

# Doncaster LDP – progress against outcome indicators

CFE Research

December 2021



## Introduction

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These slides summarise Doncaster LDP's progress against the outcome measures specified at the start of the evaluation. At this stage of delivery Doncaster do not expect to see progress against all of these indicators as they include both short, medium and long term measures – but they have been included in this summary for completeness.

# System change outcomes

## The partner survey

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Progress toward system change has been measured through a partner survey. The online survey was completed by members of the Get Doncaster Moving (GDM) Team and disseminated to members of the GDM network. This includes external delivery partners (e.g. Club Doncaster Foundation, Active Fusion, DCLT), Council departments or services (e.g. Public Health, Transport) and wider partners such as organisations in the Voluntary, Community and Faith Sector. Recipients were also invited to forward the survey link to those who they work with to tackle physical inactivity.

A similar number of responses were received each year :

- Summer 2019: 55 with 42 completing the Social Network Analysis (SNA) questions
- Early 2020: 49 with 35 completing the SNA
- Early 2021: 54 with 33 completing the SNA

Baseline comparison measures are included, where they exist, for the 2020 and/or 2019 partner surveys. N/A indicates that question was not asked in the relevant year.

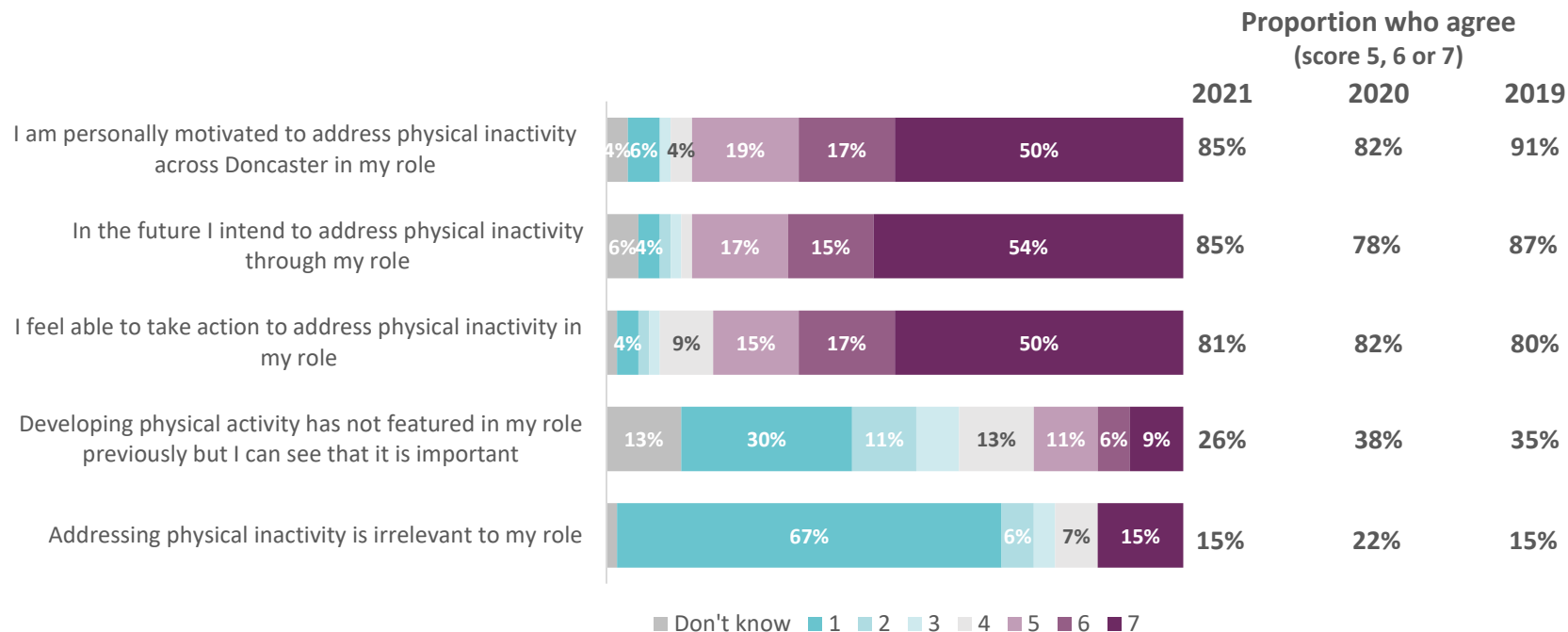
The policy audit which was included in the baseline report has not yet been repeated; therefore, is not included within this report.

# Recognising the importance of physical activity

# Recognising the importance of tackling physical inactivity

At the start of the evaluation most partners who were part of the GDM network already understood the importance of tackling physical inactivity in their role. Most intended to address physical inactivity through their role and they felt able to take action. These perceptions and intentions have been maintained over the last two years even throughout the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. A low proportion did however disagree with this.

Only a small proportion thought that tackling inactivity was irrelevant to their role which is unchanged from the baseline position.

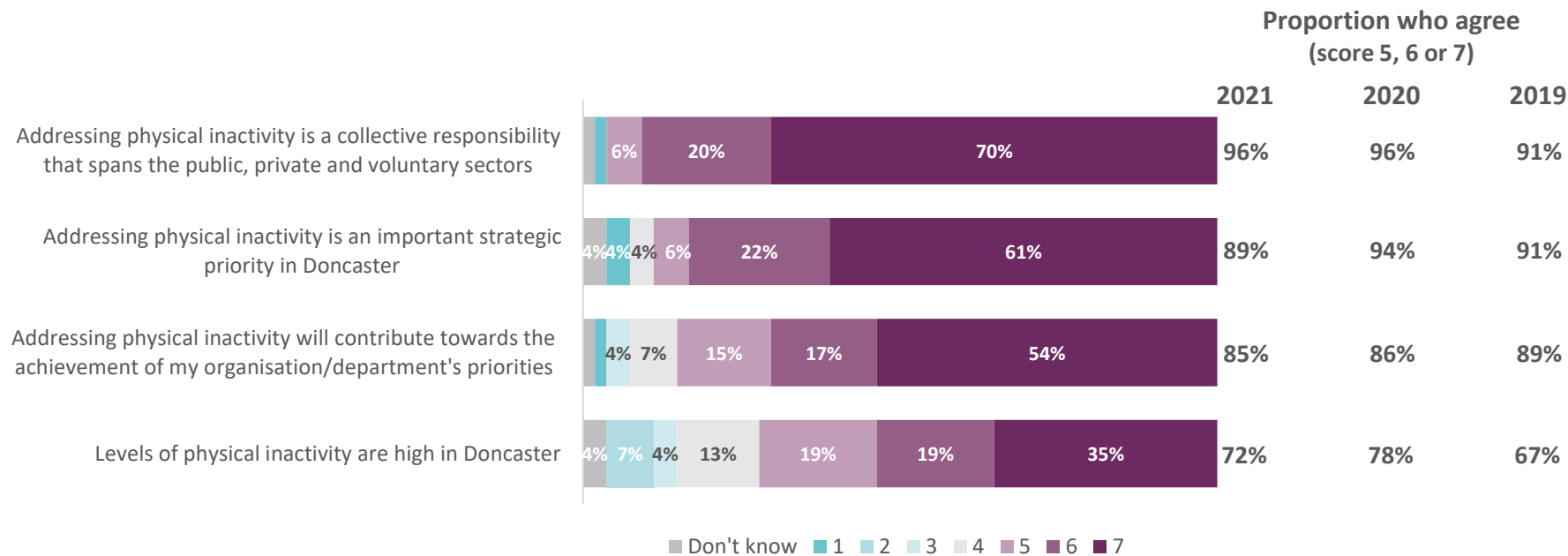


Scale of 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree and 7=strongly agree N=54

# Views about how physical inactivity should be addressed

There is widespread agreement that tackling physical inactivity is a collective responsibility across all sectors in Doncaster and that it is an important strategic priority. Most partners recognise how addressing physical inactivity will contribute to the achievement of their organisation or department's priorities with very few disagreeing. These high levels of agreement have remained unchanged throughout the last two years.

A similar proportion of partners agree that physical inactivity levels are high in Doncaster – with a quarter who still disagree or are unsure.



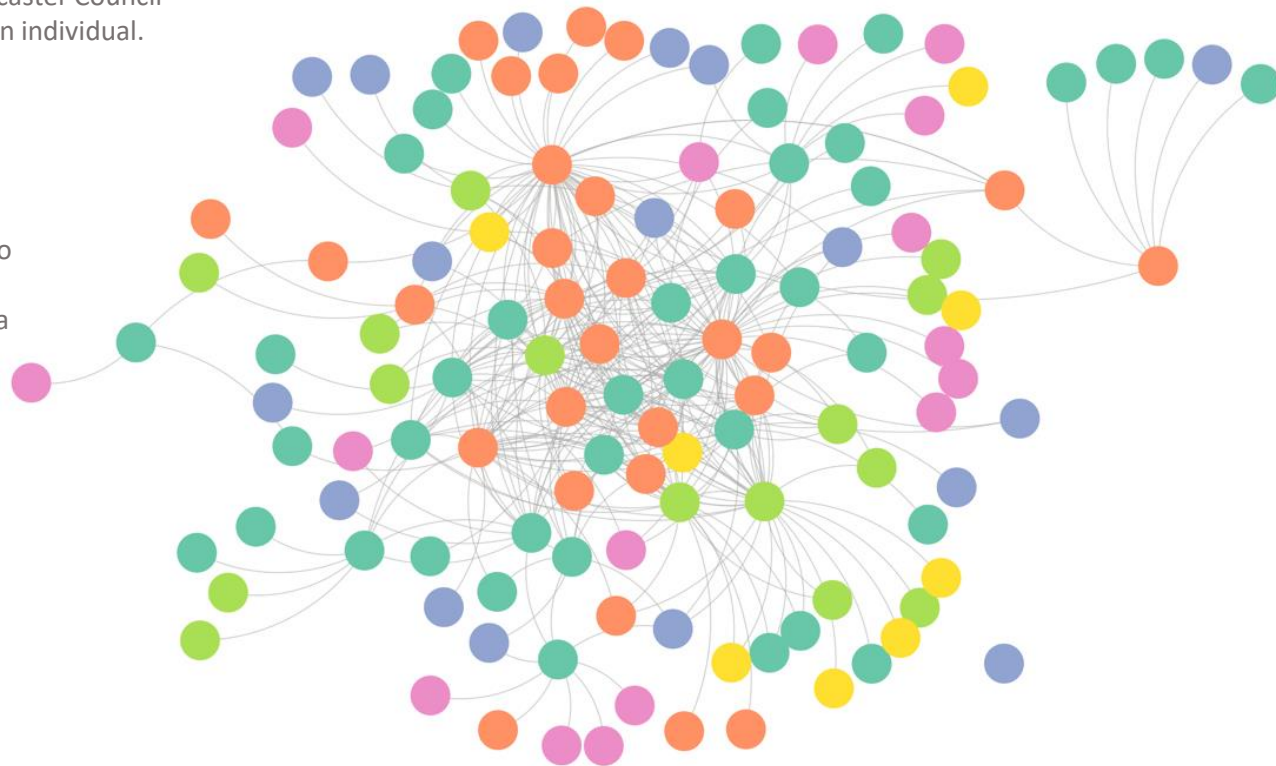
Scale of 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree and 7=strongly agree N=54

# Expanding the network



# The network in 2019

- Social Network Analysis (SNA) was undertaken to explore the physical activity network linked to Doncaster Council (shown in orange). Each circle represents an individual.
- As the evaluation began - in 2019 the network was already composed of a wide range of organisations.
- Individuals from Doncaster Council were important to the network based on the number of circles and their position close to the centre of the network.
- There were some key individuals who had a large number of connections positioned at the centre of the network and those who form a 'bridge' between others on the periphery.

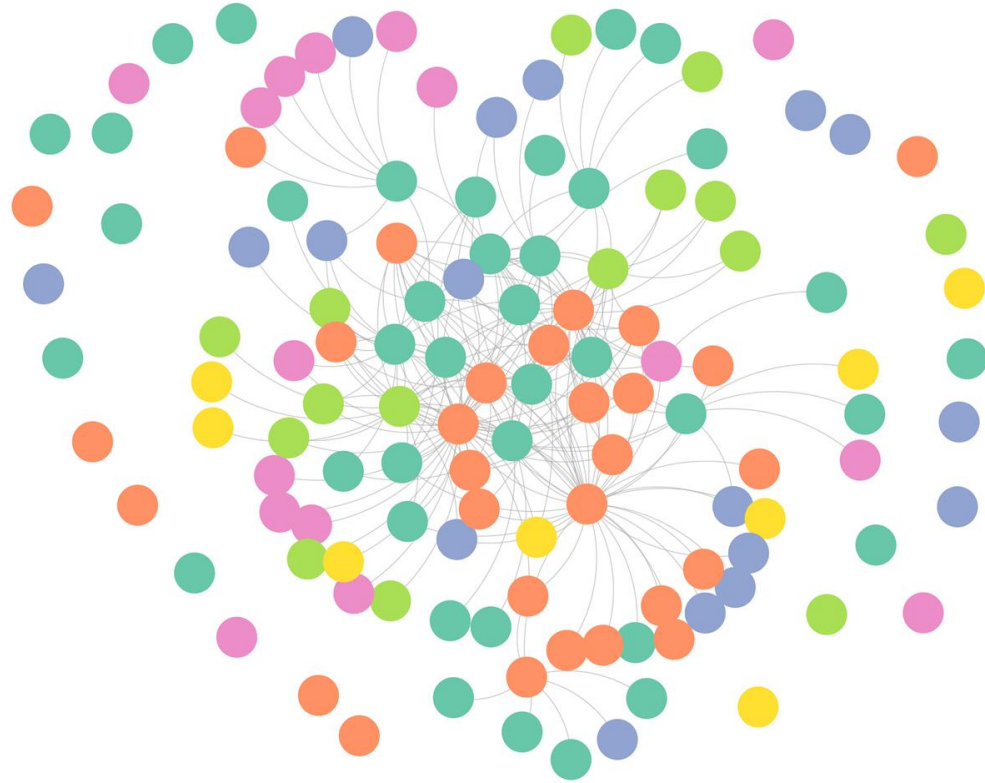


## Legend

- A charity or voluntary sector organisation or social enterprise
- DMBC
- A local-government financed body
- Mainly seeking to make a profit
- A central-government financed body
- Other

# At the baseline (2018)

- The baseline date set for 'system change' was July 2018 (prior to the commencement of the evaluation); therefore, partners were asked when their relationship with an individual started.
- The individuals in the previous slide who did not have any lines joining them to people operating in the network were new relationships developed since July 2018. Therefore the centre of this diagram shows what the network looked like at the baseline position and highlights it had already started expanding prior to the evaluation.

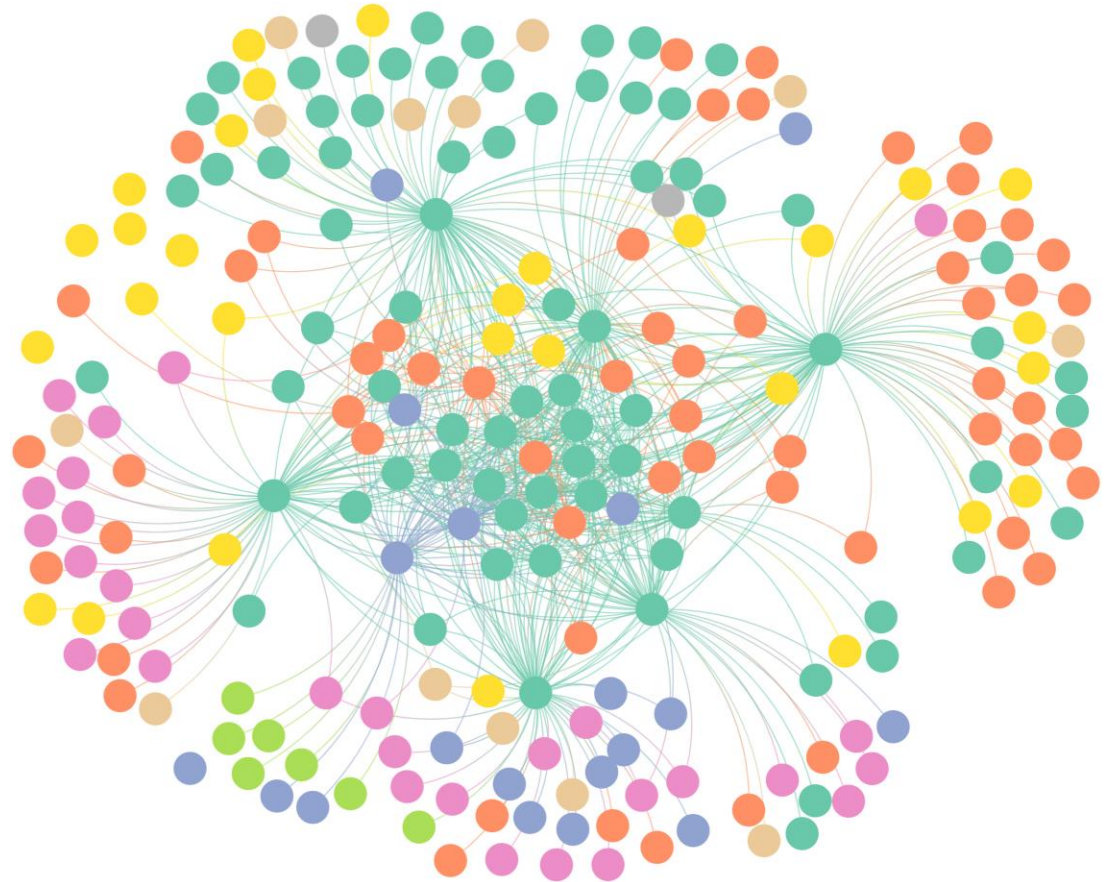


## Legend

- A charity or voluntary sector organisation or social enterprise
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- Other

# After 1 year (2020)

- The SNA was repeated in 2020 with Doncaster Council represented by the dark green circles.
- Doncaster Council continued to be important to the network based on the large number of circles and their position close to the centre of the network.
- Those individuals with the highest number of connections in the network were key members of the GDM Team (some of which were funded by the LDP).
- A small number of people did not consider themselves to be part of the physical activity network in Doncaster indicated by no 'lines'.



## Legend

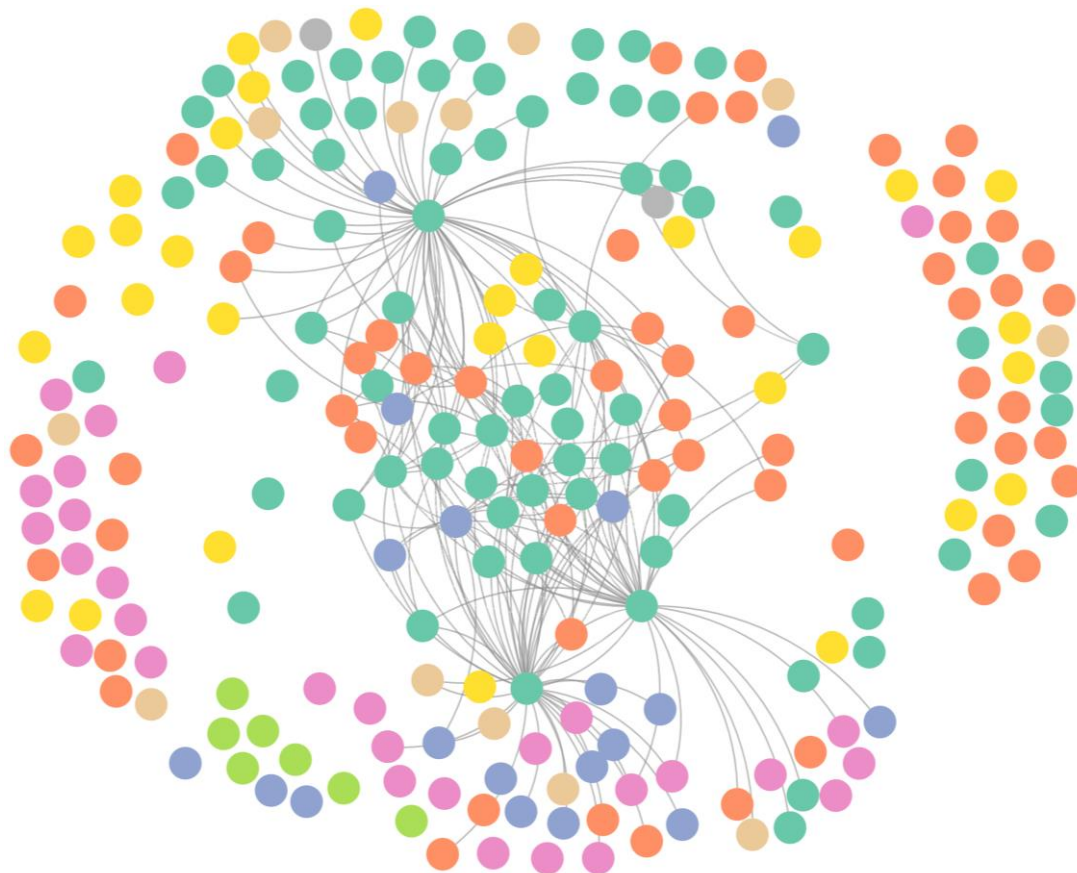
- Doncaster Council
- A charity or voluntary sector organisation or social enterprise
- A central-government financed body
- Mainly seeking to make a profit
- Commissioned
- A local-government financed body
- Other
- Sports club

# After 1 year (2020)

- Again, individuals were asked if the relationship had been developed since July 2018. Those who were established after that date are shown with no 'line'.
- In total, 70% of the 665 connections in the network were established after the LDP started. Also, more of those operating near the centre of the network were working with each other, with a greater number of 'lines' joining them in.
- The increase in connections was partly due to individuals who had been recruited using LDP funding; all connections linked to these people were therefore new. Some of the new roles, such as the Well Doncaster Officers, were key to the development of the network as a key part of their role is to develop community relationships. However, this was not the case for all individuals and highlights that significant progress had been made by those already in the network forging new relationships.

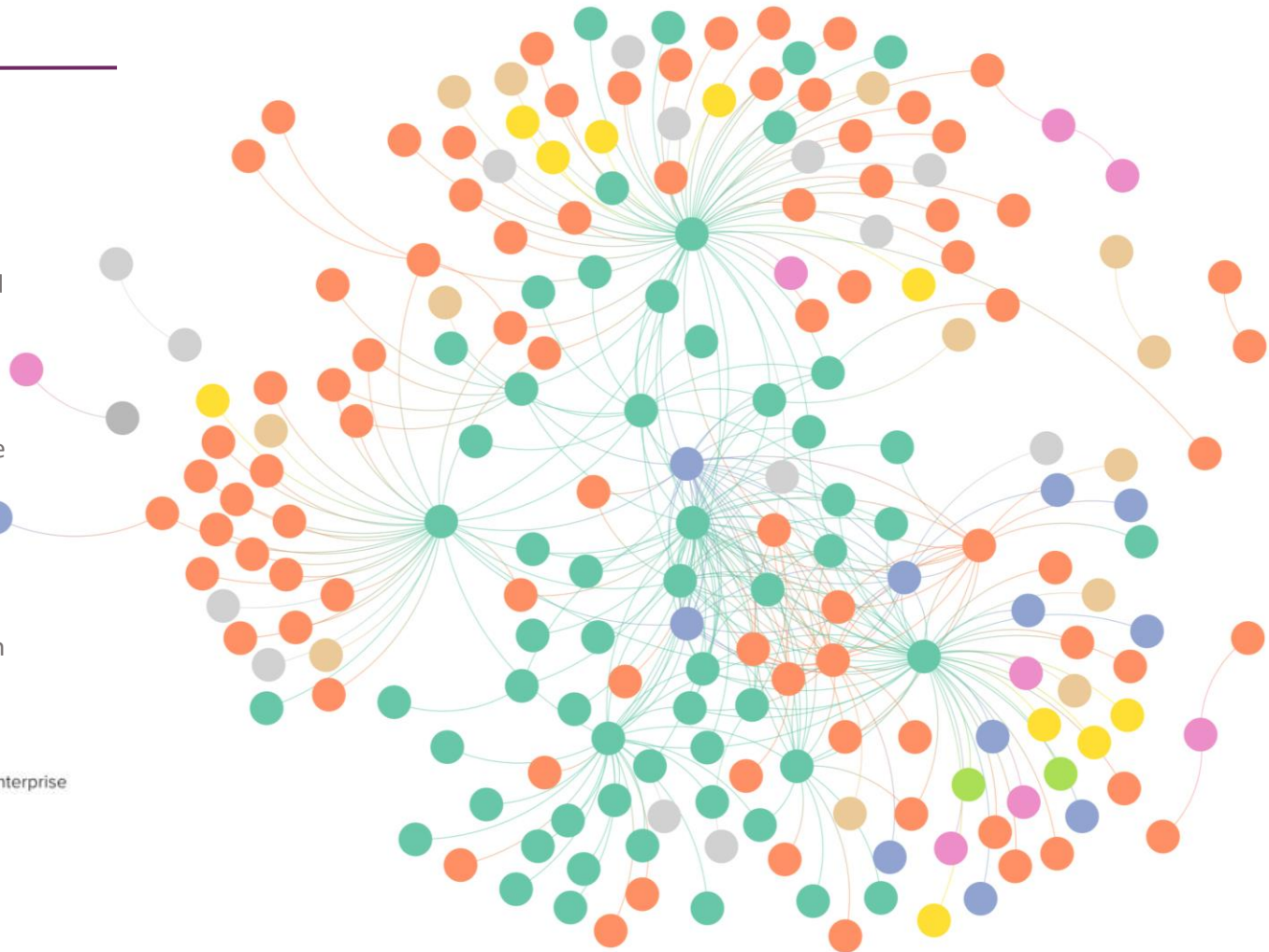
## Legend

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# The current network

- Whilst the number of connections shown in the map is much lower when compared to 2020 – reduced from 669 to 347. The number of individuals in the network is similar 233 compared to 199. The number of people may vary due to who completed the survey – but this drop in connections indicates less density in the middle of the network highlighting the LDPs move towards distributed leadership. It could also be as a result of COVID-19 limiting the amount of collaboration possible.
- There is also evidence of collaborations between individuals not part of the ‘core’ of the network.
- Doncaster Council continues to be important alongside those funded through the LDP.

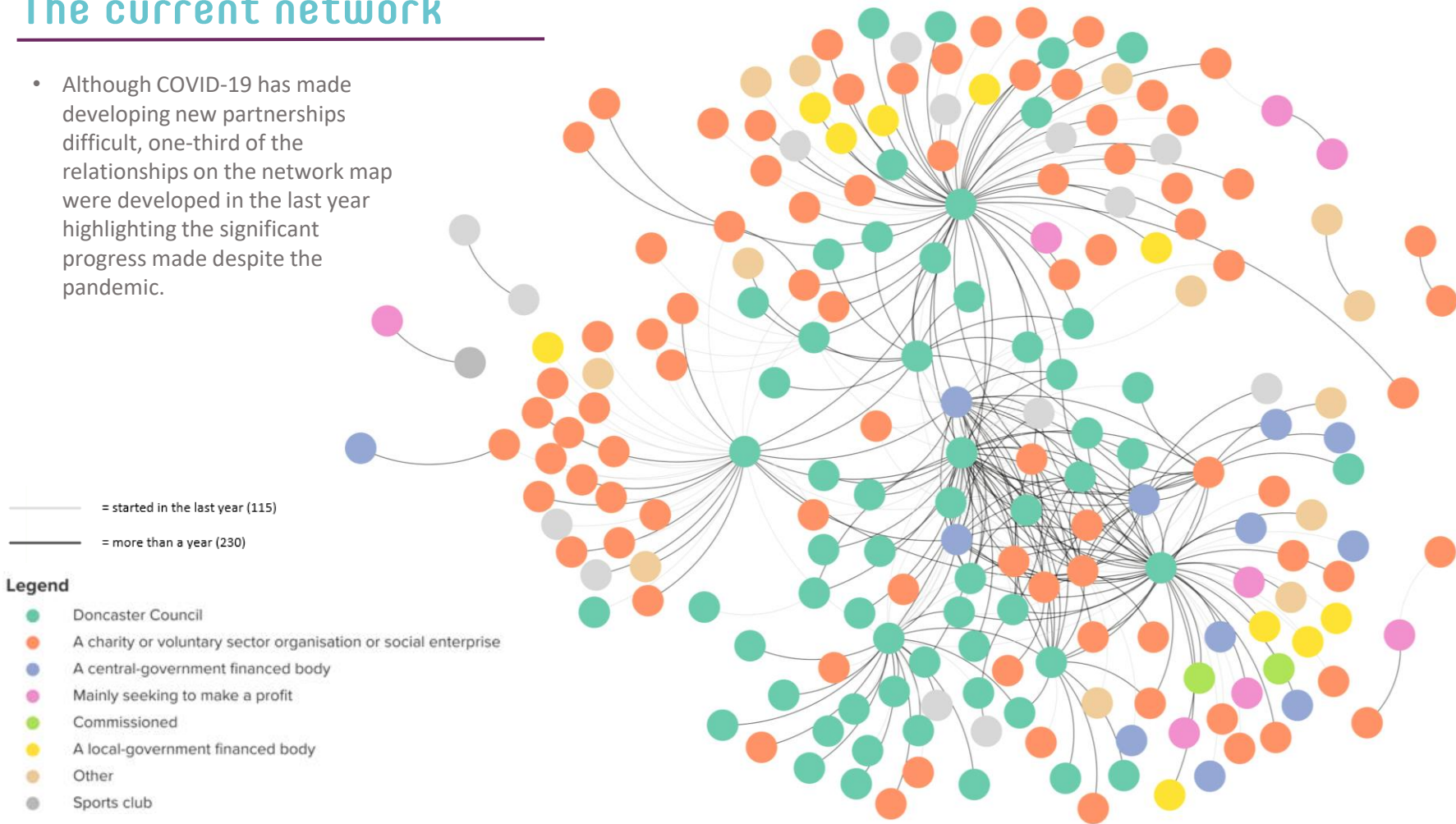


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# The current network

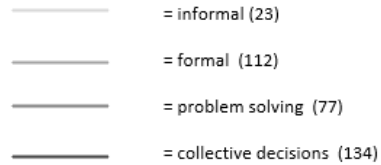
- Although COVID-19 has made developing new partnerships difficult, one-third of the relationships on the network map were developed in the last year highlighting the significant progress made despite the pandemic.



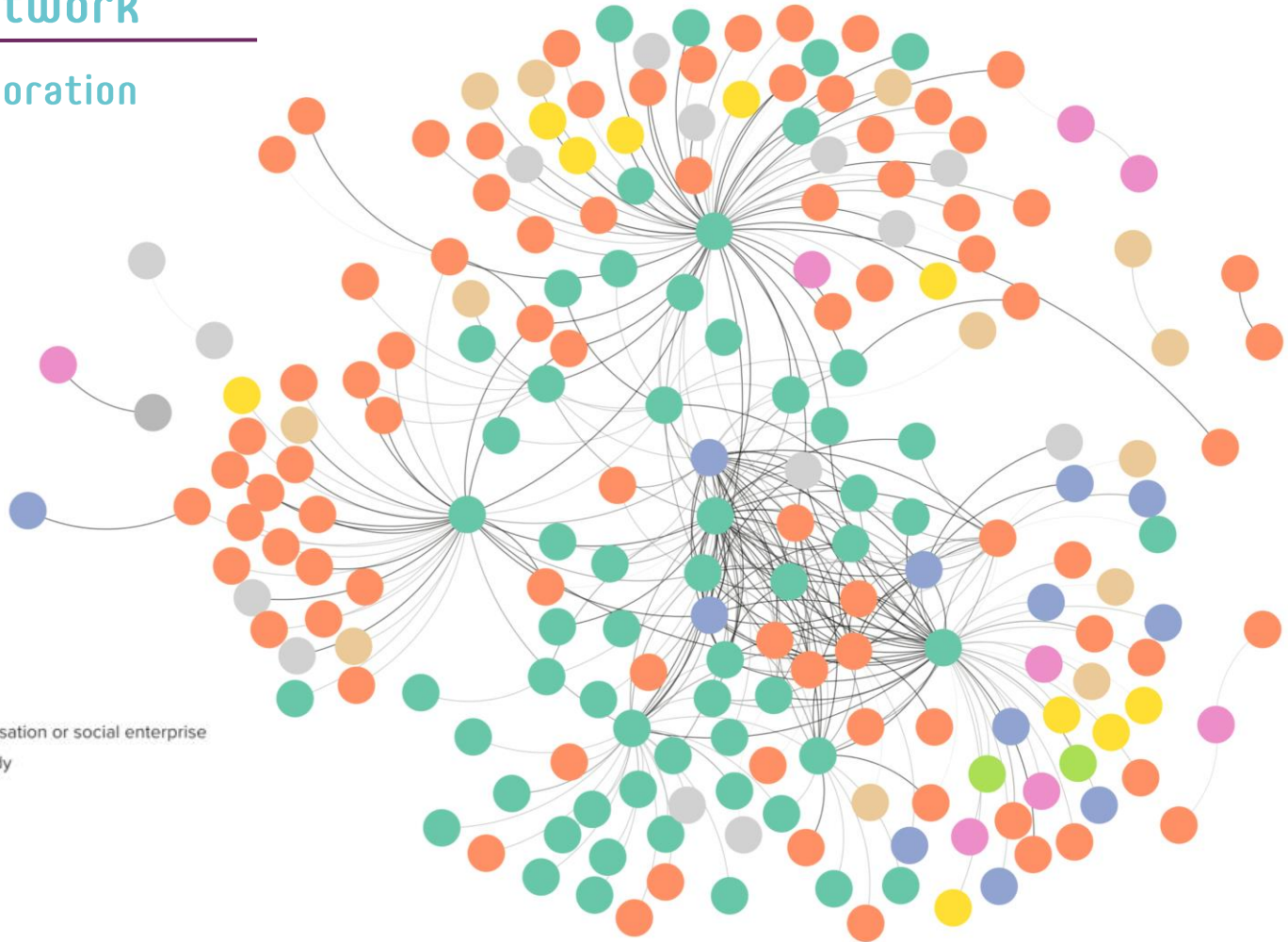
# The current network

## Strength of collaboration

- Connections are stronger at the core of the network than those on the periphery.



### Legend



# Strength of collaborations

Strength	July 2019 (368)	February 2020 (666)	March/April 2021 (345)
Informal	15%	8%	7%
Formal	33%	36%	32%
Problem solving	19%	24%	22%
Collective decisions	33%	32%	39%



- The strength of relationships between partners continues to grow stronger with a move away from informal relationships.
- Newer relationships are based more on knowledge exchange and problem solving.

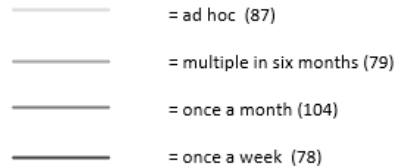
	I work with them informally	I formally exchange information and knowledge	I am involved in problem solving to tackle inactivity	I make collective decisions with this person to tackle inactivity
I worked with this person on increasing physical activity in Doncaster for more than a year	7%	29%	16%	48%
I started working with this person in the last year	5%	39%	36%	20%



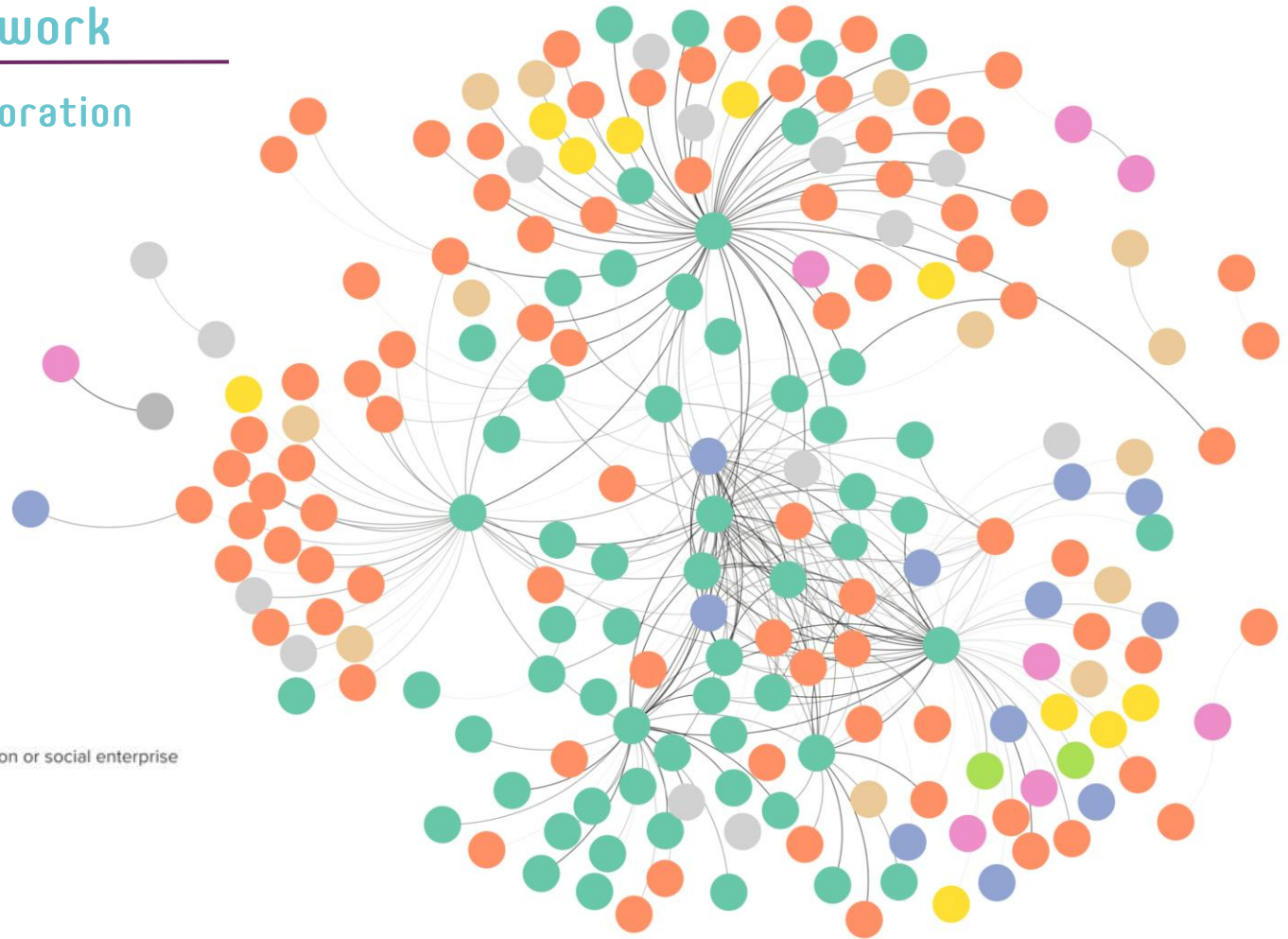
# The current network

## Frequency of collaboration

- Connections are more frequent at the core of the network than those on the periphery.



### Legend



## Frequency of collaborations

Frequency	July 2019 (367)	February 2020 (666)	March/April 2021 (347)
Ad hoc	30%	25%	25%
Multiple times in six months	32%	28%	23%
Once a month	21%	23%	30%
Once a week	17%	24%	22%



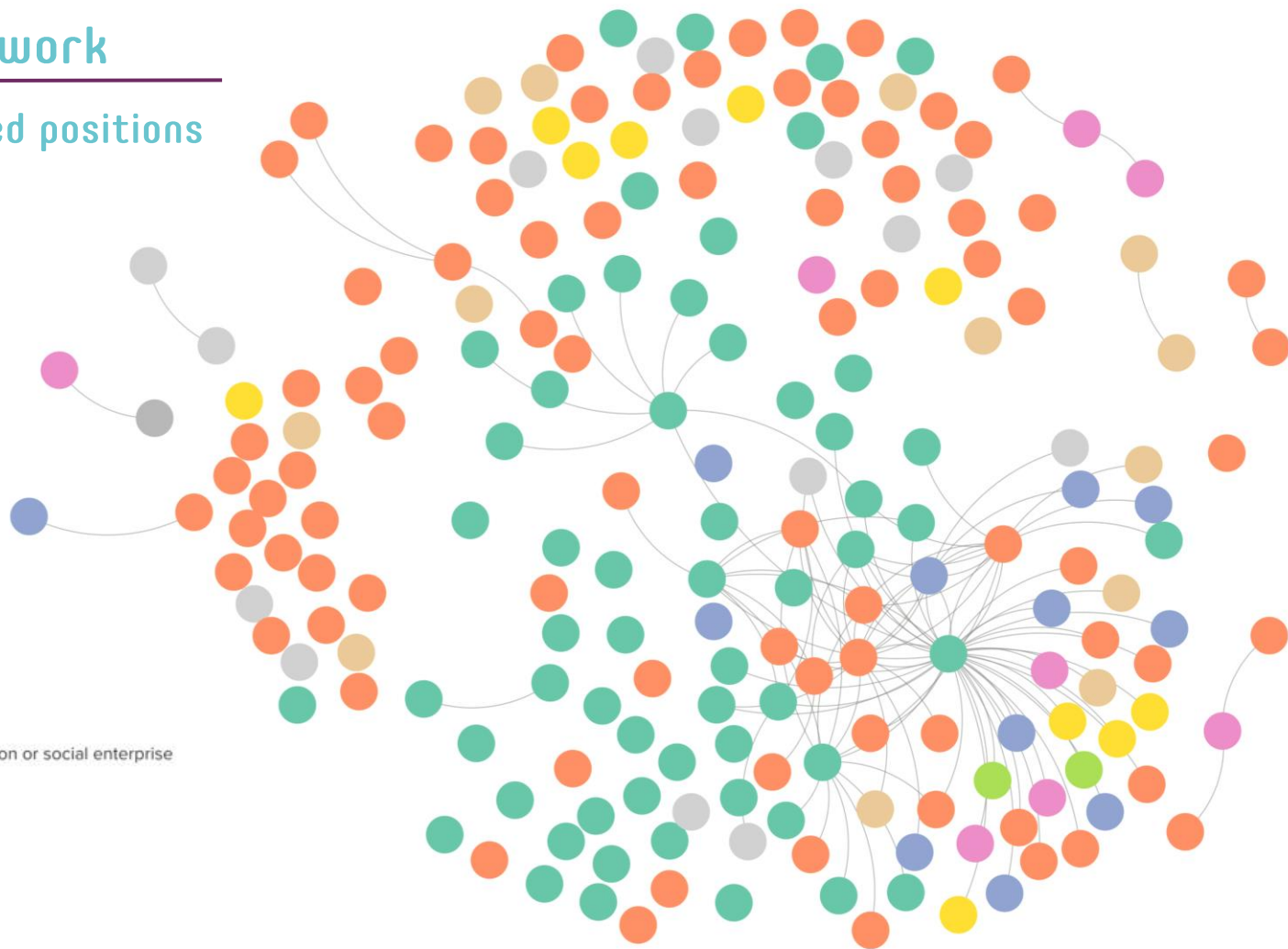
- The frequency of collaborations has increased.
- Newer relationships are less likely to be 'ad hoc' and based on more frequent collaboration – but are not weekly.

	On an ad hoc basis or infrequently	Multiple times in the last 6 months	At least once a month	At least once a week
I worked with this person on increasing physical activity in Doncaster for more than a year	28%	22%	25%	26%
I started working with this person in the last year	19%	25%	41%	15%

# The current network

## Removing LDP funded positions

- Removal of the LDP funded positions highlights a high number of people with no remaining connections into the network. This reiterates the importance of the LDP driving system change where there is less reliance on individual relationships and a move towards collective action.



### Legend

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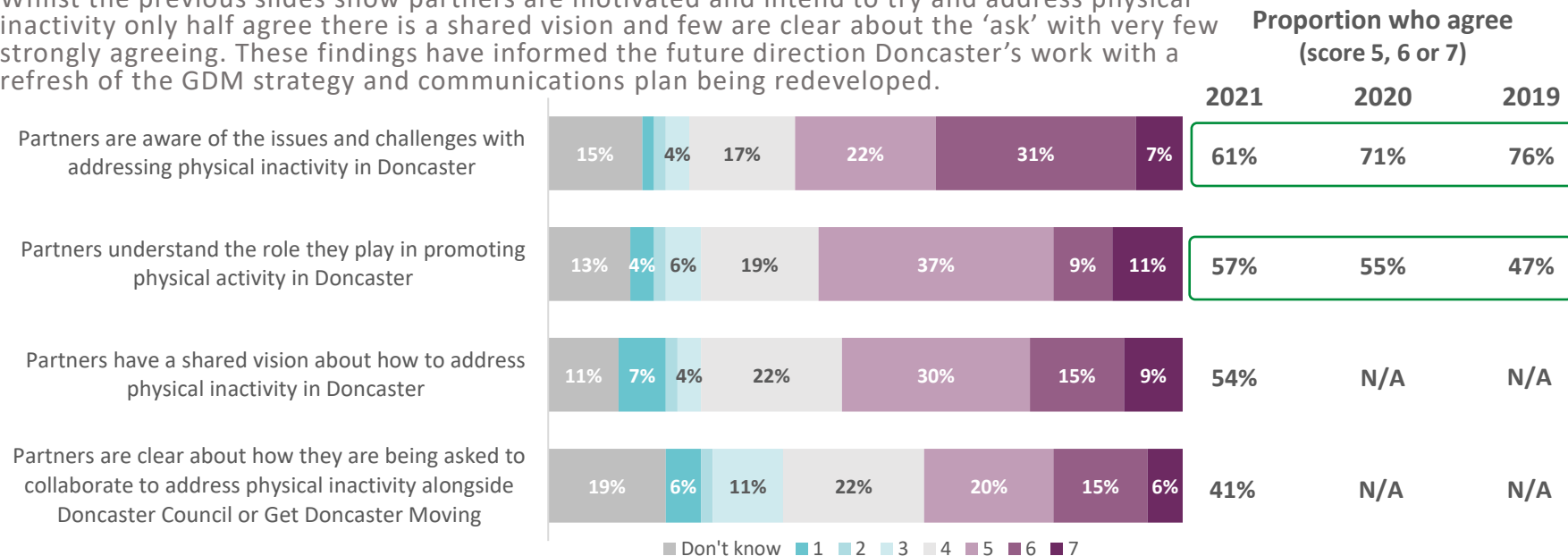
# Partnership working

# Partnership work to address physical inactivity

There are mixed levels of agreement about the extent to which partners are aware of the role they play in promoting physical activity and how to address this as part of GDM.

There has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who state partners understand the role they play in *promoting physical activity* but a decrease in the proportion who believe partners are aware of the challenges in *addressing physical inactivity*. This could be due to COVID-19 or increased partnership working. By working with new partners, the awareness of the challenges others are facing could have increased. Equally an increased understanding of what it takes to tackle inactivity rather than promote activity could also be driving this.

Whilst the previous slides show partners are motivated and intend to try and address physical inactivity only half agree there is a shared vision and few are clear about the 'ask' with very few strongly agreeing. These findings have informed the future direction Doncaster's work with a refresh of the GDM strategy and communications plan being redeveloped.

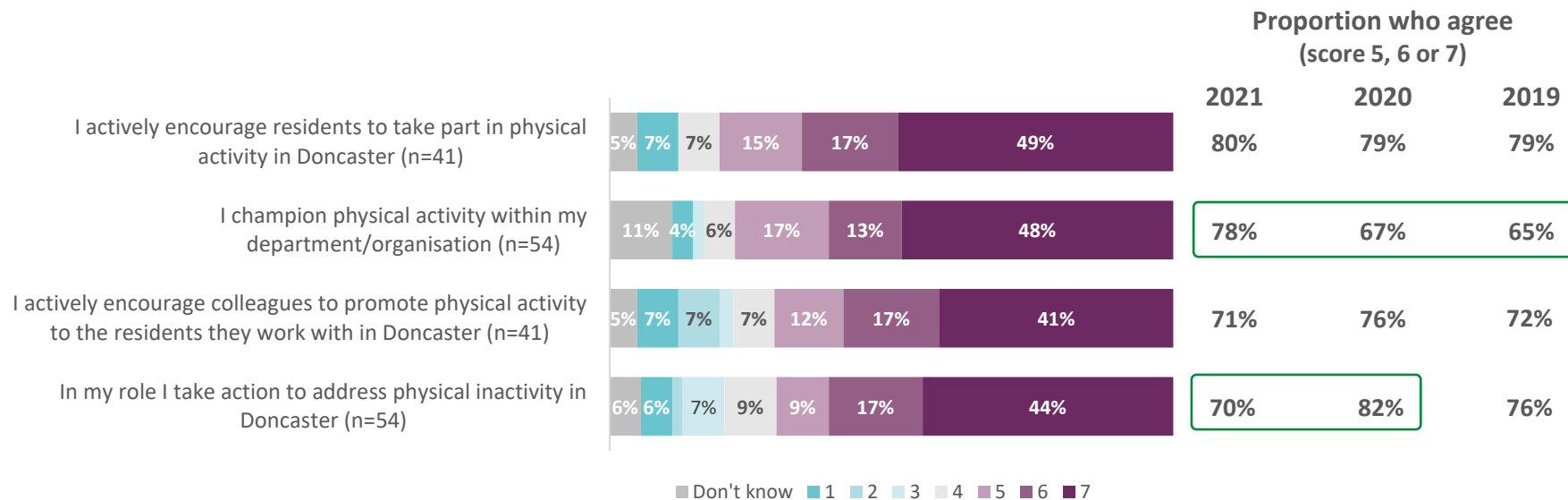


Scale of 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree and 7=strongly agree N=54

# Own role in addressing physical inactivity

There has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who are championing physical activity within their own department or organisation from 65% to 78%. A similar proportion who work directly with residents are encouraging residents to be active compared to the baseline position.

There has been a decrease in the proportion who are taking action to address physical inactivity in Doncaster; however, this could be as a result of COVID-19 as there had previously been an increase in 2020.

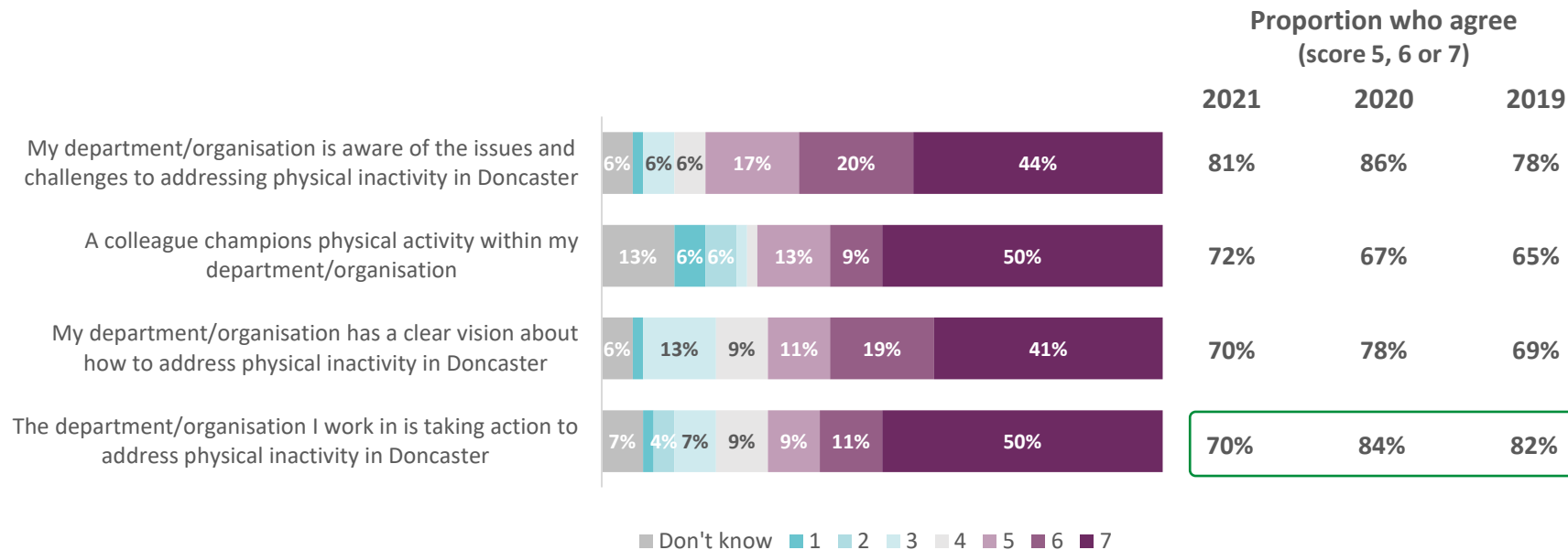


Scale of 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree and 7=strongly agree

# Own organisation's role in addressing physical inactivity

Most state that their own organisation is aware of the issues and challenges to addressing physical inactivity and most have colleagues who also champion physical activity.

In line with the previous slide, the proportion who are 'taking action' has decreased slightly highlighting this is not just an individual choice but a wider decision and is likely to reflect the challenges associated with COVID-19 which have affected the progress which can be made.

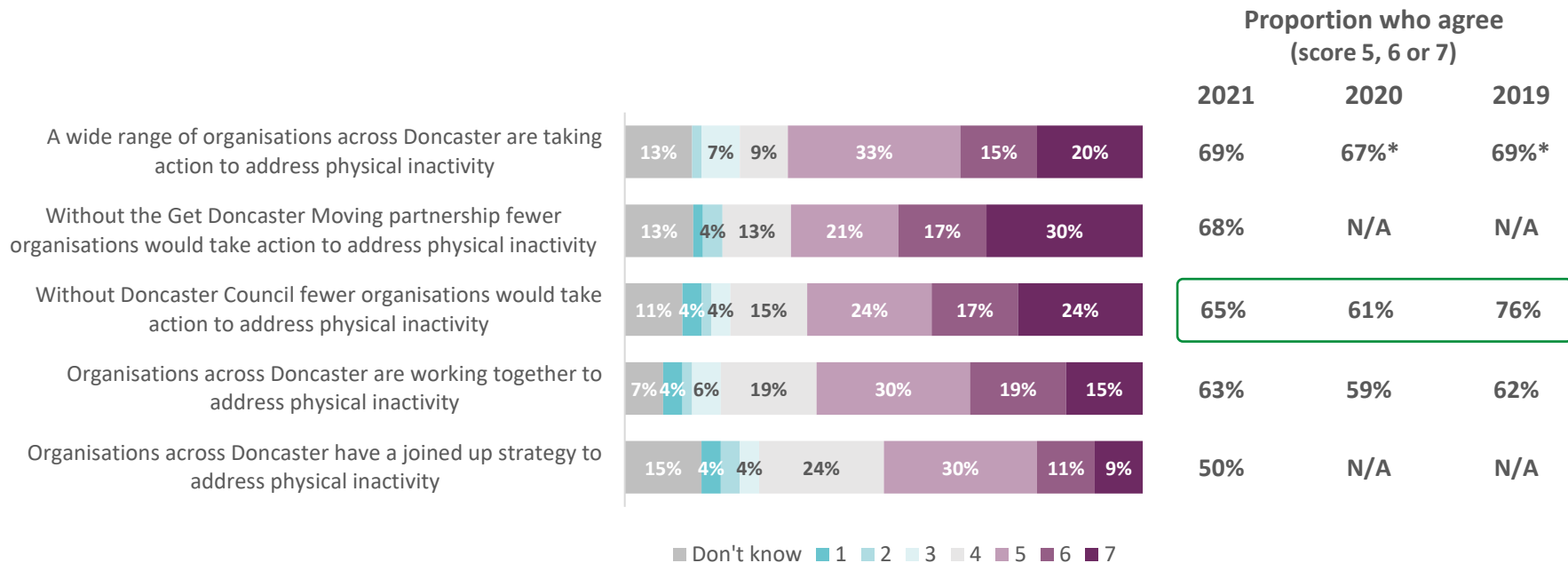


Scale of 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree and 7=strongly agree N=54

# Collaborative efforts to address physical inactivity

A high proportion of individuals still think that without the Council fewer organisations would take action to address physical inactivity – but this has decreased slightly from 76% to 65%.

There are mixed views on whether or not there is a joined up strategy across organisations and the level of collaborative working across the borough.



Scale of 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree and 7=strongly agree N=54

\* Slightly different wording than in previous years: "A wide range of organisations (in addition to Doncaster Council) across Doncaster are taking action to address physical inactivity."



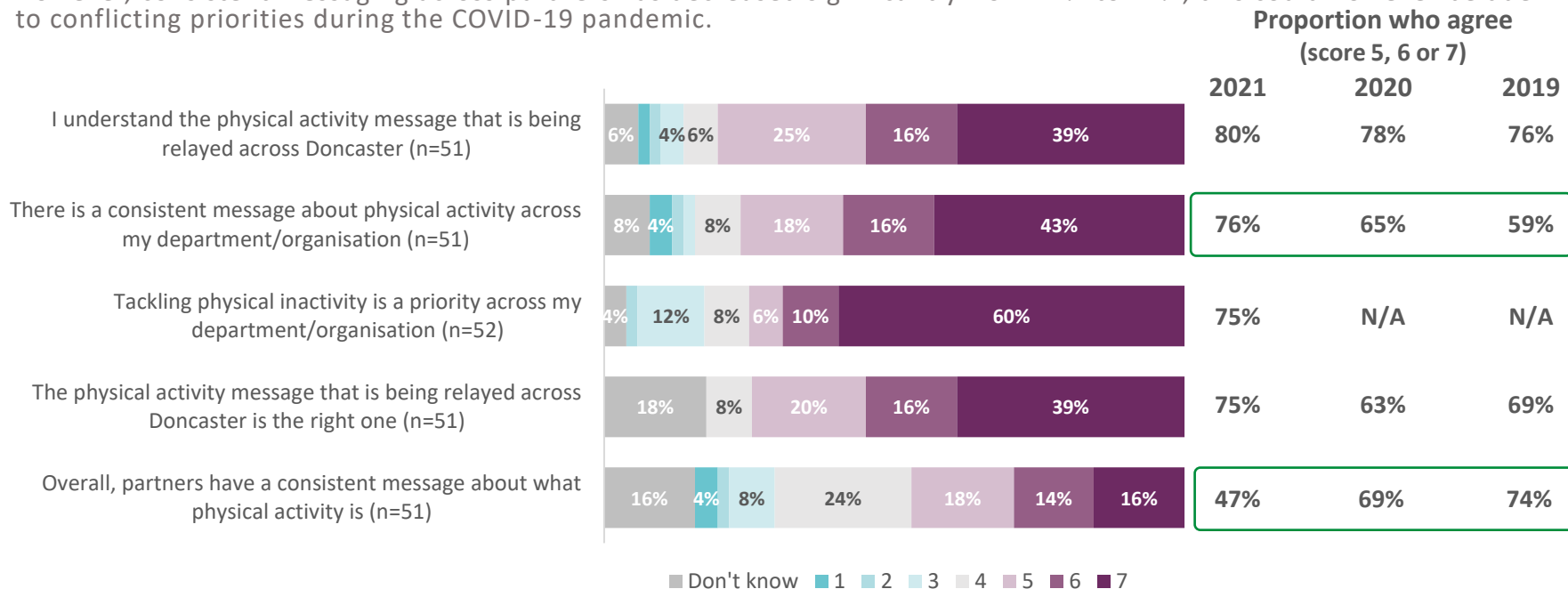
# Physical activity messaging

# Physical activity messaging

Most partners understand the physical activity message that is being relayed across Doncaster and believe that it is the right message.

There has been an increase in the proportion of respondents who believe there is a consistent message about physical activity across their own organisation increasing from 59% in 2019 to 76% in 2021.

However, consistent messaging across partners has decreased significantly from 74% to 47%; this could however be due to conflicting priorities during the COVID-19 pandemic.

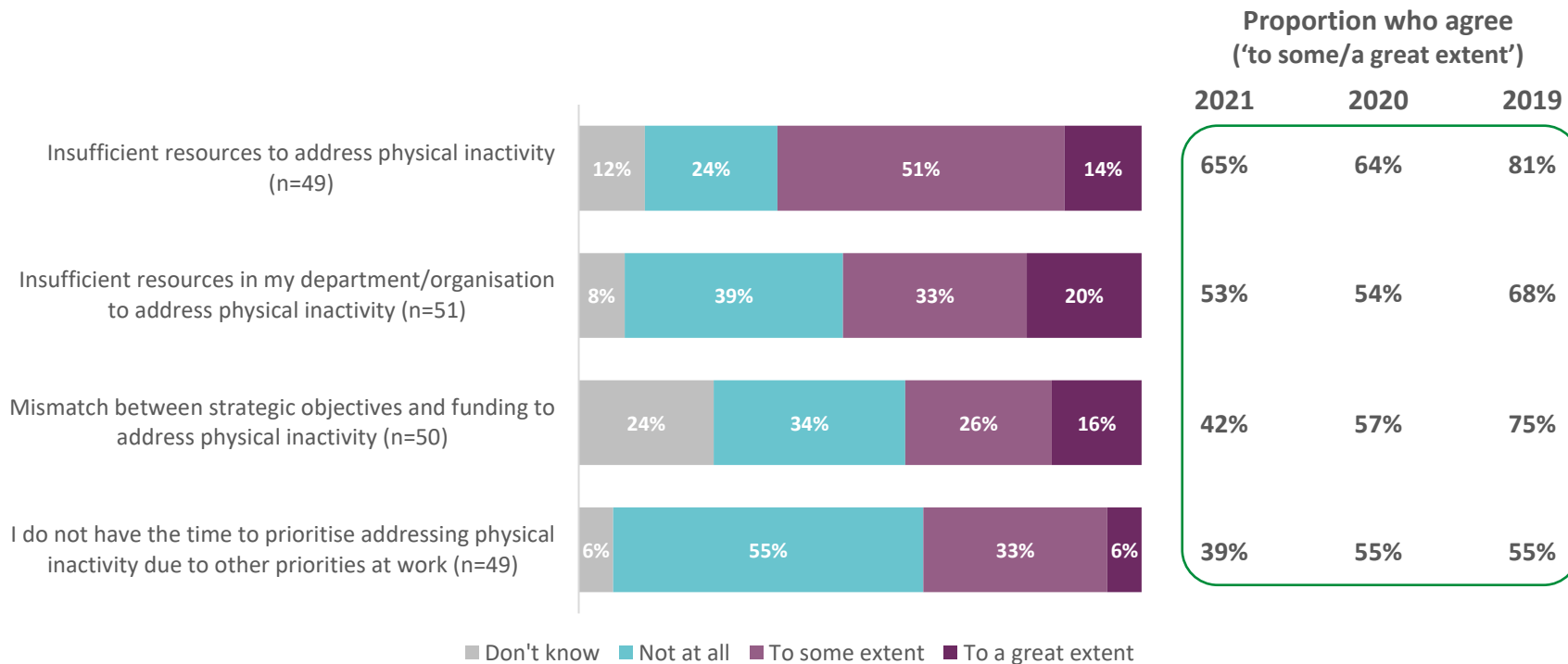


Scale of 1-7, where 1=strongly disagree and 7=strongly agree

# Overcoming barriers

# Barriers addressing physical inactivity related to resources

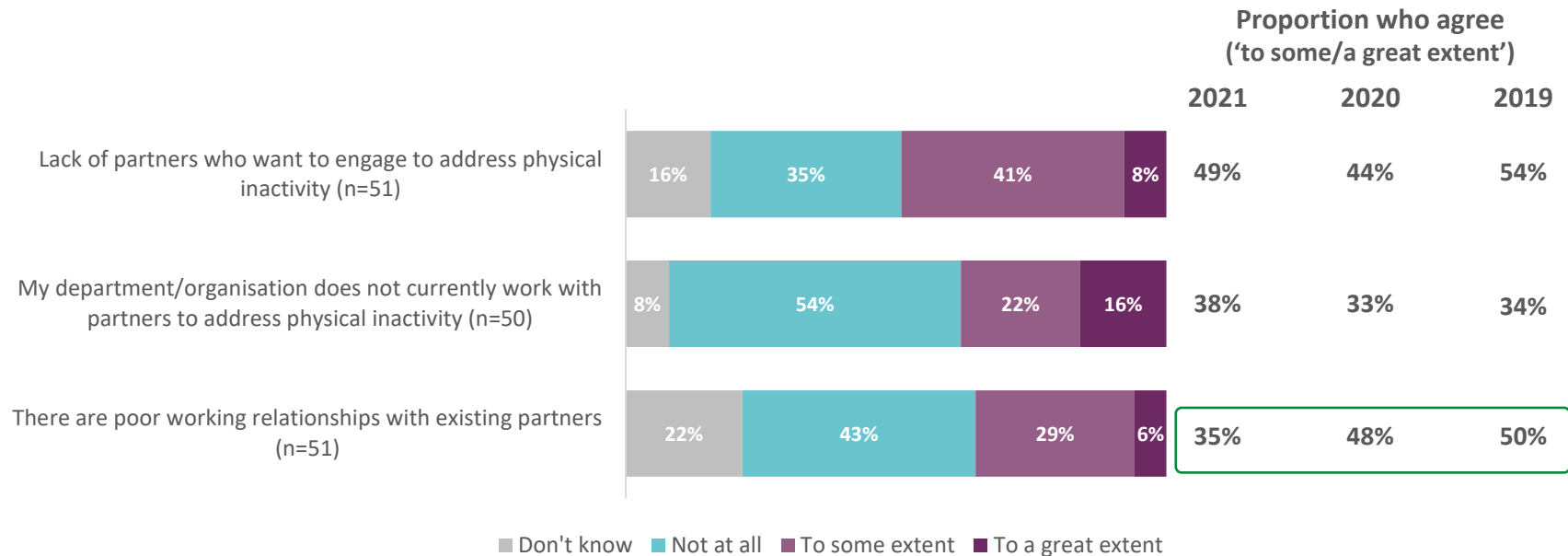
Over the last two years partners' perceptions of the barriers related to resources for tackling physical inactivity across Doncaster have significantly reduced. This is apparent across their own organisation and across Doncaster more widely.



Q20. To what extent do you face any of the following barriers when addressing physical inactivity across Doncaster?

# Barriers related to partnership work

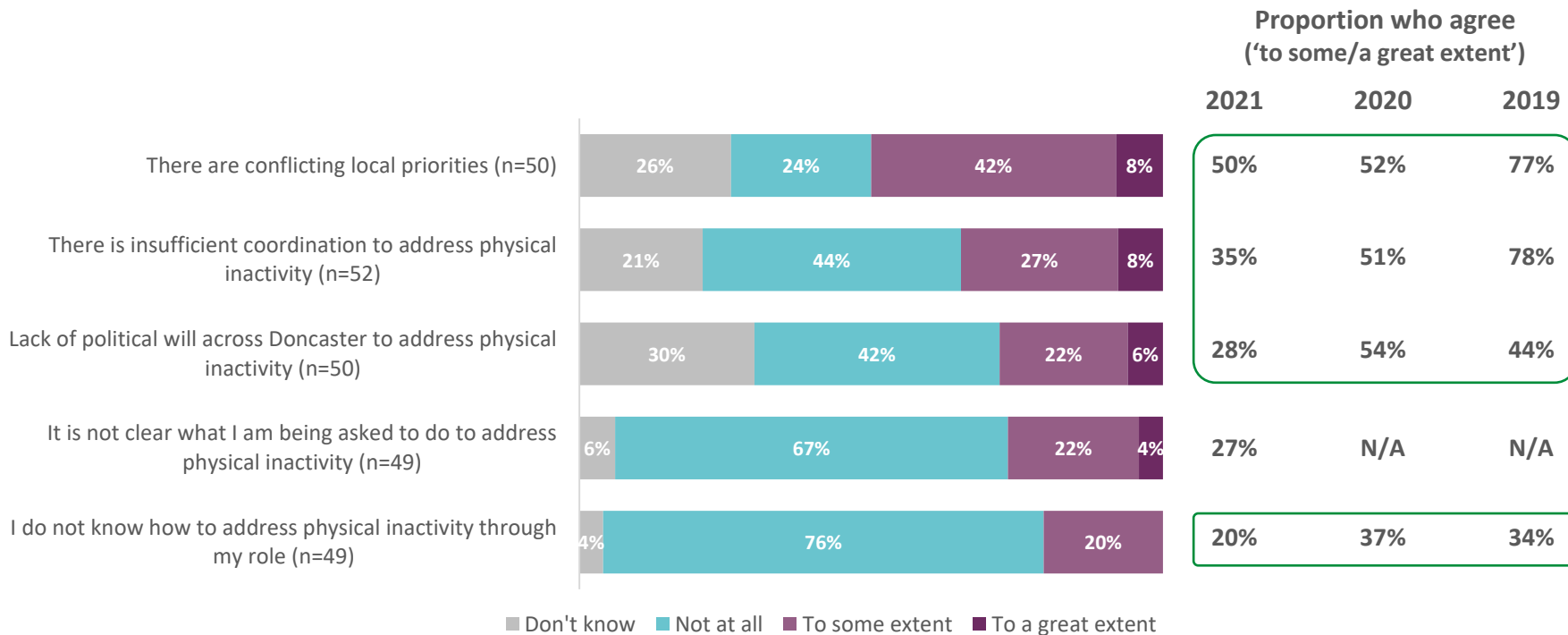
Although one-third of partners stated poor working relationships with partners as a barrier, this has reduced from 50% to 35%<sup>1</sup>. Other barriers related to partnership working remain relatively unchanged.



# Barriers related to strategic direction

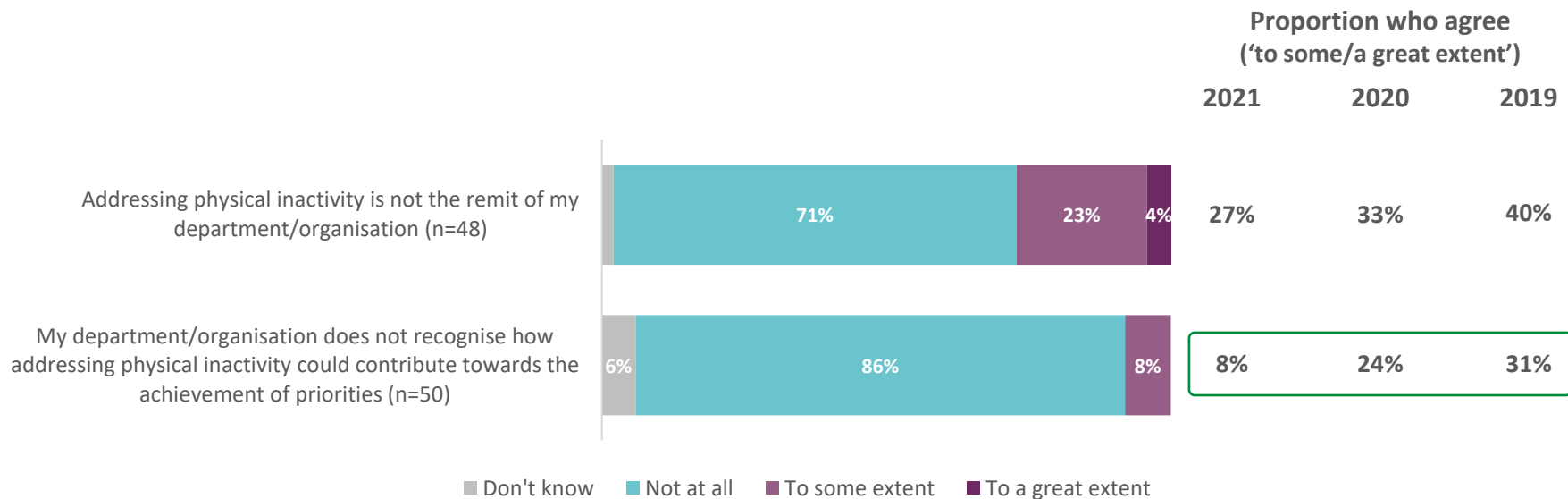
Barriers related to the strategic direction and understanding of how to address physical inactivity have significantly decreased over the last two years. The proportion who believe there is insufficient coordination across Doncaster has more than halved from 78% to only 35%. Conflicting local priorities has also decreased from 77% to 50%.

Whilst only a small proportion, 27% still are not clear about the 'ask' to address physical inactivity.



## Barriers related to prioritisation

A much lower proportion stated that their own department or organisation does not recognise how addressing physical inactivity could contribute to their own achievements (a drop from 31% to 8%) with most (86%) stating this does not present a barrier at all.



# Resident outcomes



## About the analysis

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These slides contain data from our analysis of Active Lives data 2018-19 to accompany the infographic. In Doncaster the Active Lives Survey has been boosted, this means increasing the number of people who take part from around 500 to approximately 3,476. This means additional analysis can be undertaken to explore what is happening in Doncaster and how that changes over time.

The analysis presented is based on the 2018-19 data due to a time lag in receiving the data – this is pre-COVID-19 therefore caution should be taken when examining these results. The 2019-20 data will be analysed in the next couple of months.

It also includes data from the Pupil Lifestyle Survey and other secondary data sources – this was not analysed by CFE.

**Based on the Theory of Change at this stage in the LDP's journey we do not expect there to be an increase in activity levels or wellbeing indicators across Doncaster.**

**\*This is the Year 4 Active Lives Adult Survey November 2018-19. For more information about the Active Lives Adult survey including full definitions please visit: <https://www.sportengland.org/know-your-audience/data/active-lives>**

**More information about Doncaster's Pupil Lifestyle survey can be found here: <https://www.healthylearningdoncaster.co.uk/pupil-lifestyle-survey>**

# Adult's physical activity levels

# Physical activity levels

Physical inactivity levels remain high in Doncaster with 30% of the population inactive and only 12% fairly active,

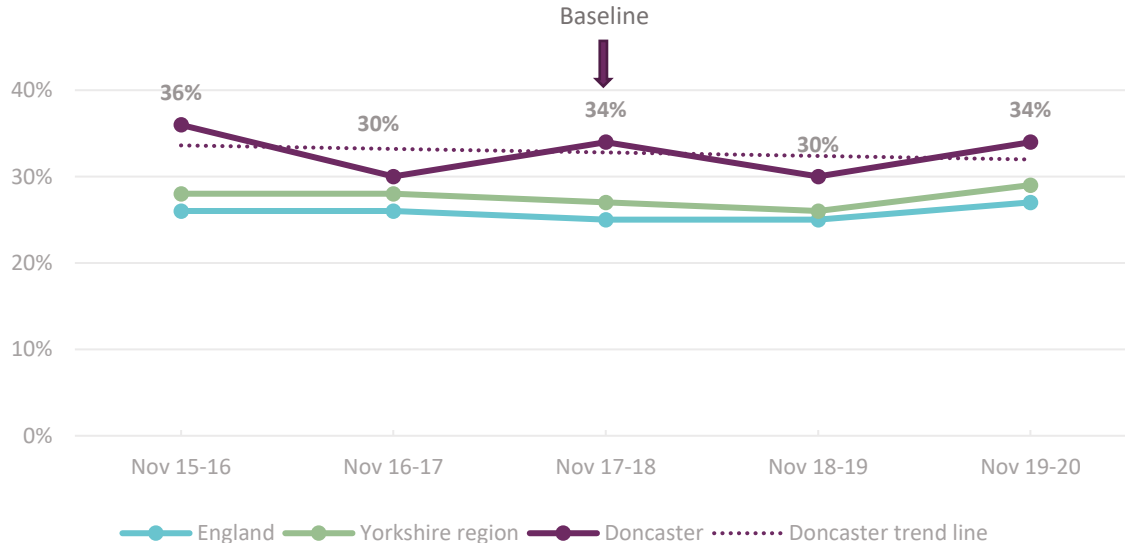
**Physical activity levels 2018-19**  
(at least moderate intensity in one week)\*



- Inactive (less than 30 minutes a week)
- Fairly active (an average of 30-149 minutes a week)
- Active (at least 150 minutes a week)

\*Excluding gardening

## Physical inactivity levels over time



Physical inactivity levels have remained static in Doncaster with no statistically significant changes since the baseline period, or the two years prior to that. The inactivity rates remain higher than those across the Yorkshire region and nationally.

# Physical activity levels in 2018-19

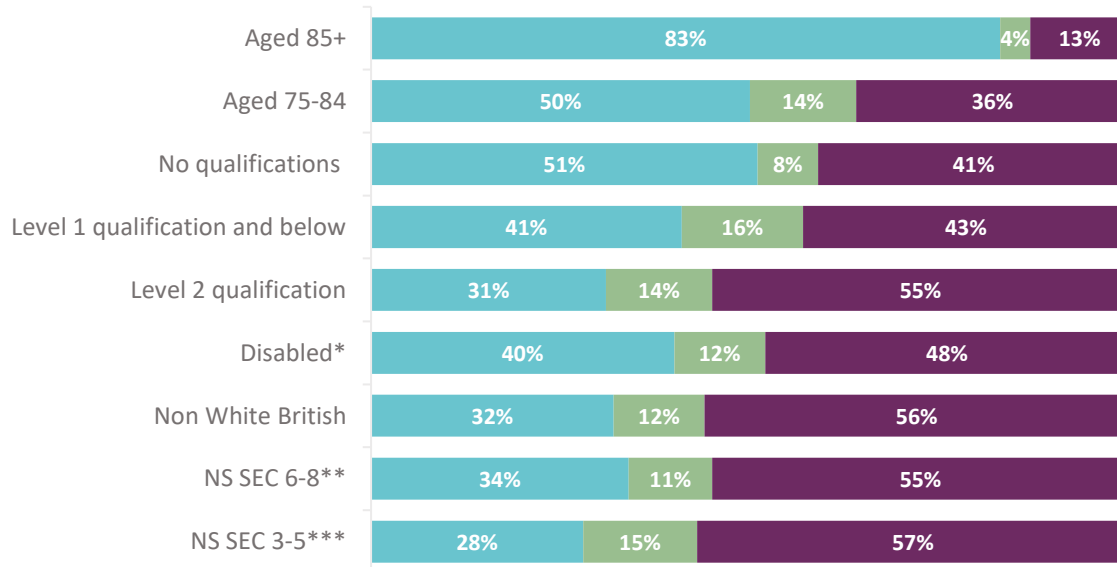
**Physical activity levels**  
(at least moderate intensity in one week)\*



↓  
Higher than the national average of 25%

- Inactive (less than 30 minutes a week)
- Fairly Active (an average of 30-149 minutes a week)
- Active (at least 150 minutes a week)

## Those who are more likely to be inactive



\*Disability, mental health condition or illness which has a substantial impact on daily life

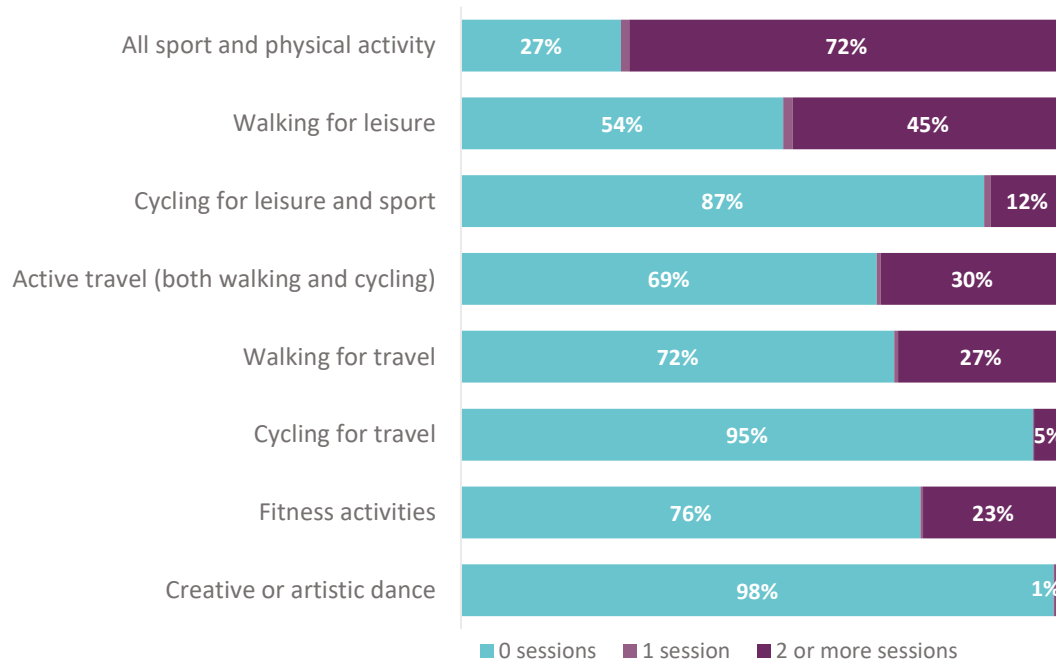
\*\*National statistics socio-economic classification 6-8: Lower social groups includes semi-routine occupations, routine occupations and never work and long-term unemployed

\*\*\* National statistics socio-economic classification 3-5: Middle social groups includes lower supervisory and technical occupations, small employers and own account workers and intermediate occupations

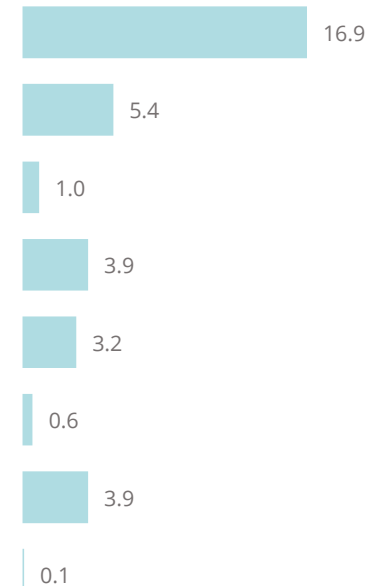
# Physical activity levels in 2018-19

The types of activity undertaken also remained static in Doncaster.

**Proportion of residents undertaking each type of physical activity**  
(at least moderate intensity across 28 days)

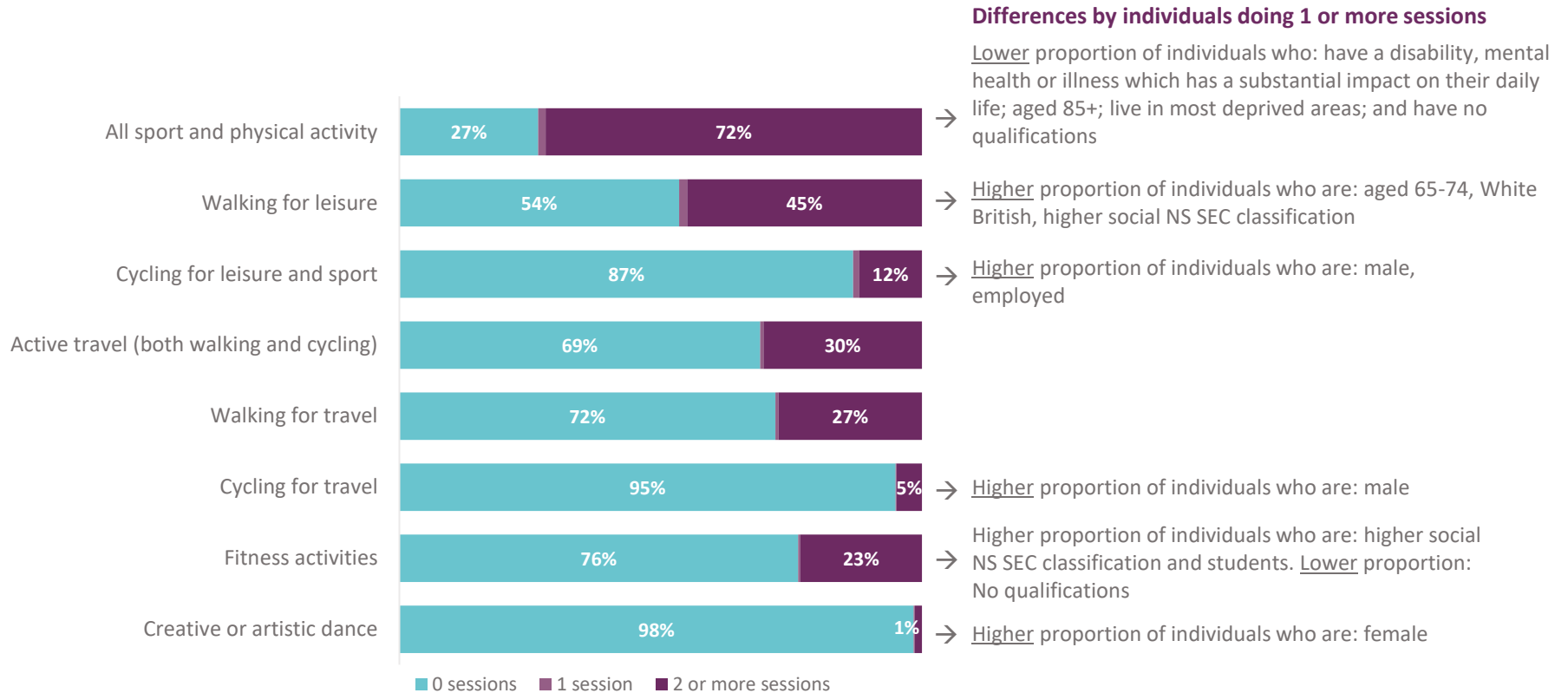


**Mean number of sessions per person**



Proportions and means are based on weighted data

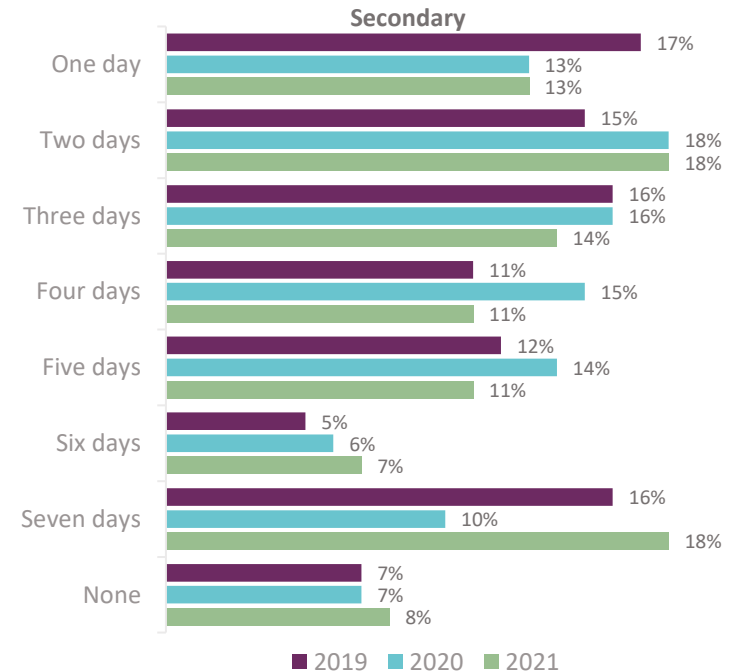
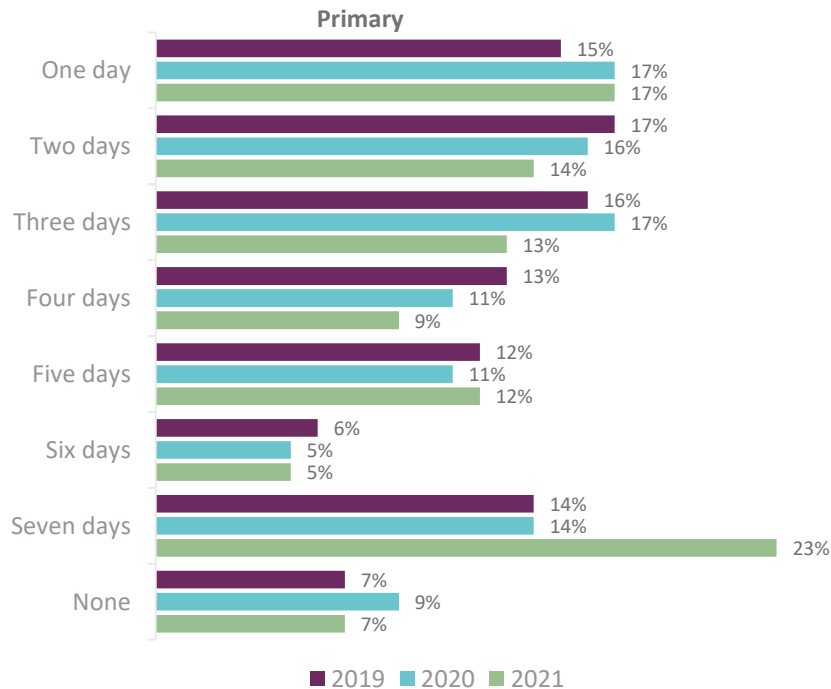
# Physical activity levels in 2018-19 – demographic differences



# Young people's activity levels and attitudes towards physical activity

# Physical activity levels (days per week)

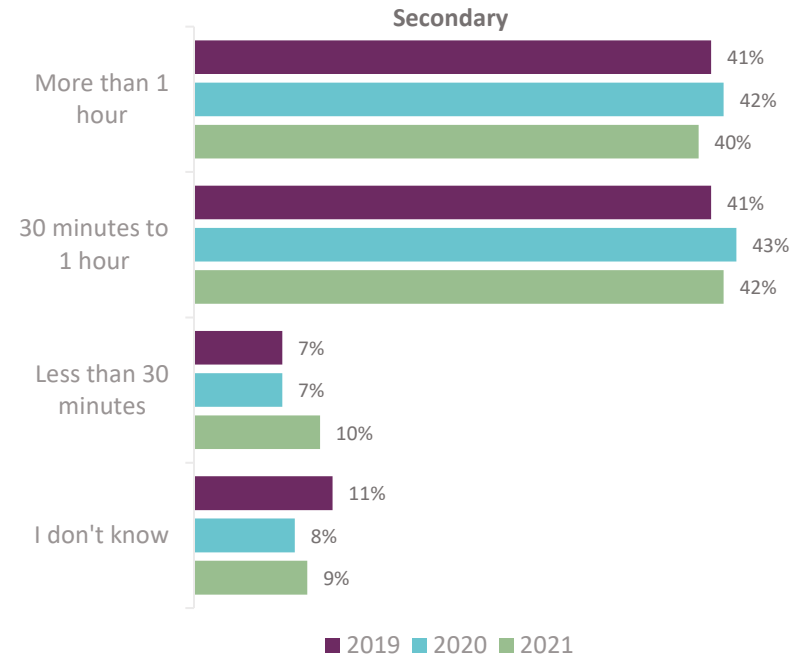
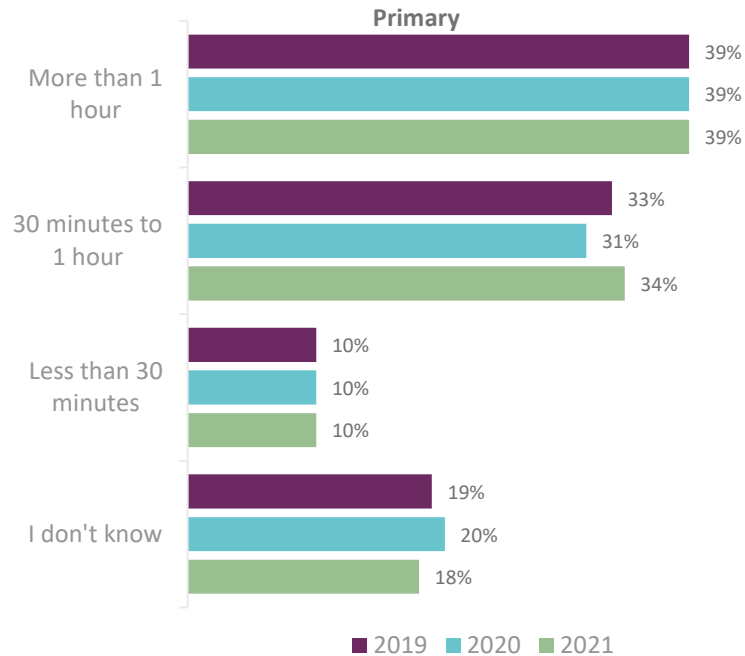
Only a minority of primary school pupils (7%) took part in no physical activity over the past 7 days. Whilst there has been no change in 'inactivity' levels a higher proportion took part in seven days of activity in 2021. There was the same trend for secondary school pupils.





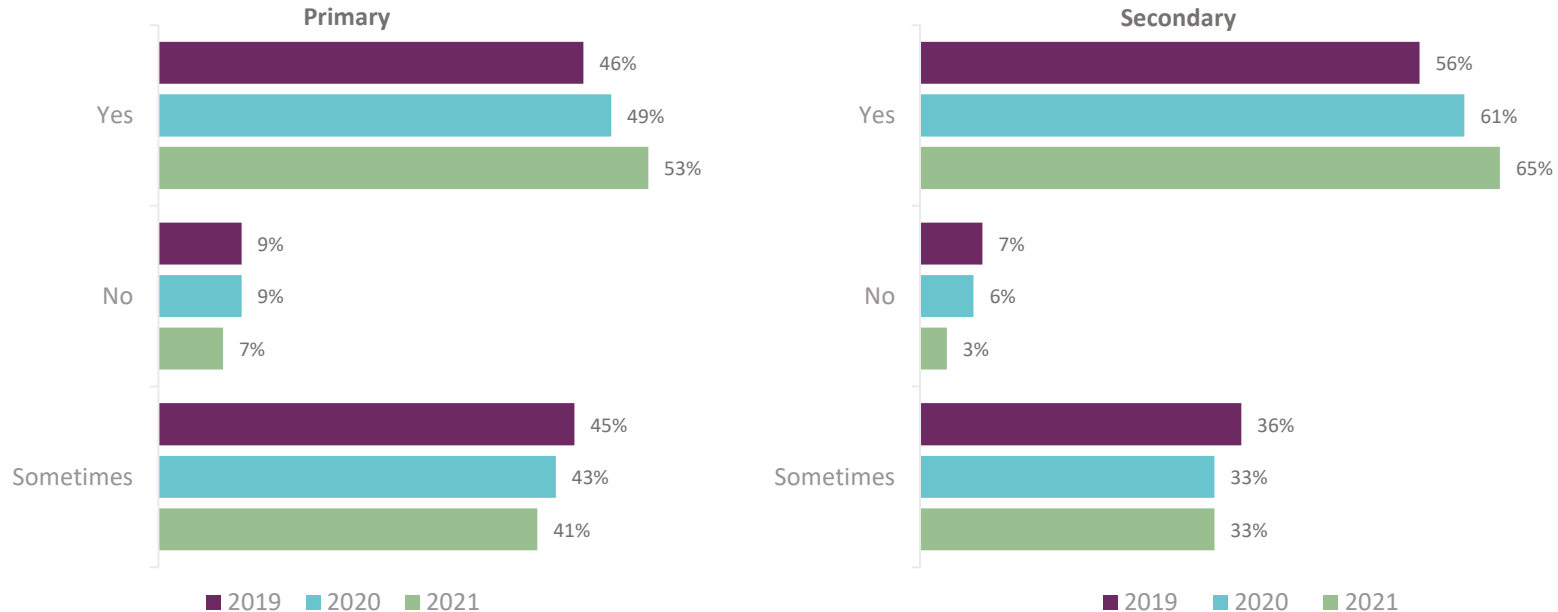
# Average time spent undertaking physical activity each day

10% of primary and secondary school pupils undertook on average less than 30 minutes of physical activity a day. This has remained relatively unchanged over the last three years.



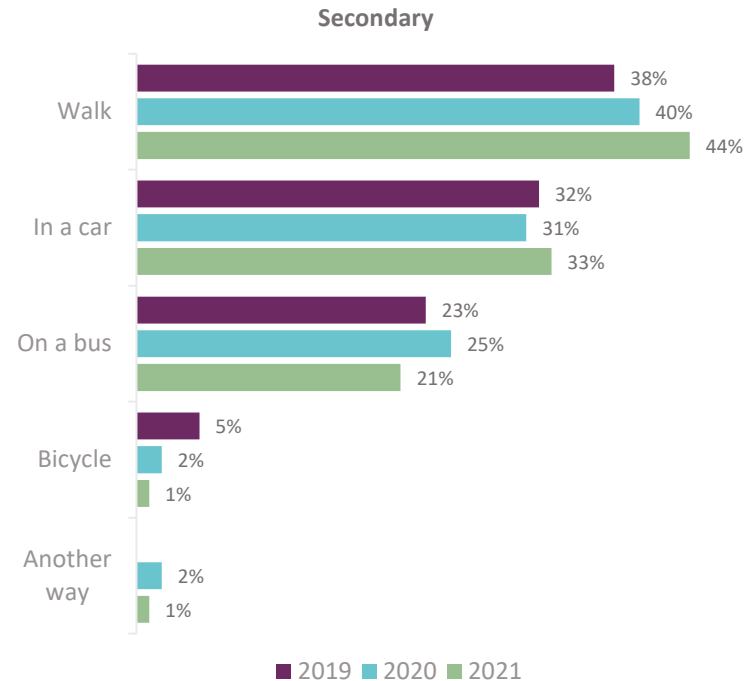
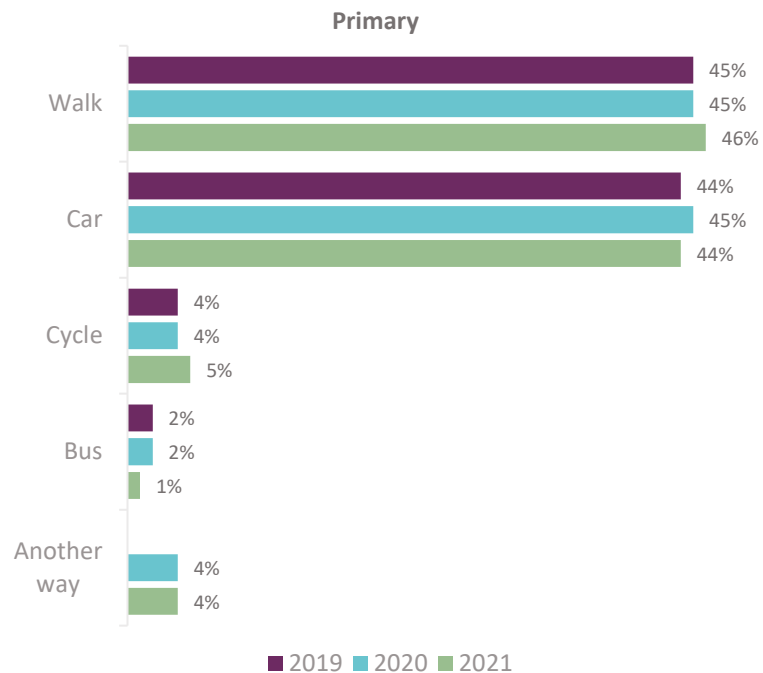
# Whether physical activity levels are intense or not

To assess the intensity levels of the physical activity pupils are undertaking, pupils were asked to think about the times they normally do physical activity and assess whether it makes them breathe faster or get hot and tired. In both primary and secondary schools there has been an upward trend from 2019 to 2021 with a slightly higher proportion stating yes each year.



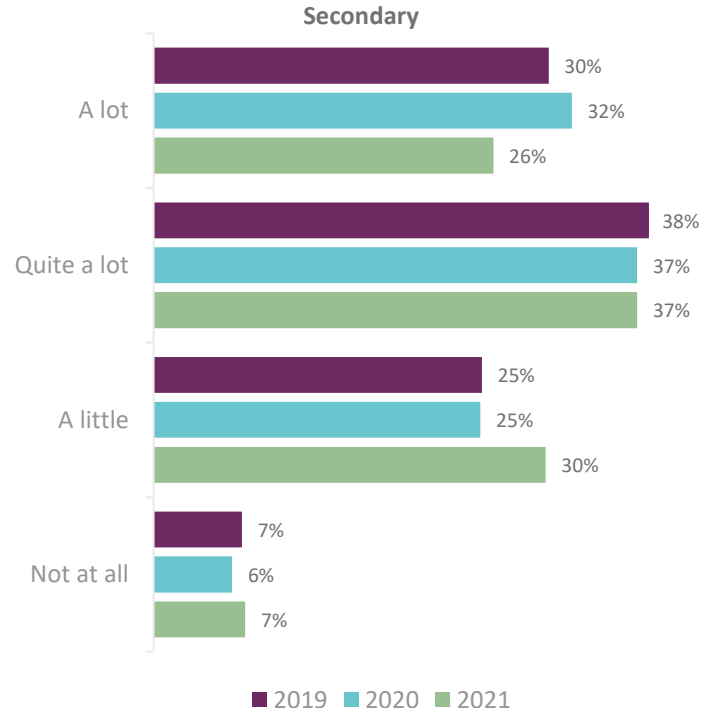
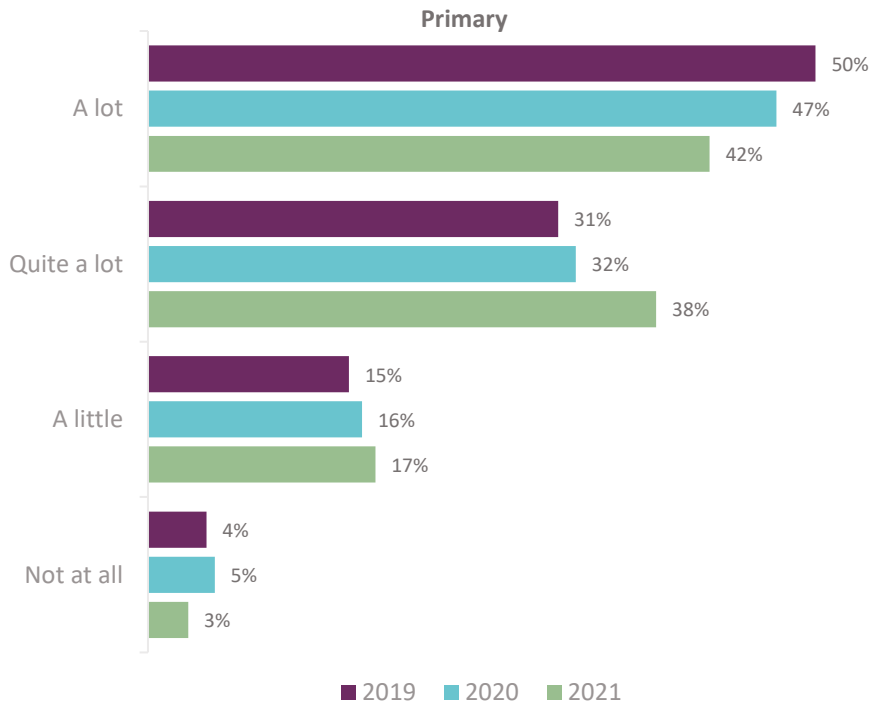
# How pupils travel to school

Most pupils walk to school or are driven. Whilst there has been little change for primary school pupils, a slightly higher proportion of pupils in secondary now walk with an increase from 38% to 44% but cycling has decreased.



# Young peoples' enjoyment of physical activity

Most primary school pupils enjoy physical activity 'a lot' or 'quite a lot' – although the proportion stating 'a lot' has decreased from 50% to 42% with a corresponding increase in those stating 'quite a lot'. In secondary enjoyment overall is slightly lower. Alongside this the proportion who state 'a lot' has decreased but this time the proportion who state 'a little' has increased.



# The impact of COVID-19

# The Resident's Panel

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A panel of Doncaster residents was set up to respond to short online surveys and polls to explore their perceptions of physical activity and awareness of Doncaster Council's actions to tackle inactivity. Initially, a total of 250 residents were recruited by the evaluation team and the Well Doncaster Officers were responsible for recruiting up to a further 50 residents from the Active Community areas.

Panel members are aged 16 and over. The panel represents all of Doncaster but is boosted for the five target Active Communities and the three priority groups (physically inactive, low income, and families and children). Panel members are incentivised to complete the surveys and polls, receiving £5 and £2 respectively for each one completed.

Two surveys were undertaken to explore the impact of COVID-19 on physical activity levels:

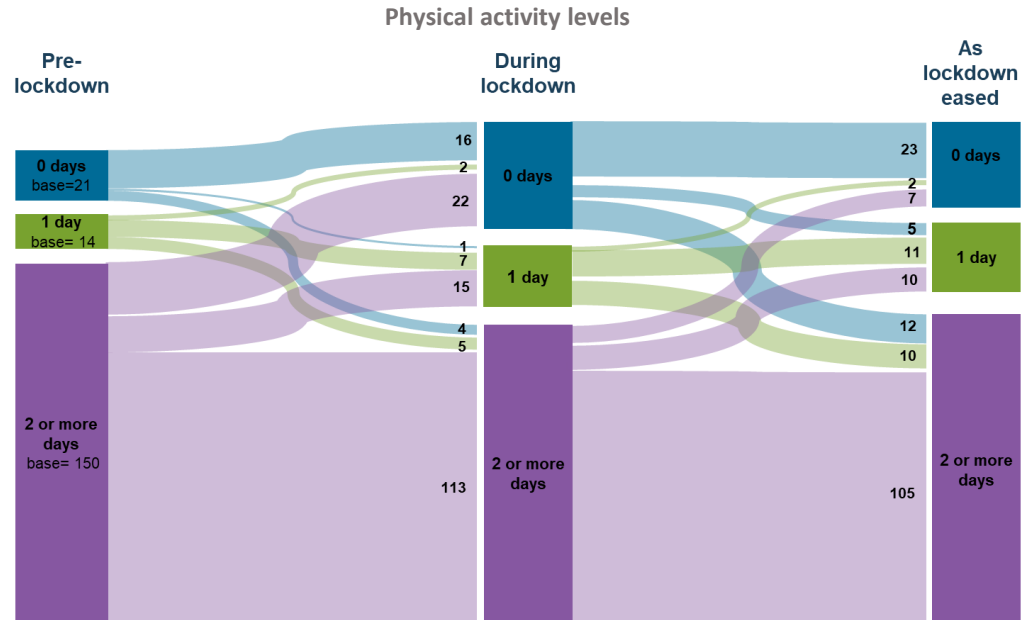
- In June-July 2020 197 residents responded to a survey about the immediate impact of the pandemic during and after the first lockdown.
- In December 2020 166 residents took part in a survey the impact of the second national lockdown on their physical activity levels

# The impact of COVID-19 on activity levels during the first lockdown

Prior to the initial lockdown restrictions imposed in March 2020, 11% of residents were inactive; this almost doubled to 20% during the first lockdown.

Levels of physical activity fluctuated for some individuals during the lockdown and after it eased. Most residents who undertook no physical activity prior to the first lockdown continued to be inactive even when restrictions were eased. Similarly most residents who undertook physical activity on 2 or more days continued to do so throughout the first lockdown suggesting a more resilient habit. Whilst this is the case, some residents who were active prior to the first lockdown did no activity during it.

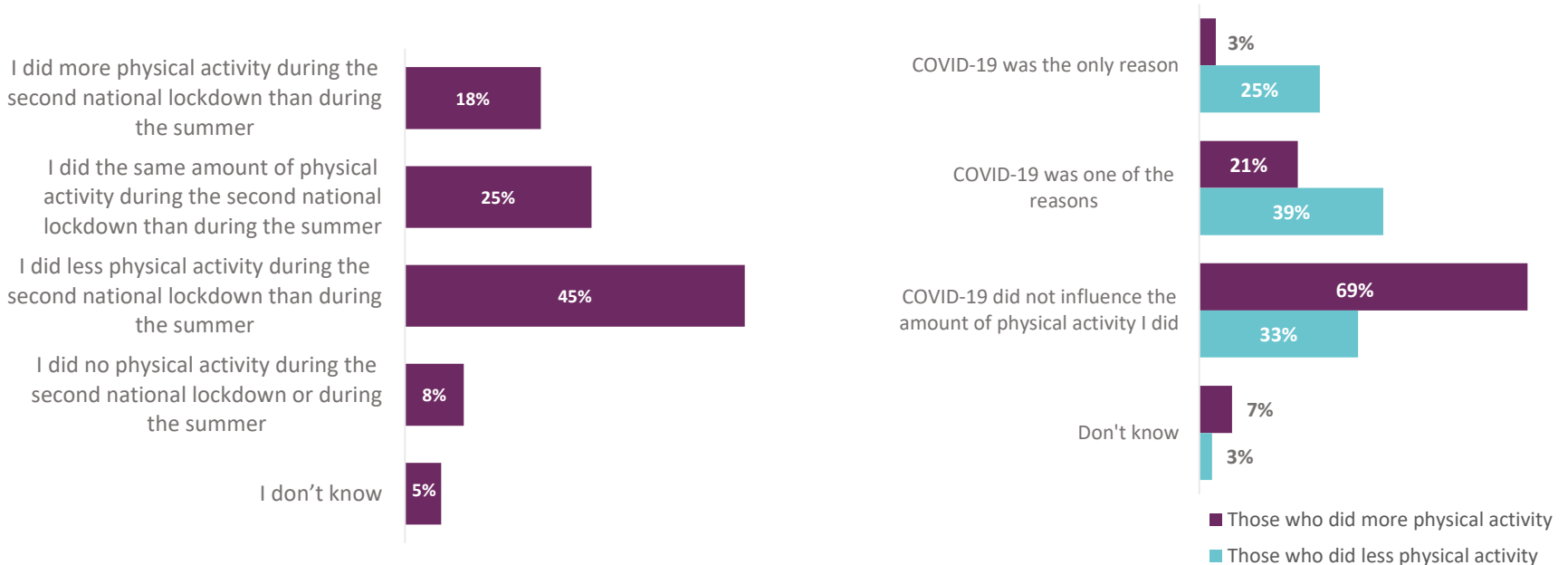
Understanding these fluctuations in physical activity levels in greater detail and the mechanisms underpinning them is critical to understanding where support should be targeted going forward.



# The impact of COVID-19 on activity levels during the second lockdown

Nearly half (45%) of all residents reported undertaking less physical activity during the second lockdown than compared to the summer of 2020 (following the first national lockdown) with only 18% doing more.

Both COVID-19 and other reasons influenced physical activity levels for both those who did more physical activity and those who did less. COVID-19 and/or the restrictions were more likely to influence residents who reduced their physical activity during the second lockdown than those who increased it. The winter conditions such as poor weather and fewer hours of daylight were also key reasons.

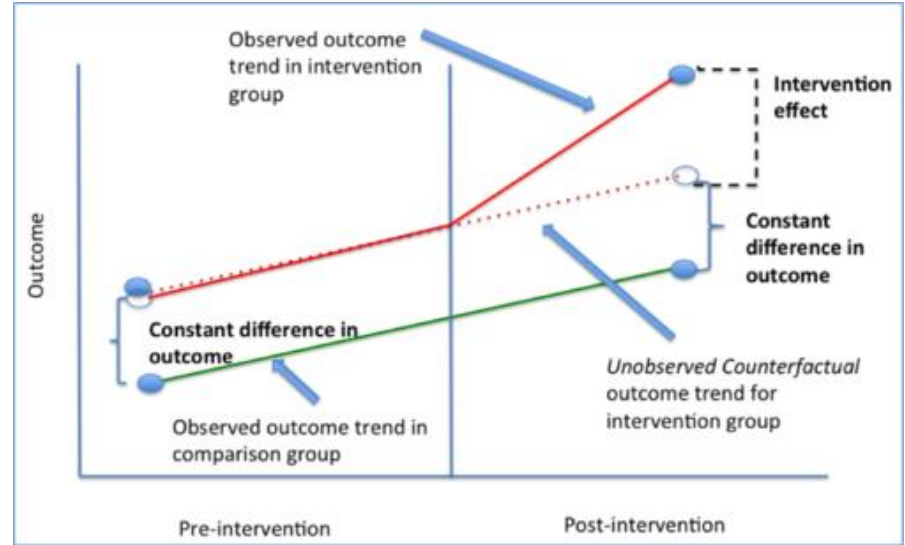




# Comparing activity levels and attitudes to other areas

# Counterfactual analysis - Changes in physical activity compared to other areas

- In December 2017 Doncaster was one of 12 areas awarded Local Delivery Pilot (LDP) status.
- As part of this Doncaster wanted to understand the impact of this award on physical activity levels.
- A counterfactual analysis using Active Lives Survey data compares changes in outcomes in Doncaster to those of a control group (CG).
- The CG is designed to be a good representation of what would have happened in Doncaster without the LDP intervention.
- The most appropriate CG was constructed from individuals in all other Local Authorities that did not have an LDP. Before the LDP this group had a very similar trend in physical activity to Doncaster.
- ‘Difference-in-difference’ (D-i-D) with matching was used to compare the changes in physical activity in Doncaster and the CG. In the Figure the hypothetical outcome for the CG is shown as the green line and for Doncaster as the red line.
- If the analysis shows that activity levels have risen significantly more in Doncaster compared to the CG (or have fallen significantly less) we can have reasonable confidence that the differential effects in Doncaster were caused by the LDP.



Further detail about the methodology used is available on request.

# Changes in physical activity levels compared to other areas

- Table shows main outcomes (activity, inactivity and participation) at baseline and follow-up for Doncaster and the CG using D-i-D. Change over the 12 month period is reported separately for the two groups, in the right hand columns.
- At baseline Doncaster had a lower proportion of the population who were active than the CG; it also had lower levels of participation overall, and for all activities except walking for leisure and cycling for leisure.
- Overall participation (mean number of sessions) has fallen in both Doncaster and the CG. The fall is greater in Doncaster and the D-i-D is statistically significant. The same is true of cycling for leisure and fitness classes. Participation in walking for leisure has fallen in Doncaster and increased very slightly in the CG, and this D-i-D is statistically significant.
- In summary, there were no differences between Doncaster and a comparator group for the active and inactive measures with both remaining constant.

In contrast the overall participation rate (mean number of sessions) has dropped more significantly in Doncaster than in the comparator area. However, it is unknown if this is a reduction in activity levels (e.g. total number of hours) or just a reduction in the number of times someone takes part (e.g. they may take part on less occasions but for more hours).

	Baseline 2017/18		Follow up 2018/19		Change over year			
	Doncaster	Control	Doncaster	Control	Doncaster	Control		
<b>% active</b>	61.8	67.4	61.8	67.7	0	0.3		
<b>% inactive</b>	25.8	20.0	25.7	20.0	-0.1	0		
<b>Participation: Mean number of sessions</b>								
<b>Overall</b>	18.8	21.1	17.4	20.8	-1.4	-0.3	***	
<b>Walk for leisure</b>	6.6	6.0	6.2	6.2	-0.4	0.2	***	
<b>Walk for travel</b>	3.1	4.2	3.3	4.2	0.2	0		
<b>Cycle for leisure</b>	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	-0.5	-0.1	***	
<b>Cycle for travel</b>	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.8	0	0		
<b>Active travel</b>	3.7	5.0	3.7	5.0	0	0		
<b>Dance</b>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0	0		
<b>Fitness classes</b>	4.4	5.1	3.9	5.0	-0.5	-0.1	***	

## Individual Level Analysis via D-i-D with kernel PSM and common support

Asterisks denote significance of test of D-i-D between Doncaster and the CG. (\*\*\*)  $p < 0.001$ .

# Changes in wellbeing, motivation and development compared to other areas

- This table shows equivalent statistics for the wider outcome measures of the Doncaster LDP: wellbeing, motivation and individual and community development. Definitions of each measure are presented on the next slide.
- At both baseline and follow-up all of these outcome measures are very similar for Doncaster and the CG. One of the only differences is that there appears to be higher levels of anxiety in Doncaster at baseline. This has fallen very slightly at follow-up but it has increased in the CG, and the D-i-D is statistically significant.

	Baseline 2017/18		Follow up 2018/19		Change over year			
	Doncaster	Control	Doncaster	Control	Doncaster Change	Control Change		
<b>Wellbeing measures</b>								
Satisfaction	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.1	0		
Happiness	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	-0.1	0		
Anxiety	4.6	4.2	4.5	4.3	-0.1	0.1	***	
Worthwhile	7.7	7.5	7.6	7.5	-0.1	0		
<b>Sport motivation measures</b>								
Enjoy	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.1	0	0		
Regular	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.0	0	0		
Guilty	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	0	0		
Disappoint	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	0	0.1		
Pointless\$	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.0	0	-0.1		
<b>Development measures</b>								
Achieve	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	0	0		
Try	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	0	0		
Trust	3.1	3.4	3.2	3.4	0.1	0		

### Individual Level Analysis via D-i-D with kernel PSM and common support

Mean values are reported. Asterisks denote significance of test of D-i-D between Doncaster and the comparator area. (\*\*\*) p<0.001). \$ Only 34 people provide answers to this question at baseline in Doncaster.

# Defining the wellbeing, motivation and development outcomes

## Wellbeing

Measured on a 1-10 scale where 1 = least and 10 = most, using the ONS wellbeing variables.

**Satisfied:** How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?

**Happy:** How happy did you feel yesterday?

**Anxious:** How anxious did you feel yesterday?

**Worthwhile:** To what extent do you feel the things you do in your life are worthwhile?

## Motivation

Measured on a 1-5 scale, where 1 = strongly agree and 5 = strongly disagree.

**Enjoyable:** I find sport/exercise enjoyable and satisfying.

**Regular:** It's important to me to do sport/exercise regularly.

**Guilty:** I feel guilty when I don't do sport/exercise.

**Disappoint:** I do sport/exercise because I don't want to disappoint people.

**Pointless:** I feel that doing sport/exercise is pointless.

## Individual and Community Development

Measured on a 1-5 scale, where 1 = strongly disagree and 5 = strongly agree.

**Achieve:** Ability to achieve personal goals

**Try:** Perseverance

**Trust:** Community trust

# Health and wellbeing measures

# Physical health

Both life expectancy and healthy life expectancy amongst females in Doncaster is higher than that of males and have remained relatively static – this is the same trend as seen in England. However, the rates for Doncaster are between 2-4 years lower than the life expectancy levels across the whole of England.

Male	Life expectancy		Healthy life expectancy	
	Doncaster	England	Doncaster	England
<b>2014-2016</b>	77.8	79.5	59.6	63.3
<b>2015-2017</b>	77.9	79.6	61.8	63.4
<b>2016-2018</b>	78	79.6	59.2	63.4
<b>2017-2019</b>	78.3	79.8	59.1	63.2
<b>2018-2020</b>	77.8	79.4	No data	No data

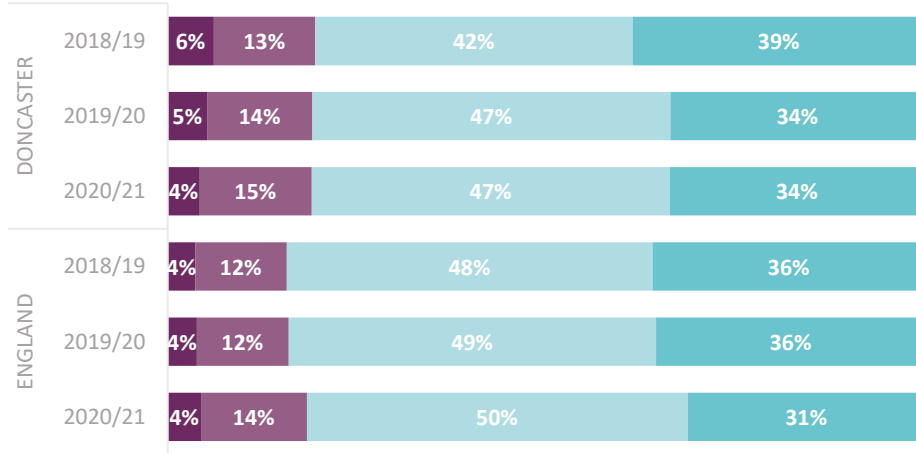
Female	Life expectancy		Healthy life expectancy	
	Doncaster	England	Doncaster	England
<b>2014-2016</b>	81.6	83.1	61.8	63.8
<b>2015-2017</b>	81.7	83.1	61.1	63.8
<b>2016-2018</b>	81.6	83.2	59.1	63.9
<b>2017-2019</b>	81.7	83.4	57.5	63.5
<b>2018-2020</b>	81	83.1	No data	No data

	Mortality rates (per 100,000)	
	Doncaster	England
<b>2015-2017</b>	216	181.5
<b>2016-2018</b>	215.3	180.8

Mortality rates from causes classed as avoidable were also higher in Doncaster when compared to England at both data points.

# Subjective wellbeing – feeling worthwhile

## Worthwhile



In Doncaster in 2020-2021, 81% of residents reported feeling like their sense of their life being worthwhile was ‘good’ or ‘very good’.

34% of Doncaster residents reported ‘very good’ levels which is higher than the level for England (31%), despite there being a reduction of 5 percentage points since 2018-2019.

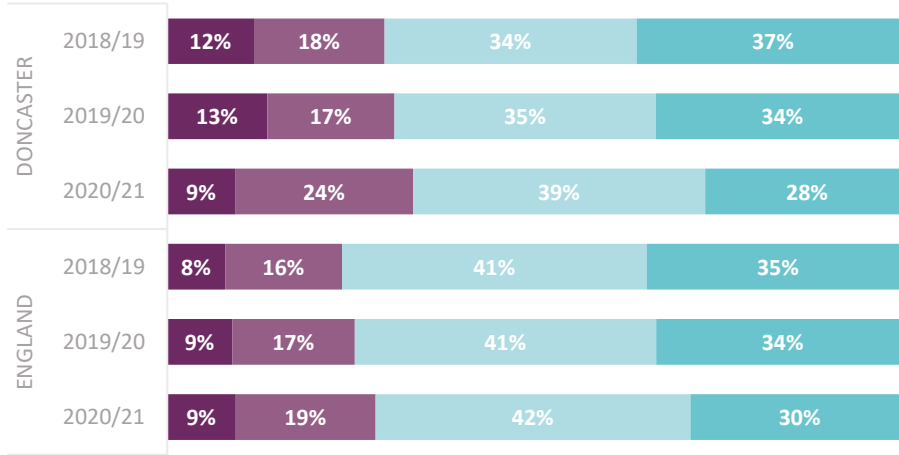
	ENGLAND			DONCASTER		
	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
■ Poor	4%	4%	4%	4%	5%	6%
■ Fair	14%	12%	12%	15%	14%	13%
■ Good	50%	49%	48%	47%	47%	42%
■ Very good	31%	36%	36%	34%	34%	39%

■ Poor ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Very good



# Subjective wellbeing - happiness

## Happiness



Compared to England in 2020-2021, happiness levels in Doncaster are slightly lower, with 39% of residents stating 'good' and 28% stating 'very good' compared to England (42% and 30% respectively).

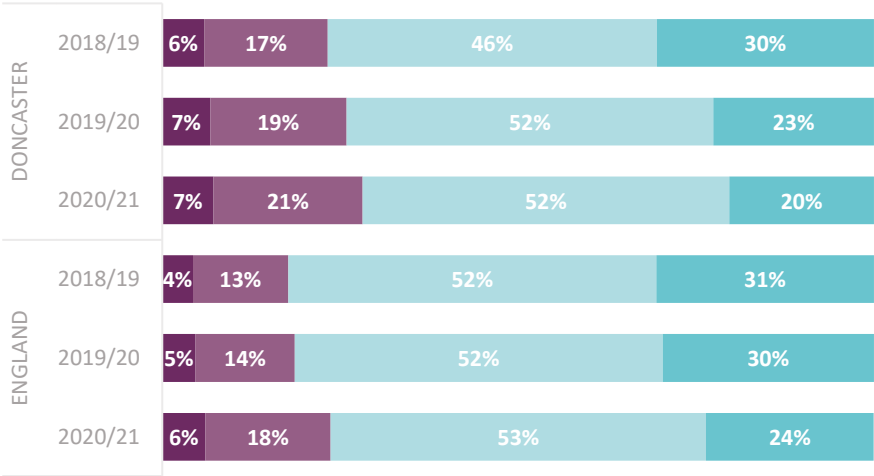
In contrast more Doncaster residents reported only having 'fair' happiness levels (24% compared to 19% across England).

Since 2018-2019, levels of 'very good' happiness in Doncaster have reduced from 37% to 28% - a larger decrease than seen in England overall.

■ Poor 
 ■ Fair 
 ■ Good 
 ■ Very good

# Subjective wellbeing – life satisfaction

Life Satisfaction



Levels of life satisfaction have decreased since 2018-2019 for both Doncaster residents and across England; however, the levels of life satisfaction remain lower in Doncaster than across England.

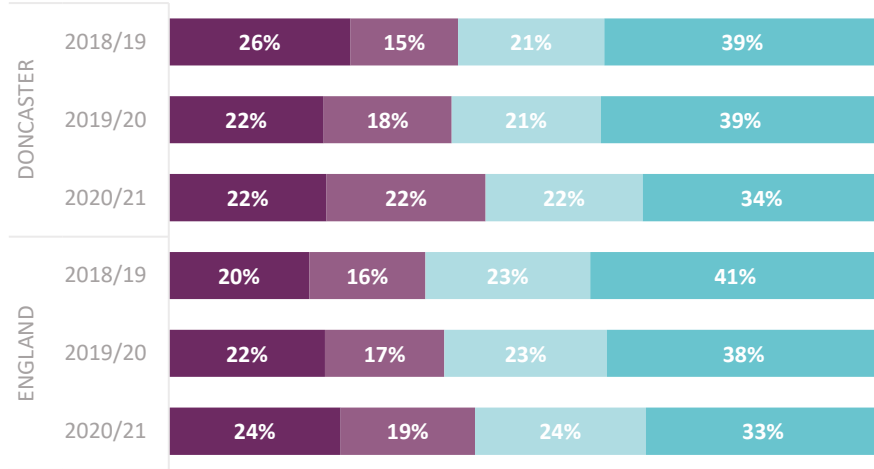
Only one-fifth (20%) of Doncaster residents in 2020-2021 report ‘very good’ levels of life satisfaction compared to nearly a quarter (24%) across England.

	ENGLAND			DONCASTER		
	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19
■ Poor	6%	5%	4%	7%	7%	6%
■ Fair	18%	14%	13%	21%	19%	17%
■ Good	53%	52%	52%	52%	52%	46%
■ Very good	24%	30%	31%	20%	23%	30%

■ Poor ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Very good

# Subjective wellbeing – anxiety levels

Anxiety



For levels of anxiety, whilst the percentage of Doncaster residents in 2020-2021 with ‘poor’ or ‘fair’ levels of anxiety has increased to 44% (compared to 40% in 2019-2020), this remains in line with the data across England.

Reassuringly, the percentage of Doncaster residents with ‘very good’ anxiety levels is 34%, which is lower than in previous years, but still slightly higher than across England (33%).

■ Poor ■ Fair ■ Good ■ Very good

# Employability

Doncaster has lower levels of employment and a higher proportion of workless households than across England. The decrease in employment levels in Doncaster has occurred at a slightly larger rate than across England (reduction of 1.5 percentage points compared to 0.5 in England (between April 2018-March 2019 and the most recent data collection period). Since January 2018 the proportion of workless households in Doncaster has stayed largely the same, and remains 4% points higher than across England.

	Employment (%)			Workless households (%)	
	Doncaster	England		Doncaster	England
<b>Apr 2018 – Mar 2019</b>	73.1	75.6	<b>Jan – Dec 2018</b>	17	13.9
<b>Apr 2019 – Mar 2020</b>	72.1	76.2	<b>Jan – Dec 2019</b>	17.8	13.3
<b>Apr 2020 – Mar 2021</b>	71.6	75.1	<b>Jan – Dec 2020</b>	17.1	13

Proportion of workers in lower SOC groups 8-9 (%)		
	Doncaster	England
<b>April 2018 – March 2019</b>	24.9	16.4
<b>April 2019 – March 2020</b>	26.6	16.2
<b>April 2020 – March 2021</b>	27.4	14.7

Doncaster has a higher proportion of workers in lower SOC groups (8-9) compared to across England. Over the last year the proportion has increased to over one-quarter of workers (27.4%), compared to across England where the proportion has been falling since 2018, and is now 14.7%.

# Reducing isolation

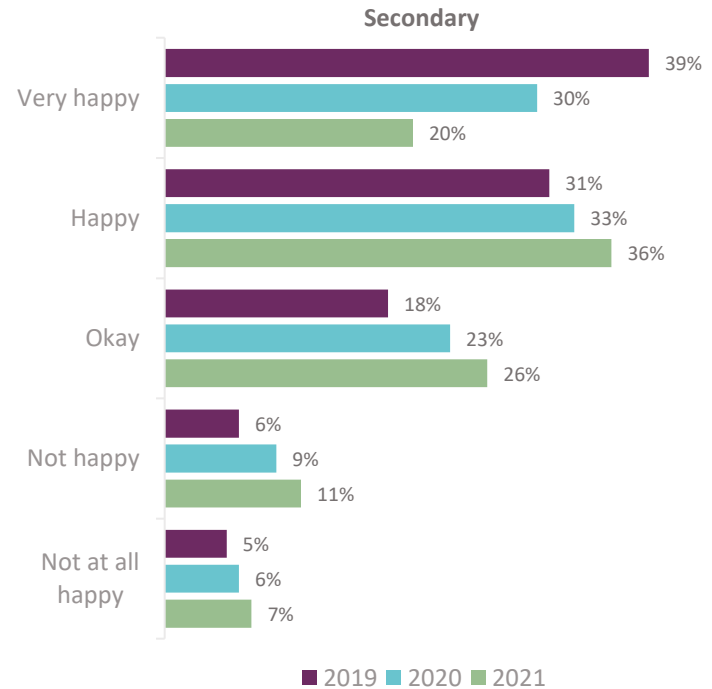
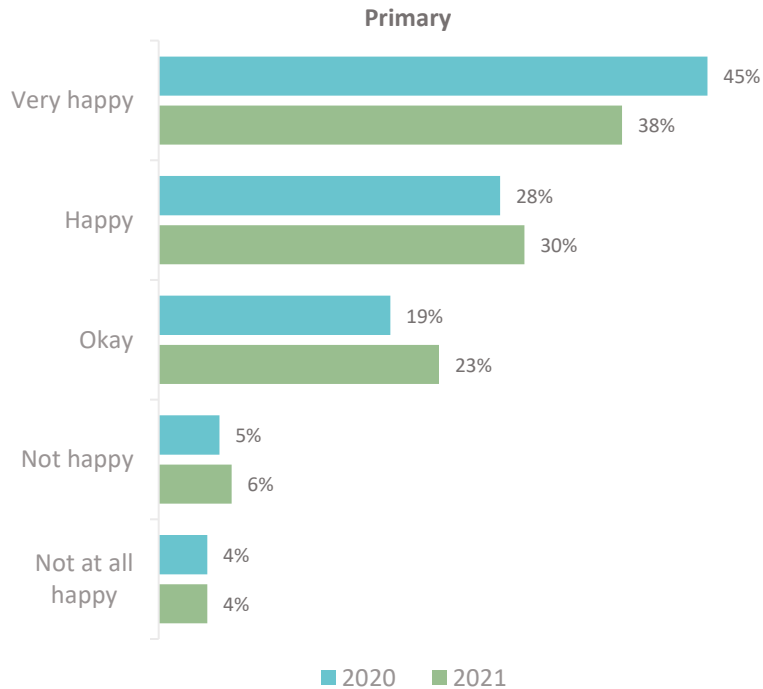
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The proportion of adult social care users in Doncaster that have as much social contact as they would like has reduced since 2017-2018. Whilst it was originally above the England proportion it is now below.

Proportion of adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like (%)		
	Doncaster	England
2017 – 2018	49.5	46
2018 – 2019	44	45.9
2019 – 2020	43.4	45.9

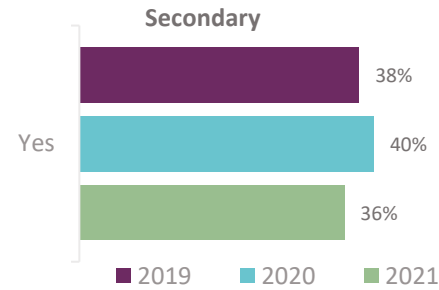
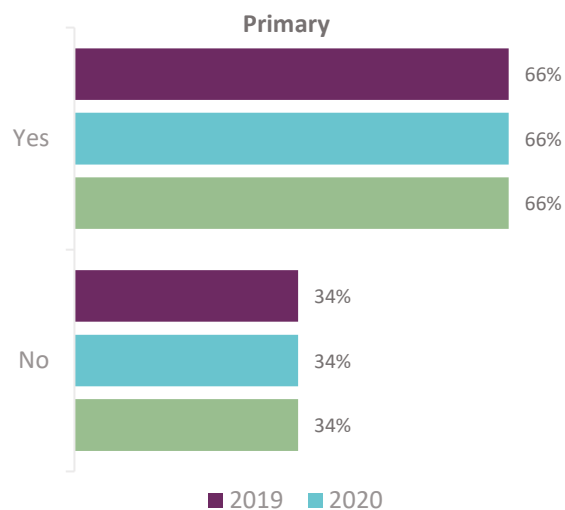
# Young peoples' happiness with life

The Pupil Lifestyle survey asks pupils how happy they feel with their life at the moment. The proportion who state 'very happy' across both primary and secondary has decreased – and quite significantly in secondary. Whilst part of this could be due to COVID-19 – for secondary this had already started decreasing in 2020.



# Whether young people feel able to get involved with their community

Feeling able to get involved in their community (outside of school) remains relatively unchanged. A much lower proportion of secondary pupils stated 'yes', however they were presented with different answer options (including don't know) which could account for the differences.



# Key insights



## So, what does this mean?

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Doncaster's efforts to increase physical activity levels commenced in 2015 when the Director of Public Health identified physical activity as a priority. A wide range of work followed (including applying to be an LDP area) as outlined in the baseline report. In 2017 GDM launched and the buy-in of partners to tackle physical inactivity was prioritised across the borough. As activity had already taken place prior to LDP funding, **it is important to remember that Doncaster was already making strides towards system change.** It follows that **partners understood the importance of tackling inactivity at baseline. These positive attitudes have been maintained** over the last two years and throughout the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. **Individuals still think that without the Council fewer organisations would take action but the proportion has reduced since the baseline position highlight the progress which had been made.**

**The physical activity network connected to Doncaster Council has significantly expanded** since July 2018 (the baseline period set for the evaluation). There has been a **clear increase in the number of partners and the network continues to get stronger with more frequent and formal collaborations.** Whilst the number of connections in 2021 is similar to that reported in 2019 the total number of partners has increased. **Although COVID-19 has made developing new partnerships difficult, one-third of the relationships on the network map in 2021 were developed in the last year** – with many being frequent in nature. The analysis does however show that removal of LDP funding would significantly affect the network with numerous connections potentially at risk of being lost. This reiterates the importance of the LDP driving system change where there is less reliance on individual relationships and a move towards collective action.

## So, what does this mean?

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**Partnership working appears to be improving**, with a smaller proportion (than in previous years) considering poor working relationships with partners as a barrier to addressing physical inactivity. **There has been a significant reduction in perceived barriers to tackling inactivity across Doncaster** – especially in relation to resourcing, strategic direction and the understanding of how tackling inactivity can support organisational priorities.

**The proportion of partners who champion physical activity within their department/organisation has continued to increase since 2019**; however, there has been a decrease in the proportion who believe they or their organisation is taking action to address the issue. One explanation could be COVID-19, and the necessary focus required to respond to the crisis, reducing individuals' and organisations' ability to tackle other concerns. **A small proportion do still think addressing physical inactivity is irrelevant to their role and do not think it will contribute to their department's or organisation's objectives.** The results are comparable to the previous surveys and indicates that further effort is required to convince this small group about the importance of tackling physical inactivity.

Not everyone realises that physical inactivity levels are high and there still appears to be some confusion around physical activity messaging. **Promisingly, there is a growing proportion who believe there is consistency of messaging in their own department/organisation and that the message relayed across the borough is the right one.** However, the proportion who think partners collectively have a consistent message about what physical activity is has reduced and **some are not clear about the 'ask' from Get Doncaster Moving.** The Get Doncaster Moving stakeholder engagement plan will be critical to ensuring consistency of messaging and highlights the importance of this.

## So, what does this mean?

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**At this stage Doncaster do not expect to see population level changes in physical activity levels.** Whilst local activities may have increased physical activity levels at the community or individual level there is no expectation that this will have translated to whole borough wide changes yet. **In line with the expectations there has been no decrease in physical inactivity levels across Doncaster.** We do not yet know what long-term impact of COVID-19 will have on the borough's activity levels and whether this has also made the challenge harder.

Amongst young people physical inactivity levels are low with most taking part in activity at least once a week. There was **a reported increase in both the number of pupils taking part in physical activity on seven days a week** and intensity of that undertaken by pupils at both primary and secondary schools. There is also **a slight increase in the proportion of secondary school pupils walking to school.** Whilst this is positive, enjoyment of physical activity has slightly reduced.

Across England there has been a decrease in the **wellbeing of individuals**, with higher levels of anxiety and lower levels of happiness which is likely to be due to COVID-19. **This trend has also been seen across Doncaster.** Life expectancy has remained static but **employment rates have dropped** in Doncaster and the proportion of working in lower SOC groups (8-9) has increased.