Community programs to promote an active lifestyle. Lombardy's Walking Groups

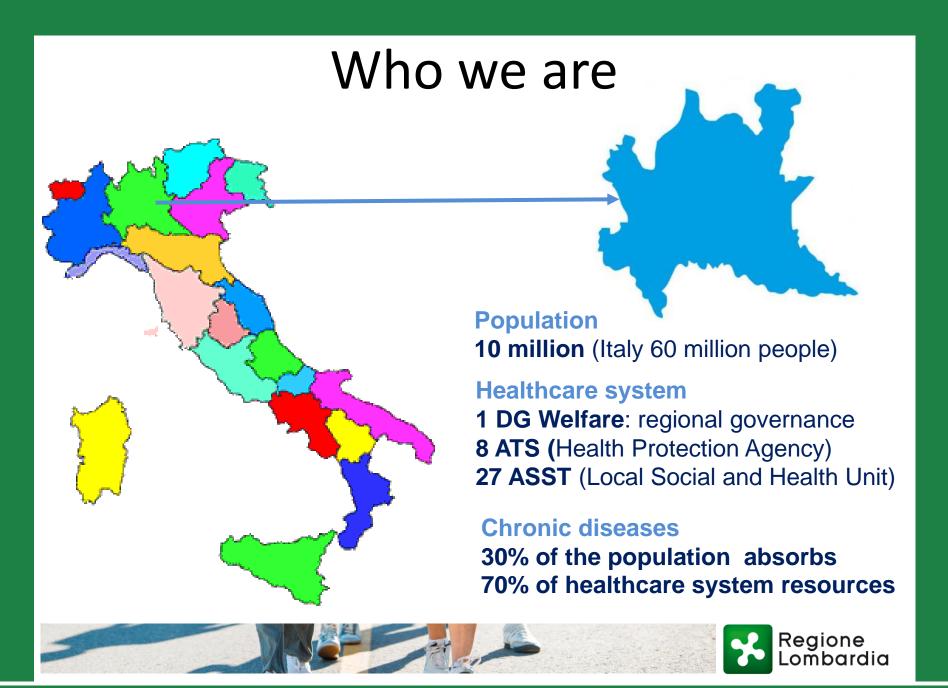
L. Coppola, C. Celata, M. Franchetti, **G. Gelmi** and Health Promotion Lombardia Group

10th IUHPE European Conference and International Forum for Health Promotion Research September 24 – 26, 2018, Trondheim, Norway









Policy approach

A regional planning document (Piano Regionale della Prevenzione 2014 – 2019) ensures that the same health promotion programs are offered throughout the territory. All programs should be based on suitability criteria:

- efficacy;
- integration;
- intersectoriality;
- sustainability

For Physical activity: walking groups





Physical activity and health

The health benefits of physical activity are well documented.

Adults and older adults should participate in at least 150 minutes of moderate or vigorous activity per week, in order to promote and maintain health.

However, most adults do not currently achieve this





Walking groups

Participants walk collectively in organized walking groups and thereby provide support relationships for behavior change.

Usually they walk twice a week.

People decide to participate thanks to:

- municipalities or volunteering associations advertisement
- Grapevine
- Physician recommendation

Usually they begin thanks to health practitioners guide. Then some of them are trained as walking leader and groups become independent.





Walking groups efficacy

Walking groups (WGs) are efficacious at increasing physical activity

WGs that targeted both genders produced significantly higher effects on physical activity, compared with interventions that targeted only women

WGs that targeted older adults were found to be more efficacious than those that targeted younger adults. Thus older population benefits more from walking group in terms of physical activity effects.

WGs that had measures from baseline up to six months had significantly lower effect sizes than interventions that had measures over six months.

Aikaterini Kassavou, Andrew Turner, David P. French, (2013).

- √ efficay;
- ✓ integration;
- √ intersectoriality
- √ sustainability





Walking groups integration

Walking group provide social support relationships for behaviour change.

It can be a good chance to promote among peer and through walking leaders, other healthy behaviour:

- improve cognitive function
- socialize healthy diet recommendations
- support screening participation
- encourage tobacco smoking cessation
- discourage gambling
- stimulate flue vaccinations

- ✓ efficay;
- √ integration;
- √ intersectoriality
- √ sustainability





Walking groups intersectoriality

Health is an outcome of all policies and this requires multisectorial action

Walking group could involve:

- Health care sectors
- Municipalities
- Volunteers associations
- University Sports sciences

- ✓ efficay;
- √ integration;
- √ intersectoriality
- ✓ sustainability





Walking groups sustainability

They are a popular, accessible and acceptable form of activity among populations who are the most physically inactive

They don't require special equipment

They have low risk of injuries

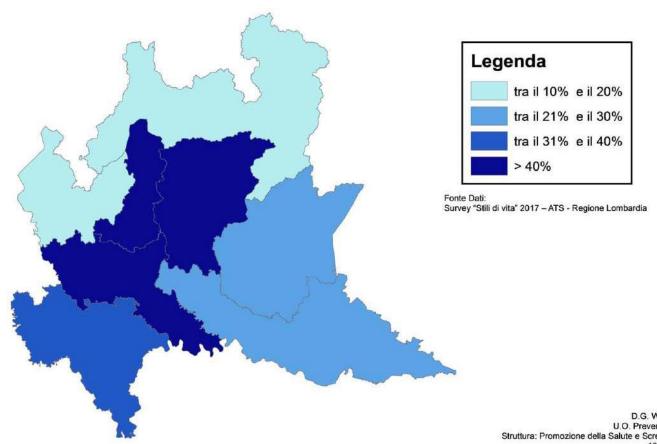
They don't need to be delivered by professionals. Groups are guided by local walking leaders trained

- efficay;
- integration;
- intersectoriality
- sustainability





Regional coverage



U.O. Prevenzione Struttura: Promozione della Salute e Screening





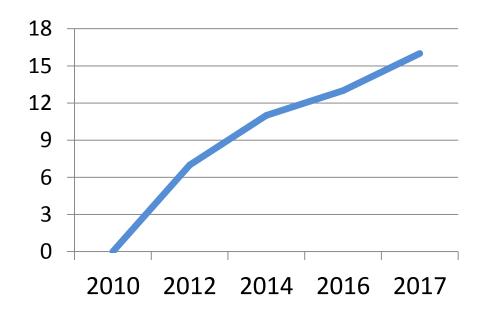
Numbers

| REGIONAL DATA 2017 | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Municipalities with active walking groups | Number of walking groups currently active | Number of people involved (estimate) | Number of participants aged 45-64 (estimate) | N° di partecipants over 65 (estimate) |
| 528 | 840 | 27.500 | 10.000 | 17.500 |





Rate ‰ population > 65







Future challenges

- Who are the elderly people that don't join the walking group?
- Why don't they take part in walking group?
- How is it possible to involve the unattainable?
- How to maintain participation ?



