

# Getting the most out of school: Reading, writing, arithmetic and

# ...running?

GoWell Annual Event April 2015 Julie Clark Urban Studies University of Glasgow

### **Presentation Overview**



- GoWell East and Legacy
- The Schools Cohort Study
- Investigating Physical Activity
- Looking Forward





# GoWell East and Legacy

# GoWell East

What are the **effects** of regeneration & the 2014 Commonwealth Games upon the quality of life and the health and wellbeing of nearby communities in the East End of Glasgow?









### Prosperous, **Active**, Inclusive, Accessible, Green & International

# Legacy

'encourage a cultural change in citizens' motivation to participate in sport and physical activity...to be inspired to live better and healthier lives' [GCC, 2009]

**Active**, Flourishing, Sustainable & Connected



# Legacy Programmes

1 Overarching Plan 'A more Active Scotland'

 Investment in new and improved sports and leisure facilities, so that people have the opportunity to take more exercise

7 major projects
3 in the East End

2. The development of social infrastructure, through sports clubs, events, coaching and volunteers in order to stimulate grass-roots participation

17 projects

The promotion of physical activity in schools

8 projects

4. Improvements in the urban environment to increase physical activity and support active travel

4 projects

The Schools Legacy Programmes

8 Programmes, including:

- Active Schools
- Lead 2014
- Young Ambassadors
- Promotional events
- Outdoor Learning
- Elite disability pathway



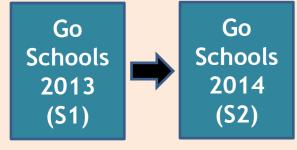
Programmes involving schools in order to promote greater physical activity for children

# The Schools Cohort Study

## Research Timeline

GoWell East Community Survey 2012





## Research **Timeline**

GoWell East Community Survey 2012

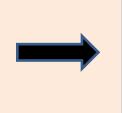
GoWell East Community Survey 2014



GoWell East Community Survey 2016



Go Go **Schools Schools** 2014 2013 **(S2) (S1)** 



Go **Schools** 2015 **(S3)** 



Go

(S4)

Go **Schools** 2017 **(S5)** 

# **Glasgow City Disadvantaged D East End A Disadvantaged C** W **East End B Advantaged E Advantaged F**

# **A Cohort Survey**

The Youth Physical Activity Questionnaire (YPAQ)

#### Wave One (2013)

- •740 S1 pupils from six secondary schools
- •Sample of 400 S5 pupils across the same six schools

### Wave Two (2013)

•722 S2 pupils (with a longitudinal cohort of 619)



# **A Cohort Survey**

The Youth Physical Activity Questionnaire (YPAQ)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2 x East End	S1 →	S2 →	S3 →	S4 <b>→</b>	<b>S5</b>
2 x Comparator (disadvantaged area)	S1 →	S2 →	S3 →	S4 <b>→</b>	<b>S5</b>
2 x Contrast (advantaged area)	S1 →	S2 →	S3 →	S4 →	<b>S5</b>
	n=740	n=722			
2 x East End	<b>S5</b>				
2 x Comparator (disadvantaged area)	<b>S5</b>				
2 x Contrast (advantaged area)	<b>S5</b>				

# **A Cohort Survey**

The Youth Physical Activity Questionnaire (YPAQ)

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
2 x East End	S1 →	S2 →	S3 →	S4 <b>→</b>	<b>S5</b>
2 x Comparator (disadvantaged area)	S1 →	S2 →	S3 →	S4 <b>→</b>	<b>S5</b>
2 x Contrast (advantaged area)	S1 →	S2 →	S3 →	S4 →	\$5 ->
	n=740	n=722			
2 x East End	S5 \				
2 x Comparator (disadvantaged area)	S5				
2 x Contrast (advantaged area)	S5				

# Investigating Physical Activity

## The YPAQ lets us analyse:

- 1. Different kinds of activity
- 2. How many *times* pupils did each activity
- 3. The average duration of different types of activity

**Aerobics** Baseball/ softball Basketball/ volleyball Cricket Dancing **Football** Shinty/ Gaelic football/ lacrosse **Gymnastics** Hockey (field or ice) boxing Netball Rugby

Martial arts/ Running/ jogging

**Swimming** lessons Swimming for fun Racquet sports (table tennis/ tennis/ badminton/ squash) Golf Bike riding **Trampolining** Bowling Rollerblading/ roller skating Skiing/ snowboarding / sledging Walking for exercise/

hiking

# Physical Activity

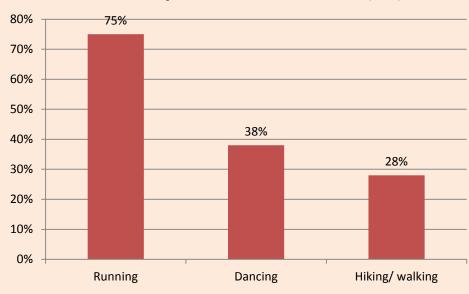


**AND** 

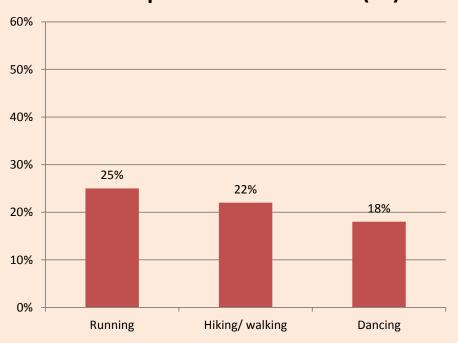
# Sport!



#### Girls - Top Activities Mon-Fri (S2)



**Girls - Top Activities Weekend (S2)** 

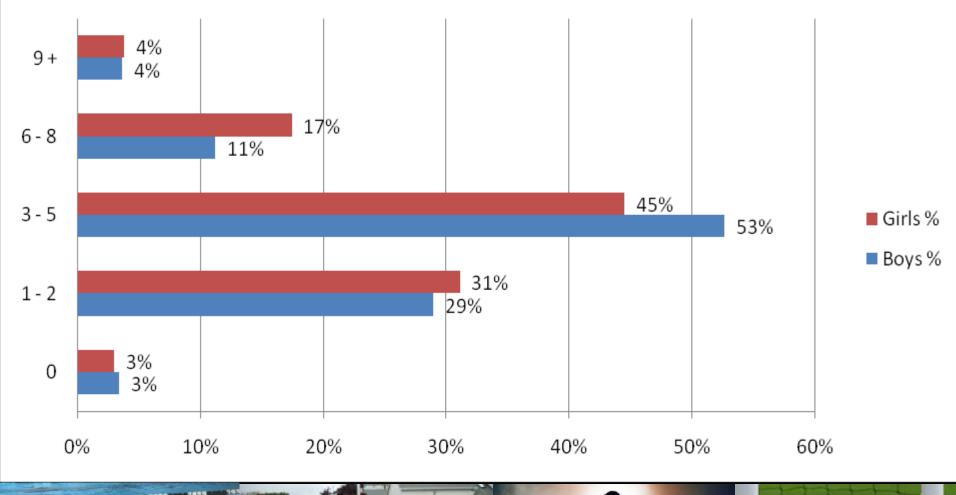






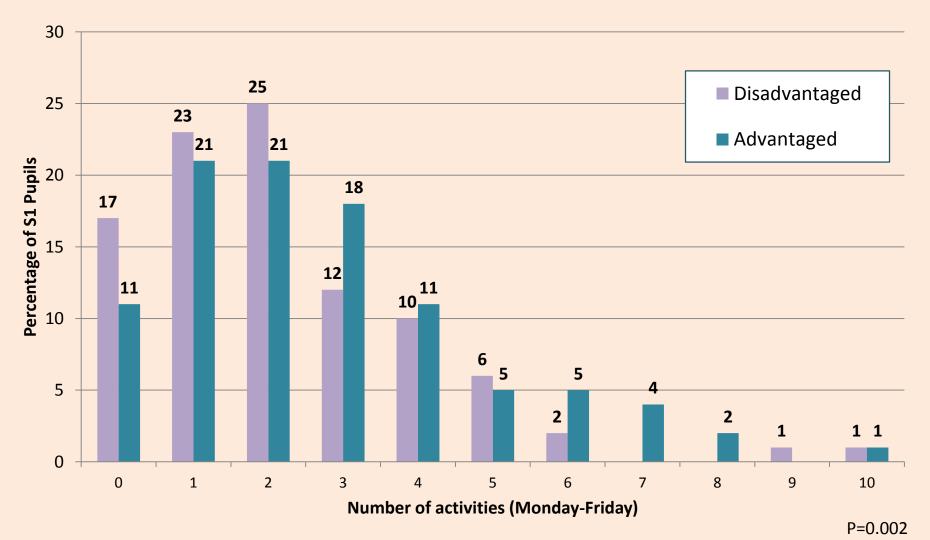
- What kinds of activity?
- When do they happen?
- How much energy do they use?

### No. of Different Physical Activities Per Week (S2)





# Range of Activities by Dis/Advantage School Groupings



# Screen Time

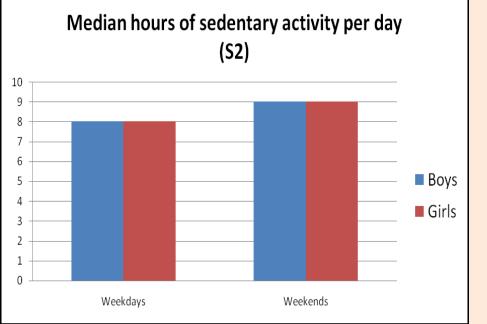


Going Online

Watching TV/ DVDs

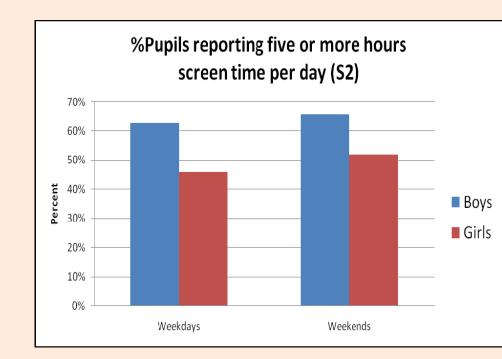
'Free Time' Screen Time!

Playing Computer
Games







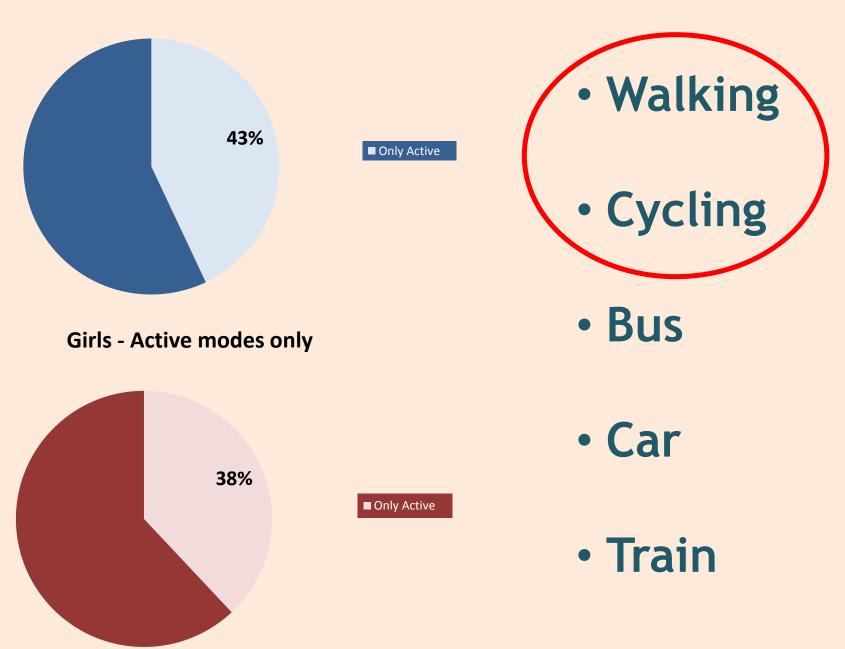


# Travel to School

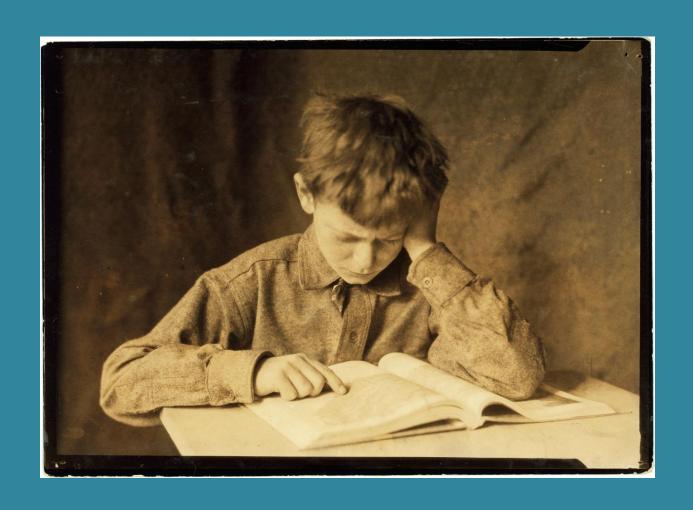




**Boys - Active modes only** 

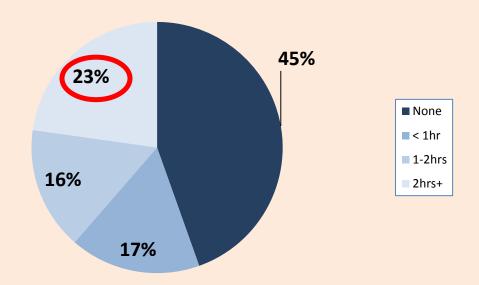


# Homework

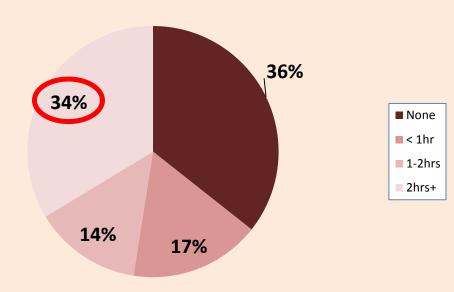


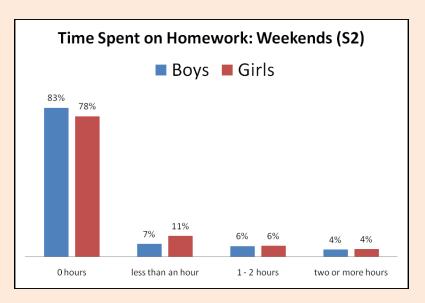


S2 Boys - Total time spent of homework (M-F)



#### S2 Girls - Total time spent of homework (M-F)





# A relationship between homework and exercise...

- Time?
- Concentration?
- Parental support?
- School culture?
- Parental and School Resources?

# Active Minds?

# Looking Forward!

### Next steps...

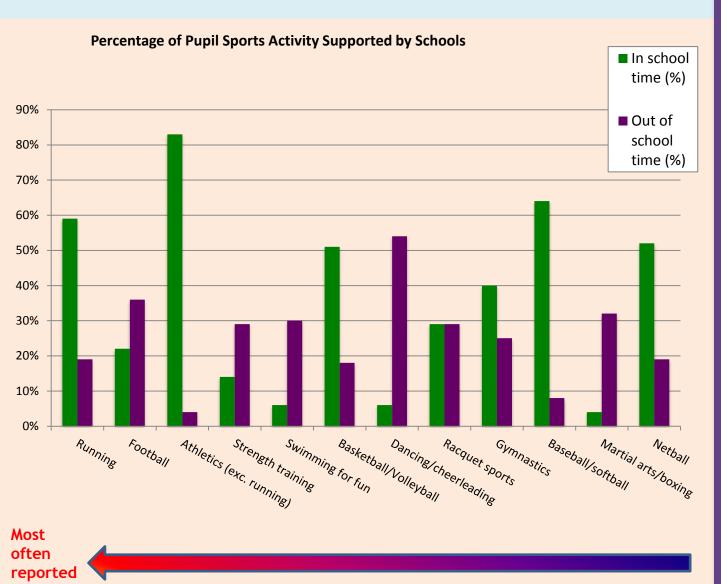
The Wave Two 'Headline Indicators' report has been completed and planning for longitudinal analysis is underway.

The Wave Three surveys are in preparation.

### and longer term

- Comparing the 'Games Cohort' to
   S5 pupils in 2012.
- Examine changes in rate and range of sports participation between deprived and more affluent areas.
- Assess potential CWG/ regeneration benefits to East End pupils.
- Legacy assessment in relation to sports participation, physical activity, sedentary activity & active travel

### How do Schools support PA?



activities

#### **Activity & No. of Pupils**

- Running 513
- Football 309
- Other Athletics 286
- Strength training 219
- Swimming for fun 199
- Basketball/volleyball 187
- Dancing/ cheerleading151
- Racquet sports 106
- Gymnastics 88
- Baseball/ softball 86
- Martial arts/ boxing77
- Netball 63

# Schools and 'Active' Legacy

- Emphasis on participation for all
- Proximity of new/ improved East End amenities positive
- Peer-to-peer programmes successful, supporting pupils to identify their own needs
- Some evidence of stimulating teacher support

### **BUT**

- Strained staff capacity
- Levels of sedentary activity
- Limitations of parental resources for supporting pupil activity in and out of school

But, again, we are in a deprived area and what you will find is whereas if you're in [AN AFFLUENT] school parents are willing to drive their pupils... drive their kids to, you know, netball three times a week.

That's one o' the things that we do come up against, is that, yes, [PUPILS] do it in school but will they take it up outside o' school and the answer a lot o' time is no and it's not because they don't want to, it's there's no backing sometimes or support to allow them to do that. And sometimes they have other commitments if the parents have got cleaning jobs in the evening or whatever, they may have to stay in and watch the little ones and stuff.

Yeah, yeah, they [PARENTS] go to matches, it even gets to the stage where they will actually bring, it sounds crazy, they bring water, bananas, food for the whole team ... Yep, and the parents all know each other so they all come so I'd say there is yeah big support from parents for that.

What successful examples of schools supporting physical activity do you know of? What are the most significant features of these examples? Can they be more widely applied?

What are the key issues for young people in choosing and maintaining an active life?
What are the main barriers?

How can - or should
- schools prioritise
sport, PE and
physical activity?
Where should the
main focus be?

What barriers do schools face?

What is the **most important** change needed to make a more active lifestyle accessible to young people?

What is the role of policy in supporting young people to be active? What different needs might different subgroups of young people have? How can they be supported?

What future questions should GoWell East be exploring in relation to these issues?





http://www.gowellonline.com/goeast

GoWell is a collaboration between Urban Studies and the MRC at the University of Glasgow, and Glasgow Centre for Population Health.

**GoWell East** is funded by the Scottish Government, NHS Health Scotland and **sport**scotland