

Our population is **growing**, **ageing** and becoming **more diverse**

660,000

290,000

40,000

16+
population

55+
population

Minority ethnic groups

4% increase*

18% increase

53% increase

What do we know about inactivity in our community?

The measures we use are inactive and active:

By **inactive**, we mean those that are doing **less than 30 minutes** of physical activity a week

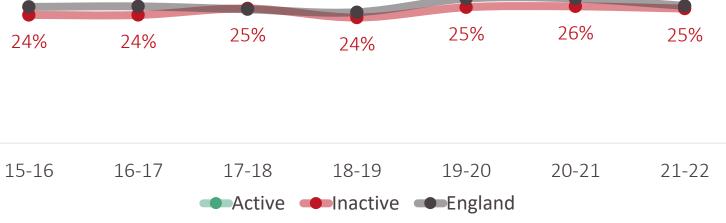
By **active**, we mean those that are doing **150+ minutes** of physical activity a week



1 in 4 adults experience inactivity





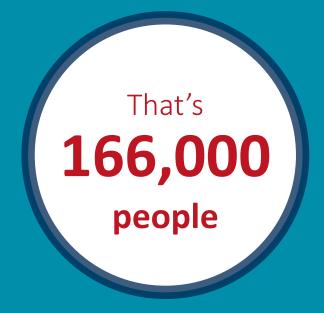






Currently, 25% of adults are inactive



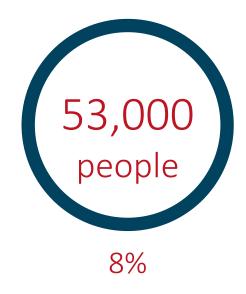






106,000 adults do no activity at all Not all inactive adults do nothing. Some are active but...

Missing the intensity



Not active for long enough







Some people are more likely to experience inactivity than others



Inactivity fluctuates throughout our lives and increases sharply from age 70 Social Status

Inactivity is high for the **least affluent (NS SeC 6-8)** and trends appear to show no improvement Limiting illness

Inactivity levels are higher for people with a limiting illness or disability

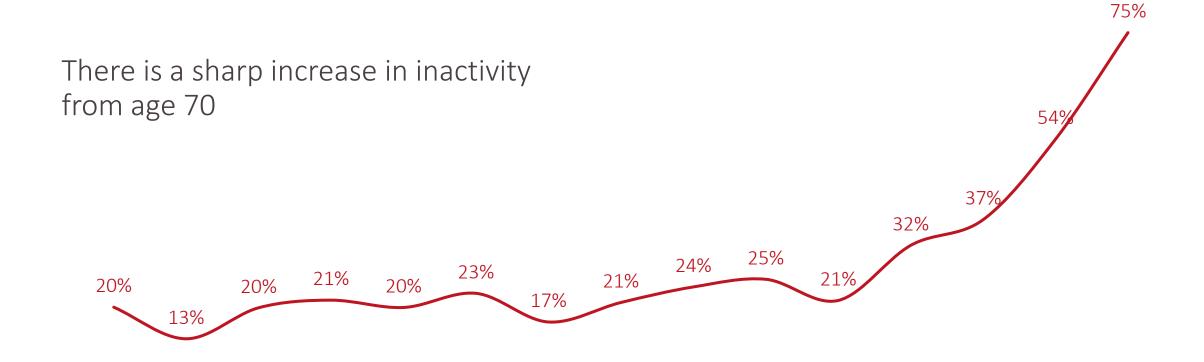








Inactivity fluctuates throughout our lives

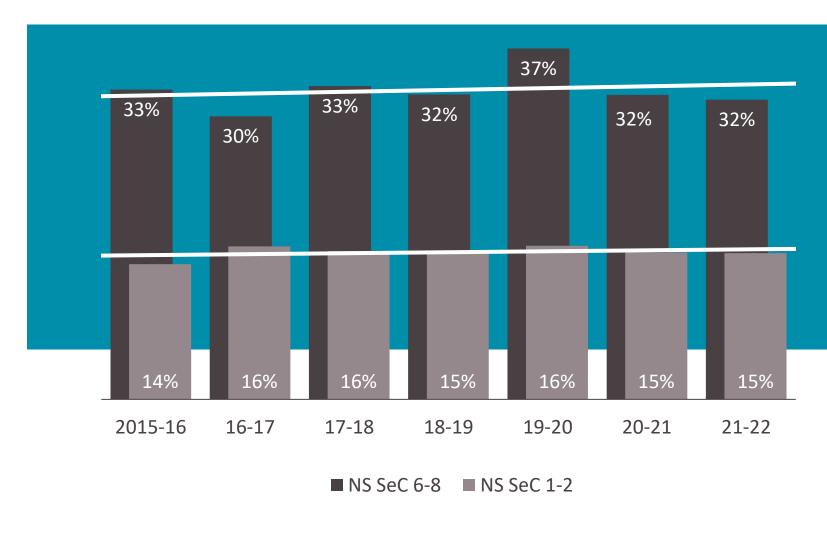


Age 16-19 20-24 25-29 30-34 35-39 40-44 45-49 50-54 55-59 60-64 65-69 70-74 75-79 80-84 85+





Inactivity in the **least affluent** households **remains high** (NS SeC 6-8)



There is a stark inequality between our least and most affluent households

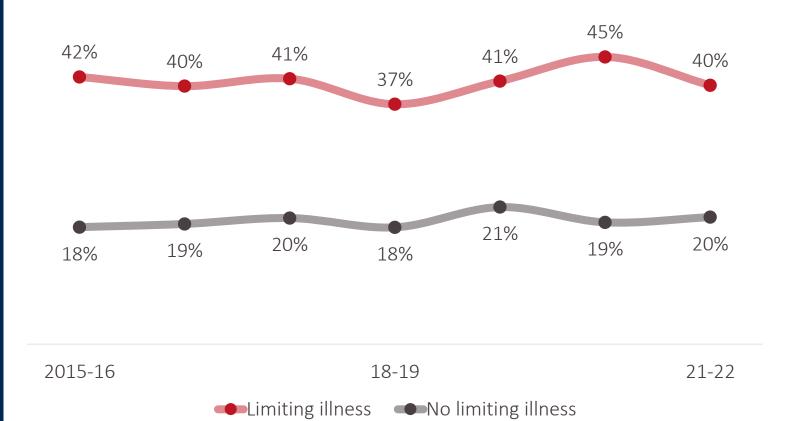
Data is for: Derbyshire County





Inactivity peaked for adults with a limiting illness during the pandemic but has improved

There is still a stark inequality between adults with and without a limiting illness or disability







How do we get our minutes?



The amount of **time** we spend **being** active has risen since the pandemic

Average minutes per person per week

Minutes from traditional sport and fitness activities have returned to pre pandemic levels

2015-16 18-19 21-22

Total minutes includes all activities:

Sport, fitness, dancing, gardening, cycling and walking for leisure or travel





Overall, the amount of **time** we spend **walking** is at an all-time high

Average minutes per person per week

Walking for travel is showing signs of recovery since the pandemic

The rise in **walking for leisure** during the pandemic is beginning to lose momentum

2015-16 18-19 21-22

Walking for leisure

■ Walking for travel



active derbyshire



Walking just 4,000 steps a day can cut the risk of dying from any cause

Each additional 1,000 steps are associated with a further 15% reduction in risk

Source: European Journal of Preventive Cardiology, The association between daily step count and all-cause and cardiovascular mortality, August 2023

Differences across our places







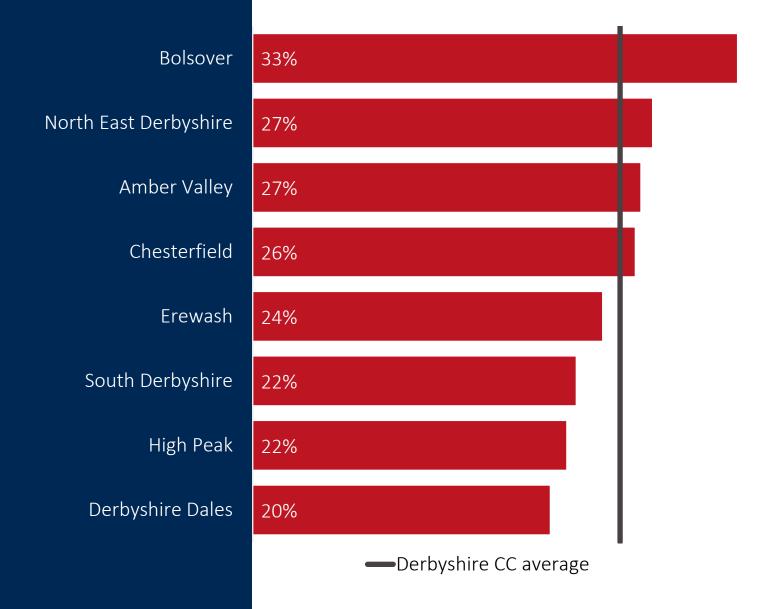
Currently, **1** in **3** adults living in the poorest neighbourhoods are inactive (30%)

Compared to 1 in 5 adults living in the wealthiest neighbourhoods (22%)





Some of our areas are more likely to experience inactivity than others







Appendix



Adult population breakdown

Census provides an insight into the demographic makeup in our area compared to England

	Derbystille CC	Eligialiu
No limiting illness	77.2%	80.2%
Limiting illness	22.8%	19.8%
16-34 years	20.5%	24.2%
35-54 years	25.9%	26.4%
55-74 years	26.5%	22.4%
75+ years	10.1%	8.6%
NS SeC 1-2	31.9%	33.2%
NS SeC 3-5	29.0%	27.4%
NS SeC 6-8	34.7%	31.8%
Asian	1.4%	9.0%
Black	0.5%	3.9%
Mixed	0.9%	2.0%
White British	94.1%	75.1%
White Other	2.7%	7.9%
ing full or part time	57.1%	57.0%
Not working	37.6%	34.3%

Derbyshire CC

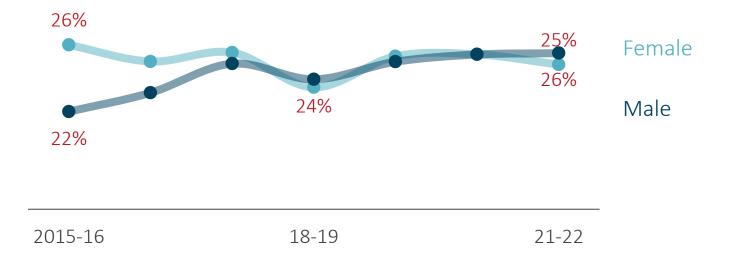
England



Worki



Inactivity by gender

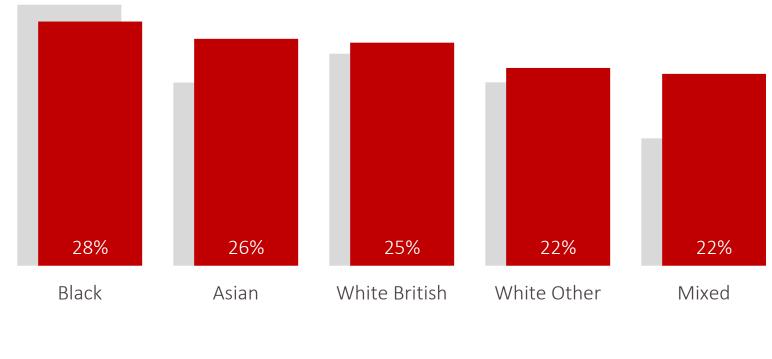


Currently,
84,000
women
are inactive





Our Black and
Asian communities
experience slightly
higher levels of
inactivity

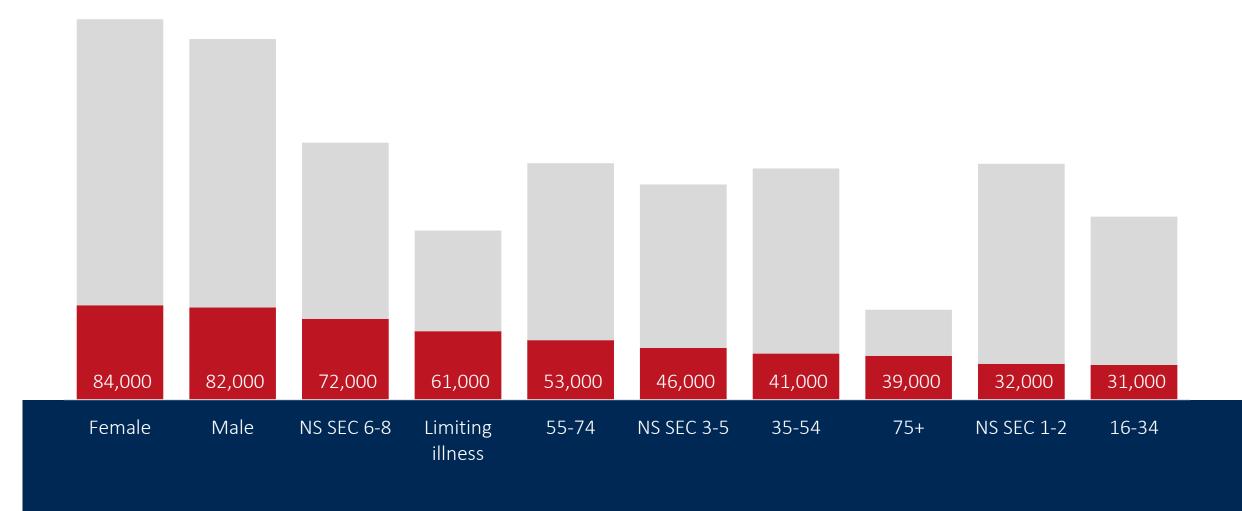


■ 15-19 **■** 19-22





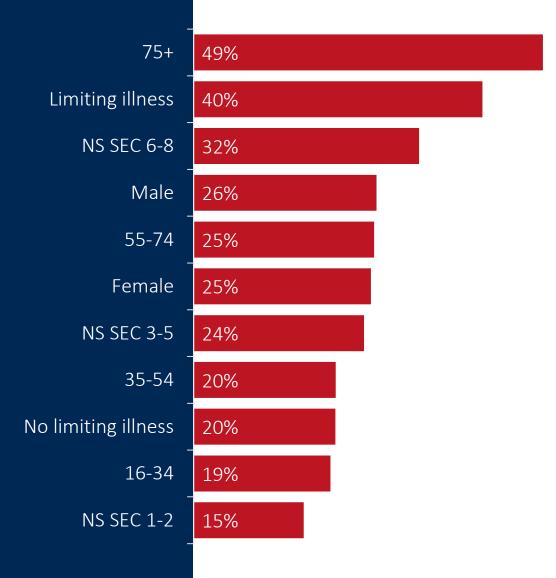
Inactive population by demographic group







There are some stark inequalities in inactivity rates amongst our population







Most inactive people do nothing

