

Physical activity behaviour insight pack April 2019

- Key demographics
- Health and disease information
- Physical activity measures
- Physical activity behaviour (whole population 16+)
- Physical activity behaviour (whole population 16+) by demographic group
- Sports and activities
- **Overall summary**
- Other things to consider







Key demographics







Population Breakdown

POPULATION DEMOGRAPHICS	England	Lincolnshire	East Lindsey
Male	49.2%	48.7%	48.7%
Female	50.8%	51.3%	51.3%
Not limited	82.4%	79.6%	74.0%
Limited a lot/a little	17.6%	20.4%	26.0%
0-15 years	18.9%	17.1%	15.4%
16-34 years	25.4%	21.3%	17.4%
35-54 years	27.8%	27.1%	25.2%
55-74 years	20.2%	25.0%	30.7%
75+ years	7.7%	9.5%	11.4%
NS SEC 1-2	31.3%	27.6%	24.4%
NS SEC 3-5	29.1%	31.2%	33.5%
NS SEC 6-8	30.6%	34.5%	37.2%
Unclassified	9.0%	6.7%	5.0%
White British	85.4%	97.6%	98.5%
BME	14.6%	2.4%	1.9%

Estimated population growth

Males 2018 — Males 2038 30-34 35-39 50-54 60-64 65-69 0-4 5-9 10-14 15-19 20-24 25-29 40-44 45-49 55-59 70-74 75-79 80-84 85-89 90+ Females 2018 — Females 2038 PRESSREE

East Lindsey

Active Lincolnshire

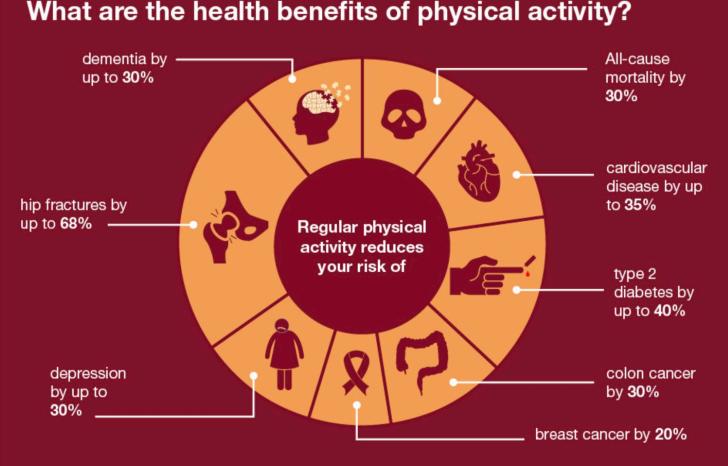
Health and disease information







Health benefits of physical activity



What are the health benefits of physical activity?

Source: PHE Health matters: Getting every adult active every day

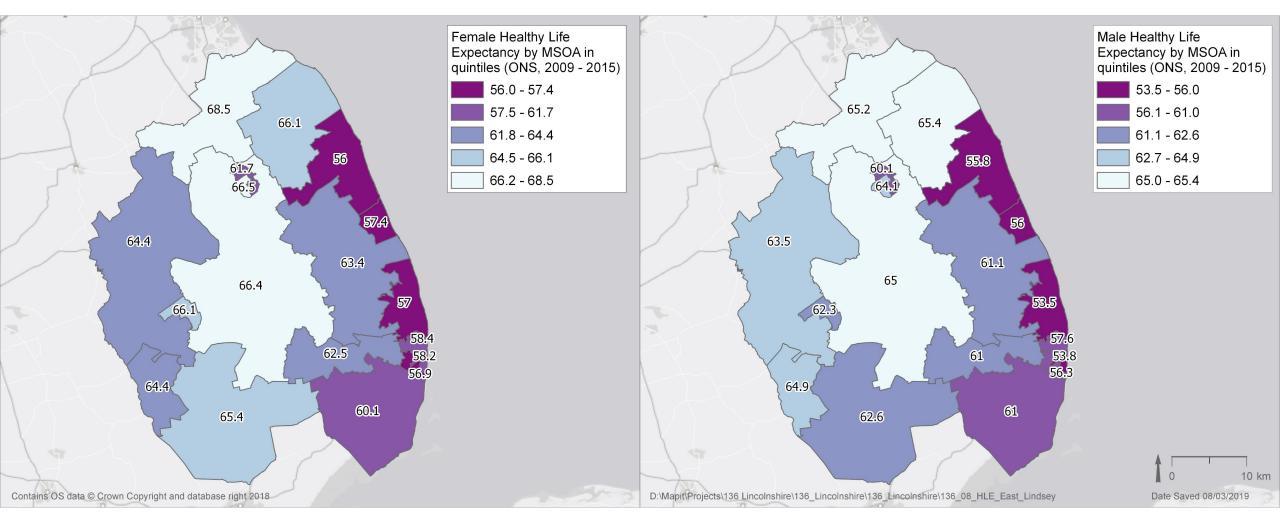






Healthy life expectancy by MSOA

Female



Male





East Lindsey

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The financial impact of physical inactivity - East Lindsey



DISEASE CATEGORY BREAKDOWN COST PER YEAR

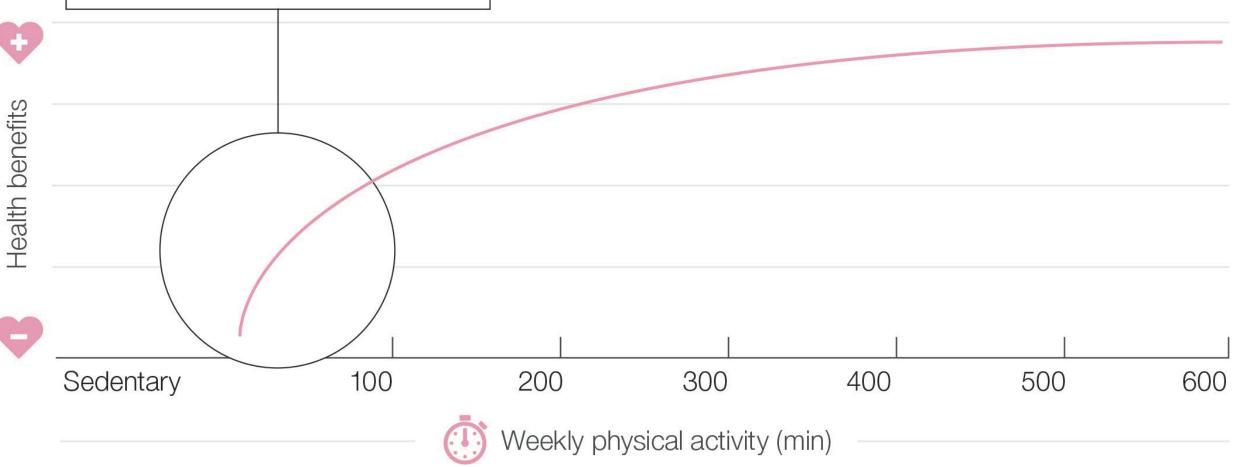




SOURCE: Sport England commissioned data from British Heart Foundation Health Promotion Research Group for PCTs, reworked into estimates for LAs by TBR, Year: 2009/10, Measure: Health costs of physical inactivity, split by disease type

Health benefits of physical activity

AREA OF HIGHEST IMPACT



Source: The value of getting people active from different starting points. HM Government, A New Strategy for an Active Nation







Physical activity behaviour

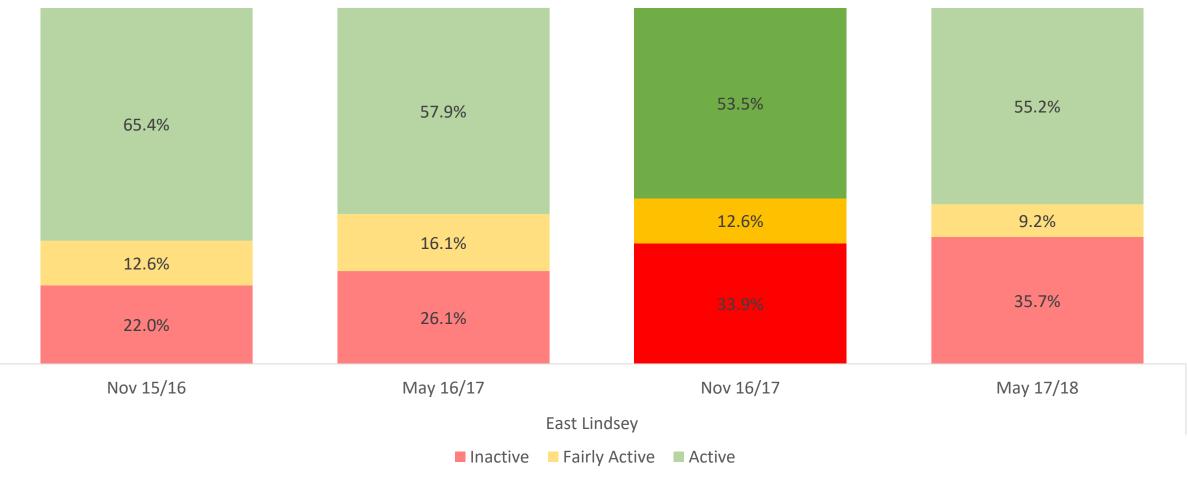






Physical activity behaviour over time

Whole population (16+)



Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 15 to May 18, age 16+, excluding gardening

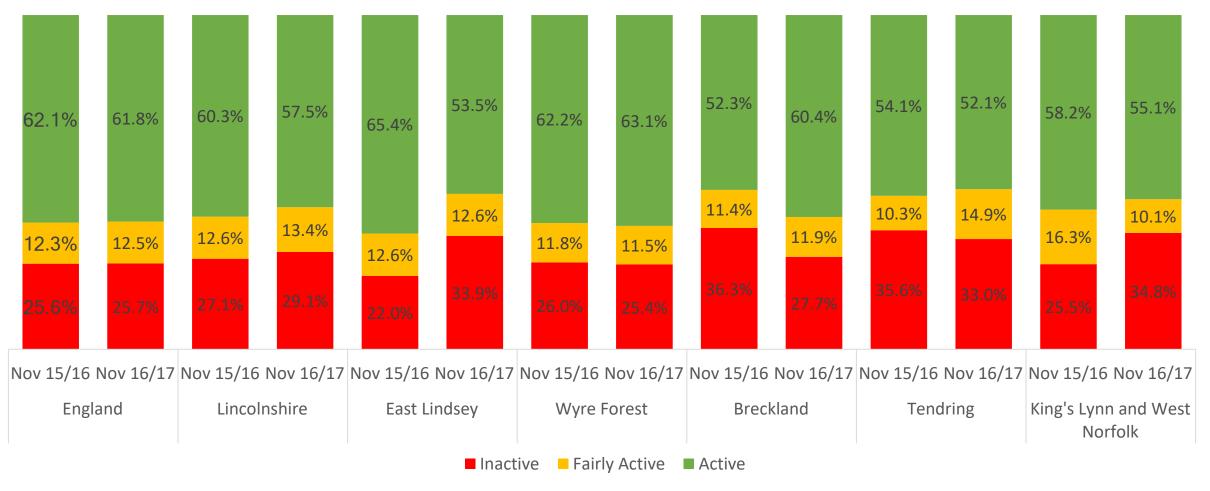






Physical activity behaviour compared to nearest neighbours





Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 15 to Nov 17, age 16+, excluding gardening







Physical activity behaviour compared to peers

Inactive - Whole population

90%

80%

70%

60%

50%

40%

30%

20%

10%

0%

Cambridge

Active - Whole population 90% 80% 70% 60% 50% 40% 30% 20% 10% 0% East Lindsey South Holland Exeter Great Yarmouth East Lindsey Nearest neighbours East Lindsev —All — All

PRESSRE

Active Lincolnshire

Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 16 to Nov 17, age 16+, excluding gardening

East Lindsey

Nearest neighbours

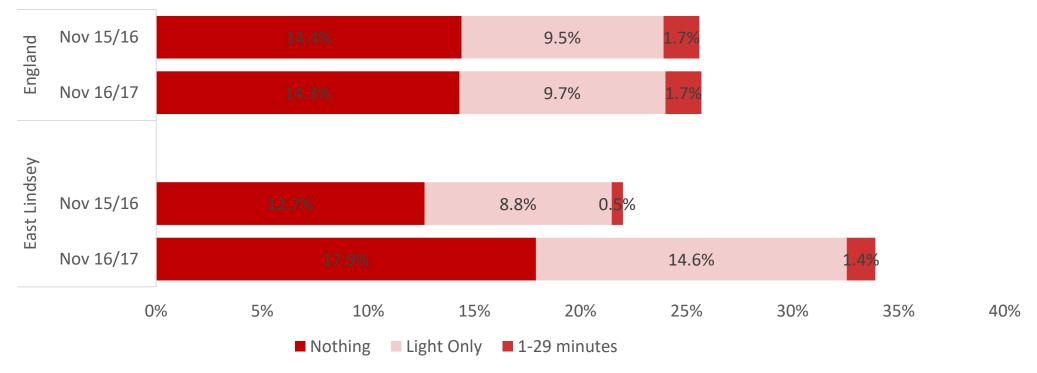
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East Lindsev

Breakdown of inactive behaviour

Inactive behaviour can be broken down further into three sub-categories:

- Those that do NOTHING, i.e. no physical activity at all
- Those that do LIGHT INTENSITY ONLY, i.e. no moderate or vigorous intensity activity
- Those that ONLY ACHIEVE 1-29 MINUTES in a week



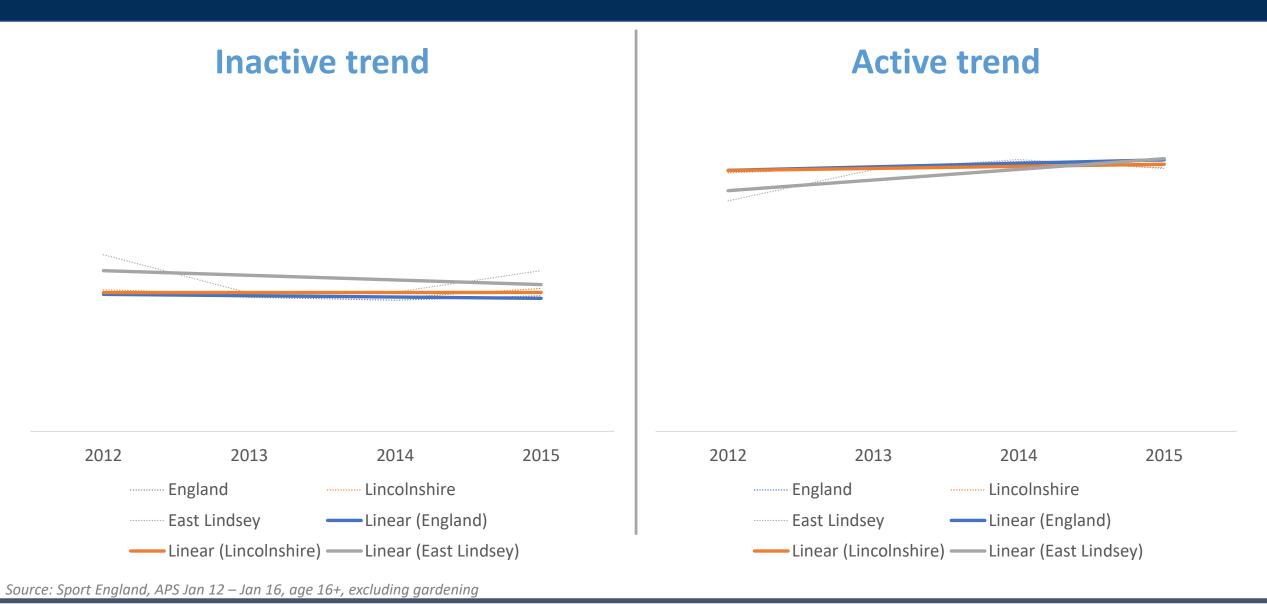
Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 15 to Nov 17, age 16+, excluding gardening







Historical trends

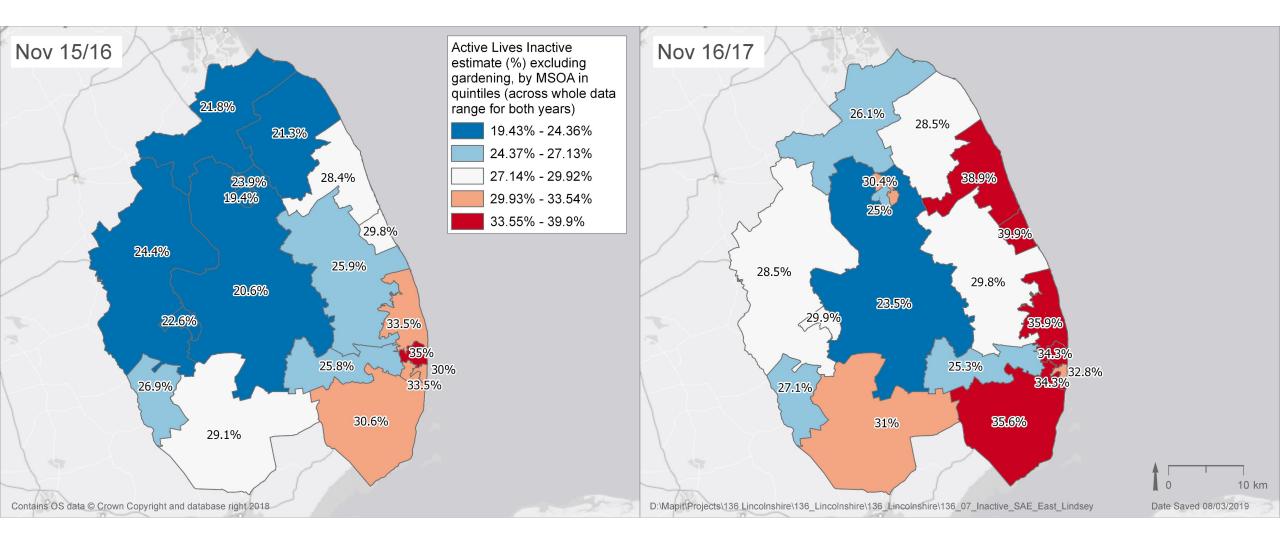


PRESSRED



East Lindsey

Inactivity small area estimates



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Survey (Small Area Estimates) Nov 15 – Nov 17, 16+ years







Whole population physical activity behaviour summary

Inactive

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (33.9%) is higher (worse) than England (25.7%) and Lincolnshire (29.1%)
- It is estimated that there are nearly 40,000 inactive people in East Lindsey
- The inactive population has increased (worsened) from 22.0% (Nov 15/16) to 33.9%
- East Lindsey has a larger proportion of the population doing 'nothing' or 'light only', and a smaller proportion doing '1-29 minutes' than England
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 4th of 5 for inactive and is one of the worst performing districts in England
- Historical trends (APS data) suggest inactive proportion is decreasing (improving) quicker than England
- Based on Nov 15/16 data, gardening reduces levels of inactivity by 2.9pp, compared to 3.6pp for England

Active

- Active proportion (53.5%) is lower (worse) than both England (61.8%) and Lincolnshire (57.5%)
- The active population has decreased (worsened) from 65.4% (Nov 15/16) to 53.5%
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 4th of 5 for active and is one of the worst
 performing districts in England
- Historical trends (APS data) suggest active levels are increasing (improving) at a faster rate than England





Physical activity behaviour by demographic group

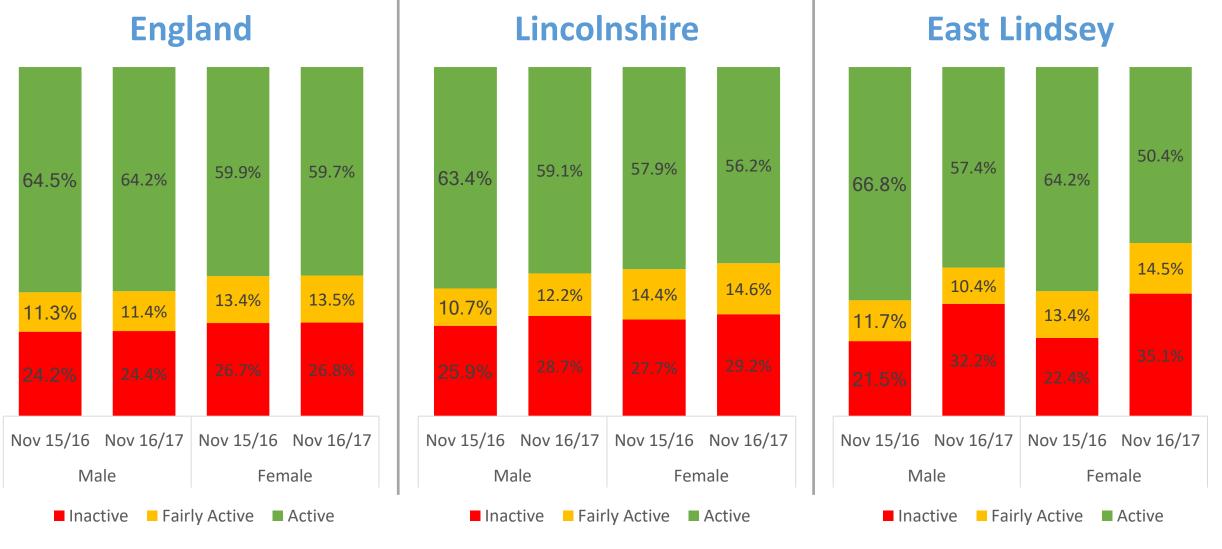






GENDER

Physical activity behaviour over time



Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 15 to Nov 17





Male

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (32.2%) is higher (worse) than both England (24.4%) and Lincolnshire (28.7%)
- The active proportion (57.4%) is lower (worse) than both England (64.2%) and Lincolnshire (59.1%)
- The inactive population has increased considerably (worsened) from 21.5% (Nov 15/16) to 32.2%
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 3rd of 5 for inactive and 4th of 5 for active

Female

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (35.1%) is higher (worse) than both England (26.8%) and Lincolnshire (29.2%)
- The active proportion (50.4%) is lower (worse) than both England (59.7%) and Lincolnshire (56.2%)
- The inactive population has increased considerably (worsened) from 22.4% (Nov 15/16) to 35.1%
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 5th of 5 for inactive and 5th of 5 for active

Inequality

The gender inequality gap for inactive is 2.9pp compared to 2.4pp for England and 0.5pp for Lincolnshire

Gardening (Nov 15/16 data)

 Gardening reduces (improves) inactivity in males (3.8pp) and females (2.1pp), suggesting less of an impact than the England average (males 4.0pp, females 3.1pp)







DISABILITY SECTION

LIMITING ILLNESS – Physical activity behaviour summary

No limiting illness

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (27.1%) is higher (worse) than both England (21.2%) and Lincolnshire (24.2%)
- The active proportion (61.5%) is lower (worse) than both England (66.4%) and Lincolnshire (61.7%)
- The inactive population has increased (worsened) from 15.8% (Nov 15/16) to 27.1%
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 4th of 5 for inactive and 3rd of 5 for active

Limiting illness

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (54.5%) is higher (worse) than both England (43.4%) and Lincolnshire (44.9%)
- The active proportion (28.8%) is lower (worse) than both England (43.6%) and Lincolnshire (43.2%)
- The inactive population has increased (worsened) from 44.7% (Nov 15/16) to 54.5%
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 3rd of 5 for inactive and 4th of 5 for active

Inequality

• The limiting illness inequality gap for inactive is 27.4pp compared to 22.2pp for England and 20.7pp for Lincolnshire

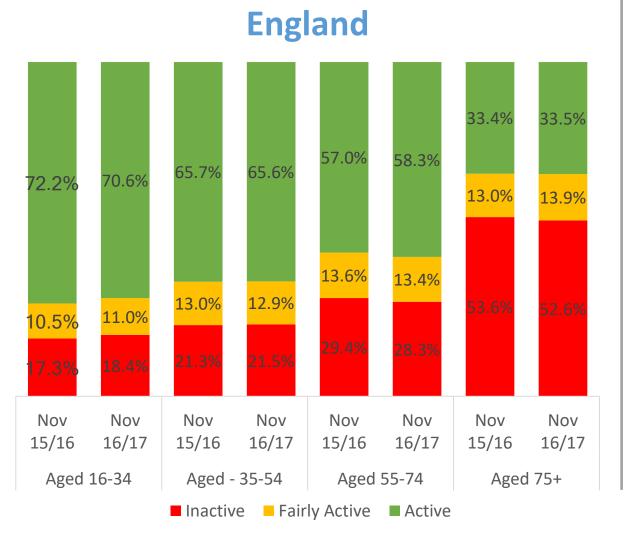
Gardening (Nov 15/16 data)

 Gardening reduces (improves) inactivity in those with a limiting illness by 1.6pp, suggesting much less of an impact than the England average (7.5pp). It also reduces (improves) inactivity in those with no limiting illness by 2.6pp, again suggesting less of an impact than the England average (3.1pp)

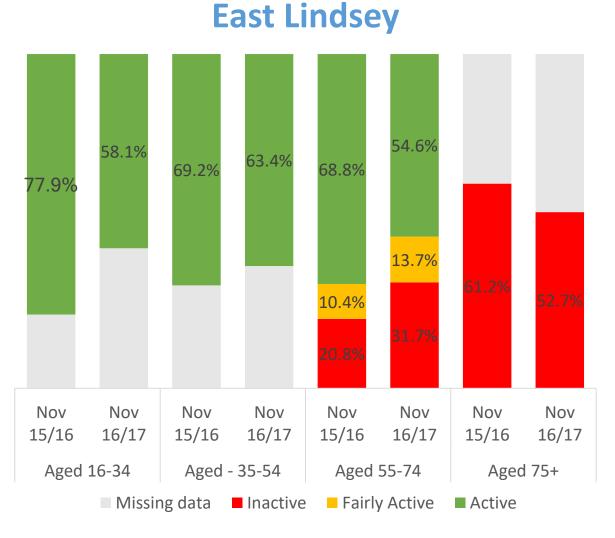




Physical activity behaviour over time



Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 15 to Nov 17, age 16+, excluding gardening

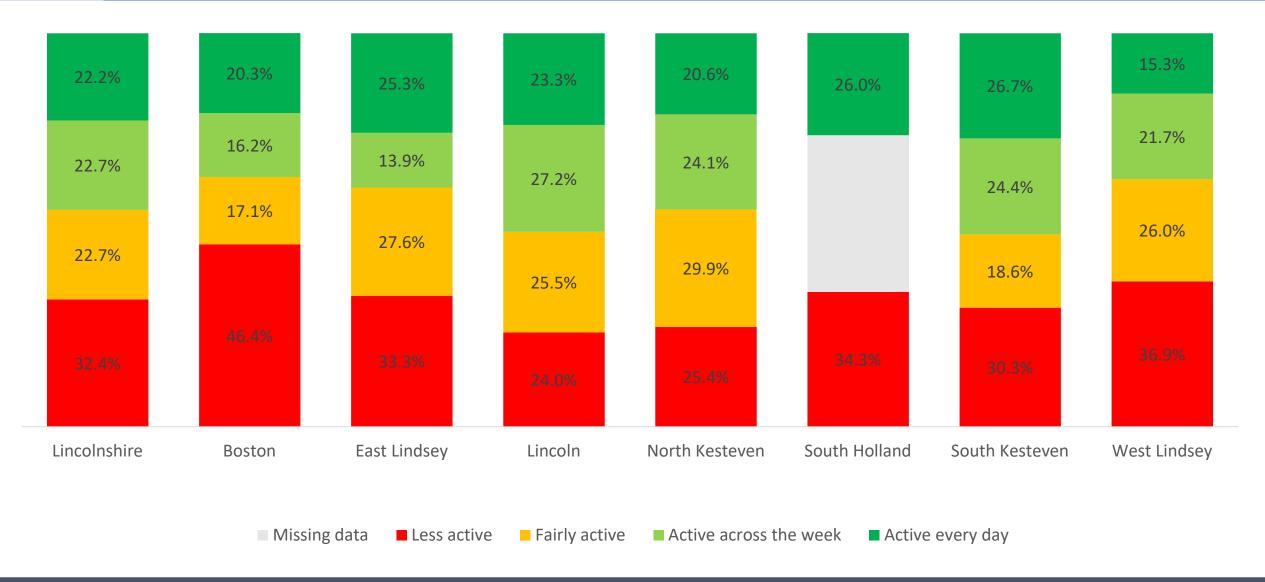








CYP - physical activity levels years 1-11 by district



Source: Sport England Active Lives CYP Survey Sept 17-July 18







Age 16-34

- No inactive data available for East Lindsey, England is 18.4% and Lincolnshire 18.8%
- The active proportion (58.1%) is considerably lower (worse) than both England (70.6%) and Lincolnshire (68.9%) and 4th
 of 5 amongst nearest neighbours

Age 35-54

- No inactive data available for East Lindsey, England is 21.5% and Lincolnshire 24.1%
- The active proportion (63.4%) is lower (worse) than England (65.6%) and higher (better) than Lincolnshire (62.5%) and 4th of 5 for amongst nearest neighbours

Age 55-74

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (31.7%) is higher (worse) than both England (28.3%) and Lincolnshire (30.7%)
- The active proportion (54.6%) is lower (worse) than both England (58.3%) and Lincolnshire (54.9%)
- The inactive population has increased considerably (worsened) from 20.8% (Nov 15/16) to 31.7%
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 3rd of 5 for inactive and 3rd of 5 for active

Aged 75+

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (52.7%) is slightly higher (worse) than England (52.6%) and lower (better) than Lincolnshire (58.6%) and 1st of 5 for amongst nearest neighbours
- No active data available for East Lindsey, England is 33.5% and Lincolnshire 28.0%
- The inactive population has decreased (improved) from 61.2% (Nov 15/16) to 52.7%

NS SeC 1-2

- Inactive proportion (20.7%) is higher (worse) than England (16.8%) and lower (better) than Lincolnshire (21.2%)
- The active proportion (66.2%) is lower (worse) than England (71.0%) and higher (better) than Lincolnshire (65.4%)
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 2nd of 4 for inactive and 3rd of 5 for active

NS SeC 3-5

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (29.7%) is higher (worse) than both England (24.8%) and Lincolnshire (25.9%)
- The active proportion (59.3%) is lower (worse) than both England (61.4%) and Lincolnshire (60.1%)
- The inactive population has increased (worsened) from 20.8% (Nov 15/16) to 29.7%
- When compared to nearest neighbours East Lindsey is ranked 4th of 5 for inactive and 3rd of 5 for active

NS SeC 6-8

- East Lindsey inactive proportion (44.6%) is considerably higher (worse) than both England (33.4%) and Lincolnshire (34.8%) and 2nd of 2 amongst nearest neighbours
- No active data available for East Lindsey, England is 54.0% and Lincolnshire 51.9%

Gardening

 Gardening reduces (improves) inactivity in those in NS NeC 3-5 by 2.7pp, suggesting less of an impact than the England average (3.8pp)





Sport and activities







How we measure sport and physical activity

THE PAST... ANY SPORT

- % of people doing at least one session of sport , at any intensity (including light intensity sports) and for any duration in the last 28 days
- Higher is better
- 10 years of data

NOW... TWICE A MONTH

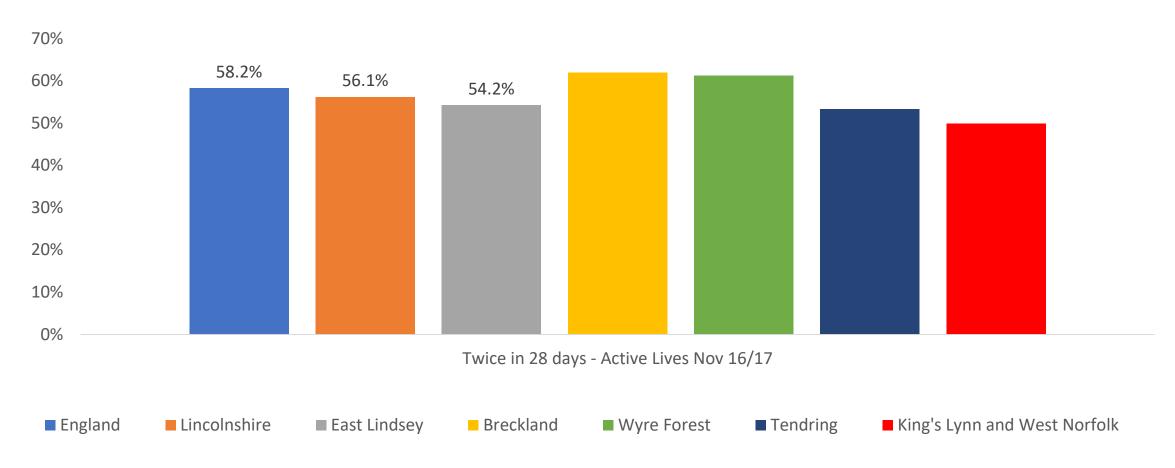
- % of people doing the equivalent of 30 mins of sport and physical activity at least twice in 28 days.
- Duration of activity: <u>Bouts of at least 10 mins of at least moderate intensity adding to total of 60 mins</u>
- Higher is better
- 2 years of data





Participation in walking

All walking - compared to nearest neighbours



Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 16 to Nov 17, age 16+, excluding gardening







Sports participation summary

- Running or jogging participation (9.7%) is lower than both England and Lincolnshire and ranked 4th of 5 nearest neighbours
- Cycling for leisure and sport participation (11.1%) is lower than both England and Lincolnshire and ranked 5th of 5 nearest neighbours. Historical APS trends however suggest an increase in cycling and compared to a decline for England and Lincolnshire
- Swimming participation (10.7%) is higher than both England and Lincolnshire and ranked 3rd of 5 nearest neighbours. Historical APS trends suggest a decline in swimming at a similar rate to England and Lincolnshire
- All walking participation (54.2%) is **lower** than England and Lincolnshire and ranked **3rd** of 5 nearest neighbours
- Active travel (22.5%) is lower than both England and Lincolnshire and ranked 5th of 5 nearest neighbours

Additional historical APS trend data suggests:

- Participation in indoor based activities are decreasing at a similar rate to England and Lincolnshire
- An increase in those participating in outdoor and individual activities compared to a decrease for England and Lincolnshire
- Participation in sports hall/swimming pool based activities is decreasing at a slightly slower rate than England and Lincolnshire
- Those participating in flexible location activities is **increasing** at a **faster** rate than England and Lincolnshire

Overall summary

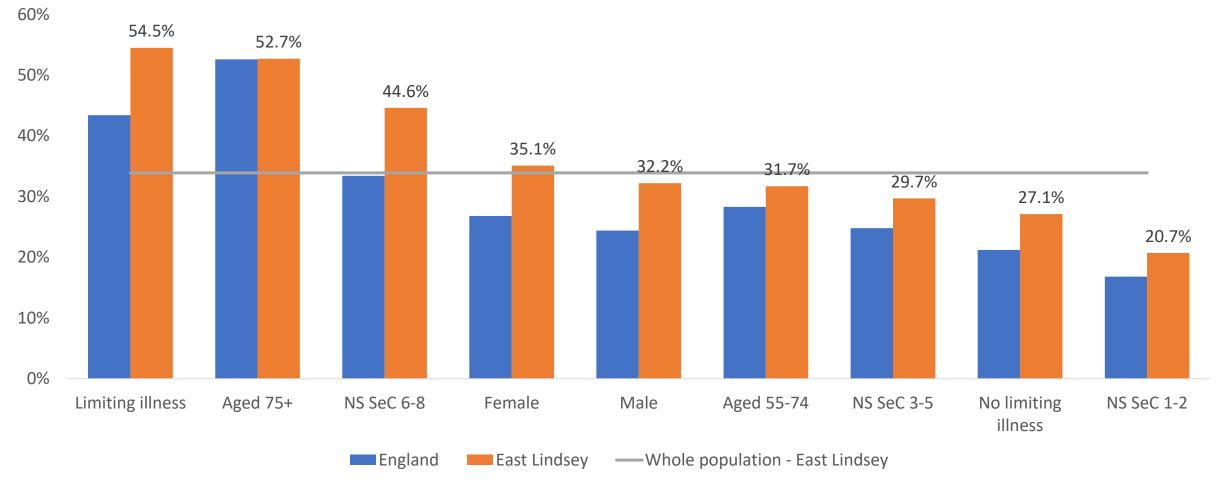






Percentage of inactivity by demographic groups

Proportion of people classed as inactive



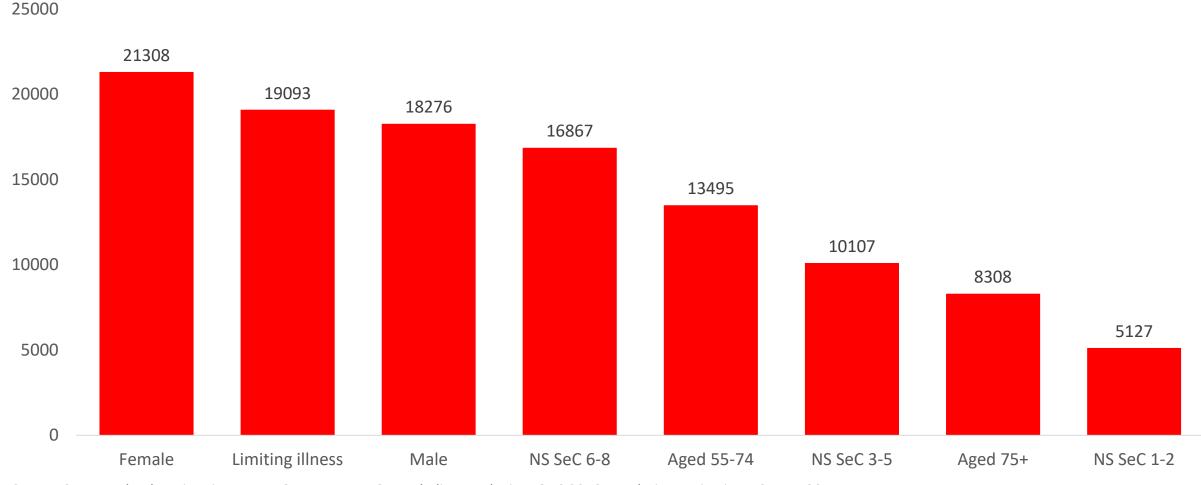
Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 16 to Nov 17, age 16+, excluding gardening





Number of inactive people by demographic groups

Number of people classed as inactive by demographic group



Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 16 to Nov 17, 16+, excluding gardening, ONS 2016 Population Projections, Census 2011



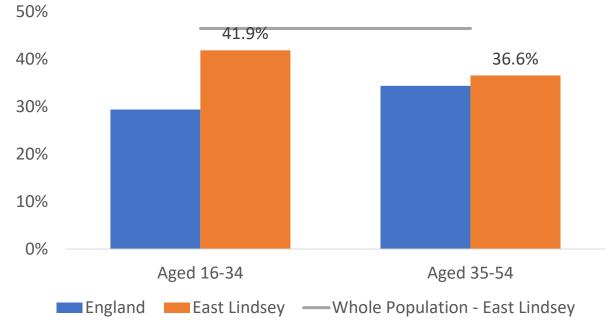


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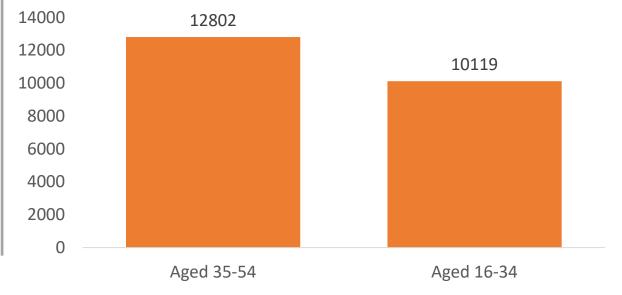
Inactive or fairly active people by demographic groups

The inactive percentage was unavailable for these demographics, as such these graphs are those who are 'not active' which includes inactive and fairly active

Proportion of people classed as fairly active or inactive



Number of people classed as inactive or fairly active by demographic group



Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 16 to Nov 17, 16+, excluding gardening, ONS 2016 Population Projections, Census 2011







Groups in greatest need?

Inactive – proportion inactive increased considerably when compared to last year, compares poorly to England Lincolnshire and nearest neighbours and reducing the number of people inactive has the greatest potential health benefit

Those with a limiting illness – accounts for a high proportion of the population compared to England average and has the highest proportion currently inactive. An estimated 19,093 people with a limiting illness are currently inactive in East Lindsey. The inequality gap is a large at 27.4pp

Females – inactive and active proportions are worse than England, have worsened considerably compared to Nov 15/16. An estimated 21,308 females in East Lindsey are currently inactive, more than for any other demographic group

NSSEC 6-8 – consider people in lower socio-economic groups from the above two groups





What to think about next?

- Is there local data that can help understand the users of different types of activities better? Leisure centre usage data, programme data, club data etc?
- What implications does this evidence have for local action planning, programming and offer design and investment?
- Where can we find the groups that might be in greater need? How do we reach them?
- What local organisations can help reach inactive people from the groups that are in greater need in the communities that are likely to have more inactive people?
- What do we know about these groups in the communities that they live? In terms of being able to understand and change their physical activity behaviour?
- Is there anything else we need to know about the local population breakdown (eg IMD, car ownership, lone parent households etc)?
- What do we know about the asset/supply base of some of the communities with more inactive people?





November 2017/18 data

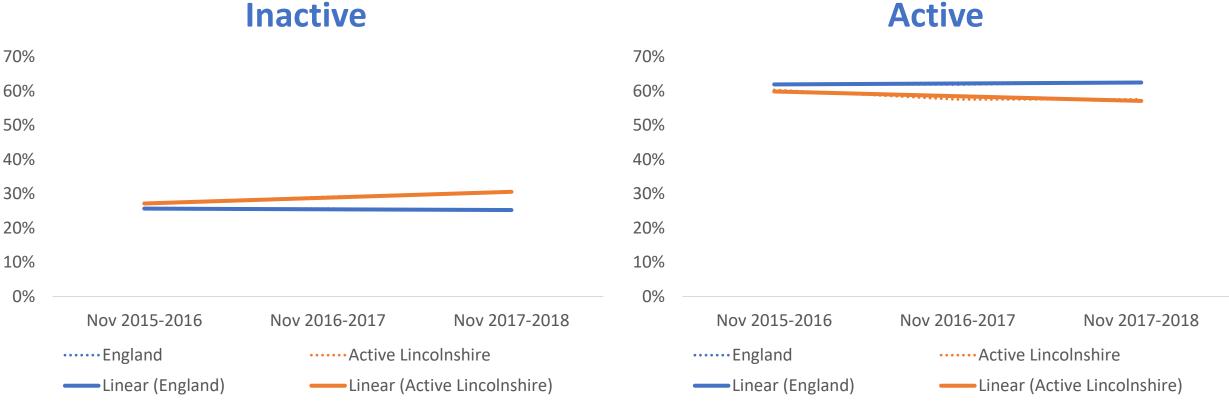






Physical activity behaviour trends

Nationally there has been a significant change in activity levels in the last 12 months, inactive figures have decreased by 0.6pp and active figures have increased by 0.8pp. Active Lincolnshire has seen an increase in inactivity of 1.3pp, no change in active levels and a reduction of 1.4pp in fairly active levels. These changes are not significant.



Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 15 to Nov 18, age 16+, excluding gardening

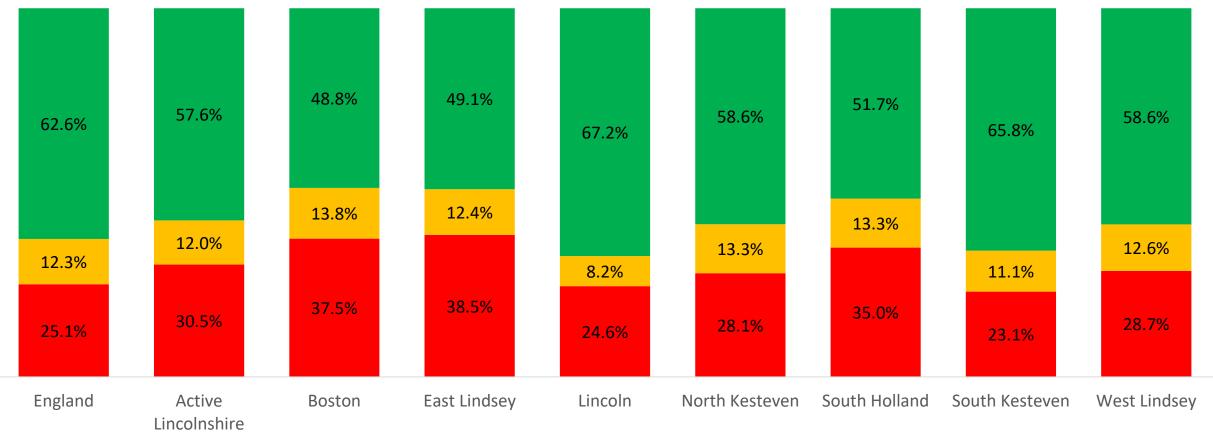






Sport and physical activity levels by local authority

Nov 2017-2018



■ Inactive ■ Fairly Active ■ Active

Source: Sport England, Active Lives, Nov 17 to Nov 18, age 16+, excluding gardening





