



The Commonwealth



Policy Brief

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The Global Sport and Sustainable Development Goals Impact Report

Introduction

What is the Global Sport and SDG Impact Report?

The *Impact Report* is the first global baseline report on the global data available to evidence the contribution that physical education, physical activity and sport make to sustainable development. In addition to the report – which will be published in full later in 2023 – further data and indicators have been made available in a dedicated online data dashboard.¹ While neither constitute an exhaustive survey of the information available for review, their intention is to serve as a starting point for the data development agenda.

What methodology was used?

The issue of low availability for current or historical data has been a factor in several of the methodological decisions made, from what indicators to include to how to calculate regional and global scores. There are many empirical and statistical techniques that can be employed to deal with issues of missing data. They do, however, come with caveats.

The report uses imputed data to attempt to overcome the paucity of consistent and comprehensive data across topics and countries. By using data sets that include imputations we are presenting best guesses rather than projections.

Further analysis will be pursued in order to fill the gaps in the data and make future iterations of the *Global Sport and SDG Impact Report* more comprehensive and robust. In doing so we aim to contribute to the growing understanding of sport's contribution to the SDGs, and fully optimise the impact of sport as a development tool.

What is this policy brief?

This policy brief contains highlights from the Global Sport and SDG Indicators utilised for the *Global Sport and SDG Impact Report*. It considers where – in both the Commonwealth and global contexts where possible – measurable progress has been made towards achieving each indicator, and where data gaps exist. A selection of category 1 and 2 indicators were identified for each of the seven domains explored in the following chapters, in order to give an overall picture of data without reporting on each and every one of the indicators, which falls outside the scope of this policy brief; the Global Sport and SDG Impact Indicators dashboard² provides further visuals and data. Annex 1 of this report includes example visuals from the data; Annex 2 describes the

1 See <https://thecommonwealth.org/global-sport-and-sdg-impact-indicators>.

2 <https://thecommonwealth.org/global-sport-and-sdg-impact-indicators>

imputation methods used for each Global Sport and SDG Impact Indicator; and Annex 3 presents the full data findings for all indicators, by domain.

Where did the *Global Sport and SDG Impact Report* come from?

The *Impact Report* is a direct result of the delivery of a global multi-stakeholder initiative under the Kazan Action Plan³ adopted in 2017 – specifically Action 2, which was to

'[d]evelop common indicators for measuring the contribution of physical education, physical activity and sport to prioritized SDGs and targets.'

UNESCO (2017)

This action, set by UNESCO and its member states and outlined in part by the Kazan Action Plan, is the one on which the Commonwealth was asked to take the lead, working alongside other institutions, governments, experts and practitioners. The *Impact Report* is the outcome of a long and fruitful process of developing a set of Global Sport and SDG Impact Indicators that align local, national and international sport policies and programmes with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

What are the Global Sport and SDG Impact Indicators?

These are a set of measures, or indicators, designed to help countries and sporting bodies monitor and evaluate the contributions that sport, physical education and physical activity make to the achievement of the SDGs. Specifically, they help monitor the contribution of sport to areas such as:

- good health (SDG3)
- quality education (SDG4)
- gender equality (SDG5)
- economic growth and decent work for all (SDG8)
- reducing inequality (SDG10)
- sustainable consumption and environmental sustainability (SDGs 12 and 13)
- safeguarding athletes and participants from abuse and violence (SDGs 5 and 16)

- building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions (SDG16).

A toolkit has been produced (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2020) that outlines a common approach to the measurement of sport-related policies, implementation plans and strategies, alongside core principles associated with the design of monitoring and evaluation frameworks that integrate the Global Sport and SDG Impact Indicators.

The Global Sport and SDG Indicators continue to be led and co-ordinated by the Commonwealth Secretariat, with the support of a high-level steering group made up of over 250 stakeholders, United Nations agencies, leading member countries and sector experts. The indicators are aligned to, and designed to coherently support and reduce the monitoring burden for stakeholders across the following existing frameworks and action plans:

- the UN Action Plan on Sport for Development and Peace (2018–2020), which includes a focus on improving sport-related data
- UNESCO's flagship sports initiative Fit for Life, which will advance impact measurement and stream existing data such as that collected via UNESCO's Quality Physical Education initiative (UNESCO, n.d.)
- the World Health Organisation (WHO) Global Action Plan on Physical Activity (WHO, 2018)
- the other four actions of the Kazan Action Plan.

What story does the full *Impact Report* tell?

The potential for sport to make positive contributions to society is well recognised, and sport is acknowledged in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNGA, 2015) as an important enabler to achieving the SDGs. The *Impact Report* squarely advocates for the continued need for evidence-based policy across seven domains of impact. Given the complexity of the project, a select basket of indicators was determined in order to present a clear picture of the gaps and opportunities that exist globally in data that measures the contribution of sport to the SDGs. It was important to work with a select basket of indicators, as although one cannot measure everything, one can begin to tell a story that will spur action.

3 The KAP was adopted on 15 July 2017 by UNESCO's Sixth International Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials Responsible for Physical Education and Sport (MINEPS VI). See en.unesco.org/mineps6/kazan-action-plan

Table 1: The three categories of indicators in the Global Sport and SDG Impact Report

Category 1 indicators	A small suite of common global indicators to be collected consistently across all countries – for example, ‘Percentage of population reporting that participating in sport and exercise has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community’.
Category 2: SDG-specific indicators	A wider set of indicators used by a broader range of stakeholders based on regional or national contexts.
Category 3: Programmatic indicators	Common methodology or language for categorising programmatic or project-level interventions (included in the form of case studies).

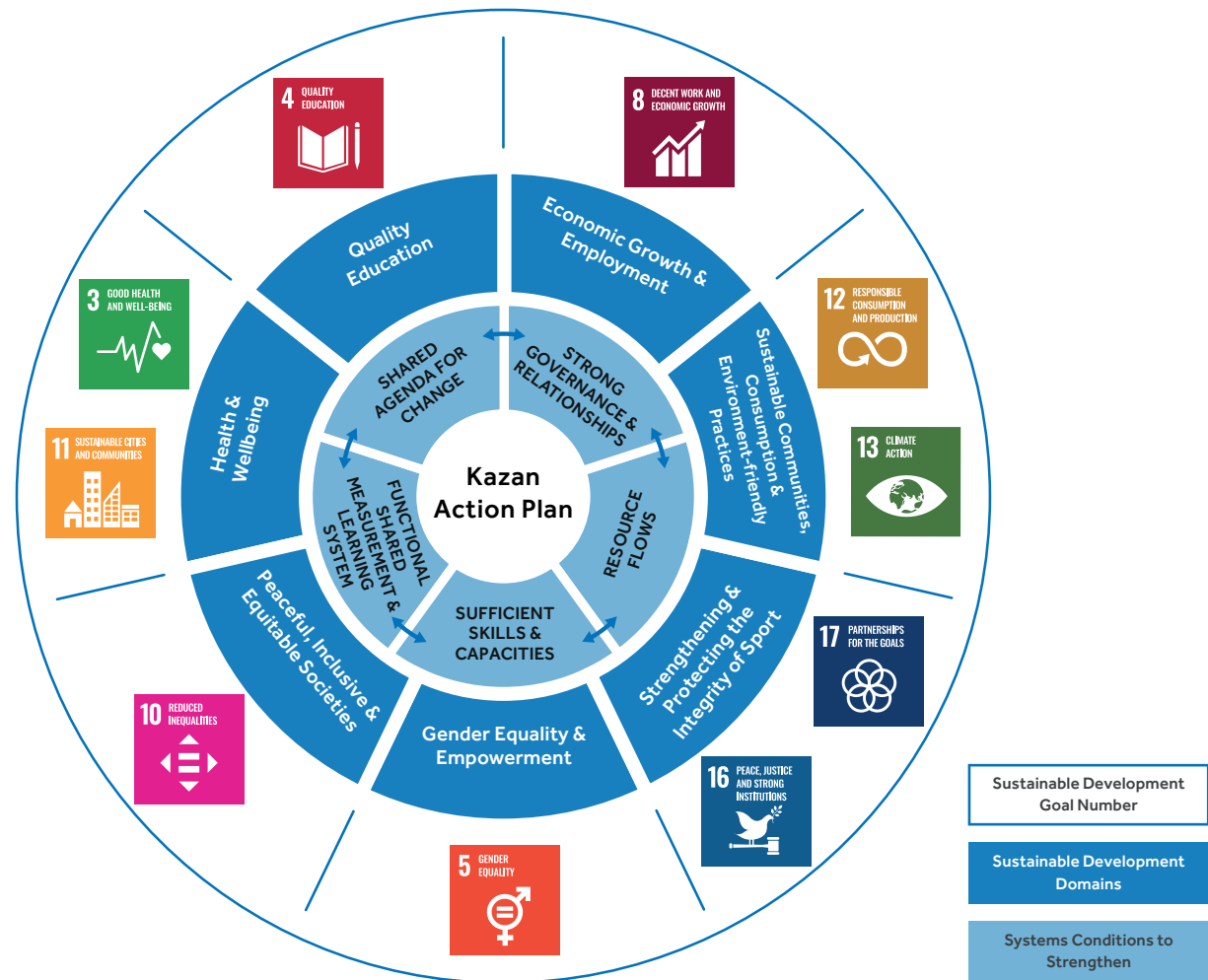
How were the baskets of indicators and domains selected?

Through a selection of category 1, 2 and 3 indicators (Table 1) and across seven domains summarised in Figure 1 and discussed in more detail in the following section.

Of the 88,200 possible data points across all indicators between 2016 and 2022, only 16 per cent of all data was available. Imputations increased this

by an additional 32 per cent, meaning that almost half (48 per cent) of all possible data could be included in the report. Overall, Europe had the most available data – 60 per cent of all possible data for the region (24 per cent actual and 35 per cent imputed) – while Asia and the Pacific had the least, 43 per cent of all possible data for the region (13 per cent actual, 30 per cent imputed).

Figure 1: What are the seven domains, and how do they map onto the SDGs and the Kazan Action Plan?



Domain 1: Health and Wellbeing for All (SDGs 3 & 11)

Why is this domain important?

Universal and holistic conceptions of health and wellbeing are at the forefront of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (UNGA, 2015), and are collectively prioritised across the Commonwealth (Commonwealth Secretariat, 2015). Globally, physical inactivity has become one of the most significant health issues of the 21st century, and it worsened due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Inactivity remains the fourth-greatest risk factor for global mortality, causing approximately 3.2 million deaths per year (WHO, 2010). Furthermore, noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), also known as chronic diseases, kill 41 million people each year – equivalent to 74 per cent of all deaths globally (WHO, 2022a). Given the strong body of scientific evidence showing a correlation between health and wellbeing, it is vital that we prioritise this domain.

Story behind the data

The data within this domain included in the *Impact Report* confirms that levels of inactivity are twice as high in high-income countries than in low-income countries (WHO 2022b), which essentially means that activity levels decrease as gross national product increases. To support this, we see with imputed data that North America and the Arab states (Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) have the highest levels of

insufficiently active adults, at 36.2 and 35.5 per cent respectively, while the top three most-sufficiently-active countries for this indicator globally are Uganda, Mozambique and Lesotho. The WHO (2022b) reports that high levels of insufficient activity are partly due to inaction during leisure time, sedentary behaviour while working and at home, and increases in the use of 'passive' modes of transportation.

The WHO measures insufficient activity levels, so our original model indicator has been adapted to reflect this.

For adults, no trend data is currently available: only raw data was available for 2016. Data for 51 countries (24 per cent of the total) are imputed.

For adolescents, trend data was available from 2010 to 2016. Data for 77 countries (37 per cent) needed to be imputed. All data for the years 2017–2022 are imputations.

Domain 2: Quality Education and Lifelong Learning for All (SDG 4)

Why is this domain important?

As reinforced by the Incheon Declaration of the 2015 World Education Forum (WEF, 2015), education and lifelong learning are recognised through SDG4 as being fundamental human rights, and vital to realising the broader aspirations of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education explicitly addresses inequality, particularly gender

Figure 2: Sport and SDG Indicator 2i: Proportion (%) of adult and adolescent populations reported as insufficiently physically active, 2016

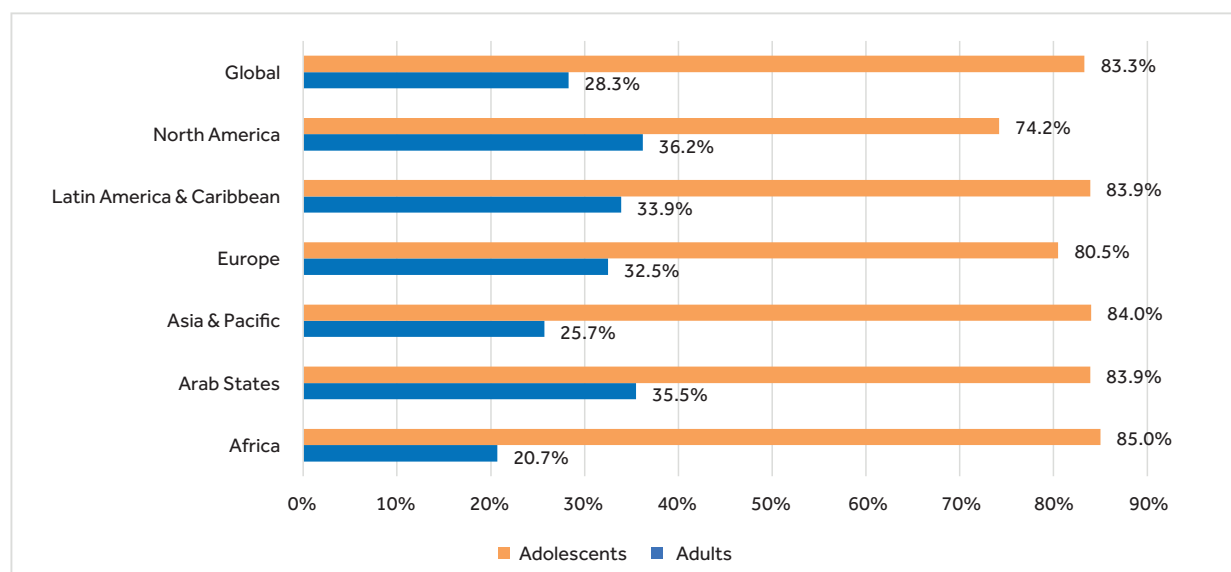
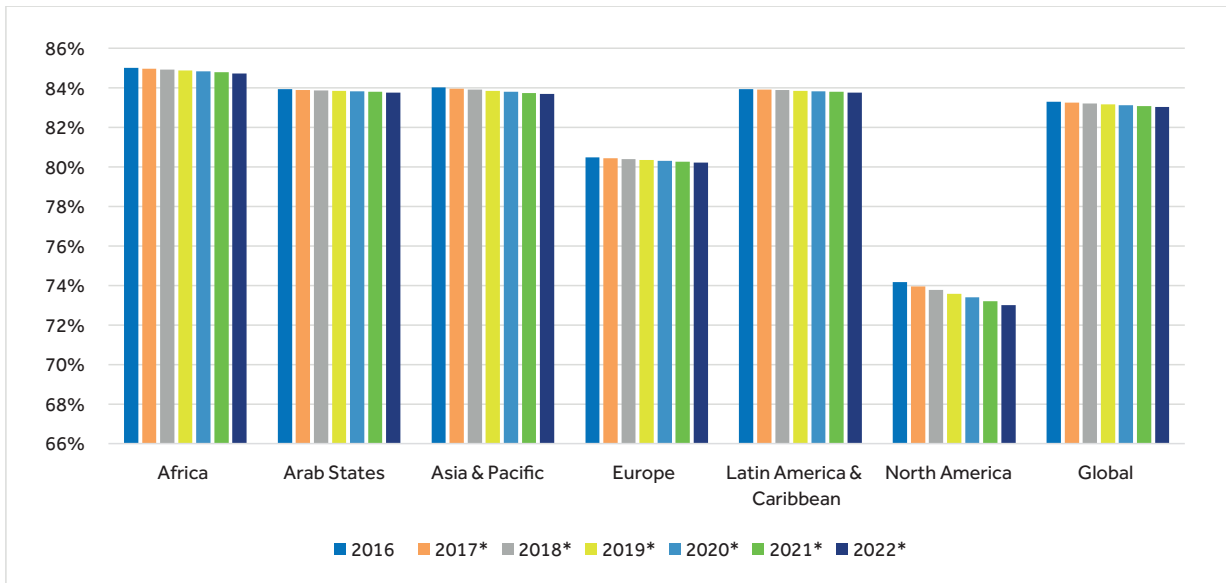


Figure 3: Sport and SDG Indicator 2ii: Proportion (%) of adolescent population reported as insufficiently physically active, 2016–2022*



*Note: all data points for the years 2017–2022 are imputations.

disparities. Sport and physical activity is enshrined as a fundamental right in documents such as the International Charter of Physical Education and Sport, and sport-based activities may be attractive to some who may be otherwise disengaged from educational provision (Commonwealth, 2017: 66).

Provision for physical education and sport-based activities within schools and other formal and informal education settings can make various contributions to SDG4 and its targets. In policy terms, capacity-building and training for those delivering physical education and sport-based activities must be made a priority to ensure high-quality and inclusive practice.

Story behind the data

The Sport and SDG Indicators 4i and 4ii capture the percentage of countries in which primary and secondary schools respectively achieve at least a minimum number of minutes of physical education lessons each week (120 minutes in primary schools and 180 minutes in lower- and upper-secondary schools). The latest available raw data from UNESCO shows that in the vast majority of countries the targets were, in 2021, not being met: 77 per cent of primary and 79 per cent of secondary schools globally did not meet the minimum target (UNESCO, n.d.).

From this data we see that between 2013 and 2021 there was a 17 per cent increase, from 25 to 45 per cent, in the total number of countries reporting that they had met the target number of minutes of weekly physical education in primary schools; and from 4 to 13 per cent for secondary schools. Globally, imputations show that the number

Figure 4: Sport and SDG Indicator 4i: Proportion (%) of all countries in which primary schools achieved the minimum of 120 minutes of physical education lessons each week, by world regions and global average, 2021

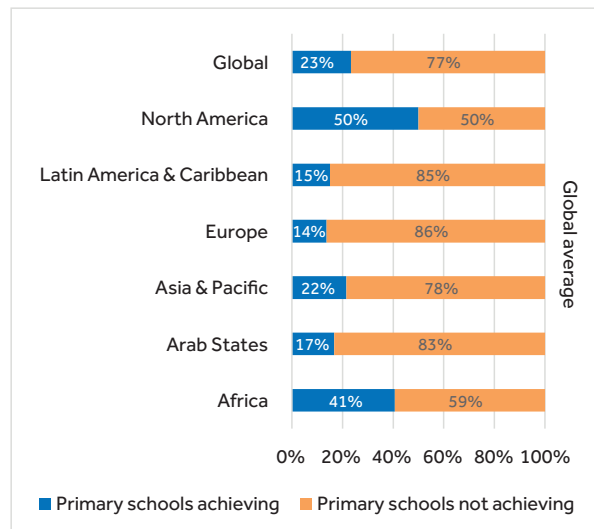
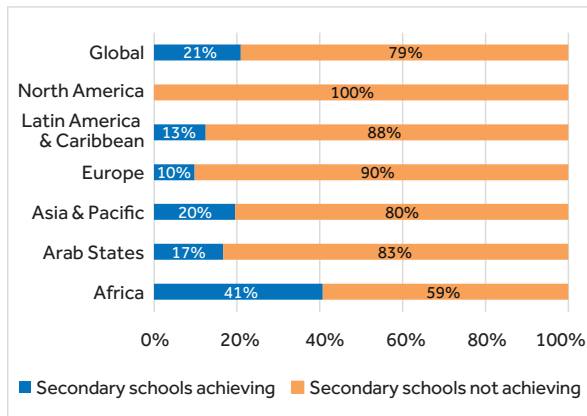


Figure 5: Sport and SDG Indicator 4ii: Proportion (%) of all countries in which lower- and upper-secondary schools achieved the minimum of 180 minutes of physical education lessons each week, 2021



of countries reaching the targets rise in each case. For primary schools this rose from 24 to 57 countries (a 15.7 percentage point increase); for lower secondaries, from 20 to 44 countries (a 11.3 percentage point increase); and upper secondaries from 18 to 27 countries (a 4.3 percentage point increase). In each case the biggest increases in the proportion of countries meeting the targets was in Africa.

Joint policy and programme initiatives call for the establishment of mechanisms to promote gender, youth and disability mainstreaming in sport towards greater inclusion and impact measurement.

For Sport and SDG Indicator 4.10 – the proportion of countries/schools that have dedicated strategies on the inclusion of persons with disabilities in physical education – 103 countries (49 per cent), and 25 Commonwealth countries (45 per cent), are missing this important data. Furthermore, only 29 per cent of countries globally, and 25 per cent of Commonwealth countries, responded 'yes'. Europe responded most strongly against this indicator, with 44 per cent responding 'yes', followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 35 per cent. At the other extreme, no countries in North America, and only 14 per cent of those in Asia and the Pacific, responded positively. Within the Commonwealth, Europe was the strongest at 67 per cent, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean at 33 per cent; North America (represented only by Canada) was the weakest, with no 'yeses'.

Domain 3: Economic Growth and Productive Employment for All

Why is this domain important?

The sport industry makes a valuable contribution to economic growth and employment. Various place-based sports event and tourism policies are particularly prominent among efforts to derive economic benefits from sport. However, capacity-building for the collection of precise data on the scale of sport's economic impact is still required in many countries. For example, given the Commonwealth's sporting calendar over the next decade,⁴ there are several spillover effects from hosting major sporting events that need to be captured for their socioeconomic, cultural and legacy value.

The measures in this domain offer insights into how sport is contributing to economies and productive employment. Sport is often used by organisations as an avenue through which participants can access formal and informal employability training, and volunteering experiences. Furthermore, sporting organisations often benefit from social enterprise, thus contributing to the broader economy.

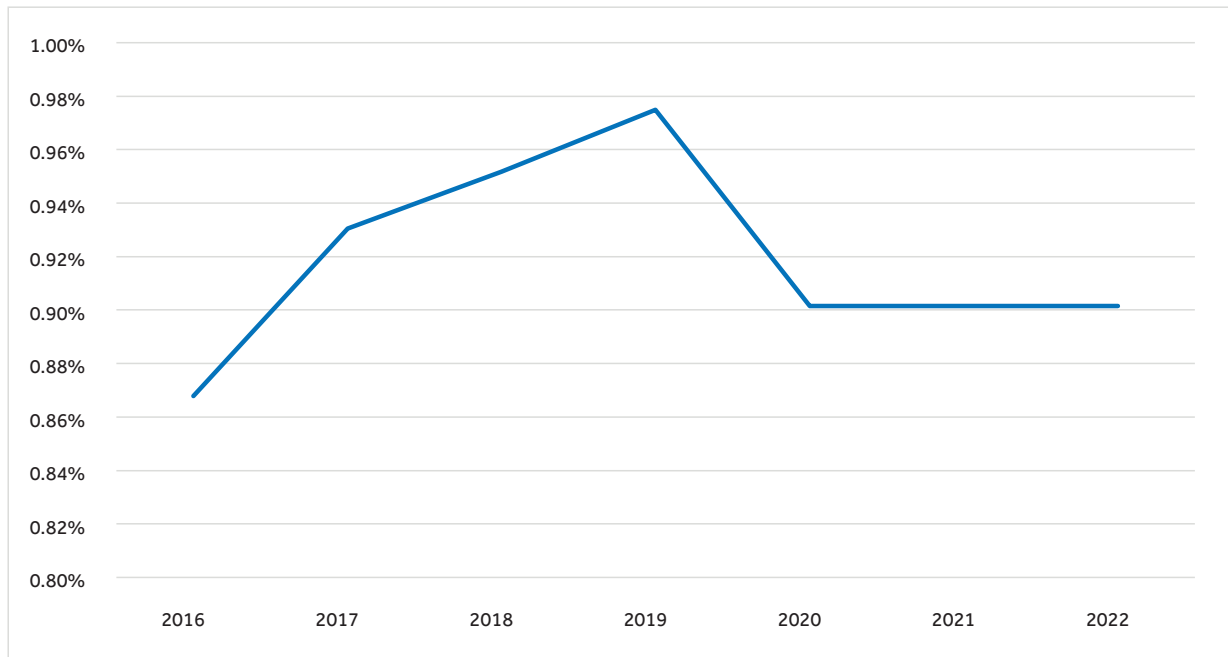
Story behind the data

For Sport and SDG Indicator 22 – the proportion of national public expenditure invested in sport – data is only available for Europe. What is clear is that in Europe, prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, there were significant increases in average spending from 2016, peaking at 0.99 per cent of public expenditure, but in 2020 this proportion dropped to below 2017 spending levels. This drop occurred across most European countries in 2020, and these nations are still recovering. However, it should be noted that 14 European countries (31 per cent) did not have data.

The three countries investing most in sport in 2022, using imputations, were Iceland, Hungary and Estonia; those investing least were Ireland, Malta and Austria. These figures and more can be explored on the Global Sport and SDG Impact Indicators portal.

⁴ To take a few examples, Trinidad and Tobago are set to host the Commonwealth Youth Games in August 2023; New Zealand and Australia are set to host the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023; the FIFA Men's World Cup 2026 will be jointly hosted in Canada alongside other non-Commonwealth countries; and Australia will host the Olympic Games in 2032.

Figure 6: Sport and SDG Indicator 22: Proportion (%) of national public expenditure invested in sport across reporting European countries, 2016–2022



Domain 4: Sustainable Communities, Consumption, and Environment-Friendly Practices

Why is this domain important?

Currently, there is no global data for any of the indicators within this domain. This implies that little-to-no action is being taken to combat climate change, and to change behaviours around production and consumption, within sport. What data is available is for individual major sporting events such as the Olympic Games, Commonwealth Games and FIFA World Cup, and in many cases it does not always align or is not comparable.

However, there are cases in which positive, national action is being taken. In France, for example, more than 100 sporting organisations have signed up to a national charter developed by the French ministry of sports in partnership with the World Wildlife Fund. It pledges major changes in sports' consumption of transport, food and energy, and the delivery of environmentally responsible and sustainable major sporting events. The Paris 2024 Olympic Games are a signatory.

Sport and SDG Indicators prioritised within this domain were:

- **Indicator 13i:** Annual percentage change in carbon footprint from major international sport events
- **Indicator 13ii:** Annual percentage change in recycling rate from major international sport events
- **Indicator 17i:** Proportion (%) of international sport federations with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions
- **Indicator 17iii:** Proportion (%) of major international events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions.

Domain 5: Peaceful, Inclusive and Equitable Societies

Why is this domain important?

The inequalities within societies are reflected, and sometimes amplified, within sport, physical activity and physical education. A 'sport for all' ethos focuses on ensuring that programming is as inclusive as possible, and that the challenges and barriers people

face to participation and representation in sport are eradicated or mitigated.

'We recognise the growing contribution of sport to the realisation of development and peace in its promotion of tolerance and respect and the contributions it makes to the empowerment of women and of young people, individuals and communities as well as to health, education and social inclusion objectives.'

UNGA (2015)

Story behind the data

Figure 7 below outlines the global average for Sport and SDG Indicator 16.1.4: the proportion of the population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live. While not directly linked to sport it does serve as a proxy, as the majority of grassroots sport and physical activity occurs within local areas and neighbourhoods. Furthermore, countries experiencing war or high conflict may either not be reporting, or reporting extreme results which can have a substantial effect on global averages.

Globally, there was an increase of 4.73 per cent in the proportion of people stating that they feel safe walking alone around the area they live in between 2016 and 2021. This proportion improved most markedly in the Arab States region between 2016 and 2021, followed by Africa; however, North America regressed over this timeframe. Only six countries globally reported data for all years between 2015 and 2022, with most reporting no data. The top three countries against this

indicator in 2022, using imputations, were Palestine, Palau and North Macedonia; the bottom three were Panama, Canada and El Salvador.

Domain 6: Gender Empowerment of All Women and Girls

Why is this domain important?

Gender issues are acknowledged throughout the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with specific targets related to women and girls included across a number of its goals (SDGs 4, 8, 11 and 16). From a policy perspective, gender mainstreaming requires the application of a gender-sensitive approach across all policy stages, including formulation, resource allocation, implementation and evaluation. Multiple stakeholders need to be engaged, and socio-cultural gender norms and their association with sport should inform both scaled and specifically targeted approaches.

Story behind the data

For sport and SDG Indicator 5, the proportion (%) of females who participate once a week or more in sports and exercise, only data for one region of Africa was found – region 5 of the African Union Sports Council, which comprises 10 southern African countries and so represents less than 5 per cent of world countries. The study found that while participation appears high, once netball is

Figure 7: Sport and SDG Indicator 16.1.4: Proportion of the population of world regions (and global average) reporting that they feel safe walking alone in the area they live in, 2016–2021

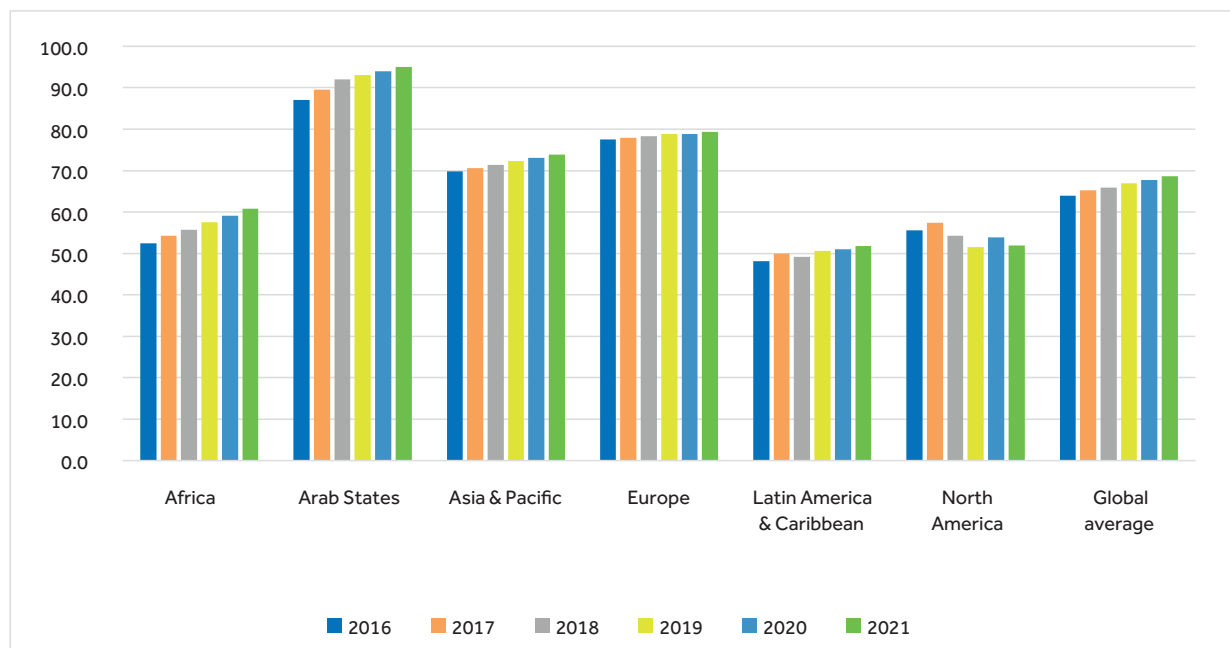
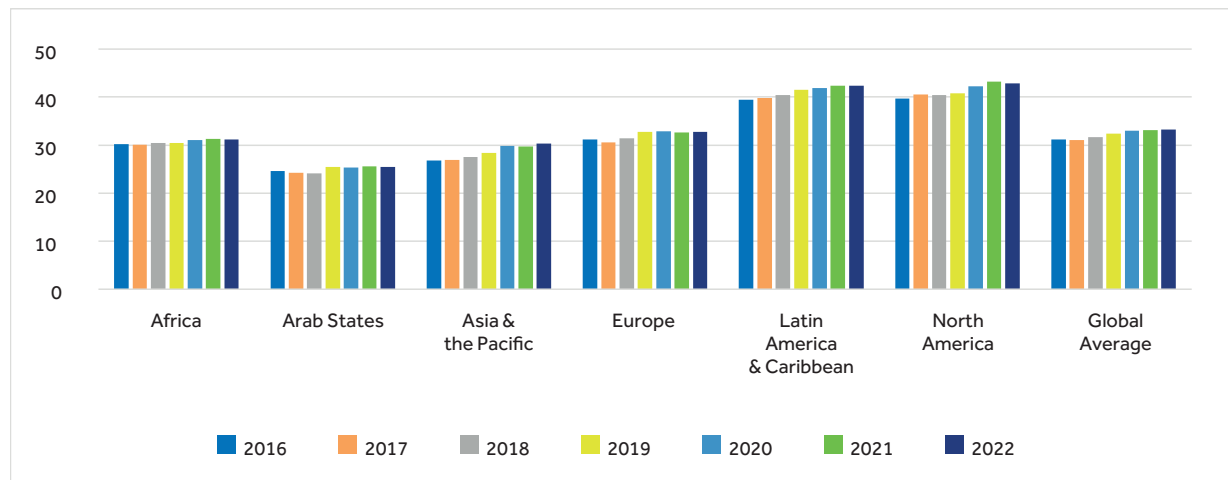


Figure 8: Sport and SDG Indicator 5.2.2: Proportion (%) of women in managerial positions in world regions and global average, 2016–2022



omitted participation levels drop drastically (Burnett, 2021). This demonstrates that netball dominates women's sport in the region, and implies that there are few opportunities for women to participate in other sports.

Due to the lack of data for other gender indicators (72 countries [34 per cent] were missing data), SDG indicator 5.2.2 – the proportion of women in managerial positions – has been included as a proxy in the absence of specifically sport-related data.

Globally (using imputations), there was an increase in women's representation in middle and senior management positions between 2016 and 2022. Using imputation for 2022, North America has the highest rate, followed by Latin America and the Caribbean; Arab States had the lowest. Trends have not been consistent within regions, with some showing a decline in recent years, but all regions have a higher score in 2022 than they did in 2016. The bottom three countries globally in 2022, using imputations, were Sierra Leone, Yemen and Afghanistan, and the top three were the Pacific Cook Islands, Nicaragua and Guyana.

Domain 7: Governance

Why is this domain important?

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and SDG17 specifically, recognise the need for collective approaches that bring together governments, the private sector and civil society in implementing the SDGs (Commonwealth, 2017). This domain acknowledges that the potential contribution of sport to the SDGs is also best realised through multi-level

alignment and integration with policy developments in other sectors, such as education, health and economic development. Achieving this level of policy coherence may be challenging in some contexts (Keim & de Coning, 2014) and requires a substantial measure of mutual understanding and adaptation across the range of policy actors (ibid).

The insights offered by Global Sport and SDG Indicator 17.1 – proportion (%) of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets – have the potential to enhance policy coherence and so strengthen the contribution of sport to sustainable development.

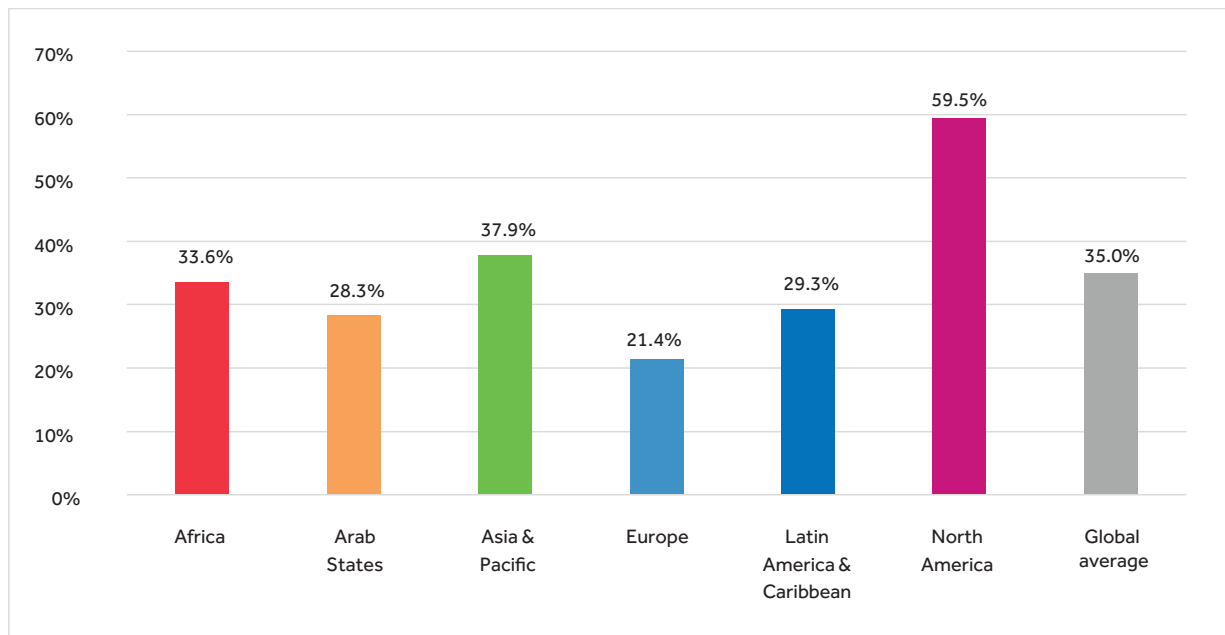
Story behind the data

Only 35 countries (16 per cent) published data on this topic, so the remaining 84 per cent were imputed. No Arab nations currently publish data, and 41 European countries (80 per cent) were missing data and so required imputations.

In the raw 2019 figures, 12 countries received scores of '0'; in the imputed figures for 2022, which covered countries for which no raw data was available, this number increased to 27 countries. Trinidad and Tobago emerged as the top country, followed by Nigeria and Netherlands.

Globally, just over a third (34.99 per cent) of national sport policies intentionally align with the SDGs. Based on imputations for 2022, North America is the leading region, with 59.5 per cent of its policies thus aligned, while Europe fares worst with only 21.4 per cent. Incidentally, more than half of all the documents included in this impact report were recognised as sports policies that have identified

Figure 9: Sport and SDG Indicator 17.1: proportion (%) of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets, 2022



development objectives. A further 15 per cent were identified as specific SDP policies.

Recommendations

This section provides some initial recommendations from our existing body of work on linking sport to the SDGs to inform policy at global, national and sub-national levels.

General recommendations

1. **Prioritise data advocacy, collective action and collaboration on sport and the SDGs across the seven domains.** This will support strategic and investment decision-making efforts concerning policy and practice in the build-up to 2030 and beyond.
2. **Ensure the co-ordination and coherent implementation of sport-related policy priorities across sectors** at the national level, and encourage vertical coherence between international and national physical education, physical activity and sport policies. These objectives are supported by the Sport and SDG Impact Indicators and their related outputs.
3. **Establish effective relationships between public, private and civil society stakeholders, including sporting organisations,** to increase capacity-building and investment in effective

monitoring, analysis and reporting of baseline data concerning sport-related policy and its contribution to the SDGs.

Specific recommendations by domain

Domain 1: Health and Wellbeing for All

The utilisation of sport as an attractive and flexible context for health education and empowerment can also contribute to SDG targets 3.3, 3.5 and 3.7 by addressing non-communicable diseases, substance abuse, and sexual and reproductive health, respectively. Utilising standardised measures of participation in sport and physical activity within data collection systems for health, and in specific sport-based initiatives, can also enhance evidence-based policy-making.

Domain 2: Quality Education and Lifelong Learning for All

Strengthening national systems for monitoring and quality assurance of physical education can help to prioritise implementation and enable the identification of specific areas for improvement.

Domain 3: Economic Growth and Productive Employment for All

Outside of Europe, countries and regions need to commit to monitoring the proportion of national public expenditure invested in sport.

Domain 4: Sustainable Communities, Consumption, and Environment-Friendly Practices

Global trends of urbanisation have had significant impacts on various aspects of sustainable development. Encouraging the integration of opportunities for physical activity throughout public facilities and open and green spaces across urban environments has the potential to deliver widespread and long-term positive impacts on local communities.

Domain 5: Peaceful, Inclusive and Equitable Societies

Encourage sport-based approaches and the work of skilled leaders and appropriate role models, and integrate sport for development and peace within the wider peace-building and violence reduction processes, given that conflict and violence have complex and deep-rooted causes.

Domain 6: Gender Empowerment of All Women and Girls

Encourage gender disaggregation of all monitoring and evaluation processes, to prioritise and measure the contribution of sport to gender equality.

Domain 7: Governance

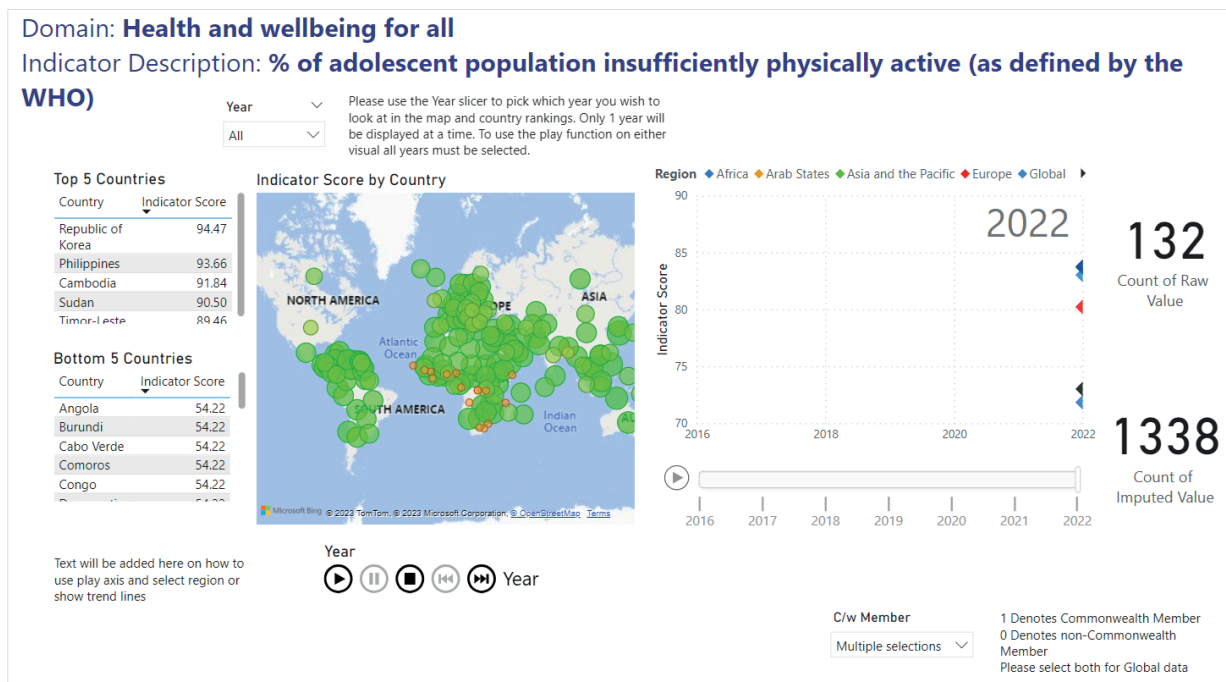
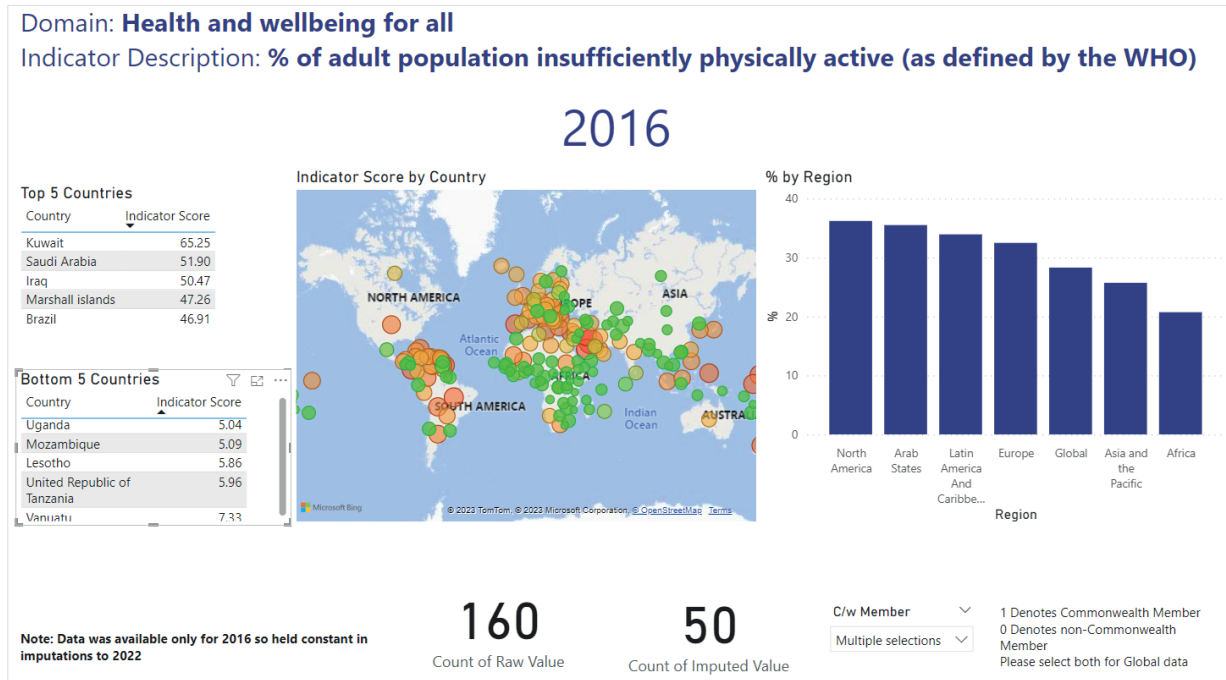
While existing national sports policies are aligned to international standards and recommendations, including the SDGs, there is a need for greater country-led implementation and support for sporting organisations seeking public funds.

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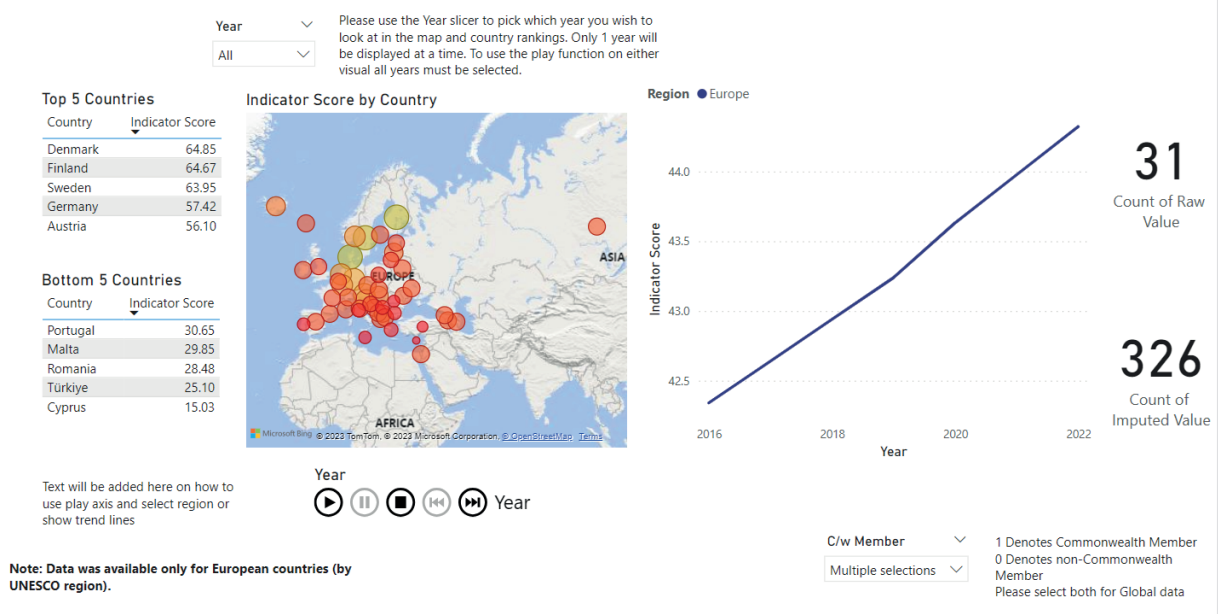
Annex 1: Example visuals from the Global Sport and SDG Indicators data portal

This data portal can be accessed at thecommonwealth.org/global-sport-and-sdg-impact-indicators.



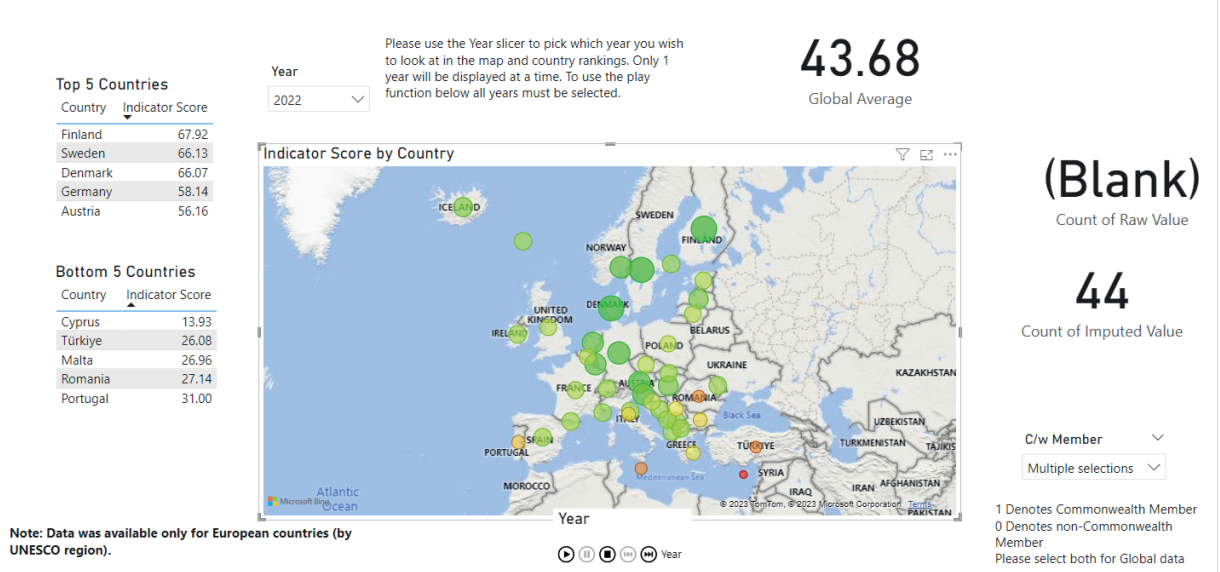
Domain: **Health and wellbeing for all**

Indicator Description: **% of population who participate once a week in sports and exercise**



Domain: **Health and wellbeing for all**

Indicator Description: **% of adult population engaging in moderate and / or vigorous physical activity once a week through sports, fitness, and recreation (leisure).**



Annex 2: Imputation methods used for each Global Sport and SDG Impact Indicator

Indicator	Imputation method
Domain 1: Health and wellbeing for all	
2i) % of adult population sufficiently physically active	Raw data was held constant over time from 2016 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck
2ii) % of adolescent population sufficiently physically active	Raw data from 2010 to 2016 used in trend to 2022 YDI used for 'like' country. Regional Hot Deck
3) % Of population who participate once a week in sports and exercise	Raw data from 2014 and 2019 used in trend to 2022. Europe data only so no 'like' in other regions Regional Hot Deck
s3.1) % of adult population engaging in moderate and / or vigorous physical activity once a week through sports, fitness, and recreation (leisure).	Raw data from 2014 and 2019 used in trend to 2022 Europe data only so no 'like' in other regions Regional Hot Deck
s3.2) % of adolescent population engaging in moderate / or vigorous physical activity once a week through sports, fitness, and recreation (leisure)	Raw data from 2014 and 2019 used in trend to 2022 Europe data only so no 'like' in other regions Regional Hot Deck
s3.3) % of countries that have implemented national community-wide public education and awareness campaigns for physical activity which includes a focus on engaging least active populations (per country)	Raw data from 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 used in trend to 2022 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
s3.7) % of countries with a national action plan on physical activity that includes promotion of public open spaces such as parks, rivers, beaches, and other areas open for free use by the general public	Raw data from 2015, 2017, 2019 and 2021 used in trend to 2022 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
Domain 2: Quality education and lifelong learning for all	
4i) % of i) primary schools achieving min level (120) and % achieving ideal levels (180) of PE	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck
4ii) % of lower secondary schools achieving min level (120) and % achieving ideal levels (180) of PE	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck
4iii) % of upper secondary schools achieving min level (120) and % achieving ideal levels (180) of PE	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck

Indicator	Imputation method
s4.4) % of national education budgets investing 2% or more of national education budgets in physical education	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Answer option so used for all missing countries
% of countries/schools which have accreditation system for physical education teachers	Raw data is from 2021 No imputations made as data is not directional
NEW Ai) % of countries/schools which have accreditation system for physical education teachers – Primary Schools	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
NEW Aii) % of countries/schools which have accreditation system for physical education teachers – Lower Secondary Schools	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
NEW Aiii) % of countries/schools which have accreditation system for physical education teachers – Upper Secondary Schools	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
11i) % of schools reporting PE specialist teachers in i) primary schools	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
11ii) % of schools reporting PE specialist teachers in lower secondary schools	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
11iii) % of schools reporting PE specialist teachers in upper secondary schools	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
12) % of schools reporting full/partial implementation of quality physical education as defined by UNESCO's QPE Policy Guidelines.	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck
NEW Bi) Are physical education programmes subject to monitoring (inspection/evaluation) by educational authorities?	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck
NEW Bii) How often does the monitoring of physical education programmes take place?	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
Domain 3: Economic growth and productive employment	
22) % of national public expenditure invested in sport	Raw data from 2017-2020 used in trend to 2022 Europe data only so no 'like' in other regions Regional Hot Deck
Domain 5: Peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies	
s16.1) Proportion of population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	Raw data from 2017-2020 used in trend to 2022 HDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck

Indicator	Imputation method
s4.5) % of schools reporting adequate facilities and equipment to support quality and inclusive PE	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck
s4.10) % countries /schools that have dedicated strategies on inclusion of persons with disabilities in PE	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
Domain 6: Gender empowerment of all women and girls	
NEW Ci) % of women in senior and middle management positions	Raw data from 2010-2022 used in trend to 2022 YDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck
15i) % of president post-holders in international sport federations who are female	Raw data was held constant over time from 2019 Europe data only so no 'like' in other regions Regional Hot Deck
Domain 7: Governance	
s3.4) % of countries that have conducted a recent (previous two years) population-based survey of participation in sport, fitness and/or recreation	Raw data was held constant over time from 2021 Data set has No Data option so used for all missing countries
s17.11) % of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets	Raw data was held constant over time from 2019 HDI used for 'like' country Regional Hot Deck

Annex 3: Data findings for all indicators within each of the seven domains

Key for tables A.1–A.5










Indicator performance key					
	high	medium	low	cannot be assessed	unknown
Trend key					
	positive	neutral	negative	no trend data exists	

Table A.1: Domain 1 data findings for 'health and wellbeing for all'
















Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
Principal indicators					
(2i)	% of adult population insufficiently physically active (as defined by the WHO)	70% / 91%	28.29% (2016)*		
(2ii)	% of adolescent population insufficiently physically active (as defined by the WHO)	70% / 65%	83.03 (2022)*		
(s3.8)	Proportion of older people (aged 65+ years) classed as active (as defined by the WHO)	-	Unknown		-
Headline indicators					
(3)	% of population who participate once a week in sports and exercise	15% / 4%	44.32 (2022)*		
Support indicators					
(s3.1)	% of adult population engaging in moderate and / or vigorous physical activity once a week through sports, fitness, and recreation (leisure)	15% / 4%	43.68 (2022)*		
(s3.2)	% of adolescent population engaging in moderate / or vigorous physical activity once a week through sports, fitness, and recreation (leisure)	15% / 4%	35.86 (2022)*		
(s3.3)	% of countries that have implemented national community-wide public education and awareness campaigns for physical activity which includes a focus on engaging least active populations (per country)	91% / 79%	44% (2022)*		
(s3.7)	% of countries with a national action plan on physical activity that includes promotion of public open spaces such as parks, rivers, beaches, and other areas open for free use by the general public	92% / 96%	67% (2022)*		

Table A.2: Domain 2 data findings for 'quality education and lifelong learning for all'





















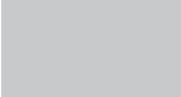

Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
Principal indicators					
(4i)	% of primary schools achieving minimum level (120 minutes) of physical education per week	46% / 59%	49% (2021)*		
(4ii)/ (4iii)	% of lower / upper secondary schools achieving minimum level (180 minutes) of physical education per week	44% / 41%	Lower 44% / Upper 43% (2021)*		
Headline indicators					
NEW Ai	% of countries with an accreditation system for physical education teachers in primary schools	56% / 61% (I)	49% (2021)		
NEW Aii / NEW Aiii	% of countries with an accreditation system for physical education teachers in lower / upper secondary schools	56% / 61% (I)	49% lower / 50% upper (2021)		
(11i)	% of primary schools reporting that PE is delivered by PE specialist teachers	56% / 59%	23% (2022)*		
(11ii)/ (11iii)	% of lower / upper secondary schools reporting that physical education is delivered by PE specialist teachers	56% / 59%	Lower 46% / Upper 47% (2022)*		
(12)	% of schools reporting full/partial implementation of quality physical education as defined by UNESCO's QPE Policy Guidelines	44% / 46%	84% (2022)*		
Support indicators					
NEW B	% of countries monitoring the implementation of physical education through inspection or evaluation	56% / 61% (I)	47% / 86%* (2021)		
(S4.1i)	% of countries where physical education is a compulsory subject in primary schools	56% / 61%	87% (2021)		
(S4.1ii)/ (s4.1iii)	% of countries where physical education is a compulsory subject in lower / upper secondary schools	56% / 61%	85% (2021)		
(S4.4)	% of countries investing over 2% of national education budgets in physical education	58% / 61%	16% (2022)#		

Table A.3: Domain 3 data findings for 'economic growth and productive employment'

Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
Principal indicators					
(8)	% of global workforce within the sport, fitness, and active recreation sectors	-	Unknown		–
(9)	% of global population who volunteer in sport	-	Unknown		–
Headline indicators					
(7i)	% of GDP attributable to sports activities and amusement and recreation sector	-	Unknown		–
(7ii)	% of GDP attributable to sport, exercise, and active recreation	-	Unknown		–
(22)	% of national public expenditure invested in sport	14% / 4%	0.91% (2020) 0.91% (2022)*		→
Support indicators					
(s8.4i)	Financial worth of broadcasting rights on sport per annum per sport and per country	100% / 100% (assumed)	\$52.1 billion (2021)		↑
(s8.4ii)	Financial worth of digital rights on sport per annum per sport and per country	-	Unknown		–
(s17.13)	Clear policy in place to determine transparent allocation of resources of international federations in declared development objectives	100% / 100% (assumed)	3.09 (2022)		↑

Table A.4: Domain 4 data findings for 'sustainable communities, consumption, and environment-friendly practices'

Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
Principal indicators					
(13i)	Annual % change in carbon footprint from major international sport events	-	Unknown		-
Headline indicators					
(13ii)	Annual % change in recycling rate from major international sport events	-	Unknown		-
Support indicators					
(17i)	% of international sport federations with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions	-	Unknown		-
(17iii)	% of major international events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions	-	Unknown		-

Table A.5: Domain 5 data findings for 'peaceful, inclusive, and equitable societies'

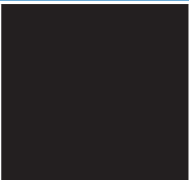






Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
Principal indicators					
(1)	% of global population reporting that participating in sport and exercise has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community	-	Unknown		—
(s16.1)	% of the global population that feel safe walking alone around the area they live	15% / 7%	68.7% (2022)*		↑
Headline indicators					
(6)	% of persons with disability who participated in sport, fitness, and/ or active recreation (leisure) during the past week?	-	Unknown		—
Support indicators					
(S4.5)	% of schools reporting adequate facilities and equipment to support quality and inclusive PE	47% / 27%	46% (2021)		↓
(s4.10)	% of countries that have dedicated strategies on inclusion of persons with disabilities in PE	56% / 61%	Policy in place / in Development 53% / 12% (2021) 29% / 13% (2021)*		↓
(14i)	% of international sport federations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to safeguard children	Assumed 100%	61% (2022)		↑
(16ii)	% of international sport bodies / member organisations that have invested in a strategy for the inclusion of people with a disability in sport	-	Unknown		—

Table A.6: Domain 6 data findings for 'gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls'

Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
Principal indicators					
(5)	% of females who participate once a week in sports and exercise	2% / 7%	71% incl. Netball / 8.2% excl. Netball (2020)		→
(5.1)	Difference between % of male population and % of female population who are sufficiently active	70% / 91%	9% difference (2016)		↔
Headline indicators					
(s5.3)	% of females employed* in the sport and physical activity sector *excluding volunteers	16%/6%	Male / female 0.81% / 0.81% (2021)		↑
(15i)	% of presidents in international sport federations who are female	9% / 0%	7% (2019) 7.46% (2022)*		→
(15ii)	% of board members in international sport federations who are female	9% / 0%	22% (2019)		↔
(15iii)	% of CEO/ Secretary General post-holders in international sport federations who are female	9% / 0%	18% (Vice-Presidents) (2019)		↔
Support indicators					
(S4.8)	% of countries reporting compulsory participation of girls in PE	56% / 61%	28% (2021)*		↓
(S5.6)	% of sport media coverage (traditional and social media) dedicated to women and girls	10% / 6%	15% (2019)		↔
(14ii)	% of international sport federations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to prevent violence against women	9% / 0%	Policy or Action Plan / funding 25% / 6% (2019)		↔
(16i)	% of international sport federations that have invested in a gender equality strategy	8% / 0%	Plan in place / HR / Funding 22% / 74% / 49% (2019)		↔

Table A.7: Domain 7 data findings for 'system strengthening and protecting the integrity of sport'

Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
Principal indicators					
(10)	% of population satisfied with the governance of sport	-	Unknown		-
Headline indicators					
(s3.4)	A recent (previous two years) population-based survey of participation in sport, fitness and/or recreation exists	92%/98%	46% (2021) 46% (2022)*		→
(s16.11)	Existence and application of criminal law provision for the prosecution of match-fixing	25% / 11%	54% (2016)		↔
(s17.1)	% of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets	19% / 46%	40.26% (2019)* 40.27% (2022)*		→
Support indicators					
(s16.2)	ASOIF Corporate Governance Index: Composite Index of 10 indicators for Sports Democracy of international federations	100% / 100% (assumed)	30.50 (2022)		↑
(s16.3)	ASOIF Corporate Governance Index: Composite Index of 10 indicators for Sports Transparency of international federations	100% / 100% (assumed)	35.60 (2022)		↑
(s16.4)	ASOIF Corporate Governance Index: Composite Index of 10 indicators for Sports Integrity of international federations	100% / 100% (assumed)	29.30 (2022)		↑
(s16.5)	ASOIF Corporate Governance Index: Composite Index of 10 indicators for Sports Development and Solidarity of international federations	100% / 100% (assumed)	29.20 (2022)		↑
(s16.6)	ASOIF Corporate Governance Index: Composite Index of 10 indicators for Sports Internal Mechanisms and Control of international federations	100% / 100% (assumed)	28.10 (2022)		↑

Indicator number	Indicator name	Global / Commonwealth coverage	Most recent baseline (year)	Performance rating	Trend
(18i)	% of international sport federations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to protect the rights of athletes, spectators, workers, and other groups involved	-	Unknown		–
(18ii)	% of international sport federations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions	100% / 100% (assumed)	Compliance / Investigation 3.15 / 3.00 (2022)		↑
(18iii)	% of international sport federations that have adopted formal policies (with procedures) to ensure an adequate antidoping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures, to protect the integrity of sport	100% / 100% (assumed)	3.67 (2022)		↑



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