Bright spots, physical activity investments that work: workplace challenge

This item was submitted to Loughborough University's Institutional Repository by the/an author.

Citation: ADAMS, E.J. ... et al, 2017. Bright spots, physical activity investments that work: workplace challenge. British Journal of Sports Medicine, doi: 10.1136/bjsports-2017-097716

Additional Information:

- This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

Metadata Record: https://dspace.lboro.ac.uk/2134/26225

Version: Published version

Publisher: BMJ Publishing Group (© the authors)

Rights: This work is made available according to the conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International (CC BY-NC 4.0) licence. Full details of this licence are available at: https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

Please cite the published version.
Bright spots, physical activity investments that work: Workplace Challenge

Emma J Adams,1 Hayley Musson,1 Andrew Watson,2 Lee Mason2

BACKGROUND
A high proportion of adults in England are insufficiently active.1 The workplace is an important setting for promoting physical activity with potential to reach a high proportion of adults in employment (74.8%).2 3 The ‘Workplace Challenge’ aims to increase sport and physical activity participation in inactive employees. It is a multi-component programme based around a website/app where employees can track their activity levels and take part in online activity challenges, along with locally organised sports events and competitions, signposting to other local activities and workplace champion training.

KEY PROGRAMME FEATURES
Implementation
The programme is led and managed nationally by the County Sports Partnership Network (CSP Network); and delivered locally by County Sports Partnerships (CSPs), National Governing Bodies for Sport (NGBs) and other local and national partners.

Workplace and employee recruitment
A variety of strategies are used to market the programme to workplaces and employees. CSPs telephone, email and visit workplaces, attend local business network events, publish in business news journals, use social media, publish press releases, and distribute materials and newsletters using local networks and the local CSP website. Many participants are recruited through word of mouth or workplace promotional activities.

Programme components
The programme includes four key components underpinned by selected behaviour change techniques4 (table 1). Participants can log their activities on the website/app (activity type, duration and intensity), set personal goals and track their progress towards achieving 150 min of moderate-vigorous physical activity (MVPA) each week. Regular national online activity logging challenges are implemented. For example, the 8-week ‘active lunch challenge’ (January/February 2017) encouraged aged employees to do an activity during their lunch break. Points were awarded for each activity recorded, and leader boards enabled participants to assess their progress against others, either as individuals or as part of a team. Other shorter challenges are offered locally, for example, a 4-week active travel challenge. CSPs and NGBs organise local events and competitions, for example, table tennis competition, social summer cricket, rowing taster session, learn to ski session, corporate football tournament. Finally, workplace champions are recruited and trained to enable them to organise activities within their own workplaces, for example, taster sessions, internal walking challenges or interdepartmental sports competitions.

PROGRAMME SUCCESS
Key results from the mixed methods evaluation (2013–2016) are shown in figure 1. Most participants were female (66.5%), aged 35–50 years (40.6%) and 78.7% had sedentary occupations. The most popular activities recorded by inactive participants were walking, road cycling, running, the gym and swimming. At follow-up, 65.0% of inactive participants were taking part in sport and 85.6% were meeting recommended MVPA guidelines. Inactive participants reported being more active (55%), as well as feeling fitter (35.3%) and healthier (37.3%).

Factors influencing success
From interviews and focus groups with delivery partners, workplace representatives and programme participants, several factors were identified which influenced
Table 1  Workplace Challenge programme components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programme component</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Delivered by</th>
<th>Delivery method</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Key behaviour change techniques</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Activity log        | Employees record their sport, physical activities and active travel. | CSP Network | Website/smartphone app | Ongoing | ► Prompt goal setting  
► Prompt intention formation  
► Provide feedback on performance  
► Prompt self-monitoring  
► Prompt review of goals |
| National activity logging challenges | Intercorporate sporting challenges. Leader boards provide competition element. Prizes/incentives. | CSP Network | Website/smartphone app | 2–3 annually | ► Prompt goal setting  
► Peer support  
► Provide feedback on performance  
► Provide opportunities for social comparison  
► Provide general encouragement |
| Local activities/challenges | Workplaces invited to participate in range of team events/challenges. | CSPs/ National Governing Bodies for Sport Competitions/events for workplaces in local area | Delivered at regular intervals |  | ► Provide instruction  
► Prompt practice  
► Relapse prevention |
| Champions | Champions identified to receive training and support to make physical activity a sustainable part of their workplace culture. | CSP Network/ British Heart Foundation Health at Work | Face-to-face or online webinar | Delivered at regular intervals | ► Model/demonstrate behaviour  
► Plan social support/change  
► Provide general encouragement |

CSP Network, County Sports Partnership Network; CSPs, County Sports Partnerships.

Figure 1  Workplace Challenge key results.

Lessons learnt for future physical activity programmes

The workplace setting offers potential for promoting sport and physical activity in inactive adults. However, employers need help to understand the benefits of physical activity for the prevention and treatment of ill-health in employees to increase its priority in the workplace. Effort, time and resource are needed to engage workplace leaders and senior/middle managers to maximise communication, reach, employee engagement and support implementation. Partnering with local sports and physical activity providers is critical, along with providing ready to use resources, including marketing tools, for their use. There is a need to consult with target groups before and during the programme to understand their needs and motivations. This will ensure programmes and communications are tailored to meet these needs, thus increasing engagement and participation. The Workplace Challenge approach provides a solution for engaging inactive adults in sport and physical activity.

Twitter  Follow Emma Adams at @Emma_Adamz and Lee Mason at @LeeMasonCSP.

Acknowledgements  The Workplace Challenge is delivered through a collaboration of organisations from the sports, physical activity and health sectors in England. The authors thank Leicester-Shire and Rutland Sport who originally developed the Workplace Challenge programme. The authors also thank Sport England, the National Centre for Sport and Exercise Medicine (NCSEM) England, a collaboration between several universities, NHS trusts and sporting and public bodies. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the funders or the partners involved.
All authors contributed to drafting, developing and writing this manuscript, which was led by EJA.

The County Sports Partnership Network Workplace Challenge was funded through Sport England’s Lottery funded “Get Healthy, Get Active” portfolio (Grant number 2012021691).

None declared.

Loughborough University Ethics Committee.

Commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the Creative Commons Attribution Non Commercial (CC BY-NC 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt, build upon this work non-commercially, and license their derivative works on different terms, provided the original work is properly cited and the use is non-commercial. See: http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/

© Article author(s) (or their employer(s) unless otherwise stated in the text of the article) 2017. All rights reserved. No commercial use is permitted unless otherwise expressly granted.

Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2017-097716).


Accepted 7 August 2017


doi:10.1136/bjsports-2017-097716

REFERENCES


