

Equality Impact Assessment (EqIA)

<p>Title of EqIA:</p>	<p>Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy 2022 - 2026</p>
<p>Brief description of the Proposal:</p>	<p>The current Sport and Active Lifestyles Strategy was adopted in 2016 and ran until 2020. The strategic focus was on increasing participation in sport and physical activity whilst also tackling health inequalities as a priority for the Borough.</p> <p>The Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy 2016 - 2020 identified four strategic aims:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To increase and sustain regular participation in sport and physical activity • To support and develop a quality delivery structure of clubs, coaches, volunteers, officials and administrators • To promote a healthy lifestyle by making the case for sport and physical activity, building an evidence base and advocating the benefits • To protect and provide quality active environments and facilities which are accessible to local communities. <p>The new Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy 2022 - 2026 sets out the plan for sport and active lifestyles provision in Eastleigh Borough and aligns with other regional and national strategies, such as Sports England’s strategy ‘Uniting the Movement’.</p> <p>Increasing participation levels in sport and physical activity, and in turn tackling health inequalities, is an absolute priority for Eastleigh Borough and ensuring that the Council take a targeted approach and focus efforts in these areas is essential to success. This strategy reflects the local and national agenda for sport and physical activity provision, ensuring that planning is evidence driven so that local issues and opportunities can be addressed and sustained.</p>
<p>Summary of Impacts and Issues:</p>	<p>Significant progress has been achieved over the last four years, including some large-scale capital projects, which has contributed towards positive sport and physical activity outcomes for the Borough.</p> <p>However, it is recognised that the Council has faced</p>

	<p>significant challenge through the pandemic which has disrupted many regular aspects of life including sport and physical activity.</p> <p>The pandemic has widened levels of inequalities in terms of exercise and disproportionately impacted those with the lowest activity levels. In the initial stages of national lockdown, almost 20% of each demographic group was doing ‘a lot less’ physical activity compared to an average week before.</p>
<p>Potential Positive Impacts:</p>	<p>The proposal is for the new Strategy, which will span from 2022 – 2026, to build on the existing 2016 - 2020 document and not to present a complete change in direction. It is expected that the style of the new strategy will be different, based more on the stakeholder consultation and local insight and that this will offer a more targeted approach to focus on the areas that require the greatest support, whilst ensuring there is greater ownership with key stakeholders working towards agreed outcomes.</p> <p>The Strategy will build on ‘place’ through existing built leisure facilities, but also draw on opportunities to further promote active lifestyles through the Borough’s country parks and culture sector. It will also be inclusive, as certain groups have been disproportionately affected by the pandemic and therefore are less active (such as women and people who are disabled).</p> <p>The Strategy will be owned by the sport and physical activity sector within Eastleigh Borough, to enable all sectors to work towards agreed outcomes to achieve the biggest possible positive impact.</p>
<p>What engagement or consultation has been carried out?</p>	<p>In September 2021, the Council launched a public consultation which went live on 2nd September and closed on 30th September. The consultation sought views from members of the public, agencies, businesses, and community organisations on how important physical activity is to them and what opportunities there are to increase participation in sport and physical activity in Eastleigh. A total of 133 people responded to the survey.</p> <p>There was also separate engagement with key partners and providers to understand what their priorities for sport and activity are and what role they can play in tackling inactivity.</p> <p>The Strategy was taken to Policy and Performance on 6</p>

	<p>December 2022 where the strategy was discussed as part of early engagement. Feedback and comments from the meeting were recorded and have been consider along with the development of the Strategy below.</p> <p>The Strategy was also discussed at a number of partnership meetings, including the Eastleigh Health and Wellbeing Board (on 28th September 2021) and Sports and Physical Activity Alliance meeting (on 13 December 2021) to ascertain views from key stakeholders during the development of the Strategy.</p> <p>Finally, the proposed aims and objectives of the Strategy were discussed with Local Area Managers on 16th March 2022 to understand their views on the objectives of the Strategy and get a steer from managers on the core themes the Strategy should reflect to allow for a targeted approach in their respective patches.</p>
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Assessment

For all of categories below please consider:

1. Does this proposal eliminate unlawful discrimination?
2. Does this proposal advance equality of opportunity between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not share it?
3. Does this proposal foster good relations between people who share a protected characteristic and those who do not share it?

Statutory Considerations: Please highlight what impact could there be on people with protected characteristics.

Impact Assessment	Details of Impact	Possible Solutions/ Mitigating Factors
<p>Age:</p>	<p>Age can be a factor in whether people are more likely to access sports and physical activity, particularly for younger and older groups.</p> <p>Data from the Active Lives Survey shows that in 2020/21, activity levels had fallen for both the 16-34 and 35-54 age groups in England, compared to 12 months previous. This continues the downward trend seen before the pandemic for the 16-34 age group, with the proportion who are active having fallen a further 2.8%/420,000 compared to 12 months prior. Within this, it's the 16-24 age group particularly driving the decreases.</p> <p>Activity levels had been growing strongly amongst the 55-74 and 75+ age groups prior to the pandemic. While activity levels have broadly been maintained in the 55-74 age group, many of the gains among the 75+ age group have been lost. The 75+ age group was particularly affected. This may be linked to the requirement for many of those aged 70+ to shield during the earlier stages of the pandemic and a continued nervousness of mingling indoors or in crowded outdoor spaces.</p>	<p>The Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy aims to address these issues through the action plan by trying to encourage younger and older people access physical activity provision by rolling out activity and programmes specifically for them.</p>
<p>Disability:</p>	<p>Disabled adults and people with a long-term health condition are less likely to be active than those without, with activity levels decreasing sharply the more impairments an individual has.</p>	<p>The Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy covers disability through a range of activity provided through HealthWorks programmes, aimed specifically at</p>

	<p>However, until the pandemic and restrictions were introduced, there were steady increases in activity levels among all levels of impairment and, as such, a slight narrowing of the inequality.</p> <p>The impact of the pandemic has been seen across all impairment groups, with an overall drop of 2.1% in 2020/21, compared to the 12 previous months among disabled people and those with a long-term health condition who were active in England.</p>	<p>vulnerable and older groups who want to get more active. This includes Health Walks, the Active Buddy Scheme and Aqua Relax all aimed at people with disabilities or long term illnesses to increase their confidence.</p> <p>PLE also offer Forever Active sessions designed for older adults.</p>
Sex:	<p>According to the data, women are less likely to participate in physical activity than men. However, both men and women recorded sharp declines in activity levels across England in 2020/21, as a result of the restrictions imposed.</p> <p>Across mid-May 2020 to mid-May 2021:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 62.3%/13.8m men were active. This was 2.3%/475,000 fewer compared to 12 months earlier • 59.8%/13.9m women were active. This was 1.4%/257,000 fewer compared to 12 months earlier. 	<p>The strategy has identified specific objectives to reduce the participation gap between males and females and work with facilities to encourage people back to activity following the pandemic.</p> <p>An example is through utilising Sport England's 'This Girl Can' campaign to build more confidence among women.</p>
Gender reassignment:	No impact identified	N/a
Pregnancy and Maternity:	There is evidence which shows if you are regularly physically active during pregnancy, this can have a number of benefits, both for you and for your baby.	The Strategy include an action to continue to deliver inclusive community health programmes at Places Leisure Eastleigh, such as Parent & Baby and Family Activity Sessions.
Race:	Black and Asian adults, as well as those who have 'other ethnicities', are less likely to be active than	The Strategy and action plan set the Councils approach to achieving the

	<p>those who are White or Mixed race.</p> <p>The pandemic has had a disproportionately negative impact on those with the lowest activity levels and as such the inequalities have widened.</p>	<p>objectives within the Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy, to reduce inactivity and empower all people to be active.</p>
Religion or belief:	No impact identified	N/a
Sexual Orientation:	<p>People who identify as LGBT+ are significantly more likely to be inactive compared to heterosexual people.</p>	<p>The Strategy and action plan set the Councils approach to achieving the objectives within the Sports and Active Lifestyles Strategy, to reduce inactivity and empower all people to be active.</p>
Marriage and civil partnership:	No impact identified	N/a
Social deprivation - please highlight what impact could there be on people experiencing social deprivation:	<p>Activity levels among the most affluent (NS-SEC 1-2) and mid-affluent (NS-SEC 3-5) groups have fallen in 2020/21 compared to 12 months prior.</p> <p>While we can't report a change compared to 12 months ago for the least affluent groups (routine/semi-routine jobs and those who are long-term unemployed or have never worked, NS-SEC 6-8), this is the only group to show a decrease compared to the November 2015-16 baseline (-2.7%). This reinforces the previously observed widening of existing inequalities.</p>	<p>The Strategy reflects a number of initiatives to address deprivation by making certain activities and programmes more affordable to lower income households and providing concessions through the Passport to Leisure scheme.</p>
Other significant Impacts:	No impact identified	N/a

Action Plan

Activity	Outcome	Timeframe	Person responsible

Lead Officer:	Andrew Saunders
Manager:	Janine Pickering
Corporate Director:	Andrew Trayer
Date completed:	26/04/2022