Work, Move & Perf quantitative study



Reduction in absenteeism presenteeism



5-10%

of lost productivity due to presenteeism of annual salary



15-27%

of reduction in absenteeism due to Physical Activity (PA) programs

11–15% lower absenteeism and 9–12% lower presenteeism are observed among workers who reach the WHO-recommended 1200 METs/week, resulting in improved productivity and reduced company losses.



€180-€250/day

of average cost of one day of absence per employee, including wages, benefits, and productivity loss.

1–1.5 days fewer absences per year per employee can be achieved through cor-porate wellness programmes integrating daily movement, representing measurable economic savings

Boost in individual productivity and health

5- to 10-minute

Workers who engaged in 5- to 10-minute active breaks during the workday experienced improvements in processing speed, alertness, and emotional regulation



of participants with regular physical activity reported feeling "more energetic and focused" during workdays compared to inactive employees

30 to 40%

less accidents and absenteeism at work thanks to the implementation of company sports



Enhanced team cohesion and motivation

59%

of employees with higher physical activity levels report higher job satisfaction and engagement 18-22%

increase in psychological wellbeing (WHO-5 index) is observed among employees achieving ≥1200 MET-min/week.

15-20%

higher happiness at work and affective commitment among active employees.



4 in 5

organisations implementing company sport initiatives report stronger team cohesion, improved collaboration, and higher employee retention.

70%

of employees involved in company sport report higher energy, focus, and motivation throughout the workday.

Impact on overall company performance



10-18%

of productivity improvement rate following PA programs.

6 months

is the average time to achieve positive ROI from corporate sport programs, primarily due to decreased absenteeism and improved morale

€3 to €6 saved per €1 invested: the estimated return on investment (ROI) of APS programs, particularly in organisations with regular program monitoring and management support.

4% to 14%

represents the increase of profitability of the company linked to the practice of physical activities and sports organised by a company.

Sources

Salvador Angosto & Guillermo Felipe López-Sánchez, Work, Move & Perf (WMP) quantitative study, D3.1, 2025. Kitano et al., 2025

Braun et al., 2022; Chandrakumar et al., 2024; Tarro et al., 2020.

Hunter et al., 2016; Braun et al., 2022.

Casimiro-Andújar et al., 2022; Halling Ullberg et al., 2023.

European Union nor EACEA can be held responsible for them.

Hervieux et al., 2023; Hallam et al., 2023.

Gatel, Cormier-Bouligeon, 2019.

Generali and OpinionWay, 2018.

Bouwmans et al., 2015.

Disclaimer: Funded by the European Union. Views and opinions expressed are however those of the author(s) only and do not necessarily reflect those of the European Union or the European Education and Culture Executive Agency (EACEA). Neither the



















