



The Interactive Contribution to Adolescent Physical Activity of Psychosocial and Environmental Factors



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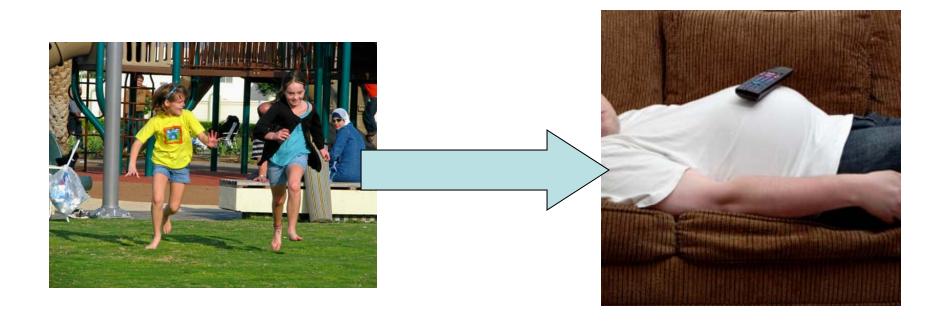


Physical Activity (PA) Benefits Health

- Dose-response relation between PA and health
 - (Haskell et al., 2007)



PA Decreases in Adolescence

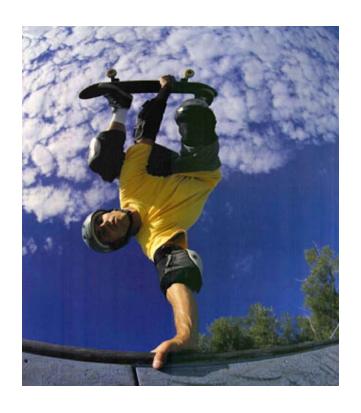


(E.g. Nader, Bradley, Houts, McRitchie, & O'Brien, 2008)

Objective

Examine factors related to adolescent PA





Psychosocial factors



Perceived Physical Competence associated with higher PA

(e.g. Barnett, Morgan, van Beurden, & Beard, 2008)

Psychosocial factors





Perceived Physical Competence associated with higher PA

(e.g. Barnett, Morgan, van Beurden, & Beard, 2008)

Perceived Social Support associated with higher PA

(e.g. Motl, Dishman, Saunders, Dowda, & Pate, 2007)

Environmental factors





Access to environmental PA opportunities

associated with higher levels of PA among adolescents.

(e.g. Gordon-Larsen, Nelson, Page, & Popkin, 2006)

Social-Ecological Theory

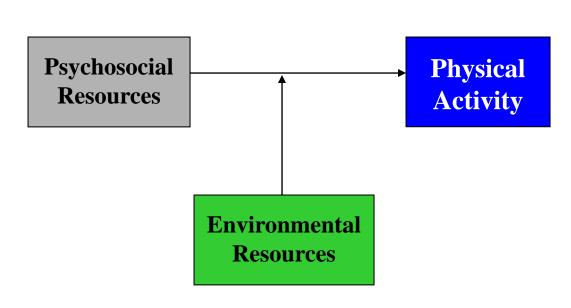


"...emphasizes the dynamic interaction of intrapersonal and environmental factors in health and illness."

(Stokols, 1996, p.289)

Research Question

How do psychosocial and environmental resources *interactively* relate to PA among adolescents?





Participants

- $\bullet N = 192$
- •45% Female / 55% Male
- •Mean age = 14.79 ± 0.46 years
- •68% Caucasian, 19% Hispanic, 13% Other

Psychosocial Resources Physical Activity

Physical Activity

Actigraph® Accelerometer Physical Activity







Physical Activity

- Actigraph® Accelerometer
- 3 Day Physical Activity Recall (3DPAR)

Day of Week: DATE:

Put a 👾 ' to rate the intensity of each activity

Write activity numbers in this column











		Activity Number	Light	Moderate	Hard	Very Hard
Before school	7:00-7:30					
	7:30-8:00					
-During school	8:00-8:30					
	8:30-9:00					
	9:00-9:30					
	9:30-10:00					
	10:00-10:30					
	10:30-11:00					
	11:00-11:30					
Lunch time	11:30-12:00					
	12:00-12:30					
	12:30-1:00					
	1:00-1:30					

Physical Activity

- Actigraph® Accelerometer
- 3 Day Physical Activity Recall (3DPAR)
- School Sports
 Participation



Physical Activity

- Actigraph® Accelerometer
- 3 Day Physical Activity Recall (3DPAR)
- School Sports
 Participation
- Out-of-School Sports Participation



Psychosocial Resources Physical Activity

Psychosocial Resources

Psychosocial Resources

Social Support

– Family





Psychosocial Resources

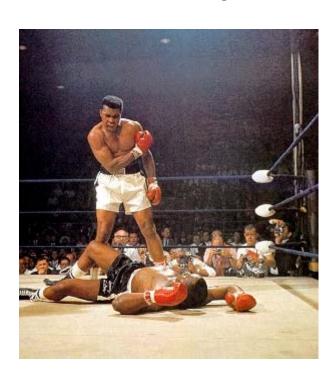
- Social Support
 - Friend





Psychosocial Resources

- Social Support
- Perceived Competence





Psychosocial Resources Physical Activity

Access to:

- Schools



Access to:

- Schools

- Gyms



- Access to:
 - Schools
 - Gyms
 - Trails



Access to:

- Schools
- Gyms
- Trails
- Parks



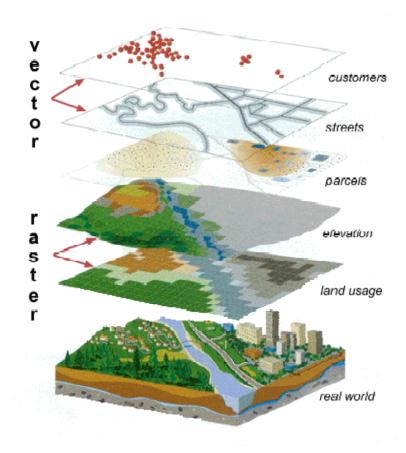
- Access to:
 - Schools
 - Gyms
 - Trails
 - Parks
 - Athletic Fields



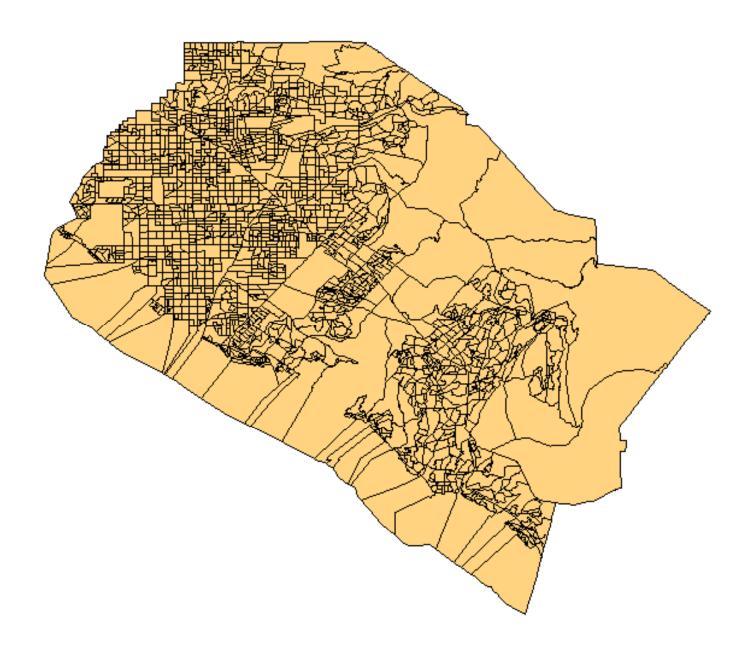




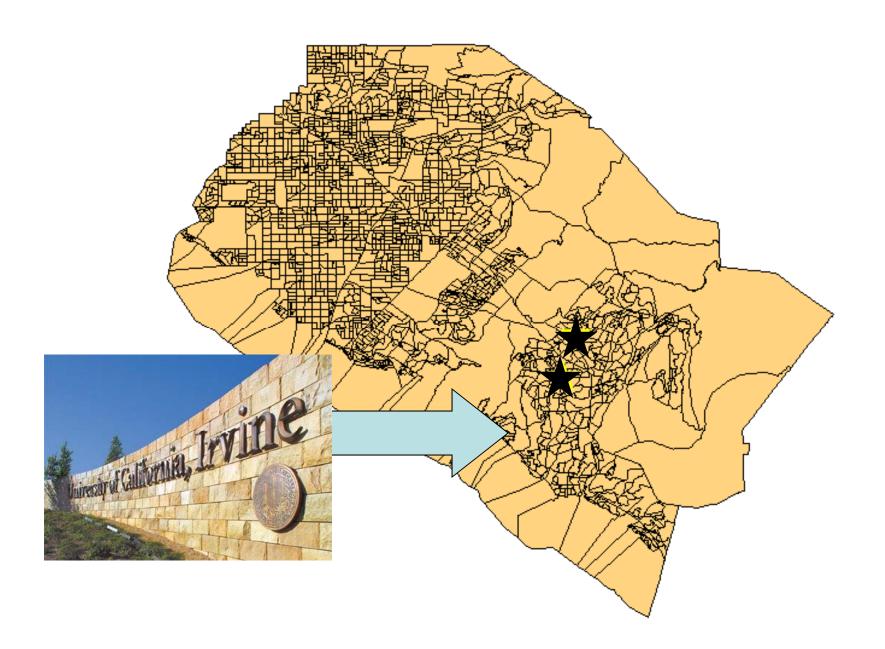
- Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Composite variable:
 - 1 point for each resource (school, gym, trail, park, field) within .5 mile of home
 - Range: 0 6
 - Mean: 2.2 (1.4 s.d.)

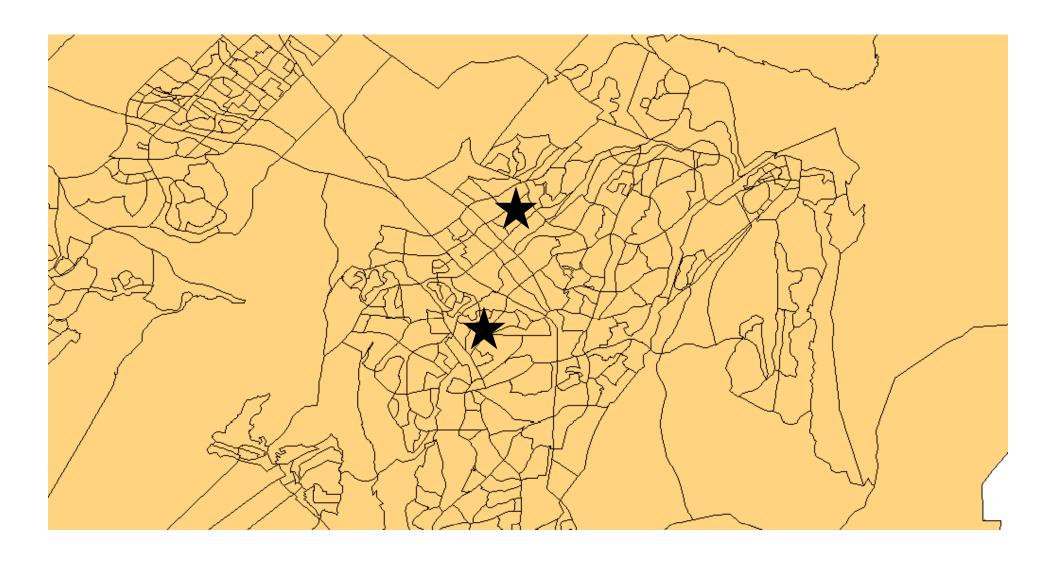


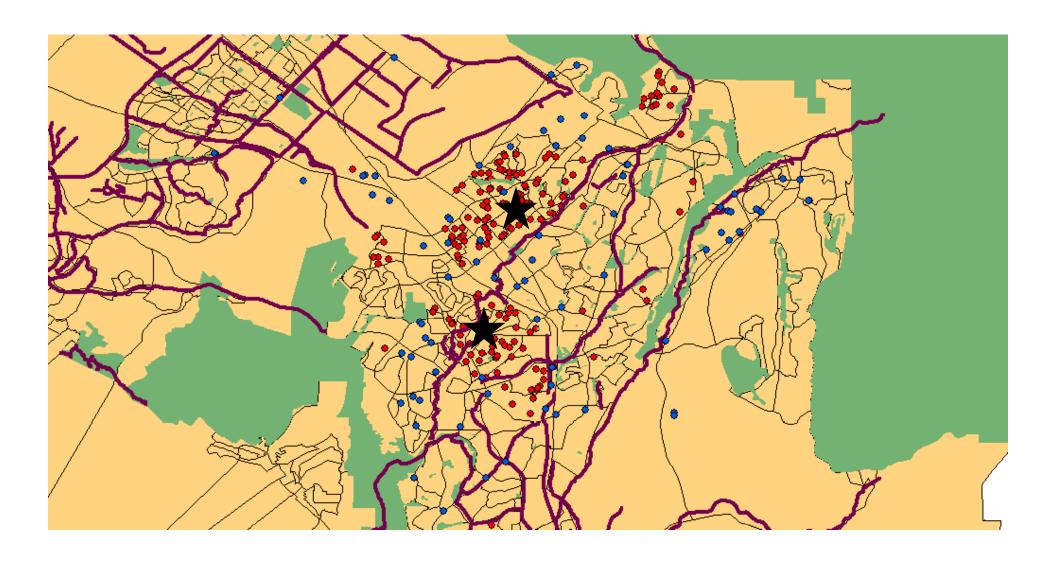


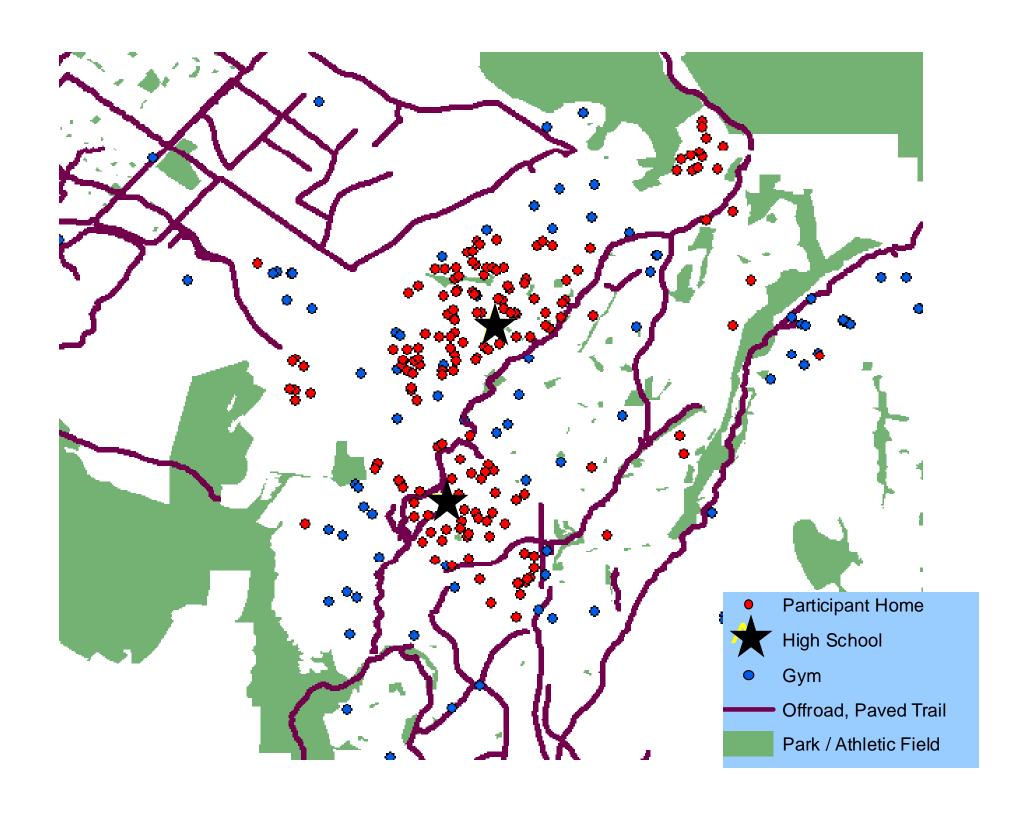


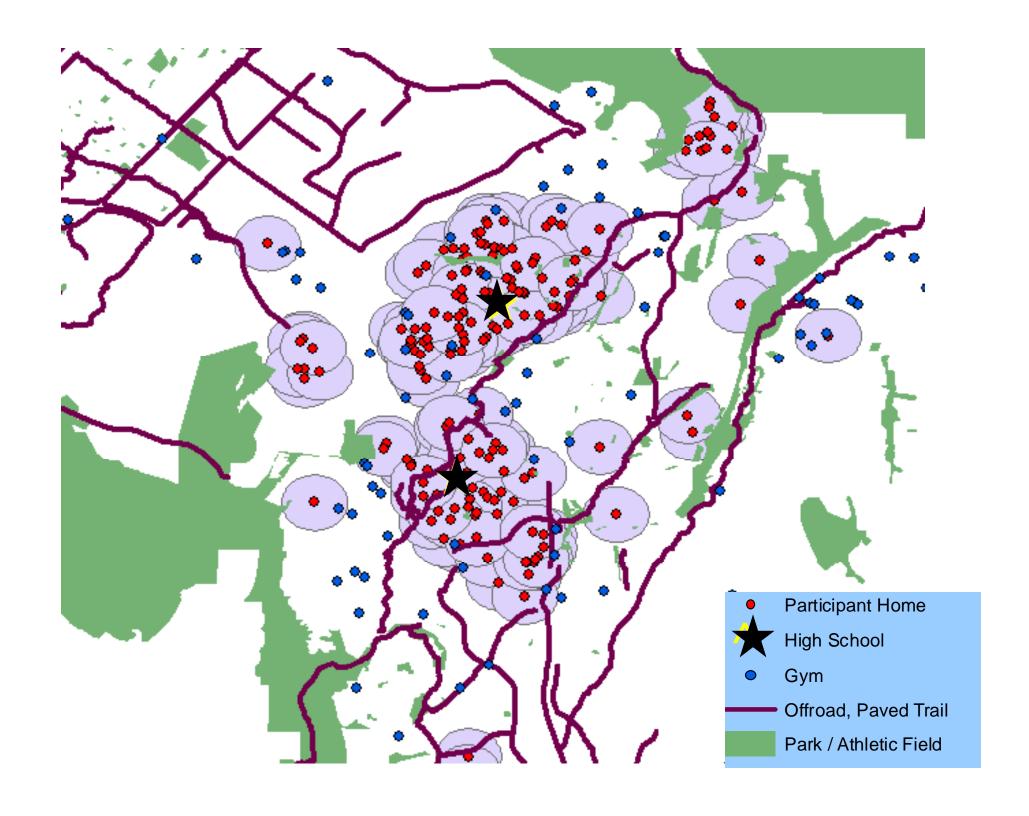


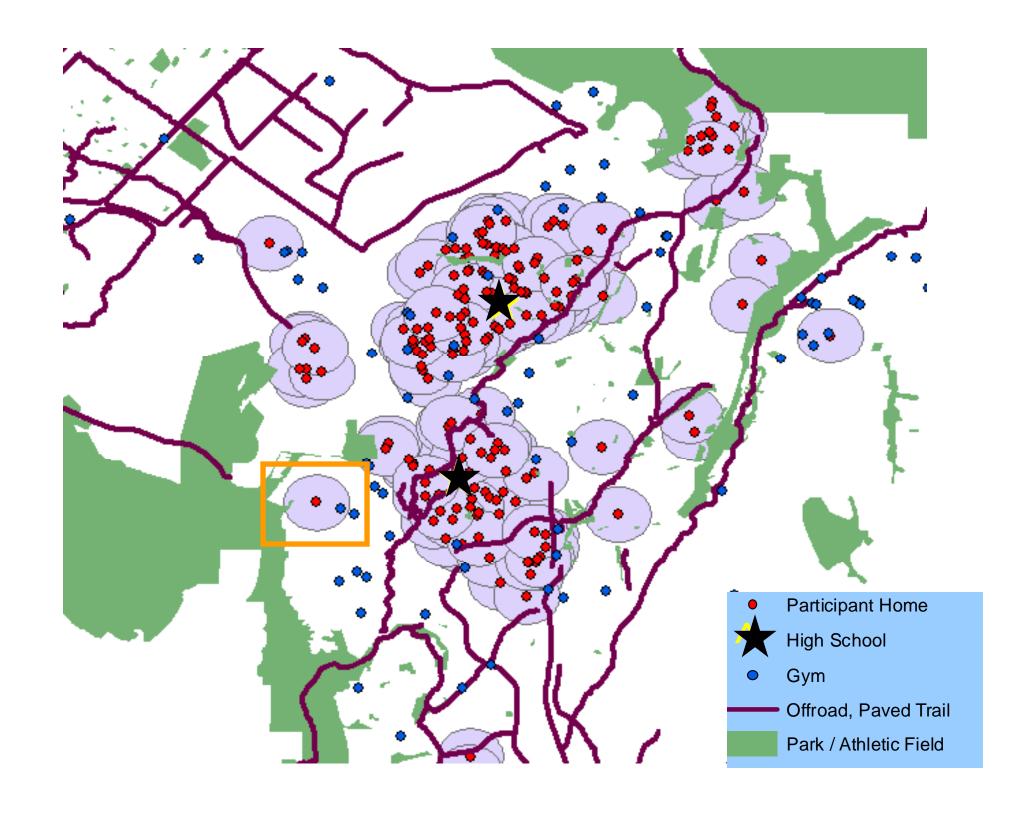


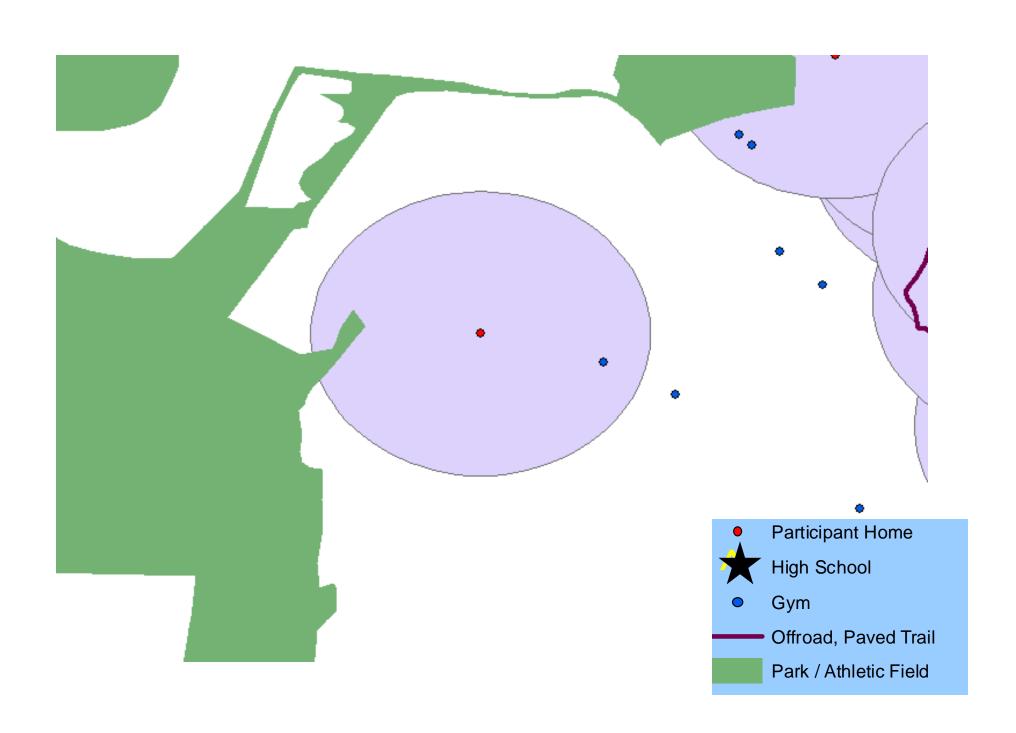


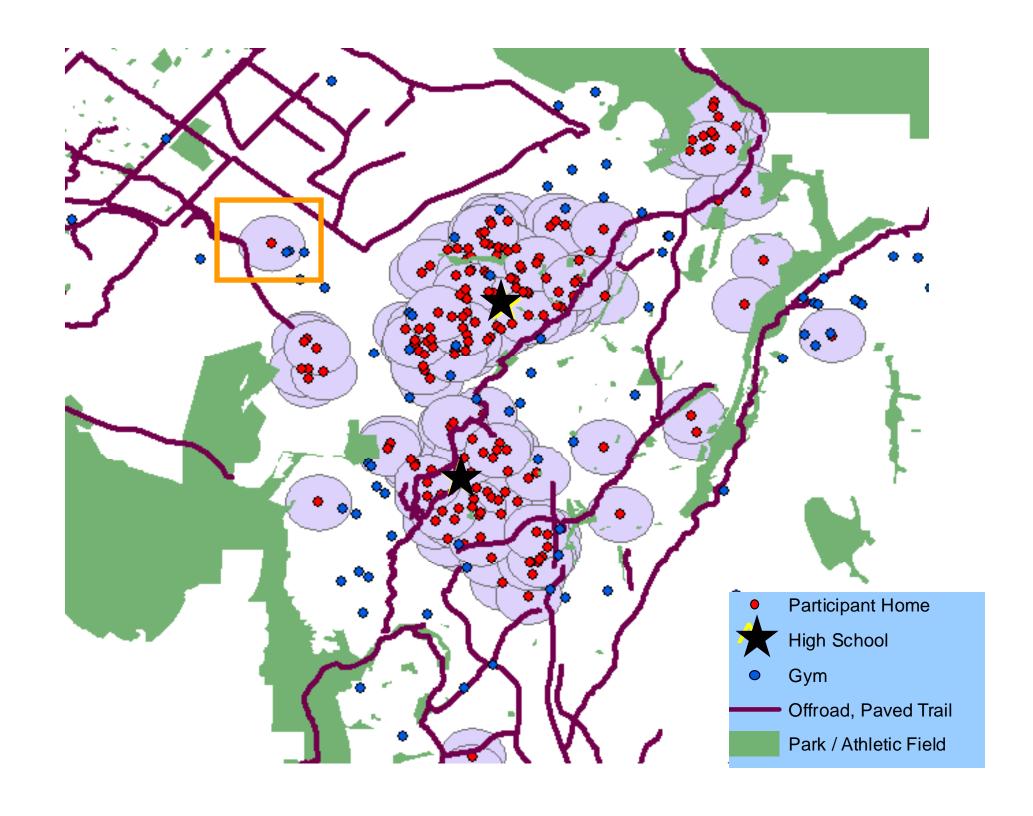


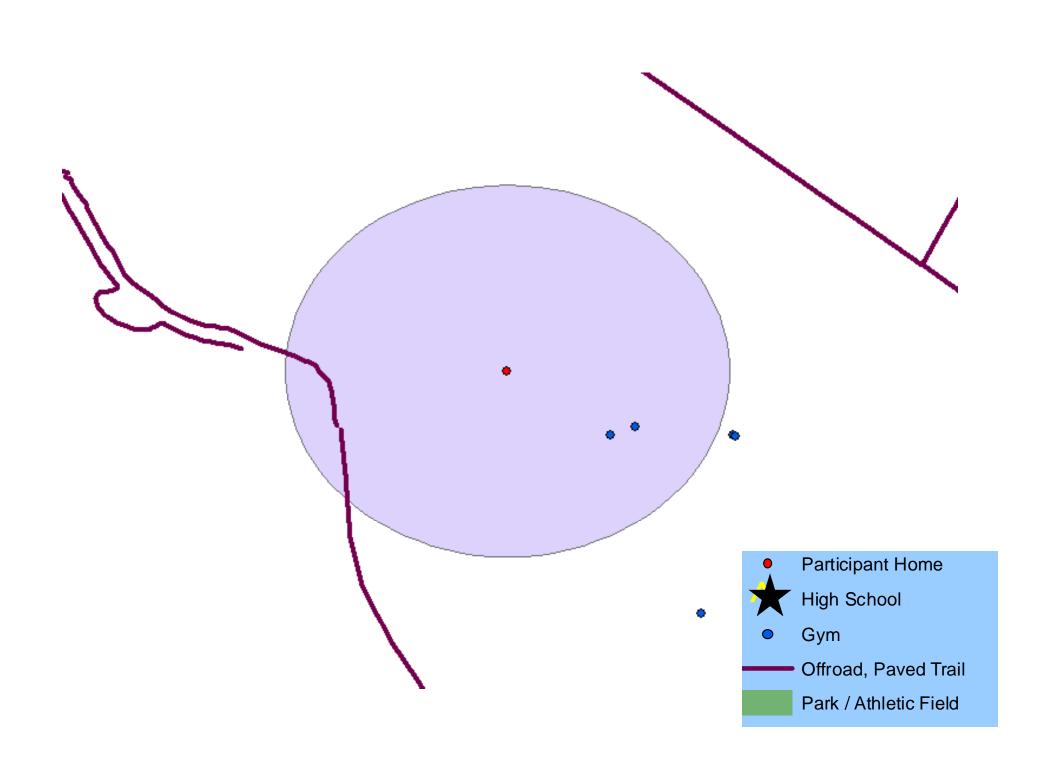












Covariates:

Age, Ethnicity, SES, Gender, Parent PA,
 Parent Perceived Benefit of PA



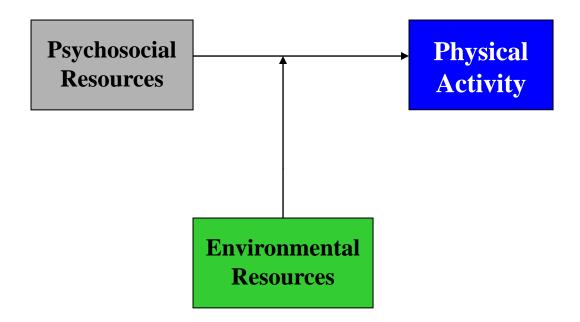




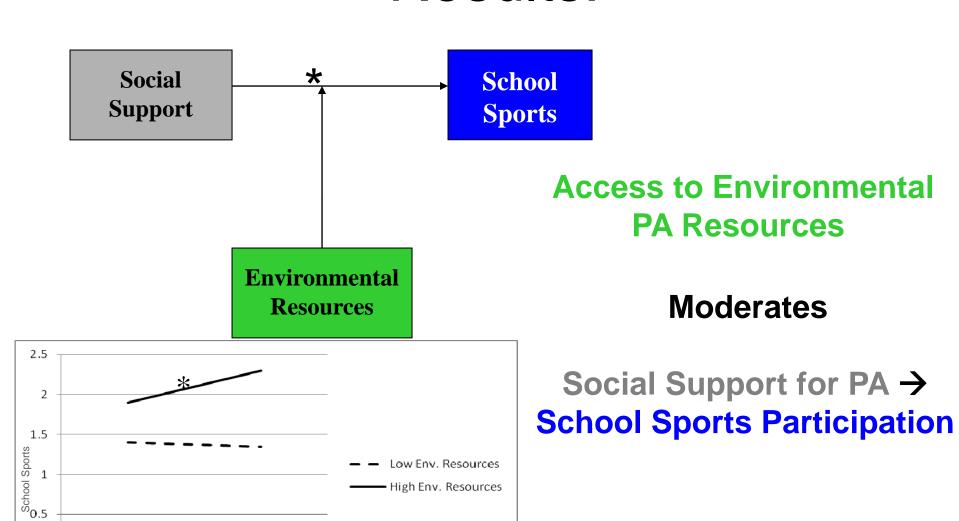




Model Tested:



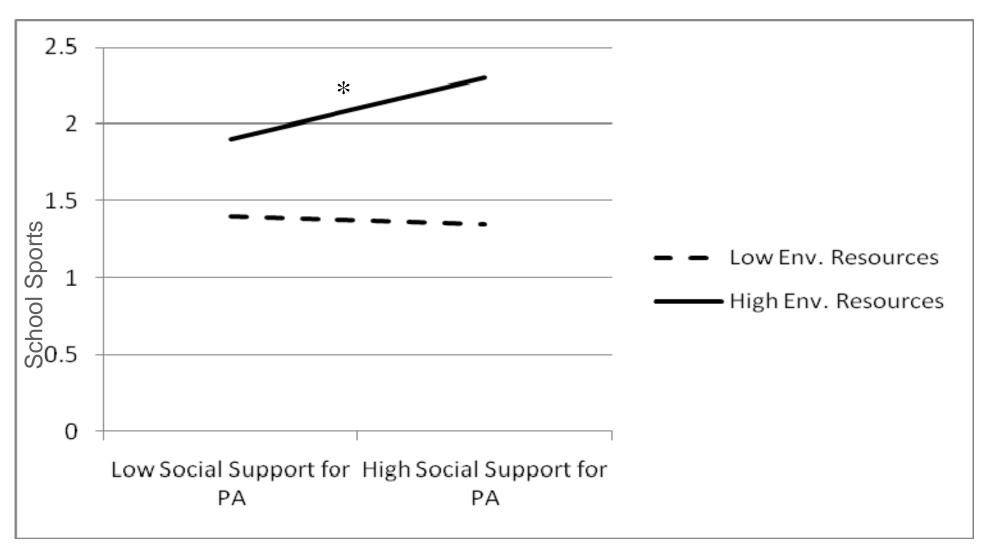
Results:



Low Social Support for High Social Support for

PΑ

Predicted Levels of School Sports Participation for Adolescents with High vs. Low Social Support by Environmental Resources for PA



Interaction

	Low Environmental Resources	High Environmental Resources
Low Social Support	Low Low	Low High
High Social Support	High Low	High High

Interaction

	Low Environmental Resources	High Environmental Resources
Low Social Support	Low Low	Low High
High Social Support	High Low	Significantly more involved in school sports

- Interaction Implication:
 - PA interventions should target **both** psychosocial and environmental variables.

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 - PA interventions should target **both** psychosocial and environmental variables.
 - e.g. encourage family/friends to participate

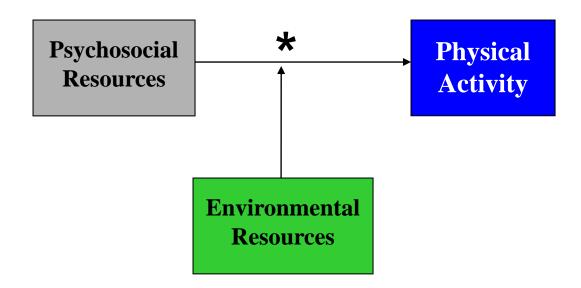


- Interaction Implication:
 - PA interventions should target **both** psychosocial and environmental variables.
 - e.g. encourage family/friends to participate AND promote access to facilities





 Support for taking a social ecological approach, examining interactions between variables at multiple levels of influence



Future Directions

 Examine additional environment x psychosocial interactions related to PA.

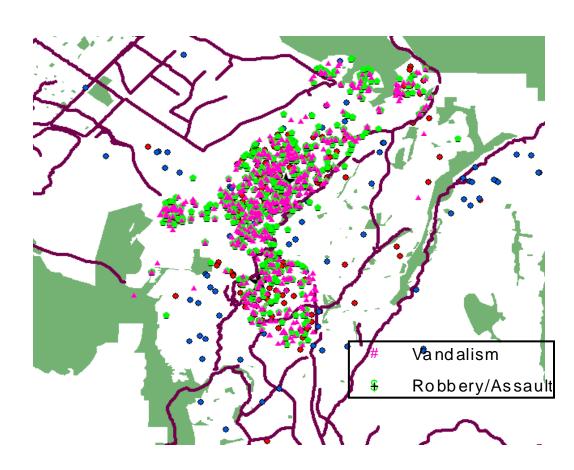
Future Directions

 Examine additional environment x psychosocial interactions related to PA.

– (e.g. safety, perceived access

X

intentions, sensation seeking, family factors)



Thank you!

- All of you, for your thoughts.
- Margaret Schneider
- Sally Dickerson
- JoAnn Prause
- Dan Stokols
- Marlon Boarnet



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