

Comparing Bingocize Engagement in Kentucky's Rural and Urban Nursing Facility Sites Jana Michalik, MS, Kylee Pipgrass, MPH, Melinda Ickes, PhD UKY Bingocize; Department of Kinesiology and Health Promotion, University of Kentucky

Background and Context

- **Bingocize** alternates between physical exercises and the familiar game of bingo, interspersing physical activity, to enhance senior health.¹
- Bingocize is implemented twice per week for 45-60 minute sessions, resulting in 15 total minutes of range of motion therapy.
- Rural facilities greatly differ from urban facilities, facing more unique challenges such as recruiting and retaining workforce, increased barriers to physical activity, limited specialized programming, and limited financial resources.²
- Programming success in rural versus urban nursing facilities depends on resource availability, trained staff, and program adaptability.³
- This research aims to identify trends in **total and unique** participation across rural and urban settings to analyze if engagement in Bingocize programming is stable across varied settings.

Key Findings

- Both urban and rural areas experienced an **initial surge** in total participation, rates peaking significantly in the second month of implementation, followed by a decline and eventual **stabilization in subsequent months,** ultimately showing a **consistent pattern**.
- Unique participant attendance displayed significant variability with no clear pattern, with **urban areas** showing an early spike that diminished over time, while rural areas demonstrated a more moderate and steady growth rate from the start.

Methods

Data Collection and Analysis:

• Data collected through paper attendance logs from 17 nursing facilities within the Kentucky CMP Project and input into Qualtrics by the UK CMP team

Eligibility Criteria:

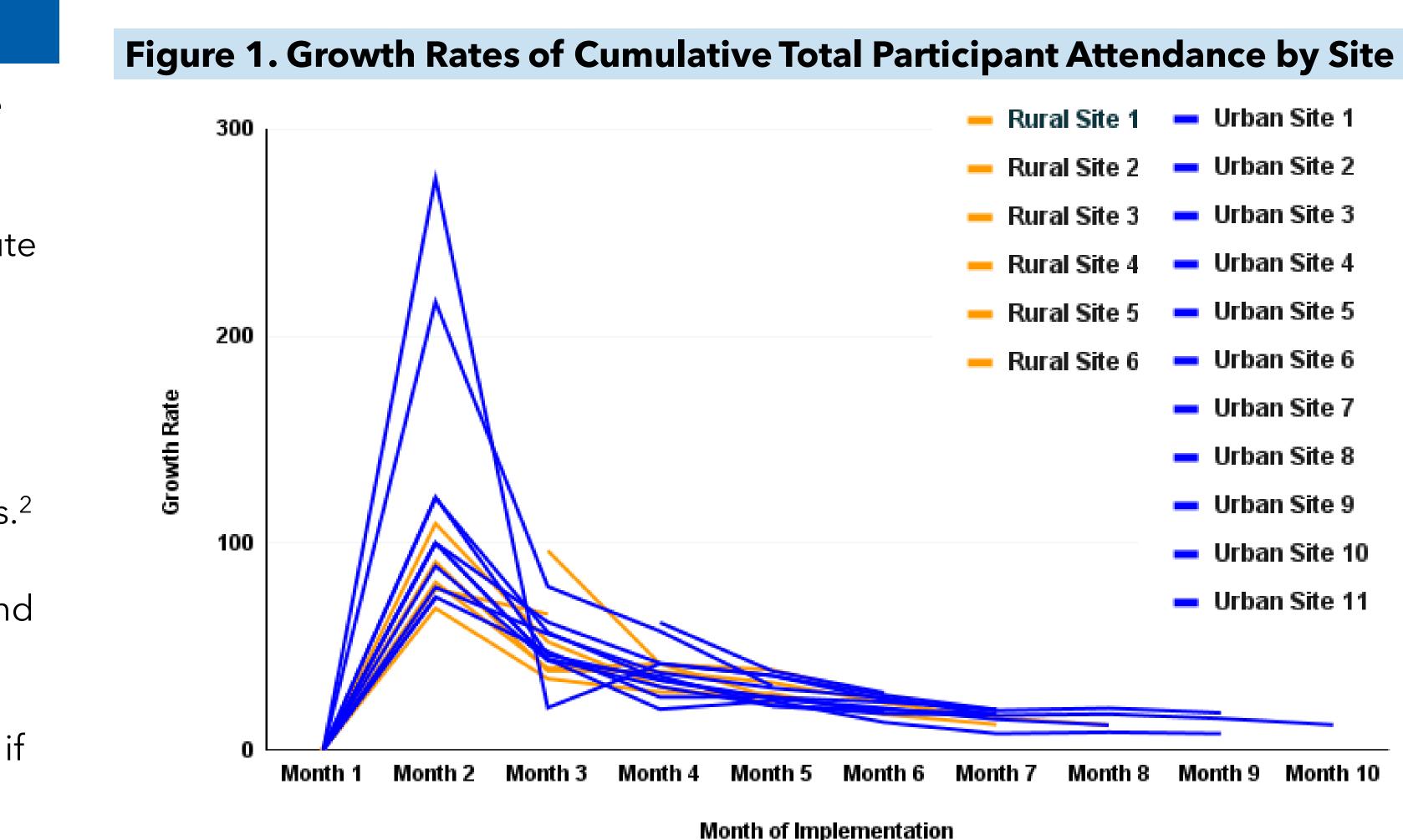
- Nursing homes actively participating at the time of analysis.
- Minimum of four months of attendance data.

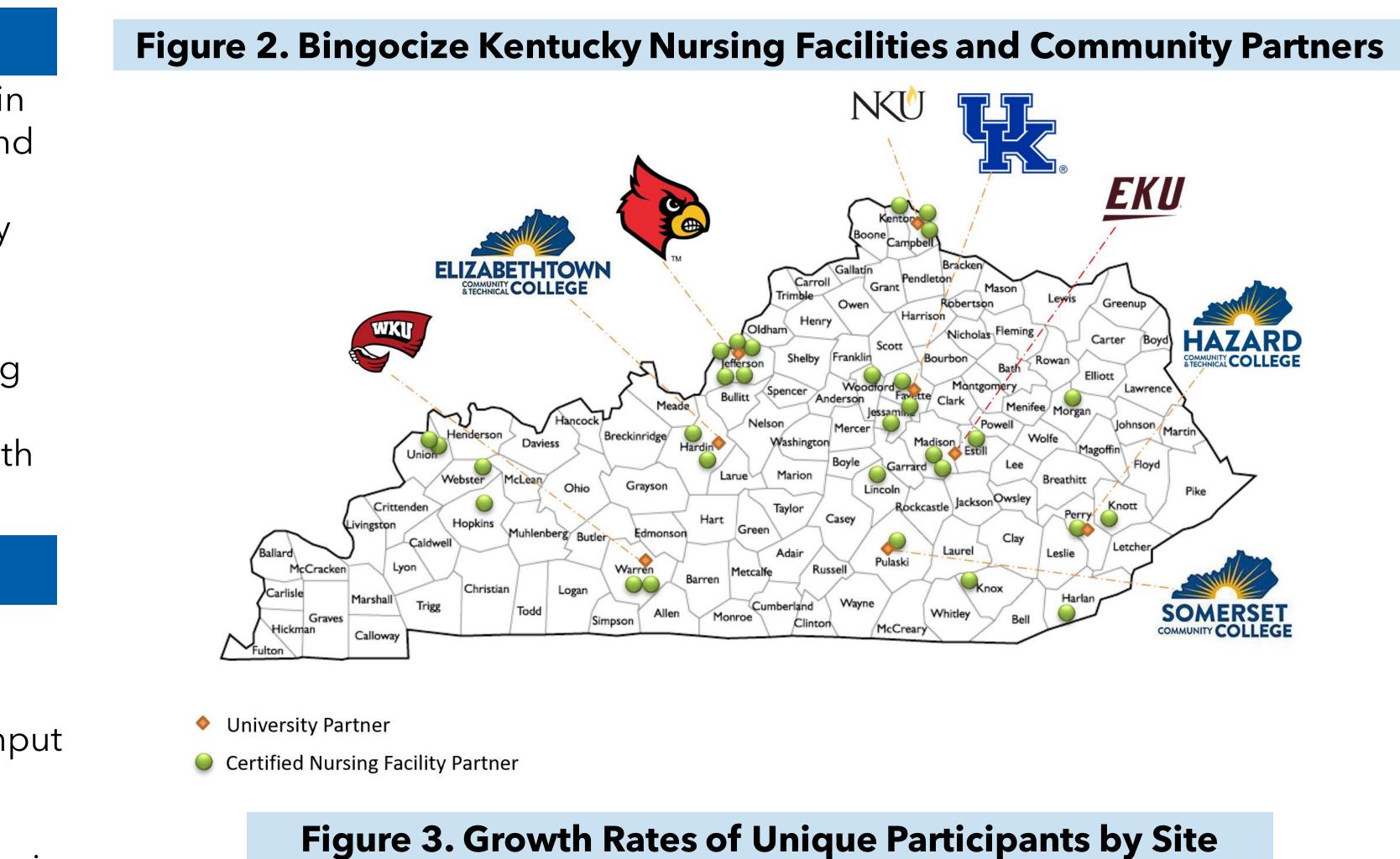
Urban or Rural Status Determination:

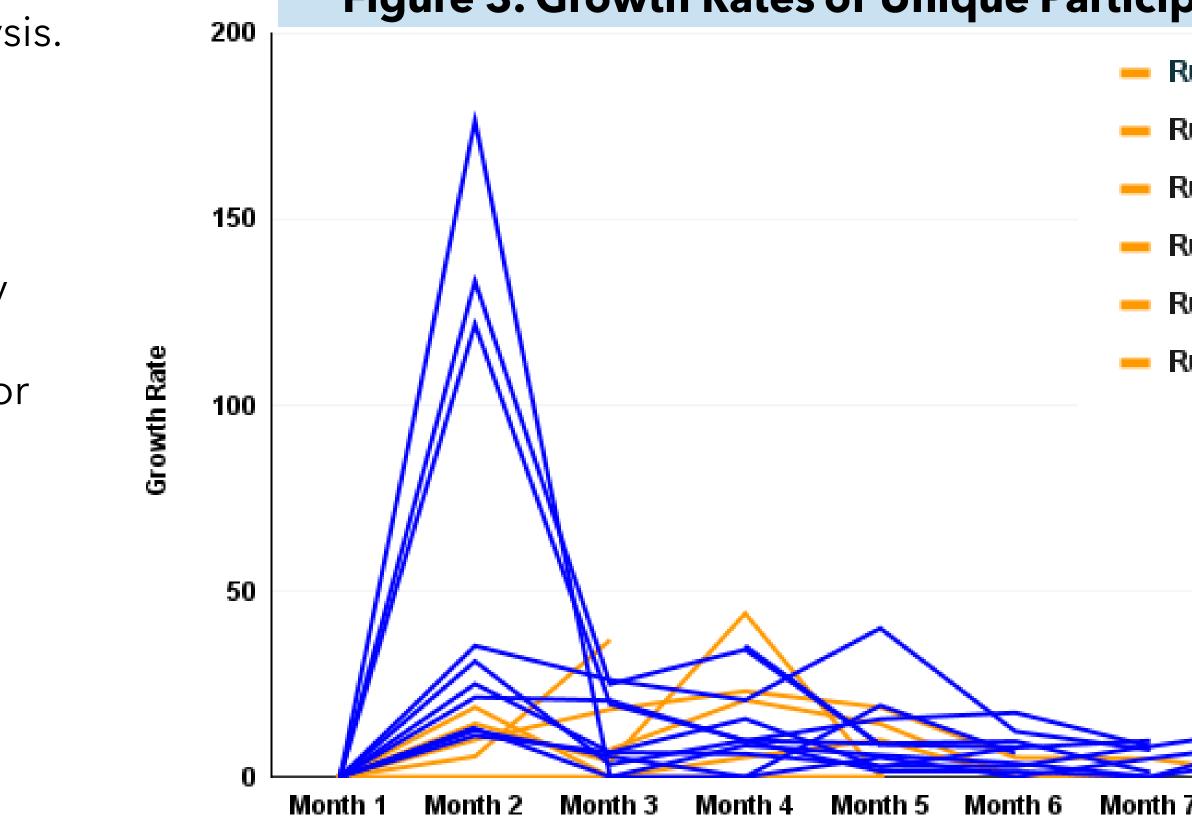
- Facility addresses cross-referenced with the 2010 US Census "County Rural Lookup" records.⁴
- Categorized as mostly urban, mostly rural, or completely rural
- Mostly rural and completely rural sites were combined for analysis.

Attendance Data Analysis:

- Used Excel pivot tables for detailed analysis.
 - Unique participants: Attended at least 1 Bingocize session, counted once.
 - Total participant data: Cumulative attendance, counts participant each month they attend.
- Growth rates utilized for equitable comparisons across facilities with different resident capacities.







Month of Implementation



| Rural Site 1 | 🗕 Urban Site 1 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Rural Site 2 | Urban Site 2 |
| Rural Site 3 | 💻 Urban Site 3 |
| Rural Site 4 | 🗕 Urban Site 4 |
| Rural Site 5 | 🗕 Urban Site 5 |
| Rural Site 6 | 🗕 Urban Site 6 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 7 |
| | 💻 Urban Site 8 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 9 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 10 |
| | 💻 Urban Site 11 |
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| | |
| | |

| Rural Site 1 | 🗕 Urban Site 1 |
|--------------|-----------------|
| Rural Site 2 | 🗕 Urban Site 2 |
| Rural Site 3 | 🗕 Urban Site 3 |
| Rural Site 4 | 🗕 Urban Site 4 |
| Rural Site 5 | 🗕 Urban Site 5 |
| Rural Site 6 | 🗕 Urban Site 6 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 7 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 8 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 9 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 10 |
| | 🗕 Urban Site 11 |
| | |

Results

- On average, urban areas experienced an initial surge in total participation, peaking at 122.89% in the second month, then settling to an **average growth rate of 12.04%** by the tenth month.
- Rural areas, on average, saw an initial 85.49% growth in total participation in the second month, which **averaged** out to 12% by the eighth month.
- Both urban and rural settings exhibited a similar overall trend:
 - A participation increase from the first to second month.
 - A sharp decline from the second to third month.
 - Stabilization in subsequent months.
- Average growth rates of unique participants displayed variability with no consistent pattern between rural and urban settings:
 - Urban areas showed an average early growth of 54.83%, declining to 4.76% by the tenth month,
 - rate of 9.72%.

Discussion and Conclusions

- Strong initial participation denotes high initial appeal of Bingocize, possibly due to effective promotion or novelty.⁵
- The post-surge decline in participation may reflect typical attrition or suggest areas needing program refinement for sustained engagement.⁶
- Steadier growth in rural areas may reflect a **consistent demand** for Bingocize, signifying its suitability for nursing facilities.⁷
- Variations in unique participant growth indicate the effectiveness of the Bingocize program, which broadly appeals to the preferences of nursing facility residents by offering engaging activities.⁸
- The Bingocize program has numerous aspects that appeal to facilities like long-term care, ensuring sustained engagement as demonstrated through stable total participation. Offering programming like Bingocize that sustains engagement and provides physical and mental benefits to participating residents is **critical in** improving quality of life for the aging population.



Funding

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• Rural areas had a more stable average starting growth