

## Data on determinants are needed to curb the sedentary epidemic in Europe. Lessons learnt from the DEDIPAC European Knowledge Hub

De Craemer, Marieke; Chastin, Sebastien; Ahrens, Wolfgang; Bernaards, Claire; Brug, Johannes; Buck, Christoph; Cardon, Greet; Capranica, Laura; Dargent-Molina, Patricia; De Lepeleere, Sara; Hoffmann, Belinda; Kennedy, Aileen; Lakerveld, Jeroen; Lien, Nanna; Ling, Fiona; Loyen, Anne; MacDonncha, Ciaran; Nazare, Julie-Anne; O'Donoghue, Grainne; O'Gorman, Donal; Perchoux, Camille; Pigeot, Iris; Simon, Chantal; Mueller-Stierlin, Annabel S.; van der Ploeg, Hidde; Van Cauwenberg, Jelle; Oppert, Jean-Michel

*Published in:*

International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health

*DOI:*

[10.3390/ijerph15071406](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15071406)

*Publication date:*

2018

*Document Version*

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link to publication in ResearchOnline](#)

*Citation for published version (Harvard):*

De Craemer, M, Chastin, S, Ahrens, W, Bernaards, C, Brug, J, Buck, C, Cardon, G, Capranica, L, Dargent-Molina, P, De Lepeleere, S, Hoffmann, B, Kennedy, A, Lakerveld, J, Lien, N, Ling, F, Loyen, A, MacDonncha, C, Nazare, J-A, O'Donoghue, G, O'Gorman, D, Perchoux, C, Pigeot, I, Simon, C, Mueller-Stierlin, AS, van der Ploeg, H, Van Cauwenberg, J & Oppert, J-M 2018, 'Data on determinants are needed to curb the sedentary epidemic in Europe. Lessons learnt from the DEDIPAC European Knowledge Hub', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, vol. 15, no. 7. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15071406>

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Communication

# Data on Determinants Are Needed to Curb the Sedentary Epidemic in Europe. Lessons Learnt from the DEDIPAC European Knowledge Hub

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Received: 5 June 2018; Accepted: 2 July 2018; Published: 4 July 2018



**Abstract:** Societal and technological changes have resulted in sitting being the dominant posture during most activities of daily living, such as learning, working, travelling and leisure time. Too much time spent in seated activities, referred to as sedentary behaviour, is a novel concern for public health as it is one of the key lifestyle causes of poor health. The European DEDIPAC (Determinants of Diet and Physical Activity) Knowledge Hub coordinated the work of 35 institutions across 12 European

member states to investigate the determinants of sedentary behaviour. DEDIPAC reviewed current evidence, set a theoretical framework and harmonised the available epidemiological data. The main results are summarised. The conclusion is that there is a dire lack of data that is exploitable across Europe to inform policy and intervention. There is an urgent need to develop international data collection compliant with FAIR (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Re-usable) and standardised surveillance systems for sedentary behaviour.

**Keywords:** determinants; sedentary behaviour; European cohort; statement

## FOREWORD

### *International Endorsement for the DEDIPAC European Knowledge Hub by the Sedentary Behaviour Council of the International Society for Physical Activity and Health (ISPAH-SBC)*

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The field of sedentary behaviour research has expanded significantly in the last 30 years. From its early foundations in observational research exploring the associations of self- or proxy-reported television viewing with type 2 diabetes (1) and childhood obesity (2), the field has evolved to embrace a broad range of sedentary behaviour exposure and outcome variables, experimental as well as observational study designs, and a myriad of measurement tools. As a result, sedentary behaviour now sits alongside physical activity in many nations' public health guidelines and attracts frequent attention within the mainstream media and policy discourse. Despite excellent progress, important gaps in our understanding remain. Guided by the behavioural epidemiology framework (3), one area in urgent need of further research lies in understanding the personal, social, political and environmental determinants of sedentary behaviour throughout the life course. Such information is essential to inform the design of effective behaviour change interventions, and to understand the optimal time for intervention. The paucity of research in this area limits opportunities to reduce sedentary behaviour prevalence and the associated burden of disease. Through a series of systematic literature reviews, and associated work packages, the DEDIPAC project has served to highlight the strengths, limitations, gaps and opportunities in sedentary behaviour surveillance and determinants research across Europe. This work is highly complementary to the Sedentary Behaviour Council's mission of advancing science, advocacy and practice relating to sedentary behaviour and health. We wholeheartedly endorse the call for a sustained and widespread uplift in research exploring the determinants of sedentary behaviour, including the establishment of a pan-European cohort, as detailed by the DEDIPAC team in this special edition of IJERPH.

## 1. The Problem

Whether we move enough or not, is essential for our health. In parallel with the deleterious health effects of insufficient physical activity, too much sedentary behaviour (sitting) is recognized as a distinct risk factor for morbidity and mortality [1,2]. Nowadays, sedentary behaviour is ubiquitous; a hallmark of modern life affecting all European citizens, people living in middle- and high-income countries and a growing proportion of those living in low-income countries [3]. Societal changes have

resulted in sitting being the dominant posture during most activities of daily living, such as learning, working, travelling and leisure time. The amount of time we spend sitting everyday has crept up almost unnoticed over the last 50 years, displacing many forms of physical activity and is forecasted to increase [3]. It is a silent epidemic carrying a high health and economic burden [4] that needs to be tackled.

To address this major societal challenge, the European member states initiated and facilitated the DEDIPAC (Determinants of Diet and Physical Activity) Knowledge Hub within the framework of the Joint Programming Initiative (JPI) “A Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life”, with a specific work programme focusing on sedentariness.

DEDIPAC regroups 68 consortia and research institutes from 13 EU Member States, and its major aim is to create a unified transdisciplinary vision among stakeholders to foster meaningful breakthroughs in the understanding of the determinants of sedentary behaviour necessary to the development of programmes, public health interventions and policies to reduce sedentary behaviour [5].

The objectives of the DEDIPAC working programme on sedentary behaviour are to (1) review the current evidence base; (2) develop a theoretical framework; and (3) use European diversity as a natural laboratory by creating an inventory of currently available data and methods.

## 2. Current Evidence Base on the Determinants of Sedentary Behaviour

A series of systematic literature reviews assessed the available evidence on factors influencing sedentary behaviour across the life course, in youth [6], adults [7] and older adults [8]. These revealed a disabling dearth of knowledge on the determinants of sedentary behaviour, particularly in older adults and youth. The few determinants and correlates identified generally say more about *who* is sedentary than *why* they are, giving information about whom interventions might be targeted towards but providing little scope for action. To date, the available studies have almost entirely focused on socio-demographic factors in isolation and neglected to investigate more distal contextual factors in the built, social and economic environment.

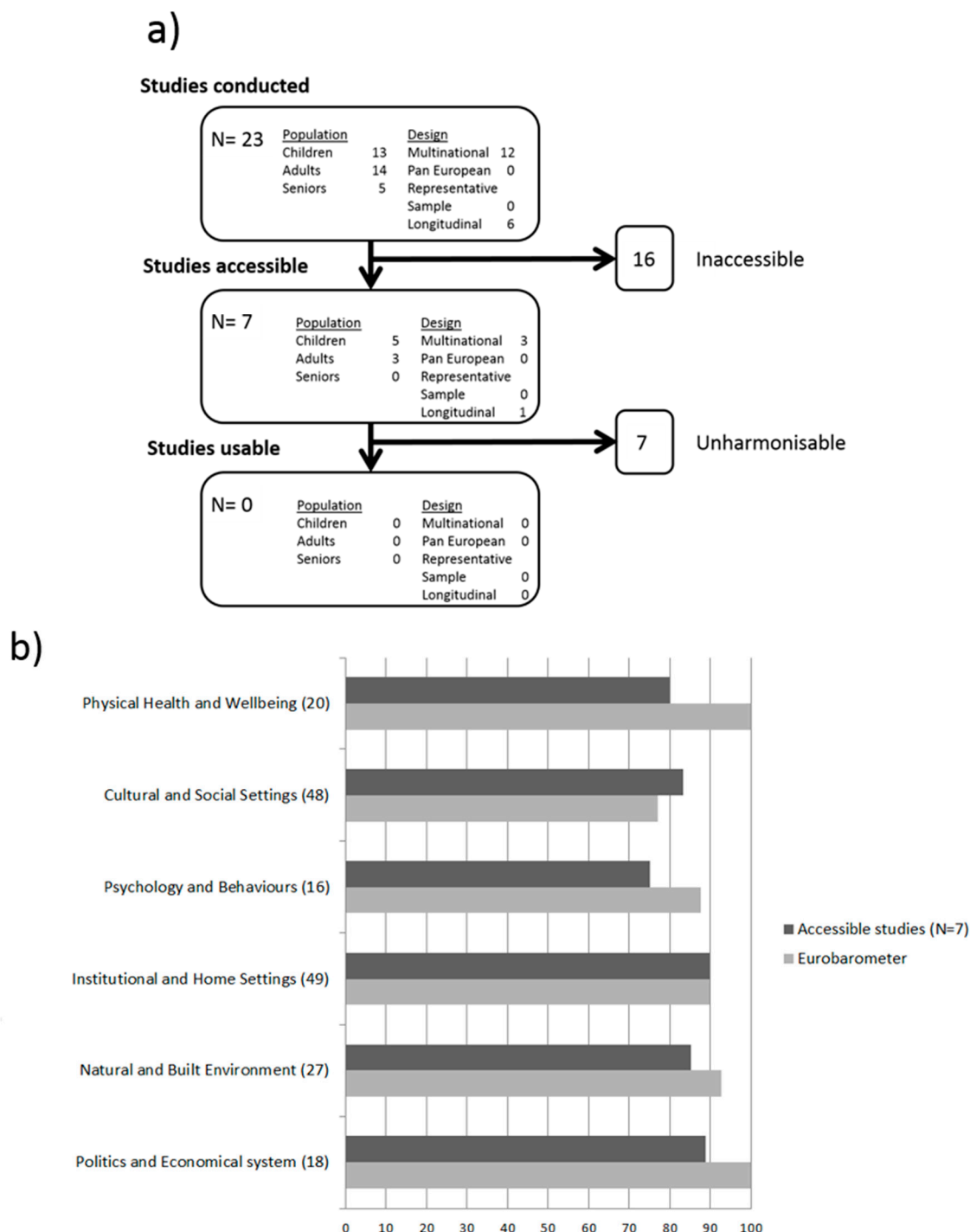
## 3. Framework

To foster more effective research and address these gaps, the DEDIPAC consortium established a system-based transdisciplinary framework called the SOS framework (Systems of Sedentary behaviours) [9] through an international consensus. The framework, for studying the determinants of sedentary behaviour and informing policy, maps 190 potential determinants identified across the life span and organizes them in a system of six interacting clusters: (1) Physical Health and Wellbeing; (2) Social and Cultural Context; (3) Built and Natural Environment; (4) Psychology and Behaviour; (5) Politics and Economics; and (6) Institutional and Home Settings. In addition, priorities were set to focus research on the potentially most modifiable and impactful parts of the system.

## 4. Existing Data Inventory and Analysis

In addition, DEDIPAC has conducted an extensive inventory of existing datasets in Europe with data on determinants of sedentary behaviour identified through CORDIS, the European Commission’s primary public repository and portal, and through the DEDIPAC network. The aim was to harmonise and pool data for secondary analyses that would benefit from large sample sizes and the high natural variation found in Europe. The results of the inventory are shown in Figure 1a. Twenty three studies were identified, none were cross-European or representative of the diversity found in Europe although half were multi-country studies. However, gaining access to these datasets proved difficult due to various issues (e.g., relating to ethics, copyright and/or inability of the data custodian to share data). As such, only seven studies were accessible, and 16 studies ended up being inaccessible due to these data custody problems and the impossibility of sharing data because of data rights. Finally, the data from these studies were often too heterogeneous to be pooled. Data on determinants—and

especially the more distal determinants—contained in these seven datasets covered only a very small proportion (Figure 1b) of the SOS framework. Also, data covered mostly the same personal factors as the studies included in the systematic reviews mentioned above and offered little prospect for new insights. Finally, there is a total dearth of exploitable longitudinal data which limits our ability to make causal inference.



**Figure 1.** (a) Results of DEDIPAC inventory and data harmonisation of European datasets relevant to the determinants of sedentary behavior; (b) Proportion of determinants measured in the studies identified and Eurobarometer compared to those identified in the SOS framework that need to be investigated (presented by cluster of the SOS framework).

Ongoing work within DEDIPAC suggests that by pooling surveillance data from the Eurobarometer (i.e., biannual, cross-sectional surveys conducted on behalf of the European Commission) and Eurostat (the directorate-general of the European Commission, responsible for statistical information of the European Union and its member states e.g., about economy and finance, industry, environment and energy), significant progress can be made in understanding the complex interactions between elements of the SOS framework and exploring the effect of distal (upstream) determinants such as macroeconomic factors and urbanisation. However, these proved to be the only exploitable sources of cross-European data, and as shown in Figure 1b they cover only a very small proportion of the determinants of sedentary behaviour.

## 5. Tackling the Sedentary Epidemic

The DEDIPAC consortium managed to organise and mobilise a tremendous research capacity which led to significant theoretical and knowledge progress about determinants of sedentary behaviour. Scarcity of high quality, EU-wide data collected with standardized methodology on both sedentary behaviours as well as a wide range of potential determinants, is a major barrier to this momentum and prevents progress towards informing policy and interventions to tackle the sedentary epidemic. Indeed, how can we base the design and implementation of interventions and policies on the partial and incomplete data that we have now? As current data are too limited to use Europe as a living laboratory, there is a clear need to collect new and robust data about the six clusters of determinants using a harmonised methodology across Europe, which is compliant with FAIR (Findable, Available, Interoperable, Reusable) principles [10].

## 6. Conclusions

In conclusion, we believe it is now time to take a broader view of the current research and policy in the field of sedentary behaviour, which is a widely-accepted threat to health. Data on determinants of engaging in sedentary behaviours are either non-existent, inaccessible or not usable for cross-European research. To progress to the development of effective policies and public health interventions to tackle the sedentary epidemic amongst European citizens, it is time to set up a pan-European cohort study on sedentary behaviour and its determinants. Ideally, this new cohort study should be longitudinal with repeated measures over a long follow-up period to include major life transition periods (such as retirement), cover a representative sample of European diversity over the life course and include vulnerable groups, and use up-to-date quantitative methodology (connected devices) as well as robust and sustainable self-reporting tools [11] to assess the variety of sedentary behaviours of interest as well as their potential determinants. Most importantly, these data should be FAIR-compliant and open to access to maximise utilisation and transdisciplinary research. Such data would enable identification of those determinants that are levers for change, in-silico simulation to forecast the impact and economic cost of potential interventions before they are implemented and monitor changes over time.

We should not sit on what we have (or have not). We should stand up to collect what is needed to tackle a central public health issue of the 21st century lifestyle.

**Author Contributions:** Writing-Original Draft Preparation, M.D.C., J.-M.O. & S.C.; Writing-Review and Editing, M.D.C., S.C., W.A., C.B., J.B., C.B., G.C., L.C., P.D.-M., S.D.L., B.H., A.K., J.L., N.L., F.L., A.L., C.M., J.-A.N., G.O., D.O., C.P., I.P., C.S., A.S., H.v.d.P., J.V.C., J.-M.O.

**Funding:** The preparation of this paper was supported by the Determinants of Diet and Physical Activity (DEDIPAC) knowledge hub. This work is supported by the Joint Programming Initiative 'Healthy Diet for a Healthy Life'. The funding agencies supporting this work are (in alphabetical order of participating Member State): Belgium: Research Foundation—Flanders; France: Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (INRA); Germany: Federal Ministry of Education and Research; Italy: Ministry of Education, University and Research/Ministry of Agriculture Food and Forestry Policies; Ireland: The Health Research Board (HRB); The Netherlands: The Netherlands Organisation for Health Research and Development (ZonMw); Norway: The Research Council of Norway, Division for Society and Health; The United Kingdom: The Medical Research Council (MRC).

**Conflicts of Interest:** The authors declare no conflict of interest. The funders had no role in the design of the study; in the collection, analyses, or interpretation of data; in the writing of the manuscript, and in the decision to publish the results.

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