Introduction

Regular physical activity ("PA") can reduce health risks. 1 In 2020/21, only 55.1% of Black individuals did more than 150mins of moderate PA a week in England, compared to 67.9% of White British individuals. This figure of 'Black' individuals encompasses multiple culturally-different communities with varying reasons for inactivity. As the West Midlands is home to 18.4% of all Jamaican nationals in England, this poster investigate the context of PA in Jamaica, in order to improve PH intervention for citizens in Birmingham with heritage and cultural links to Jamaica.

Aims

- To improve engagement with PH interventions
- To reduce and prevent inactivity in citizens with heritage and cultural links to Jamaica living in Birmingham

ObJectives

- 1. To understand rates and factors influencing inactivity in Jamaica
- 2. To map and evaluate the relevant policies and PH interventions to promote PA in Jamaica
- 3. To reflect on the implications for PA interventions direct at individuals with heritage and cultural links to Jamaica in Birmingham

Methodology

Identified key sources: GOV.UK, Jamaican Gov website, Jamaican Information Service, websites of relevant ministries, Regional Health Zones websites, Web of Science

> Searched key terms: "physical activity", "inactivity", "exercise"

Included: Jamaican populations, noncommunicable disease (NCDs) Excluded: other Caribbean countries, food only policy

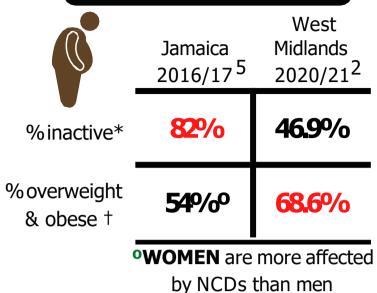




Physical Inactivity In Jamaica

Sarah Page Birmingham City Council Public Health Knowledge Exchange Internship 2022

Key Statistics



In Jamaica,

are estimated to be dying because of inactivity 6

Barriers to † PA In Jamaica

Cultural perceptions:

- Women are empowered by a societal preference for bigger, confident women (locally termed 'Fluffy') and may feel less compelled to exercise /
- Avoidance of sweating (women)⁸
- PA is an individual's responsibility ⁵
- Health myths e.g. diabetes can't be prevented if you're already at risk ⁵

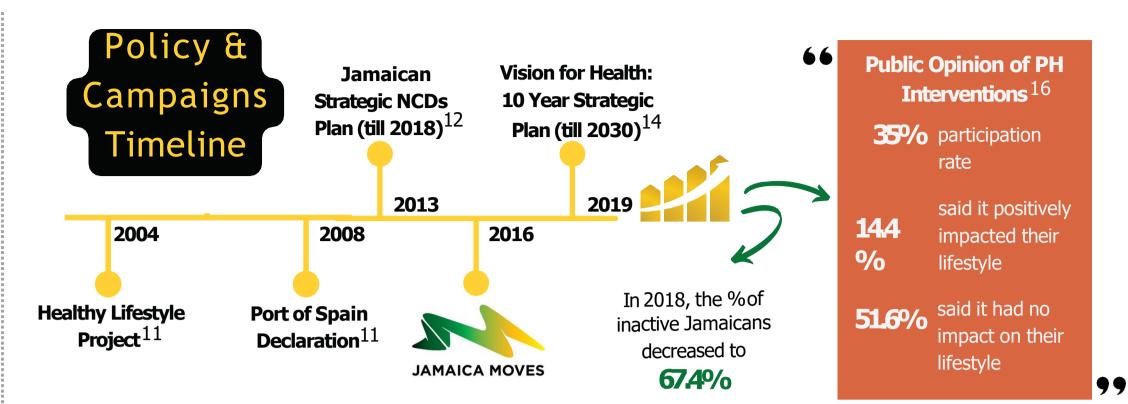
Lack of accessible, active infrastructure: 9

- political prioritisation of road development
- poor oversight of open space housing requirements
- risk of crime unfavourable for pedestrians
- unsafe cycling in traffic
- lack of shade as tress removed for roads
- low socioseconomic status lack political voice .: facilities far away or inaccessible
- lack of showering facilities at workplaces
- parks an unjustifiable expense/for tourists
- poor management in poor communities leads to pollution & squatters

Poor systems: 8 9

- PH does not have a statutory role/lack of health considerations in other departments
- Limited collaboration between sectors
- Experts as 'advisors', not decision-makers

Insufficient HCPs to teach individuals how to safely exercise with comorbidities 10



HEALTH & MANAGA MOVES

PHYSICAL ACTIVITY GUIDE & TOOLKIT

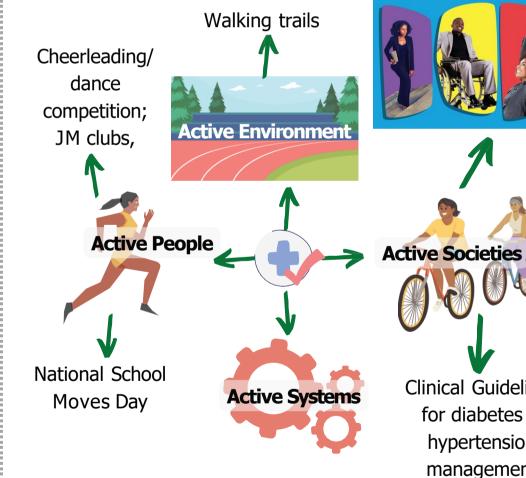
Clinical Guidelines

for diabetes &

hypertension

management

WHO ModeL of Interventions



A Successful Case Study: A Rural Jamaican Church Intervention 18

- Faith leaders were supported & led a health needs assessment
- Community designed their own tailored interventions Trust & mutual understanding
- built over time Ownership of intervention built capacity & bred sustainability

TV/radio ads;

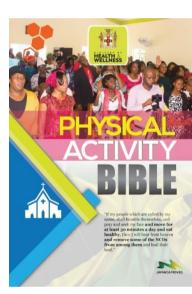
champion

athletes

PA mandated

up to Y9 in

schools





CONCLUSION

Inactivity in Jamaica is characterised by its unique physical barriers and, cultural practices and beliefs that create social barriers that we must be sensitive to. For individuals with Jamaican heritage in Birmingham, there may be benefit in building on or **adapting** Jamaican interventions, such as **faith-based PA promotion**, taking into account context of migration to the UK. This is particularly, important for **Jamaican women**, who could be a **focus population** in Birmingham for PH interventions.

Our policies and interventions must promote multi-sector **collaboration** and discussions with Jamaican communities, to **build their capacity** to manage inactivity.

*inactive = achieving <150mins moderate intensity PA/week † overweight/obese = BMI>25

Please see supplement for references.