

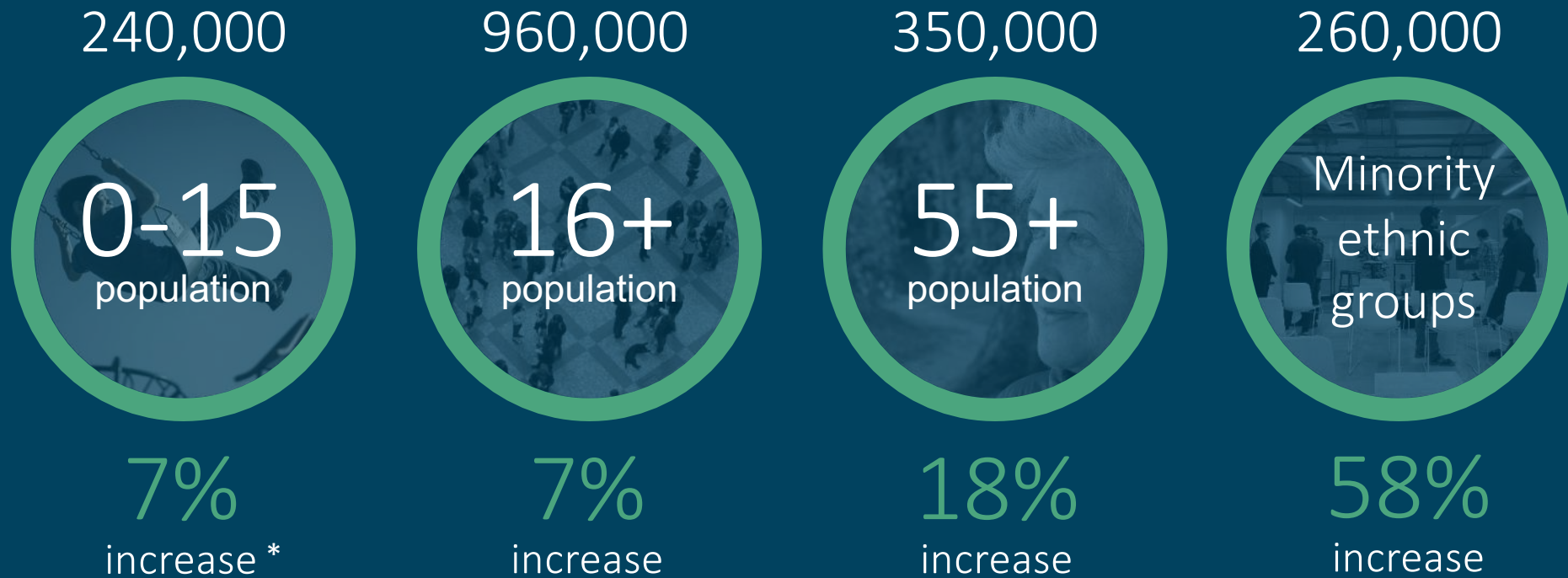
Using data to build a picture of  
our Active Local communities



## Children and Young People



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

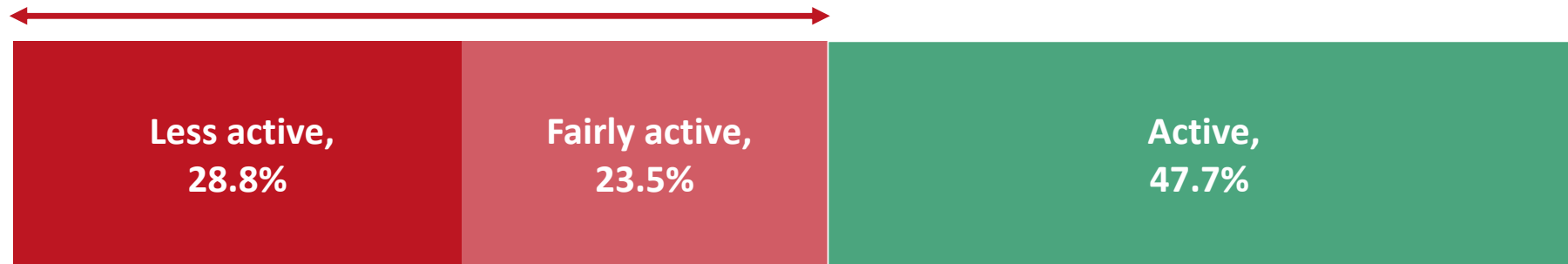


Data is for: Hertfordshire

Source: Census 2021, Census 2011  
\*Change between Census 2011 and 2021



# Over half of our children (52.3%) are not active enough

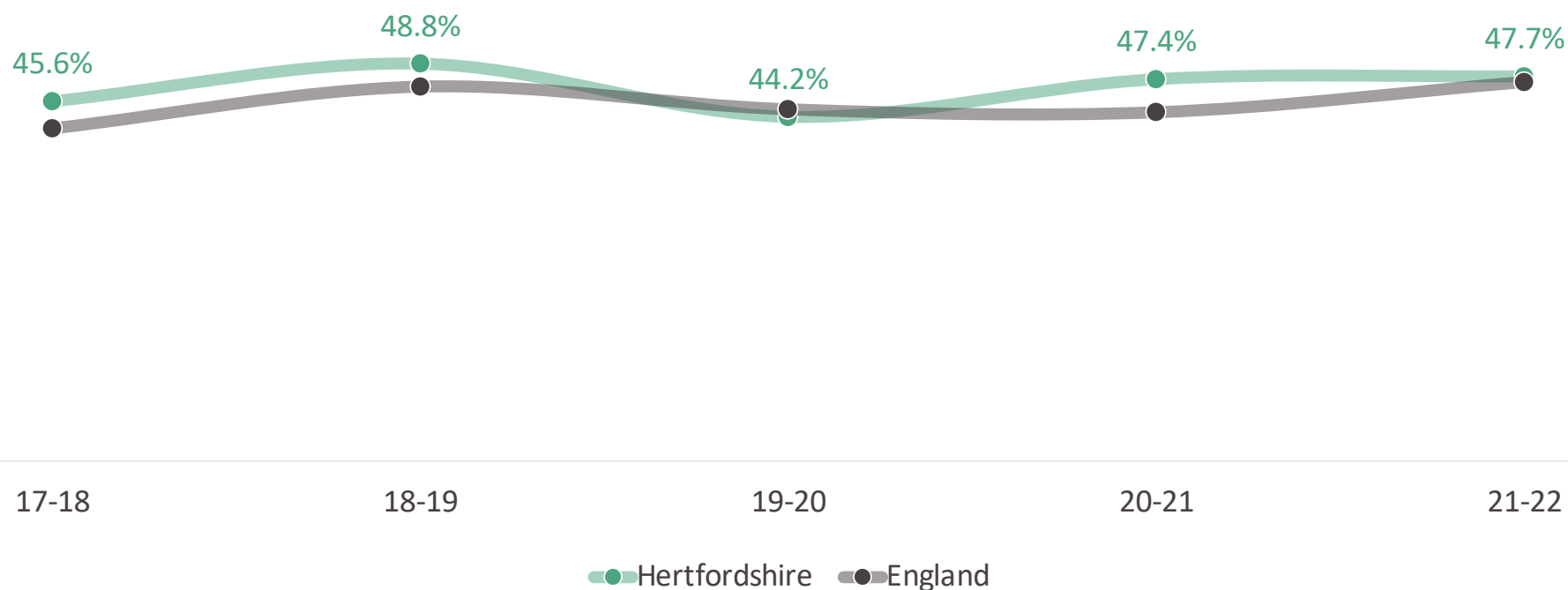


Source: Sport England Active Lives, Children and Young People survey 2021-22

Measure: An average of 60 minutes or more a day, either at school or outside school (everywhere)

Data is for: Hertfordshire

# Activity levels increased during the covid pandemic and have continued to increase

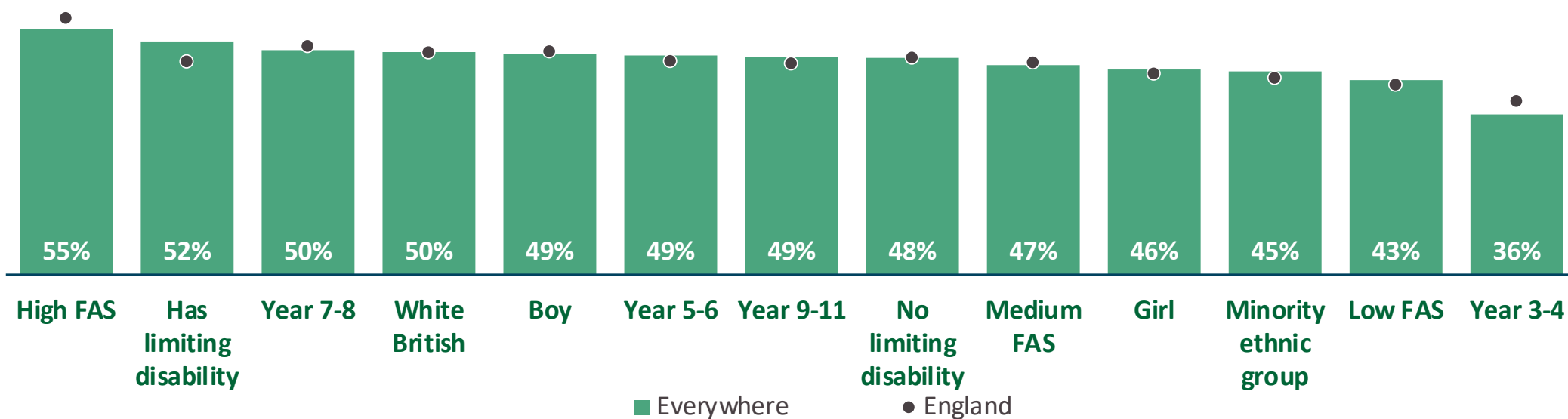


Source: Sport England Active Lives, Children and Young People survey 2017-18 to 2021-22

Measure: An average of 60 minutes or more a day, either at school or outside school (everywhere)

Data is for: Hertfordshire

# Family affluence has the biggest impact on physical activity levels

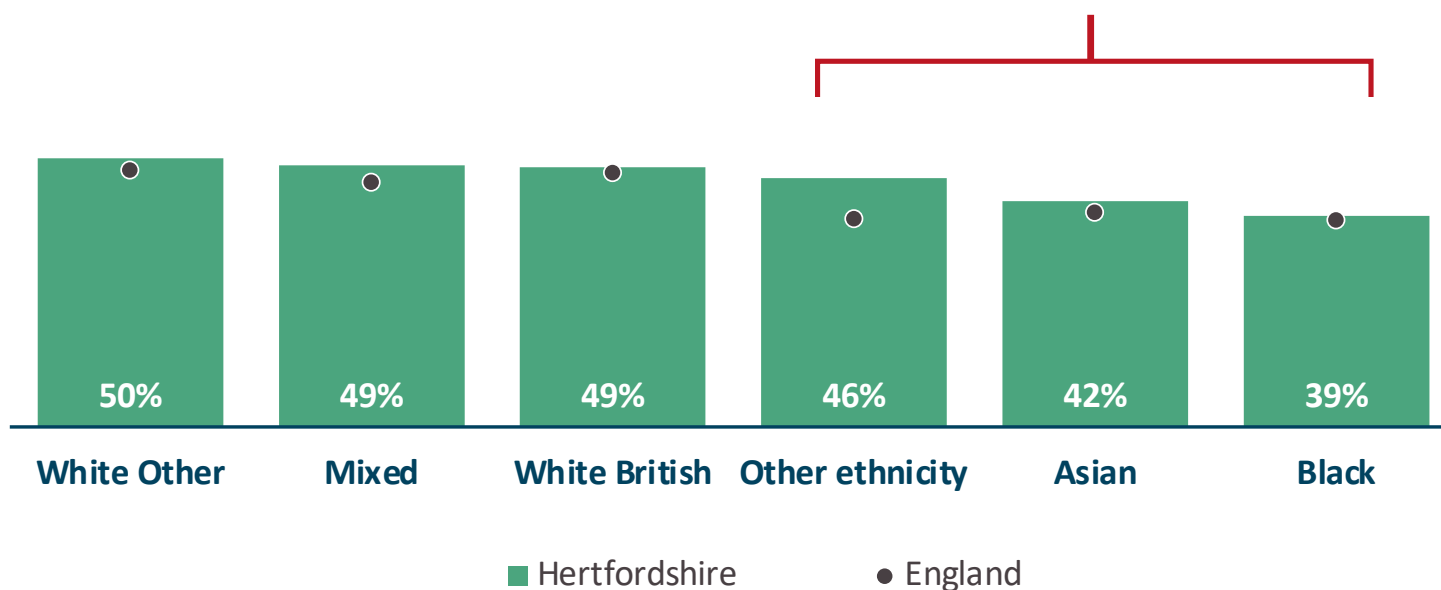


Source: Sport England Active Lives, Children and Young People survey 2021-22

Measure: An average of 60 minutes or more a day, either at school or outside school (everywhere)

Data is for: Hertfordshire

# Our CYP from Asian, Black and other ethnic communities experience lower levels of activity

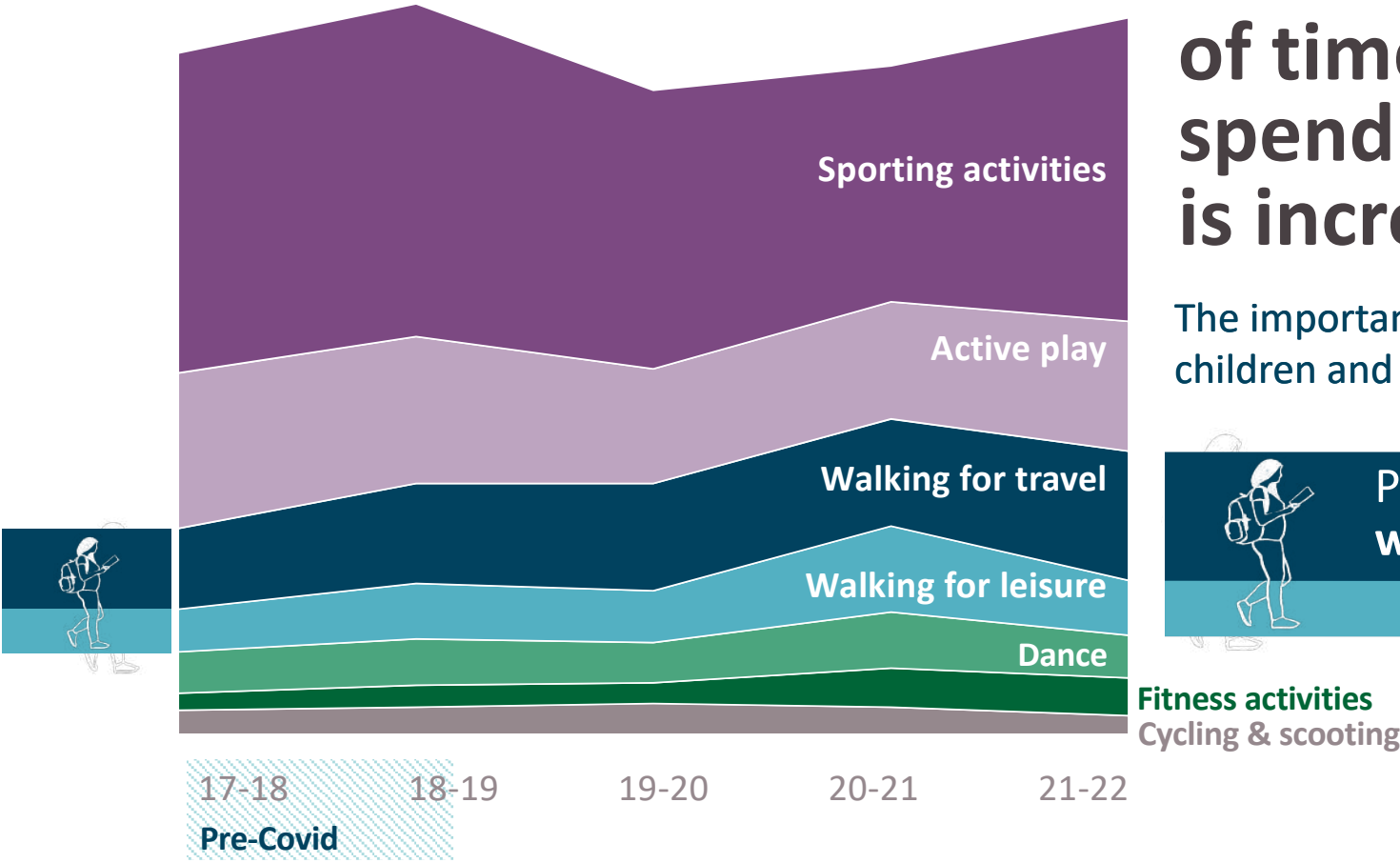


Source: Sport England Active Lives, Children and Young People survey 2017-18 to 2021-22 **combined**  
Measure: An average of 60 minutes or more a day, either at school or outside school (everywhere)

Data is for: Hertfordshire

# Overall, the amount of time children spend being active is increasing

The importance of **walking** for children and young people has grown.



Source: Sport England Active Lives, Children and Young People survey 2017-18 to 2021-22  
Measure: An average of 60 minutes or more a day, either at school or outside school (everywhere)

Data is for: Hertfordshire



## Table conversation

- What would it help you to know to make more informed decisions about how to enable all children and young people to move more in the communities you work?
- 10 minutes
- Capture on flipchart





# The building blocks of health and wellbeing

Helping us to think and talk about all the factors that influence health inequalities (including physical activity)

## How we work

Having stable employment has been shown to boost health and wellbeing

## Our environment

When we have access to nature, green spaces and healthy waterways our health is improved

## Our community

In order to thrive, people need a safe supportive and accessible community

## The money in our pockets

The higher our income, the better chance we have to access all the building blocks of health and wellbeing

## Where we live

Affordable, warm and safe housing is a cornerstone of good health

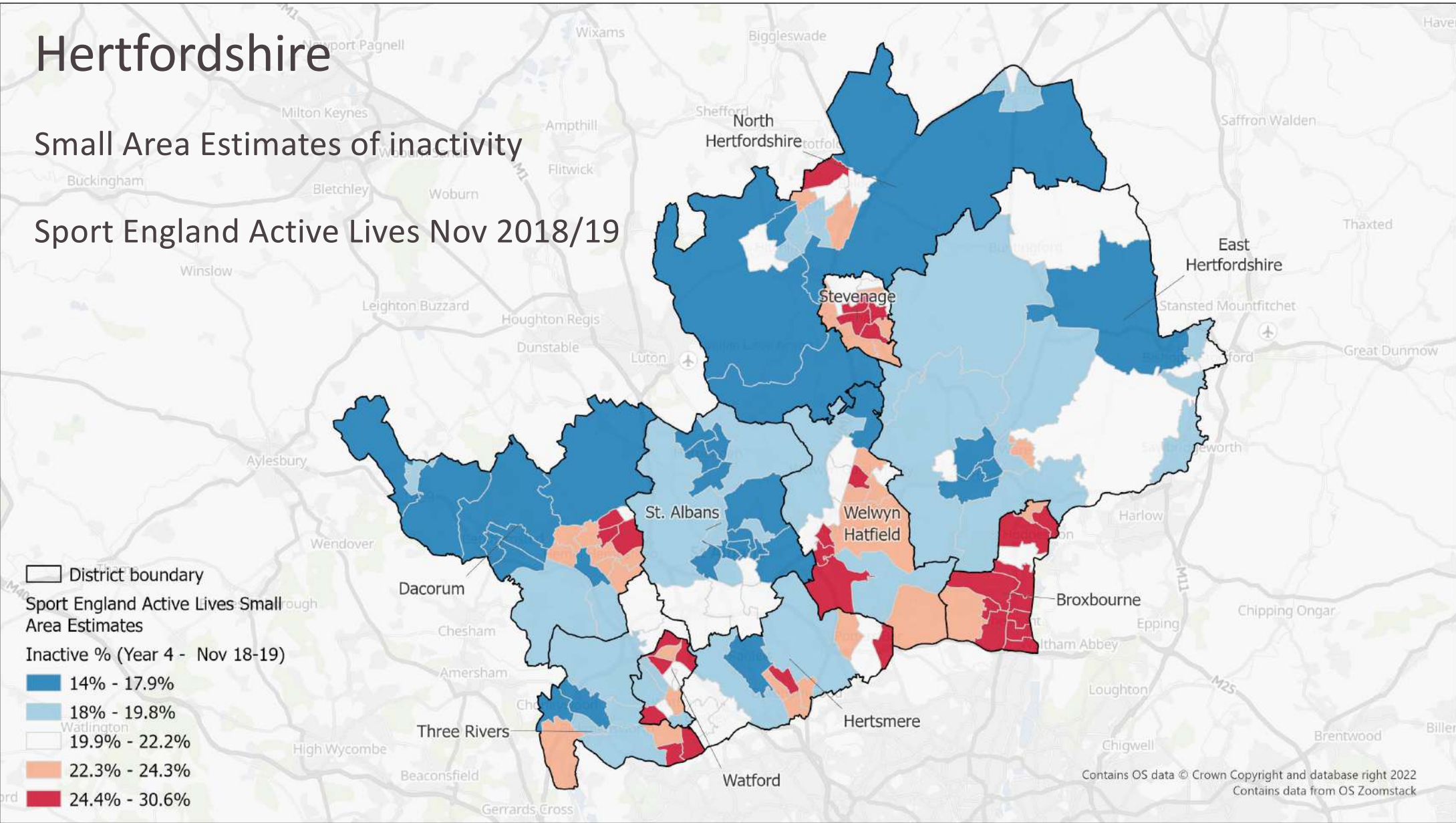
## How we learn and grow

Our education and experiences early in life shape the opportunities available to us later in life

# Hertfordshire

## Small Area Estimates of inactivity

Sport England Active Lives Nov 2018/19



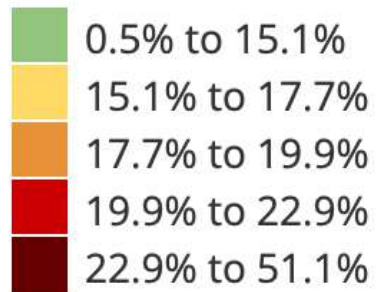
# Sopwell St Albans Population aged 0-15

LSOA: Cottonmill & Sopwell – St Albans 017C

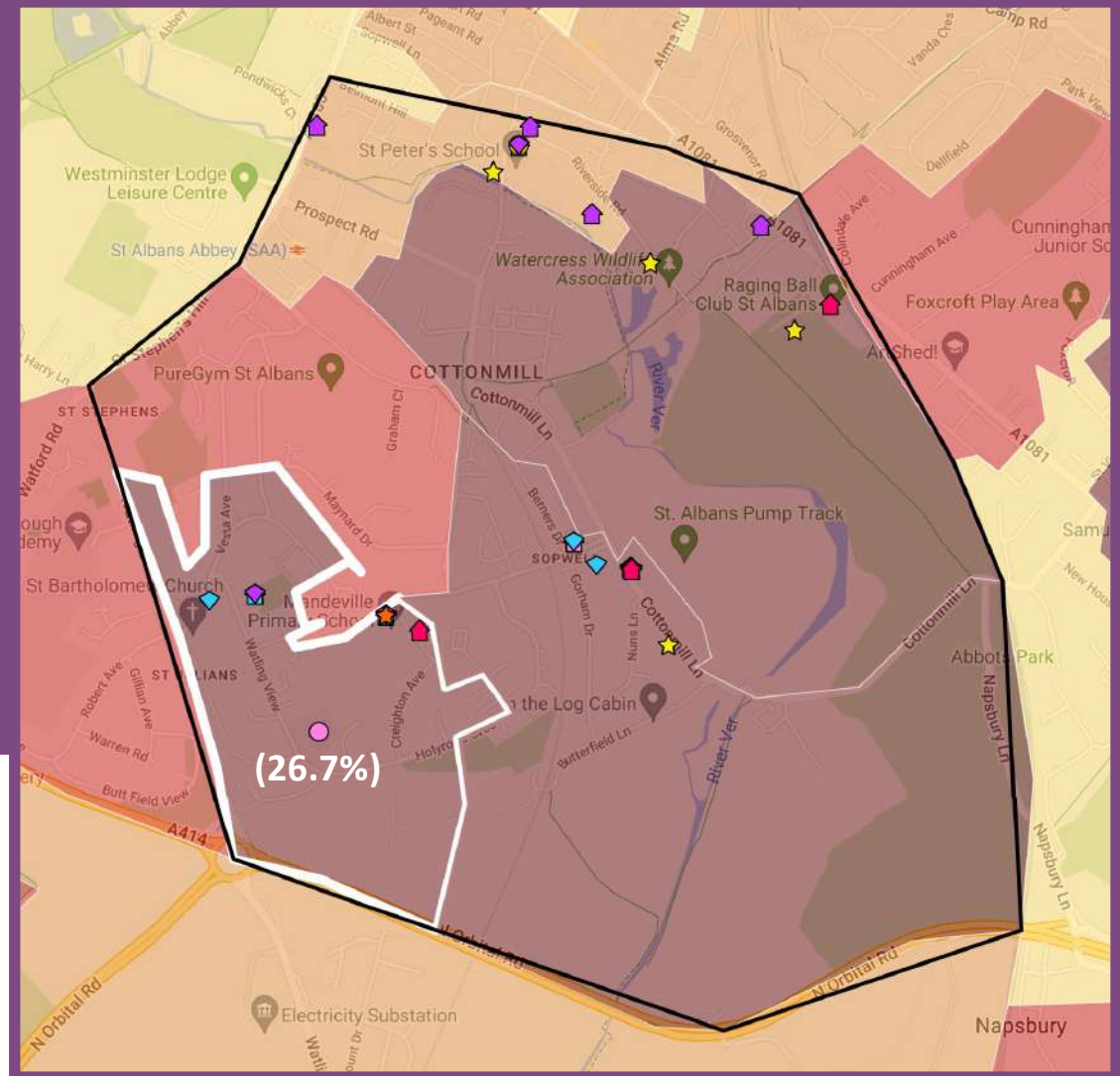
26.7% of the population are aged 0-15

The colours on the map show % aged 0-15 (as % of all people)

Showing all areas at LSOA level



Source: Local Insight accessed through HSP





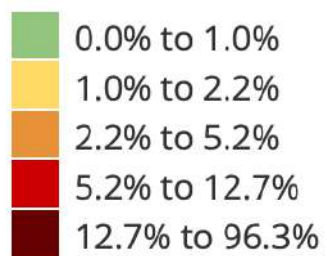
# Sopwell St Albans Asian ethnic groups (Census 2021)

LSOA: Cottonmill & Sopwell – St Albans 017A

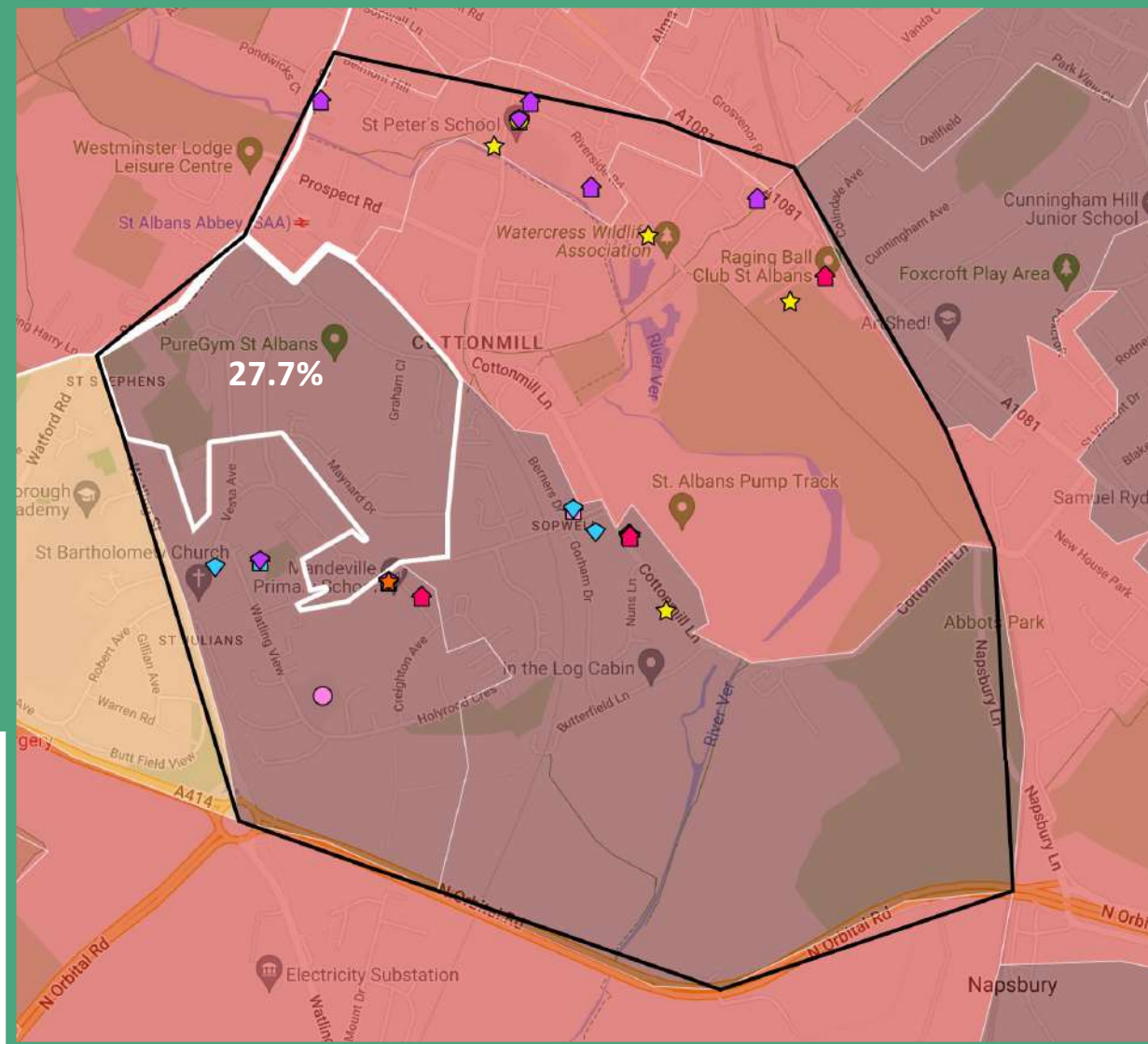
27.7% identify as Asian

The colours on the map show % Asian (as % of all people)

Showing all areas at LSOA level



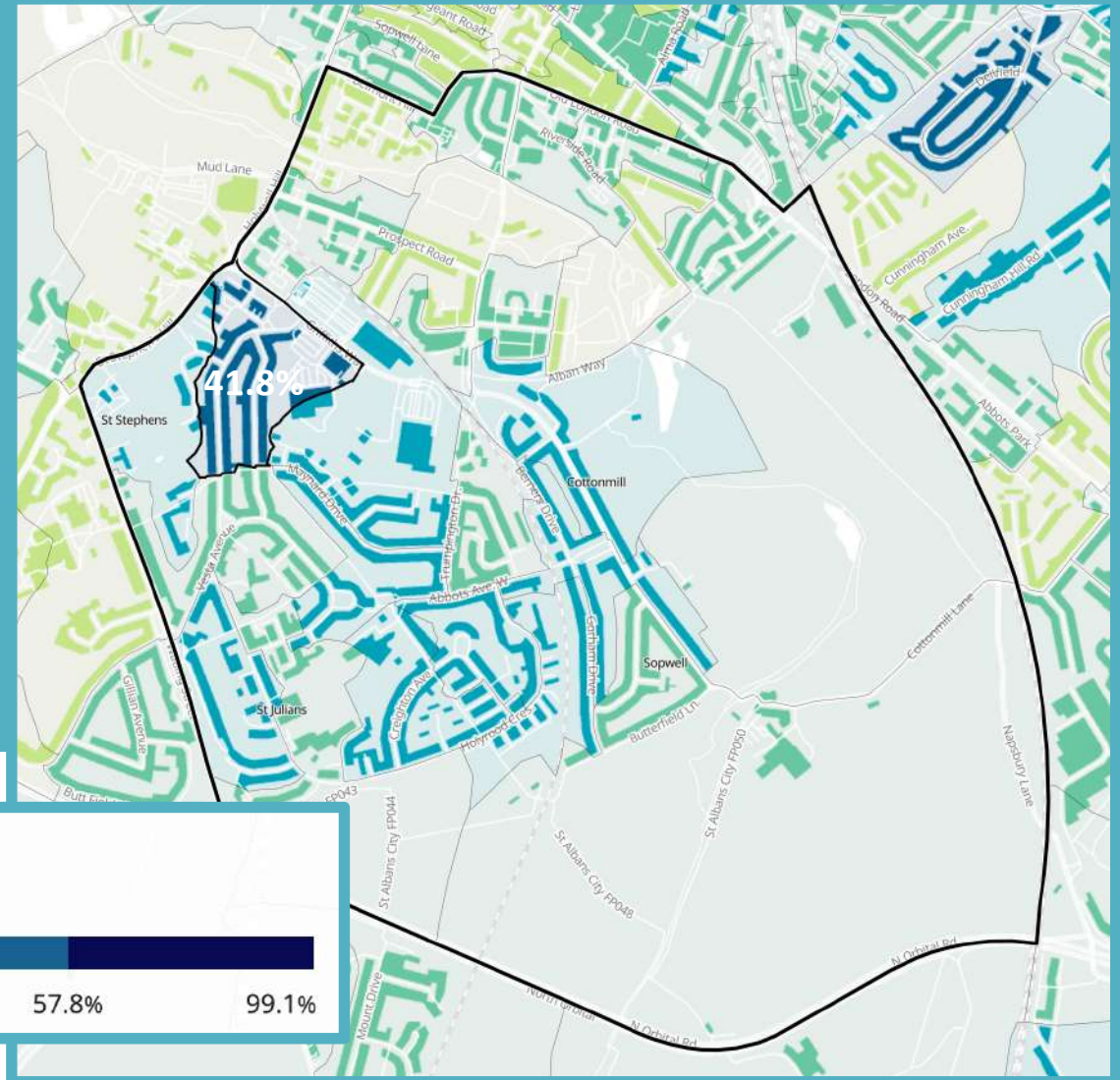
Source: Local Insight accessed through HSP



# Sopwell St Albans

## Output Area

Around 16% of the community identify as Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh but this rises to 41.8% in some parts



**41.8%** of people in E00120546 **OA** are **Asian, Asian British or Asian Welsh**



Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/>



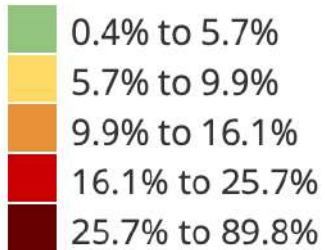
# Cowey Hill Borehamwood IoD 2019 Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Score (rate)

LSOA: Borehamwood Cowley Hill – Hertsmere  
006C

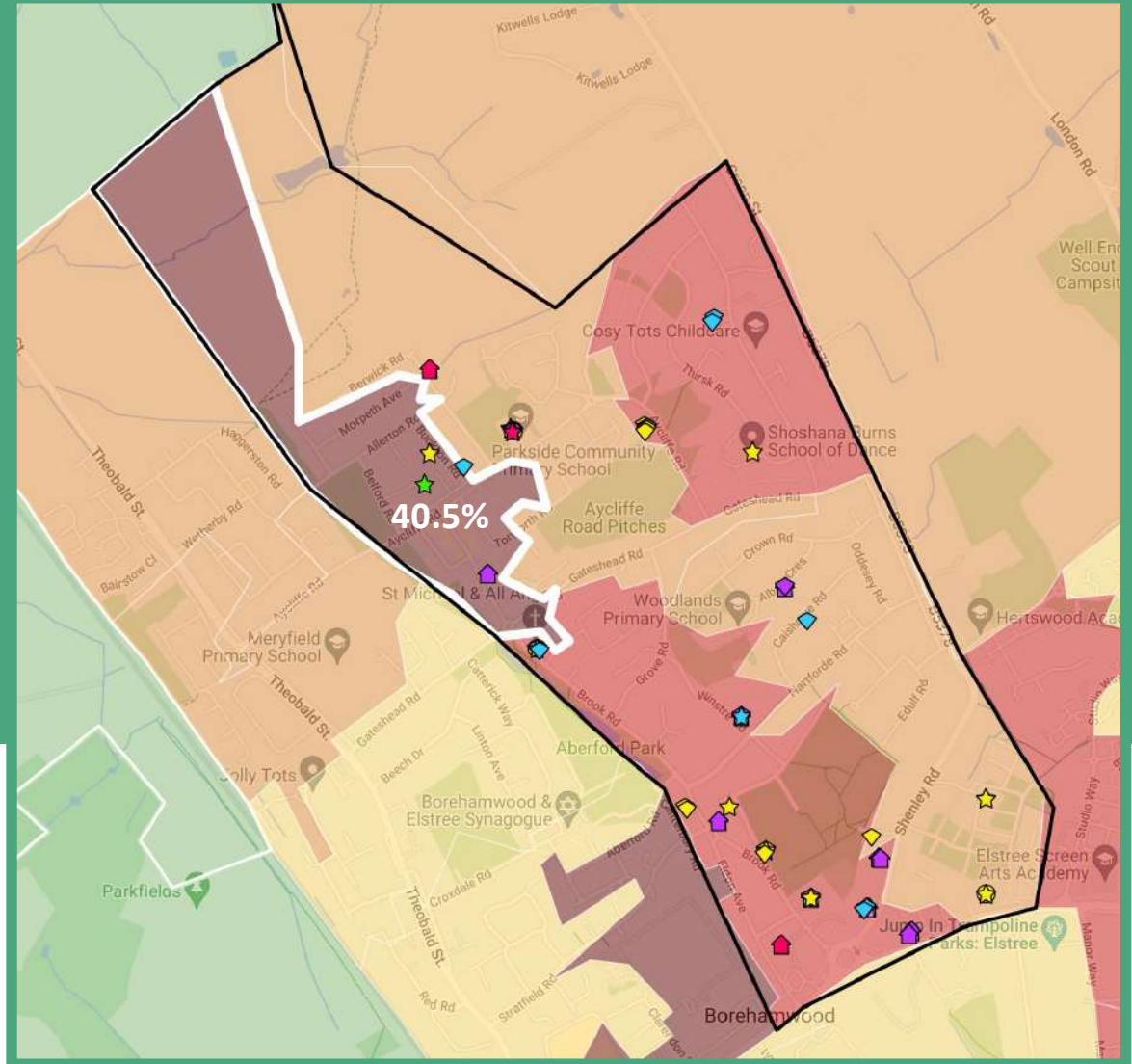
40.5% of Children are affected by income  
deprivation

The colours on the map show IoD 2019 Income  
Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI)  
Score (rate) (higher = more deprived)

Showing all areas at LSOA level

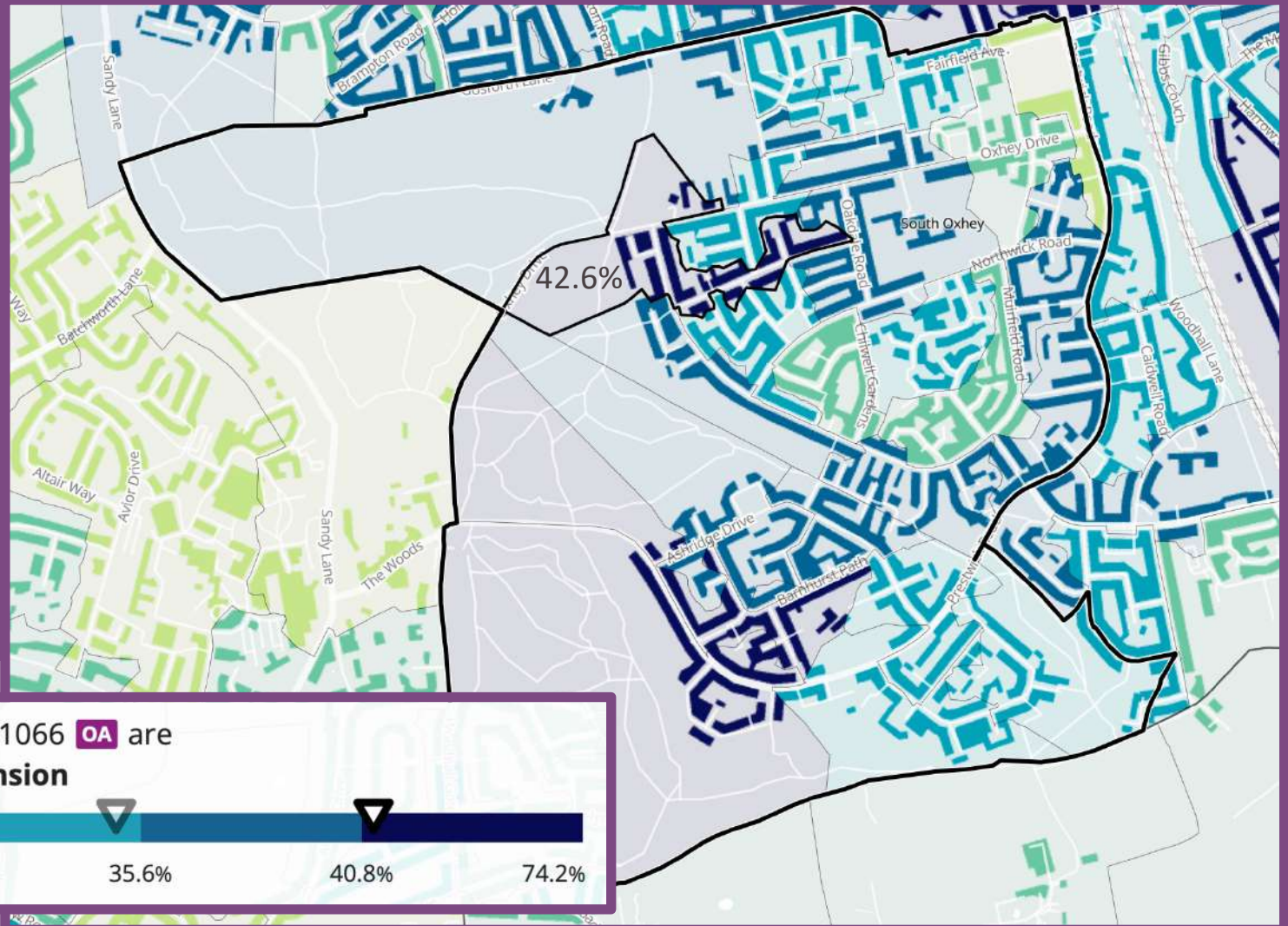


Source: Local Insight accessed through HSP



## South Oxhey Three Rivers

Around 35% of households are deprived by one household characteristic (Education, Employment, Health or Housing). This rises to 42.6% in some parts of the community



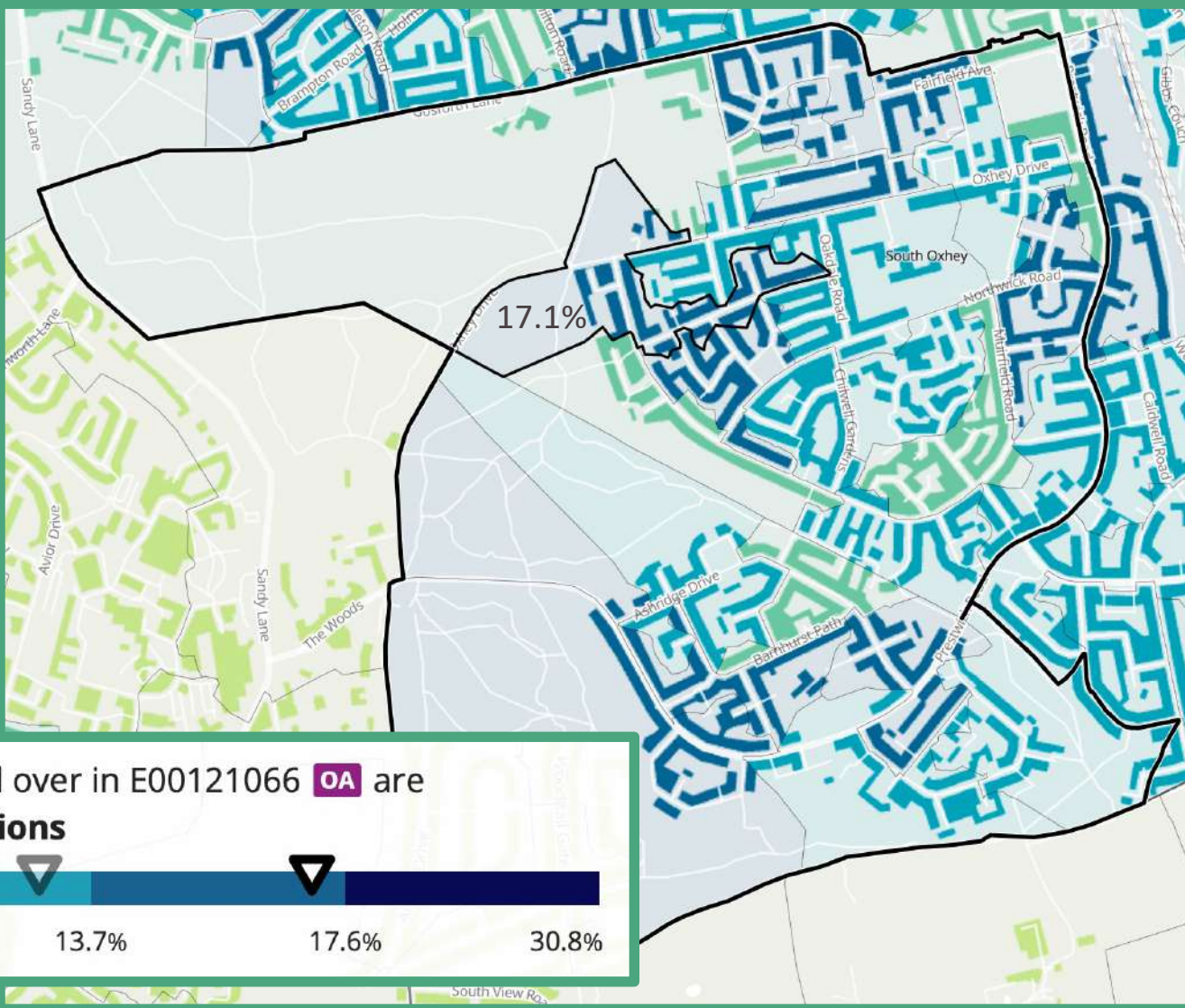
Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/>



## South Oxhey Three Rivers

Semi routine  
occupations

Around 13% across the  
community, rising to  
17.1% in parts

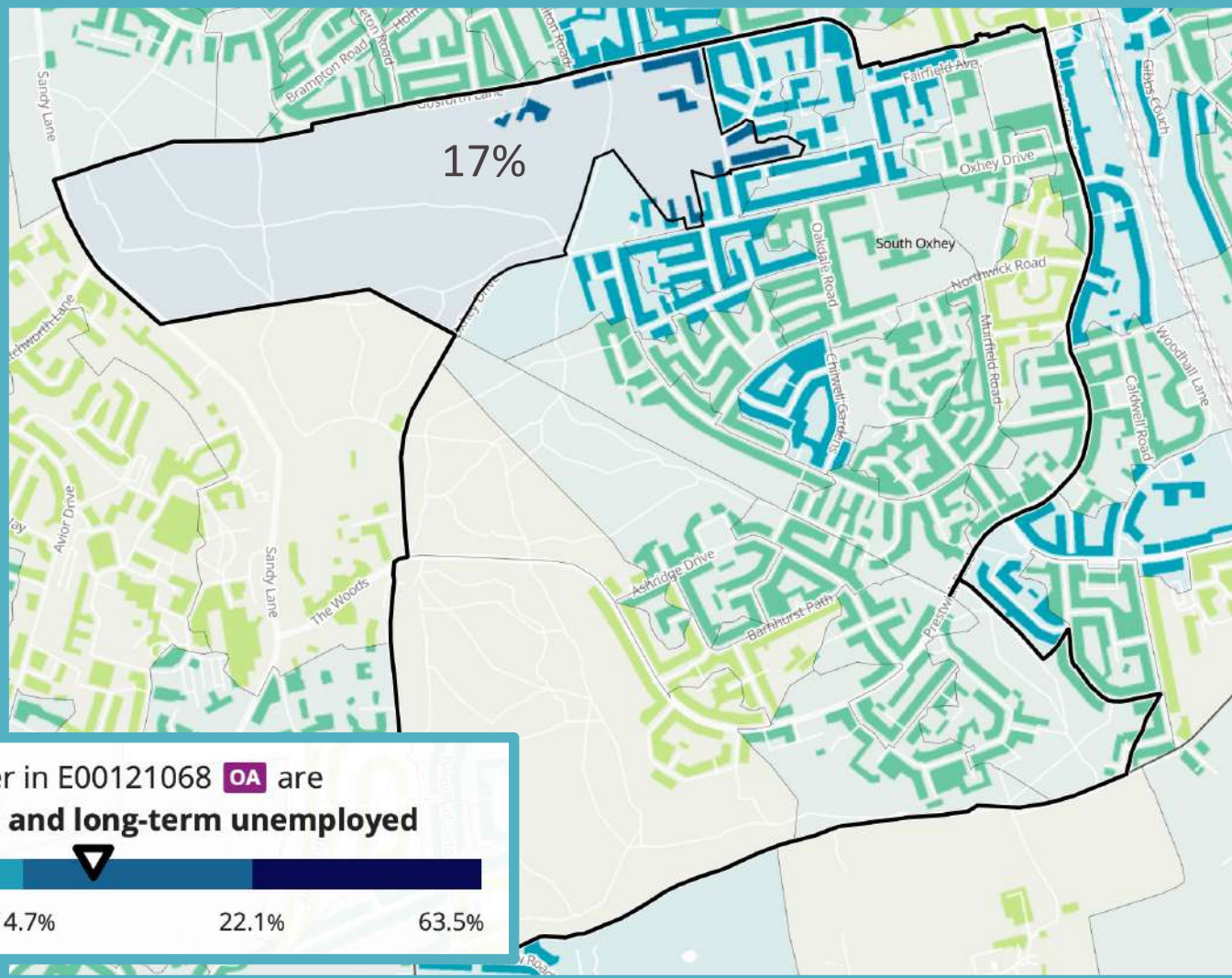


Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/>



## South Oxhey Three Rivers

7.8% of this area have never worked or are long term unemployed, but this rises to 17% in the highlighted area



**17.0%** of people aged 16 years and over in E00121068 **OA** are **L14.1 and L14.2: never worked and long-term unemployed**



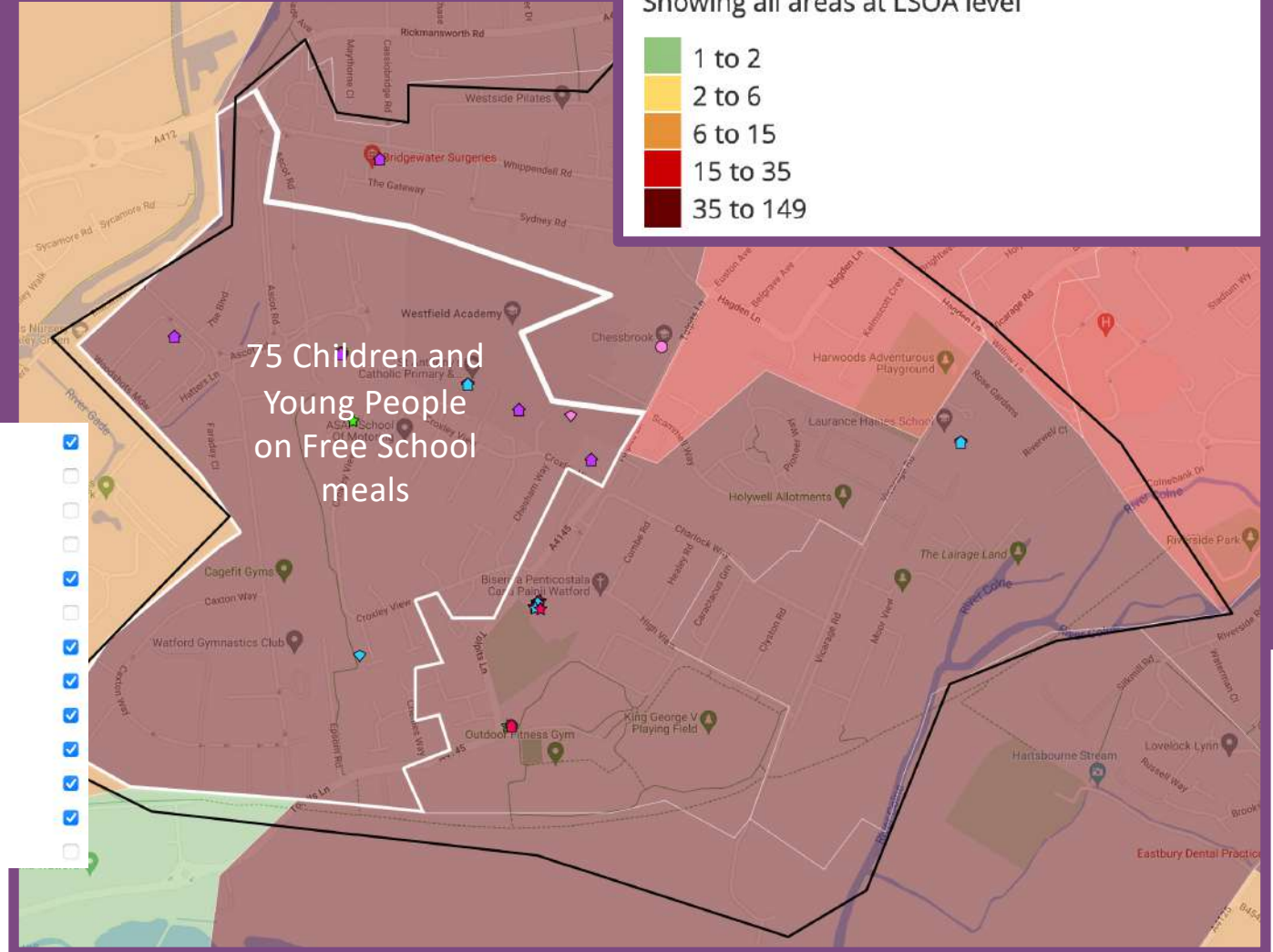
Source: <https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/>

# Holywell Watford - Pupils on FSM

LSOA: Holywell – Watford 011D (75)

The colours on the map show Number of People

Showing all areas at LSOA level

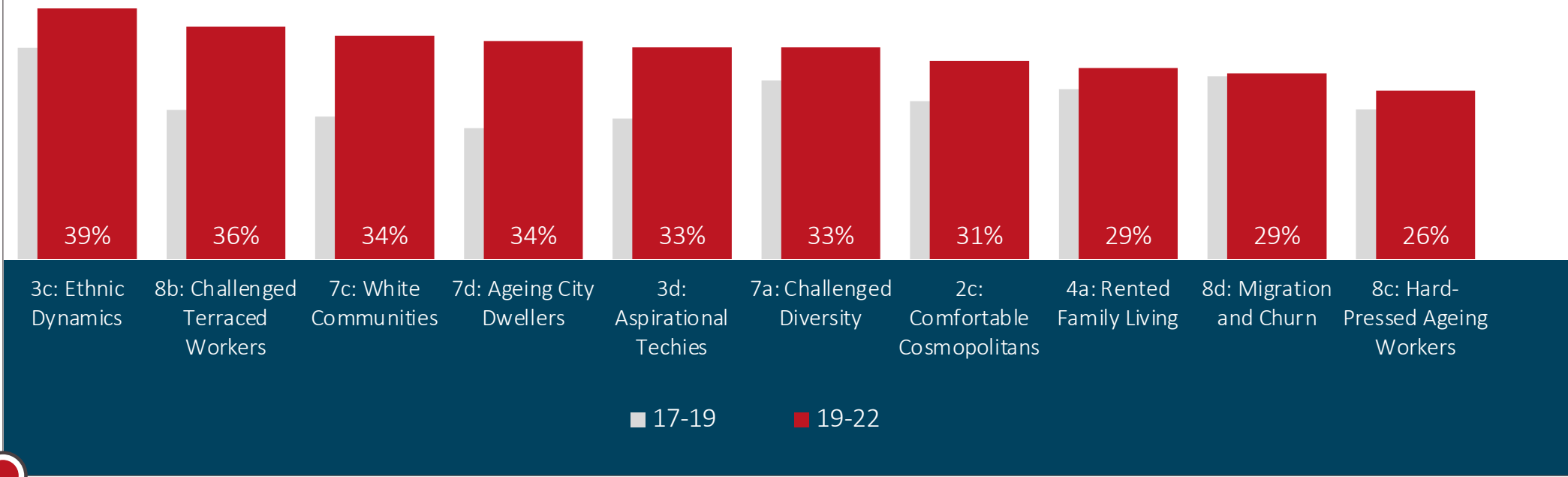


SERVICE TYPES Select All

- HAPpy 2023 Winter MAIN Applications
- HAPpy 2023 Winter SEND Applications
- HAPpy 2023 Summer Applications
- HAPpy 2022
- TIF/TF Grants
- Sports Club
- Sheltered Accommodation
- Secondary School
- Recreation
- Primary School
- Place of Worship
- parkrun GP Surgery
- parkrun
- Park, Pitch or Open Space
- Outdoor Centre
- Other Educational Service
- Leisure Centre/Gym
- Junior parkrun
- Hospital
- Herts Big Hit
- Healthy Hubs
- HAPpy 2021
- GP Surgery / Health Centre
- Foodbank
- Fit, Fed & Read
- Early Years Setting
- Daily Mile School
- Community Centre
- College
- Care Home

Source: Local Insight accessed through HSP

# Inactivity by ONS Groups



Data is for: Hertfordshire

Source: Sport England Active Lives Survey 2015-19 to 19-22 **combined** (16+)  
 Measure: Physical activity levels (excluding gardening)



# Where can we find some of the groups that we know are more likely to be inactive?

We can follow the ONS groups down to Output Area level (up to 1,000 people) – Census 2011



Source: CDRC Mapmaker <https://mapmaker.cdrc.ac.uk/#/output-area-classification?h=1&lon=-0.0291&lat=51.686&zoom=15.05>

# Pen portraits of the different groups

## Part of Broxbourne E00118561

Supergroup	Ethnicity Central
3	The population of this group is predominately located in the denser central areas of London, with other inner urban areas across the UK having smaller concentrations. All non-white ethnic groups have a higher representation than the UK average especially people of mixed ethnicity or who are Black, with an above average number of residents born in other EU countries. Residents are more likely to be young adults with slightly higher rates of divorce or separation than the national average, with a lower proportion of households having no children or non-dependent children. Residents are more likely to live in flats and more likely to rent. A higher proportion of people use public transport to get to work, with lower car ownership, and higher unemployment. Those in employment are more likely to work in the accommodation, information and communication, financial, and administrative related industries.
Group	Ethnic Dynamics
3c	In this group non-White ethnic groups are not represented as highly as in the parent supergroup and there is a higher proportion of people born in the UK or Ireland. Households are more likely to live in a flat and to socially rent. There is a higher proportion of unemployed in the group but those in employment are more likely to work in the manufacturing industry, and to use private transport to travel to work.
Subgroup	Constrained Neighbourhoods
3c1	In comparison with the group, this subgroup has a higher proportion of people who have mixed ethnicity. Households are more likely to live in terraced properties. People in work are slightly more likely to work in manufacturing industries, and households more likely to own two or more cars.

## Part of Broxbourne E00118566

Supergroup	Constrained City Dwellers
7	This supergroup has a lower proportion of people aged 5 to 14 and a higher level aged 65 and over than nationally. It is more densely populated than the UK average. People are more likely to be single or divorced. There is a lower representation of all the non-White ethnic groups and of people who were born in other EU countries. There is a lower proportion of households with no children. Households are more likely to live in flats and to live in social rented accommodation, and there is a higher prevalence of overcrowding. There is a higher proportion of people whose day-to-day activities are limited, and lower qualification levels than nationally. There is a higher level of unemployment in the supergroup. There are no particular industries in which workers are most likely to be employed, but some industries such as information and communication, and the education sector are underrepresented.
Group	Challenged Diversity
7a	The population of this group have a higher level of people aged 0 to 14 in comparison with the supergroup. All non-White ethnic groups have a higher representation than nationally, especially people who have mixed ethnicity. A higher proportion of households live in terraced properties, and are more likely to live in private rented accommodation when compared with the supergroup. Car ownership is generally higher than the supergroup, and people are more likely to be employed in information and communication related industries.
Subgroup	Multi-Ethnic Hardship
7a3	The age make-up of this subgroup is higher in the 5 to 14 age group when compared with the parent group. Whilst there are higher proportions of people of mixed or Black ethnicity, all ethnic groups are well represented, though a lower proportion of people were born in other EU countries. Households were more likely to live in semi-detached properties and were more likely to live in socially rented accommodation. Workers were more likely to be employed in transport or storage industries.

# Sources

- Census data 2021 data:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/census/maps/>

- CDRC Map Maker – Various data:

<https://mapmaker.cdrc.ac.uk/#/output-area-classification-2011?h=0&lon=-2.5&lat=53.7&zoom=7>

- Story Map:

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/collections/4dca87403df64d288b68230308c0a642>

- Local Insight – Chat to Orla at HSP