Recruitment challenges and limitations of worksite physical activity promotion: MoveM8

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BACKGROUND & CONTEXT

MoveM8 is a 12-week e-mail and text-messaging (SMS)physical activity programme targeting employees of 19 organizations in the United Kingdom.

Workplaces are a promising setting for health promotion (Pronk et al., 2009). Promoting physical activity in the workplace is advocated by key government policies.

Engagement in workplace health programmes varies from 10% to 64%, with a median of 33% (Robroek et al., 2009).

Programme goals

Encouraging leisure time and job-related physical activity.

Study objectives

Examine the effects of additional Short Messaging Service (SMS) to the weekly e-mail communication on physical activity behaviour and Theory of Planned Behaviour (Ajen, 1991) main constructs.

PARTICIPATING ORGANIZATIONS



Darlington Cummins Redcar & Cleveland Redcar & Cleveland Borough Council Avecia Biologics Ltd. (now MSD), Stockton-on-Tees Dow Chemicals Ltd., HMP Holme House, Stockton Riverside College, Vopak Terminal Teeside Ltd. Peterlee

Leeds Metropolitan University Leeds Halifax Age Concern Calderdale & Kirklees Asthon-under-Lyne Astbury Digital, Tameside MBC Tameside Two Trees Tameside Sport College Liverpool **Liverpool Chamber of Commerce** Nottingham University of Nottingham Leicester De Montfort University Colchester Equity Direct Broking Ltd. Vodafone Group Services Ltd. Donnington

Zest People Ltd.

RESULTS: PARTICIPATION

Participants

168

110

30

393

Programme participation

Survey response rates

Intermediate check 1(week 4)

Intermediate check 2 (week 8)

Follow up 1 (week 12)

Follow up 2 (week 20)

Baseline (week 0)

Wave 1

Wave 2

Wave 3

Wave 4

Wave 5

Wave 6

Total

METHODS

Formative evaluation

To develop and desing the intervention (messages and assessments).

Intervention

Randomized Controlled Trial (RCT) with 2 study groups:

G1: 1 weekly personalised e-mail;

G2: 1 weekly personalised e-mail + 2 standard SMS/week.

Assessments

Study objectives are measured at baseline (pretest), 2 mid-intervention and 2 post-tests through web-based surveys.

Recruitment strategy

- 1) On-site campaign (two-steps: organizational and invididual enrolment).
- 2) Online Ad Campaign (Google AdWords, Facebook, total budget: \$200).
- 3) Online social networking (Twitter and Facebook).

PROMOTION

Free fully branded promotional material

Incentive System for organizations and employees

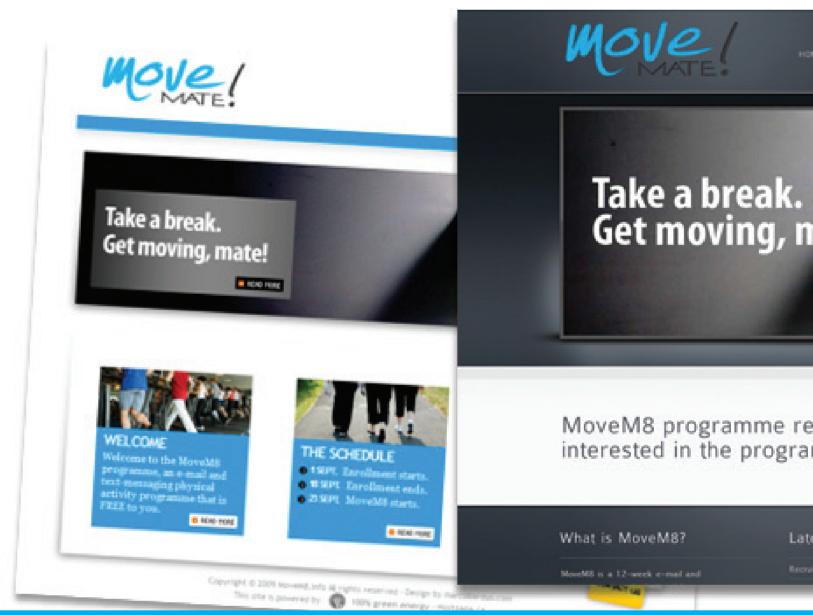
Flexibile enrolment period (6 waves total)





Worthing





Dropout rate

7.7

8.2

13.3

3.4

3.6

0.0

6.0

Resp. rate

100.0

65.1

44.8

38.4

31.0

Dropouts

13

9

28

Participants

393

256

176

151

122

1 like to move it, Get moving, mate! move it. MoveM8 programme recruitment is ended. Those who are interested in the programme can contact us.

The MoveM8 identity: brand, posters, post-it notes, banners, website and e-mail content for participants

RESULTS: PROMOTION

Outputs

600+ posters (A4 and A3 format) and 2000+ post-it notes mailed; 400+ e-mails sent to: worksite health coordinators, HR managers Heads, Chair or Directors; 500+ e-mail invitations to baseline survey.

Outcomes

Self-efficacy

Motivation to

increase PA

57 total support letters received; 12,593 website pageviews; 80.2 % direct traffic; 2,514 absolute unique visits; 607 clicks on sign-up pages; online ad campaign (1 month x \$200): 106,230 impressions, 157 clicks, 182 visits.

Enrolment: 19 organizations; 393 employees

Baseline sample description (N=393)

se (20.9%)

39.3 years (SD=11.7, min=18, max=63) Average age Gender Female (78.9%) **Education level** Higher level degree (68.7%) Work typology Full-time (84.5%) Family status Liveswithpartner(67.7%), haskids(31.8%), single (29.5%), single parent (4.8%) Health status good (47.8%), very good-excellent (38.7) BMI avg. 26.3 (SD=5.4; min=17.1; max=53.6) normal (45.3%), overweight (31.6%), obe-

mode=7 (IR=3; mean=6.4, SD=2.2)

mode=8 (IR=2; mean 7.3, SD=1.9)

Programme usage (intermediate check1)

help them get more physically active.

Expectations towards the programme

90.5% of the sample think that a programme based on

participants' own characteristics is highly effective, and

would require specific and personalized information to

3			
	Mean	SD	
I read the information thoroughly	5.0	1.6	
I found the information personally relevant	3.9	1.6	
I discussed the information I received with others	3.0	2.1	

CONCLUSIONS

Challenges

Increase participation rate and programme reach.

Possible moderating factors

ENVIRONMENTAL H1N1 outburst; Seasonality. ORGANIZATIONAL "Fear of research"; Skepticism by em-

ployers and Workplace Health Improvement Specialists; Getting support/ permission from multinational companies.

INDIVIDUAL

Respondent burden: recent worksite Health Needs Assessment. TECHNICAL

Limited or absent computer and electronic access some workplaces.

What could be improved

- Higher budget for promotion and more tangible or intangible benefits (incentives) to increase participation and survey responses.
- More time is needed to establish good relationships, involve and engage organizations in the development of programmes like MoveM8.
- More evidence that this approach works, in accordance with the organizations.

References

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- Pronk, N. P., & Kottke, T. E. (2009). Physical activity promotion as a strategic corporate priority to improve worker health and business performance. Preventive Medicine, 49(4), 316-321.
- Robroek, S., van Lenthe, F., van Empelen, P., & Burdorf, A. (2009). Determinants of participation in worksite health promotion programmes: A systematic review. International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity, 6(1), 26.