Model indicators on sport, physical education and physical activity and the Sustainable Development Goals

v3.1

The Commonwealth

VERSION 3.1

Model indicators on sport, physical education and physical activity and the Sustainable Development Goals

Contents

Section 1: Category 1 Indicators

The category 1 indicators represent a base product to understand the performance of a sport system, policy and strategy. The indicators cover both lead and lag indicators and range in type from inputs to impacts, demonstrating the importance of collecting data from across the length of a results chain. These Category 1 indicators are linked with global policy priorities under each of the impact areas identified in the Kazan Action Plan. It is therefore recommended that stakeholders gather data around all 18 indicators to understand the relative performance in each area.

Appendix A provides the full suite of Category 1 indicators. These 18 indicators are not meant to stand alone but are designed to be used coherently within the context of broader measurement frameworks and relevant ToCs as they apply to sport, physical education and physical activity and their contributions to the SDGs.

Table 1.1: Summary of Category 1 Indicators

Code	Category 1 indicator	Type
1.a	% of population sufficiently physically active	Impact
1.b	% contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP	Impact
1.c	% of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community	Impact
1.d	% of national sport policy objectives that align with prioritised SDG targets	Outcome
1.e	% of population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation	Outcome
1.f	% of schools reporting full/partial implementation of QPE guidelines	Outcome
1.g	% of primary and secondary students reporting having done the minimum number of physical education minutes (class time) – namely, 120 minutes/180 minutes per week depending on grade	Outcome
1.h	% of females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation	Outcome
1.i	% of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sports, fitness and active recreation	Outcome
1.j	Annual % change in 1) carbon footprint and 2) recycling rate from a) major sport facilities and b) national-level events	Outcome
1.k	% of funded national sport bodies that have adopted formal policies to protect the integrity of sport and safeguard participants	Output
1.l	% of national budget dedicated to investment in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to national development plans and the SDGs	Output
1.m	% of presidents, board members or executive leadership post-holders in sport organisations who are female	Output
1.n	% physical education funded national sport bodies that have invested in a strategy for inclusion of people with disabilities within sport	Output
1.o	% of 1) major sport facilities and 2) national-level events with operationalised strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions	Output
1.p	% of workforce within the sport, fitness and recreation activities (leisure) sectors	Input
1.q	% of public expenditure on sport	Input
1.r	% of the built-up area of cities that is open space for sport, leisure and active recreation use by all	Input

Category 1 indicators comprise a small suite of global indicators to be collected consistently across countries/stakeholders. These indicators are conceptually clear and have an existing or proposed international data measurement source.

Code	Category 1 indicator name	Source	Availability	Type	Unit of analysis	Notes	Linked SDG target and indicator
1.a	**% of population sufficiently physically active**	WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Currently available and fit for purpose	Impact	Population level (per country) Refers to percentage of entire population that meets WHO recommended levels of physical activity Disaggregated to gender, age, disability, income and education level	This indicator measures all forms of physical activity, including sport, recreation and leisure but also work, home and transport-related activity (as per GPAQ). Enhancing the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to ensuring more people are physically active is an important prerequisite to Policy Area II.1 of the Kazan Action Plan: *II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages.*	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

1.b	% contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP	National accounts	Potentially available through national accounting system	Impact	National government Refers to percentage contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP Categorisation: • Sector: sport/fitness/ recreational activities (where possible to separate) • Sport events • Sporting goods and licensed products • Sport clubs (including health and fitness) • Other revenue streams (including, but not limited to infrastructure; betting; food/beverages)	This indicator draws on national accounting data. Indirect contributions of the sector (e.g. savings on health-related costs through sport) are addressed in a separate, optional indicator.	8.1 Sustain per capita economic growth in accordance with national circumstances and, in particular, at least 7 per cent GDP growth per annum in the least developed countries Indicator 8.1.1 Annual growth rate of real GDP per capita

1.c	% of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Potentially available, but data collection tool needs modification for national context	Impact	Population level (sample) Refers to the percentage of population reporting that sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) have had positive impact on themselves and/or their family and/or community Disaggregated by gender, age and education level	This indicator is a measure for the core policy priority of *'enhanced public perceptions of the value of sport and physical activity'*. A national survey tool is required or inclusion of a question in an appropriate household survey. This tool may wish to disaggregate by type of impact (e.g. physical health, well-being, social cohesion etc.) It should also provide space for responses related to negative impact and issues within sport and physical activity.	An enabling factor for sport's contribution to multiple SDG targets and indicators

1.d	% of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets	Sport and SDGs Policy Alignment Measurement Tool	In development	Outcome	National government Refers to the percentage of national sport policy objectives that *intentionally* align with SDGs and targets prioritised in the Kazan Action Plan It is recognised that sport policies may be part of other policy frameworks and that not all relevant policies will have been updated since inception of the SDGs, thus this indicator measures alignment with the goal/target area and not explicit reference to the SDGs.	This indicator draws on recognition in the Kazan Action Plan that 'the full potential of physical education, physical activity and sport to contribute significantly to the achievement of the SDGs can only be realized if a broad range of public authorities, sports and educational organizations and other stakeholders are mobilized'. The indicator provides a proxy measure of the alignment of the policies of public authorities responsible for sport and physical activity with the SDGs.	17.14 Enhance policy coherence for sustainable development Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

| 1.e | % of population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation | WHO GPAQ Items P10-15; or national equivalent | Currently available and fit for purpose | Outcome | Population level (usually per country)

This refers to the share of the population that participates with some regularity in sports, fitness or active recreation

By sport, sports, fitness or active recreation we mean: *any and all activities considered under the definition of sport, fitness (exercise) and/or active recreation in the Kazan Action Plan*. By participation we mean: *for at least 30 minutes' duration* (Sport England, 2018). By with some regularity we mean: *one to four times a week* (European Commission, 2018).

Disaggregated by gender, age, disability, income and education level | This indicator is a measure for the core policy priority of *'increased participation in sport for all'*.

This indicator complements indicator 1a, which measures the number of people who undertake the recommended amount physical activity for health as outlined in WHO guidelines for different age segments. It specifically captures the contribution of organised sport, fitness and active recreation to physical activity levels.

Regular participation of all in sport, fitness and active recreation activities is an important prerequisite to deliver Policy Area II.1 of the Kazan Action:

II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages. | 3.4
By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being

3.4.1
Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease |

1.f	% of schools reporting full/partial implementation of QPE guidelines	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent	Tool being developed	Outcome	Organisation/school (sample; aggregated to national level) Refers to the number of schools reporting full implementation of physical education that is frequent, inclusive, variable and challenging/meaningful as defined by UNESCO QPE Standards and in the Kazan Action Plan Scale for measurement is full; partial; limited; not at all	The indicator draws on the 'continued commitment to quality physical education as the most important means to ensure inclusive, lifelong participation in sport and physical activity' outlined in the Kazan Action Plan. It measures the aggregate of schools reporting against the key criteria for QPE outlined in the Kazan Action Plan: frequent, inclusive, variable and challenging/meaningful. The regular participation of students in quality physical education is an important prerequisite to deliver two policy areas of the Kazan Action: • *II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages.* • *II.2 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all.*	4.7 By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development Indicator 4.7.1 Extent to which 1) global citizenship education and 2) education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, are mainstreamed at all levels in a) national education policies, b) curricula, c) teacher education and d) student assessment

1.g	% of primary and secondary students reporting having done the minimum number of physical education minutes (class time) – namely, 120 minutes/180 minutes per week depending on grade	GSHS: Core Question in Physical Activity Module UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Currently available and fit for purpose	Outcome	Population level QPE Guideline and Outcome 1.3 Refers to the percentage of surveyed primary and secondary school students who report participating in class-time physical education for more than 120 minutes/180 minutes each week	The indicator draws on the recognition in the Kazan Action Plan of the importance of physical education, physical activity and sport as a 'fundamental rights for all' and as such important components of equitable and quality education. This indicator measures the percentage of students reporting they go to two or more physical education classes each week. The regular participation of students in quality physical education is an important prerequisite to deliver two policy areas of the Kazan Action: • II.1 Improve health and well-being of all at all ages. • II.2 Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all.	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

1.h	% of females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation*	WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Currently available and fit for purpose	Outcome	Population level (usually per country) Refers to share of women who participate with some regularity in sports, fitness or active recreation *Disaggregation of 1.e	Inclusion of this indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses 'gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in and through sport are not only fundamental components of national and international sport policy but are also crucial factors for good governance, and for maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace'. Given the commitment to gender mainstreaming in the Kazan Action Plan, females actively participating in sport, physical education and physical activity is essential to deliver policy goals across the plan, including, notably: *II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls.*	3.4 By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from NCDs through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being Indicator 3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease

| 1.i | % of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation | WHO GPAQ Items P10-15 | Potentially available, but data collection tool requires modification | Outcome | Population level (usually per country) Refers to percentage of people with a disability who participate in moderate and/or vigorous intensity sports, fitness or recreational (leisure) activities. Activities thus need to involve some level of physical effort Disaggregated by gender, age and education level | This indicator is a disaggregation of indicator 1e, which is the primary measure for the core policy priority of 'increased participation in sport for all'. It is included as a separate indicator as it provides a proxy measure for the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses 'inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but moreover a call to pro-active action purposefully to pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice'. Given the commitment to inclusion is fundamental to the Kazan Action Plan, persons with a disability actively participating in sport, physical education and physical activity is essential to deliver policy goals across the plan, including, notably: II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies. | 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard Indicator 10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |

| 1.j | Annual % change in 1) carbon footprint and 2) recycling rate from a) major sport facilities and b) national-level events | Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD) | Not currently available/no source identified | Outcome | Organisation/ facility or national body

Measure of the year on year change in:

• Percentage of total waste recycled by major sports facilities and national-level sport events (as defined within a national system)
• Carbon footprint associated with major sport facilities and national-level sports events (as defined within a national system) | This indicator draws on components of the Kazan Action Plan that note sport stakeholders need to take action on sustainable consumption and climate issues, including:

II.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.

The indicator provides a proxy as to whether proactive action is being taken at major stadia and national events aimed at promoting environmental sustainability and reduced negative environmental impacts. | 12.5
By 2030, substantially reduce waste generation through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse

Indicator 12.5.1
National recycling rate, tons of material recycled

12.6
Encourage companies, especially large and transnational companies, to adopt sustainable practices and to integrate sustainability information into their reporting cycle

Indicator 12.6.1
Number of companies publishing sustainability reports |

1.k	**% of funded national sport bodies[1] that have adopted formal policies to protect the integrity of sport and safeguard participants**	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Not currently available/no source identified	Output	Organisation/school (national sport body or equivalent structure) Refers to the percentage of national sport bodies that have a formal written policy (or policies) related to protecting the integrity of sport covering the areas listed below: • Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved • Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups • Foster good governance of sports organisations • Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions • Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures *Aligned with MINEPS Sport Policy Follow-up Framework*	This indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses that 'the effective protection and promotion of the integrity of sport are the preconditions for preserving its developmental, educational and health-promoting functions'. The adoption and implementation of integrity policies by sporting organisations is an important organisation-level intervention to deliver main Policy Area II. 8 of the Kazan Action Plan: *II.8 Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.* This indicator provides a proxy measure for this intervention. The commitment of national public authorities and/or overarching sport bodies (at national and international level) to monitor the adoption of these policies is equally important.	16.2 End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children Indicator 16.2.1 Proportion of children aged 1-17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month 16.4 By 2030, significantly reduce illicit financial and arms flows, strengthen the recovery and return of stolen assets and combat all forms of organized crime Indicator 16.4.1 Total value of inward and outward illicit financial flows (in current US dollars) 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms Indicator 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months

1.l	% of national budget dedicated to investment in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity linked to national development plan and/or the SDGs	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Potentially available, but consistent data collection tool needs to be developed	Input	National government Refers to whether current national budget includes dedicated/ differentiated investment in the use of sport, physical education and physical activity to contribute to the national development plan and/or SDGs. This includes whether goals and targets are specified in the national development plan and dedicated resources are budgeted for the use of sport, physical education and physical activity to achieve non-sport outcomes.	This indicator draws on the emphasis in the Kazan Action Plan that 'the mobilization of a broad range of stakeholders through new partnerships and platforms is required for the integration of sport policy within the sustainable development framework as defined by the 2030 Agenda'. The indicator is a proxy measure of investment to intentionally use sport, physical education and physical activity to contribute to national development and the SDGs. For governments this would include but extend beyond ministries and public authorities responsible for sport.	17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships Indicator 17.17.1 Amount of US dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships

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[1] 'National sport bodies' include all national associations and federations, National Olympic and Paralympic Committees and National Sport Councils. For national, institutional and network purposes, other organisations (e.g. NGOs) or networks that work nationally and aggregate their data may also be considered herein as defined by the relevant national sports act and/or international federation constitution and/or appropriate legal framework. For comparative and aggregation purposes, networks that may comprise stakeholders not working at the national level (e.g. sport for development NGO networks) are encouraged to collect the same data.

1.m	% of presidents, board members or executive leadership post-holders in sport organisations who are female	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Potentially available, but data collection tool needs to be developed	Output	National sport organisation data Executive leadership may include secretary-general; managing director; CEO Disaggregate by international, national, sub-national, regional level sport organisations	The inclusion of this specific indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses 'gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls in and through sport are not only fundamental components of national and international sport policy but are also crucial factors for good governance, and for maximizing the contribution of sport to sustainable development and peace'. To this end this indicator also contributes to SDG 16 ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. The percentage of presidents, board members or executive leadership post-holders in sport organisations who are female is used as a proxy-measure for Policy Area II.6 of the Kazan Action Plan: *II.6 Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls.*	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life Indicator 5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial position 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels Indicator 16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group

| 1.n | **% funded national sport bodies[2] that have invested in a strategy for the inclusion of people with disabilities in sport** | Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD) | Potentially available, but data collection tool needs to be developed | Output | Organisation/school

Refers to the commitment and investment of national sports bodies to including persons with disabilities in sport. This includes whether a strategy has been adopted, guidelines are available and dedicated resources were invested for this purpose in the past financial year. | This indicator draws on the component of the Kazan Action Plan that stresses 'inclusion is not only a challenge to be overcome but moreover a call to pro-active action purposefully to pursue and embrace diversity as an enhancer to common practice'.

The adoption and implementation by sporting organisations of dedicated strategies for inclusion of people with disabilities in sport is an important organisation-level intervention to deliver components of main Policy Area II. 4 of the Kazan Action:

II.4 Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies.

The indicator is a proxy measure of investment across government to use sport, physical education and physical activity to contribute to national development and the SDGs, including but extending beyond, the ministries and public authorities responsible for sport. | 10.3 Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard

Indicator 10.3.1 Proportion of the population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

1.o	% of 1) major sport facilities and 2) national-level events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions	National Sport Governance Observer Tool Question 43.1	Potentially available, but data collection tool needs to be developed	Output (activity)	Organisation (local organising committee and/or facility management authority) Refers to number of major sport facilities and national-level events (as defined within a national system) who have an operational strategy to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions events	Major sport events and sport facilities with an adopted strategy aimed at mitigating environmental degradation through the practice of sport represents an important system-level intervention to deliver main Policy Area II. 7 of the Kazan Action Plan: *II.7 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent actions to combat climate change and its impacts.* This also provides a proxy for the level to which the sport sector is aware of and has prioritised mitigating environmental degradation through sport.	13.2 Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning Indicator 13.2.1 Number of countries that have communicated the establishment or operationalization of an integrated policy/strategy/plan which increases their ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development in a manner that does not threaten food production (including a national adaptation plan, nationally determined contribution, national communication, biennial update report or other)

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[2] See 1.k for a definition of 'national sport bodies'.

| 1.p | **% of workforce within the sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) sectors** | National workforce data | Potentially available, but dataset requires additional analysis | Input | Sub-population (workforce)

Measure of the share of total workforce within the sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) sectors

Disaggregation:

• Gender, age, education level, disability
• Type (unemployment; vulnerable employment; wage and salaried workers, volunteer)*

Protocols and data available from World Bank World Development Indicators (2016) | An adequately skilled waged and volunteer workforce in the sport, fitness and active leisure sector is a crucial input to effectively deliver each policy area of the Kazan Action Plan.

The availability of quality, waged and volunteer work in the sport, fitness and active leisure sector is also an important prerequisite to deliver Policy Area II.5 of the Kazan Action Plan:

II.5 Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all.

A measure of the size of the workforce must be complemented by additional measures of: the skill and qualification level of the workforce; pathways into and from employment or employability training in the sector; and systems and process to safeguarding athletes and workers in the sector (Policy Area III.1 of the Kazan Action Plan). | 8.5
By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value

Indicator 8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities

8.6
By 2020, substantially reduce the proportion of youth not in employment, education or training

Indicator 8.6.1 Proportion of youth (aged 15-24 years) not in education, employment or training |

| 1.q | % of public expenditure on sports | National budget | Available, but dataset requires additional analysis | Input | National government

Disaggregation:

- Level of government (national/provincial)
- Expenditure per category (elite sport; community sport; infrastructure) | This indicator draws on the emphasis in the Kazan Action Plan that 'the full potential of physical education, physical activity and sport to contribute significantly to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals can only be realized if a broad range of public authorities, sports and educational organizations and other stakeholders are mobilized'. Adequate investment from each of these stakeholder groups constitutes the critical input to enable deliver of all policy areas of the Kazan Action Plan.

Government is key among these stakeholders. This indicator therefore measures public expenditure at national and provincial/state level. Investment at local government is also critical but effectively collecting data on investment at this level of government is constrained by the diversity of budgeting mechanisms. | 17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships

Indicator 17.17.1 Amount of US dollars committed to public-private and civil society partnerships |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|

| 1.r | Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for sport, leisure and active recreation use by all | UN-Habitat SDG 11.7.1 database or equivalent national-level data; urban and city planning or infrastructure audits | Potentially available | Input (outcome) | National land data

Recommended disaggregation:

• Type of space
• Public and private ownership
• School and education facilities | The 2030 Agenda recognises that 'sustainable urban development and management are crucial to the quality of life of our people' (UNGA, 2015).

Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical activity in cities and urban areas helps support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles. This becomes increasingly important with the increasing concentration of populations in urban areas.

This indicator relates directly to Policy Area II.2 of the Kazan Action Plan:

II.2 Make cities and settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

It reflects UN-Habitat guidance that a minimum of 15 per cent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green space and public facilities. | 11.7
By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

Indicator 11.7.1
Average share of the built-up area of cities that is open space for public use for all, by sex, age and persons with disabilities |

Section 2: Category 2 Indicators

Category 2 indicators represent more detailed measures of the effectiveness of sport policy, programmes and activity in relation to delivering on prioritised SDGs and targets. Category 2 indicators are designed to support and add detail and context to Category 1 indicators (and where possible are disaggregations of Category 1 indicators). They can be used in concert with Category 1 or as standalone indicators.

These indicators are thematically grouped under specific SDGs and associated impact areas from the Kazan Action Plan with links drawn to specific SDG targets The measurement framework also outlines the unit of analysis and data source. This may differ across contexts; however, attempts have been made to identify the most common source or most robust international dataset where available. It should be noted that data collection will not depend exclusively on the sport, physical education and physical activity sector but will often require significant input from other sector and central agencies (e.g. SDG co-ordination, statistics and planning) as the impact will extend to other sectors and the range of the SDGs.

It is recognised that context and capacity differ greatly across countries and relevant sport stakeholders and that authorities may not be able to collect data on all indicators included in this Toolkit. It is recommended that stakeholders select Category 2 indicators based on the relevance of the indicators to the local context and development priorities.

It is not necessary or advisable to use all indicators in the list. Shortlisting indicators to use should be done based on local priorities. It is beneficial to use a diverse and relatively small set of indicators so that the burden of collection is not too large on respondents and data collection agencies. Having a consistent set of indicators across time will allow for quality M&E as well as best practice in evidence-informed policy and programme design and decision-making.

SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.1: Improve health and well-being at all ages

Inactivity is the fourth leading risk factor for global mortality. The importance of healthy lifestyles is prioritised in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Participating in physical education and sport can motivate people to be more active, contributing to the reduction of 'premature mortality from non-communicable diseases' and associated health care costs (SDG 3.4). Evidence shows that participating in sport, physical education and physical activity, including traditional sport and games, is associated with improved psychological and social health, as well as the prevention and treatment of substance abuse (SDG 3.5). Regular participation supports the healthy development of children and adolescents, including their cognitive and psychosocial development. Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can also provide a platform for community health messaging and empowerment, engaging a diverse range of people whom otherwise conventional health delivery might not reach. This supports efforts to address communicable disease and improve access to health care services (SDG 3.3, 3.7).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 52-62).

Category 1 indicators relating to ensuring healthy lives and promoting of well-being for all at all ages:

- 1.a % of population sufficiently physically active
- 1.e % of population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation

SDG 3: Good health and well-being	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.3a	% of population engaging in moderate and/or vigorous physical activity through sport, fitness and active recreation	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Outcome	Population level (usually per country or region)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.3b	National policy explicitly includes an *Inclusive Access to Sport for All* strategy, to support participation among the least active groups (as defined by the country)	3.4.1	WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey Indicator 3.5.2; or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Activity)	National government
	2.3c	A recent (previous two years) national community-wide public education and awareness campaign for sport, fitness or active recreation has been	3.4.1 17.16.1	WHO NCD Country Capacity Survey Indicator 1.1.1; or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output	National government

SDG 3: Good health and well-being	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
		implemented to support participation behaviour change				
	2.3d	A recent (previous two years) population-based survey of participation in sport, fitness and/or recreation exists	3.4.1 17.16.1	National statistics plan/framework	Output	National government
	2.3e	# of national sport bodies using sport to communicate health messaging	3.3.1-3.3.5	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Activity (Outcome)	Organisation/school (national sport body or equivalent structure) Health messaging examples: healthy lifestyles; benefits of physical activity; HIV prevention; substance abuse; ideally disaggregated by health issue)
	2.3f	# of national sport bodies investing in mental health and well-being initiatives	3.4.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisation/school (national sport body or equivalent structure) Disaggregation: elite athletes vs. general population

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area I.3: Foster quality physical education and active schools

Active schools, in which physical activity is placed at the heart of the school, support the establishment of healthy lifestyles, behaviour and learning. In addition, QPE is a necessary component of primary and secondary education. It supports the building of physical skills and fitness, life skills, cognitive, social and emotional skills, and values and attitudes that frame socially responsible citizens. This is most attainable when it is fully resourced, respected and valued for its holistic merits. Fostering QPE and active schools needs provision that is varied, frequent, challenging, meaningful and inclusive. Learning experiences in physical education are most effective when they are positive, challenging and developmentally appropriate, to help children and young people acquire the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values necessary to lead a physically active life, now and in the future.

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.3: Provide quality education and promote lifelong learning for all

Sport, physical education and physical activity are 'fundamental rights for all' and, as such, constitute important components of equitable and quality education (SDG 4.1). Physical literacy provides the basis for lifelong participation in physical activity and the associated health benefits, making it essential for young people's development and an important learning outcome across education settings. High quality physical education, sport values education, skill development, physical activity and sport learning environments can also contribute to broader education outcomes (SDG 8.6): they promote transferable soft skills such as team-building, leadership and increased discipline, empathy and respect, which assist with the transitioning from youth to adulthood and help improve school attendance. They can also provide experiential and empowering education that can promote the engagement of a diverse range of students, irrespective of their background, including those less suited to formal education settings (SDG 4.5, 5.1). The inclusive and equitable delivery of sport, physical education and physical activity at all levels of education will contribute to eliminating gender disparities (SDG 4.5). It can also promote holistic development and lifelong learning, providing a platform well suited to developing the knowledge and leadership skills needed to promote sustainable development (SDG 4.7).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 65-74).

Category 1 indicators relating to ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning:

- 1.f % schools reporting full/partial implementation of QPE guidelines
- 1.g % schools reporting full/partial implementation of the sport and physical activity actions of a 'Health Promoting School'

SDG 4: Quality education	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation	2.4a	% of schools where physical education is offered as a stand-alone subject	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.f UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school

SDG 4: Quality education	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.4b	% of schools where sport is offered after school time	3.4.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school
	2.4c	The degree of inclusivity in school physical education as reported by the % of schools catering for disability, ethnic and religious inclusion, gender inclusion	4.5.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school Criteria specified in UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education and standards for QPE
	2.4d	% of schools reporting offering progressive learning experiences through physical education curriculum as per quality physical education guidelines	4.1.1 4.7	Disaggregation of 1.f UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Outcome	Organisation/school Criteria specified in UNESCO World-wide Survey and standards for QPE
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.4e	% of schools reporting implementation of the sport and physical activity actions of a 'Health Promoting School'	3.4.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent	Outcome	Organisation/school (aggregated to national level)
	2.4f	% of school students who are sufficiently physically active	4.5.1 3.4.1	WHO GSHS, Physical Activity Module Q1	Outcome (Impact)	Sub-population (learners) at national level Disaggregated by gender, age, disability, income and education level
	2.4g	% of schools that report offering adolescents opportunities for non-competitive physical activity and recreation clubs	3.4.1 4.7	WHO GSHS, Q152 UNESCO World-wide Survey of Physical Education	Activity (Outcome)	Schools – national level (sample) Disaggregate where possible to type of non-competitive physical activity across sport offerings, active leisure and community access to facilities and infrastructure

SDG 4: Quality education	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.4h	% of total education budget allocated to physical education	4.7	National accounts/education budget	Input	National government expenditure
	2.4i	% of schools that meet the minimum requirements for the compulsory provision of school sport facilities and equipment	3.4.1 16.7.1	QPE Outcome 4.1 UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education; or national equivalent	Input	School facilities
	2.4j	# of physical education teachers in 1) pre-primary; 2) primary; 3) lower secondary; and 4) upper secondary education who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service or in-service required for teaching physical education at the relevant level in a given country	4.C.1	UNESCO World-wide Survey of School Physical Education	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Sub-population (teachers) at national level
	2.4j	# of higher education institutions offering training courses related to sport, physical education and physical activity	4.3.1	Higher education institutions	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisation: higher education
	2.4k	Participation rate of youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training relating to sport, physical education, physical activity or active leisure in the last 12 months, by sex	4.3.1	Higher education institutions	Input (Activity/ Outcome)	Sub-population: individuals engaged in formal and non-formal education

SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area I.5: Enforce gender equality/empower girls and women

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women and the UNESCO Convention Against Discrimination in Education stipulate in various articles equal rights for all members of society to participate in all activities, including education, and to become engaged in policy development including taking over leadership positions. Sport, physical education and physical activity offer compelling levers for promoting gender equality and empowerment, and for challenging structure injustices that limit the life chances not only of girls and women but also of other gender groups. The various levels at which girls and women can engage in these activities include participation, coaching, teaching, management and leadership.

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.6: Advance gender equality and empower all women and girls

Sport, physical education and physical activity reflect societal gender norms. Women are less likely to participate in physical activity than men and are significantly under-represented in leadership roles across sport. Proactive investment, policies and strategies can help address inequalities in sport participation and leadership (SDG 5.1, 5.5, 5.c). Evidence suggests that the strong and active participation of women in decision-making processes has a potent impact on societal development. In many communities, targeted sport-based programmes, especially at grassroots levels, as well as sport values education, have made important contributions to the empowerment of women, girls and other vulnerable gender groups. Well-designed and effectively delivered initiatives can provide safe spaces to engage and support women and girls, promote female leadership and encourage respectful attitudes toward women and girls (SDG 5.5). Eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against women and girls in sport will also contribute to wider sustainable development goals (SDG 5.2, 5.3).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 79-89).

Category 1 indicators relating to achieving gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls:

- 1.h % of females who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation
- 1.l Gender equality enshrined in national legal frameworks for sport, physical education and physical activity

SDG 5: Gender equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.5a	% of females insufficiently physically active	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population Disaggregate for age, ethnicity, disability, income

SDG 5: Gender equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.5b	Difference between % of male population and % of female population who are sufficiently active	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population Sufficient physical activity: 150 minutes of activity per week including sport, recreation, leisure, transport and work
	2.5c	Difference between % of male population and % of female population who are inactive	3.4.1	Disaggregation of 1.a WHO GPAQ Items P10-15	Impact	National population Inactivity: less than 30 minutes of physical activity per week
	2.5d	Difference between % of male and % of female student population (primary and secondary schools) reporting two or more days per week of physical education curriculum	4.5.1	Disaggregation of 1.f WHO GSHS, Core Question in Physical Activity Module	Outcome	Sub-population at school level
	2.5e	% of females employed* in the sport and physical activity sector *excluding volunteers	8.5.2 5.5.2	Disaggregation of 1.o National workforce data	Outcome	Sub-population at national level (Possible comparison with % of males employed in sport and physical activity sector)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.5f	% of funded sport bodies with a gender equality strategy or action plan with allocated budget	5.1.1 5.C.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output	National government
	2.5g	# of indicators in national results/M&E frameworks related to sport, physical education and physical activity disaggregated by gender	17.18.1 5.C.1	National results framework/plan	Outcome (Output)	National government policy
	2.5h	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding to deliver gender empowerment through sport programmes (including national federations and SDP stakeholders)	5.C.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Organisational level

SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.5: Provide economic growth and full and productive employment and work for all

The contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity to economic growth, increased productivity and employment can be observed in different contexts. The sport industry has been estimated to contribute up to 1 per cent of global GDP, and stimulating its development can contribute to further benefits. Maximising the potential of sport-related, event-based and active leisure tourism, in particular, can support these efforts (SDG 8.2). The attractiveness of sport to young people makes it a valuable setting for initiatives aimed at delivering employability outcomes (SDG 4.4), including entrepreneurial training (SDG 8.5, 8.6). In addition, volunteers make a substantial contribution. Further economic benefit can be derived from deliberate policies aimed at scaling the voluntary contributions of officers, coaches, parents and other groups who deliver health and social benefit through supporting cost-effective physical activity and sport programmes (SDG 8.3).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 92-102).

Indicators below Category 1 indicators relating to decent work and economic growth:

- 1.b % of contribution of sport, fitness and active recreation to GDP
- 1.p % of workforce within the sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) sectors

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.8a	Annual growth rate of sport sector per person employed in the sector (*indicator for economic productivity of sport sector)	8.2.1	National economic data	Impact	Sub-population (sport sector) level
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.8b	% of youth (aged 15-29 years) in education, employment or training in sport	8.6.1 8.b.1	National data	Outcome	Sub-population level
	2.8c	# of 1) sport rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies non-compliant with labour rights based on ILO textual sources and national legislation	8.8.1 8.8.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 8: Decent work and economic growth	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.8d	Sport and active leisure tourism direct GDP as a proportion of total tourism GDP	8.9.1	National economic/tourism data	Outcome	Sub-population
	2.8e	# of jobs in sport and active leisure tourism as a proportion of tourism jobs	8.9.2	National economic/tourism data	Outcome	Sub-population
	2.8f	% of population who engage in volunteering to support sporting activities		Eurobarometer QB12 or ILO manual (2011) on measurement of volunteer work	Output	Population level
	2.8g	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding and total amount allocated to deliver youth employment outcomes through sport programmes (including national federations and SDP stakeholders)	8.B.1	National budget data	Input	National government budget
	2.8h	# of national sporting codes that have a representative union for athletes	8.6.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Population level
	2.8i	# of 1) major sport event rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies that have policies that support decent job creation, innovation and entrepreneurship in sport and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	8.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisation level (nationally)

SDG 10: Reduce inequalities within and among countries

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.4: Build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies

Well-designed programmes that include people irrespective of ability, impairment, ethnicity, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status challenge social divides and can make a valuable contribution to social inclusion and empowerment (SDG 10.2). By drawing on its cross-cultural status and the work of skilled facilitators and role models, participation in sport, physical education and physical activity can facilitate intercultural and inter-religious understanding and contribution to efforts to build peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies. Initiatives can be used to build relationships, encourage positive interaction and foster respect between groups affected by conflict and marginalisation (SDG 16.1), perhaps involving dedicated support structures and programmes (SDG 10.7). All approaches are likely to be most sustainable when they are integrated within wider peace-building, reduction in criminal activities, violence and social inclusion processes.

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017).

Category 1 indicators relating to reducing inequalities within and between countries:

- 1.i % of persons with disabilities who actively participate in sport, fitness and active recreation
- 1.n % of funded national sport bodies that have invested in a strategy for the inclusion of people with disabilities in sport

Disaggregation:

- 1.a % of population sufficiently physically active (disaggregated by disability, age, gender, ethnicity and income)
- 1.e % of population who participate with some regularity in sport, fitness and active recreation (disaggregated by disability, age, gender, ethnicity and income)
- 1.p % of workforce within the sport, fitness and recreational activities (leisure) sectors (disaggregated by disability, age, gender, ethnicity and income)

SDG 10: Equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.10a	% of persons who participate in sport, fitness and active recreation disaggregated by: i. Gender ii. Age iii. Education level iv. Ethnicity v. Income	10.3.1	Eurobarometer QB1 or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome	Population level

SDG 10: Equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.10b	% of funded national sport bodies with specific policies that provide for equality and inclusion within sport	10.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Activity)	Organisational level (nationally) This includes 1) an adopted equality and inclusion policy; 2) dedicated resources (including budget lines) to advance equality and inclusion; and/or 3) a designated responsible officer
	2.10c	Commitment to equality and inclusion in national sport policy	10.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Activity/ Input)	National government policy This includes 1) dedicated resources (including budget lines) to promote equality and inclusion; 2) reporting on equality and inclusion as a requirement of receiving public funding for sport; and/or 3) publicly available national guidelines on promoting equality and inclusion in sport
	2.10d	Commitment to the proactive inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum-seekers in national sport policy	10.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Activity/ Input)	National government policy This includes 1) dedicated resources (including budget lines) to promote inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum-seekers in sporting activities; 2) reporting on inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum-seekers as a requirement of receiving public funding for sport; and/or 3) publicly available national guidelines on promoting the inclusion of migrants, refuges and asylum-seekers in sport
	2.10e	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions in support of orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people	10.7.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 10: Equality	Code	Specific indicator	Linked SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.10f	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to support equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory practices and promoting appropriate action in this regard	10.3.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.2: Make cities and settlements inclusive safe, resilient and sustainable

Infrastructure and space for sport, physical education and physical activity in urban and rural planning can help support, develop and maintain active and healthy lifestyles for their citizens and build inclusive and sustainable communities. UN-Habitat guidance indicates that a minimum of 15 per cent of urban areas should be allocated for open and green spaces and public facilities. Integrating opportunities for sport, physical education and physical activity through such spaces and across urban environments can have widespread and long-term impacts (SDG 11.3, 11.7). They are most effective these spaces are neutral and public in their design, implementation and management take into account the needs and safety of all citizens, including those with disabilities, as well as other vulnerable groups such as children and women.

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see [Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs](Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 107-116).

Category 1 indicators relating to sustainable cities and communities:

- 1.r Average share of the built up-area of cities that is open space for sport, leisure and active recreation use by all

Disaggregation

- 1.q % of public expenditure on sport (disaggregation to include infrastructure budget)
- 1.c % of population reporting that participating in sport, fitness and active recreation has a positive impact on themselves, their family or community (disaggregated by urban and rural respondents)

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.11a	% of sport budget allocated to sports infrastructure development	11.7.1	Disaggregation of 1.q National accounts/sport budget or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	National government
	2.11b	% of national infrastructure budget allocated to sport infrastructure	11.7.1	Disaggregation of 1.p National accounts/national budget or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	National government
	2.11c	% of land allocated to sport and recreation in proclaimed urban areas	11.7.1	National/regional Geographical Information Systems	Input	National government

SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.11d	# of 1) major sport event rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies with a direct participation structure of civil society in planning and management of sport facilities	11.3.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.11e	# of 1) major sport event rights-holders and 2) national sporting bodies making investments in legacy planning for sport and event infrastructure for urban liveability	11.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.11f	% of persons utilising designated facilities for sport, fitness and active recreation (sport club, sport centre, school or university, health and fitness centre)	11.7.1	Eurobarometer QB7	Outcome (Activity)	Population level
	2.11g	% of local governments with sport and physical activity master plans that are environmentally friendly	11.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Activity)	Local government
	2.11h	% of people who report that the area where they live offers many opportunities to be physically active	11.7.1	Eurobarometer QB11.1	Input (Outcome)	Population level

Disaggregated by gender, age, education and level of urbanisation |
| | 2.11i | % of infrastructure budget for sport allocated to operating expenditure and maintenance (out of the total infrastructure budget allocated to sport) | 11.7.1 | National sport budget or Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool | Input | National government |

SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.7: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent action against climate change and its impacts

Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can be used to stimulate social and environmental change. They can, under certain circumstances, generate opportunities to refresh dated infrastructure, improve public transport and review development policy. Organising committees and host cities can use sport events as part of an over-arching strategy to create legacies through infrastructure improvements, through sustainable tourism (SDG 12.b), behavioural change campaigns (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.8) and by strengthening their scientific and technological capacity to move toward more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SDG 12.1). Awareness–raising and educational programmes can influence attitudes, shifting consumer behaviour and the use of natural resources (SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.8), and the social status of sport can act to magnify this dissemination of information and further promote environmental responsibilities (SDG 12.6). Sport organisations are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy (SDG 13.1).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017).

Category 1 indicators relating to ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns:

- 1.j Annual % change in 1) carbon footprint and 2) recycling rate from a) major sport facilities and b) national-level events
- 1.o % of 1) major sport facilities and 2) national-level events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.12a	% of major sport facilities, major sporting events and national sport bodies with sustainable consumption and production action plans	12.1.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.12b	% of major sport facilities, major sporting events and national sport bodies with sustainable public procurement policies and action plans	12.7.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.12c	% of major sport facilities, major sporting events and national sport bodies publishing sustainability reports in the past year	12.6.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 12: Sustainable consumption	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.12d	# of funded national sport bodies that reference the importance of 1) global citizenship education and 2) education for sustainable development (including climate change education) within sport policies and/or programmes	12.8.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.12.e	# of sport-based behaviour change campaigns aiming to strengthen environmental and sustainability aspects	12.2.1 12.2.2	National reporting	Activity	National government
	2.12.f	Amount invested in 1) infrastructure improvement and 2) scientific and technological capacity to move toward more sustainable patterns of production as a result of a sport programme or hosting a sporting event	12.A.1	National budget data	Input	National government budget

SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.7: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns and take urgent action against climate change and its impacts

Sport events and large-scale physical activity programmes can be used to stimulate social and environmental change. They can, under certain circumstances, generate opportunities to refresh dated infrastructure, improve public transport and review development policy. Organising committees and host cities can use sport events as part of an over-arching strategy to create legacies through infrastructure improvements, sustainable tourism (SDG 12.b) and behavioural change campaigns (SDG 12.1, 12.2, 12.8) and by strengthening their scientific and technological capacity to move toward more sustainable patterns of consumption and production (SDG 12.1). Awareness–raising and educational programmes can influence attitudes, shifting consumer behaviour and the use of natural resources (SDG 12.2, 12.5, 12.8), and the social status of sport can act to magnify this dissemination of information and further promote environmental responsibilities (SDG 12.6). Sports organisations are increasingly expected to reduce their carbon footprints. In this context, the value of sport building a resilient and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters is noteworthy (SDG 13.1).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017).

Category 1 indicators relating to taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:

- 1.j Annual % change in 1) carbon footprint and 2) recycling rate from a) major sport facilities and b) national-level events
- 1.o % of 1) major sport facilities and 2) national-level events with operational strategies to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, foster climate resilience and lower greenhouse gas emissions

SDG 13: Combating climate change	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.13a	% of major sport events that meet ISO standard 20121 for sustainable event management	13.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	Events nationally
	2.13b	% of large-scale sport infrastructure complying with appropriate nationally recognised climate change measures	13.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	National
	2.13c	# of national bodies that cite the use of sport and/or sport infrastructure in national/local risk reduction strategies	13.1.2 13.1.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.13d	# of national sport bodies that have included in their existing programmes or policies a set of educational elements to improve awareness and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Activity (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 13: Combating climate change	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.13e	National sport policies include an integrated strategy/plan to increase the capability of the sector to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and foster climate reliance and low greenhouse gas emissions	13.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Activity (Outcome)	National government policy
	2.13f	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to support education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning	13.3.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Input	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area II.8: Build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Problems of corruption, doping and manipulation of sporting competition emphasise the need for improvements in governance throughout sport and its institutions. The transparency and governance of sporting organisations should be considered when measuring the effectiveness, accountability, gender balance and participatory decision-making of public institutions (SDG 16.6, 16.7). Equally, reducing the instances of corruption and bribery within sport, whether through the manipulation of sporting competition or the awarding of sport events or tenders, will contribute to broader transparency outcomes and a reduction in the flow of illegal finance (SDG 16.4, 16.5).

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 119-131).

Category 1 indicators relating to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels:

- 1.k % of funded national sport bodies[3] that have adopted formal policies to protect the integrity of sport and safeguard participants

  Refers to the percentage of national sport bodies that have a formal written policy (or policies) related to protecting the integrity of sport covering the areas listed below:
  - Safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved;
  - Protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups;
  - Foster good governance of sports organisations;
  - Strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions; and
  - Ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures.

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[3] 'National sport bodies' includes all national associations and federations, National Olympic and Paralympic Committees, and National Sport Councils. For national, institutional and network purposes, other organisations (e.g. NGOs) or networks that work nationally and aggregate their data may also be considered herein as defined by the relevant national sports act and/or international federation constitution and/or appropriate legal framework. For comparative and aggregation purposes, networks that may comprise stakeholders not working at the national level (e.g. sport for development NGO networks) are encouraged to collect the same data.

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
Sub-indicators from Category 1 (based on valid disaggregation)	2.16a	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies addressing good governance	16.7.2 16.6.2	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16b	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to safeguard athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved	8.8.1 8.8.2 10.3.1 16.2.2	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16c	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to protect children, youth and other vulnerable groups	16.1.3 16.2.1 16.2.3	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16d	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to ensure an adequate anti-doping policy framework, its implementation and effective compliance measures		Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16e	% of national sport bodies that have adopted policies to strengthen measures against the manipulation of sports competitions	16.4.1 16.5.2	Disaggregation of 1.n Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.16f	% of national sport bodies with a 1) nominated child protection officer and 2) nominated sport integrity officer	16.2.1 16.6.2	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Outcome (Output)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16g	Existence of criminal law provision for the prosecution of match-fixing	16.4.1	IOC/UNODC Survey	Output (Outcome)	National legislation
	2.16h	# of national sport bodies with programmes to reduce and address violence through sport	16.1.3 16.1.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output	Organisational level (nationally)

SDG 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.16i	# of athletes, coaches and officials receiving sport integrity training including 1) principles of good governance; 2) safeguarding athletes, spectators, workers and other groups involved; 3) protecting children, youth and other vulnerable groups; 4) implementing and complying with an anti-doping policy framework; and 5) measures against the manipulation of sport competitions		Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool	Output	Sub-population (sport sector)
	2.16j	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to support to reduce and address violence and anti-social behaviour	16.1.3	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.16k	% of prisons and correctional facilities with sport and physical activity programmes	16.1.3 16.1.4	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Activity	Organisational level (nationally) Includes existence of facilities and equipment and dedicated sport staff

SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Related Kazan Action Plan Policy Area I.2: Establish multi-stakeholder partnerships

The considerable diversity of the forms and contexts of sport, physical education and physical activity suggest that a great deal of their relevance of civil society lies in their variety and adaptability. To fully realise their potential, co-operation is needed across public policy sectors, such as health, education, city development, infrastructure and transport, as well as with private stakeholders, to develop and implement legislation, regulations and national plans of action. These actions, conducted in synergy, promote continuity of practice and access to physical activities at all ages. They aim to foster autonomy, in both an individual and a collective context, and prevent withdrawal from practice (because, for example, of age, life events, social and health conditions, discrimination). Toolkits and other support mechanisms to support such cross-sector collaboration need to be further identified, developed and shared.

For additional analysis and guidance on these policy actions see Enhancing the Contribution of Sport to the SDGs (Lindsey and Chapman, 2017: 15-44).

Category 1 indicators relating to strengthening the means of implementation and revitalizing the global partnerships for sustainable development:

- 1.d % of national sport policy objectives that intentionally align with prioritised SDG targets
- 1.l national budget includes dedicated investment in the contribution of sport, physical education and physical activity linked to national development plan and/or the SDGs
- 1.q % of public expenditure on sports

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
SDG- or sector-specific indicators	2.17a	# of national multi-sector and cross departmental (non-sport) initiatives that involve stakeholders from the sport sector	17.16.1 17.17.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Outcome	National government
	2.17b	% of national sport bodies referencing national development plans and/or the SDGs in their Strategic Plans	17.14.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17c	# of indicators related to sport, physical education and physical activity in national statistics plan/framework	17.16.1 17.18.1	National statistics plan/framework	Output (Outcome)	Government policy National M&E framework

SDG 17: Partnerships for the Goals	Code	Specific indicator	SDG indicator	Source	Type	Unit of analysis
	2.17d	# of sport, physical education and physical activity questions in national census	17.16.1 17.19.2	National census	Output (Outcome)	
	2.17e	Operational national inter-sectoral committee/co-ordinating mechanism to oversee national strategy/plan for sport and physical activity	17.14.1	NCD Country Capacity Survey/Sport Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	National M&E framework (inclusion of diverse stakeholders from all key sectors including competent scientific bodies, NGOs, academia, civil society, communities, private sector, media, etc.)
	2.17f	National knowledge exchange and learning forums exist to share insights on SDP	17.14.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17g	# of formally registered NGOs providing services related to sport, physical education and physical activity (including SDP actors)	17.17.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Output (Activity/ Outcome)	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17h	# of publications in accredited academic journals containing research related to sport, physical education and physical activity		Academic databases	Output	Publications
	2.17i	# non-sport ministries/departments/ statutory bodies allocating resources to sport and physical activity	17.17.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Organisational level (nationally)
	2.17j	# of organisations receiving targeted public funding, and total amount allocated, to use sport-based interventions to deliver against specific SDGs	17.17.1 17.2.1	Global Sport Policy Surveillance Tool (TBD)	Input	Organisational level (nationally)

Section 3: Category 3 programme-level monitoring and evaluation

Efforts to capture sport, physical education and physical activity's contribution to the SDGs need to account for programme-level interventions and impacts. Work is underway to produce similar guidelines for collecting programme-level data aligned with the SDGs through a common methodology and language.

Initial work has been based upon the application of an approach first developed by the London Benchmarking Group (a global consortium of private sector community investors). The aim is to develop a methodology that sport stakeholders can use to describe the contribution of programmatic interventions to the SDGs in a consistent and coherent manner. These particular indicators are deliberately broad to permit lead stakeholders to link varied individual programme outcome data to them. Using this methodology, programme outcomes can be categorised based on their contribution to the eight programmatic impact areas put forward in the Kazan Action Plan:

II.1 Sport for health and well-being for all [SDG 3];
II.2 Sport for making cities, inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable [SDG 11];
II.3 Sport for quality education and lifelong learning for all [SDG 4];
II.4 Sport for peaceful, inclusive and equitable societies [SDG 10, SDG 16];
II.5 Sport for economic growth and full, productive employment [SDG 8];
II.6 Sport for gender equality and empowerment for all women and girls [SDG 5];
II.7 Sport for sustainable consumption and action against climate change [SDG 12, SDG 13];
II.8 Sport for effective, accountable and inclusive institutions [SDG 16].

This approach enables governments, networks or organisations to coherently describe the change programmes have effected on individual beneficiaries and communities in two different ways – through the depth of impact and the type of impact. These are examined in more detail below.

Depth of impact

The depth of impact measure enables stakeholders to assess the degree to which beneficiaries are better off as a result of an activity. It uses a simple three-point scale identifying three distinct levels of change that a beneficiary may experience – *connect, improve and transform* – as explained below:

- **Connect –** the number of people reached by an activity who can report some limited change as a result of the activity (e.g. raised awareness of opportunities to improve literacy skills);
- **Improve** – the number of people who can report some substantive improvement in their lives as a result of the activity (e.g. actually able to read better);
- **Transform –** the number of people who can report an enduring change in their circumstances, or for whom a change can be observed as a result of the improvements made (e.g. they got a job as a result of improved literacy).

Table 3.1: Examples of measuring depth of impact

Programme area	Output	Connect	Improve	Transform
Sport for health: **A project to engage disadvantaged youth in sport and physical activity**	# of young people engaged by the project	# of young people who better understand the importance of physical activity	# of young people reporting improved confidence to participate in sport and physical activity in public	# of young people regularly participating in sport and physical activity outside the programme intervention
	406	314	224	127
Sport for employment: **A project to support young people get into employment through sport**	# of young people aged 15-24 engaged in the sport and employability project	# of young people aged 15-24 whose attitude toward getting a job has improved	# of young people aged 15-24 people with improved job-seeking skills (e.g. CV writing, interview skills)	# of people moving into sustained employment
	252	159	79	28

Note: It is necessary to prevent double-counting across columns.

Type of impact

The type of impact measure enables stakeholders to map the area(s) in which an activity has benefited those it has reached and so to build and communicate a picture of how people are better off as a result of the intervention of suite of interventions. The framework identifies three broad types of impact:

- **Behaviour or attitude change:** Has the activity helped people make behavioural changes that can improve their life or life chances OR has it challenged negative attitudes or preconceptions, enabling them to make wider, different or more informed choices?
- **Skills or personal effectiveness**: Has the activity helped people develop new, or improve existing, skills to enable them to develop academically, in the workplace and socially?
- **Quality of life or well-being:** Has the activity helped people be healthier, happier or more comfortable (e.g. through improved emotional, social or physical well-being, or enhanced employment opportunities)?

Table 3.2: Examples of measuring type of impact

Outcome type	Behaviour or attitude	Skills, knowledge or personal effectiveness	Circumstance, quality of life or well-being
Programme 1	318 young people aged 15-24 report an improved attitude toward seeking employment	128 young people aged 15-24 report improved interview and CV writing skills through linked workshops	98 beneficiaries enter into sustained employment
Programme 2	225 young people aged 15-24 report a changed attitude about their potential to participate in the economy and pursue entrepreneurial opportunities	176 young people aged 15-24 have improved knowledge on entrepreneurship and starting micro and small business	53 young people start sport related micro or small business
Programme 3	127 young women aged 15-21 report increased school attendance	76 young women improve end-line education results following programme participation	44 beneficiaries complete secondary education
Totals:	**670 experience a positive change in behaviour or attitude**	**380 improve their skills, knowledge or personal effectiveness**	**195 improve their circumstances or quality of life**

Note: This approach allows for double-counting across columns.

Section 4: Quantifying the social and economic value of sport

In the context of growing evidence on the wider benefits of sport and active recreation, many nations have adopted policies and strategies that encourage participation in sport and active recreation to generate positive outcomes aligned with the SDGs. This has resulted in increased pressure to assign a dollar value to outcomes and investment in such policies. Academics at the University of Sydney have provided expert guidance on common methodologies to quantify the social and economic value of sports, employing a meta-analysis of methods used to value sport and recreation outcomes.

Overall, three key sub-population methodologies (e.g. valuing specific aspects of sport and active recreation) and seven key population-level methodologies (e.g. GDP or national-level value) have been identified. These methods originated in high-income countries, and therefore need to be tailored for global applicability; an analysis of the importance, robustness and cost-benefit of utilising these methods also needs to be undertaken before they are applied at national level or in a wider international framework.

An overview of potential methodologies is provided below; Appendix D presents a synopsis of this research.

Table 4.1: Common methodologies to quantify the social and economic value of sport

Sub-population methods	
Cost/Benefit Analysis [CBA]	Compares the economic benefits generated from a region or country by a project with costs in the form of a cost/benefit ratio
Financial Accounting [FA]	Measures value through financial accounting records
Tourism Models [TM]	Examines the economic effects of tourism through expenditure modelling and the resulting increase in regional income
Population methods	
Sport Satellite Accounts [SSA]	Uses a country's system of national accounts to construct a statistical framework to measure the economic value of a sport industry
Input-Output Tables [I-O]	Adopts a macro-economic approach, simulating economic impact of investment shifts by creating economic models
Estimated Market Valuation [EMV]	Estimates the worth of larger aspects of sport and active recreation that can be valued at present market prices
Computable General Equilibrium Modelling [CGE]	Uses national statistics to simulate changes in value from shifts in sport policy investment
Health Modelling [HM]	Measures health savings from the increase in physical activity and accompanying decrease in risk factors from NCDs stemming from an increase in investment in sport sectors
Social Return on Investment Modelling [SROI]	Measures the value of social goods with no market value through a 'proxy' value of a good with similar attributes
Surveillance Augmented Value Estimation [SAVE]	Uses other methods (see Appendix D) as its base calculation, with the inclusion of representative social impact surveys to qualitatively assess additional benefits

Source: Adapted from Keane et al. (2019) 'Methods for Quantifying the Social and Economic Value of Sport and Active Recreation: A Critical Review'. Sport in Society, DOI: 10.1080/17430437.2019.1567497

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