Greater Manchester Overview (Nov 2017-18)

26.8% Inactive Do less than 30 minutes a week. **12.6%** Fairly Active Don't reach 150 minutes per week. **50.6%**

Do 150 minutes or more a week.

MORE PEOPLE MOVING



Overall there are 67,280 more people moving in GM (Greater Manchester) since 2015-16. We have seen a 1.7% decrease in adult inactivity, which is over 3x the national decrease of 0.5%.

1/4 OF ADULTS INACTIVE

There are still over a quarter of adults (26.8%) that are inactive (not achieving 30 minutes of activity a week), which is higher than the national average of 25.1%. This equates to 596,800 inactive adults in GM.

4/10 ADULTS & 6/10 CYP

There are still 4/10 (39.4%) adults (16+ years) and 6/10 (60.1%) CYP (Children and Young People, between 5-15 years) not reaching Chief Medical Officers Guidelines, to benefit their health.



TARGETS

1.896M Moving towards the target of 2M moving by 2021

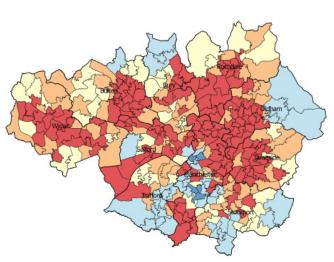


69.6% Active/ Fairly Active towards the target of 75% by

PEOPLE & PLACE

There are significant inequalities in inactivity levels across place and people.

INACTIVITY ACROSS PLACE



Inactivity ranges from 22.9% in Trafford to 31.6% in Oldham, although this gap has closed from 11.4% to 8.7% since 2015-16.

Manchester, Stockport and Trafford have lower inactivity rates than nationally (25.1%).

6/10 boroughs have seen a decrease in inactivity since 2015-16. Bury, Oldham and Stockport have seen an increase. Oldham had the largest increase with +5.1%, whilst Bolton saw no change.

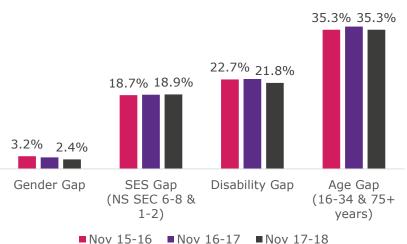
At middle-super output areas the range is even greater varying from 41.3% to 18%.

INEQUALITIES ACROSS PEOPLE

The age gap has narrowed nationally but not at a GM level. This is because there has been a reduction in inactivity in every age category, especially 55-74 years by -3%.

The gender and disability inactivity gaps have all improved at a GM level, more so than nationally and there are some significant improvements in some boroughs since 2015-16 (more detailed __ breakdowns can be found in the two siders for each borough) inequalities still exist.

Particularly within the socio-economic status gap, which has remained the same, and people with a disability who are still twice as likely to be inactive.



TWICE AS LIKELY