

Tackling Inequalities Fund Priority Audiences

COVID-19 is exacerbating existing inequalities

Through this fund we will prioritise:

- People on low incomes
- Disabled people
- People with long-term health conditions
- BAME



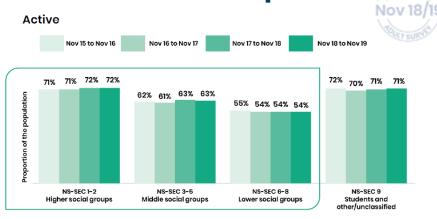




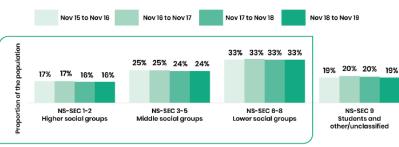
Activity levels pre Covid-19



Landscape before coronavirus – Lower Socio-Economic Groups



Inactive



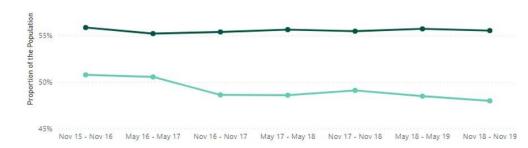
- Stubborn inequality LSEG less active and more inactive
- Flat trend with very little change over 4 years of Active Lives
- NS-SEC 8 seems to be an area of decline

Active

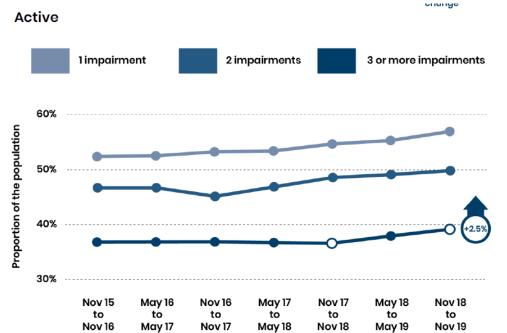
Legend

NS SEC 6-7: Semi-routine and routine occupations

NS SEC 8: Long term unemployed or never worked



Landscape before coronavirus – Disability and Long Term Health Conditions



Current figures for 'active' stand at:

- Disability: 47%
- No Disability: 68%
- 1 impairment: 57%
- 2 impairments: 50%

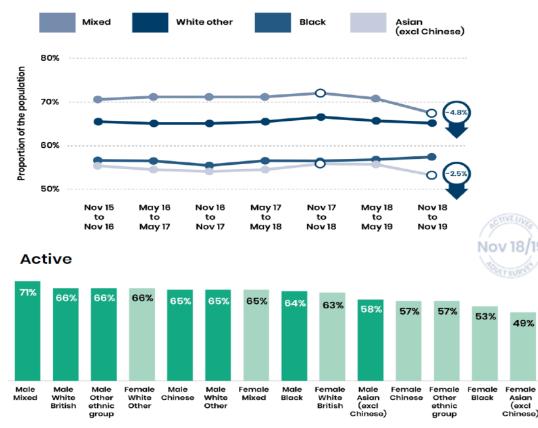
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• 3+ impairments: 39%



Landscape before coronavirus – Ethnicity

Active amongst selected ethnic groups



Activity levels for White British adults are showing a steady increase, but for most ethnic backgrounds there's an underlying flat trend.

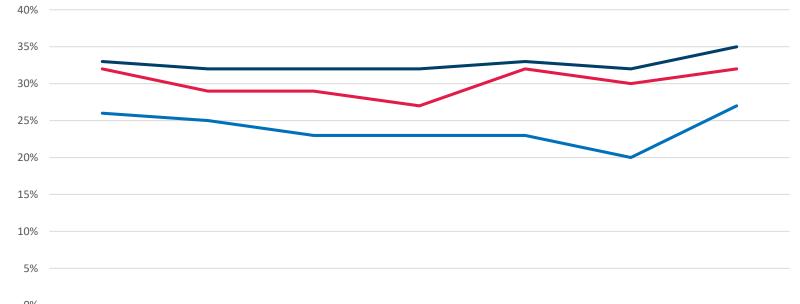
- Asian (excluding Chinese) adults have an underlying flat trend despite a drop compared to 12 months ago (-2.5%)
 - Adults from Mixed ethnic backgrounds have seen a larger drop compared to 12 months ago (-4.8%) which indicates a potential reduction in the proportion who are active.





The impact of Covid-19 on priority audiences

% of adults doing at least 30 minutes activity for 5 🖓 🕅 days or more in the last week

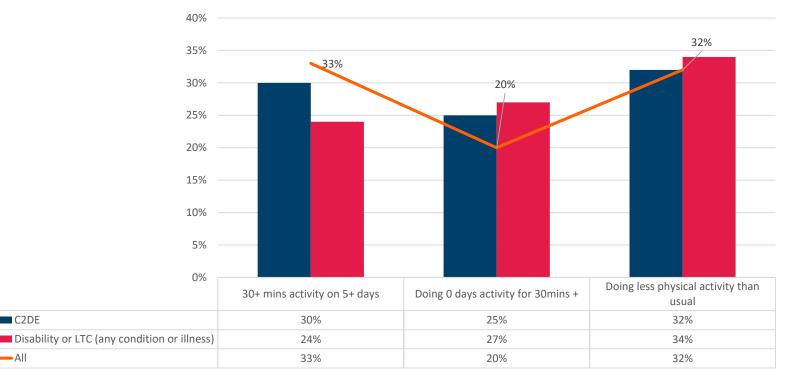


0%	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7
C2DE	32%	29%	29%	27%	32%	30%	32%
Disability or LTC	26%	25%	23%	23%	23%	20%	27%
All	33%	32%	32%	32%	33%	32%	35%

The impact of Lockdown on physical activity: **Behaviours**

C2DE

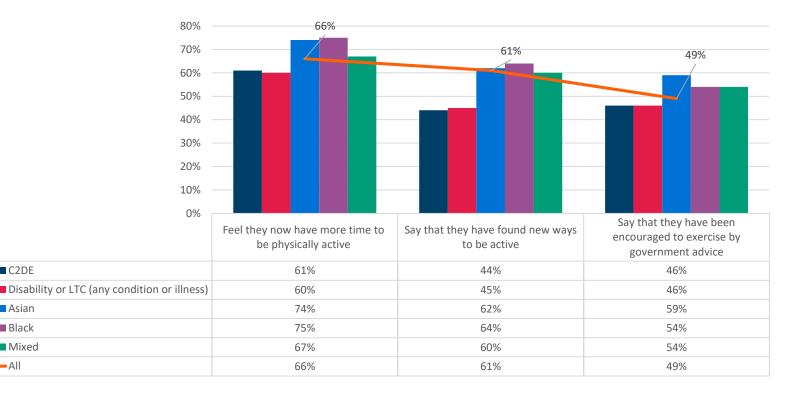
All –





The impact of Lockdown on physical activity: Attitudes

All





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The impact of Lockdown on physical activity: Com-B

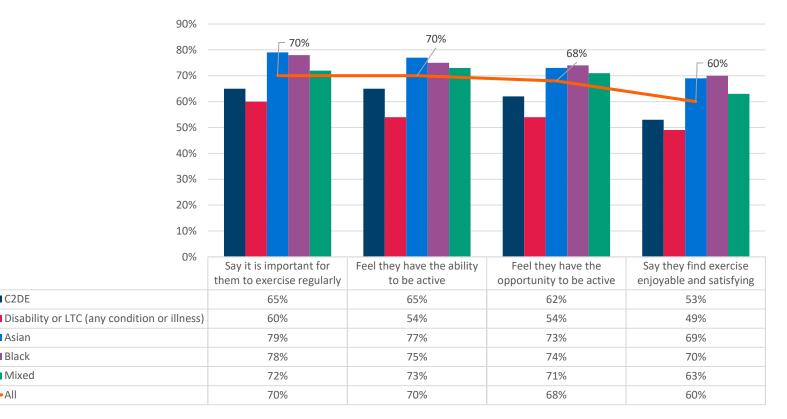
C2DE

Asian

Black

- All

Mixed







What else do we know about the impact on these audiences

As a result of the crisis, LSEG audiences are more likely to:







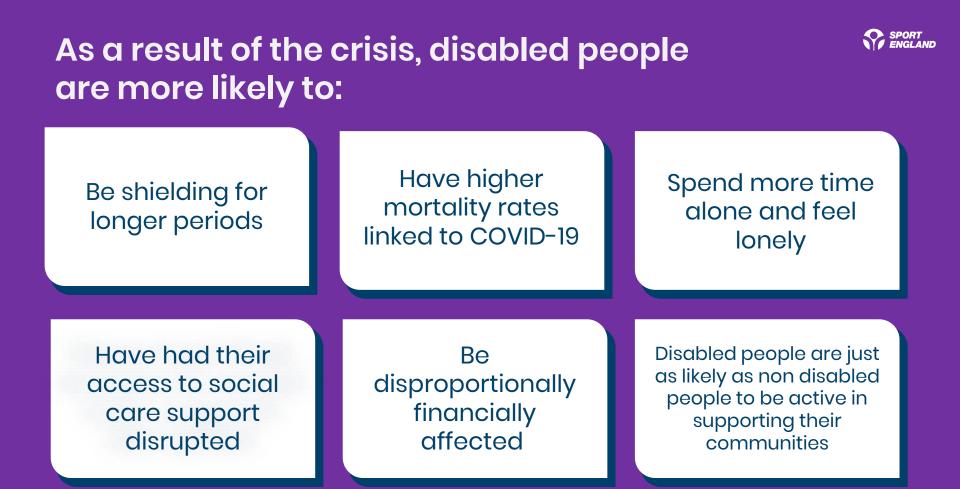
As a result of the crisis, LSEG audiences are more likely to:

Have negative impacts on mental health

Experience digital exclusion

Experience a lack of structure and struggle to cope with their daily lives, disrupted routine in (young people)

Be trapped in overcrowded housing, with limted private space





As a result of the crisis, people with long term health conditions are more likely to:

Be shielding for longer periods	Have higher mortality rates linked to COVID-19	See COVID-19 as a barrier to being physically active
Be worried about COVID-19	Experience ups and downs and will be more prone to depression and anxiety	Want to know that activity is safe and suitable for their condition



As a result of the crisis, people with long term health conditions are more likely to:

Perceive that they have fewer opportunities to be active	Experience digital exclusion	Have thoughts of death or self harm (people with a pre-existing mental health diagnosis)
Have lower levels of life satisfaction (people with a pre- existing mental health diagnosis)	Think that WAU messaging is even more relevant during these times – responding well to positive tone of voice & sense of togetherness	Seek reassurance & messages of optimism from trusted, reliable sources



As a result of the crisis, BAME audiences are more likely to:

Have higher mortality rates linked to COVID- 19	Be exposed to the virus	Be disproportionality financially affected
Work in health / social care roles, in particular: Indian men & women, Black African men & women and Pakistani men	Work in 'other' key worker roles, in particular: Black Caribbean men & women, Indian men & women and Black African men	



Insight on other audiences and further reading



As a result of the crisis, unpaid carers are more likely to:

Be providing, on average, an additional 10 hours care per week	Be spending more money than usual (whilst 1.2 million carers already live in poverty)	Feel overwhelmed, and worried that they will burnout in the coming weeks
Be worried about what will happen to the people they care for if they have to self-isolate or become ill	Be seven times lonelier than the general population	Have their physical or mental health impacted as a result of caring



As a result of the crisis, older adults are more likely to:

Be struggling to stay as active as usual. While 24% say they have been more active than the pandemic, considerably more (38%) report doing less Be anxious, lonely & lacking a sense of belonging. They are often shielding/selfisolating and more likely than other age groups to be scared about leaving their home. Fears about public transport & the safety of local venues & groupbased activities will create additional barriers to getting active Be affected by exacerbating social, health & participation inequalities. Over 55s also account for the largest share of self-employed workers, many of whom are falling through the gaps of the economic rescue packages

Be living in care homes, confined to their rooms, unable to see or speak to family as care homes seek to prevent the spread of infection amongst this vulnerable audience. Staff are now nervous of delivering physical activity sessions due to the increased frailty of many residents. Positively engage with digital tools to connect with loved ones and stay active, particularly amongst the younger old. However, some are still struggling to find relatable & fun exercise at home content to suit their motivations and capabilities Be at risk from the impact of prolonged inactivity & deconditioning on musculoskeletal health. There is significant Public Health concern around the future capability of this audience to be active. The resultant loss of physical function is likely to lead to more falls and greater demand for scarce local health and social care resources



Further reading

The Experience of the Lockdown in Low-Income Areas of England and Wales. StreetGames, June 2020 <u>https://www.streetgames.org/the-experience-of-the-coronavirus-lockdown-in-low-income-areas-of-england-and-wales</u>

Research Institute for Disabled Consumers. May 2020 <u>https://www.ridc.org.uk/news/covid-19-our-third-survey-impact-disabled-and-older-people</u>

Sport for all? Why ethnicity and culture matters in sport and physical activity. Sport England, January 2020 <u>https://www.sportengland.org/news/sport-for-all</u>

Are some ethnic groups more vulnerable to COVID-19 than others? Institute for Fiscal Studies, May 2020 <u>https://www.ifs.org.uk/inequality/chapter/are-some-ethnic-groups-more-vulnerable-to-covid-19-than-others/</u>

We Are Undefeatable research. Sport England, May 2020 www.weareunderfeatable.co.uk

'Caring behind closed doors' forgotten families in the Coronavirus outbreak. Carers UK April 2020 <u>https://www.carersuk.org/help-and-advice/get-resources/upfront/36-for-professionals/policy-eng/report/6377-caring-behind-closed-doors-report</u>

Sport England ComRes survey, <u>https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/demographic-knowledge/coronavirus#research</u>