Recruitment Strategies for Reaching Adults Aged 50 Years and Older with Low Socioeconomic Status for **Participation in Online Physical Activity Interventions**

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Background

- Generally, the health condition of high socioeconomic status (SES) groups is better compared to low SES groups.
- The low SES group is often not reached with online health interventions.
- This group could benefit the most from such interventions.
- Reaching the low SES group is crucial to reduce health inequalities.

Aim of the study

• To provide insight into reach, sample characteristics and costs of three preplanned strategies for recruiting low SES adults aged 50 years and older for participation in an online physical activity intervention.

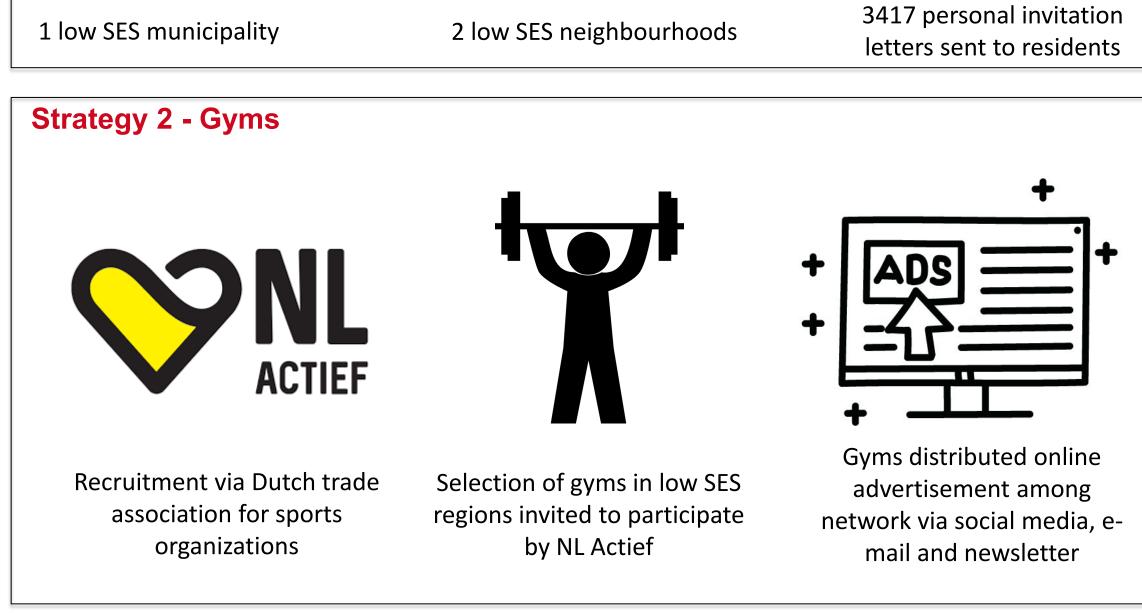
Research Questions (RQ)

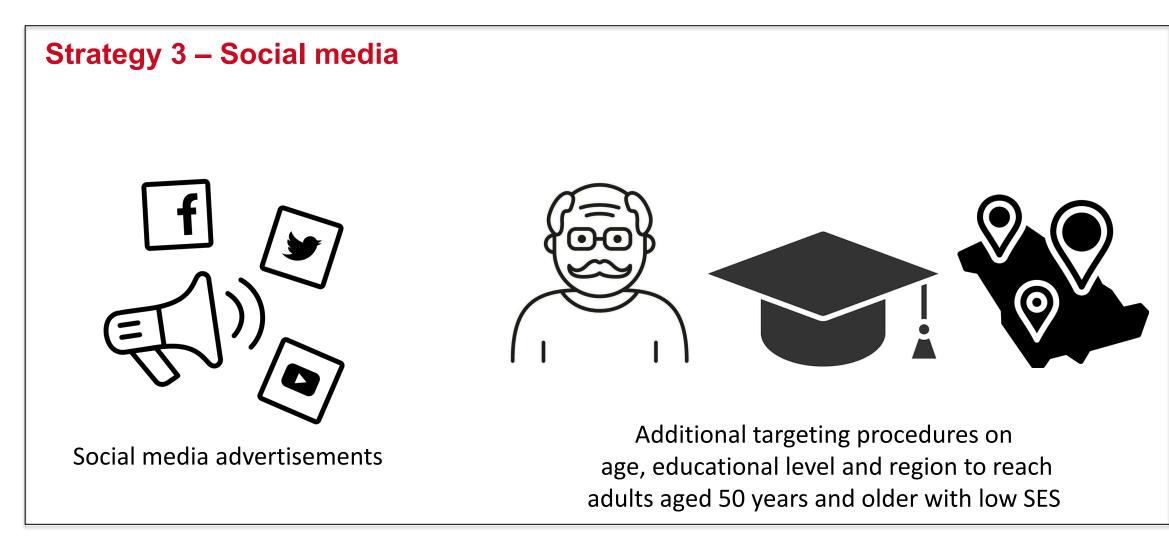
- RQ1: Which recruitment strategy is most beneficial with regard to costs?
- RQ2: Which recruitment strategy results in the highest and fastest response?
- RQ3: Which recruitment strategy is most suitable for reaching the low SES population?
- RQ4: Which recruitment strategy is most suitable for reaching populations with a specific gender, age or health status?

Methods

Study Design and Procedures







Outcomes and statistics

- Recruitment method and sociodemographics were assessed during registration.
- Chi-square tests and ANOVAs were performed to test for differences on sociodemographics between recruitment strategies (P≤.05).

Results

Recruitment costs (RQ1)

- Municipality: €2142.37 (€7.62 per participant)
- Social media: €96.81 (€1.36 per participant)
- Gyms: no costs

Reach and sample characteristics (RQ2 + RQ3 + RQ4)

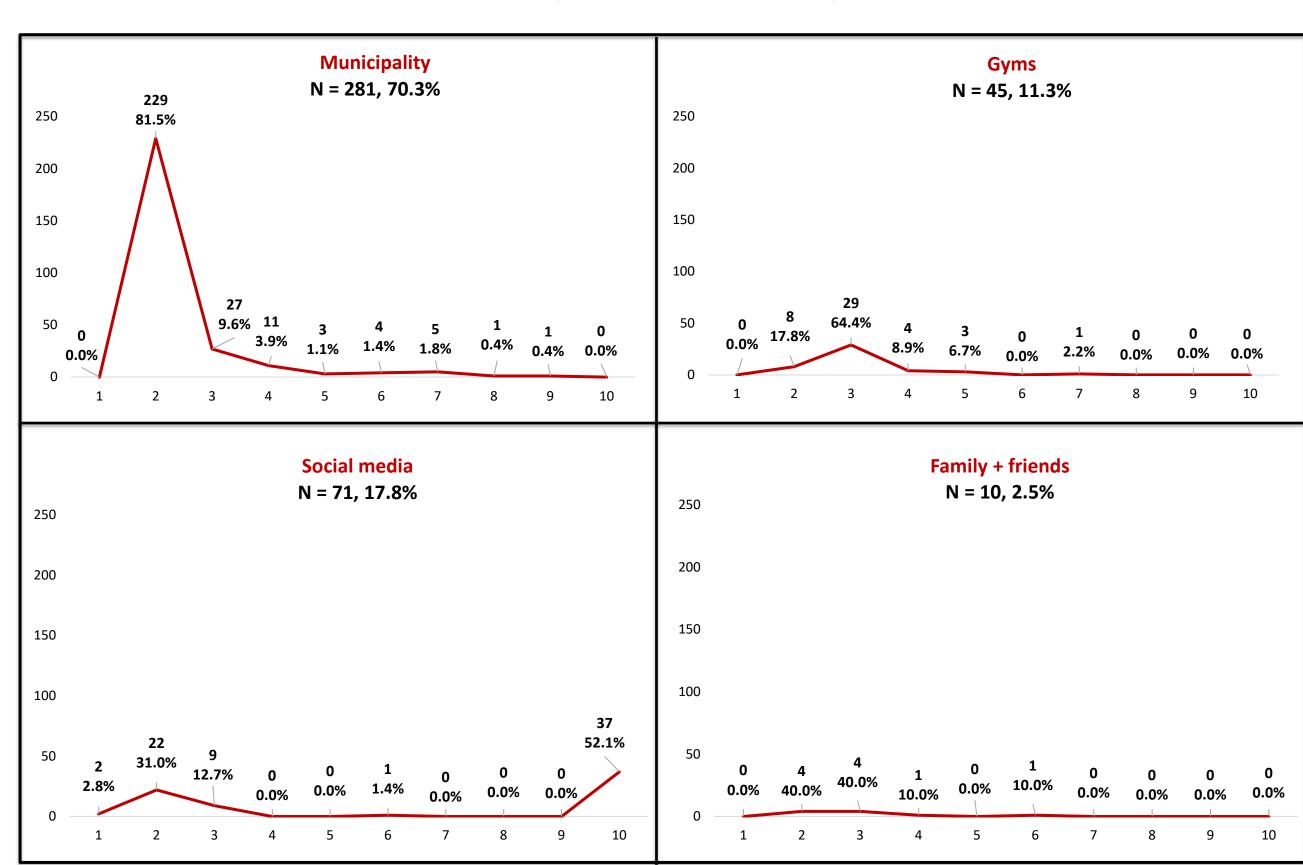


Figure 1. Overview participant recruitment per week per strategy (RQ2)

X-axis = week number, Y-axis = participants (N)

Table 1. Sociodemographic characteristics of recruited participants (RQ3 + RQ4)

	Municipality	Gyms	Social media	Family + friends	Р	Total
	N = 281	N = 45	N = 71	N = 10		N = 407
Gender					<.001*d	
Male, N (%)	142 (50.5) _a	15 (33.3) _a	8 (11.3) _b	3 (30.0) _{a,b}		168 (41.3)
Female, N (%)	139 (49.5) _a	29 (64.4) _a	63 (88.7) _b	6 (60.0) _{a,b}		237 (58.2)
Other, N (%)	0 (0.0) _a	1 (2.2) _{a,b}	0 (0.0) _a	1 (10.0) _b		2 (0.5)
Age in years, mean (SD)	64.0 (8.6) _a	61.7 (8.5) _{a,b}	60.0 (7.0) _b	61.3 (9.5) _{a,b}	.003*	63.0 (8.4)
Educational level					<.001*	
Low, N (%)	128 (45.6) _a	8 (17.8) _{b,c}	9 (12.7) _c	5 (50.0) _{a,b}		150 (36.9)
Middle, N (%)	103 (36.7) _a	15 (33.3) _a	29 (40.8) _a	2 (20.0) _a		149 (36.6)
High, N (%)	50 (17.8) _a	22 (48.9) _b	33 (46.5) _b	3 (30.0) _{a,b}		108 (26.5)
(Chronic) disease					.070	
Yes	154 (54.8)	18 (40.0)	29 (40.8)	4 (40.0)		200 (49.1)
No	127 (45.2)	27 (60.0)	42 (59.2)	6 (60.0)		207 (50.9)

^{a,b, c} Each subscript letter denotes a subset of group categories whose column proportions do not differ significantly from each other at the .05 level.

^d Values with * indicate significant values (P≤.05)

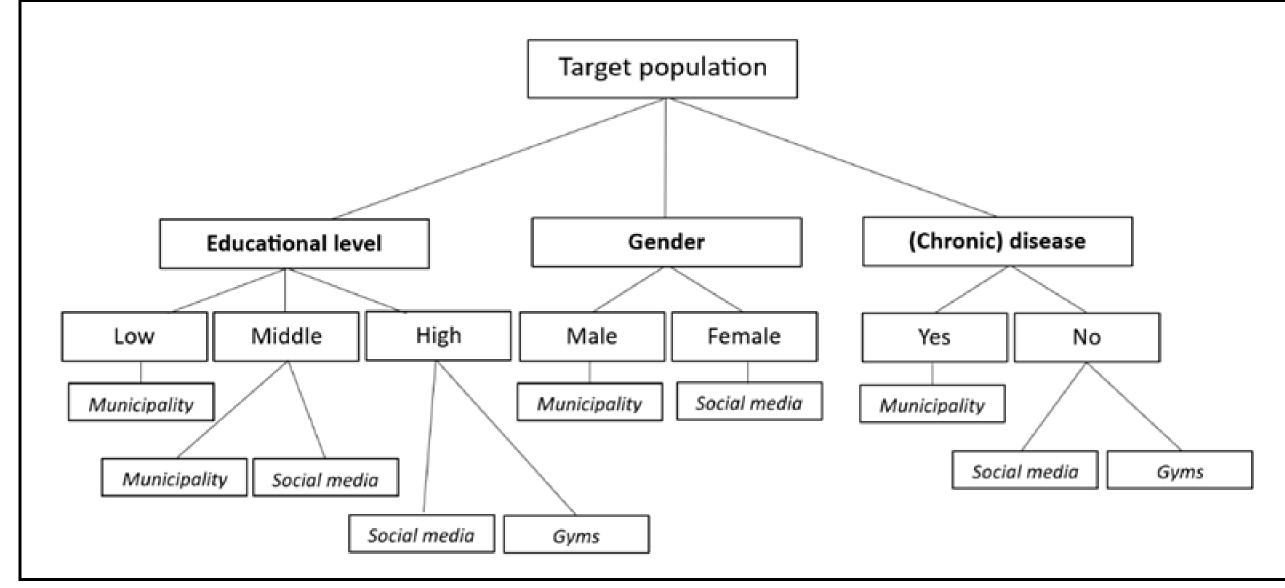


Figure 2. Decision tree for selecting appropriate recruitment strategy (RQ3 + RQ4)

Conclusions

- Recruitment via personal invitation letters through a municipality has high potential for reaching low SES participants.
- The high recruitment costs need to be taken into account.
- Additionally, sending personal invitation letters is time-consuming.
- Revealed insights on recruitment can guide future eHealth-studies.