



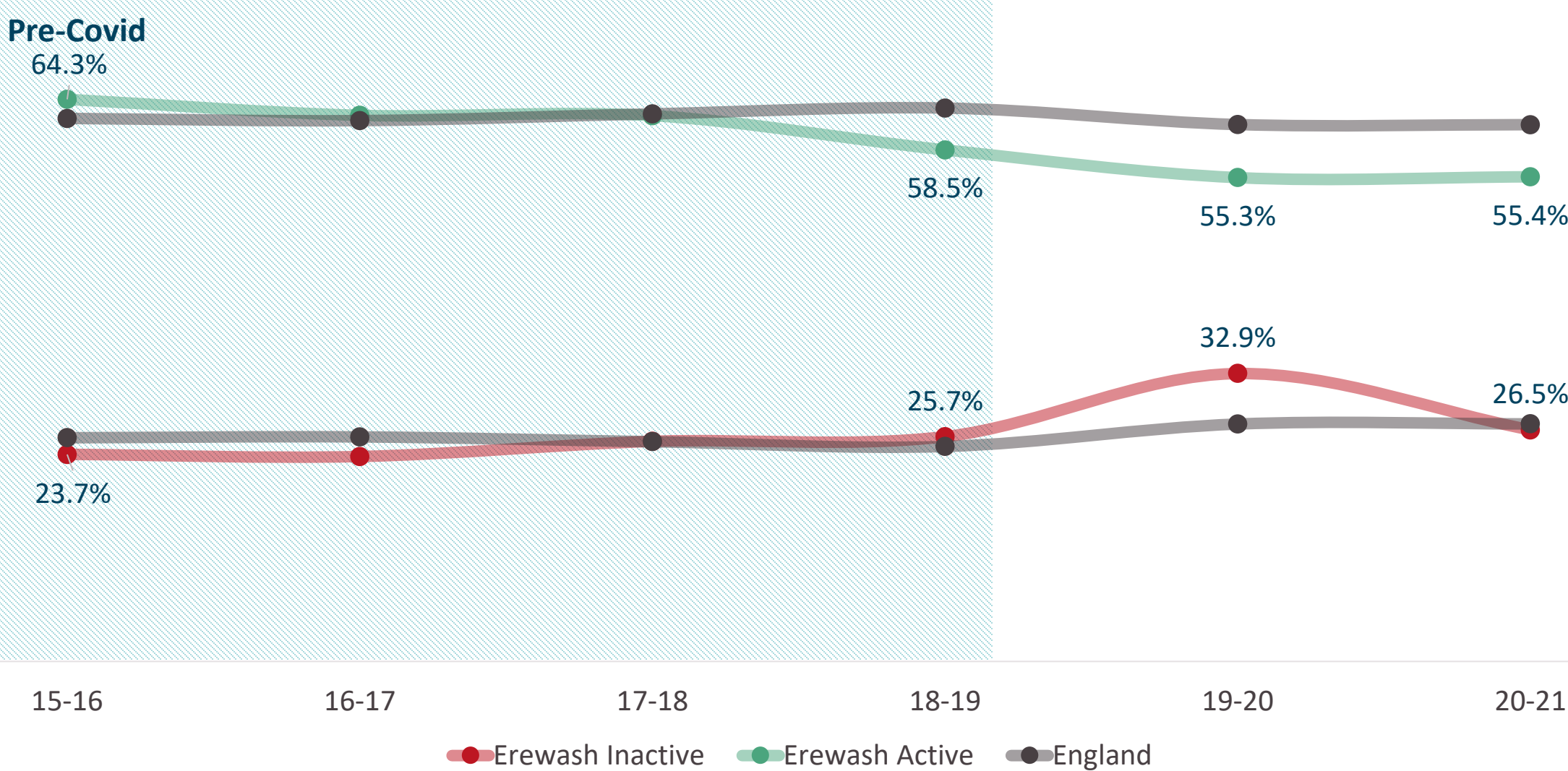
**WALK**  
Derbyshire

# An insight into walking: Erewash



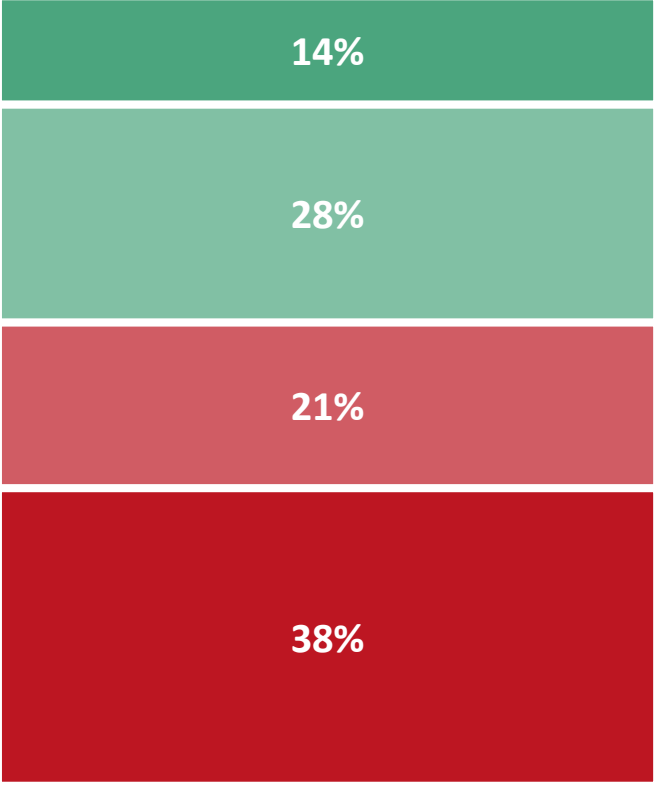
Created by Press Red

# Inactivity levels are starting to recover



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults, Nov 15-16 to Nov 20-21, **excluding gardening**

# Over half of adults in Erewash are really not walking much at all



**Walking regularly**  
7 or more sessions per week (28 sessions per month)

**Walking fairly regularly**  
Between 2 and 6 sessions per week (8-27 sessions)

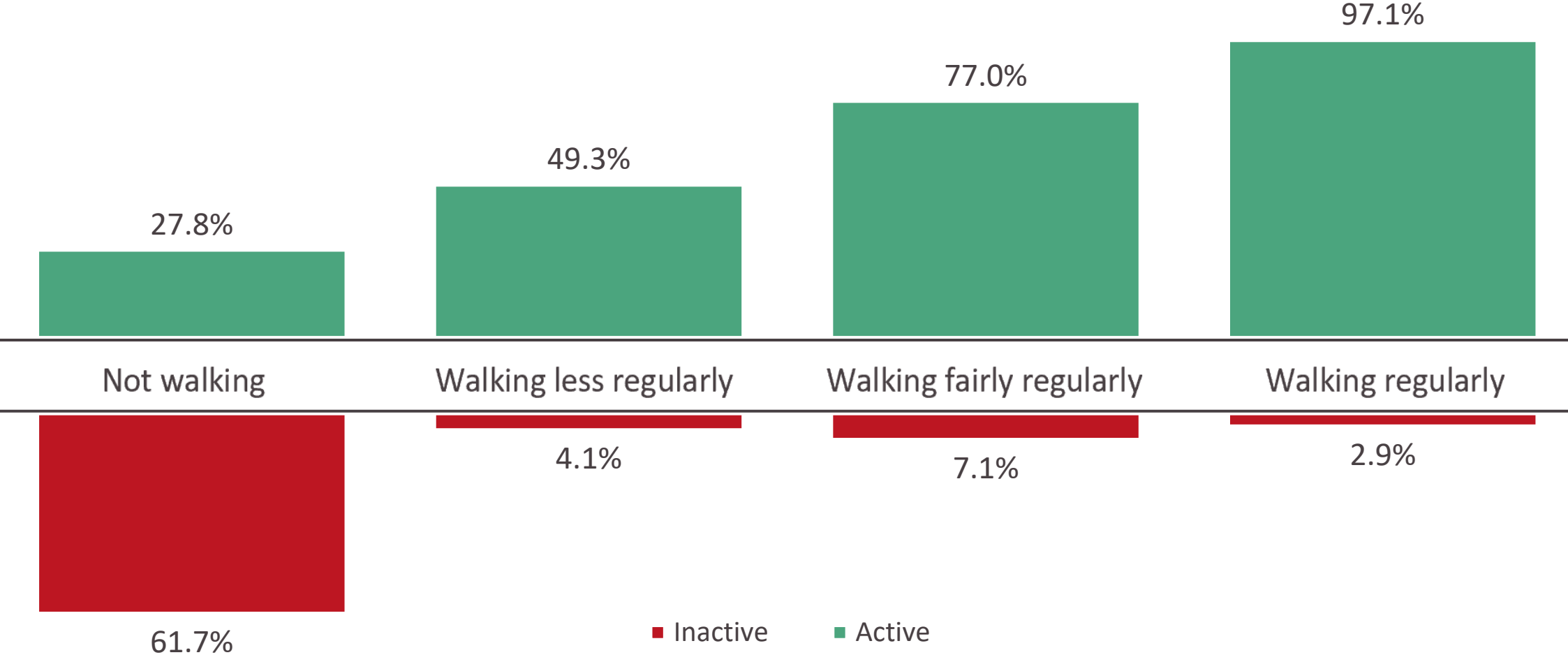
**Walking less regularly**  
Less than 2 sessions per week (1-7 sessions per month)

**Not walking**  
0 sessions of 10+ minutes per month



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 20-21, **excluding gardening**

# Those that don't walk are much more likely to be inactive

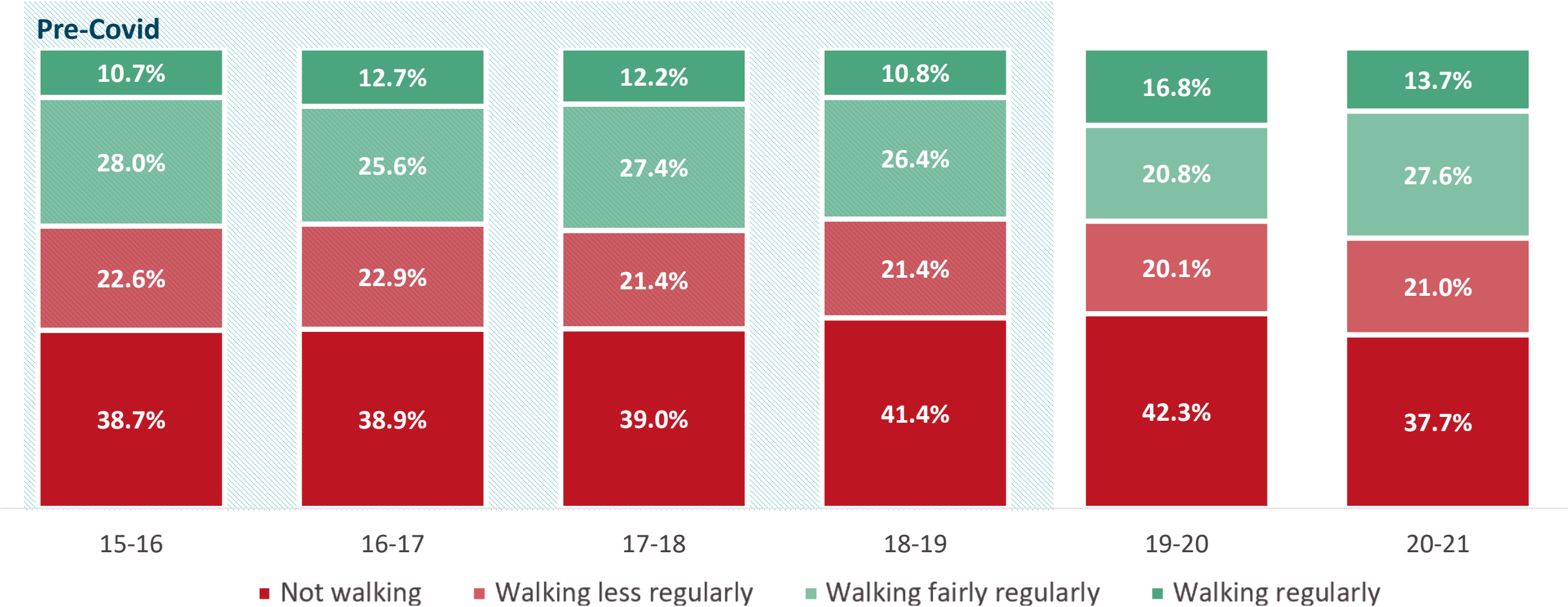


■ Inactive ■ Active

Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 20-21, **excluding gardening**

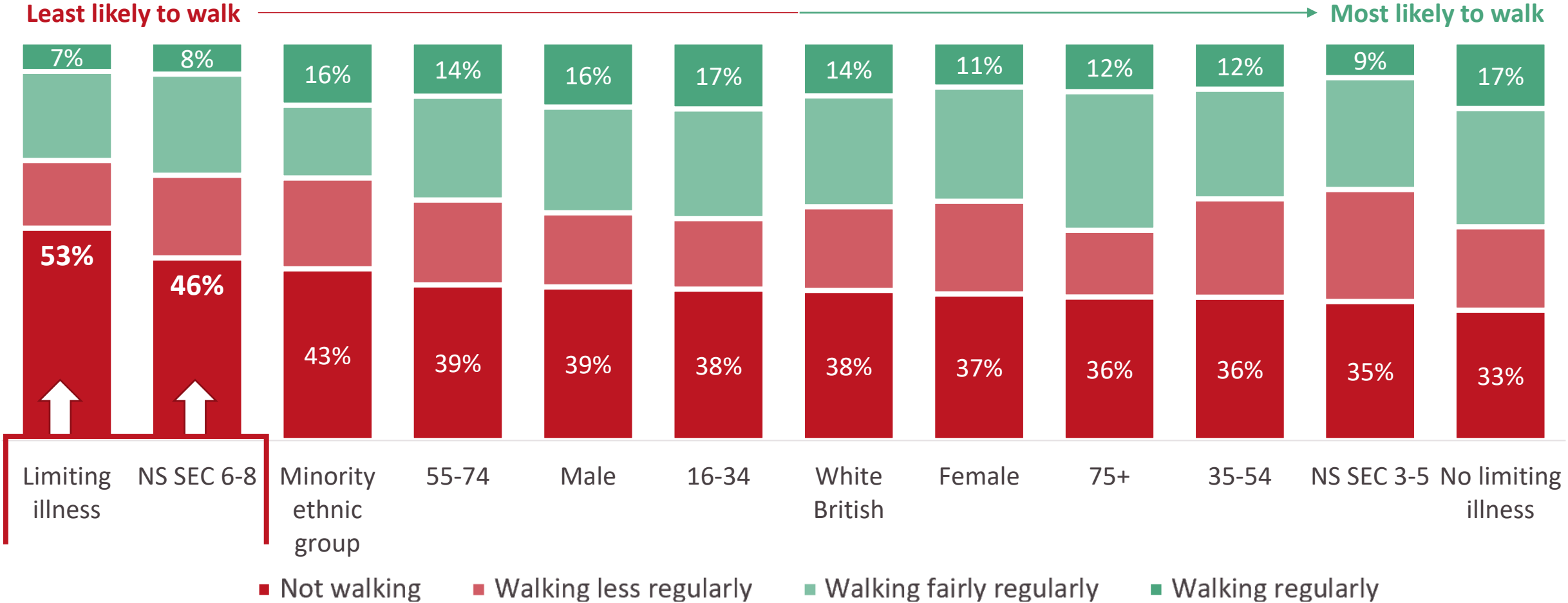


The proportion of those **not walking** was increasing before the pandemic but is now at an all time low



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 - Nov 20-21, **excluding gardening**

# People in lower socio-economic communities or with a limiting illness are least likely to walk



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 20-21, **excluding gardening**

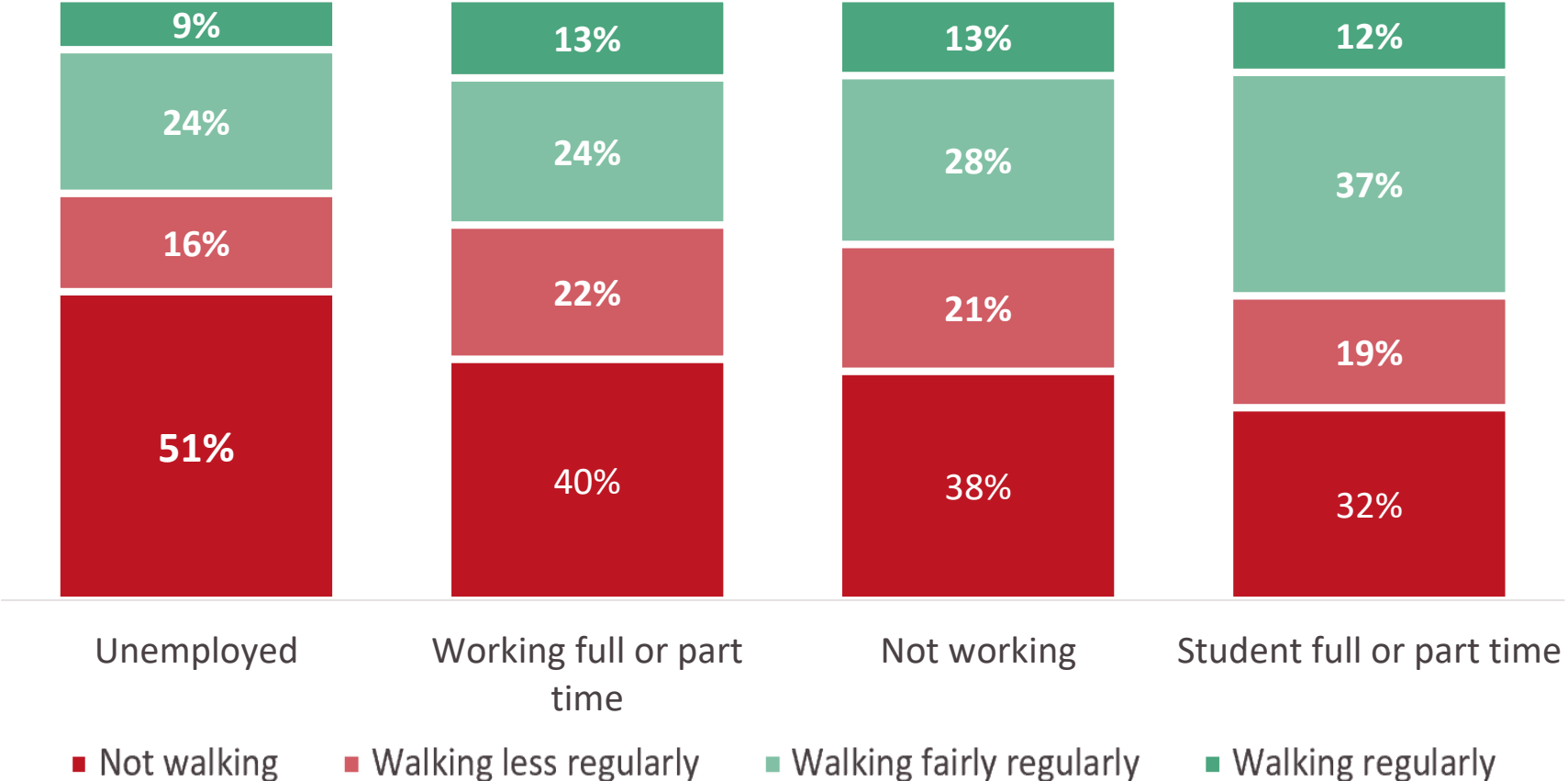
# 46% of those from lower socio-economic groups **do not walk**

Not walking – 0 sessions per week



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 - Nov 20-21, **excluding gardening**

# Walking rates are lower for adults who are unemployed



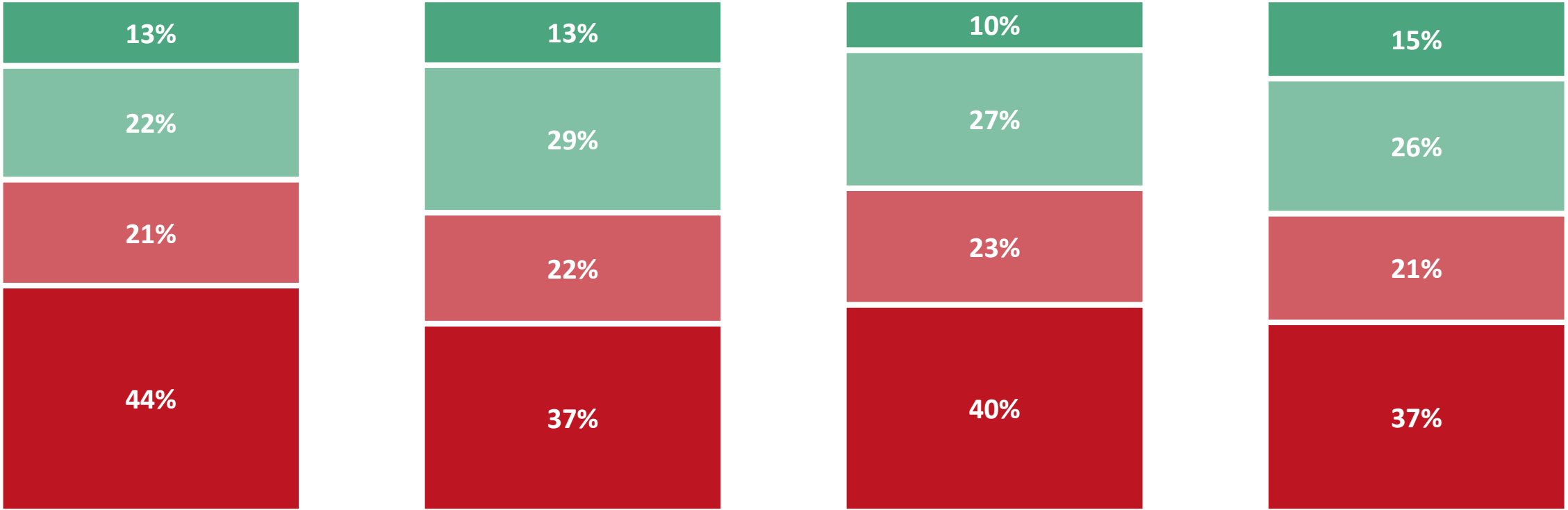
Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 to Nov 20-21 combined, excluding gardening



# It's a bit of a mixed picture when it comes to looking at walking in areas of deprivation

Least likely to walk

Most likely to walk



Most deprived quartile

Second most deprived quartile

Second least deprived quartile

Least deprived quartile

■ Not walking   ■ Walking less regularly   ■ Walking fairly regularly   ■ Walking regularly

Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 to Nov 20-21 combined, excluding gardening





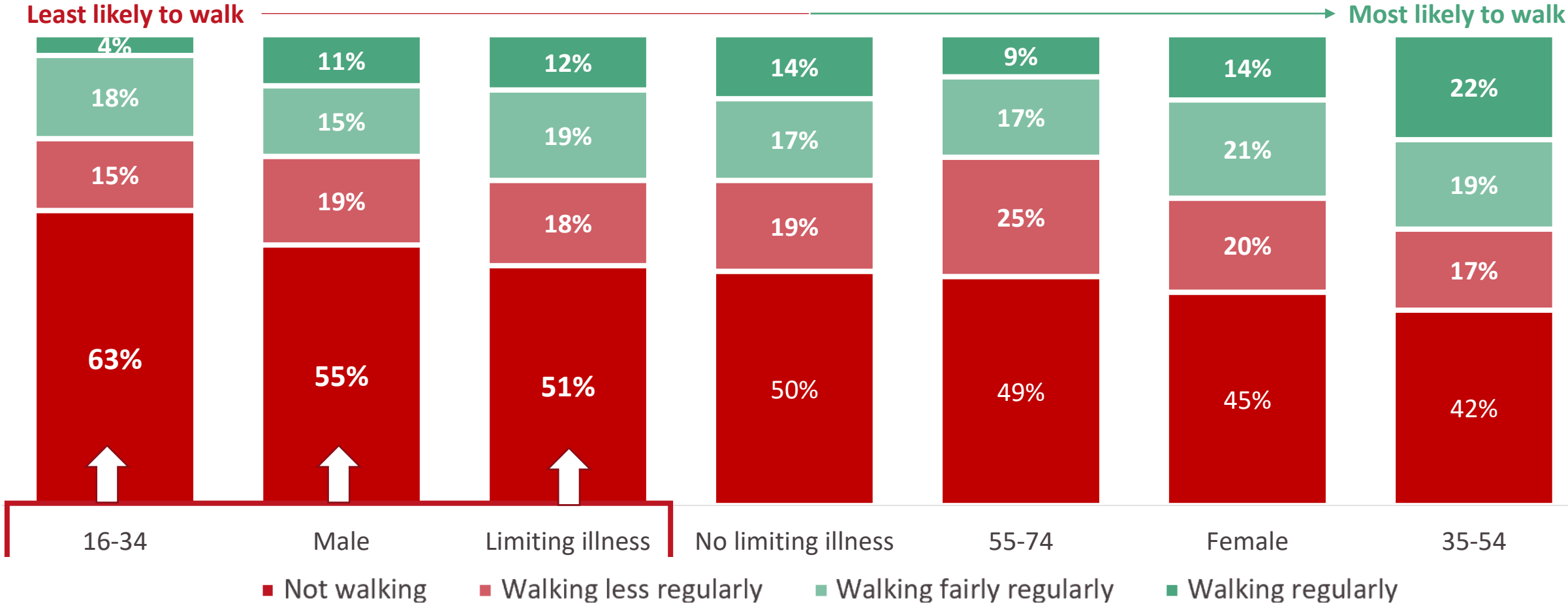
# Spotlight on lower socio-economic communities

NS SeC 6-8



# Younger people, males and those with a limiting illness have higher levels of non walkers

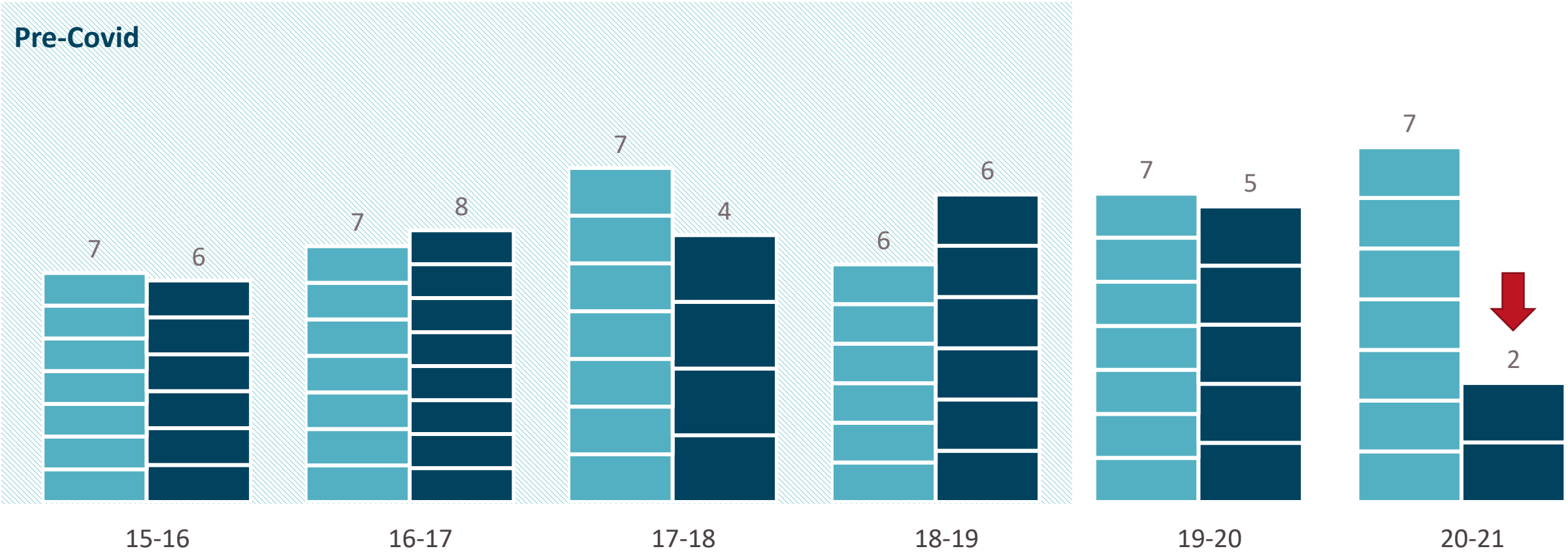
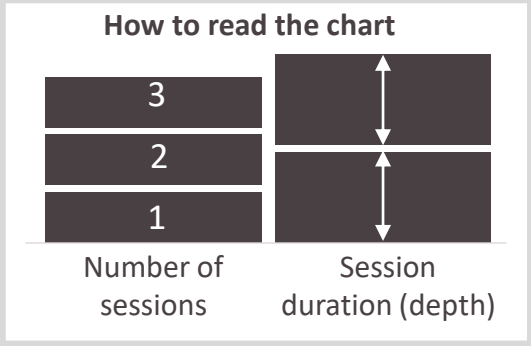
Lower socio-economic communities by second demographic



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 to Nov 20-21 combined, excluding gardening

# There has been a considerable reduction in the number of times those in lower socio economic groups **walk for travel** in 20-21

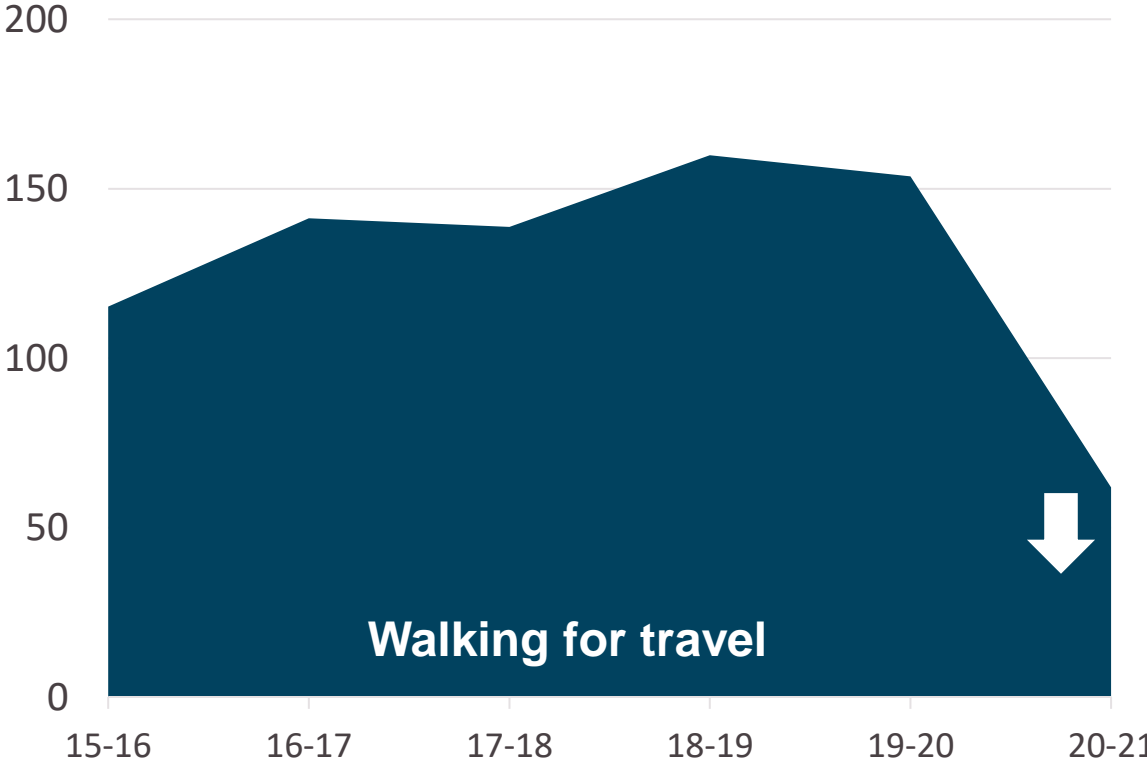
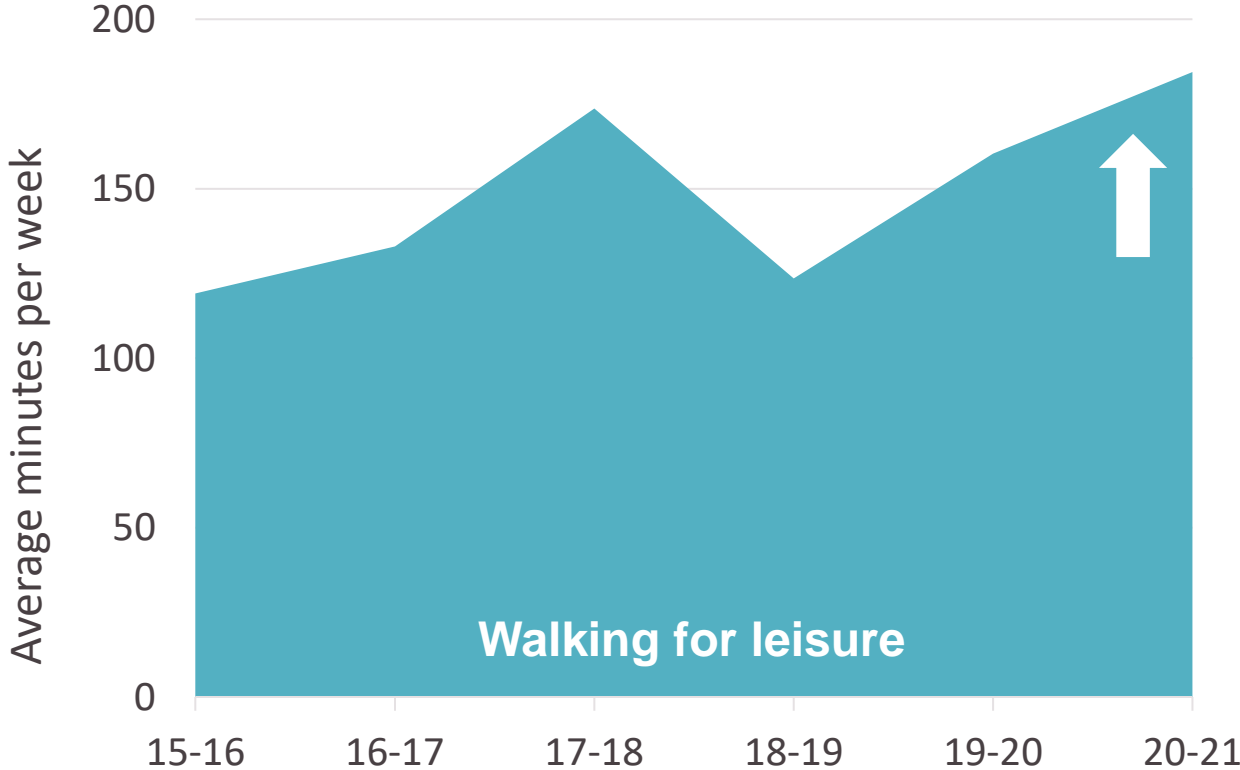
NS SeC 6-8



Walking for leisure      Walking for travel

Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 - Nov 20-21, **excluding gardening**

Within lower socio-economic communities **walking for leisure** minutes are at an all time high, whereas **walking for travel** has halved since the pandemic



Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 - Nov 20-21

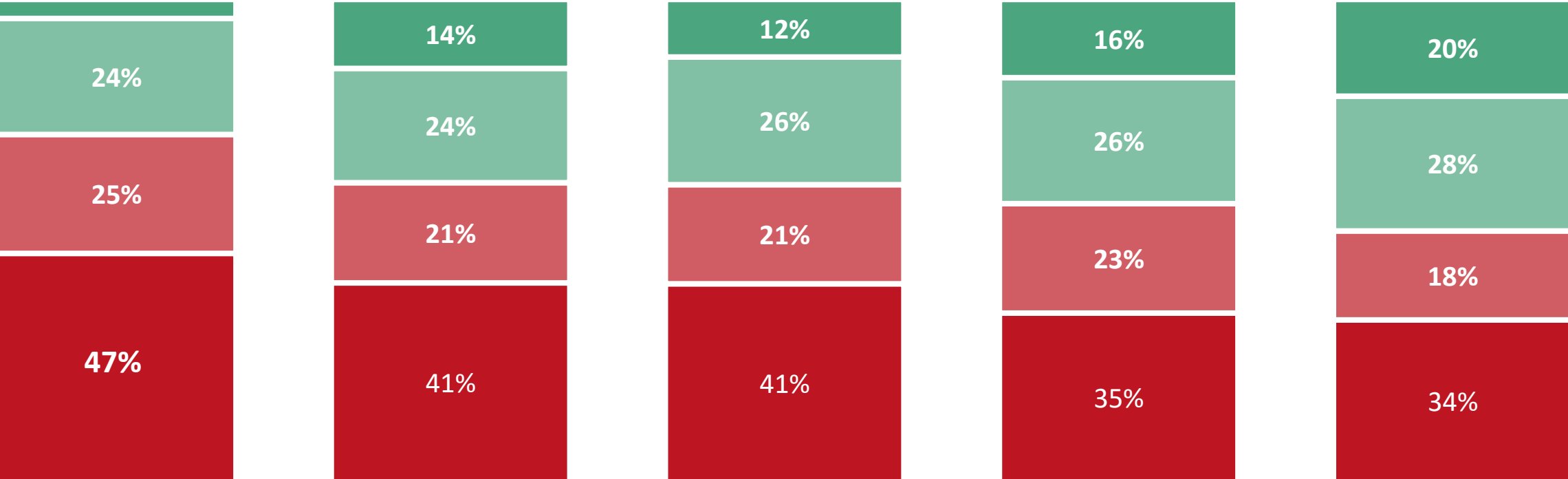




# Constrained city dwellers are least likely to walk

Least likely to walk

Most likely to walk



7. Constrained City Dwellers

8. Hard-Pressed Living

6. Suburbanites

5. Urbanites

1. Rural Residents

■ Not walking   ■ Walking less regularly   ■ Walking fairly regularly   ■ Walking regularly

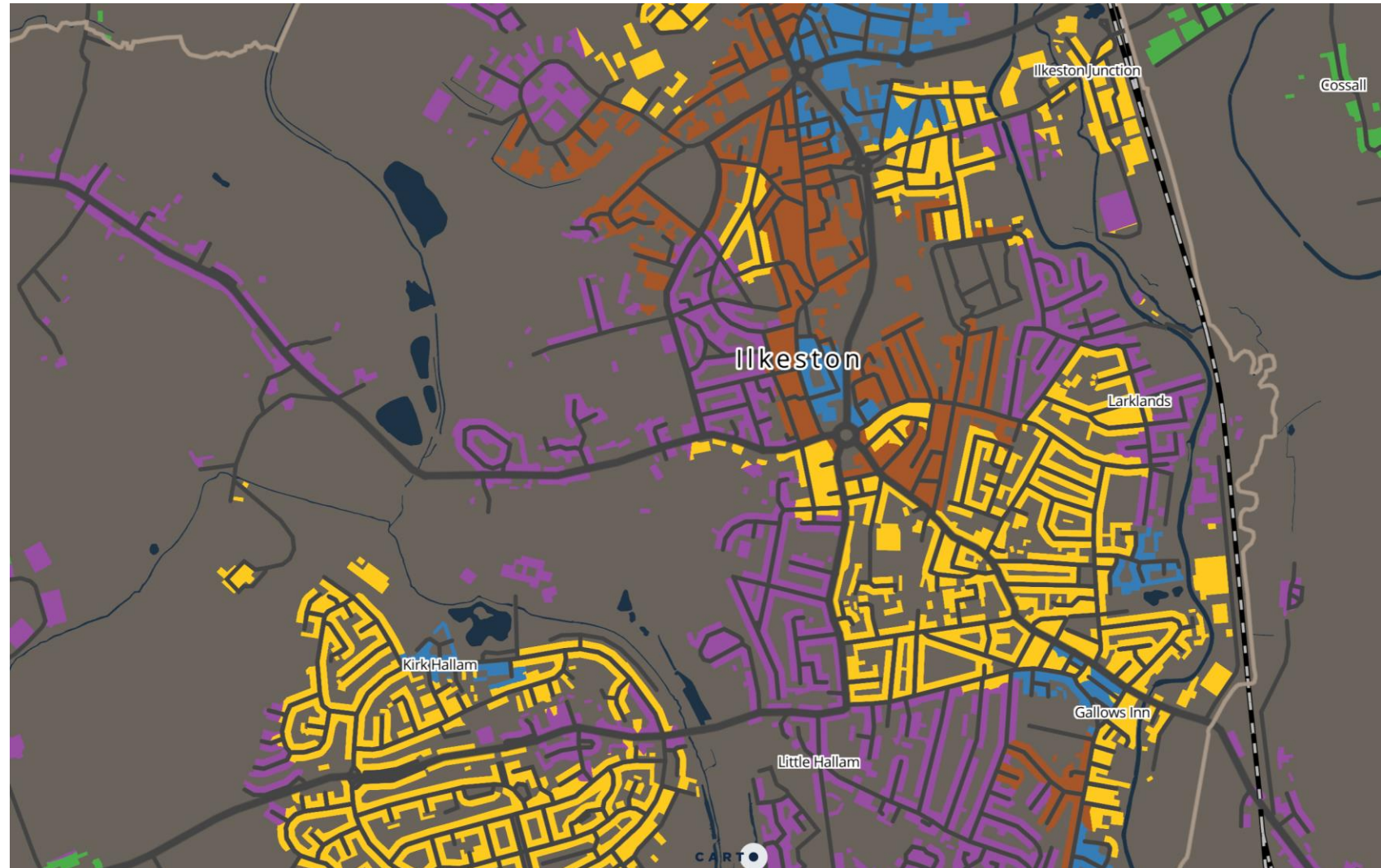
Source: Sport England, Active Lives Adults (16+), Nov 15-16 to Nov 20-21 combined, excluding gardening



# ONS: Area Classification of Output Areas 2011

Please use the interactive map [here](#) to view the whole local authority area

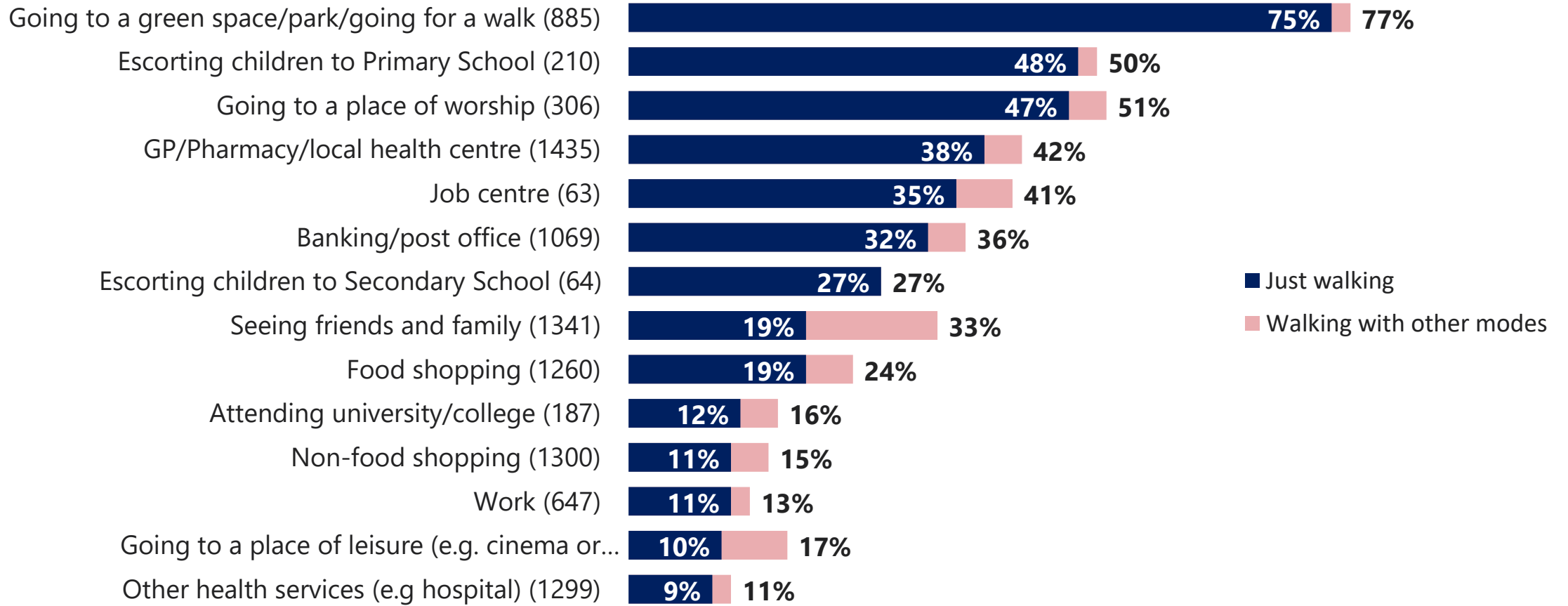
- Rural Residents
- Cosmopolitans
- Ethnicity Central
- Multicultural Metropolitans
- Urbanites
- Suburbanites
- Constrained City Dwellers
- Hard-Pressed Living





# Where do people walk to? Three quarters access green space by walking

Access and inclusion research asked respondents how they mainly accessed destinations that were important to them. Three quarters of those going to a green space, walked there.



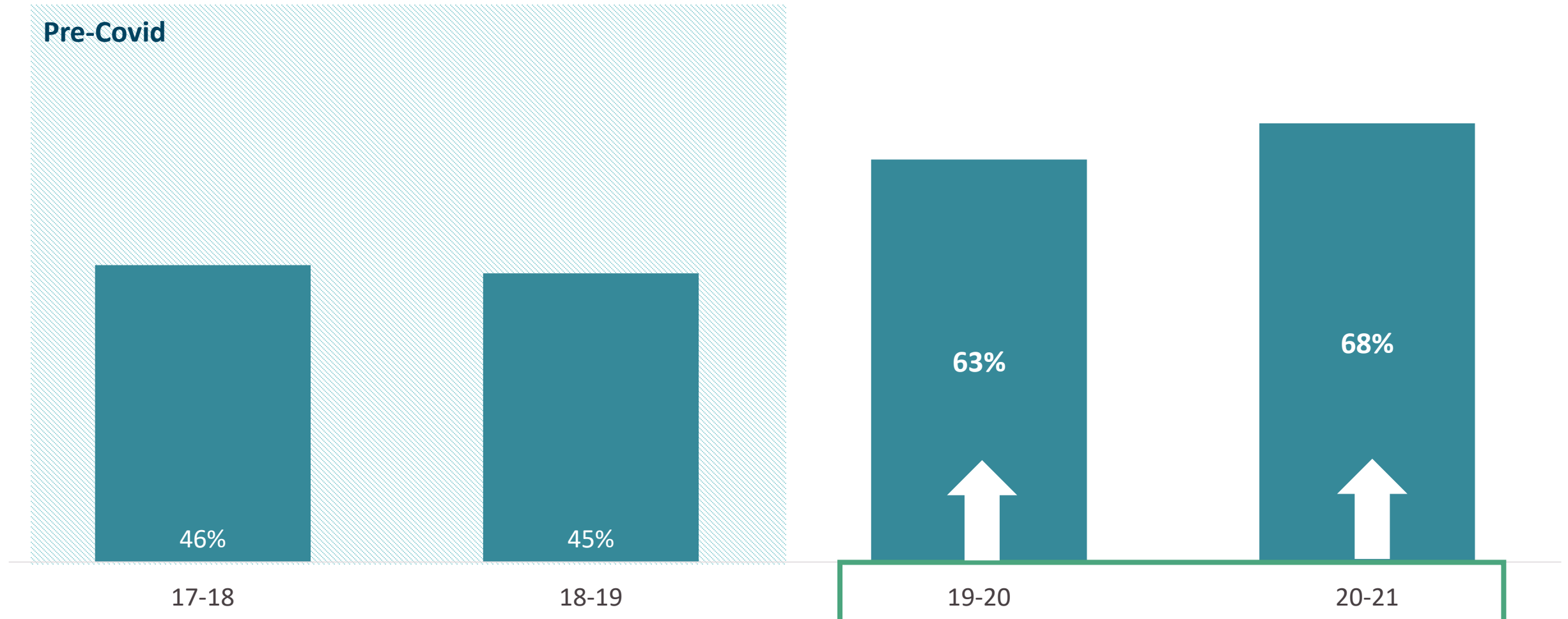
Access and Inclusion | Fieldwork: November –December 2019 | Q6. How do you usually [access that activity] and how long does it take to get there? Collect journey times for all modes used during the journey. | Base = 2803 (Base per question shown in brackets) |



# Children and young people: Derbyshire CC



# Walking rates improved for all 5-16 year olds despite the pandemic



Once a week walking participation for children and young people (Years 1-11)



# Summary – Key messages



- Inactivity levels have recovered from the early pandemic
- Nearly 4 in 10 people in Erewash are not walking
- Those that don't walk are much more likely to be inactive
- The proportion of those not walking was increasing before the pandemic but is now at an all time low
- Erewash has one of the highest rates of non walkers in Derbyshire
- People in lower socio-economic communities or with a limiting illness are least likely to walk - 46% do not walk
- Compared to other ethnicities, Black and Asian communities in Derbyshire are least likely to walk
- Walking rates are lower for people who are unemployed
- Constrained city dwellers are least likely to walk
- Within the lower socio economic group:
  - NS SeC 8 are least likely to walk regularly
  - Younger people, males and those with a limiting illness have higher levels of non walkers
  - There has been a considerable reduction in the number of times people walk for travel in 20-21
  - Walking for leisure minutes are at an all time high, whereas walking for travel has halved since the pandemic
- Children and young people within Derbyshire CC:
  - Walking rates improved for all 5-16 year olds despite the pandemic
  - Girls and those in low affluence families have the highest walking rates
  - Boys and high affluence are the lowest

