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ISSN (Online): 2322 – 4479

ISSN (Print): 2476–4981

Original Article

www.AESAsport.com

Received: 29/08/2017

Accepted: 28/11/2017

The Effect of the Special Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention on the Commitment to Exercise and Adherence to the Exercise Routine

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ABSTRACT

Background. Although most people are aware of the advantages of physical exercise, they fail to adhere to a regular routine of exercise, which necessitates this intervention. **Objectives.** In this study, by controlling the moderating role of the variable of commitment to exercise, the effect of a special cognitive-behavioral intervention on the commitment and adherence to an exercise routine has been investigated in adults. **Methods.** The statistical population for this study comprises 635 people with over 10 years' professional experience. Of this number, 235 were selected. Then, 80 employees were randomly assigned to two groups, experimental and control, with 40 members each. The experimental group was trained in cognitive-behavioral therapy for four months over 14 sessions. To collect the data on commitment and adherence to the exercise routine, a questionnaire was used. **Results.** When the effect of the pretest variable on the dependent variable was adjusted, it was observed that there is a significant difference ($p < 0.01$) between the means of the scores for commitment to exercise and adherence to exercise routine. The covariance test revealed that the difference in the adherence to exercise routine in both the experimental and control groups, after controlling the effects of commitment to exercise, was not significant ($p < 0.05$). **Conclusion.** The findings show that adherence to exercise routine can be improved in people by cognitive-behavioral intervention, using the moderating role of the variable of commitment to exercise and eliminating the gap between the intention to exercise and commitment to exercise. Therefore, counselors and therapists can use the cognitive-behavioral intervention protocol to improve the commitment to exercise and adherence to exercise routine.

KEY WORDS: *Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention, Commitment, Adherence, Exercise, Protocol.*

INTRODUCTION

Participation in sports and related activities has beneficial effects on the various physical and psychological factors slowing down the aging process (1). Despite the physical and psychological advantages of physical exercise, like the improvement of cardiovascular performance, the strengthening of muscular

system, improvement of balance (2), the enhancement of self-respect, and the overall improvement of quality of life, there is a decrease in the rate of participation in exercise and physical activities which impacts the general health (3). Weinberg and Gould have defined adherence to exercise as the overcoming of their weakness by

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sedentary people to sustain and maintain an exercise program. When sedentary people overcome their weakness and start a sport, their next challenge is to maintain their regular participation in it (4). For this reason, many of the organized sport and physical fitness programs have been developed with an aim to minimize the sedentary adult population (5). However, individuals' motivation for change and resistance to altering unhealthy habits must be considered when developing an effective approach to counseling (6). People are motivated for different reasons to engage in sport exercises. Yet, the best way to encourage engagement in exercise is to emphasize the various advantages (7).

With the advent of positive psychology and the theory of hope and commitment, numerous educational, research, and therapeutic interventions have been used to investigate their impact on the other positive dimensions and traits (8). Weiss, Kimmel, and Smith discussed a model for sport commitment where sport-related enjoyment was introduced as a key and intermediate factor in the commitment to sport. Based on the intermediate model for the commitment to sport, any factor that increases the enjoyment and interest in physical and sport activities can encourage people to continue participating in the activity (9). Further, commitment to sport has been defined as a psychological structure indicating the tendency to continue engaging in sport activities and motivating forces to engage in and insist on continuing the behavior (10). The commitment to sport is the additive effect of the degree to which an individual enjoys participation in sport, invests personal resources (i.e. time, effort, money), perceives that sport provides valuable opportunities, and is supported in one's participation by significant others (11). Although most people are aware of the benefits of exercise for physical and mental health, working very hard to have access to good health procedures, they have so far failed to enjoy the benefits of good health. This will add to the importance and need for the interventionist expansion aimed at enhancing exercise in people (12). The term cognitive-behavioral education emphasizes the point that the thinking process is as important as the environmental effects (13). Educational cognitive-behavioral programs help create and

improve such abilities as decision-making, motivation, responsibility, positive communication with others, happiness, self-esteem, problem-solving, self-regulation, self-sufficiency, and mental health (14). Briefly, studies have identified such mediating variables as the potential mechanisms by which a variable can be linked to another variable or by some sort of intervention that may be so affected. (15). For instance, in a study aimed at investigating the effects of the mediating variables for commitment and adherence to sport, the findings of the survey by Roche et al., using the acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT), revealed that this therapy helped improve individual values and consequently, increase individual activity (16). In another study, Tobin and Markland, using special distinct interventions, investigated the link between the support for psychological needs and the internalization of regular behavior for sport. Finally, it was revealed that when the need for support of self-determination and social assimilation is expanded, people have less need for external stimulation and regulation (17). The results of a study by De Bruijn, on the relation between the sport habit and behavior explored through the concepts of a programmed behavioral model and action control method, indicate a considerable asymmetry between the intention to do and adherence to sport. Moreover, the measurement of controlled perceived behavior is a fixed predictor of controlled action (18). In a study by Scanlan et al., it was also established that perceived eligibility in sport affects the enjoyment of sport and that enjoyment is an important factor in commitment to sport (19).

We are aware that many people do less exercise than they are advised to. Thus, in future studies, there will be need for further research and more solid results on the impact of counseled support on adherence to sport. So far, no experimental study has been conducted on the combined counseling and commencement of sport exercises and in view of the background review, no study has addressed the investigation of cognitive-behavioral therapy. This is an effective method to improve psychological traits in an attempt to improve commitment and its impact on adherence to exercise in adults. This study seeks to fill this research gap. Therefore, the aim of this research is to control the adjusting role

of the variable commitment to exercise and investigate the effect of the special cognitive-behavioral intervention on commitment and adherence to exercise in adults.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Participants. The statistical population for this study comprises 635 male and female employees, aged 38–56, and working for the personnel department of Zob Aahan Esfahan Factory. All of them have over 10 years' work experience. The statistical sample of this study includes 235 employees selected based on Morgan's Table (20) by using a stratified random sampling method. Then, 80 of them were selected and randomly assigned to two groups, experimental and control, of 40 each, using the scores from a homogeneous questionnaire for commitment and adherence to exercise.

Tools. The control and experimental groups were assessed using the questionnaire for commitment and adherence to exercise. The following instruments were used to measure the independent variable (i.e. cognitive-behavioral intervention) and the dependent variable (i.e. commitment and adherence to exercise).

1. Commitment-to-Exercise Questionnaire: This researcher-developed commitment-to-exercise questionnaire comprises a four-factor structure (i.e. enthusiasm for exercise, intensity and frequency of exercise, reinforcing factors, and disrupting factors). The construct validity of the questionnaire was assessed with factor analysis using the principal component analysis (a sampling adequacy index of 0.769) and when the exploratory factor analysis was repeated five times, 10 questions were deleted due to inadequate load factor, and ultimately, the final version of the questionnaire for commitment to exercise had 25 questions on the four dimensions with a specific value larger than one accounts for 58.409% of the questionnaire variance. This instrument was graded on the Likert 5-division scale: 1 for "never" through to 5 for "always". For the reliability of the questionnaire, the Cronbach's alpha obtained using internal consistency was 0.873 (21).

2. Adherence-to-Exercise Questionnaire: The degree of adherence to exercise before and after the operation of the independent variable was assessed by using Corbin and Welk's adherence-

to-physical activity questionnaire (22). This questionnaire has a three-factor structure (i.e. empowered, predisposed, and reinforced) whose construct validity was assessed by the researchers with factor analysis and the principal components method (with a sampling adequacy index of 0.695). The adherence-to-exercise questionnaire comprising 12 questions on three dimensions with a specific value larger than one accounted for a total of 60.5% of the questionnaire variance using the principal components method. To ensure the results of the exploratory factor analysis, a confirmatory factor analysis was performed using LISREL. The Chi-square-to-df ratio was 1. This instrument has been graded with three options, 1 for "correct" through 3 for "incorrect", on the Likert scale. For the reliability of the questionnaire, using internal consistency, the Cronbach's alpha value obtained was 0.872.

Training protocol. For the Special Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention, the theoretical infrastructure emphasizes using such components as the enthusiasm for exercise, the intensity and frequency of exercise, reinforcing and disrupting factors. The factors are based on the health belief model (23), the trans-theoretical model (24), the theory of planned behavior (25), and self-determination theory (26). With an emphasis on the theoretical infrastructures, 14 sessions of cognitive-behavioral therapies (of 70 minutes each) were designed. Then, the experimental group was trained with the cognitive-behavioral therapy method and the control group was put on the waiting list. Further, it was recommended to the experimental group to do exercise for four sessions a week, for at least half an hour for each session. The nature of the exercises was specified with respect to the interest of the participants: joining a club, swimming, hiking, or any other activity of their interest.

Data Analysis. The results, from the data obtained and the therapeutic intervention, were described using descriptive statistics. Then, the statistical assumptions were analyzed with the ANCOVA and MANCOVA tests. Further, the effect of the pretest and the concomitant variables was controlled with ANCOVA and MANCOVA. Finally, the research hypotheses were analyzed using statistical covariance and the t-test.

RESULTS

Before the data were analyzed, the assumptions of the multi-variable covariance analysis were tested using the multi-variable covariance analysis. In this respect, the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk tests were significant for none of the variables. The findings showed that the normality hypothesis was supported. Also, the results of the M Box test and Leven test were not significant. The findings indicate that the assumption of the covariance matrices being equal and the assumption of the equality of the post-test score variances for the dependent variables in both the experimental and control groups were supported. Furthermore, the coefficients between the pre-test and post-test scores were all significant for the dependent variables, which indicated that the relations were linear. More, the correlation of the pre-test and

post-test scores was 0.716 for commitment and 0.686 for adherence to exercise. Therefore, the correlation between the pre-test and post-test was high. Thus in this study, dependent variables were measured in two groups of experiment and control. At first, descriptive statistical methods of center-centered and scattered indicators were calculated and described.

In Table 1, the statistical indices of the means and standard deviation for commitment and adherence to exercise have been presented for the experimental and control groups, in both the pre-test and post-test stages. According to the findings in Table 1, the score of adherence to exercise ($M=2.45\pm0.26$) for the cognitive-behavioral intervention group is larger than the mean score of adherence to exercise ($M=2.07\pm0.28$) for the control group. Analysis of covariance was used to obtain the results of investigating the effect of the special cognitive-behavioral intervention on commitment and adherence to exercise.

Table 1. Means and Standard Deviation of Pre-test and Post-test Scores in Both Groups

Variables	Groups	N	Pretest		Posttest	
			Mean	SD	Mean	SD
Commitment to Exercise	Experimental	40	2.63	0.54	3.54	0.39
	Control	40	2.46	0.54	2.47	0.43
Adherence to Exercise	Experimental	40	2.001	0.32	2.45	0.26
	Control	40	2.07	0.31	2.07	0.28

As shown in Table 2, in view of the calculated F coefficient, it can be seen that there is a significant difference between the means of the scores for commitment and adherence to exercise for both groups. Therefore, the special cognitive-behavioral intervention has improved the scores for commitment and adherence to exercise in the experimental group participants on the post-test. In view of the adjusted coefficients of β and the level of significance of 0.01, it can be concluded that the special cognitive-behavioral intervention is capable of predicting 87.5% of the commitment and 79.2% of adherence to exercise.

$$\hat{Y}=0.875X_1+0.792X_2$$

Analysis of covariance was used to obtain the results of the effect of the special cognitive-behavioral intervention on adherence to

exercise in view of the controlled scores for commitment to exercise with the results shown in Table 3.

As shown in Table 3, in view of the calculated F value, it can be seen that there is no significant difference between the mean score for adherence to exercise with the controlled concomitant variable of commitment to exercise ($P<0.05$). Therefore, the adjusting role of the variable for commitment to exercise is supported. With respect to the adjusted coefficients and also β , it is concluded that the special cognitive-behavioral intervention, with the controlled concomitant variable of commitment to exercise can predict only 37.3% of adherence to exercise in the employees. Hence, the equation for predicting the variable of adherence to exercise can be formulated as:

$$\hat{Y}=0.373X_1$$

Table 2. Results of Multiple Analysis of Covariance for the effect of group membership

Variables		Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean of squares	F	Significance	Degree of effect	Statistical power
Pretest	Posttest							
Model	Commitment to Exercise	37.999	4	9.5	293.81	0.000**	0.94	1
	Adherence to Exercise	7.903	4	15.023	470.21	0.000**	0.898	1
Commitment To exercise	Commitment to Exercise	6.67	1	6.67	206.3	0.000**	0.73	1
	Adherence to Exercise	0.001	1	0.001	0.037	0.84	0.000	1
Adherence to Exercise	Commitment to Exercise	0.025	1	0.025	0.771	0.38	0.01	1
	Adherence to Exercise	2.913	1	2.913	244.1	0.000**	0.765	1
Group Membership	Commitment to Exercise	16.134	1	16.134	539.14	0.000**	0.875	1
	Adherence to Exercise	3.415	1	3.415	286.1	0.000**	0.792	1
Error	Commitment to Exercise	2.425	75	0.032				
	Adherence to Exercise	2.895	75	0.012				
Total	Commitment to Exercise	40.424	79					
	Adherence to Exercise	8.798	79					

R2 =0.94, Adjusted R2 =0.937, Commitment to Exercise $\beta_1=0.875$

R2 =0.898, Adjusted R2=0.893, Adherence to Exercise $\beta_1=0.792$

Table 3. Results of covariance analysis for the effect of group membership on the scores for Adherence to Exercise in view of the scores controlled for commitment to exercise

Variables	Sum of squares	Degree of freedom	Mean of squares	F	Significance	Degree of Effect	Statistical power
Models	5.142	2	2.571	54.14	**0.000	0.584	1
y-intercept	2.704	1	2.704	56.955	0.000	0.425	1
Concomitant	2.171	1	2.171	45.717	**0.000	0.373	1
Group Membership	0.001	1	0.001	0.012	0.914	0.001	1
Error	3.656	77	0.047				
Total	8.798	79					

R2 =0.584, Adjusted, R2=0.574, $\beta_1=0.001$, $\beta_2=0.373$

DISCUSSION

The results presented support Hypothesis 1 to the effect that special cognitive-behavioral intervention improves commitment and adherence to exercise. The findings of this part of the study are, to some extent, consistent

with those of the studies by Markland and Tobin (17) and Roche et al. (16) in that they cause adherence to exercise interventionally by changing the cognitive mediators. In the study by Roche et al., (16) a limited number of people with chronic fatigue syndrome were

included with the aim of overcoming the impediments to exercise. Further, Markland and Tobin investigated only the effect of special interventions on the satisfaction of psychological needs and internalization of sport behavior (17). By contrast, this study investigates the effect of the cognitive variable commitment to exercise (enthusiasm for exercise, intensity and frequency of exercise, reinforcing factors, disrupting factors) linked to adherence to exercise.

The fact that a considerable proportion of people have not been completely successful at adhering to exercise adds to the importance and need for interventionist expansion based on the behavioral theories and models aimed at raising the level of commitment to exercise in people (12). Typically, to reach these aims, such socio-cognitive-behavioral theories as Health Belief Model, Theoretical Transfer Model, Planned Behavior Theory, and Self-determination theory can be used. Accordingly, it seems that the special cognitive-behavioral theory developed by researchers based on the above theories and positive psychology with an aim to improve commitment to exercise can lead to improvement of adherence to exercise. Further, based on Weiss et al.'s mediating model for commitment to exercise and the studies conducted by Scanlan (19) which indicated that perceived competence in sport affects enjoyment of sport and is an important factor in commitment to sport, it seems that engagement in physical exercises by the experimental group can have an added effect on commitment and adherence to exercise.

Hypothesis 2 explores whether adherence to exercise continues to improve after the exclusion of commitment to exercise or not. The results indicated that, depending on group membership, there was no significant difference between the mean scores for adherence to exercise in the participants in the post-test stage. The findings of this part of the study are consistent with the results of a study by De Bruijin (18), in that they indicate a

considerable asymmetry in the relation between the intention to exercise and adherence to exercise.

The findings of this study add the fact that the gap between the intention for exercise and adherence to exercise can be filled by using a cognitive-behavioral intervention and creating a commitment to exercise. It can be said that intention alone to engage in exercise, informed by the advantages of exercise, will not lead to adherence to an exercise routine regularly. To create adherence to behavior like engagement in exercise, not only the intention but also the commitment to engage in the behavior should be combined with the concept of the intention to behave, so that people become committed and adherent to exercise. Therefore, it seems that, in this protocol, upon excluding the concomitant variable for commitment to exercise and eliminating the effect of commitment to exercise on adherence to exercise, the special cognitive-behavioral intervention alone cannot significantly affect or improve the adherence to exercise.

CONCLUSION

In view of what was presented to explain the hypotheses, it can be concluded that with the implementation of a special cognitive-behavioral intervention based on the socio-cognitive-behavioral theories, the commitment to exercise can be improved in individuals and adherence to exercise can be improved by using the mediating role of commitment to exercise. When people don't exercise despite the risks of having a sedentary lifestyle, it is optimistic to wait and see their commitment to exercise and therefore, inevitable interventions are needed. Mere intention of exercising due to knowing its benefits does not necessitate the individual's adherence to an exercise regimen. To enact this intention practically, the intervening role of commitment to exercise is needed. Overall, it seems that in view of the fact that a considerable number of individuals informed of the advantages of exercise have so far failed

to adhere to exercise, there is increasing importance of developing therapy and intervention with an aim to make people adhere to exercise.

This study attempted to minimize the disturbing variables and possible biases by randomly assigning the participants to the experimental and control groups. However, the most important limitation of this study was the failure to follow up.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study is part of my doctoral dissertation, completed with the research support of Zob Aahan Esfahan Factory, for which I wish to sincerely express my gratitude. I am thankful for the cooperation extended to me by the management and employees, which made this research possible.

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APPLICABLE REMARKS

- Regular physical activity is a major factor in disease prevention and the improvement of physical and mental health. However, the chief concern is non-adherence to regular exercises. Therefore, physicians and counselors can use cognitive-behavioral therapy as a method to improve commitment and adherence to a regular exercise routine.
- The ease of access to training facilities is potentially beneficial for persuading workers to participate in these programs, but it can be challenging to persuade them to participate regularly. Therefore, it is recommended that if organizations, institutes, and industrial centers want to enhance their staff participation in sports programs, they can apply such a protocol.

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