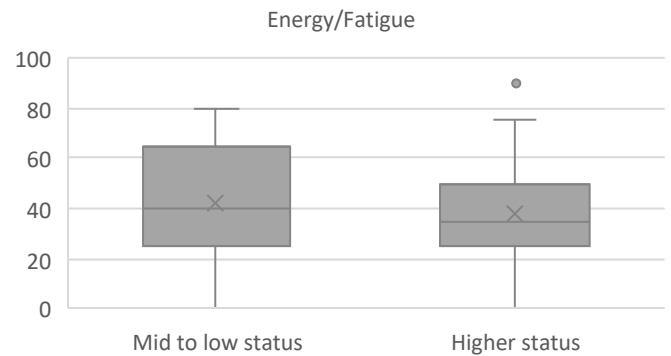


Figure 2.61: Boxplot of SF36 Energy/fatigue by socioeconomic status



Figure 2.62: Boxplot of SF36 Emotional well-being by socioeconomic status

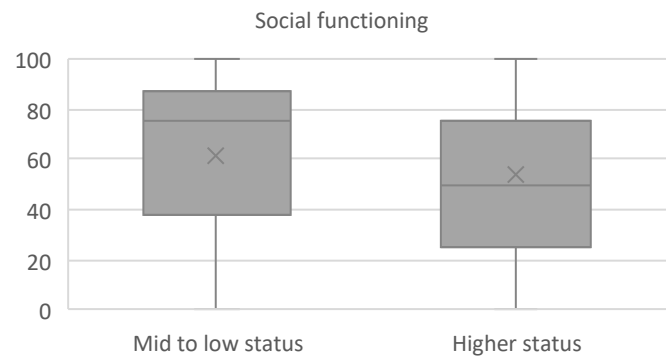


Figure 2.63: Boxplot of SF36 Social functioning by socioeconomic status

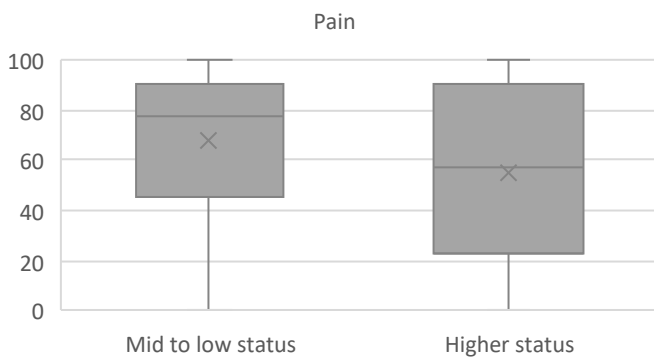


Figure 2.64: Boxplot of SF36 Pain by socioeconomic status

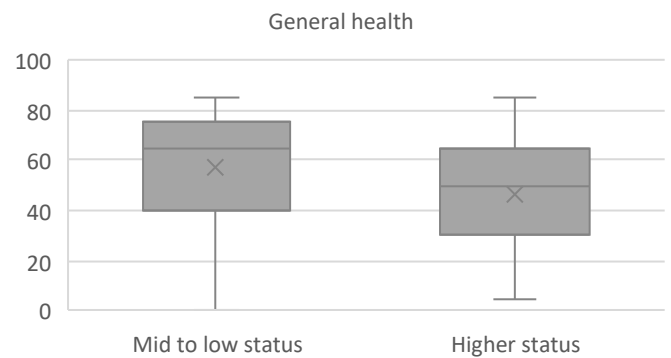


Figure 2.65: Boxplot of SF36 General health by socioeconomic status

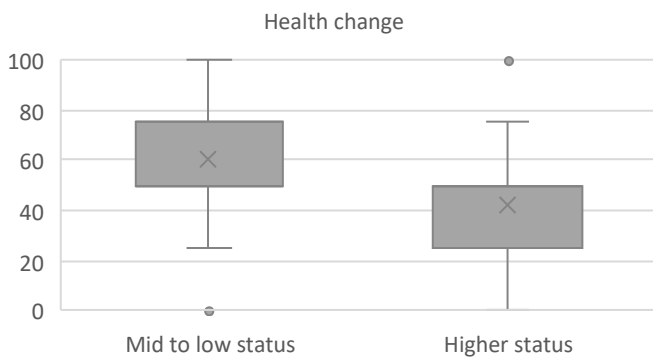


Figure 2.66: Boxplot of SF36 Health change by socioeconomic status

AQOL

The Australian Quality of Life (AQOL) 4D instrument consists of 12 items covering 4 dimensions:

- Independent living (self care, household tasks and mobility)
- Relationships (friends, isolation and family)
- Mental health (sleep, worry and pain)
- Senses (eyesight, hearing and communication).

Utility scores for each dimension and a total score have been calculated according to published instructions¹. The AQOL provides a utility score that ranges from 1.00 (full health) to 0.00 (death-equivalent health states) to -0.04 (health states worse than death).

An additional 5 participants were included in this analysis for the summary statistics and the comparison by LP(a) test. The five participants had LP(a) tests and only completed the AQOL questionnaire and some additional questions about managing their health after getting LP(a) test results.

The overall scores for each dimension and the total score were as follows; Independent Living (median=1.00, IQR=0.19), Social Relationships (median=0.84, IQR=0.31), Physical Senses (median=0.94, IQR=0.14), Psychological Wellbeing (median=0.87, IQR=0.15), and AQoL utility score (median=0.55, IQR=0.47).

Table 2.20: AQOL summary statistics

AQoL(n=55)	Mean	SD	Median	IQR	Possible range
Independent Living	0.83	0.26	1.00	0.19	-0.04 to 1.00
Social Relationships	0.81	0.22	0.84	0.31	-0.04 to 1.00
Physical Senses	0.89	0.15	0.94	0.14	-0.04 to 1.00
Psychological Wellbeing	0.82	0.19	0.87	0.15	-0.04 to 1.00
AQoL utility score	0.60	0.34	0.55	0.47	-0.04 to 1.00

*Skewed distribution use median and IQR as measure of central tendency

AQOL by LP(a) test

Comparisons were made by **LP(a) Test status** there were 24 participants (43.64%) that had an LP(a) test and, 31 participants (56.36%) that did not have an LP(a) test.

An additional 5 participants were included in this comparison. The five participants had LP(a) tests and only completed the AQOL questionnaire and some additional questions about managing their health after getting LP(a) test results.

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **LP(a) test** for any of the AQOL dimensions and the AQOL total score.

¹ Hawthorne G, Richardson J, & Osbourne R. (1999). 'The Assessment of Quality of life (AQoL) instrument: a psychometric measure of Health-

[Related Quality of Life](#). *Quality of Life Research*, 8(3), pp 209-224. doi: 10.1023/A:1008815005736

Table 2.21: AQOL by LP(a) test summary statistics and T-test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Independent living	Had LP(a) test	24	43.64	1.00	0.19	378.50	0.9121
	Not had LP(a) test	31	56.36	1.00	0.19		
Social relationships	Had LP(a) test	24	43.64	0.91	0.33	377.50	0.9311
	Not had LP(a) test	31	56.36	0.82	0.26		
Physical senses	Had LP(a) test	24	43.64	0.90	0.13	295.00	0.1823
	Not had LP(a) test	31	56.36	0.94	0.14		
Psychological Wellbeing	Had LP(a) test	24	43.64	0.87	0.10	397.50	0.6705
	Not had LP(a) test	31	56.36	0.87	0.21		
AQOL Total score	Had LP(a) test	24	43.64	0.63	0.61	381.00	0.8852
	Not had LP(a) test	31	56.36	0.55	0.33		

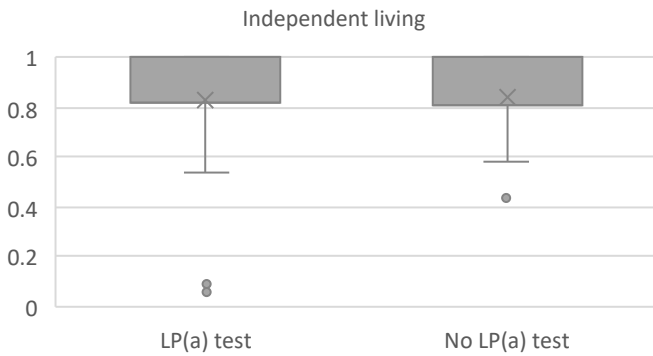


Figure 2.67: Boxplot of AQOL independent living by LP(a) test

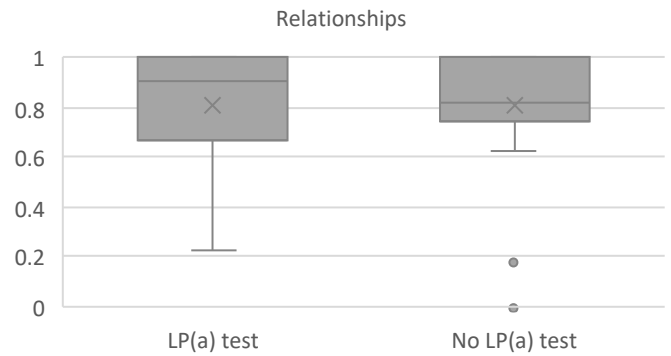


Figure 2.68: Boxplot of AQOL relationships by LP(a) test

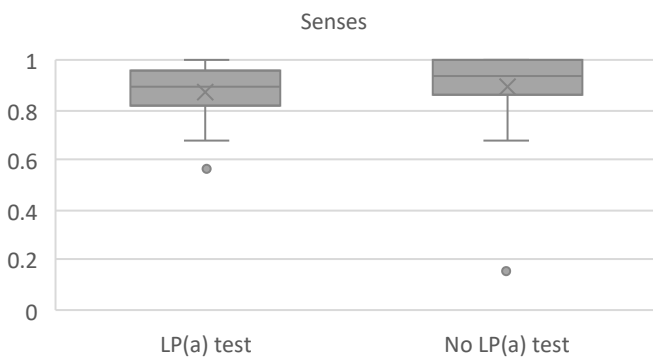


Figure 2.69: Boxplot of AQOL mental health by LP(a) test

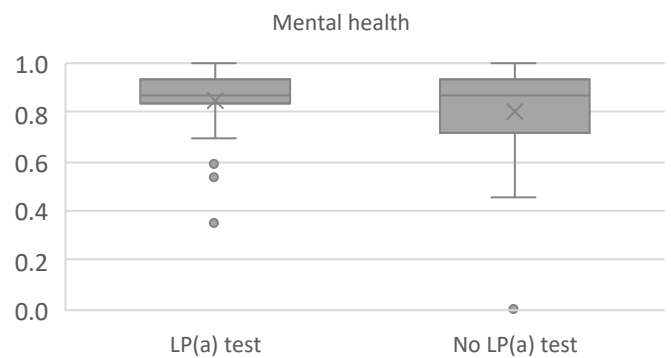


Figure 2.70: Boxplot of AQOL senses by LP(a) test

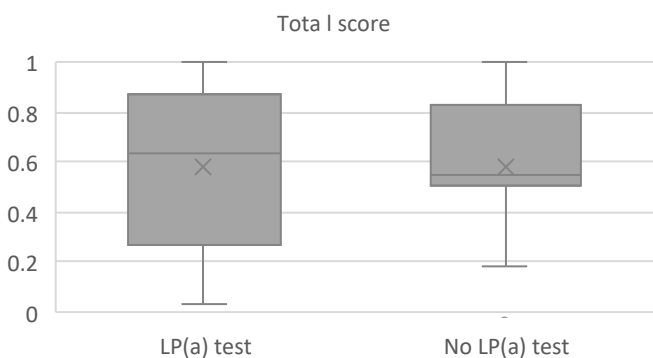


Figure 2.71: Boxplot of AQOL total score by LP(a) test

AQOL by main condition

Comparisons were made by the participants' **main condition**. There were 12 participants (24.00%) with high cholesterol aged under 50 years of age, 17 participants (34.00%) with blood vessel conditions, and 21 participants (42.00%) with heart conditions.

A Kruskal-Wallis test was used to compare AQOL utility scores between groups.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **by main condition** for any of the AQOL utility scores.

Table 2.22: AQOL by main condition summary statistics and Kruskal Wallis test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	C ²	dF	p-value
Independent living	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	1.00	0.03	4.43	2	0.1093
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	0.88	0.40			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	1.00	0.17			
Social relationships	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	0.82	0.26	0.22	2	0.8944
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	0.84	0.19			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	0.84	0.31			
Physical senses	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	0.91	0.14	0.20	2	0.9045
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	0.94	0.12			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	0.94	0.14			
Psychological Wellbeing	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	0.87	0.25	1.72	2	0.4225
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	0.93	0.14			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	0.85	0.08			
AQOL Total score	High cholesterol under 50 years of age	8	16.33	0.60	0.53	0.01	2	0.9940
	Blood vessel conditions	19	38.78	0.57	0.33			
	Heart conditions	22	44.90	0.55	0.33			

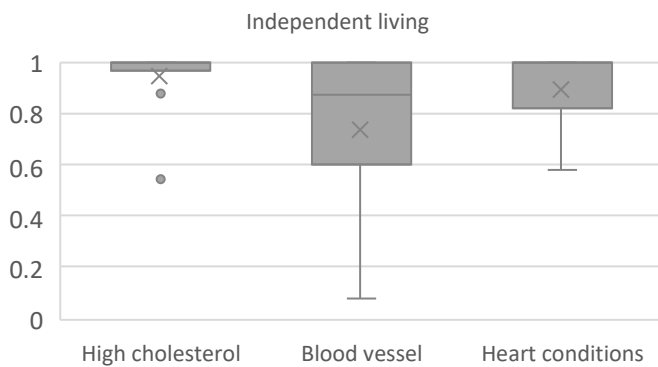


Figure 2.72: Boxplot of AQOL independent living by main condition

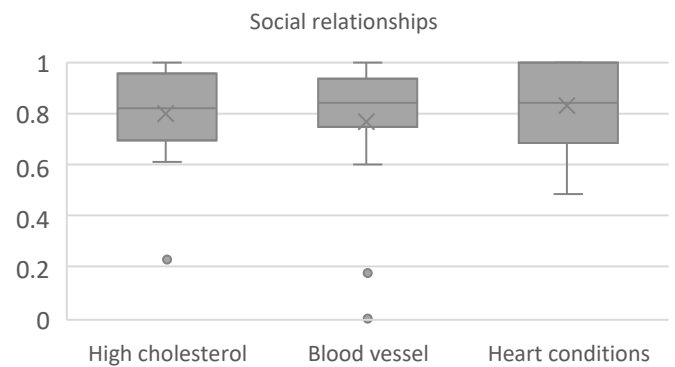


Figure 2.73: Boxplot of AQOL relationships by main condition

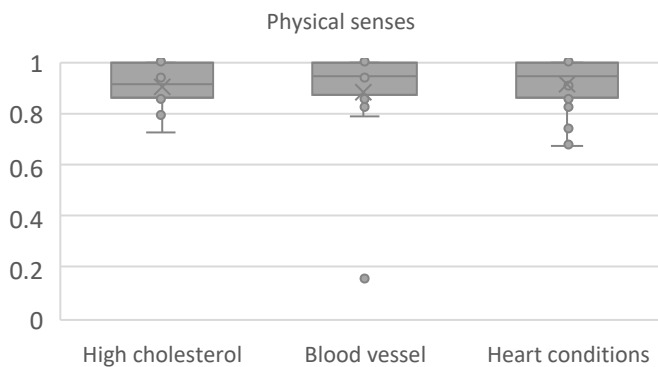


Figure 2.74: Boxplot of AQOL senses by main condition

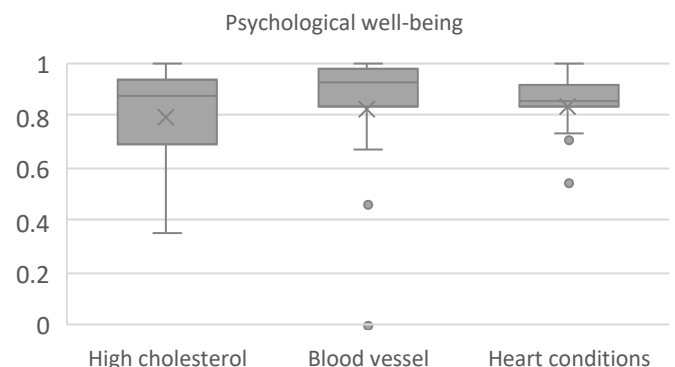


Figure 2.75: Boxplot of AQOL mental health by main condition

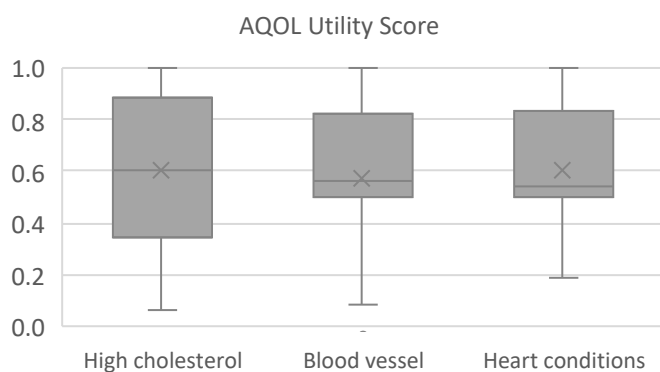


Figure 2.76: Boxplot of AQOL total score by main condition

AQOL by number other health conditions

Comparisons were made by **number of other health conditions** there were 27 participants (54.00%) with 0 to 5 other conditions and, 23 participants (46.00%) with 6 to 11 other conditions.

Assumptions for normality and variance for a two-sample t-test were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the AQOL independent living dimension [W = 423.50, p = 0.0168] was significantly higher for participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup (Median = 1.00, IQR = 0.12) compared to participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.88, IQR = 0.41).

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the AQOL relationships dimension [W = 471.00, p = 0.0015] was significantly higher for participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.94, IQR = 0.23) compared to participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.79, IQR = 0.24).

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the AQOL mental

health dimension [W = 427.00, p = 0.0199] was significantly higher for participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.94, IQR = 0.08) compared to participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.88, IQR = 0.16).

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the AQOL senses dimension [W = 505.50, p = 0.0001] was significantly higher for participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.93, IQR = 0.10) compared to participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.83, IQR = 0.20).

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the AQOL total score [W = 503.00, p = 0.0002] was significantly higher for participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.82, IQR = 0.37) compared to participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup (Median = 0.42, IQR = 0.31).

On average, participants in the 0 to 5 other conditions subgroup scored higher than participants in the 6 to 11 other conditions subgroup for all of the AQOL dimensions and the AQOL total score.

Table 2.23: AQOL by number other health conditions summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Independent living	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	1.00	0.12	423.50	0.0168*
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	0.88	0.41		
Social relationships	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	0.94	0.23	471.00	0.0015*
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	0.79	0.24		
Physical senses	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	0.94	0.08	427.00	0.0199*
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	0.88	0.16		
Psychological Wellbeing	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	0.93	0.10	505.50	0.0001*
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	0.83	0.20		
AQOL Total score	0 to 5 other conditions	27	54.00	0.82	0.37	503.00	0.0002*
	6 to 11 other conditions	23	46.00	0.42	0.31		

*Statistically significant at p<0.05

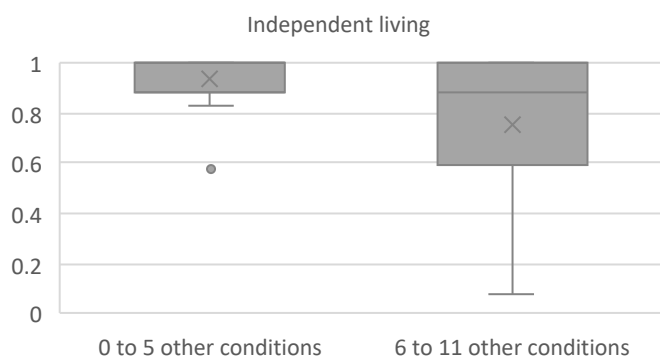


Figure 2.77: Boxplot of AQOL independent living by other health conditions

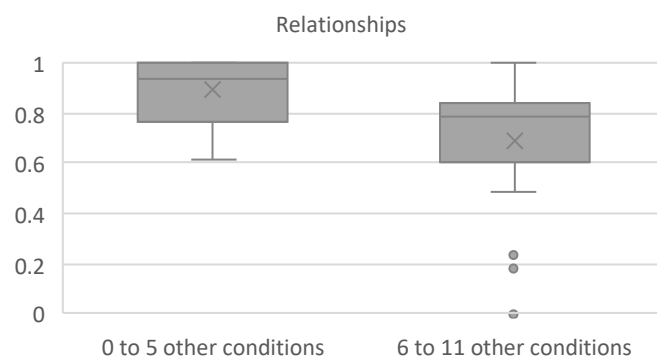


Figure 2.78: Boxplot of AQOL relationships by other health conditions

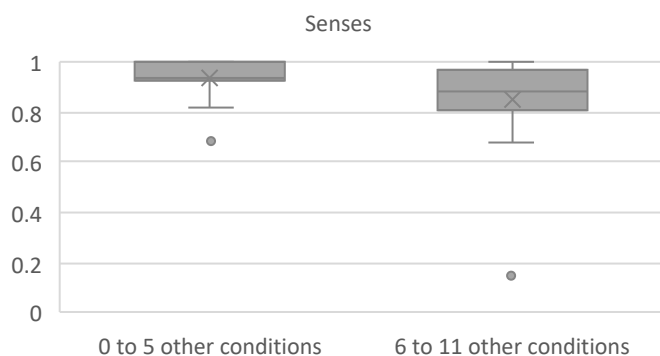


Figure 2.79: Boxplot of AQOL senses by other health conditions

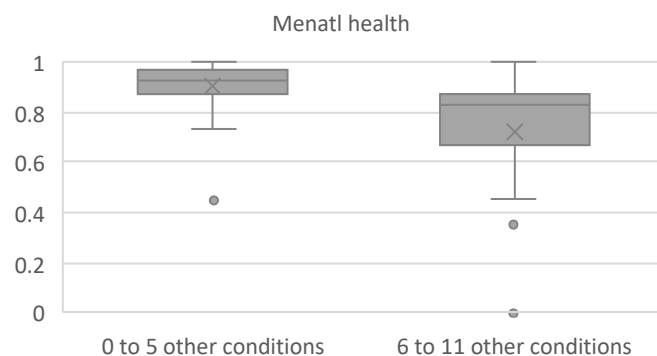


Figure 2.80: Boxplot of AQOL mental health by other health conditions

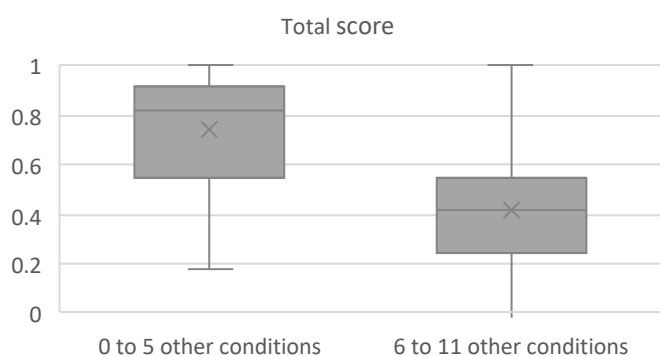


Figure 2.81: Boxplot of AQOL total score by other health conditions

AQOL by gender

Comparisons were made by **gender**, there were 28 female participants (56.00%), and 22 male participants (44.00%).

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

Wilcoxon rank sum tests with continuity correction indicated that the median score for the AQOL senses dimension [W = 207.00 , p = 0.0428] was significantly lower for participants in the Female subgroup (Median = 0.90, IQR = 0.11) compared to participants in the Male subgroup (Median = 0.97, IQR = 0.08).

On average, female participants had lower scores for the AQOL senses dimension compared to males.

Table 2.24: AQOL by gender summary statistics and T-test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	dF	p-value
AQOL Total score	Female	28	56.00	0.53	0.31	-1.70	48	0.0948
	Male	22	44.00	0.67	0.26			

Table 2.25: AQOL by gender summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Independent living	Female	28	56.00	0.88	0.30	217.50	0.0549
	Male	22	44.00	1.00	0.12		
Social relationships	Female	28	56.00	0.81	0.27	235.00	0.1492
	Male	22	44.00	0.94	0.25		
Physical senses	Female	28	56.00	0.90	0.11	207.00	0.0428*
	Male	22	44.00	0.97	0.08		
Psychological Wellbeing	Female	28	56.00	0.85	0.13	258.00	0.3309
	Male	22	44.00	0.91	0.20		

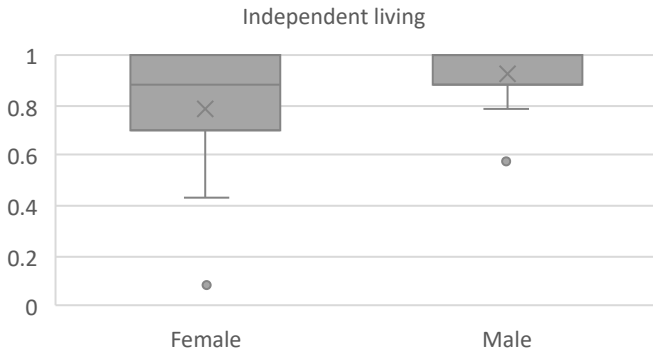


Figure 2.82: Boxplot of AQOL independent living by gender

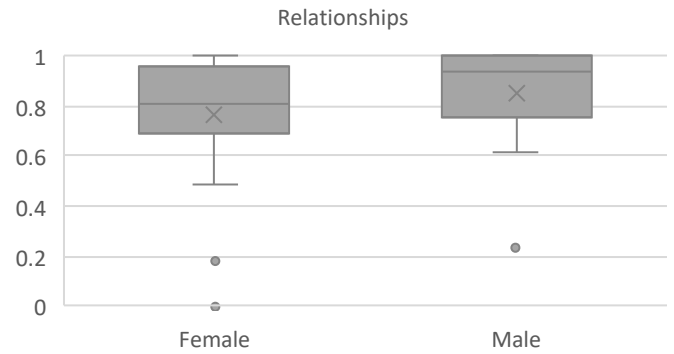


Figure 2.83: Boxplot of AQOL relationships by gender

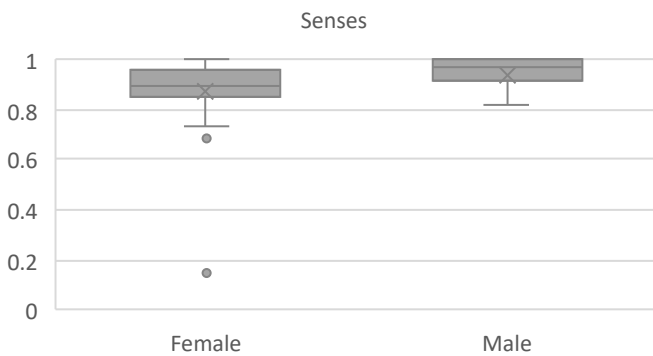


Figure 2.84: Boxplot of AQOL mental health by gender

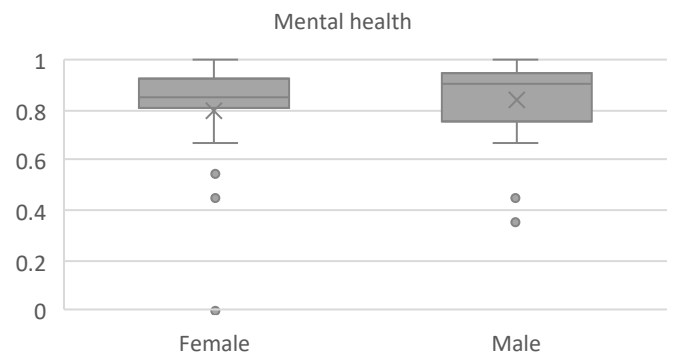


Figure 2.85: Boxplot of AQOL senses by gender

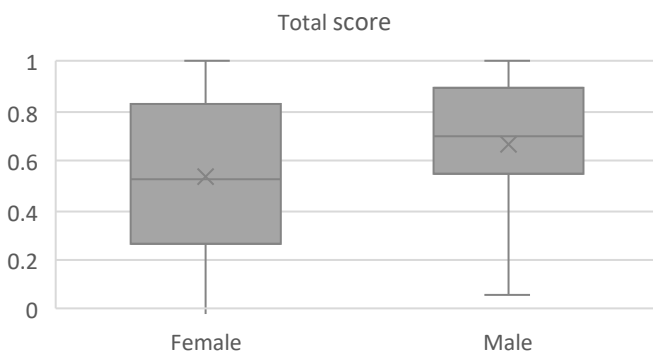


Figure 2.86: Boxplot of AQOL total score by gender

AQOL by age

Participants were grouped according to **age**, with comparisons made between participants aged 25 to 44 (n=27, 54.00%), and participants aged 45 and older (n=23, 46.00%).

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when

assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **age** for any of the AQOL dimensions and the AQOL total score.

Table 2.26: AQOL by age summary statistics and T-test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	dF	p-value
AQOL Total score	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	0.61	0.29	0.47	48	0.6423
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	0.57	0.30			

Table 2.27: AQOL by age summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Independent living	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	1.00	0.12	386.00	0.1111
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	0.88	0.24		
Social relationships	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	0.82	0.28	296.00	0.7815
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	0.84	0.28		
Physical senses	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	0.94	0.14	342.50	0.5271
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	0.94	0.14		
Psychological Wellbeing	Aged 25 to 44	27	54.00	0.87	0.20	285.00	0.6248
	Aged 45 and older	23	46.00	0.89	0.11		

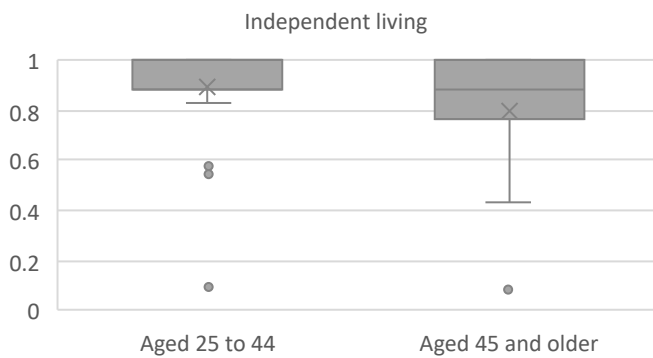


Figure 2.87: Boxplot of AQOL independent living by age

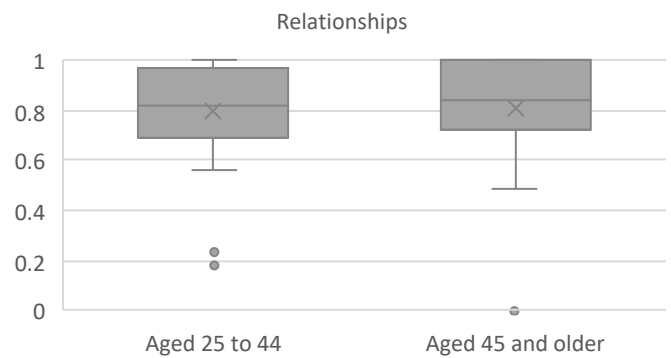


Figure 2.88: Boxplot of AQOL relationships by age

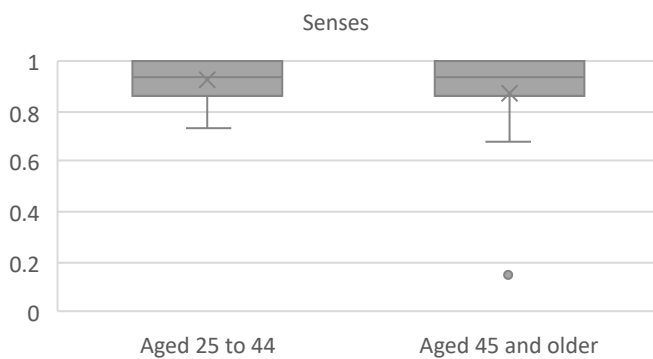


Figure 2.89: Boxplot of AQOL mental health by age

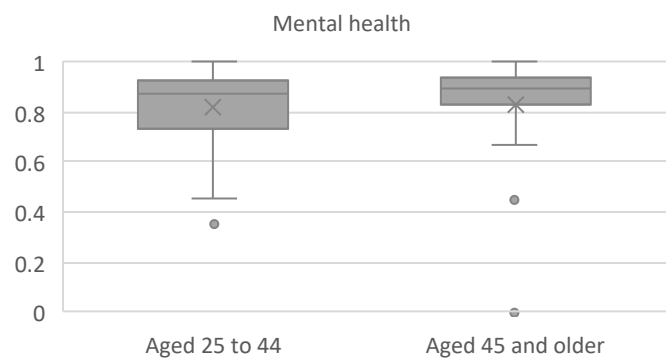


Figure 2.90: Boxplot of AQOL senses by age

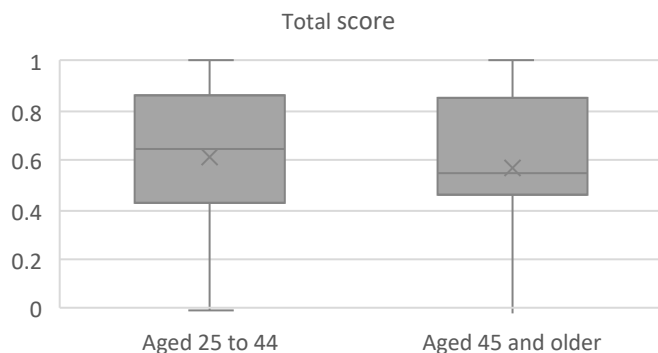


Figure 2.91: Boxplot of AQOL total score by age

AQOL by location

The **location** of participants was evaluated by postcode using the Australian Statistical Geography Maps (ASGS) Remoteness areas accessed from the Australian Bureau of Statistics. Those living in regional or remote areas (n=15, 30.00%) were compared to those living in metropolitan areas (n=35, 70.00%).

Assumptions for normality and variance for a two-sample t-test were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **location** for any of the AQOL dimensions and the AQOL total score.

Table 2.28: AQOL by location summary statistics and T-test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Independent living	Regional or remote	15	30.00	0.88	0.15	259.50	0.9539
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	1.00	0.22		
Social relationships	Regional or remote	15	30.00	0.84	0.22	291.00	0.5462
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	0.82	0.31		
Physical senses	Regional or remote	15	30.00	0.94	0.07	248.00	0.7598
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	0.94	0.14		
Psychological Wellbeing	Regional or remote	15	30.00	0.85	0.21	232.00	0.5233
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	0.89	0.10		
AQOL Total score	Regional or remote	15	30.00	0.55	0.23	245.50	0.7266
	Metropolitan	35	70.00	0.59	0.55		

Table 2.29: AQOL by location summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

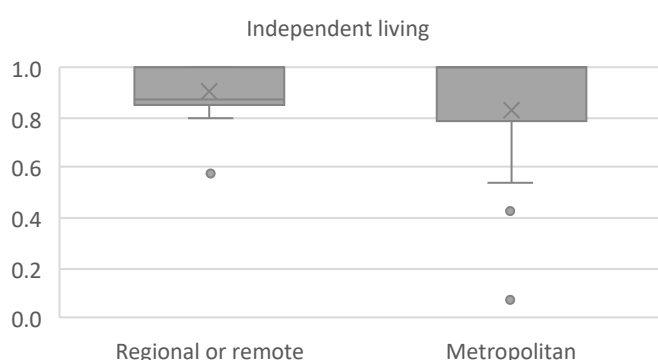


Figure 2.92: Boxplot of AQOL independent living by location

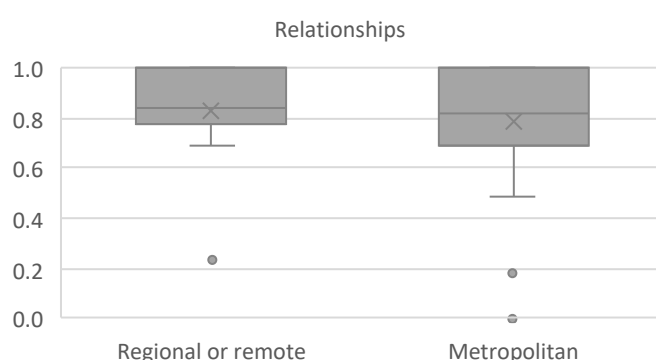


Figure 2.93: Boxplot of AQOL relationships by location

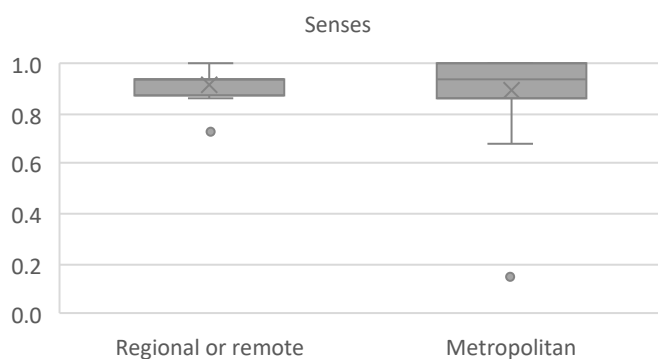


Figure 2.94: Boxplot of AQOL mental health by location

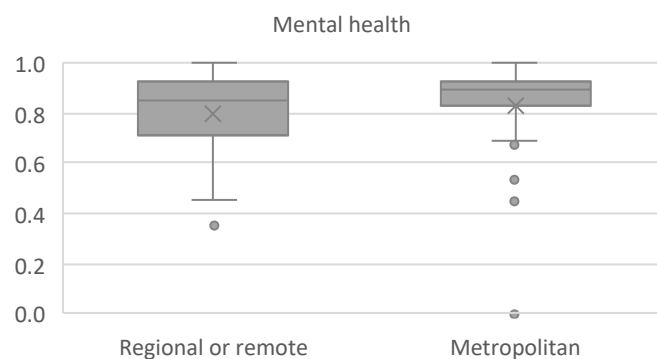


Figure 2.95: Boxplot of AQOL senses by location

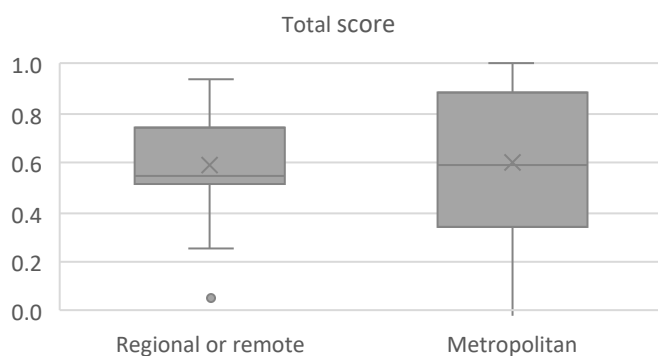


Figure 2.96: Boxplot of AQOL total score by location

AQOL by socioeconomic status

Comparisons were made by **socioeconomic status**, using the Socio-economic Indexes for Areas (SEIFA) (www.abs.gov.au), SEIFA scores range from 1 to 10, a higher score denotes a higher level of advantage. Participants with a mid to low SEIFA score of 1-6, Mid to low status (n=25, 50.00%) compared to those with a higher SEIFA score of 7-10, Higher status (n=25, 50.00%).

A two-sample t-test was used when assumptions for normality and variance were met, or when assumptions for normality and variance were not met, a Wilcoxon rank sum test with continuity correction was used.

No significant differences were observed between participants by **socioeconomic status** for any of the AQOL dimensions and the AQOL total score.

Table 2.30: AQOL by socioeconomic status summary statistics and T-test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Mean	SD	T	dF	p-value
AQOL Total score	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.58	0.30	-0.23	48	0.8164
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.60	0.30			

Table 2.31: AQOL by socioeconomic status summary statistics and Wilcoxon test

AQOL dimension	Group	Number (n=50)	Percent	Median	IQR	W	p-value
Independent living	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	1.00	0.17	322.00	0.8488
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	1.00	0.17		
Social relationships	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.84	0.19	302.00	0.8434
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.82	0.31		
Physical senses	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.91	0.08	242.00	0.1612
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.94	0.14		
Psychological Wellbeing	Mid to low socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.89	0.10	331.00	0.7256
	Higher socioeconomic status	25	50.00	0.85	0.20		

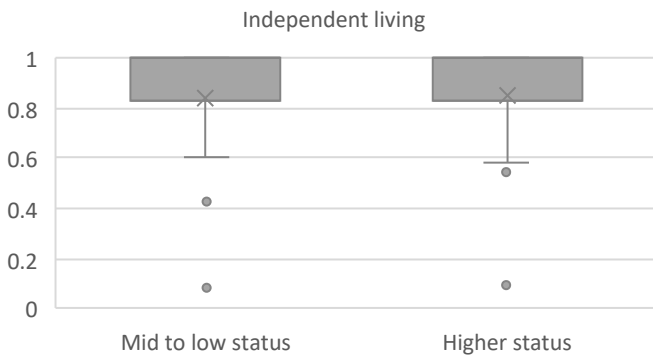


Figure 2.97: Boxplot of AQOL independent living by socioeconomic status

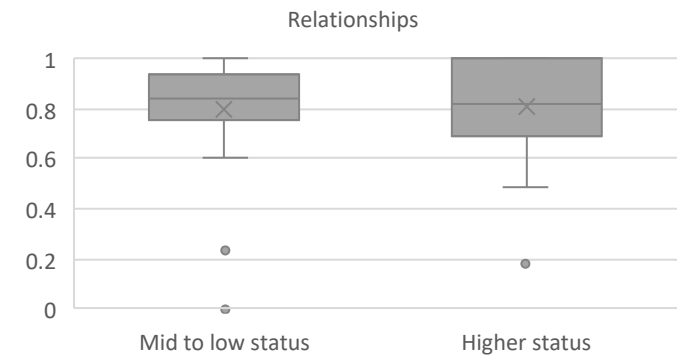


Figure 2.98: Boxplot of AQOL relationships by socioeconomic status

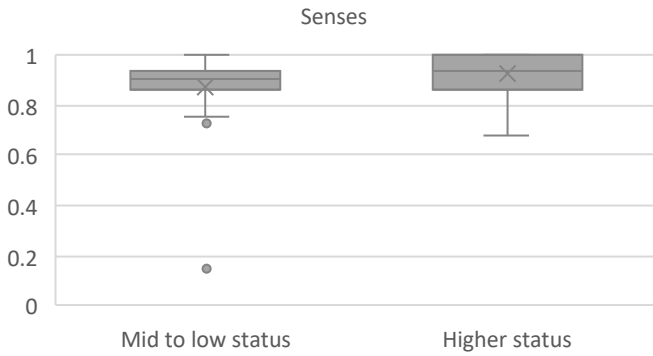


Figure 2.99: Boxplot of AQOL mental health by socioeconomic status

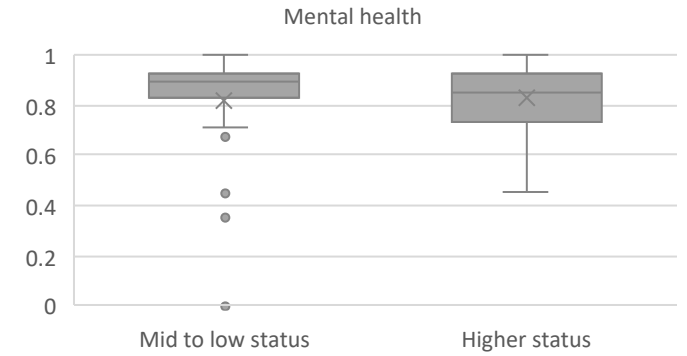


Figure 2.100: Boxplot of AQOL senses by socioeconomic status

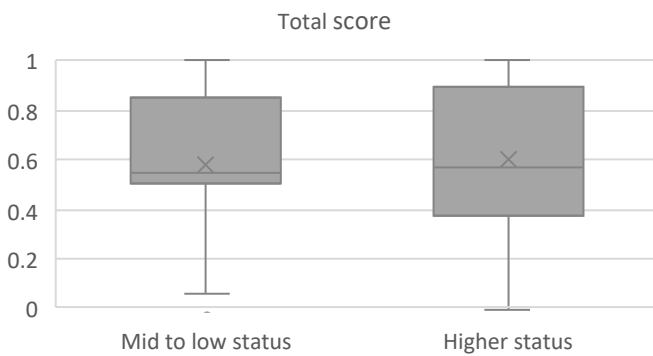


Figure 2.101: Boxplot of AQOL total score by socioeconomic status