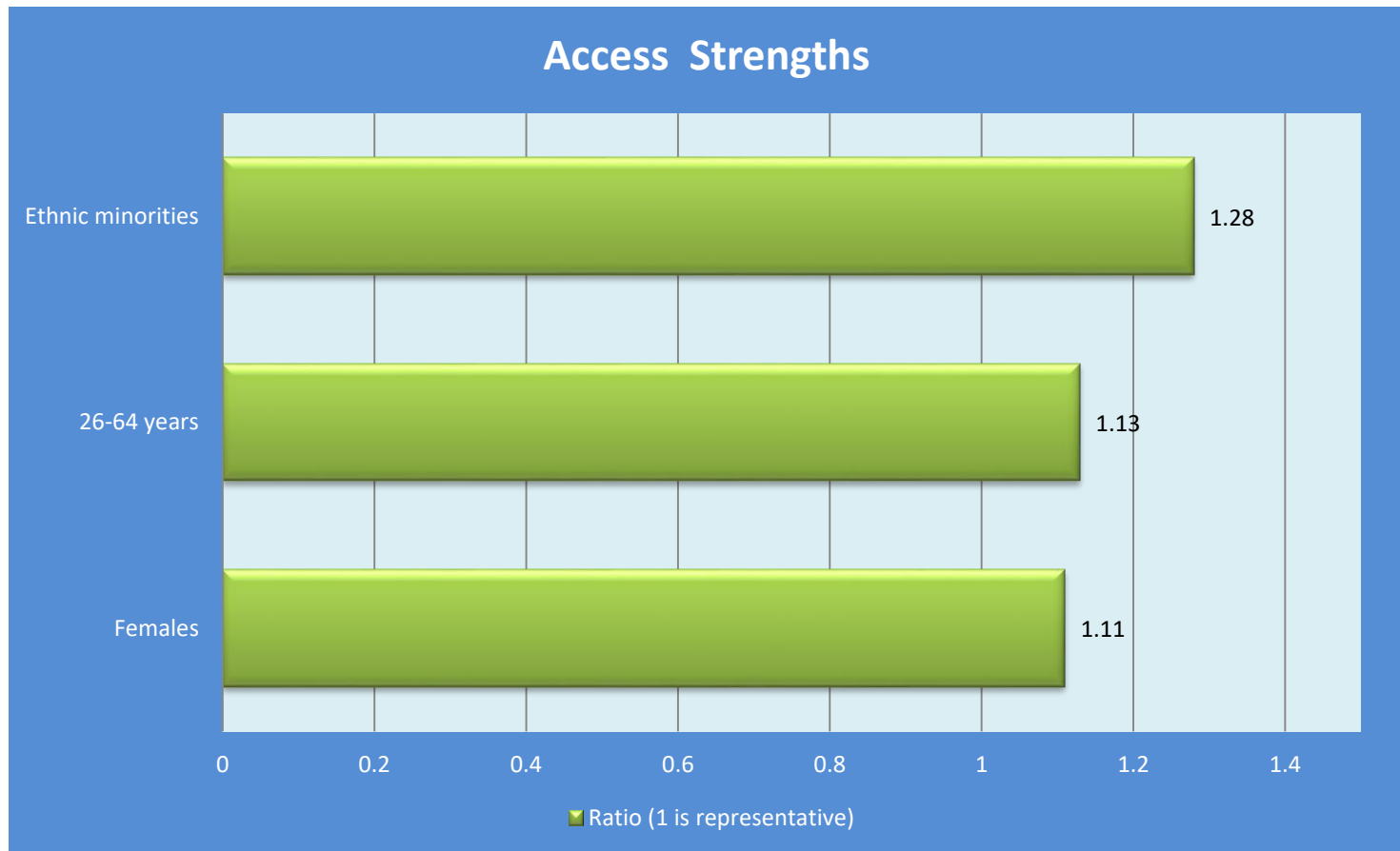


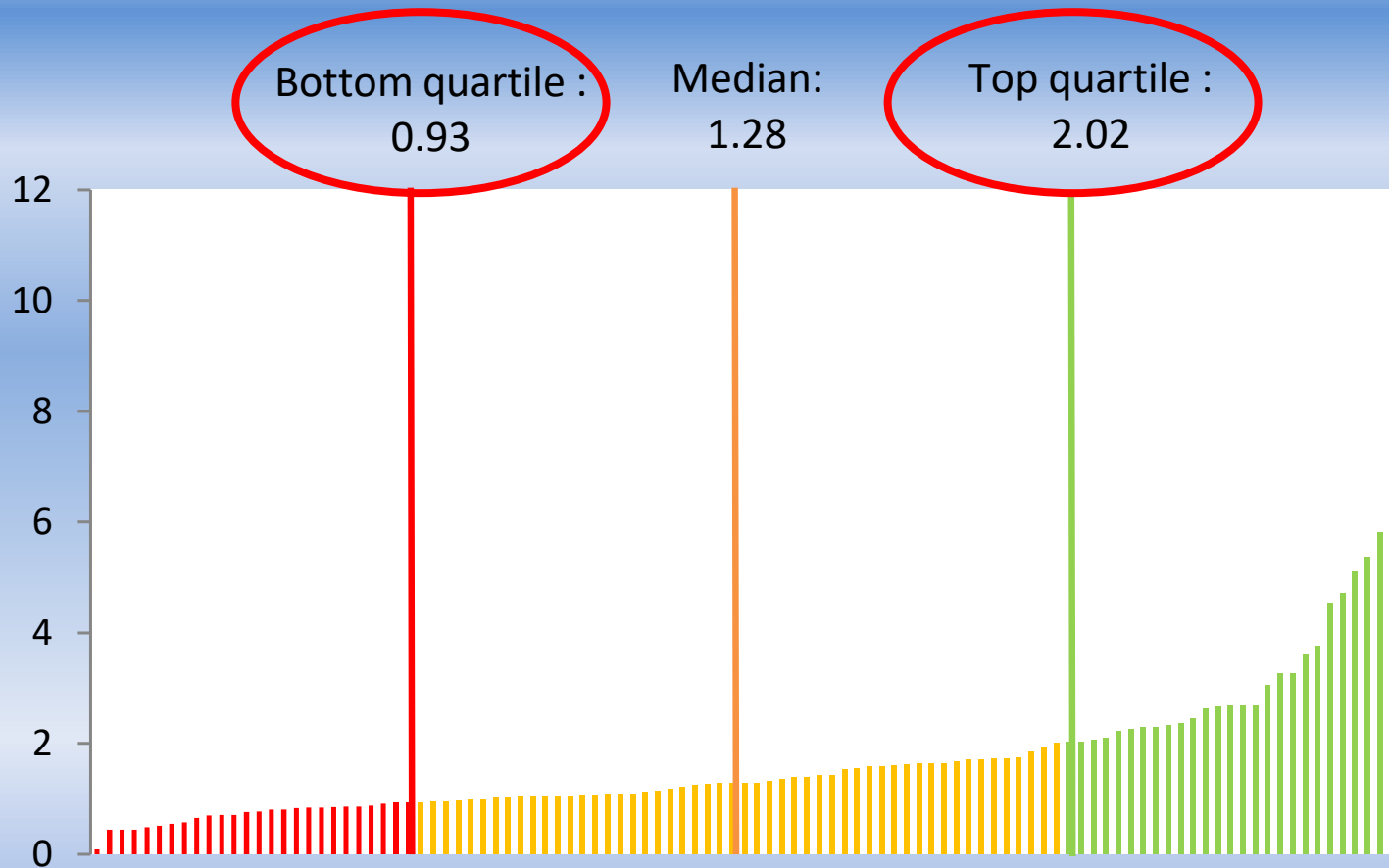
## | Key Access Indicators



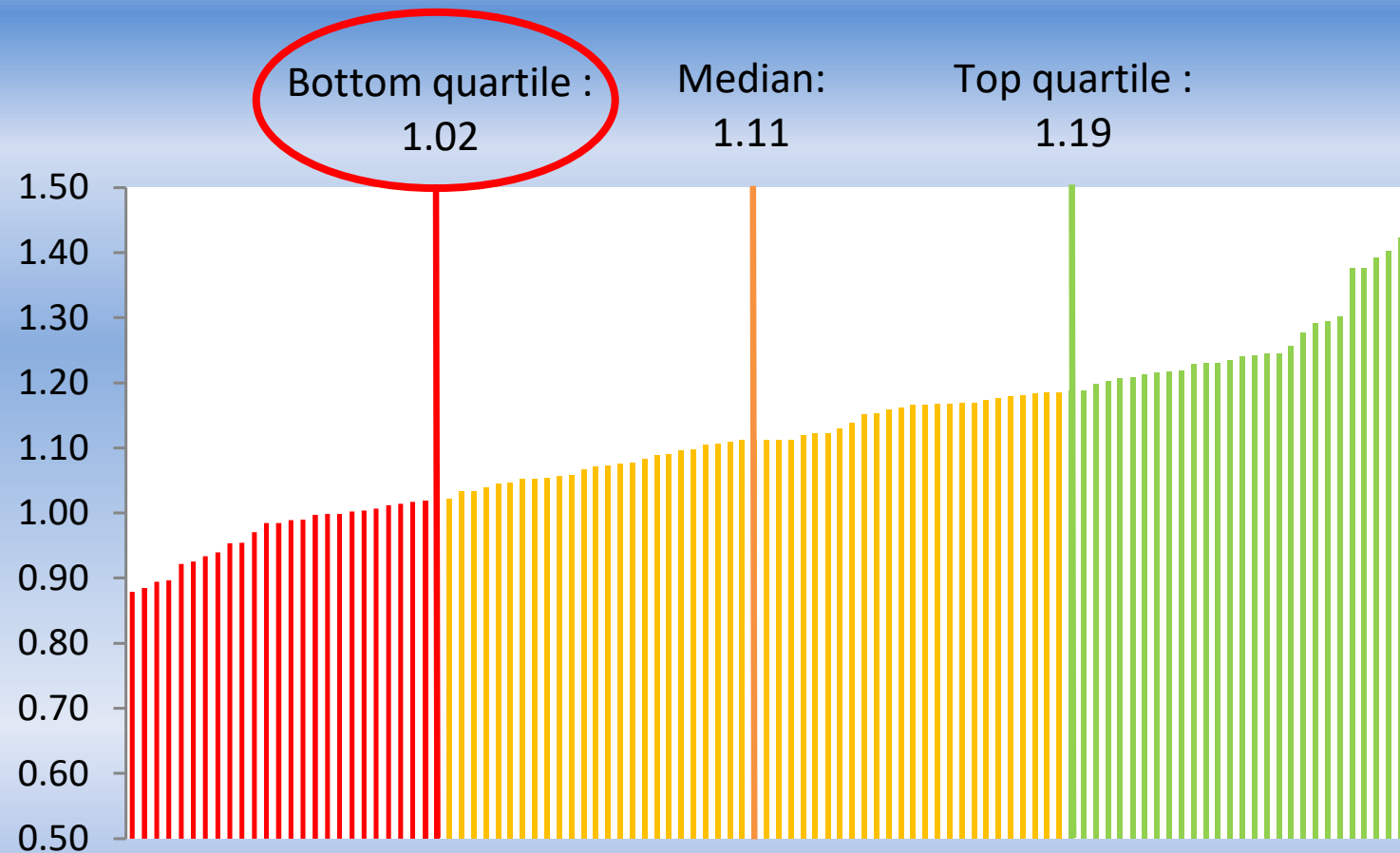
## Access - Where we do well



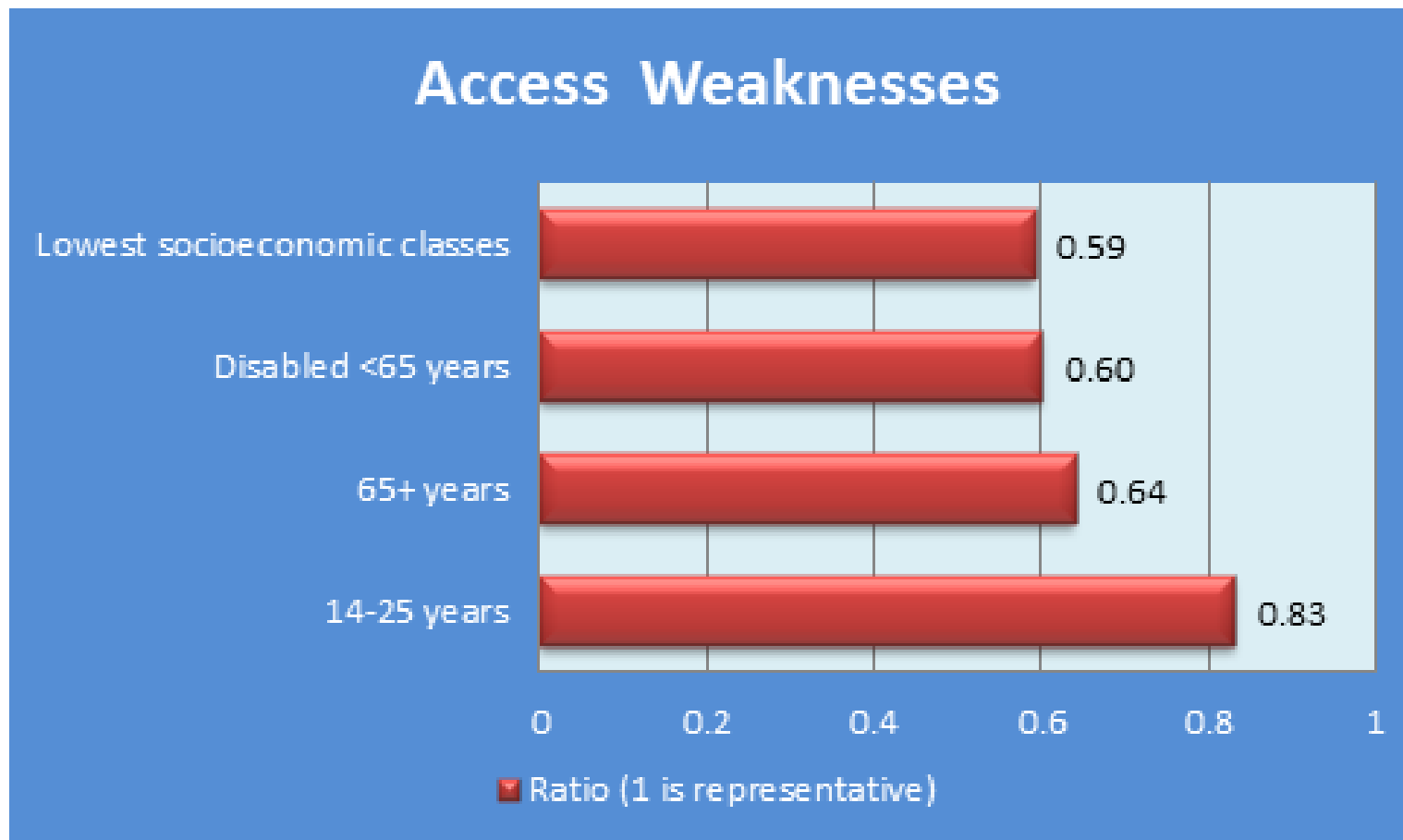
## Black, Asian & other ethnic groups



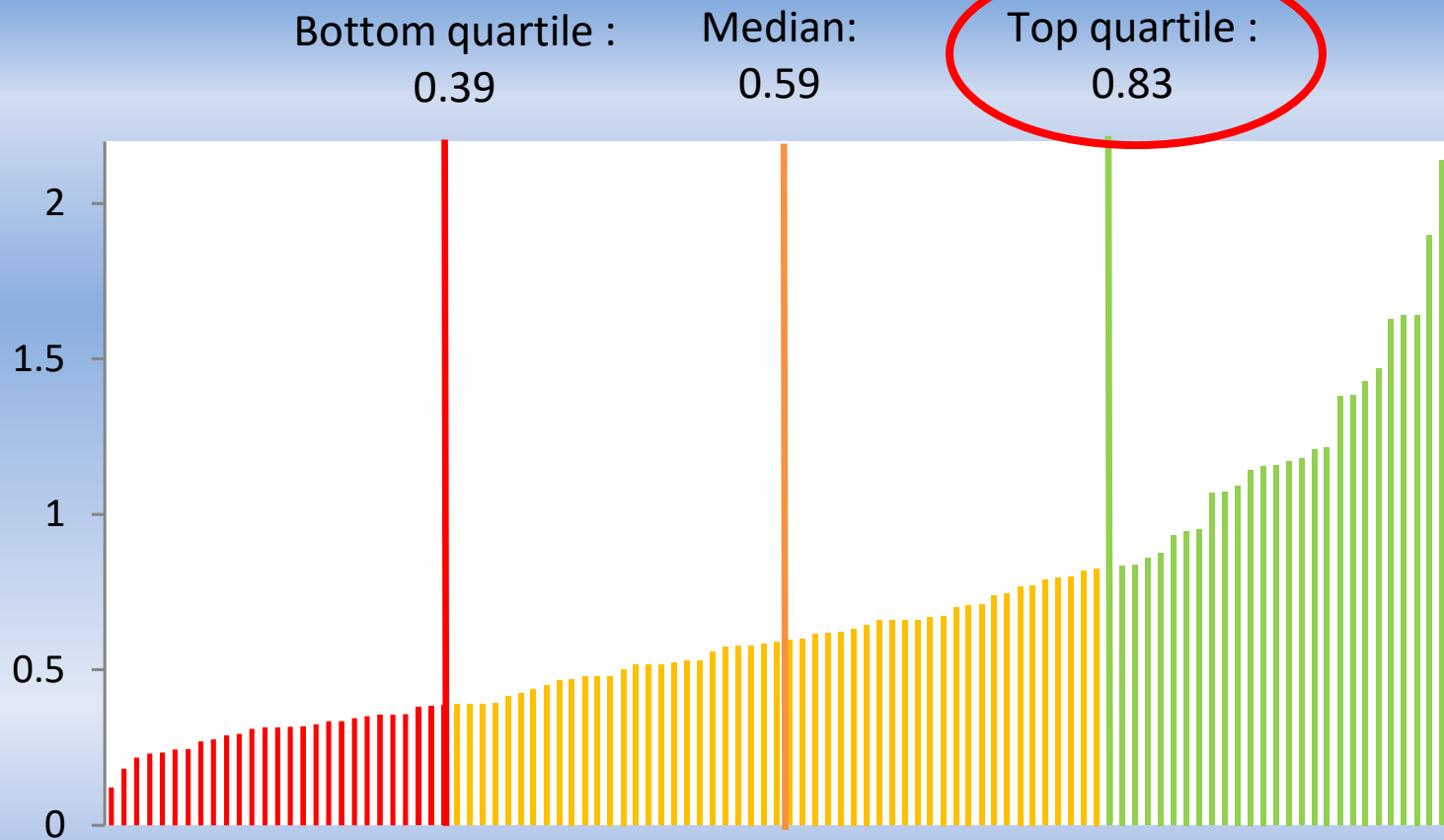
## Females



## Where we do less well



## Lowest socioeconomic classes (NS-SEC 6 & 7)

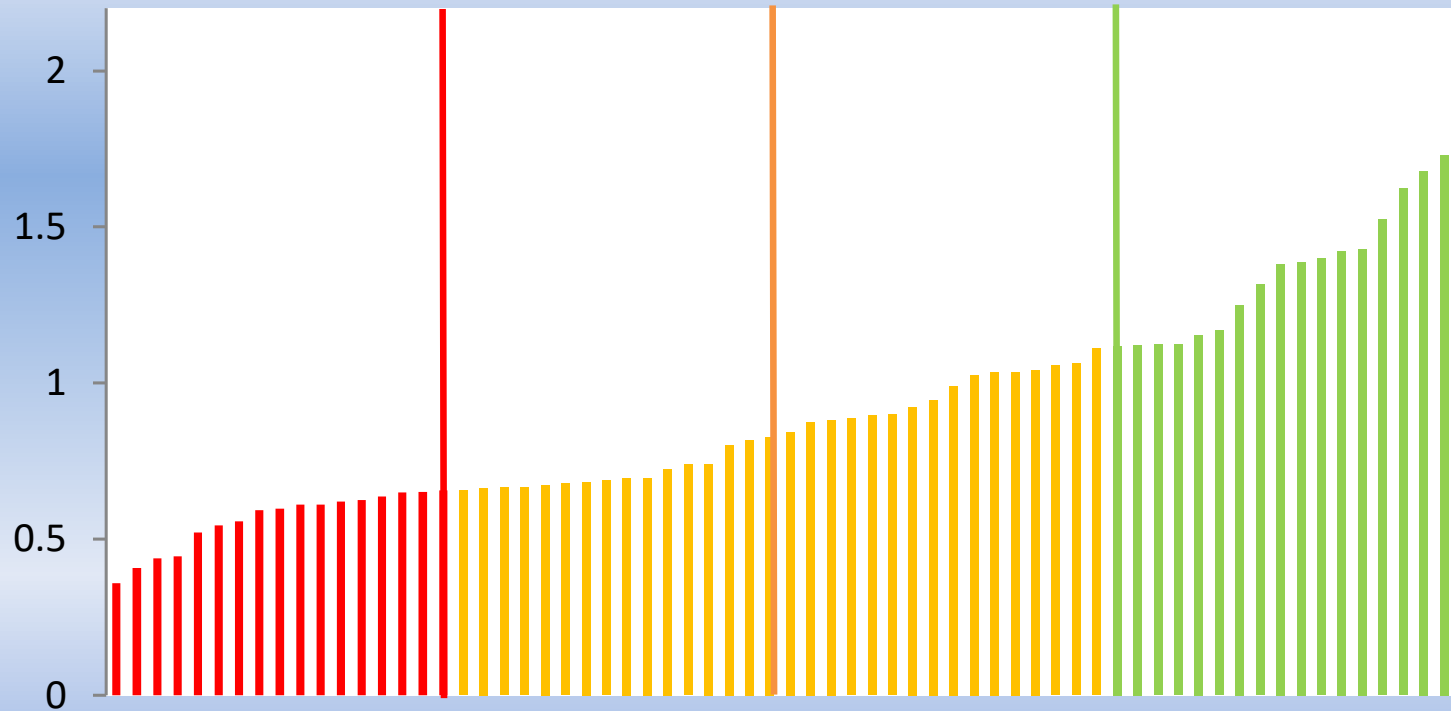


## 14-25 year olds

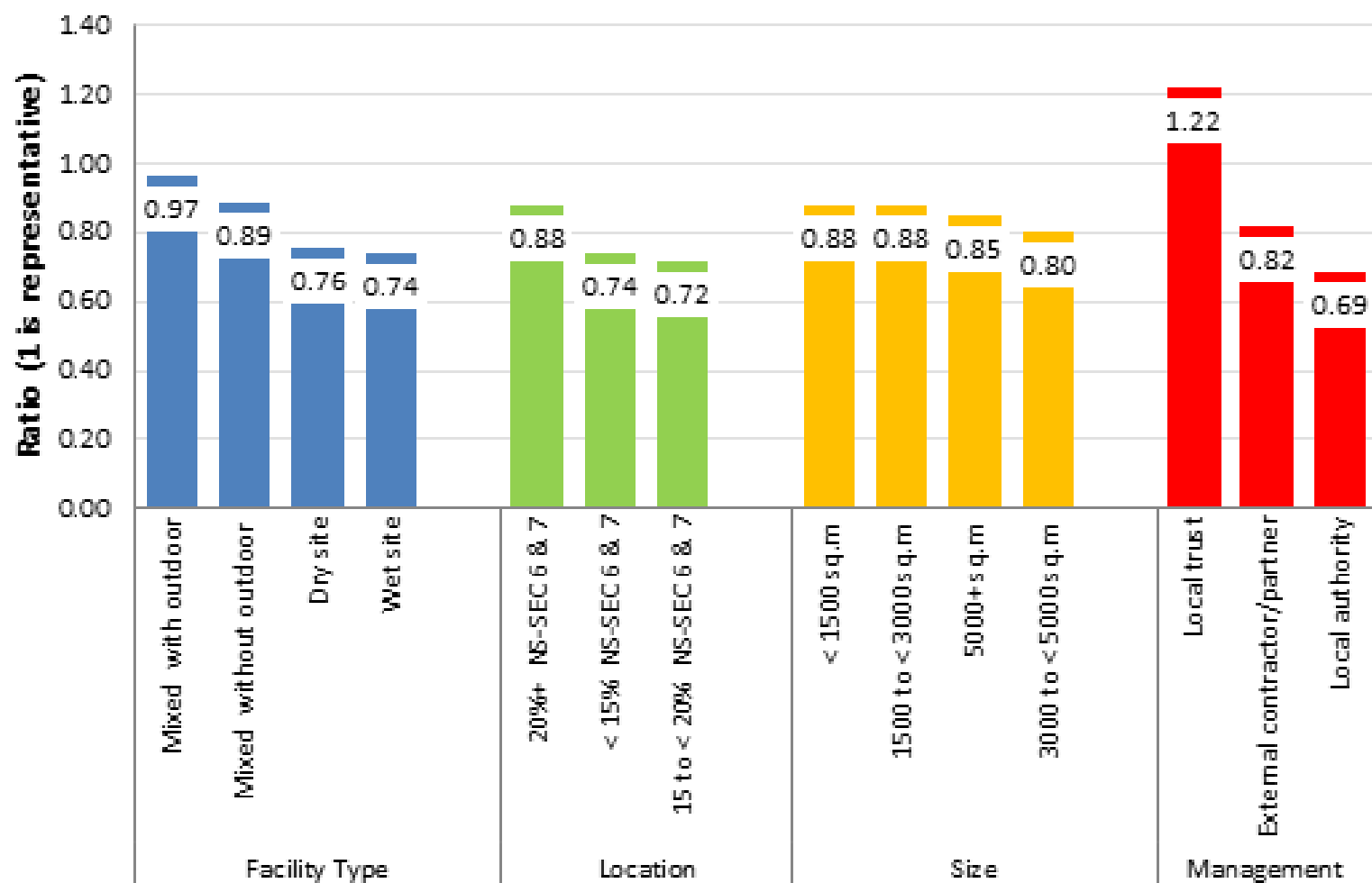
Bottom quartile :  
0.66

Median:  
0.83

Top quartile :  
1.12



## Visits by people aged 14-25





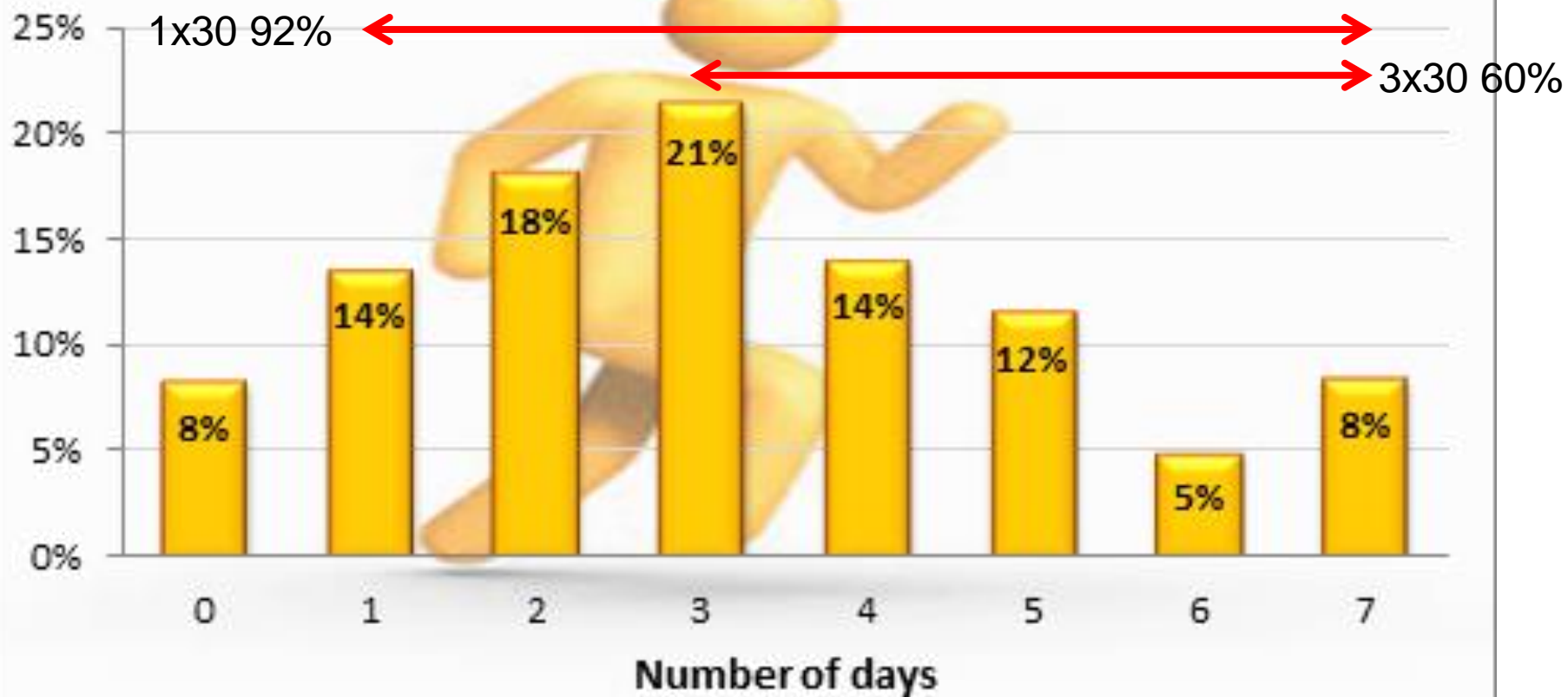
## | New Insights



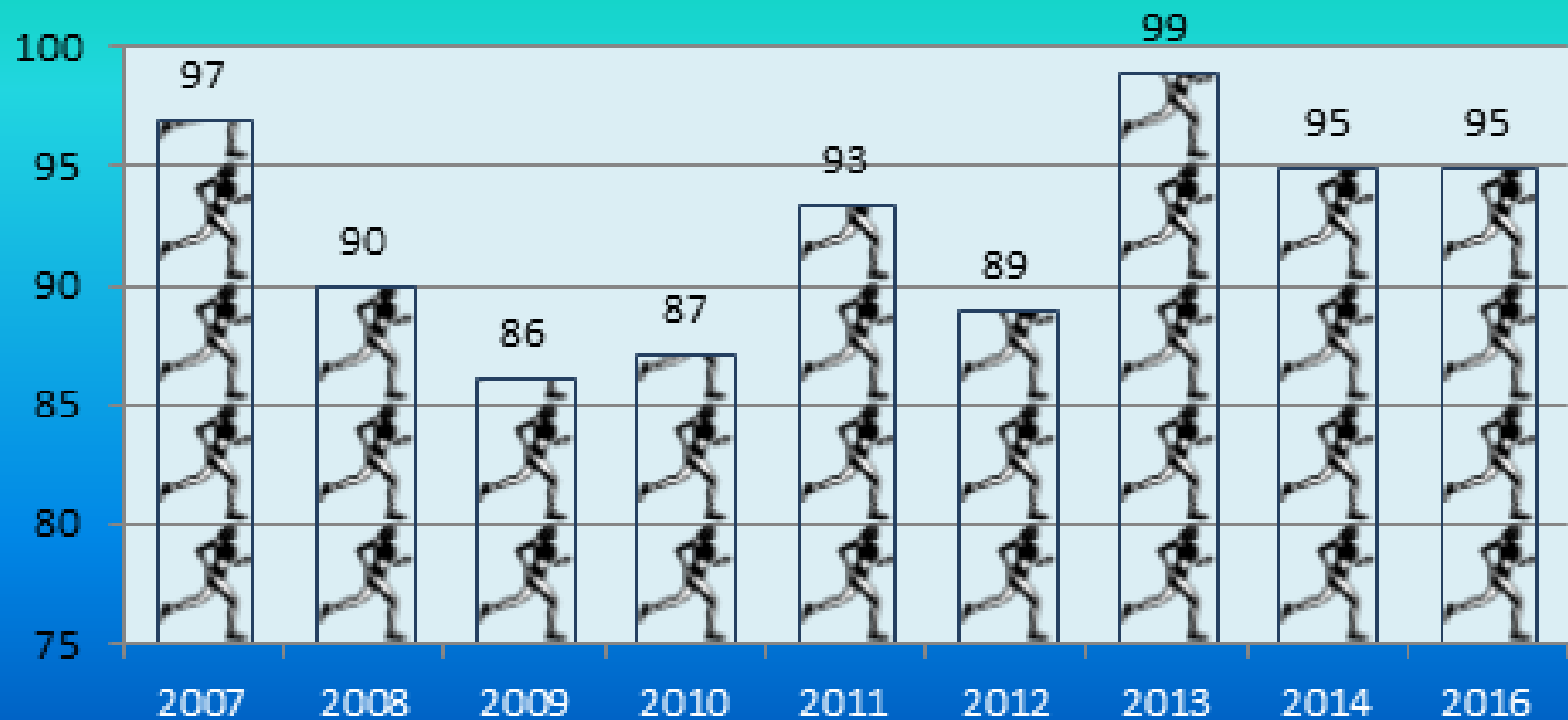
## | Service Attributes Strengths & Weaknesses



## 30 minutes MIPA in the last week



## Annual visits per sq. m. (usable space)

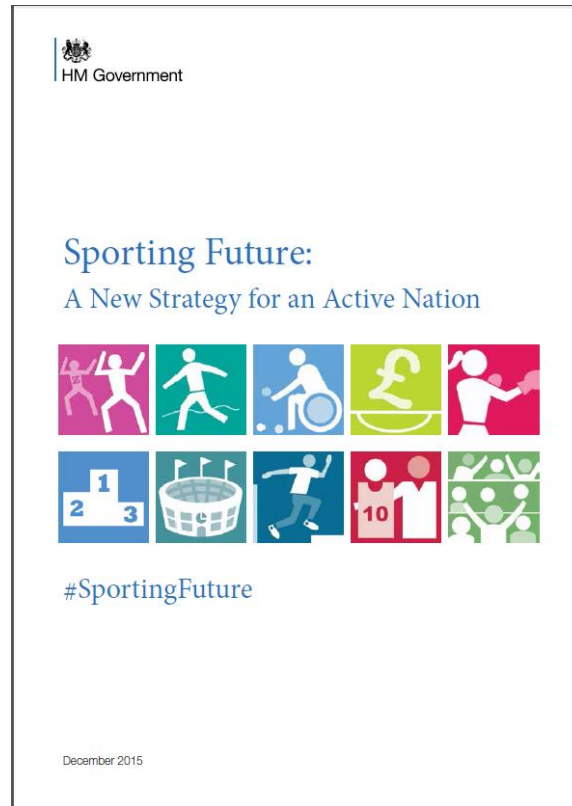




## Policy Context



## Achieving Consistency



## New sport strategy overview

| Outcome            | Physical Health  | Mental Wellbeing              | Individual Development                      | Social / Community Development   | Economic Development                      |
|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|---|
| High Level Outcome | (a) Increase in the % of the population meeting the CMO guidelines<br>(b) Decrease in the % of the population that are physically inactive | Improved subjective wellbeing | Increased levels of perceived self-efficacy | Increased levels of social trust | Economic value of sport to the UK economy |

## How does Benchmarking help?

1. Showing what is possible
2. Providing realistic targets for improvement
3. Offering objective client management
4. Competitive advantage for bidding
5. Monitoring industry trends
6. A basis for process benchmarking



# Sheffield Hallam University

Thank You,

Any Questions?

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