





Wearables at Work: Preferences from an Employee's Perspective

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Introduction

- · Health promotion effective to decrease absentieesm.
- Self-tracking via wearables promising approach: a first step towards self-management.
- Wishes and needs from employees unknown → Important to inform future design and improve usage of wearables in future interventions

Objective: To obtain a preliminary impression of the needs on the use of wearable technology for workplace health promotion

Methods

Employees from the University of Twente were invited to try a wearable during lunch walks around the campus. After the walk, 76 employees with a mean age of 40 years (SD \pm 11.7) filled in a survey concerning their needs. Analysis were of descriptive nature.



Results

Positive aspects	Negative aspects			
Wearables in general				
Insights in own lifestyle pattern Pleasant design of the Misfit Shine	 Poor visualisation of the data Unpleasant to wear Need for observing more than just steps 			
Wearables at work				
Improve the health of employees Awareness about health behaviour at work Increase fellowship by supporting each other	Privacy issues due to collection of personal data Feeling of being check-up on (by employer) An extra task for the employee			
Engagement of employer	 Obligation of use 			

Α	ccess to self-tracking data	N	o access to seit-tracking data
•	Only employee	•	Employers and supervisors
•	Physicians other health care professionals		
•	Researchers		
•	Others but only when access is provided by employee		

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Needs wearable use	%			
Preferred method for monitoring				
A smartphone application	33			
Sensors in smartphone	40			
Wearable for continuous monitoring	37			
Wearable for interval monitoring	15			
Other	7			
Obstructions daily monitoring				
Keeping track of additional data	53			
Uncomfortable	34			
Unattractive design	23			
Continuous wearing	51			
Open to long-term wearable use				
Usage of private smartphone				



Discussion

Most employees see potential: obtain insights into lifestyle pattern

- Diminish the burden of wearing: use smartphone sensors for self-tracking [1,2] or fit sensors into everyday jewelry/clothing
- Visualization should be appealing [1] and understandable [2]
- Employee is manager of own data to reduce privacy issues

Results will be used in further research into the developement of a workplace stress management intervention combining self-tracking and eCoaching (project "Quantified Self @Work").



unch Walks at the Univ Source: Jellien Tigelaar (UT News,

- 1. Lentferink A, Oldenhuis H, De Groot M, Polstra L, Velthuijsen H, Van Gemert-Pijnen L. Key Components in eHealth Interventions Combining Self-Tracking and Persuasive eCoaching to Promote a Healthier Lifestyle: a Scoping Review, Submitted to: Journal of Medical Information Research
- Patel MS, Asch DA, Volpp KG. Wearable devices as facilitators, not drivers, of health behavior change. Jama. 2015;313(5):459-460. re







