

June 2019

Small Area Estimation of Sport Participation and Activity using data from the Active Lives Survey

Prepared for Sport England

© 2019 Ipsos MORI – all rights reserved.

The contents of this report constitute the sole and exclusive property of Ipsos MORI. Ipsos MORI retains all right, title and interest, including without limitation copyright, in or to any Ipsos MORI trademarks, technologies, methodologies, products, analyses, software and knowhow included or arising out of this report or used in connection with the preparation of this report. No licence under any copyright is hereby granted or implied.

The contents of this report are of a commercially sensitive and confidential nature and intended solely for the review and consideration of the person or entity to which it is addressed. No other use is permitted and the addressee undertakes not to disclose all or part of this report to any third party (including but not limited, where applicable, pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act 2000) without the prior written consent of the Company Secretary of Ipsos MORI.

Contents

1	Back	ground	.1
		od	
		Summary of the approach	
		The MSOA-level measures	
	2.3	Modelling the data	.2
	2.4	Generating the small area estimates	.3
Aı	ppendi	ix A: Potential MSOA-level covariates	.4
Aı	ppendi	ix B: Multilevel logistic regression models	.8



1 Background

Small area estimation (SAE) is a technique used to generate estimates in small geographical areas that would otherwise have too few respondents from the survey to derive precise direct estimates. This approach was used to generate area estimates for the 6,791 Middle Super Output Areas (MSOAs) in England for the following measures: participation in sport (at least twice in the past month), inactivity (less than 30 minutes physical activity per week in the past month, excluding gardening), and activity (meeting CMO guidelines of at least 150 minutes physical activity per week in the past month, excluding gardening).

The estimates were generated using data from the 2017/18 Active Lives Survey (ALS). The ALS provides the most comprehensive picture of sports participation in England and is central to Sport England's measurement of its own strategy; with the survey also being used to provide Official Statistics and to help measure the performance of its own partners. The ALS has a large sample size: ALS 2017/18 contained about 180,000 adults, with a minimum sample size of 500 in each English local authority with the exceptions of the Isles of Scilly and the City of London.

2 Method

2.1 Summary of the approach

The approach used to obtain the small area statistics was to model each of the individual-level outcome measures from the Active Lives Survey (ALS) against a set of external area-level covariates collected from a range of sources using a regression model. The parameter estimates from the regression model were then used to directly calculate the predicted prevalence at the area level.

To account for the differing profiles of age and gender across the MSOA, area-level estimates were obtained for each MSOA separately by age and gender groups. This was done by including the individual-level measures of age group and gender from the ALS as covariates in the model and then, for each MSOA, generating a set of predicted prevalences for each age and gender group. These were then combined to give the estimate of prevalence for all adults.

2.2 The MSOA-level measures

The set of MSOA-level measures was produced when the small area estimates were produced previously for the ALS 2015/16 dataset. They were obtained from a range of sources: Census data; ACORN data, the Index of Multiple Deprivation and urban/rural classification.

Additional administrative variables were also taken from the Neighbourhood Statistics website and from the Active Places dataset.

A full list of the variables considered is given in Appendix A.

2.3 Modelling the data

The three individual-level outcome measures (participation, inactivity and activity) were extracted from the ALS 2017/18 for participants aged 16 or older, along with gender and age group. This ALS data was then merged with the set of MSOA-level measures.

For each outcome measure, a stepwise logistic regression model was fitted in Stata with the individual-level measures of age group and gender forced into the model and the area-level covariates selected using the forward stepwise procedure. The aim of the regression model is to explain as much of the area-level variance as possible, so those area-level covariates that are the most significantly associated with the outcome measures are included in the final model. In other words, the models are not fitted with the aim of examining relationship, merely to minimise the residual area-level variation. It is for this reason that with small area estimation it is standard that no attempt is made to describe the model.

18-004326-01 | Version 1 | Client Use Only | This work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the international quality standard for Market Research, ISO 20252:2012, and with the Ipsos MORI Terms and Conditions which can be found at http://www.ipsos-mori.com/terms. © Ipsos MORI 2019.

Multilevel logistic regression models were then fitted in Stata for each of the three outcome measures (see Appendix B). The models contained the individual-level ALS measures of age group and gender, the set of area-level covariates that were identified by the stepwise logistic regression models and a random effect for the MSOAs.

2.4 Generating the small area estimates

The parameter estimates in the models are used to generate estimates of prevalence in each MSOA for the three outcome measures for each age and gender group. In practice this is done by generating predicted estimates directly from Stata after running the multilevel model. This command multiplies each parameter estimate in the model by its MSOA-level estimate, summing all the MSOA-level terms and then adding the intercept term and appropriate age and gender group parameter estimate; the final sum is then transformed using the inverse logit function.

The final MSOA-level measure is then the weighted average of the MSOA-level prevalence estimates for each age and gender group.

Appendix A: Potential MSOA-level covariates

Variable name	Variable label	Source
		Deprivation indices 2015,
IMDscore	Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Score	and sources
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Deprivation indices 2015,
INCscore	Income Score (rate)	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
EMPscore	Employment Score (rate)	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
EDUscore	Education, Skills and Training Score	and sources
LIITaaara	La pilla Dangi galian and Displaility Coord	Deprivation indices 2015,
HLTscore	Health Deprivation and Disability Score	and sources
CRIscore	Crime Score	Deprivation indices 2015, and sources
CKISCOIC	Chino acord	Deprivation indices 2015,
HOUscore	Barriers to Housing and Services Score	and sources
	· ·	Deprivation indices 2015,
ENVscore	Living Environment Score	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
IDACIscore	Income Deprivation Affecting Children Index (IDACI) Score (rate)	and sources
ID A ODL	landari Danis di Santa Affantina Oldan Banada (IDAODI) Canada (anta)	Deprivation indices 2015,
IDAOPIscore	Income Deprivation Affecting Older People (IDAOPI) Score (rate)	and sources Deprivation indices 2015,
CYPSDscore	Children and Young People Sub-domain Score	and sources
C11 0D3C010	Children and reeng reeple see demain seere	Deprivation indices 2015,
SKILLSDscore	Adult Skills Sub-domain Score	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
GEOSDscore	Geographical Barriers Sub-domain Score	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
BARSDscore	Wider Barriers Sub-domain Score	and sources
NDCD	to do on Culo douglio Coons	Deprivation indices 2015,
INDSDscore	Indoors Sub-domain Score	and sources
OUTSDscore	Outdoors Sub-domain Score	Deprivation indices 2015, and sources
0013D3C01C	Goldools 30b domain scolo	Deprivation indices 2015,
educationpost16	Staying on in education post 16 indicator	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
entryhighered	Entry to higher education indicator	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
adult_english_prof	Adult skills and English language proficiency indicators - combined	and sources
lifelostindicator	Years of potential life lost indicator	Deprivation indices 2015, and sources
illelosiii idicaloi	reals of potential life tost indicator	Deprivation indices 2015,
disabilityindicator	Comparative illness and disability ratio indicator	and sources
,	,	Deprivation indices 2015,
morbidityindicator	Acute morbidity indicator	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
anxietyindicator	Mood and anxiety disorders indicator	and sources
kmto_post	Road distance to a post office indicator (km)	Deprivation indices 2015, and sources
κιπο_ροσι	Roda distance to a post office finalcator (kitt)	Deprivation indices 2015,
kmto_school	Road distance to a primary school indicator (km)	and sources
_	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Deprivation indices 2015,
kmto_store	Road distance to general store or supermarket indicator (km)	and sources
		Deprivation indices 2015,
knto_gp	Road distance to a GP surgery indicator (km)	and sources
ovororovino:	Household average disaster	Deprivation indices 2015,
overcrowing	Household overcrowding indicator	and sources Deprivation indices 2015,
homelessness	Homelessness indicator	and sources
22.2.2		Deprivation indices 2015,
houseafford	Housing affordability indicator	and sources

 $18-004326-01 \mid Version 1 \mid Client Use Only \mid This work was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the international quality standard for Market Research, ISO 20252:2012, and with the Ipsos MORI Terms and Conditions which can be found at http://www.ipsos-mori.com/terms. @ Ipsos MORI 2019.$

		Deprivation indices 2015,
housepoor	Housing in poor condition indicator	and sources
housenoheat	Houses without central heating indicator	Deprivation indices 2015, and sources Deprivation indices 2015,
airquality	Air quality indicator	and sources Deprivation indices 2015,
roadaccidents	Road traffic accidents indicator	and sources
RUC11CD Child development	Urban rural indicator - code Children achieving a good level of development at age 5	ONS Public Health England website
Crude_fertility_rate	Crude fertility rate, 2010-14	Public Health England
GCSE_achievement	GCSE achievement (5 A*-C incl. Eng & Maths)	Public Health England
Low_birth_weight	Births with birth weight less than 2500g as a proportion of live and still births with valid weight, 2010-14	Public Health England
Obese_Y6_kids	Percentage of measured children in Year 6 who were classified as obese, 2012/13-2014/15	Public Health England
OutOfWork_claiman	% of the working age population who are claiming out of work benefit, 2015/16	Public Health England
English_proficiency	Proficiency in English (% of people who cannot speak English well or at all)	Public Health England
Provide_care	Provision of Unpaid Care - 1 or more hours per week	Public Health England
healthy_life_m	Healthy life expectancy at birth (male)	Public Health England
Hospital_stays_alcoh	Hospital Admissions for Alcohol Attributable Harm (narrow definition)	G
ol	Emergency Admissions, All Causes	Public Health England
Admissions_all Incidence_cancer_a	Incidence of all cancers	Public Health England
	including of all carlesis	Public Health England
census_0_15	proportion population age 0-15	Census 2011 data
census_16_24	proportion population age 16-24	Census 2011 data
census_25_34	proportion population age 25-34	Census 2011 data
census_35_44	proportion population age 35-44	Census 2011 data
census_45_54	proportion population age 45-54	Census 2011 data
census_55_64	proportion population age 55-64	Census 2011 data
census_65_74	proportion population age 65-74	Census 2011 data
census_75plus	proportion population age 75+	Census 2011 data
census_males	proportion males	Census 2011 data
census_white	proportion from white ethnic background	Census 2011 data
census_ukborn	proportion born in UK	Census 2011 data
census_christian	proportion christianity	Census 2011 data
census_noreligion	proportion with no religion	Census 2011 data
census_working	proportion working - Ft, PT or self employed	Census 2011 data
census_unemployed	proportion unemployed	Census 2011 data
census_retired	proportion retired	Census 2011 data
census_student	proportion student ft	Census 2011 data
census_homemaker	proportion home/family	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_A	proportion SIC_A	Census 2011 data
_census_SIC_B	proportion SIC_B	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_C	proportion SIC_C	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_D	proportion SIC_D	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_E	proportion SIC_E	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_F	proportion SIC_F	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_G	proportion SIC_G	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_H	proportion SIC_H	Census 2011 data

census_SIC_I	proportion SIC_I	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_J	proportion SIC_J	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_K	proportion SIC_K	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_L	proportion SIC_L	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_M	proportion SIC_M	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_N	proportion SIC_N	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_O	proportion SIC_O	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_P	proportion SIC_P	Census 2011 data
census_SIC_Q	proportion SIC_Q	Census 2011 data
census_llti	proportion long term illness	Census 2011 data
census_noQual	proportion no qualifications	Census 2011 data
census_level1Qual	proportion level 1 qualifications	Census 2011 data
census_level2Qual census_ApprenticeQ	proportion level 2 qualificaiton	Census 2011 data
ual	proportion apprenticeships	Census 2011 data
census_level3Qual	proportion level 3 qualifications	Census 2011 data
census_level4Qual	proportion level 4 qualifications	Census 2011 data
census_nssec_1_2	proportion NSSEC 1&2 (professiona/managerial)	Census 2011 data
census_NSSEC_3	proportion NSSEC_3	Census 2011 data
census_NSSEC_4	proportion NSSEC_4	Census 2011 data
census_NSSEC_5	proportion NSSEC_5	Census 2011 data
census_NSSEC_6	proportion NSSEC_6	Census 2011 data
census_NSSEC_7	proportion NSSEC_7	Census 2011 data
census_NSSEC_8	proportion NSSEC_8	Census 2011 data
census_ownerocc	proportion owner occupiers/buying with mortgage	Census 2011 data
census_rent_socal	proportion social renters	Census 2011 data
census_rent_private census_Dwelling_Det	proportion private renters	Census 2011 data
ached census_Dwelling_Se	proportion individuals in Detached	Census 2011 data
midetached census_Dwelling_Terr	proportion individuals in Semidetached	Census 2011 data
ace census_Dwelling_Flat	proportion individuals in Terrace	Census 2011 data
_Purpose census_Dwelling_Flat	proportion individuals in Flat_Purpose	Census 2011 data
_Converted census_Dwelling_Flat	proportion individuals in Flat_Converted	Census 2011 data
_Commercial census_Dwelling_Mo	proportion individuals in Flat_Commercial	Census 2011 data
bile	proportion individuals in Mobile	Census 2011 data
census_depchildren	proportion families without dependent children	Census 2011 data
census_nocars	proportion households with no car	Census 2011 data
census_TTW_home census_TTW_undergr	proportion_mode of travel to work_home	Census 2011 data
ound_tram	proportion_mode of travel to work_underground_tram	Census 2011 data
census_TTW_train census_TTW_bus_co	proportion_mode of travel to work_train	Census 2011 data
ach	proportion_mode of travel to work_bus_coach	Census 2011 data
census_TTW_taxi census_TTW_motorbi	proportion_mode of travel to work_taxi	Census 2011 data
ke	proportion_mode of travel to work_motorbike	Census 2011 data
census_TTW_car_van	proportion_mode of travel to work_car_van	Census 2011 data

census_TTW_passen ger	proportion_mode of travel to work_passenger	Census 2011 data
census_TTW_bike	proportion_mode of travel to work_bike	Census 2011 data
census_TTW_foot	proportion_mode of travel to work_foot	Census 2011 data
census_TTW_Other census_TTW_No_Wor	proportion_mode of travel to work_Other	Census 2011 data
k	proportion_mode of travel to work_Do not work	Census 2011 data
Acorn_Category	Acorn_Category	ACORN 2016
Acorn_pCat1	Proportion in ACORN cat A	ACORN 2016
Acorn_pCat2	Proportion in ACORN cat B	ACORN 2016
Acorn_pCat3	Proportion in ACORN cat C	ACORN 2016
Acorn_pCat4	Proportion in ACORN cat D	ACORN 2016
Acorn_pCat5	Proportion in ACORN cat E	ACORN 2016
Acorn_pCat6	Proportion in ACORN cat F	ACORN 2016
popdens	Population density of MSOA (households/area in hectares)	Census/Geog info
SupergroupName	ONS area classification - Supergroup Name	ONS
ave_fac_per_site	average number of facilities per site in MSOA	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
proprefurb	proportion of facilities in MSOA that have been refurbished	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
propdisabaccess	proportion of facilities in MSOA that have disabled access	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
accessfree_per000	number of free access facilities per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
accesspay_per000	number of pay to play access facilities per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
accessclub_per000	number of club access facilities per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
accessmember_per 000	number of members only access facilities per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
facpitch_per000	number of pitches (grass or astroturf) per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
factrack_per000	number of tracks per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
facpool_per000	number of pools per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
facgym_per000	number of gyms (studios or health centres) per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
facsportshall_per000	number of sports halls per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
facgolf_per000	number of golf courses per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
factennis_per000	number of tennis courts (outdoors and in) per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
disabfacs_per000 mgtocalauth_per00	number of disabled access facilities per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
0 mgtcommercial_per	number of facilities managed by the LA per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA
000 mgteducation_per0 00	number of facilities managed by a commercial company per 1000 residents number of facilities managed by an education establishment per 1000 residents	ACTIVE PLACES DATA ACTIVE PLACES DATA
	153(45)(15)	, CHITE LA CLO DAIN
MYPE2015_allages	Total MSOA population	2015 mid-year population estimates
lake_count	Total number of lakes in the MSOA	lake geo file

Appendix B: Multilevel logistic regression models

Table B1 Model output for sports participation

Variable name	Description	b	SE(b)	Z	P > z	Lower	Upper
						95% CI	95% CI
Individual measures:							0.64=
cons	intercept	-0.076	0.353	-0.220	0.828	-0.768	0.615
age8 (3)	age: 24-34	-0.161	0.109	-1.470	0.141	-0.376	0.053
2009 (4)	(baseline = male aged: 16 - 24)	-0.243	0.106	-2.290	0.022	-0.450	-0.035
age8 (4)	age: 36-44	-0.245 -0.430	0.106	-2.290 -4.160	< 0.022		
age8 (5)	age: 45-54					-0.633	-0.227
age8 (6)	age: 55-64	-0.524	0.101	-5.190	<0.001	-0.722	-0.326
age8 (7)	age: 65-74	0.145	0.103	1.400	0.161	-0.058	0.347
age8 (8)	age: 75+	-0.551	0.105	-5.240	<0.001	-0.757	-0.345
Gend3	female	-0.044	0.054	-0.810	0.416	-0.149	0.062
Gend3 X age8 (3)	female / age: 24-34	0.033	0.065	0.510	0.609	-0.094	0.160
Gend3 X age8 (4)	female / age: 36-44	0.082	0.063	1.310	0.190	-0.041	0.205
Gend3 X age8 (5)	female / age: 45-54	0.119	0.061	1.940	0.052	-0.001	0.239
Gend3 X age8 (6)	female / age: 55-64	0.034	0.060	0.570	0.566	-0.083	0.152
Gend3 X age8 (7)	female / age: 65-74	-0.129	0.061	-2.100	0.036	-0.249	-0.008
Gend3 X age8 (8)	female / age: 75+	-0.386	0.063	-6.160	<0.001	-0.509	-0.263
MSOA measures:							
census_65_74	proportion population age 65- 74	1.569	0.431	3.640	<0.001	0.724	2.414
SKILLSDscore	Adult Skills Sub-domain Score	-1.167	0.308	-3.790	< 0.001	-1.770	-0.564
census_noreligion	proportion with no religion	1.399	0.118	11.860	< 0.001	1.168	1.630
census_level4Qual	proportion level 4 qualifications	1.603	0.254	6.320	< 0.001	1.106	2.101
census_25_34	proportion population age 25- 34	-1.810	0.321	-5.640	<0.001	-2.439	-1.181
census_TTW_foot	proportion mode of travel to work on foot	0.941	0.229	4.100	<0.001	0.492	1.391
census_SIC_L	proportion SIC=L	8.595	1.738	4.950	< 0.001	5.189	12.001
census unemployed	proportion unemployed	-3.256	0.770	-4.230	< 0.001	-4.766	-1.747
census_Dwelling_Ter	proportion individuals in	0.265	0.059	4.530	< 0.001	0.150	0.380
race	Terrace						
census_SIC_I	proportion SIC=I	1.913	0.371	5.150	< 0.001	1.185	2.641
census_NSSEC_3	proportion NSSEC=3	0.812	0.393	2.060	0.039	0.041	1.583
census_TTW_bike	proportion mode of travel to work by bike	2.219	0.480	4.620	<0.001	1.278	3.160
census_males	proportion male	2.483	0.564	4.400	<0.001	1.377	3.589
census_rent_private	proportion rent privately	-0.692	0.148	-4.670	< 0.001	-0.982	-0.401

Variable name	Description	b	SE(b)	Z	P > z	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
census_Dwelling_Fla t_Converted	proportion individuals in converted flat	0.559	0.169	3.310	0.001	0.228	0.890
census_TTW_motorb ike	proportion mode of travel to work by motorbike	-10.05	2.964	-3.390	0.001	-15.86	-4.24
census_TTW_train	proportion mode of travel to work by train	0.577	0.208	2.780	0.005	0.170	0.985

Table B2 Model output for activity (excluding gardening)

Variable name	Description	b	SE(b)	Z	P > z	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Individual measures:							
cons	intercept	0.308	0.208	1.480	0.139	-0.100	0.716
age8 (3)	age: 24-34	-0.277	0.094	-2.940	0.003	-0.462	-0.092
	(baseline = male aged: 16 - 24)						
age8 (4)	age: 36-44	-0.403	0.091	-4.440	< 0.001	-0.581	-0.225
age8 (5)	age: 45-54	-0.466	0.089	-5.210	< 0.001	-0.642	-0.291
age8 (6)	age: 55-64	-0.540	0.088	-6.160	< 0.001	-0.712	-0.368
age8 (7)	age: 65-74	-0.734	0.087	-8.460	< 0.001	-0.904	-0.564
age8 (8)	age: 75+	-1.323	0.093	-14.19	< 0.001	-1.506	-1.140
Gend3	female	-0.144	0.046	-3.120	0.002	-0.235	-0.054
Gend3 X age8 (3)	female / age: 24-34	0.045	0.055	0.820	0.413	-0.063	0.154
Gend3 X age8 (4)	female / age: 36-44	0.082	0.054	1.530	0.126	-0.023	0.187
Gend3 X age8 (5)	female / age: 45-54	0.080	0.053	1.520	0.128	-0.023	0.184
Gend3 X age8 (6)	female / age: 55-64	0.010	0.052	0.190	0.851	-0.092	0.111
Gend3 X age8 (7)	female / age: 65-74	-0.044	0.051	-0.850	0.395	-0.144	0.057
Gend3 X age8 (8)	female / age: 75+	-0.274	0.056	-4.870	<0.001	-0.384	-0.163
MSOA measures:							
census_25_34	proportion population age 25- 34	-1.297	0.264	-4.910	<0.001	-1.816	-0.779
SKILLSDscore	Adult Skills Sub-domain Score	-1.527	0.272	-5.610	< 0.001	-2.060	-0.993
Supergroup (2)	ONS Supergroup:	0.029	0.052	0.540	0.586	-0.074	0.131
	Cosmopolitans (basline =						
	Constrained City Dwellers)						
Supergroup (3)	ONS Supergroup: Ethnicity Central	0.162	0.054	3.010	0.003	0.057	0.267
Supergroup (4)	ONS Supergroup: Hard-Pressed Living	0.014	0.035	0.410	0.684	-0.054	0.082
Supergroup (5)	ONS Supergroup: Multicultural Metropolitans	0.034	0.039	0.860	0.387	-0.043	0.110
Supergroup (6)	ONS Supergroup: Rural Residents	-0.031	0.040	-0.770	0.444	-0.109	0.048
Supergroup (7)	ONS Supergroup: Suburbanites	0.031	0.039	0.800	0.424	-0.045	0.107
Supergroup (8)	ONS Supergroup: Urbanites	0.025	0.036	0.680	0.496	-0.046	0.095
houseafford	Housing affordability indicator	0.028	0.007	3.800	<0.001	0.014	0.043
census_ukborn	proportion born in UK	1.009	0.169	5.970	<0.001	0.678	1.340
census_SIC_I	proportion SIC=I	1.474	0.306	4.820	<0.001	0.875	2.073
census_level4Qual	proportion level 4 qualifications	1.448	0.196	7.400	<0.001	1.064	1.831
census_noreligion	proportion with no religion	0.908	0.130	7.300	<0.001	0.664	1.152
census_SIC_L	proportion SIC=L	5.885	1.461	4.030	<0.001	3.021	8.749
	proportion mode of travel to	0.600				0.221	0.979
census_TTW_foot	work on foot	0.000	0.193	3.110	0.002	0.221	0.979
census_retired	proportion retired	0.417	0.229	1.820	0.068	-0.031	0.866

Variable name	Description	b	SE(b)	Z	P > z	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
census_TTW_bike	proportion mode of travel to work by bike	0.843	0.359	2.350	0.019	0.139	1.548
census_SIC_Q	proportion SIC=Q	-0.887	0.225	-3.940	<0.001	-1.328	-0.446
English_proficiency	Proficiency in English (% of people who cannot speak English well or at all)	0.025	0.007	3.640	<0.001	0.011	0.038
educationpost16	Staying on in education post 16 indicator	0.447	0.182	2.460	0.014	0.090	0.803
airquality	Air quality indicator	-0.118	0.039	-3.010	0.003	-0.195	-0.041
census_homemaker	proportion home/family	-2.147	0.674	-3.180	0.001	-3.469	-0.826
census_TTW_taxi	proportion mode of travel to work by taxi	7.103	2.575	2.760	0.006	2.056	12.150

Table B3 Model output for inactivity (excluding gardening)

Variable name	Description	b	SE(b)	Z	P > z	Lower 95% CI	Upper 95% CI
Individual measures:							
cons	intercept	-0.342	0.335	-1.020	0.307	-0.999	0.315
age8 (3)	age: 24-34	0.130	0.111	1.180	0.238	-0.086	0.347
	(baseline = male aged: 16 - 24)						
age8 (4)	age: 36-44	0.214	0.107	2.010	0.045	0.005	0.424
age8 (5)	age: 45-54	0.409	0.104	3.910	<0.001	0.204	0.614
age8 (6)	age: 55-64	0.541	0.102	5.310	<0.001	0.341	0.740
age8 (7)	age: 65-74	0.709	0.100	7.070	< 0.001	0.512	0.906
age8 (8)	age: 75+	1.362	0.104	13.050	< 0.001	1.158	1.567
Gend3	female	0.043	0.054	0.790	0.430	-0.064	0.149
Gend3 X age8 (3)	female / age: 24-34	-0.010	0.065	-0.160	0.873	-0.138	0.118
Gend3 X age8 (4)	female / age: 36-44	-0.052	0.063	-0.820	0.415	-0.176	0.072
Gend3 X age8 (5)	female / age: 45-54	-0.090	0.062	-1.460	0.145	-0.212	0.031
Gend3 X age8 (6)	female / age: 55-64	-0.023	0.060	-0.390	0.698	-0.142	0.095
Gend3 X age8 (7)	female / age: 65-74	0.058	0.060	0.970	0.334	-0.059	0.174
Gend3 X age8 (8)	female / age: 75+	0.289	0.062	4.620	<0.001	0.166	0.411
MSOA measures:							
census_SIC_I	proportion SIC=I	-1.887	0.354	-5.330	< 0.001	-2.581	-1.193
SKILLSDscore	Adult Skills Sub-domain Score	1.158	0.331	3.500	< 0.001	0.510	1.805
census_noreligion	proportion with no religion	-0.987	0.137	-7.200	< 0.001	-1.256	-0.718
census_level4Qual	proportion level 4 qualifications	-1.397	0.237	-5.900	< 0.001	-1.861	-0.933
morbidityindicator	acute morbidity indicator	0.002	0.001	2.790	0.005	0.000	0.003
census_ukborn	proportion born in UK	-1.191	0.169	-7.060	< 0.001	-1.522	-0.861
census_25_34	proportion population age 25-34	0.968	0.301	3.220	0.001	0.378	1.558
census_TTW_car_va	proportionmode of travel to work by car or van	0.743	0.137	5.430	<0.001	0.475	1.011
census_unemployed	proportion unemployed	3.453	0.817	4.230	<0.001	1.853	5.054
English_proficiency	Proficiency in English (% of	-0.029	0.007	-4.000	<0.001	-0.044	-0.015
0 - 1	people who cannot speak English well or at all)						
census SIC L	proportion SIC=L	-7.039	1.664	-4.230	< 0.001	-10.30	-3.778
census_TTW_bike	proportion mode of travel to work by bike	-1.118	0.437	-2.560	0.011	-1.975	-0.261
Obese_Y6_kids	% children classified as obese (Year 6)	0.005	0.002	2.620	0.009	0.001	0.009
census_homemaker	proportion home/family	3.032	0.777	3.900	< 0.001	1.510	4.555
_ Crude_fertility_rate	Crude fertility rate	-0.002	0.001	-3.080	0.002	-0.004	-0.001
census_rent_private	proportion rent privately	0.490	0.135	3.630	< 0.001	0.225	0.755
census_males	proportion male	-1.522	0.540	-2.820	0.005	-2.580	-0.463
census_Dwelling_Se midetached	proportion individuals in semi- detached house	0.150	0.057	2.620	0.009	0.038	0.262

Kevin Pickering
Head of Statistics
Ipsos MORI
kevin.pickering@ipsos.com

Anna Sperati Statistical Consultant Ipsos MORI anna.sperati@ipsos.com

For more information

Ipsos MORI 3 Thomas More Square London E1W 1YW

t: +44 (0)20 7347 3000 f: +44 (0)20 7347 3800

www.ipsos-mori.com www.twitter.com/IpsosMORI

About Ipsos MORI

Ipsos MORI, part of the Ipsos Group, is a leading UK research company with global reach. We specialise in researching Advertising (brand equity and communications); Loyalty (customer and employee relationship management); Marketing (consumer, retail & shopper and healthcare); MediaCT (media and technology); and Social & Political Research and Reputation Research. Over the past 60 years, the UK market research industry has grown in stature and in global influence. The companies that formed Ipsos MORI were there from the very beginning. In the Ipsos MORI story we trace the history of the firm, through its founders and luminaries, to celebrate how we have helped shape the research sector as well as the influences that have made Ipsos MORI what it is today.