A qualitative exploration of the "critical window": factors affecting Australian children's after-school physical activity

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Abstract

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Keywords
school, physical, activity, critical, window, qualitative, factors, exploration, affecting, australian, children, after

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Abstract

**Background:** The after school period is potentially a “critical window” for promoting physical activity in children. The purpose of this study was to qualitatively explore children’s perceptions of the factors influencing their engagement in physical activity during the after school period as the first phase in the development of a questionnaire. **Methods:** Fifty four South Australian children aged 10-13 years participated in same gender focus groups. Transcripts, field notes and activity documents were analysed using content analysis. Through an inductive thematic approach, data were coded and categorised into perceived barriers and facilitators according to a social ecological model. **Results:** Children identified a number of factors, including: safety in the neighbourhood and home settings; distance to and from places; weather; availability of time; perceived competence; enjoyment of physical activity; peer influence; and parent influence. New insights into bullying and teasing by peers and fear of dangerous animals and objects were revealed by the children. **Conclusions:** In this study, hearing children’s voices allowed the emergence of factors which may not be exposed using existing surveys. These findings are grounded in children’s perceptions and therefore serve as a valuable contribution to the existing literature, potentially leading to improved intervention and questionnaire design.
Physical activity (PA) is an integral part of a healthy lifestyle and has been associated with multiple health benefits for children. To achieve health benefits related to PA, it has been recommended that children should accumulate at least one hour of moderate to vigorous PA each day and no more than two hours of electronic media per day. There is general concern about the number of children failing to meet these guidelines.

The after school period, typically defined as 3.30 to 6.00pm, has been identified as a “critical window” for promoting PA in children. After school PA includes any activities performed in the school, neighbourhood and home settings, until dinner time. The afterschool setting is particularly important because it is a unique period where children generally have the discretion to choose their activities. Studies have found that children can obtain up to 50% of their daily recommended PA in the after school period alone. However, many children experience a number of limitations during this period and are unable to utilise PA opportunities. The limitations experienced by children during the after school period may be different to other periods of the day, such as before school or during lunchtime at school. Therefore, it is important to investigate the unique factors that influence PA in the after school setting so that these can be targeted in interventions that promote children’s opportunities to be physically active.

Recent reviews on the effectiveness of PA interventions have reported modest findings in the promotion of PA. This may be in part due to an inadequate understanding of the unique primary factors that influence PA behaviour for a particular population in a specific setting. Self-report measures commonly used to assess the influencing factors of PA tend to be theoretically-derived and focus on a narrow set of predefined factors, which are often inferred by adults. Although many predefined factors are relevant, children are restricted to choosing from...
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a list of factors which are assumed to be important but may have limited relevance to the setting or behaviour under investigation, and therefore, potentially result in biased perceptions. Furthermore, correlate measures may not address all aspects of an ecological framework, which emphasise that PA behaviour results from multiple influences at the intrapersonal, social and environmental levels. Employing an ecological framework provides a strong foundation for understanding the complex interaction of factors influencing children’s PA behaviour in specific settings.

There are few measures of factors influencing PA where children have been the key informants during the development, with some exceptions. Qualitatively exploring children’s perceptions of the factors that influence setting-specific PA can be an important step in questionnaire development, where children not only systematically generate the content for the questionnaire but also inform how questions are phrased. This methodology may be pivotal in exposing new insights into influencing factors and the perceived importance of these factors, which may not have previously been considered. The purpose of this study is to identify children’s perceptions of influences on their engagement in after school PA from a social ecological perspective, using a descriptive qualitative methodology, which is the first phase in the development of an after school questionnaire.

Methods

Study Design

An in-depth qualitative descriptive approach was chosen to explore children’s experiences, feelings and thoughts about why they participate or do not participate in PA after school. Focus groups are commonly used in qualitative descriptive research and are designed to
engage children and stimulate peer interaction and discussion. As children are more comfortable communicating with peers rather than adults, focus groups are an effective forum to generate rich data that may be difficult to obtain through other approaches, such as one-on-one interviews.

Recruitment and sampling

Maximum variation purposive sampling was used to obtain a description of potential factors that influence children’s after school PA from boys and girls across a wide range of socioeconomic status, (SES), geographic location and school types. This sampling procedure is important as it maximizes the likelihood of capturing influences that are common to all children as well as those that are unique to subpopulations. A list of all South Australian government and non-government schools was obtained along with each school’s School Card Register (SCR). The SCR is the percentage of students in a school whose families receive government support to meet the costs of school attendance, and is therefore an inverse indicator of SES at the school level. The list of schools was stratified according to SCR score and split at the 50th percentile to categorise high and low SES schools. The schools were purposively selected, and invited to participate in the study, to reflect the range of school types in South Australia, including a rural school, a non-Government single-sex female school, a non-Government single-sex male school, a non-Government co-educational school, a high SES Government co-educational school and a low SES Governmental co-educational school. The school Principal or nominated teacher was asked to identify nine potential participants in each gender across Years 5, 6 and 7 who were: aged between 10 and 13 years; spoke and understood English; did not have a diagnosed physical, intellectual or sensory disability; represented diversity in activity level (i.e. active or not very
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active) and the activities they engaged in, as perceived by the principal or teacher; and were comfortable talking in group situations. A total of 54 participants provided consent to participate in the focus groups (56% response rate).

Description of Participants
Focus group participants had a mean age of 11.05 (±0.86) years, ranging from 10.00 to 13.00 years. There were 54 participants (23 males), of whom five males and six females attended schools in low SES areas (SCR cut-off for low SES = 31.8%; 50th percentile). Of the six participating schools, five were metropolitan and one was rural; three were private and three were public schools.

Ethics approval
Ethics approval was obtained from the University of South Australia Human Research Ethics Committee, Department of Education and Children Services (DECS), the South Australian Commission for Catholic Schools (SACCS) and from the relevant school authority. Assent and consent were obtained from the participants and parents, respectively.

Development of questions
A semi-structured questioning route was developed prior to the focus group discussions to ensure consistency across groups and allow for flexibility of the discussion. A number of prompting questions were designed around a social ecological model to obtain information about intrapersonal, social and physical environmental influences (refer to Table 1). The questioning route was reviewed for structure, content and expected length by a panel of experts with research
experience in conducting children’s focus groups. The questions were piloted with a group of
children from Year 5, 6 and 7 in a South Australian school to ensure the questions could be
answered within an appropriate timeframe, were worded and sequenced appropriately and
elicited the required information 23, 25.

Procedure

Eleven focus groups were conducted on school premises during class time, each approximately
an hour in duration. The number of participants varied, ranging from 2 to 9 participants per focus
group. Based on recommendations from the literature 23, 26, separate male and female focus
groups were conducted to provide a safe environment to discuss gender-specific PA influences,
such as body image, which may be difficult to discuss in mixed-gender groups. The first author
facilitated the discussions, supported by a trained research assistant. The discussions were audio-
taped and transcribed verbatim 25.

Each focus group followed the same basic structure (refer to Table 1). As children
expressed their views during the discussions, a list of factors in the form of key words and
phrases was documented on a whiteboard by the research assistant, until saturation was reached.
Saturation occurred when no new ideas were being expressed by the children. To ensure rigour
of the data, member checking occurred during which children were given an opportunity to make
any changes or additions to the list before the conclusion of the session. Children were also
asked to identify the five most important factors by placing a sticker dot next to the
corresponding factor.

Data coding and analysis
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Prior to the analysis of the data, the audio-tapes were transcribed verbatim immediately following the discussion to increase trustworthiness of the content. The data used in the analysis included the transcripts of the discussions and whiteboard summaries of factors containing the sticker dots next to the factors that the children perceived to be the most important.

Qualitative content analysis using a long table inductive thematic approach \(^{22,25}\) was used to analyse the data. The first author and an external coder coded the data separately before making comparisons. Each comment was placed on poster boards and organised under headings derived from the social ecological model (intrapersonal, social environment and physical environment characteristics). Under each heading, the coded comments were compared for similarities and differences and “clustered” together into major categories and sub-categories based on similar content. The list of factors and the sticker dot frequencies were used to guide the development of a set of prioritised factors, according to perceived importance, and was triangulated with the whiteboard summaries.

Results

The findings are presented under the social ecological categories, which provide a systematic structure for questionnaire development. Transport, organised and non-organised activities were the three main activity domains that emerged from the discussions and were subsequently used to uncover the factors related to the after school setting. The most important factors identified by the children is described in detail below and are outlined in Table 2. These factors include safety, distance, weather, perceived competence, enjoyment, peer influence parent influence and time.

Physical Environmental Factors
Safety

Safety was mentioned as a very important barrier to after school PA. A number of children discussed not partaking in active transport home from school or playing in the neighbourhood due to the presence of strangers and not feeling safe. For example, one child provided a reason why she did not play outside after school, saying “when I go home, alone, I stay inside because I get really scared that someone’s going to come and take me”. One child mentioned that she did not walk home from school “because there are weird people out there”. Another barrier to actively commuting home from school was road safety. This is illustrated by a comment from a child who described why he chose the bus over walking home from school, “you are on a main road [when you walk home] and you would have to cross quite a few main roads and there are very few traffic lights”.

Children also discussed the presence of dangerous objects and animals as a safety barrier to being active after school. Children living in rural regions mentioned that they had to be careful of scrap pieces of metal and wire in their backyards. These objects would either prevent them from playing in their backyards at home altogether or limit where they could play in their backyards at home. Children, both in rural and urban locations surrounded by bushland, also refused to play outside due to a fear of dangerous animals, such as snakes, lizards and wasps, particularly during the summer months. One child commented, “I won’t go out in summer in the bigger bit [of our backyard] because we’ve got a wood heap and I’m scared of snakes”.

Distance

Distance to and from a place of interest was described as both a facilitator and barrier to active transport. Children who perceived they lived too far from school or activity facilities would often commute by motorised transport modes. One child had to be driven because “it is too far to walk
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home. It would probably take an hour”. On the other hand if children lived close, they would either ride or walk. One child mentioned, “I live so close. There’s not really any point [taking a car]”. This was only discussed by children living in urban locations.

Distance to and from places also influenced children’s engagement in specific activities after school. One child described how he rarely had friends over to play after school because “I’m too far away to have all my friends up for fun play”. Children chose to engage in specific after school organised activities or sporting clubs because they are conveniently located in the neighbourhood. For example, one child commented on the reason why she participated in school sport instead of club sport, stating, “if you do school sport, it’s in your district and it’s not going an hour to get there but if you were to do club sport you often have to drive quite far, like maybe to the other side of the city”.

Weather

The weather was an important factor mentioned by children across most schools. This influenced children’s PA in all three contexts during the after school period, acting as both a facilitator and a barrier. When the weather was fine and sunny, children described being more active but in extreme weather, such as very hot or wet days, children commented that they would opt to either stay inside or participate in more sedentary activities, such as “in summer I don’t really like to play outside. One because it’s too hot”. One child commented, “I ride the bike in summer but I don’t ride it in winter because it is cold”. In relation to organised activities, engagement in these activities after school is also governed by the weather with one child commenting, “we call off our cricket games if it’s over 35 degrees”.


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**Intrapersonal Factors**

*Perceived competence*

Perceived competence was discussed by children as both a barrier and facilitator in all PA domains. Children mentioned that they chose to engage in activities if they perceived themselves to be competent (“good at it”) or found the activity easy. An example of the importance of perceived competence came from one child who commented, “I like sport because I am a good runner. I like soccer mostly because I’m good with my feet so I get the ball and I can dribble it really well and I do basketball as well and I’m pretty good at it”. Alternatively, some of the children did not participate in particular organised and non-organised activities because they did not think they were competent. This is illustrated by one child, who described the reason why she does not engage in organised activities, stating, “I don’t play sport because I am not good at sports and I don’t really see much point in doing it if I can’t really play very well”. This was particularly apparent when children compared their own competence to their peers. One child provided her insights into why she thinks some children do not engage in physical activities after school mentioning, “you might not be as good as everybody else, you might like be the worst in the team”.

*Enjoyment*

One of the most important facilitators of PA in all contexts discussed by the children was enjoyment. When children were asked why they participated in the activities, the most common response was “because it’s fun”, “I enjoy it” or “because I love it”. After further prompting of what makes an activity fun, it became apparent that ‘hanging out’ with friends was one of the
reasons that made activities fun, “when you are with friends. That makes it fun”, and having people to play with, “netball’s really fun because half of my class does it [plays netball]”.

Enjoyment was also linked to feelings of perceived competence with many children mentioning that activities were fun if they were good at them, such as “I like sport because I am a good runner”.

7 Social Environmental Factors

8 Peer Influence

Children mentioned peer influence as an important factor for participating in non-organised and organised activities. Having “someone to play with” was particularly important in the non-organised activity context. One child mentioned “It’s always more interesting when someone’s there with you”. In comparison, having no-one to play with was viewed as an important barrier to play by majority of the children. One child provided his perception of why children do not play after school, stating, “If you have no-one to play with. That’s what stops people”. Having no-one to play with was also linked to expressed feelings of loneliness for children living in isolated locations. One child stated, “…being on a farm you get lonely”.

Another aspect of peer influence identified in both the non-organised and organised activity contexts was bullying/teasing. Bullying/teasing was identified as something that would stop participation completely or make it harder to participate in activities, and was perceived to be particularly important for females. One child provided her insights on why some children might not engage in after school activities, stating “Someone might be mean to you at dancing and you might stop it because they are mean to you”. Also, the body size of a person was also linked to bullying/teasing, with one child suggesting “maybe because they are too big for the
teams and no-one picks them when they get on the teams so they can’t actually do a sport”.

Another perception for why some children are bullied in the after school setting revolved around engaging in activities classified as gender-specific. This is illustrated in the following comments, “people get teased if they play a boys sport or a girls sport” and “maybe they [girls] are scared if they do some sort of sport that is classified as to some people as a boys sport. They won’t do it because they get teased”.

Parent Influence

Parent influence included perceptions of parents’ rules surrounding PA, parents’ concerns for child’s safety, parent support and lack of parent support, which were discussed across all subpopulations. Parents’ rules about PA were identified by the children as an important factor in the transport context. When children were asked why they chose a particular mode of transport, responses clustered around parents not allowing them to use active modes of transport, such as “I asked mum if I could ride my bike to school and she said no”. Other reasons why children had to use active transport modes or bus transport, as perceived by the focus group participants, were parents had to work or they were busy with other commitments, such as picking up other siblings. One child commented, “my dad and mum both work in the city so they drive. I’ll have to wait until about 5o’clock in the library and most nights I don’t really want to do that and I’ve got something on so I catch the bus home and let myself in”.

Children also discussed that some parent-driven rules prevented them from playing and engaging in non-organised activities. For example, one child was not allowed to play after school because “they just make you do chores which stop you”. One child also commented that he gets in trouble if he tries to be active, “me and my brother, we run around the house or throw balls in
the house and then we get in trouble”. In some circumstances, children reported that their parents placed limits on the number of activities they were allowed to engage in, such as “my mum said that I’m not allowed to do three things; I am only allowed to do two things [i.e. two sport activities]”. These limits were perceived quite negatively by many children. On the contrary, some children stated that they were forced to engage in sports and activities because it was a family rule, such as “there’s a rule in our house that you have to play at least one sport so I play netball” and “sometimes my mum makes me go outside and jump on the trampoline”.

Children also mentioned that they believed some of their parents’ rules were governed by safety concerns. For transport, children reported that their parents’ concerns for stranger danger influenced the decisions about how their child would get home after school. For example, “I get driven home because my mum doesn’t trust me to take the bus because she thinks I might get stolen”. For the organised activities, parents’ perceived fears of their children getting injured prevented children from engaging in some after school organised and non-organised activities. One child provided his insights into why he believes some children do not engage in organised activities after school, stating “maybe something has happened to them [the parents] and they don’t want their younger ones to continue on with that [sport], like risk them getting hurt or something, so they’re maybe just looking out for their safety”.

The most important social factor identified by children was “parent support”. Support is defined as resources provided by parents to help children’s participation in activities. Provision of transport to activities was perceived to assist children engage in specific sport and play activities, with one child commenting, “maybe parents are able to drop the kids and take them back home”. Parents’ availability to help the child during play and sport was also identified as an
important facilitator to after school activities. One child commented “they shoot hoops with me in the back yard, help me practise and get rebounds”. In addition, children perceived that parents were sometimes unable to support them in their activities after school. This “Lack of parent support” factor was discussed across the three contexts and centred on parents being too busy. One child commented that the reason she did not play sport after school was because her parents “have fulltime work and they can’t get to the games and stuff”.

Time

“Lack of time” was mentioned by children as a barrier to active transport, organised and non-organised activities. The perception of lack of time arose from external social influences and obligations, with children reporting “other commitments” and “too much homework” as common reasons for not having enough time to engage in physical activity. When transport options were discussed, children often mentioned that they had to be driven after school because they had other commitments to get to and did not have enough time to actively commute. One child mentioned “my house isn’t very far away but I am busy mostly every night with other things and the only times we get to walk is when we don’t have anything on” and “on Fridays I’m really really busy so I drive”. Children mentioned having “too much homework” as one of the main reasons why they did not participate in non-organised and organised PA after school. One child commented, “I use to have so much stuff on Wednesdays. I quit because I had lots of homework, too much homework. I used to do figure skating and gymnastics but now I only do trampolining”. This tended to be a particular issue for children attending high SES schools.
Discussion

This study employed an in-depth qualitative descriptive approach to explore children’s insights into the factors of setting-specific PA. The most important physical environmental factors discussed by the children were safety in the neighbourhood and home settings, travel distance to and from places in the neighbourhood and weather. The most important perceived social factors discussed included parental and peer influences and time available for active pursuits. Perceived competence and enjoyment were identified by the children as the most important intrapersonal factors influencing after school PA. Talking to children about the influences on after school PA in the neighbourhood and home settings has not only confirmed the existence of a number of important factors identified by quantitative studies but it has also exposed several factors specific to the after school period and subpopulations that are rarely considered in quantitative research.

Using an in-depth qualitative approach could be the key to enhancing our understanding of children’s after school PA behaviour and improving questionnaire design.

Insights into additional factors not usually considered in the PA correlate literature but identified by the children as being important, included bullying/teasing and fear of dangerous objects and animals. Even though bullying/teasing has been identified in other recent qualitative studies\(^\text{28, 29}\) it is still often overlooked in quantitative research. Casey and colleagues\(^\text{29}\) found that teasing was linked specifically with body image, academic performance and skill competence. Even though the children in this study described links between bullying and body image, their discussions were more focused on the issue of engaging in gender stereotyped sports and the resultant bullying. Studies have found a link between bullying and avoidance of physical activities\(^\text{28, 30}\). This can have profound negative effects on self-competence and potentially lead to lower preference for PA and a higher preference for sedentary activities\(^\text{28, 29}\). This
demonstrates the importance of addressing bullying when trying to promote healthy behaviours. Fear of dangerous objects and animals was another factor that emerged from the focus groups. To the authors’ knowledge, fear of dangerous objects and animals has not been addressed in previous literature. This could be because this factor may only be important in the after school period and not other periods of the day, and is only pertinent to rural settings or urban settings surrounded by bushland. As a result, it has not been captured in previous PA correlate research, which commonly focuses on general PA and is not setting-specific.

This study confirmed factors that have emerged from previous quantitative and qualitative studies. Safety is a complex factor that incorporates diverse components. In comparison to other studies that have look at overall safety, the children in this study identified a number of aspects of safety that relate particularly to the after school setting, including ‘stranger danger’ and road safety. These findings are supported by a number of qualitative studies but existing empirical evidence provides little support for associations between perceptions of safety and PA. For example, Carver and colleagues found no associations between perceptions of ‘stranger danger’ and walking to and from places in the neighbourhood. However, peer influence was associated with higher levels of walking and riding in the neighbourhood. Similarly, children in this study discussed importance of friends when walking or riding home from school, which suggests that social support can modify children’s perceptions of safety and potentially be an intervention priority to increase neighbourhood PA. The Walking School Bus program, a voluntary program where one or more adults escort groups of children, by foot or bicycle, to and from school each day, is one example of an intervention strategy that promotes active transport in groups.
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Lack of time is an important and consistently reported barrier \(^{38}\), particularly in the after school PA setting \(^{14,39,40}\). Even though lack of time is a perception and often classified as an intrapersonal factor \(^{32,33}\), this factor was discussed in relation to external social influences, such as school demands and commitment to other activities, and hence was defined as a social factor. This is consistent with previous qualitative research, in which lack of time was classified as a social environmental barrier to physical activity \(^{14,39}\). Unlike the school period where children’s time is organised and controlled by a strict regime of consecutive tasks, children’s time after school tends to consist of multiple and often competing responsibilities, such as home responsibilities, homework, cultural activities and extracurricular activities. In this study, children indicated that they would like to be more physically active after school but other demands, such as homework and other commitments, limited their opportunities. Strategies to promote PA could focus on balancing demands and ensuring more time is given for PA opportunities, as suggested by Humbert and colleagues \(^{33}\). Incorporating activity into homework, such as ‘active homework’ \(^{41}\), balancing home responsibilities, or restructuring the school day (i.e. starting and finishing the school day earlier) to increase the “critical window”, are potential solutions.

Previous research has found that children who have peers, siblings or parents who support them in PA are more likely to engage in PA compared to children who do not have these supportive networks \(^{5,42}\). In this study the children did give a lot of attention to the negative social influences, such as lack of support, parent rules, bullying/teasing and having no-one to play with. This was a similar finding to Reis and colleagues \(^{34}\), suggesting that children may perceive their social environment to provide more negative rather than positive influences. However, despite the negative focus, children did identify some positive influences, such as
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having friends to play with and parent support. Empirical research has shown a positive
association between social support and increased PA during the after school period 43,
highlighting the importance of emphasising positive social support in intervention design.

Enjoyment is one of the most common reasons children engage in PA. However, when
exploring this concept further, children often find it difficult to articulate why an activity is
enjoyable 44. This is further complicated by the individualised meanings given to the term
“enjoyment”. In the current study, as with other studies, children articulated that enjoyment is
often dependent on the presence of friends and perceived competence 14, 33. These examples may
have come out more strongly because they can be clearly connected to positive feelings and are
easily conceptualised and articulated by children compared to other intrinsic processes, such as
how enjoyment is experienced 27. It is important to survey multiple dimensions of enjoyment that
are tangible in the eyes of the respondent. Furthermore, regardless of confusion in the
conceptualisation of enjoyment, all interventions should contain an element of “fun” 45. Based on
the findings of this study, interventions designed to increase PA could consider inclusion of a
social aspect and activities that are developmentally appropriate.

There are a number of limitations of the current study that should be considered. The
study took place in South Australia, and therefore the generalisability of the results is limited to
this context. After school activities clustered into three main PA domains (i.e. transport,
organised activities and non-organised activities). These were identified to encourage children to
explore the factors influencing PA in the after school setting. Due to the breadth of behaviours
explored, in-depth examination of the factors for each after school PA domain was limited.

Despite these limitations, this study builds on previous research by examining children’s
perceptions of influences on PA and the relative perceived importance of these factors in the
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after school period specifically. Future research should extend this current field of research to
other settings, such as school settings and school holiday breaks, and apply this methodological
approach to inform the development of PA correlate questionnaires. To obtain a holistic view of
influences on children’s PA in specific settings and contexts, further research should also include
the in-depth exploration of the views of parents, coaches or teachers. It is also recommended that
researchers focus on specific behaviours in specific contexts, such as active transport during
holidays or before school, in order to delve deeper and further improve our understanding of
children’s PA behaviour.

Research aiming to improve the understanding of the factors that influence PA should
ensure that the factors being studied are relevant to the context and the behaviour being
measured and address all aspects of a social ecological framework. Using an in-depth
descriptive qualitative methodology is an effective approach in confirming or uncovering new
insights into factors relevant to a specific setting that may not be exposed using quantitative
methods with predefined and adult-inferred factors. Researchers using quantitative
methodologies will be able to incorporate these specific qualitative findings or use this
methodology as a template to inform questionnaire design and potentially increase content
validity of research tools, rather than modifying existing questionnaires that may not be
appropriate for the behaviour and the setting in question. Unless changes are made to
intervention and questionnaire design and more recognition is paid to the factors that children
perceive to be important, approaches to PA promotion are likely to continue to produce modest
and short lived effects.

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Conflict of interest statement
The authors declare that there are no conflicts of interest.
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Table 1: Focus group procedure and questions used during discussions

The procedure for each focus group was as follows:

1. Introductory discussion to focus thinking around the concept of physical activity.

2. After school timeline activity, where children were asked to write and/or draw the activities they did after school on any chosen day.

3. A discussion to identify factors that influence children’s after school physical activity using the following questions.

   When thinking about the time you spend on weekdays, after school…can you tell me about…

   - What influences your after school physical activity?
   - Why do you/others do this activity?
   - Is there anyone who helps you do this activity?
   - What helps you or stops you from doing this activity?
   - Is there anything that you would really like to do after school that you can’t do or don’t do?
   - Was there ever a time when you stopped being active after school?
   - What do you think stops children from playing elsewhere in the neighbourhood?
   - When you and others are doing this activity, is there anything you have to be careful about?
   - Who do you do this activity with?

4. Sticker dot activity, where children identified the five most important factors.
### Table 2  Factors influencing children’s after school physical activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GENERAL CATEGORIES</th>
<th>SUBCATEGORIES AND/OR DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>ACTIVITY DOMAIN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Physical Environmental Factors</strong></td>
<td>Stranger danger concerns in the neighbourhood and home settings</td>
<td>T, N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Safety (-)</td>
<td>Road safety concerns in the neighbourhood</td>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fear of dangerous objects or animals</td>
<td>N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distance (+ and -)</td>
<td>The required distance to travel to and from places in the neighbourhood (e.g. living too far away, living close by)</td>
<td>T, O, N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weather (+ and -)</td>
<td>The type of weather</td>
<td>T, O, N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Intrapersonal Factors</strong></td>
<td>A child’s perception of how good he/she is at a particular activity</td>
<td>T, O, N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perceived competence (+ and -)</td>
<td>I enjoy it; It’s fun</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enjoyment (+)</td>
<td></td>
<td>T, O, N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Social Environmental Factors</strong></td>
<td>Some-one/no-one to play with</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peer Influence (+ and -)</td>
<td>Bullying/teasing</td>
<td>N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Influence (+ and -)</td>
<td>Parent’s rules surrounding physical activity; parent’s concerns for child’s safety; parent support; lack of parent support</td>
<td>T, O, N-O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time (-)</td>
<td>Lack of time (other commitments; too much homework)</td>
<td>T, O, N-O</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

+ = Perceived facilitator; - = Perceived barrier; T = Transport; O = Organised activities; N-O = Non-Organised activities