



HM Government

# Sporting Future

## Second Annual Report – measurement dashboard



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## Measuring the impact of Sporting Future

The second annual progress report on the *Sporting Future* strategy was published in January 2018<sup>1</sup> and included an update on areas of progress over the last year of strategy implementation.

An important part of reporting on *Sporting Future* progress is the data which sits underneath the 5 Outcomes and 25 Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) in the strategy. The reason for publishing this data separately to the January 2018 report is so that it can incorporate the second full year of Active Lives Survey data, which informs a number of the KPIs and was published in March 2018 by Sport England<sup>2</sup>.

*Sporting Future* is a cross-government strategy and progress on the 5 Outcomes can only be achieved through close working with a number of government departments which set policy on some key areas which contribute towards supporting people to get more active, including health, active travel, school sport and communities. Indeed a number of the KPIs reported on in this release are informed by data captured by other departments.

It is also important to highlight, and try to account for, the numerous external factors outside of our control, when trying to improve, for example, mental well-being at a national level. While we know that sport and physical activity can have a positive

impact on mental well-being, there are lots of other factors which can contribute to an individual's mental health. This makes it all the more important for us to work collaboratively across Whitehall to try and influence the key policy areas that we know will make a positive difference.

Given that this is only the second year of reporting on the *Sporting Future* Outcomes and KPIs, it is too early to draw out trends in the data. However, the data we are publishing in this report provides another data point against which progress can be judged in future years.

### Active Lives Survey and Sport England participation targets

Sport England published the second full year of Active Lives Survey results on 22 March 2018. The Year 2 results show a picture of relative stability and will provide Sport England with more data to help inform their insight-led funding decisions in the coming months. It is important to note that it is difficult to draw firm conclusions based on the two data points provided by the Year 1 and Year 2 survey data and ongoing efforts to gather information on how and why people get active, and the barriers to more people getting active, will be vital.

Sport England has been actively using the data that is already available through the

<sup>1</sup><https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/sporting-future-second-annual-report>

<sup>2</sup><https://www.sportengland.org/news-and-features/news/2018/march/22/figures-show-nations-activity-levels/>

Year 1 and 2 Active Lives Survey to inform its existing investment decisions, and is interrogating the survey data in more detail to increase its understanding of patterns in sport and physical activity and the barriers to people taking part. It has already published a Spotlight Report<sup>3</sup> looking at how gender relates to people's engagement with sport and physical activity, with further analysis planned on lower socio-economic groups, older adults, disability, swimming, fitness, and the outdoors.

*Sporting Future* was clear about our commitment to achieving a step change in physical activity. The second annual report on *Sporting Future* confirmed that Sport England has now agreed and set targets for increases in activity levels that it expects to see by 2020 in those areas of the country or key population groups on which it focuses significant resource.

The targets will aim to see an increase in the number of people being regularly active across the English population by over 500,000, being driven by an increase in the number of women by at least 250,000. To address some of the most long-standing and embedded physical activity inequalities, Sport England will also aim to increase the number of people from lower socio-economic groups being active by 100,000, specifically in the places and projects that they invest in to deliver this target. This will pave the way for a major step change in engagement by 2025 and Sport England will propose targets for additional increases in participation by 2025 before 2021.

The Year 1 Active Lives Survey data, published in January 2017, provides the baseline against which we will measure progress on the 2020 targets. Achieving the targets will be challenging. We know that supporting people to develop meaningful and resilient

sport and physical activity habits takes time, requires deeper understanding of how we can influence and change people's behaviours, and requires us to reach many millions of individuals. Investment is already being targeted towards those programmes, projects and interventions that we think will make the biggest difference to levels of physical activity. But there is more to do to shift the dial.

## Active Lives Children

*Sporting Future* extended Sport England's remit to cover children aged 5+. The Active Lives Survey for Children and Young People has been developed to measure engagement in sport and physical activity amongst children and young people aged 5 to 15 years. It will sample the views of around 100,000 children per year, and will provide a world-leading approach to gathering data on how young people engage with sport and physical activity.

The survey was launched in September 2017 and is currently live in schools. The first results will be published in December 2018.

## The financial health and sustainability of the sport sector

*Sporting Future* set out the ambition to create a more financially and organisationally sustainable sport sector. Supporting sports organisations to become less reliant on the public purse and better able to access alternative sources of funding will make the sector stronger, more resilient and more responsible in the long term.

The *Sporting Future* KPI related to this work has been broken down into two distinct parts: KPI 21a, 'levels of public funding in sporting bodies' and KPI 21b 'levels of non-public investment into sporting bodies'. Splitting

<sup>3</sup><https://www.sportengland.org/media/12419/spotlight-on-gender.pdf>

the KPI this way will provide two separate indicators of how the sector is faring, but of course this data alone does not represent the full scale of work which is underway in the sector to achieve this ambition, nor does it attempt to provide the whole picture in terms of the wider progress made.

To provide further context, Sport England have invested 35% less into NGBs throughout this cycle compared to the last funding cycle. Sport England are working with NGBs to support them to access alternative revenue, including working through communities of interest supported by the revamped commercial framework.

In addition to working with NGBs to generate alternative revenue, Sport England are also working with all sports bodies to encourage them to diversify their funding and to become less reliant on public funding. This will include working with bodies to improve the efficiency of their organisation and potentially introducing shared service models into the sector.

Sport England has also set bespoke financial sustainability targets with each NGB. The metrics used are based on the financial situation of the NGB and set in order to motivate increases in non-public income and partnership funding into their programmes as well as efficiency improvements in their back-office. Some NGBs are also required to develop a financial sustainability plan where they have reviewed their income streams and costs, considered different business scenarios and provided an initial action plan for the work that they will do to decrease their reliance on public funding.

UK Sport, working with the Olympic and Paralympic sector, has since the London Games introduced a co-funding model into their investment approach. All Olympic and Paralympic National Governing Bodies who receive investment to deliver medal success at future Olympic and Paralympic

Games are required to co-fund their World Class Programme costs through cash and value in kind contributions (from non-public investment). All NGBs are required to agree a target of co-funding at the start of each Olympic/Paralympic cycle which is both reasonable yet stretching and submit plans for how they will generate the funding to meet the co-funding target. These targets are monitored on an annual basis to ensure the NGB is meeting its obligations. The co-funding contributions made by sports have increased substantially cycle-to-cycle demonstrating the ability that NGBs have to capitalise commercially from the success of their athletes enabled through National Lottery investment: £19m in the Rio Cycle (2013-17) and a forecast £32m in the Tokyo Cycle (2017-21).

In addition UK Sport, working in partnership with the British Olympic and Paralympic Associations, has embarked on a project to realise the untapped revenue generation potential of the system through collaborative working with National Governing Bodies of Sport: Project Performance. The project has good system-wide support and has identified 4 key areas of system collaboration to generate incremental revenue to enable NGBs to become less reliant on public investment to fund their World Class Programme costs associated with realising medal potential at the Games.

We will continue to work with UK Sport and Sport England to support and encourage progress in this area.

## Duty of Care

Baroness Grey-Thompson's "Duty of Care in Sport" report, announced in *Sporting Future* in December 2015 and published in April 2017, looked at the welfare and wellbeing of sports participants across a range of areas, including transition into and out of elite sport, education for young talented athletes and safety.

It is not practical to include KPIs for all of the topic areas covered by the review in this dashboard, nor to cover all of the report's audience groups (people taking part in sport at either elite or grassroots level, as well as paid and voluntary workforces). As the majority of the report focused on the experiences of elite Olympic and Paralympic sportspeople, and this is a cohort over which government has more direct influence (via its arm's length body, UK Sport) we have decided to focus on this section of sporting participants to track trends in Duty of Care. The recent introduction by UK Sport of the Culture Health Check has provided a mechanism for doing this. The Culture Health Check provides athletes, coaches and staff in World Class Programmes with an opportunity to provide full and frank

anonymous feedback on what they see, hear and feel in their Programme.

We have decided to use the Culture Health Check question about how much athletes feel their World Class Programme cares about them as an indicator of overall trends in welfare and wellbeing. The [high level results of the 2017 Culture Health Check](#) can be found on the UK Sport website.

## Notes to the measurement dashboard

The measurement dashboard contains a number of notes which set out the detail of any necessary amendments that have been made to the wording or reporting of certain Outcome measures or KPIs.



# Outcomes and KPIs

OUTCOME ONE <sup>4</sup>	OUTCOME TWO <sup>7</sup>	OUTCOME THREE	OUTCOME FOUR	OUTCOME FIVE
<b>Physical Well-being</b> <b>Measured by</b> a) % meeting CMO physical activity guidelines & b) % doing less than 30 mins physical activity each week	<b>Mental Well-being</b> <b>Measured by</b> a) mean score (out of 10 <sup>6</sup> ) of life satisfaction <sup>9</sup> for those who are active/inactive b) mean score (out of 10) of life satisfaction for those who volunteer/do not volunteer	<b>Individual Development</b> <b>Measured by</b> a) mean score (out of 5 <sup>10</sup> ) of perceived self-efficacy for those who are active/inactive b) mean score (out of 5) of perceived self-efficacy for those who volunteer/do not volunteer	<b>Social/Community Development</b> <b>Measured by</b> a) mean score (out of 5 <sup>11</sup> ) of positive levels of social trust for those who are active/inactive b) mean score (out of 5) of positive levels of social trust for those who volunteer/do not volunteer	<b>Economic Development</b> <b>Measured by</b> Economic value of sport to the UK economy
<b>Measured through</b> Sport England's Active Lives Survey	<b>Measured through</b> Sport England's Active Lives Survey	<b>Measured through</b> Sport England's Active Lives Survey	<b>Measured through</b> Sport England's Active Lives Survey	<b>Measured through</b> DCMS Sport Satellite Account
<b>Latest Data</b> a) 61.8% (27.7m) b) 25.7% (11.5m)	<b>Latest Data</b> a) Active (150+ mins a week) <b>7.2</b> Inactive (less than 30 mins a week) <b>6.5</b> b) Volunteer (2+ times in last 12 months) <b>7.4</b> Don't volunteer (0-1 times in last 12 months) <b>7.0</b>	<b>Latest Data</b> a) Active (150+ mins a week) <b>3.8</b> Inactive (less than 30 mins a week) <b>3.5</b> b) Volunteer (2+ times in last 12 months) <b>3.9</b> Don't volunteer (0-1 times in last 12 months) <b>3.7</b>	<b>Latest Data</b> a) Active (150+ mins a week) <b>3.4</b> Inactive (less than 30 mins a week) <b>3.3</b> b) Volunteer (2+ times in last 12 months) <b>3.5</b> Don't volunteer (0-1 times in last 12 months) <b>3.3</b>	<b>Latest Data</b> Sport-related GVA, £37.3 billion (2.1% of UK GVA) in 2016
<b>Previous Data</b> a) 62.1% <sup>5</sup> (27.5m) b) 25.6% (11.3m)	<b>Previous Data</b> N/A	<b>Previous Data</b> N/A	<b>Previous Data</b> N/A	<b>Previous Data</b> Sport-related GVA, £35 billion (2.1% of UK GVA) in 2015
<b>Trend</b> a) ↔ <sup>6</sup> b) ↔	<b>Trend</b> N/A	<b>Trend</b> N/A	<b>Trend</b> N/A	<b>Trend</b> <sup>12</sup> ↑



<p><b>KPI 1a</b></p>	<p>Percentage of the adult population undertaking at least 150 minutes of moderate physical activity a week</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 61.8% (27.7m)</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 62.1% (see footnote 2) (27.5m)</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> ↔</p>
<p><b>KPI 1b</b></p>	<p>Percentage of children (5-15) who are active (metric tbc)</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 2a</b></p>	<p>Percentage of adults undertaking less than 30 minutes of moderate physical activity a week</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 25.7% (11.5m)</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 25.6% (11.3m)</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> ↔</p>
<p><b>KPI 2b</b></p>	<p>Percentage of children (5-15) who are inactive (metric tbc)</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 3a</b></p>	<p>Percentage of the adult population taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 77.2% (34.5m)</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 77.2% (34.3m)</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> ↔</p>
<p><b>KPI 3b</b></p>	<p>Percentage of children (5-15) taking part in sport and physical activity at least twice in the last month</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>

<p><b>KPI 4</b></p>	<p><b>Percentage of adults utilising outdoor space for exercise/health reasons</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Natural England's Monitor of Engagement with the Natural Environment (MENE)<sup>13</sup> survey</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 17.9% (Mar 2015-Feb 2016)<sup>14</sup></p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 5</b></p>	<p><b>Percentage of children (5-15) achieving physical literacy standards</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data due in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 6</b></p>	<p><b>Percentage of children achieving swimming proficiency</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 7</b></p>	<p><b>Percentage of children achieving Bikeability Levels 1-3</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> DfT monitoring data</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 355,756 training places delivered in 16/17</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 300,509 training places delivered in 15/16</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> ↔</p>
<p><b>KPI 8</b></p>	<p><b>Percentage of children (5-15) with a positive attitude towards sport and being active</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>

<p><b>KPI 9a</b></p>	<p>Percentage of adults<sup>15</sup> volunteering in sport at least twice in the last year</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 14.8% (6.6m) First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A<sup>16</sup></p>
<p><b>KPI 9b</b></p>	<p>Percentage of children (9-15) volunteering in sport at least twice in the last year</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 10a<sup>17</sup></b></p>	<p>Demographics of adult volunteers in sport to become more representative of society as a whole</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> Gender: 60% male, 40% female. LSEG: 11%<sup>18</sup>. Disability: 11%<sup>19</sup>. Age: 16-34 years – 34%; 35-54 – 37%; 55-74 – 23%; 75+ – 6%<sup>20</sup> Ethnicity: White British 86%<sup>21</sup> Other ethnic groups 14%<sup>22</sup></p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 10b</b></p>	<p>Demographics of child (9-15) volunteers in sport to become more representative of society as a whole</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 11a</b></p>	<p>Percentage of adults who have attended a live sporting event more than once in the past year</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 23.5% (10.5m)</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 23.5% (10.4m)</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> ↔</p>
<p><b>KPI 11b</b></p>	<p>Percentage of children (9-15) who have attended a live sporting event more than once in the past year</p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Lives (Children)</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First data will be reported in the 2019 annual report</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>

<p><b>KPI 12</b></p>	<p><b>Number of Olympic and Paralympic medals won at Summer and Winter Games</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Results of Olympic &amp; Paralympic Games</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> Summer Olympic (2016): 67 Winter Olympic (2018): 5 Summer Para (2016): 147 Winter Para (2018): 7</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> Summer Olympic (2012): 65 Winter Olympic (2014): 4 Summer Para (2012): 120 Winter Para (2014): 6</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> Summer Olympic: ↑ Winter Olympic: ↑ Summer Para: ↑ Winter Para: ↑</p>
<p><b>KPI 13</b></p>	<p><b>Position in Olympic and Paralympic Summer and Winter medal tables</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Results of Olympic &amp; Paralympic Games</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> Summer Olympic (2016): 2nd Winter Olympic (2018): 19th Summer Para (2016): 2nd Winter Para (2018): 13th</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> Summer Olympic (2012): 3rd Winter Olympic (2014): 19th Summer Para (2012): 3rd Winter Para (2014): 10th</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> Summer Olympic: ↑ Winter Olympic: ↔ Summer Para: ↑ Winter Para: ↓</p>
<p><b>KPI 14</b></p>	<p><b>UK/Home Nation performance in pinnacle World, European or Commonwealth competitions</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Results of World/ European/Commonwealth competitions contested</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> In 2017 sports funded by UK Sport and Sport England won 170 World Championship and 137 European Championship medals. 21 World and European Championship medals were won in sports not funded by UK Sport and Sport England</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 2016: 56 World and 270 European Championship medals won by UK Sport and Sport England funded sports. 21 World and European Championship medals won in sports not funded by UK Sport and Sport England</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A (not like-for-like comparison)</p>
<p><b>KPI 15</b></p>	<p><b>Attendance levels at national-level domestic sport<sup>23</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Sampling attendance data of national-level leagues</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 37.6 million attendances at national level domestic sport in seasons concluding in 2017</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 35.8 million attendances at national level domestic sport in seasons concluding in 2016</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> ↑</p>
<p><b>KPI 16</b></p>	<p><b>Attendance at events supported through government and UK Sport major events programmes</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> UK Sport major events data</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 118,842<sup>24</sup> spectators attended major sporting events supported by UK Sport in 2016-17</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 294,927 spectators attended major sporting events supported by UK Sport in 2015/16</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A as not a like-for-like comparison<sup>25</sup></p>

<p><b>KPI 17</b></p>	<p><b>Economic impact of events supported through government and UK Sport major events programmes</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> UK Sport major events data</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> £17,728,041<sup>26</sup> direct economic impact to host communities through major events supported by UK Sport in 2016-17</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> £121,275,509 direct economic impact to host communities through major events supported by UK Sport in 2015-16</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A as not a like-for-like comparison<sup>27</sup></p>
<p><b>KPI 18</b></p>	<p><b>Employment in the sport sector</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Sports Satellite Account</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> Sport-related employment, 1,185,000 (3.7% of UK employment) in 2016</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> Sport-related employment, 1,166,000 (3.6% of UK employment) in 2015</p>	<p><b>Trend<sup>28</sup></b></p>
<p><b>KPI 19</b></p>	<p><b>Position of the UK in the Nation Brands Index, both a) overall and b) in answer to the specific question about the UK excelling at sport</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Anholt GfK Nations Brand Index</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 2017 Overall: 3 2017 Sport: 4</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 2016 Overall: 3 2016 Sport: 5</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> Overall: ↔ Sport: ↑</p>
<p><b>KPI 20</b></p>	<p><b>Percentage of facilities which are not open<sup>29</sup> to the public</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Active Places Power database<sup>30</sup></p>	<p><b>Latest Data<sup>31</sup></b> All education including independent<sup>32</sup>: 43.5% in 2018 Non-education<sup>33</sup>: 3.2% in 2018</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> All education including independent: 39.9% in 2016 Community Use: 2.9% in 2016</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> All-education ↓<sup>34</sup> Non-education ↔<sup>35</sup></p>
<p><b>KPI 21a</b></p>	<p><b>Levels of public funding in sporting bodies</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Annual accounts &amp; financial returns submitted to UK Sport and Sport England</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> NGB's degrees of reliance on public investment in 2017 90-100% = 7 NGBs 80-89% = 3 NGBs 70-79% = 11 NGBs 50-69% = 12 NGBs 25-49% = 12 NGBs 0-24% = 8 NGBs</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>

<p><b>KPI 21b</b></p>	<p><b>Levels of non-public investment into sporting bodies<sup>36</sup></b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Annual accounts &amp; financial returns submitted to UK Sport and Sport England</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First set of data to be reported in the 2019 annual report<sup>37</sup></p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 22</b></p>	<p><b>Number of publicly funded bodies that meet the Code for Sports Governance</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> UK Sport and Sport England annual reporting</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 836<sup>38</sup> organisations were assessed as compliant with the Governance Code in 2017/18, including 55 NGBs</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 23</b></p>	<p><b>Number of sports that meet the Sport and Recreation Alliance's Voluntary Code to reinvest 30% of their net UK television broadcasting revenues in grassroots sport</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> SRA report<sup>39</sup></p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 7 signatories to full code (September 2017)<sup>40</sup></p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> 6 signatories to full code (September 2016)</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> ↑</p>
<p><b>KPI 24</b></p>	<p><b>Headline results of the new Sport Workforce People Survey (Sport England benchmarking)</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> Sport England's new sport workforce survey</p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> First year's results will be reported in the 2019 annual report<sup>41</sup></p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>
<p><b>KPI 25</b></p>	<p><b>Percentage of UK Sport-funded athletes who feel cared about as a person in their Word Class Programmes</b></p>	<p><b>Measured through</b> UK Sport's Culture Health Check survey<sup>42</sup></p>	<p><b>Latest Data</b> 76% of athletes agree or strongly agree</p>	<p><b>Previous Data</b> N/A</p>	<p><b>Trend</b> N/A</p>

## Notes

- <sup>4</sup> All Active Lives data presented for outcome measures and KPIs in this dashboard is for adults only. Data relating to children will form part of the 2019 dashboard report and will be drawn from the Active Lives Children survey, data from which will be published by Sport England for the first time in December 2018.
- <sup>5</sup> This figure has been adjusted from the figure provided in the first Sporting Future annual report due to an Active Lives software rounding error.
- <sup>6</sup> The changes in the Active Lives data are not statistically significant, which is why the trend is being shown as flat.
- <sup>7</sup> Outcome measures one, two, three and four all use data from the March 2018 Active Lives report (year 2 data). Unlike Outcome One, previous data is unavailable for outcome measures 2, 3 and 4 because the questions for these outcome measures were only added to the survey questionnaire 6 months after the Active Lives Survey began. Therefore, there is no 12 month comparative data to report for Outcomes 2, 3 and 4 in this dashboard.
- <sup>8</sup> A scale of 0-10 was used, where 0 is not at all satisfied and 10 is completely satisfied. The question asked in the survey was 'How satisfied are you with your life nowadays?'.<sup>8</sup>
- <sup>9</sup> There are 4 Office for National Statistics measures of mental well-being and these 4 measures form part of the Mental Well-being questions in the Active Lives Survey. For the purposes of reporting in this dashboard 'Life Satisfaction' has been used as the lead indicator.
- <sup>10</sup> The scale used for Individual Development: 1 = Strong disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neither agree nor disagree, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strong agree. The question asked in the survey was 'I can achieve most of the goals I set myself?'.<sup>10</sup>
- <sup>11</sup> The scale used for Social/Community Development: 1 = Strong disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neither agree nor disagree, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strong agree. The question asked in the survey was 'Most people in your local area can be trusted?'.<sup>11</sup>
- <sup>12</sup> Please see January 2018 [statistical release](#). 2016 estimates in this release are based on 2014 sport proportions for each economic sector in question and are therefore provisional. The methodology is being refined and it is therefore likely that changes will be made in future releases.
- <sup>13</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/monitor-of-engagement-with-the-natural-environment-survey-purpose-and-results>
- <sup>14</sup> Due to a delay in the publication of this data we have not been able to include an updated figure for this KPI. Next year's report will include data from the 2016/17 and 2017/18 MENE reporting years.
- <sup>15</sup> KPI 9 has been changed from a number to a percentage figure to be consistent with other KPIs. As with Outcome Measures 2, 3 and 4, KPIs 9a and 10a are based on data from year 2 Active Lives Survey data, published in March 2018. Again the 'previous data' is not available as questions relating to KPI 9a were added into the survey 6 months after fieldwork began and so no 12 month comparison data is available at this point.
- <sup>16</sup> Due to the existence of only two data points for this KPI which are separated by only 6 months, there is insufficient information on which to base a sensible judgement about trend.
- <sup>17</sup> KPI 10 has been split into and reported against the following key protected characteristics: gender, disability, lower-socio economic group (LSEG), age, and ethnicity.
- <sup>18</sup> Compared to 31% of the general population (Lower Socio-economic group)
- <sup>19</sup> Compared to 21% of the general population (Disability)
- <sup>20</sup> Compared to general population; 16-34 – 31%; 35-54 – 33%; 55-74 – 26%; 75+ – 10%
- <sup>21</sup> Compared to 82% of the general population
- <sup>22</sup> Compared to 18% of the general population
- <sup>23</sup> The wording of KPI 15 has been changed from 'average attendance' to 'Attendance' as this better explains the methodology used.
- <sup>24</sup> This figure differs slightly from the 119,644 that was published as part of the 2016/17 UK Sport Annual Report. That figure was based on UK Sport estimates in lieu of impact reports which were outstanding at the time of the publication of the Annual Report.
- <sup>25</sup> Upon review, due to the variation in the number and scale of major events supported by government and UK Sport each year, the figures for KPIs 16 and 17 are not like-for-like and, therefore, no meaningful trend can be drawn.
- <sup>26</sup> This figure differs slightly from the £17,626,501 that was published as part of the 2016/17 UK Sport Annual Report. That figure was based on UK Sport estimates in lieu of impact reports which were outstanding at the time of the publication of the Annual Report.
- <sup>27</sup> Upon review, due to the variation in the number and scale of major events supported by government and UK Sport each year, the figures for KPIs 16 and 17 are not like-for-like and, therefore, no meaningful trend can be drawn..
- <sup>28</sup> Please see January 2018 [statistical release](#). 2016 estimates in this release are based on 2014 sport proportions for each economic sector in question and are therefore provisional. The methodology is under refinement and it is therefore likely that changes will be made in future releases.
- <sup>29</sup> The following categorisation of access types has been used for the KPI: 'Public Access': Free Public Access; Pay and Play; Registered Membership Use; Sports Club/Community Association. 'Private Access': Private Use.



- <sup>30</sup> Active Places is the brand name for the national sports facility database launched by Sport England in 2004 following recommendations from the 2002 Cabinet Office publication Game Plan to help plan facility provision at both national and local levels, to ensure facilities are provided in the right location.
- The database currently holds data on just under 40,000 sites at which over 150,000 facilities are located. (Counts accurate as of May 2018.) 15 different facility types are identified in the database. They are: Sports Halls, Swimming Pools, Artificial Grass Pitches, Cycling, Athletics Tracks, Golf, Grass Pitches, Health & Fitness Suites, Indoor Bowls, Indoor Tennis Centres, Tennis Courts, Squash Courts, Studios, Ice Rinks, Ski Slopes. For each site, data is collected on facility type, location, size, year built, ownership, management, accessibility, operational status (both open and closed), opening times, amongst other details.
- Active Places records are maintained via a combination of a third party Sport England contractor (Adetiq) to collect, validate and maintain sport facility data in addition to individual facility owners and managers who self-maintain information on their own facility records. Changes to the database occur on a daily basis due to a rolling cycle of each record being audited on an annual basis, user feedback, targeted quality assurance checks and new data research projects. These changes are immediately available within the Active Places Power website and within 24hrs within open data extracts. For more information see <https://www.activeplacespower.com/faqs/all>.
- <sup>31</sup> Data drawn from Sport England's Active Places Power tool: <https://www.activeplacespower.com/>. 2018 data represents snapshot as at end March 2018. 2016 data represents snapshot as at December 2016.
- <sup>32</sup> All education including independent' covers the following categories of education establishment: Academies; Academy Converters; Academy Free Schools; Academy Specials; City Technology College; Community School; Community Special School; Foundation School; Foundation Special School; Further Education; Higher Education Institutions; Miscellaneous Education; Non-Maintained Special School; Playing For Success; Sixth Form Centres; Special College; Voluntary Aided School; Voluntary Controlled School; Independent School approved for SEN Pupils; Other Independent School; Other Independent Special School. 'Non-education' covers the following categories: Commercial; Community Organisation; Government; Health Authority; Industry (for employees); Local Authority; Ministry of Defence; Sports Club.
- <sup>33</sup> Formerly 'Community Use'.
- <sup>34</sup> New facilities are being added to the Active Places dataset all the time, so this is not a simple case of the numbers staying steady and the proportion of open versus closed changing. Over 2,000 grass pitches have been added to the database since 2016 for instance, most of which sit within the 'Education minus independent' category. This can distort the percentages, however actual numbers between 2016 and 2018 have fallen in terms of publicly accessible education facilities so this has been marked as a downward trend
- <sup>35</sup> 4621 facilities have been added to the database between 2016 and 2018 for community use/non educational facilities, a large proportion (17%) of these have been facilities in private ownership and not publicly accessible. This has caused a very small upward movement in the % of facilities not publicly accessible (0.3%) but the actual numbers of facilities accessible to the public has increased so this is being shown as no change.
- <sup>36</sup> Amount of non-public funding that is being brought into sports bodies identified as being 'reliant' on public investment. Definition of 'reliant' to be agreed by UK Sport and Sport England ahead of 2019 report.
- <sup>37</sup> Until the introduction of the Governance Code requirement (5.4) NGBs were not required to submit this information so neither UK Sport or Sport England have had access to consistent and accurate data. This will be available for the 2019 report.
- <sup>38</sup> Data correct as at 31 March 2018. This includes National Governing Bodies, County Sports Partnerships and other organisations funded by Sport England and UK Sport. The headline figure includes a Sport England estimate (as at beginning March 2018) of 768 organisations that were assessed against Tier 1 requirements in the Code. An estimate has been used due to 2017/18 in-year changes in the way that Sport England assessed organisations against Tier 1. UK Sport-funded Winter Olympic Sports are currently going through a compliance assessment process and UK Sport will set out details of the compliance of Winter Sports in due course.
- <sup>39</sup> <http://www.sportandrecreation.org.uk/news/industry/sports-bodies-confirm-commitment-to-free-to-a>
- <sup>40</sup> The Sports Broadcasting Monitoring Committee, to which SRA provide secretariat, assesses compliance of the signatories annually: <https://www.sportandrecreation.org.uk/policy/campaigns-initiatives/broadcasting-of-major-sporting-events-the-vol>
- <sup>41</sup> KPI 24 data, relating to the diversity of the paid workforce, will be gathered from 2019 onwards. The requirement for publicly funded organisations (at Tier 3) to regularly survey their staff was included in the Code for Sports Governance, which came into effect in October 2017.
- <sup>42</sup> The Culture Health Check is an independently administered survey, commissioned by UK Sport, which provides athletes, staff and stakeholders an opportunity to give feedback about their experiences of their own sport's World Class Programme. Athletes were asked to state whether they strongly agree, agree, disagree or strongly disagree with the statement 'It feels like people in my World Class Programme care about me as a person.'