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Download date: 11. Dec. 2019
Changes in student physical health behaviour – an opportunity to turn the concept of a Healthy University into a reality

ABSTRACT

Aims: Previous studies have reported a high prevalence of unhealthy behaviours in the student population, which the Healthy University concept is now seeking to address, by taking a settings approach to health promotion. This study investigated how far students are already seeking to make changes to improve their health behaviour while in a university setting, to help inform the development of Healthy Universities.

Methods: Data on student health behaviour change, health indicators and demographics was gathered from 550 students attending two London universities, via an online questionnaire released through the student union email system at one university and through iPads at a student centre at the other.

Results: 84% of respondents reported making changes to try to become healthier while at university, primarily for proactive health reasons rather than reacting to a perceived health or weight issue. Universities and student unions were reported as influencing behaviour change by only 5 students. Compared with previous studies, a higher proportion of respondents were pursuing healthier lifestyles, including only 11% reporting they smoked. There were some statistically significant demographic differences as regards alcohol consumption, physical activity, the types of food students were seeking to avoid and the reasons for this.

Conclusions: The findings provide a novel perspective on student health behaviour and suggest that the traditional stereotype of a hedonistic student lifestyle freed from family constraints may need to be reassessed. Universities and student unions appear to have a significant opportunity to build on a more health conscious cohort of students, employing targeted approaches where appropriate, to encourage positive health behaviour change and make the Healthy Universities concept a reality, with important public health implications.

(273 words)

Key words: Health behaviour change, Student health, Healthy Universities, public health, Generation Z.
INTRODUCTION

Nearly half (48.7%) of young people in the United Kingdom (UK) were accepted onto university courses in 2017 at age 18, 19 or 20, a significant proportion. University students have traditionally been assumed to have physically unhealthy lifestyles.\textsuperscript{2-8} Entering ‘emerging adulthood’\textsuperscript{9} away from home and family constraints for the first time may lead to greater peer influence. Further, this age cohort has been described as biologically predisposed to risk-taking behaviour by disproportionately discounting future rewards likely to result from less risky choices.\textsuperscript{10} In addition, the university microenvironment has traditionally focused on education rather than health and student culture has sometimes presented unhealthy options as normal, such as Freshers Week pub crawls – although this is now being discouraged.\textsuperscript{11} Numerous studies on UK university students report unhealthy student behaviour, including unhealthy diet,\textsuperscript{2-5,8} excessive alcohol consumption,\textsuperscript{2,3,5,7-8} insufficient physical activity,\textsuperscript{2,5,8} and risky sexual behaviour.\textsuperscript{3} The current study approached the issue of the physical health behaviour of students from a fresh perspective. Previous research has not considered whether some students consciously seek to make changes to adopt healthier lifestyles. Addressing this gap, this study identified student motivation for and success with health behaviour change. This may provide new insights for public health; identifying how students can overcome the traditional obstacles to a physically healthy lifestyle. While students may see lifestyle choices at university as transient, risky health behaviour at university often continues into adult life\textsuperscript{5} and thus has longer term public health implications.

There are many theories that can inform our understanding of student health behaviour change. However most of these theories focus on individual capabilities and motivation, with limited reference to context and social factors\textsuperscript{12}, and concentrate on initiating rather than maintaining behaviour change.\textsuperscript{13} Both issues are potentially addressed by the settings approach applied to higher education in the Okanagan Charter for Health Promoting Universities and Colleges\textsuperscript{14,15}. The settings approach takes a more holistic view of health behaviour change, seeing this as being achievable through the development of everyday environments which support and sustain healthy behaviour. Community-centred approaches may be a useful complement. Public Health England advise there is extensive evidence that connected and empowered communities are healthy communities\textsuperscript{16}, while the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) recommends investing in interventions and programmes that identify and build on the strengths of individuals and communities and the relationships within communities.\textsuperscript{17} This is in line with the ‘supersetting’ approach,\textsuperscript{18} which recognises the importance of active involvement and participation to stimulate motivation and a feeling of ownership of the change process. This approach argues for a high degree of participation of target groups in developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating health promotion initiatives. In this context university students can be seen as partners in the university community, a resource to work with if Health Promoting Universities are to be achieved. The current study therefore sought to explore this potential by researching whether
there was already positive health behaviour change among university students and if so, the nature and extent of the change, its success, the reasons for the change reported by the students themselves and any apparent reasons that might emerge from initial analysis. These findings can help inform the planning and development of Healthy Universities, contributing to the development of a holistic approach.

**METHOD**

This study aimed to contribute to the development of Healthy Universities by examining the health behaviours of students at two London universities (King’s College London and Goldsmiths University London), with a focus on attempted changes to improve their health, the nature of the changes and the reported reasons. Ethical approval was sought and granted for both sites by King’s College London’s ethics committee.

**Data collection instrument**

In the absence of a validated questionnaire that addressed all the study objectives while being sufficiently concise to encourage student completion, a 23-item online questionnaire was developed. Questions were developed from preliminary data collected through a qualitative survey (N = 236) of adult health behaviour change. Thematic analysis, based on grounded theory, identified commonly used health change behaviours among young adults and the reported reasons for the changes. The questions focused on student health behaviour in relation to diet, physical activity, smoking and alcohol (as four recognised health behaviour indicators); attempted changes in health behaviour, the motivations for change and self-reported success and anything students believed the university or student union(SU) could do to support their health and well-being. Demographic information about the participants was collected, including age, gender, ethnicity, term time residence and general self-reported health. Participants were also asked for their height and weight to enable calculation of their Body Mass Index (BMI).

For the full survey see Appendix A.

Twenty-one of the questions were closed (including one five-point Likert scale question). Two open ended questions captured a wider range of data where students were asked to indicate what they considered had helped them make health behaviour change, and for suggestions as to what their university or SU could do to help support health and well-being.

**Sample and sampling**

The study sample was undergraduate and postgraduate students at King’s College London (KCL) and Goldsmiths University of London (GUL). The questionnaire was made available online to students during April and May
2017 (through the student union email system at KCL and through iPads at a student centre at GUL) with information about the purpose of the study and an invitation to participate with informed consent, confidentiality and anonymity, in line with ethical requirements. No names were recorded in the survey instrument and access to the data was password protected. 550 students responded out of a population of 39,910, providing a 4.15% margin of error at a confidence level of 95%.

**Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics were used for demographic comparisons and the Fisher Exact Test was used to assess the significance of the findings when comparing the incidence between groups, with the level of statistical significance recorded and reported at <.05, corrected for multiple comparisons. The two open-ended questions were coded inductively and analysed using a grounded approach to thematic analysis.

**RESULTS**

550 students answered the initial question, which asked if they had made positive health behaviour changes since starting university. Of these 508 (92.4%) answered the remaining survey questions. Demographic data is available in Table 1.

**TABLE 1: The Student Respondents – demographic distribution (n=508)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Gender</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>73.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>21.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/not indicated</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age (years)</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18-21</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22-25</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>34.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;25</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>16.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ethnicity</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>53.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>28.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other/not indicated</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>5.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Residence</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private accommodation</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>51.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halls of Residence</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>21.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>20.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health behaviour changes**

Students were asked whether, since starting university, they had changed something they normally did to try to become healthier (such as stopping, doing less/more, or starting something). 84% (n=462) reported that they had. The subsequent questions (covering the nature of the change, the reported motivations for the change, the degree of success, healthy lifestyle indicators and demographics) were typically answered by 432 to 436 respondents per
question. Of these respondents, 39.7% (n=172) reported being largely or completely successful at making a change, 38.1% (n=165) reported partial success and 22.2% (n=96) reported little or no success. The most commonly reported health changes attempted were to eat healthier food (n=350), to exercise more (n=339) and to lose weight (n=171).

Less commonly reported were to cut down on alcohol consumption (n=67) and to stop smoking (n=37), perhaps unsurprisingly as only 16.7% of students who had made a behaviour change reported having more than five alcoholic drinks in the week prior to the study and only 10.2% reported that they smoked. 296 students reported seeking to avoid fizzy/sugary drinks, 257 reported seeking to avoid takeaways and fast food and 209 sugary food. Smaller numbers sought to avoid red meat/processed meat/animal fat; dairy products and gluten/wheat. The main reason for these food choices (n=339) is that they were not good for their health. However, non-health reasons also applied. 112 reported not liking the taste, 104 referred to concerns about animal welfare and 100 to cost.

The main reasons for trying to change, from the 435 students responding to this question, were: to be healthier, fitter or feel better (n=397), because they knew it was good for them (n=321), to lose weight (n=187), to live longer/enjoy long term health benefits (n=180) and because they were feeling tired, unwell or lethargic (n=163) (Table 2a).

### TABLE 2a: Student Health Behaviour Change

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What students tried to change</th>
<th>n = 438</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eat healthier food</td>
<td></td>
<td>350</td>
<td>79.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exercise more</td>
<td></td>
<td>339</td>
<td>77.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lose weight</td>
<td></td>
<td>171</td>
<td>39.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut down on alcohol</td>
<td></td>
<td>74</td>
<td>16.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stop smoking</td>
<td></td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Why they tried to change</th>
<th>n = 435</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Be healthier, fitter or feel better</td>
<td></td>
<td>397</td>
<td>91.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Know it is good for me</td>
<td></td>
<td>321</td>
<td>73.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lose weight</td>
<td></td>
<td>187</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Live longer/long term health benefits</td>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>41.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feeling tired, unwell, lethargic</td>
<td></td>
<td>163</td>
<td>37.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take part in sport/ gym</td>
<td></td>
<td>88</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Encouraged to do</td>
<td></td>
<td>62</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health problem for me or a close family member</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare for an event</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medical check/ advice</td>
<td></td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Having children</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Information/support provided by university/SU</td>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reasons stated for making no behaviour change</th>
<th>n = 73</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too busy/not enough time</td>
<td></td>
<td>37</td>
<td>50.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laziness</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Already lead a healthy lifestyle</td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
<td>31.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of will power</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>27.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>34.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The context for behaviour change - healthy lifestyle indicators

Of the 508 students completing the full survey, 89% reported that they did not smoke. Most (84.4%) also reported they had consumed either no alcohol or a limited amount (1–5 drinks) in the previous seven days (n=222 and 207 respectively). Three quarters considered their weight to be about right. Nearly half reported spending at least three hours on different types of physical activity over the previous seven days. 39.4% reported eating at least five servings of fruit and vegetables a day (in line with government recommendations) (Table 3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE 3: Healthy Lifestyle Indicators (n = 508)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Non-Smoker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol consumption 0–5 drinks pw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consider weight about right</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 3 hours physical activity pw.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 5 portions of fruit and vegetables pd.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Demographic comparisons.

Alcohol

Proportionately more students reported abstaining from alcohol in the week prior to the study if they were living at home with their parents (compared with private accommodation), and if they were Asian students (compared with White students; Table 4), which is partly explained by 34.7% of Asian students living at home, compared with 10.7% of White students. Although a higher proportion of White students had drunk alcohol in the previous week, from this higher baseline a higher proportion reported seeking to reduce their alcohol consumption, as did a higher proportion of male students, albeit to a less statistically significant extent (Table 4).
### TABLE 4 – Alcohol consumption

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ethnicity</th>
<th>Asian or Asian British</th>
<th>White (British, Irish or other)</th>
<th>Fischer Exact Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No alcohol in the previous week</td>
<td>95/144 66%</td>
<td>79/273 28.9%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting down on alcohol</td>
<td>11/122 9%</td>
<td>54/237 22.8%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residence in term time</td>
<td>Living at Home</td>
<td>In Private Accommodation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No alcohol in the previous week</td>
<td>72/104 69.2%</td>
<td>85/261 32.6%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gender</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cutting down on alcohol</td>
<td>45/324 13.9%</td>
<td>25/96 26%</td>
<td>P&lt;.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Physical Activity**

A higher proportion of students living at home failed to achieve the government target of exercising for at least 150 minutes per week, compared with their counterparts living in private accommodation (Table 5). Brisk walking (n=229), going to the gym (n=166) and running/jogging (n=164) were the most commonly reported types of physical activity (Table 5).

### TABLE 5 – Physical Activity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical activity – term time residence</th>
<th>Living at home</th>
<th>In private accommodation</th>
<th>Fischer Exact Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&lt; 3 hours/wk.</td>
<td>75/103 72.8%</td>
<td>121/261 46.4%</td>
<td>P&lt;.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical Activity - Gender</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Fischer Exact Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dancing in last 7 days</td>
<td>60/376 16%</td>
<td>5/111 4.5%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cycling in last 7 days</td>
<td>54/376 14.4%</td>
<td>32/111 28.8%</td>
<td>p &lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diet and weight**

A statistically higher proportion of 18-21 year olds were trying to avoid fizzy/sugary drinks compared with older students. Conversely, a higher proportion of students aged 22–25 were trying to avoid dairy products. Proportionately more female students were seeking to avoid red/processed meat/animal fat and female eating habits were more frequently affected by concerns about animal welfare compared with males. Based on reported height and weight, 72.4% were a healthy weight, with 12.8% underweight and 14.8% overweight (n = 392). 82.7% correctly
assessed whether they were underweight, a healthy weight or overweight, with 6.6% under-estimating and 10.7% overestimating.

**TABLE 6 – Types of food students sought to avoid and the reasons for this**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food - Gender</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Fischer Exact Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Red meat/ processed meat/animal fat</td>
<td>134/370 36.2%</td>
<td>17/103 16.5%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Animal welfare concerns</td>
<td>91/372 24.5%</td>
<td>12/104 11.5%</td>
<td>p &lt;.05</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food - Age</th>
<th>18 - 21</th>
<th>22 - 25</th>
<th>Fischer Exact Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fizzy/sugary drinks</td>
<td>152/223 68.2%</td>
<td>42/142 29.6%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
<td>35/223 15.7%</td>
<td>89/157 56.7%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food – term time residence</th>
<th>Home</th>
<th>Halls of Residence</th>
<th>Fischer Exact Test</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cost as a reason for avoiding some foods</td>
<td>8/94 8.5%</td>
<td>36/105 34.3%</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There were no statistically significant demographic differences other than those noted above. For the most common areas of behaviour change (exercising, eating healthily and losing weight) there were no statistically significant differences by age, gender or ethnic origin. For example, the proportion of students who had tried to exercise more was: 78.4% females versus 79.2% males; 77.2% Asian, 84.4% White and 64.5% other ethnic origin; 78.7% aged 18-21, 77.6% aged 22-25 and 72.6% aged over 25. This pattern was also true for healthy lifestyle indicators such as not smoking, the amount of physical activity, consumption of fruit and vegetables and action to reduce the consumption of takeaways and fast foods.

**Health behaviour change - the role of universities and student unions**

Only five of the students who had tried to change their behaviour attributed this to information, guidance, or support provided by their university or SU. When asked what their university and student union could do to help support their health and wellbeing, the three most common themes based directly on student responses were related to physical activity (getting active at the gym, in sport or through classes), to healthier food (options, cost and skills) and to health promotion (events, campaigns and education to improve student health and wellness) (n=122, 85 and 50 respectively). Students who referred to physical activity wanted more affordable, better facilities that offered more classes and social sport. Those who referred to healthy food requested more options offered at affordable prices, with cooking classes provided. Students who mentioned health promotion hoped to see
DISCUSSION

Health behaviour change

Previous research into UK university students has tended to focus on unhealthy behaviours. For example, a study of 410 students in 2008 reported 70% did not meet recommended physical activity levels, while a systematic review published in 2014 reported rising levels of alcohol consumption. Compared with previous studies, including a large-scale study at Manchester Metropolitan University (MMU) in 2014 and a study of health behaviours at seven UK universities in 2007-2008, the current students appear to be following healthier lifestyles. Only 11% reported that they smoke, compared with 26.6% at MMU and 27.5% in the seven universities study; and 39.4% reporting eating 5 or more servings of fruit and vegetables, compared with 10% and 14.9%. 41.6% reported drinking no alcohol in the week prior to the study, whereas 68% reporting binge drinking in the seven universities study.

There are several possible reasons for the differences between our study and previous work. Our respondents were self-selecting; therefore, may have been more health conscious than average student. However, due to similar online study design, this could be true of previous studies as well. Religion and ethnic diversity may also be factors. Asian students in this study consumed significantly lower levels of alcohol (Table 2) and King's College London is nationally known to be ethnically diverse.

Another possible reason for respondents in the current study appearing to follow healthier lifestyles, which has potential public health implications, is the emergence of Generation Z. These are students born in the early to mid-1990’s, whose formative early teenage years came after the financial crash of 2007. They have seen tuition fees rise to over £9000 a year and are part of ‘Generation Rent’, seeing young people often priced out of the housing market, with the rise of the ‘gig economy’ reducing job security. This may explain why Generation Z are described as health conscious, preferring fresh ingredients over processed food and labelled by market research companies as ‘realistic and sober…mature beyond its years….conscientious and hardworking.’ Additionally, drinking, smoking and teenage pregnancy are at their lowest levels in decades. Whilst most of these descriptions are from American sources, data from the Office for National Statistics (ONS) and National Health Service (NHS) Digital provides strong corroboration in the UK. The ONS reports that young people in the UK (aged 16–24) are less likely to drink than any other age group and that smoking rates have decreased most among 18–24 year olds. Also in the UK, NHS Digital...
reports that in 2014, 52% of 15 year olds (2017’s 18 year olds) reported they consumed five or more portions of fruit and vegetables a day, compared with 26% of adults and that those aged 16–24 were the age group least likely to be physically inactive. There has also been anecdotal evidence of changing health behaviour among students reported in the UK media. If this hypothesis is correct it strengthens the case for the influence of social and economic factors on behaviour change. The current socio-economic situation presents a range of challenges for young people, (which may, in part, explain a significantly higher reported incidence of university drop-out due to mental illness). However, one potentially positive side effect may be increased health consciousness and physically healthier lifestyles. This, in turn, provide opportunities for universities and SU’s to build on to create Healthy Universities (as discussed in more detail below). This hypothesis also suggests a more nuanced interpretation of the importance of a settings approach to public health, in line with Social Cognitive Theory which sees human behaviour as caused by an interplay of personal, behavioural and environmental influences, assuming we extend environmental influences beyond the immediate setting. No individual setting operates in a vacuum. Each is a part of, and potentially influenced by, a wider social and economic environment. From a Healthy Universities perspective, being attuned to that wider social and economic environment and its potential influence on those living and studying within the university setting may help increase the prospects for positive health behaviour.

### Health Behaviour Change – public health implications

The high proportion of students reporting they have tried to make health behaviour changes presents an opportunity to support students to engage in healthier behaviour. Whilst success rates varied, most students reported a degree of success. This suggests student health behaviour is not static (or necessarily even a decline, freed from the constraints of family and home) but an evolving process, open to positive influence. Previous research has suggested a significant gap between what people know and the extent to which they act on that knowledge in their daily lives. However, the student respondents in the current study appear to have narrowed the gap between knowledge and action. A proactive desire to be healthier, fitter or feel better was the primary motivation for those seeking to make a change. The results, when asked what health behaviour changes they had made, imply (as Table 2a illustrates) both an understanding of what behaviours are likely to be good for health and a positive willingness to act on this knowledge to become healthier. From a public health perspective, this is a positive foundation from which to build. There may not be such clarity regarding mental health, suggesting the value of developing mental health indicators which are clear and easy to measure, to assist health education and health policy.

Interestingly only 1% were motivated to make changes as a result of information, guidance and support provided by their university or SU. This suggests scope for universities to do more to encourage student health. It would also be in
line with the settings approach to improve health more specifically applied to higher education in the Okanagan Charter for Health Promoting Universities and Colleges. Its application to higher education in the UK is clearly explained in the MMU study ‘…with more than 2.3 million students and 370,000 staff, the United Kingdom universities are settings that could adopt a whole system perspective, aiming to make places within which people learn, live, work and play supportive to health and wellbeing; that is a Healthy University’. The Healthy Universities Network provides a potential catalyst for action, although the current study suggests that what universities and SU’s are doing is not yet being recognised as significant by students themselves. Students in this study had a range of suggestions as to what universities and SU’s could do to help support their health and wellbeing. One positive step might therefore be for universities and SU’s to actively seek and, where appropriate, act on suggestions from students (i.e. to adopt a community-centred approach and see the current cohort of students as a resource and a potential partner in the move to create Healthy Universities). It is reasonable to assume that healthier students will tend to be more academically successful suggesting it is in universities’ own self-interest to take a pro-active approach.

A higher proportion of 18–21 year olds reported seeking to avoid sugary drinks, compared with older students. Further research is required to confirm these findings and to consider possible reasons. One possible hypothesis is the impact of the high profile, multi-dimensional campaign to reduce levels of sugar consumption in the UK, in particular sugary drinks. This campaign involved a credible celebrity chef as well as health experts, and a strong social media element alongside extensive coverage in more traditional media, including an online petition to Parliament—a possibly unprecedented combination. The youngest students in our survey (aged 18–21), potentially influenced by such campaigns at a more formative age, were those most likely to be trying to avoid sugary drinks. As the current study did not ask whether students recalled or considered whether they were influenced by the campaign this may require further research. Given the potential implications for the way public health messages are communicated, this may merit consideration. If confirmed it would be a further example of the influence wider social factors may have on behaviour change.

The study’s findings also suggest scope for more targeted approaches to health behaviour change, recognising that non-health factors, such as concerns over animal welfare, may influence the food choices of some students; that high profile health campaigns and media coverage may also influence food choices (currently regarding the health risks of sugary drinks); and that identifiable types of student may pursue healthy lifestyles in some respects but need encouragement to extend the range of healthy behaviour (as with students living at home with their parents, who were less likely to consume alcohol but also less likely to exercise).
STRENGTHS AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The current study is the first, to our knowledge, to examine positive student health behaviour change in the UK. This advances the current literature exploring student health behaviour and provides evidence of a possibly more health conscious cohort of students now entering universities. These findings may inform future research and university health messaging and programming, although the study limitations should be recognized. The current study maintained a focus on physical rather than mental health indicators. However, there is a recognized issue of mental health difficulties amongst university aged students. Mental health may impact physical health and this area requires further exploration.

The relatively small sample size, insufficient response from male students, geographical limitations and a reliance on self-reporting may have resulted in motivations for behaviour change not being accurately recognised by students and may raise questions of reliability. However, given the scale of between-group differences compared with previous studies, and the correlation with recent national data from the ONS and NHS Digital it is reasonable to assume that changes in reported behaviour were representative. Nevertheless, future research should build on the data gathered in the current study to address the limitations and inform the development of future health promotion programmes in the student population, with particular focus in response to the increasing concerns regarding student mental health, including appropriate mental health indicators to facilitate this; and to seek to avoid male responses being under-represented, given a tendency for male response rates to be lower at a time when a third more females are now entering university compared with males.

CONCLUSIONS

This study suggests a novel perspective on student health, in particular that current university students (in particular from Generation Z, studying in London) on average may be pursuing physically healthier lifestyles than their predecessors and that the numbers seeking to change their behaviour to become healthier after starting university is already encouragingly high (at over 80% of those responding). This suggests a need to revisit the traditional stereotypes of a hedonistic student life freed from the constraints of family and home. Possible public health implications, which might benefit from further research, include the potential value of: 1. Universities and SUs building on the greater health consciousness among many current students, to begin to make the concept of Healthy Universities a reality; 2. High profile public health campaigns, combining both established and more innovative approaches, to optimise impact (given the possible impact on sugary drink consumption among 18–21 year olds in this study); 3. Targeted approaches (for instance recognising that students living at home are less likely to drink
alcohol – but may need encouragement and support to take more exercise; and that attitudes to food, among female students in particular, may be influenced by wider concerns); 4. Follow up research that considers the implications of this potentially evolving student context for a settings approach to public health, covering both physical and mental health.

(3891 words)

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflict of interest.

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ETHICAL APPROVAL

This study was approved by King’s College London’s ethics committee.
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Figure 2b continued (to accompany the Word document Table 2 in the text)
Appendix A

Student Health Behaviour Change Survey – Multi-Centre Study

Online Survey

This survey is designed to explore the health behaviours of students and whether these change while they are at university. It is part of a multi-centre university study and will take about 5 minutes to complete.

Please be as honest as possible. All the replies we receive will be anonymous and confidential, and will be used for research purposes only. However, if there are any questions that you would prefer not to answer, please just move on to the next question you are comfortable answering.

SECTION A – HEALTH BEHAVIOUR CHANGE

Q1: Since you started university have you changed something you normally do to try to become healthier? (Like stopping something, doing less/more of something or starting something) Please tick one box

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

If the student answers yes, the questionnaire should proceed to questions 2 -5.  
If the student answers no, the questionnaire should proceed to question 6

If yes

Q2. What did you try to change? Please tick all relevant boxes

To exercise more
To eat healthier food/have a healthier diet
To stop smoking
To cut down on alcohol consumption
To lose weight
Other – please describe

Q3. Why did you try to change? Please tick all relevant boxes

To be healthier, fitter or feel better
Because I know it is good for me
To lose weight
A health problem experienced by me or someone close to me
A medical check or advice
Encouraged to do this by someone else (e.g. parents, partner, friends, fellow students or someone at the university)
I was feeling tired, unwell or lethargic
To prepare for an event e.g. a charity run
To take part in or get better at sport or use the gym
To live longer/enjoy long term health benefits
Having children/parental responsibility
Because of information/guidance/support provided by my university and/or student union
Other – please describe

Q4. How successful were you at making the change? Please rate how successful you’ve been at making the change.

1 2 3 4 5

Not at all successful Completely Successful

Q5. Based on this rating, what do you think influenced your success? Please comment here

Q6. Is there anything your university and/or student union could do to help support your health and wellbeing? Please comment here

Participant will be taken to Section B after completing this section

If the student answers ‘yes’ to question 1, they will not answer question 2 below; they will skip to Section B.

If the student answers ‘no’ to question 1, the questionnaire will proceed to the below question

Q2. What would you say is the main thing that has stopped you from making a change to try to become healthier?

I already lead a healthy lifestyle
I don’t care enough about my health
Too many other things going on in my life – I don’t have enough time
Laziness
Lack of will power
Other – please describe

Q3. Is there anything your university and/or student union could do to help support your health and wellbeing? Please comment here
SECTION B – HEALTH BEHAVIOUR OVERALL

Smoking

Q1. Do you smoke? *Please tick one box*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yes</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Eating

Q2. How many servings of fruit and vegetables do you eat in a typical day? *Please tick one box*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Five or more</th>
<th>Less than five</th>
<th>None</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Q3. Are there any foods you try to avoid? If so, what are they? *Please tick all relevant boxes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Takeaways and Fast Food (e.g. from burger chains)</th>
<th>Sugary food (e.g. sweets, cakes, puddings, pastries and biscuits)</th>
<th>Fizzy drinks/Sugary drinks</th>
<th>Red meat/Processed meat/animal fat</th>
<th>Dairy products (milk, cream, cheese, butter)</th>
<th>Other – please describe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Q4. If there are some foods you try to avoid why do you try to avoid them? *Please tick all relevant boxes*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Don’t like the taste</th>
<th>Not good for my health</th>
<th>Food allergy or intolerance</th>
<th>Animal welfare</th>
<th>Environmental concerns</th>
<th>Cost</th>
<th>Other – please describe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Q5. How do you describe yourself? *Please tick one box*
Section A - Physical and mental health

Q1. How do you perceive your weight? Please tick one box

- Overweight
- About right
- Underweight

Q2. How often do you feel run down or tired? Please tick one box

- Very often
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

Q3. How often do you feel depressed? Please tick one box

- Very often
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

Q4. How often do you feel stressed? Please tick one box

- Very often
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

Q5. How often do you feel happy? Please tick one box

- Very often
- Often
- Sometimes
- Rarely
- Never

Section C - Demographics

Overweight
About right
Underweight

Alcohol
Q6. Over the last week how many alcoholic drinks have you had (like beer, wine, cocktails or spirits)? Please tick one box

- 0
- 1 - 5
- 6 - 10
- 11 - 15
- More than 15

Physical activity
Q7. Which of the following did you do over the last seven days? Please tick all relevant boxes

- Aerobics
- Cycling
- Dancing
- Going to the gym
- Playing a sport (e.g. football, hockey)
- Running/Jogging
- Swimming
- Brisk Walking
- Zumba
- Other – please describe
- None

Q8. How much time did you spend on these different types of physical activity over the last seven days as a whole? Please tick one box

- Less than three hours/180 minutes
- Three - four hours/180 – 240 minutes
- More than four hours/240 minutes

Section C - Demographics
Q1. How old are you?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Under 18</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
<th>23</th>
<th>24</th>
<th>25</th>
<th>Over 25</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Q2. How do you see your gender?

- Male
- Female
- Non-binary/Gender-queer
- Trans female
- Trans male
- In another way
- Prefer not to say

Q3. To which of the following ethnic groups do you feel you belong?

- Asian or Asian British
- Black or Black British
- Mixed or Multiple ethnic groups
- White: British or Irish
- White: Other
- Any other ethnic group
- Prefer not to say

Q4. What is your main field of study? Please comment here

______________________________________

Q5. During term time, where do you live?

- Exchange family
- Inter-collegiate Halls of Residence
- University Halls of Residence
- Home with parent(s)/guardian(s)
- Private accommodation (shared or single)
- Own Home (owned)
- Other – please describe

Q6. Which other members of your immediate family have been to university? Please tick all relevant boxes

- Father
Mother
Brother(s)
Sister(s)

Q7. How tall are you (in feet/inches)?
Q8. How much do you weigh (in kilos)?
Q9. In general, how would you rate your health? Please tick one box

Excellent
Very good
Good
Fair
Poor