



**Sheffield
Hallam
University**

Centre for Behavioural
Science and Applied
Psychology

Physical Activity

*An insight into people's
experiences and influences that affect their
ability to be physically active*

**Prof Maddy Arden, SHU
and
Clare Henry,
Doncaster Council**



BEHAVIOURAL SCIENCE
CONSORTIUM





GET DONCASTER MOVING



Strengthening local partnerships... to Get Doncaster Moving

Jodie Bridger, Yorkshire Sport Foundation
Clare Henry, Doncaster Council



Introduction

In January 2016, Doncaster Council and Yorkshire Sport Foundation (YSF) partnered to deliver a whole systems review of physical activity and sport in Doncaster. This new way of working included: YSF seat embedding within a local authority co-commissioning of specialist support and developing joint plans to engage wider partners to tackle inactivity in Doncaster. This has resulted in Doncaster positioning physical activity and sport as one of nine priorities in the Borough Strategy; in turn accelerating the ambitions of Doncaster's new 10-year Physical Activity and Sports Strategy. Get Doncaster Moving.

Director of Public Health identifies physical activity as a public health priority. One in three adults do less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week, contributing to:

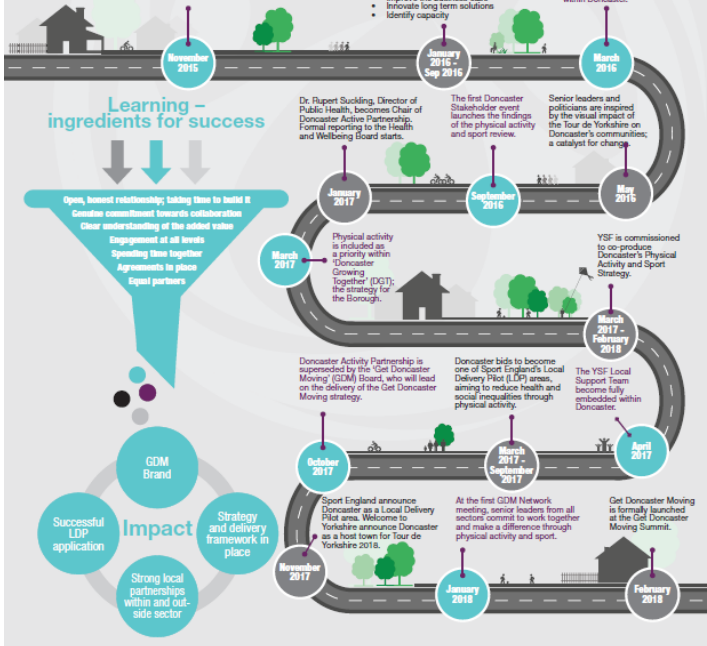
- The second highest proportion of people with a long-term limiting illness in the Yorkshire and Humber Region,
- 8% of adults with diabetes, and
- 30% of Doncaster adults are obese, and nearly 75% carry excess weight.

DMRC and YSF co-commission a review of physical activity and sport, using the Chief Leisure Officers Association (CLOA) methodology.

Recommendations:

- Strengthen leadership
- Create governance
- Improve the business case
- Innovate long term solutions
- Identify capacity

YSF embed a Local Development Manager within Doncaster.



Our vision is to utilise physical activity and sport to contribute to our inclusive economic growth ambitions and explore how it can support our residents to benefit from Doncaster's aspirations across all of its communities.

- We want our LDP to play its part in tackling inequalities by addressing inactivity in those communities who do not demonstrate patterns of regular participation.

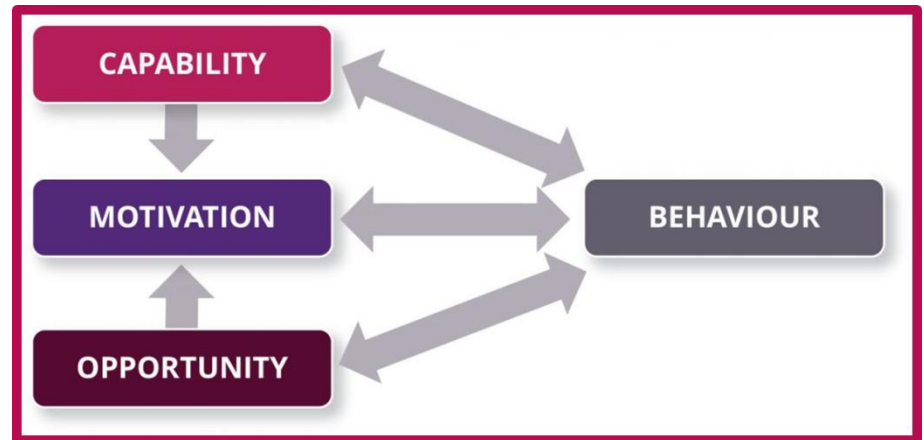
Phases of the project

- We are working with Doncaster Metropolitan Borough Council in a project with three phases conducted sequentially over a six month period to explore physical activity (PA) within different Doncaster communities:
 - **Phase 1** - Survey within different Doncaster communities
 - **Phase 2** - Community Explorer training & interviews with community members
 - **Phase 3** - Co-design workshops to develop interventions to increase PA

Aims and approach

- Aims to:
 - assess the current PA levels of eight communities in Doncaster to enable appropriate targeting of interventions
 - assess the barriers and facilitators for PA within those local communities

- COM-B model (Michie et al, 2011)



Method

- Ethics approval was gained from Sheffield Hallam University before the study commenced.
- A survey was completed within eight communities in Doncaster using a door-knocking approach. The field work was completed by Qa research.
- Community areas were identified by postcode and a short screening questionnaire was used to ensure that the sample matched demographic quotas

Survey measured:

- Physical Activity (Active Lives short)
- Active Travel
- 6 item COM-B measure
- Young people's physical activity
- Demographics (age, gender, ethnicity, income, education, employment status)

Participants

		Gender		Disability		Employed or in education	Unemployed
	Number of Responses	Male	Female	Disabled			
Balby	166	71 (42.8%)	95 (57.2%)	49 (29.5%)	Balby	77 (46.4%)	89 (53.6%)
Balby Bridge	90	43 (47.8%)	47 (52.2%)	25 (27.8%)	Balby Bridge	28 (31.1%)	62 (68.9%)
Denaby	130	69 (53.1%)	61 (46.9%)	62 (47.7%)	Denaby	27 (21.1%)	101 (78.9%)
Edlington	131	59 (45.0%)	72 (51.7%)	40 (30.5%)	Edlington	45 (34.4%)	86 (65.6%)
Intake	133	63 (48.2%)	70 (52.8%)	43(33.1%)	Intake	66 (50.0%)	66 (50.0%)
Wheatley	126	62 (49.2%)	64 (50/8%)	22 (17.5%)	Wheatley	70 (55.6%)	56 (44.4%)
Carcroft	172	83 (48.3%)	89 (51.7%)	33(19.2%)	Carcroft	79 (45.9%)	93 (54.1%)
Stainforth	172	76 (44.2%)	96 (55.8%)	27 (15.7%)	Stainforth	91 (52.9%)	81 (47.1%)
TOTAL	1120	526	594	301	TOTAL	483 (43.2%)	634 (56.8%)

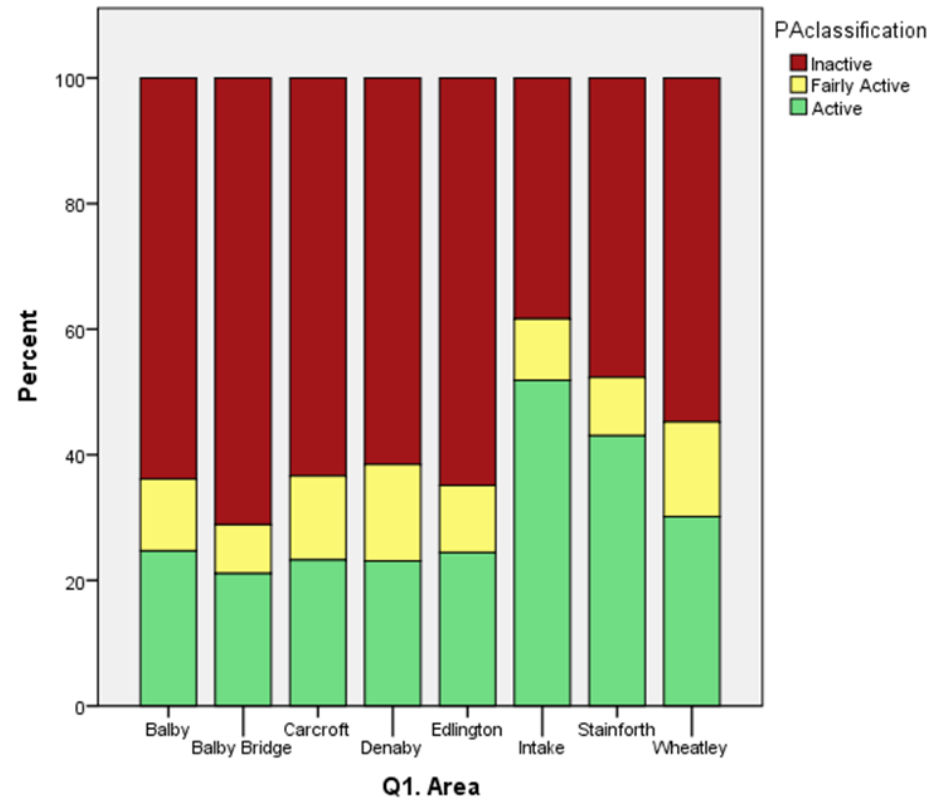
Physical Activity (adults)

- Inactive = 0-29 minutes of PA per week
- Fairly Active = 30-149 minutes of PA per week
- Active = 150+ minutes of PA per week

Physical Activity Classification	Number of Responses	Percentage	Sport England Data for Doncaster	Sport England Data for England
Inactive	646	57.7%	29.1%	25.2%
Fairly Active	131	11.7%	11.9%	12.5%
Active	342	30.6%	59.0%	62.3%

Physical activity by community

	Count	Mean (minutes) per week
Balby	166	137.65
Balby Bridge	90	139.17
Denaby	130	177.41
Edlington	131	243.78
Intake	133	491.83
Wheatley	126	172.14
Carcroft	172	136.42
Stainforth	172	273.99
TOTAL	1120	221.25



Physical activity (children)

Area	Physical Activity	
	Number of Households with Young People	Mean (minutes) per week
Balby	46	78.91
Balby Bridge	12	30.83
Denaby	16	36.56
Edlington	41	162.11
Intake	29	206.98
Wheatley	38	84.37
Carcroft	45	173.89
Stainforth	78	261.38

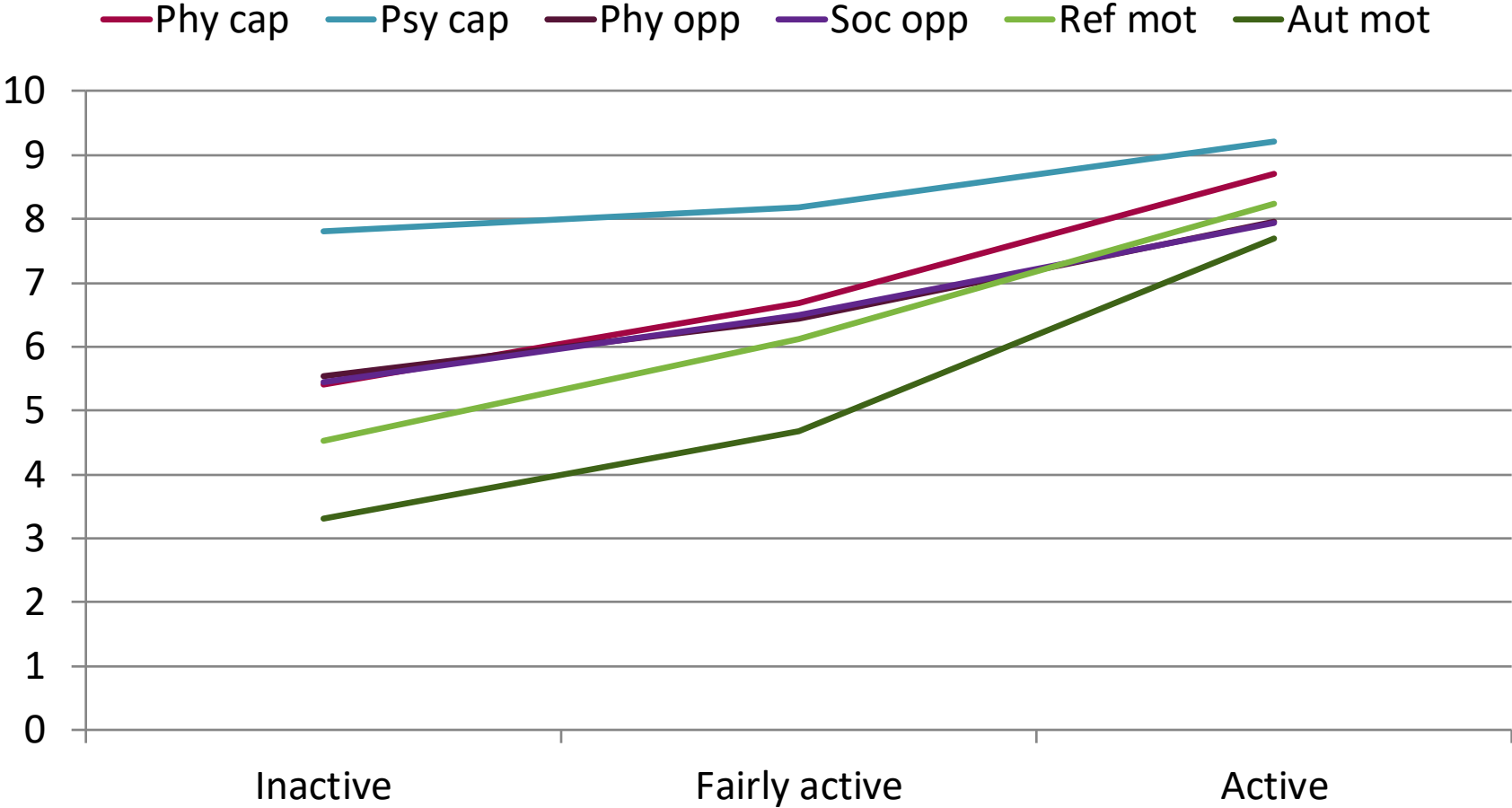
- Minutes of physical activity outside of school

Active travel

- In total 484 participants (43.3%) reported being employed or in education
- Of these **44.9%** reporting to actively travel at least of their journey to work or study.
- They spent an average of **16 minutes** actively travelling each day

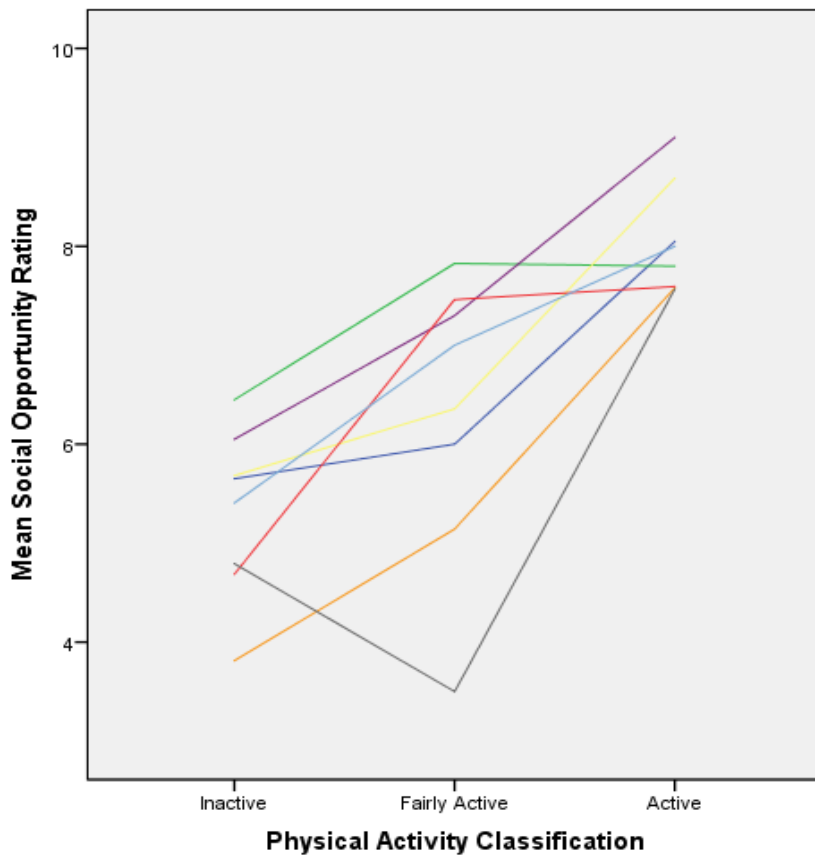


Capability, Opportunity & Motivation

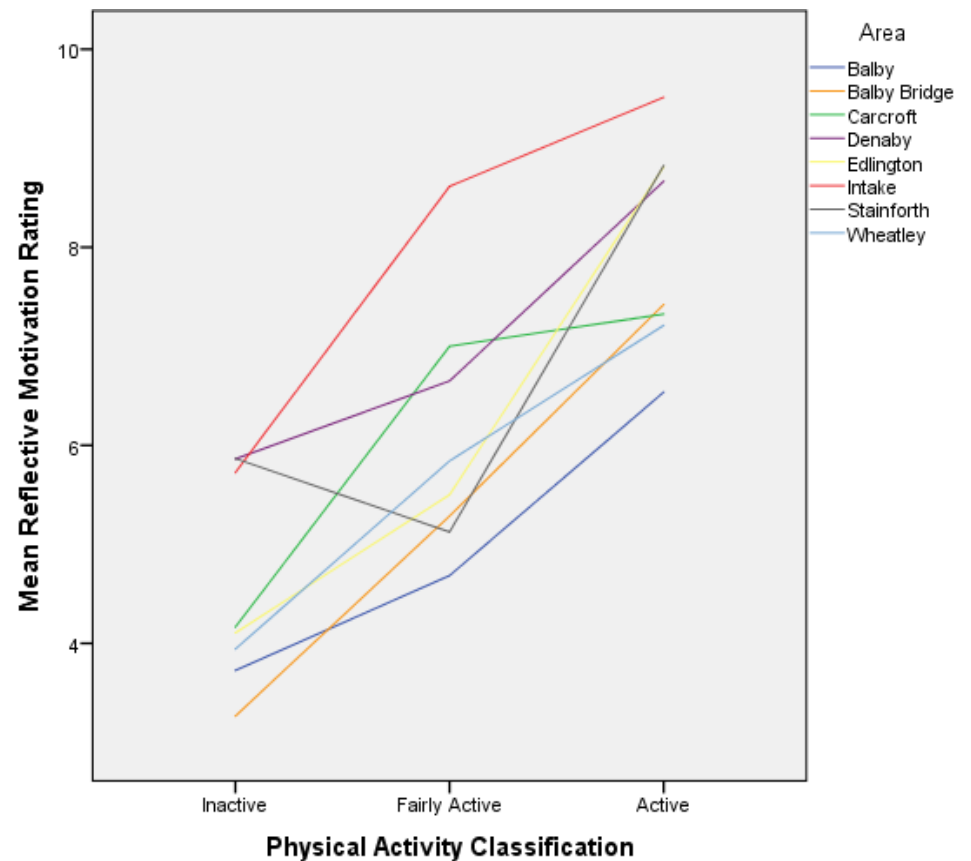


Different barriers in different communities

Social Opportunity

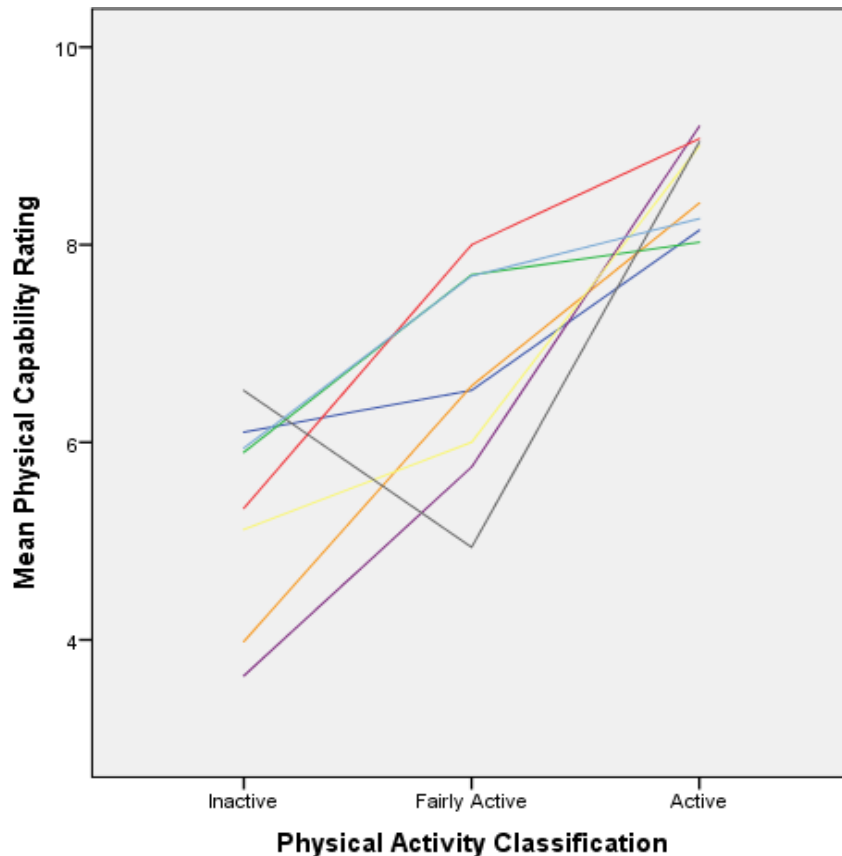


Reflective Motivation

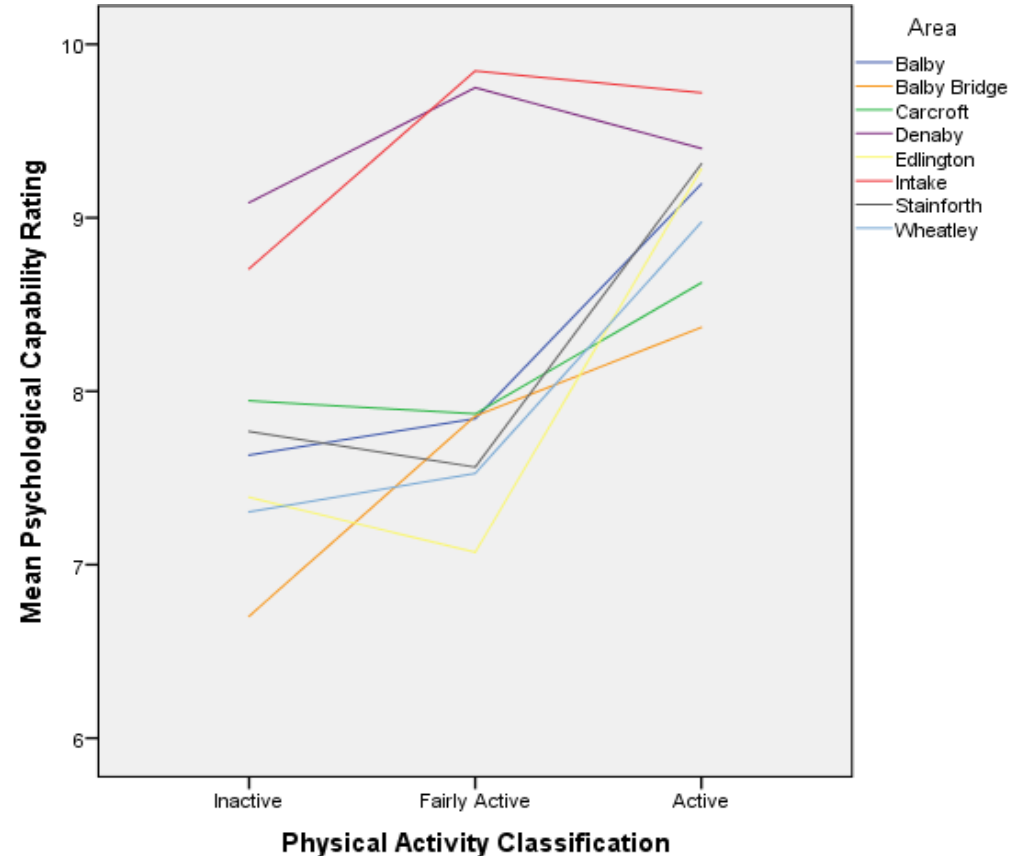


Different barriers in different communities

Physical Capability



Psychological Capability



Key findings

- Overall the levels of physical activity in all of the studied areas are very low.
- Those who were more active reported having higher levels of capability, opportunity and motivation to engage in physical activity than those who were less active.
- Different communities seem to have somewhat different capability, opportunity and motivation barriers to physical activity.
- Levels of active travel were low.
- There is wide variation in the amount of physical activity that children and young people do outside of school. Large numbers of children are unlikely to be meeting physical activity guidelines.

Next steps

- The survey gives us some clear targets for intervention.
- We need to understand in more depth what the barriers and facilitators are to physical activity in each community.
- We need to understand what assets there are in each community that can help.
- We need to work with communities to develop services and interventions to promote change.

A peek at phase 2

- We have trained community explorers from 3 Doncaster communities to undertake in-depth interviews.
- They have interviewed 74 people in their communities about:
 - their understanding of physical activity
 - their views on physical activity guidelines
 - barriers and facilitators to physical activity
 - assets within their communities
- We are using the COM-B framework to code the interviews in each community area.

With Thanks to



- Martin Lamb & Laura Kilby (Sheffield Hallam University)
- Christopher Armitage (University of Manchester)
- Jodie Bridger & Vanessa Powell Hoyland (Doncaster Council)
- Local Delivery Pilot Team (Sport England)



@DoncasterMoving
@BSciConsortium
@CeBSAP

<https://getdoncastermoving.org/>
<http://behaviouralscienceconsortium.org/>