Goal Conflict as a Barrier to Regular Physical Activity

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What we know/don't know

- Know:
 - Psychology of exercise motivation
 - From beliefs/values to desire/intention
 - Goal features that promote success
 - Ex. specific & challenging; personally endorsed vs. externally imposed

Don't know:

- Psychology of exercise selfregulation
- regulation
 From desire/intention to action/maintenance
- How goals compete for action tendencies
 - Ex. exercise vs.
 - Solutions for goal conflict
 - A new target for intervention?

Objectives/Hypotheses

- Goal conflict leads to poorer mood and state self-esteem
- 2. Goal conflict leads to decreased exercise
- Reducing or preventing goal conflict leads to increased exercise

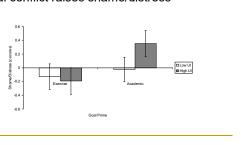
Inducing goal conflict

- Series of ~11 experiments
 - Pre-screening of potential participants
 - Randomized, controlled designs with 1-week follow-up to assess exercise behaviour and/or attitude change
 - $\hfill\Box$ Typical 2-step procedure involves \dots
 - ... eliciting a commitment to exercise and then
 - ... "priming" either conflicting (academic) or consistent (exercise) goals

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Objectives 1 & 2

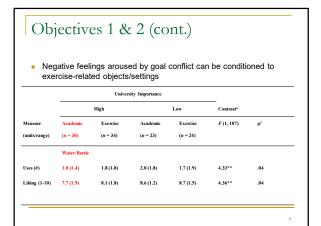
Goal conflict raises shame/distress

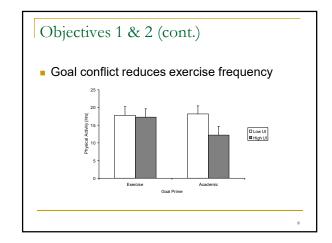


Objectives 1 & 2 (cont.)

Goal conflict raises negative affect, lowers positive affect & ability perceptions

| Measure (range) | High | | Low | | Contrasta | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|----------|
| | Academic (n = 30) | Exercise (n = 34) | Academic (n = 23) | Exercise (n = 24) | F (1, 107) | η^2 |
| | | | | | | |
| Negative (1-5) | 1.5 (0.6) | 1.3 (0.4) | 1.4 (0.4) | 1.3 (0.3) | 2.62* | .02 |
| Positive (1-5) | 2.9 (0.8) | 3.1 (0.6) | 3.2 (0.8) | 3.2 (0.8) | 4.05** | .04 |
| Ability (1-5) | 3.7 (0.7) | 3.9 (0.5) | 4.0 (0.6) | 4.1 (0.7) | 3.76* | .03 |





Follow-up questions

- Does exercising for the love or fun of it protect individuals from experiencing goal conflict?
 - □ 3 studies and the answer is ...
 - No. Exercising despite goal conflict prevents the experience of love or fun
- Does self-consciousness aroused by goal conflict affect the settings in which people will prefer to exercise?
 - □ Public vs. private

Objective 3

- Interventions tried so far ...
 - Implementation intentions
 - Setting aside times to exercise
 - Prevents goal conflict
 - Message framing
 - Focus on the benefits of performing exercise or the costs of non-performance
 - People with high goal conflict respond relatively favorably to messages emphasizing costs
 - □ Exercise-benefits-learning video

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Summary/Conclusions

- Objectives reached
 - □ > 7000 survey participants
 - □ > 1000 participants in experimental studies
 - □ 12 honours & masters students supported
 - Dissemination started via refereed papers and conference presentations
 - Durable products: goal conflict scale, intervention videos

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Implications for policy and practice

- Low motivation is frequently miscast as the cause of physical inactivity
 - Where physical inactivity is due to goal conflict, traditional motivational interventions may lead to frustration, not action

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Implications (cont.)

- Goal conflict can be induced and "framed away" quite easily
 - Psychological solutions
 - Priming of exercise goals
 - Planning for exercise
 - Focusing on benefits of exercise for alternate goals
 - Focusing on costs of inactivity as well as benefits of regular activity

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Implications (cont.)

- Some needed changes are cultural and structural, not psychological
 - Automation / active transportation
 - □ Time / circumstance

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