SOCIAL RETURN ON INVESTMENT OF SPORT IN THE WALLONIA-BRUSSELS FEDERATION

FINAL REPORT

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Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen

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This report was prepared by a consortium of international researchers from Sheffield Hallam University, Vrije Universiteit Brussel and Université catholique de Louvain. The report was commissioned by Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen but does not necessarily represent the views of these organisations.

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CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context

Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen commissioned Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) in collaboration with Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) and Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain) to conduct a Social Return on investment (SROI) study of sport in both the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and Flanders. The SROI studies are part of a larger programme of work on the value of sport, which also includes a Sport Satellite Account to measure the economic value of sport in Belgium. This report presents the findings of the SROI of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation.

Methodology

This study uses an SROI framework to measure the social impact of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation in 2019. It measures the social value of outcomes that are created through sports participation and volunteering and the net costs, or inputs, of providing opportunities for engagement. The Wallonia-Brussels Federation model estimates the monetary value of 12 outcomes; nine health outcomes including reduced risk of coronary heart disease (CHD) and stroke; breast cancer, colon cancer, type 2 diabetes, dementia, depression; hip fractures, back pain, and increased risk of sports injuries; increased subjective wellbeing; enhanced social capital and, the non-market value of volunteers to organisations utilising their labour (volunteer productivity). Data was mainly collected through extensive secondary data sources and a bespoke population-wide survey.

Key findings

The study found that sport for all generated **€2.04bn** of social value in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation from €1.69bn of inputs. It estimates that 37% of social value was generated from health (€759.35m); 25% from volunteer productivity (€505.51m); 21% from subjective wellbeing outcomes (€430.34m) and 17% (€342.68m) from social capital. The study reveals that investment in sport generates a positive return for society. For every €1 invested in sport (including financial and non-financial inputs), **€1.21** worth of social impact is created for individuals and society.

As with previous international SROI studies of this nature, the estimates provided are conservative. We have only included social outcomes for which there is robust evidence of impact from participation and volunteering, to maintain a higher level of rigour in the study. We have excluded some items for which insufficient evidence exists or there is a lack of data, for example social outcomes relating to children and young people (below 16 years of age). As such, the findings of this research are likely to underestimate the true social value of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. This limitation is not specific to Belgium and is also applicable to other countries where an SROI of sport has been calculated.

Conclusion and recommendations

This research provides evidence that sport for all contributes value to society across a wide range of social outcomes, and that the value of these outcomes is greater than the costs. Together with the SSA for Belgium, this study will help policy makers, sports organisations and other stakeholders in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation support the case for investment in sport for all. We recommend that Adeps share these findings with government and their stakeholders to demonstrate and broaden understanding of the contribution of sport to society.

To our knowledge, this study together with the SROI of sport in Flanders, is the first in Europe to carry out an extensive bespoke survey specifically designed to investigate the social value of sport on subjective wellbeing and social capital. It provides a template for investigating these outcomes in future studies. We recommend that the SROI analysis for sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation is reviewed and updated periodically in the future to enable the non-market benefits of sport to be demonstrated over a longer period of time. Moreover, to ensure that the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI model is based upon the latest evidence and therefore fit for purpose as a framework for measuring the wider impact of sport on society.

SROI for Sport in the Wallonia–Brussels Federation

INPUTS

Public Sector	€526.57m
Consumer Sector	€653.53m
Volunteer Time (non-financial inputs)	€505.51m

€1.69 billion

OUTCOMES

Physical and Mental Health Reduced CHD/stroke, Type 2 diabetes, breast cancer, colon cancer, dementia, depression, hip fractures, back pain and increased sport injuries	€759.35m
Subjective Wellbeing Improved subjective wellbeing of participants and volunteers	€430.34m
Social Capital Enhanced social capital of participants and volunteers	€342.68m
Volunteer Productivity Non-market value to sports organisations using volunteers	€505.51m

€2.04 billion

SROI = 1.21

For every €1 spent on sport and physical activity in the Wallonia–Brussels Federation, €1.21 worth of social impacts are generated

Year of study 2019

1. INTRODUCTION

In July 2020, Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen commissioned Sheffield Hallam University (SHU) in collaboration with Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) and Université catholique de Louvain (UCLouvain) to conduct a programme of work on the Social Return on Investment (SROI) of sport. The research is divided into two studies. An SROI of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and an SROI of sport in Flanders. At the same time, they also commissioned a Sport Satellite Account (SSA) to measure the economic value of sport in Belgium. Collectively, the purpose of these studies is to enable Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen to understand the holistic value of sport. While the SSA builds on four previous iterations of similar work (2005[1], two in 2012[2], 2014[3]), it is the first time an SROI framework has been used to measure the social impacts of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and Flanders.

Belgium is a federal state, composed of three regions (Flanders, Wallonia and the Brussels-Capital region) and three communities (Flanders, Wallonia and the German community). Flanders is the northern, Dutch speaking region of Belgium (6.65 million inhabitants) and Wallonia is the southern, French and German speaking region of Belgium (3.65 million inhabitants). The Brussels-Capital region is located in the central part of Belgium (1.22 million inhabitants). In Belgium, the Flemish community (Flanders), the French community (also called Wallonia-Brussels Federation) and the German speaking community (OstBelgien) have separate sport policies (including three separate ministers of sport). Apart from the Belgian Olympic and Interfederal Committee, whose main task is to select athletes for the Olympic Games, there is no national (federal) policy or structure for sport, nor are there expenditures on sport at federal level[4]. Therefore, in this research, Flanders and the Wallonia-Brussels Federation are seen as distinct entities. We present the SROI of sport in Flanders and the SROI of Wallonia-Brussels Federation in two separate reports[5]. This report presents the **Social Return on Investment (SROI) of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation**.

1.1 Research context

Internationally, there is evidence to suggest that sport and physical activity generate social impacts, including health, subjective wellbeing, social capital, education and crime[6]. The most scientifically robust evidence is in health, where there is consensus that participation in sport and exercise generates preventative and therapeutic mental and physical health benefits for adult populations. Nevertheless, there is also moderate quality evidence which indicates that

[1] SpEA, et al. (2012).
[2] SpEA and SIRC (2018).
[3] SpEA and SIRC (2019).
[4] De Bosscher, et al. (2015).
[5] For the purposes of this study, the Brussels-Capital region is predominantly included as part of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation study.
[6] Taylor, et al. (2015).

sport and exercise also generate wider social outcomes including but not limited to subjective wellbeing and social capital[7].

Although the body of literature on the relationship between sport and social outcomes is substantial, there is limited empirical research on the monetary value of these non-market outcomes for society[8]. In the UK, SHU have used an SROI framework to measure the value of sport and physical activity in England and Wales. The most recent study for England, using data from 2017/18, found that for every £1 spent on sport and physical activity, there was a return of £3.28[9]. Elsewhere, Rebel and the Mulier Institute developed an SROI study for The Netherlands[10]. Using data from 2017, they estimated that for every €1 of investment in sport, a return of €2.51 in social value was generated. To our knowledge there are no other studies in Europe that measure the social impact of sport and physical activity at the population-level, using SROI or any other economic evaluation framework.

1.2 Defining 'social impact'

The SROI research adopts a broad definition of social impact. We include 'non-market' or 'non-traded' benefits and costs which affect private individuals because they are part of society. This includes subjective wellbeing (life satisfaction) derived from participation and volunteering in sport and physical activity. We also include benefits and costs which affect someone other than the direct beneficiary, which typically include:

- changes in health care costs, derived from health changes of individuals - any savings in health and social care costs benefit others in society;
- the value of changes in social capital, derived from enhanced social networks, trust and reciprocity brought about by sport participation; and,
- the value of changes in volunteering which add non-market value to sports organisations that utilise them (mainly clubs).

The inclusive definition of social impact therefore includes both **individual** and **societal** impacts.

1.3 Report structure

This report is structured as follows.

- Section 2 outlines the SROI methodology.
- Section 3 outlines the stakeholders and summarises the impact/value mapping.

[7] Davies, et al. (2021).
[8] Davies, et al. (2019).
[9] Sport England (2020).
[10] Rebel Mulier Institute (2019).

- Section 4 presents the measurement and valuation of outcomes.
- Section 5 presents the SROI calculation and sensitivity analysis; and,
- Section 6 provides a summary of the research and recommendations for utilising the findings.

2. RESEARCH APPROACH

2.1 Social Return on Investment (SROI)

SROI is a framework for understanding and measuring the non-market economic, social and environmental value created by an activity, organisation or intervention. SROI is a technique that is gaining acceptance amongst social policy makers. It is increasingly being used across a wide range of policy areas, especially by public agencies and charities, to measure social value and to justify public investment.

SROI offers an approach to social impact valuation for sport and physical activity, which is transparent, conservative and involves stakeholders in identifying outcomes that occur as a result of sports activities. The aim of an SROI analysis is to measure the quantities of social impacts and to place a monetary value on them. An SROI analysis expresses the values of these outcomes in relation to the initial investment, for example, for every €1 of investment in sport, a value €x is created.

A standardised SROI approach for both the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and Flanders was used to enable the return on investment for sport to be presented in a comparable way[11]. Our approach is based on the SROI model developed by SHU in 2014 for England[12], which was revised and updated in 2019[13]. The SROI studies of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and Flanders are **evaluative**. This means they were conducted retrospectively and based on participation and volunteering which has already taken place.

2.2 Principles of SROI

SROI has developed from social accounting and cost benefit analysis, and is based on seven Principles, which provide the building blocks for guiding decision making[14]. These are:

- involve stakeholders;
- understand what changes;
- value things that matter;
- only include what is material;
- do not overclaim (i.e., only claim the value that activities are responsible for creating);

[11] Social Value International, the organisation that assures SROI reports, state that the range of judgement that is permissible within an SROI analysis means that comparisons of SROI ratios alone are not recommended due to the inclusion of different outcomes and the use of different valuation techniques. However, in the case of this research complimentary judgements have been made throughout the research process which mean that if desirable, the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and Flanders studies can be presented in a comparable way.
[12] Davies, et al. (2019)
[13] Sport England (2020).
[14] Nicholls, et al. (2012).

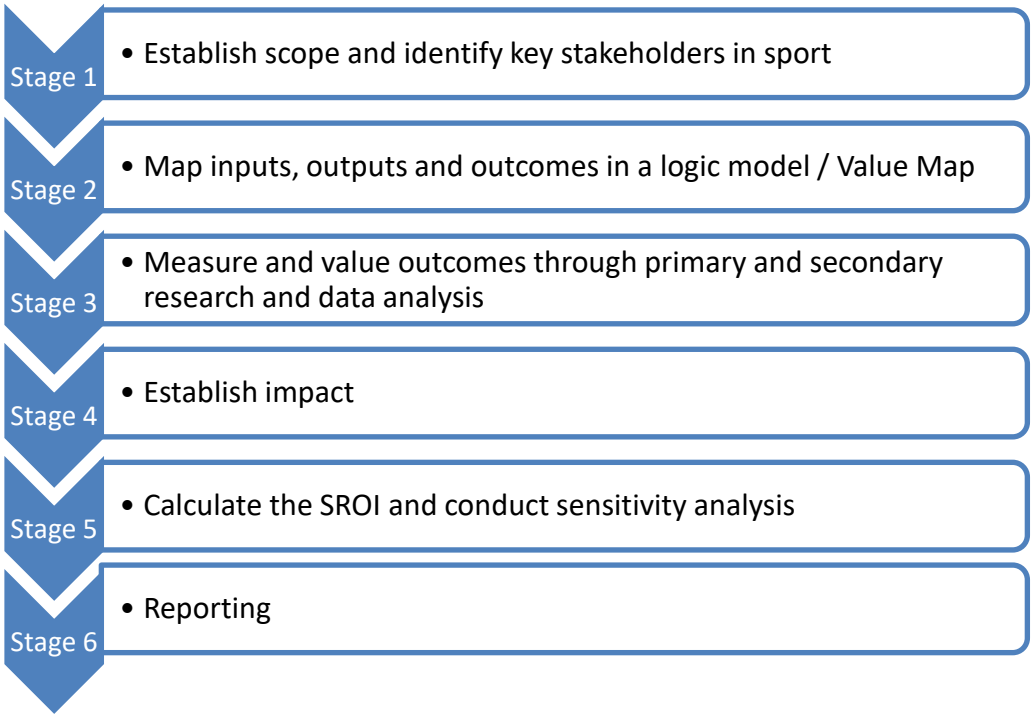
- be transparent; and,
- verify the result.

These Principles guided the SROI of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation throughout the research process. The Principles were applied to a level of rigour, which recognised the needs of Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen, the audience, and the decisions that may be taken as a result of the research findings.

2.3 The stages of an SROI

Figure 2.1 outlines the six 'practical' stages of carrying out an SROI evaluation, which will be used to structure the next three sections of the report.

Figure 2.1: Stages of an SROI evaluation



These stages are summarised below.

1. **Establish scope and identify key stakeholders.** Establish the boundaries of the study and decide which stakeholders to include and exclude.

2. **Map inputs, outputs and outcomes in logic model**. Engage stakeholders to identify relevant inputs and decide which are, in principle, *material* outputs and outcomes. Develop a value map or theory of change to show the relationships between these.

3. **Measure and value outcomes**. Identify indicators through literature, primary survey data, secondary data, and financial proxies. Decide which inputs, outputs and outcomes can be included because of sufficient empirical evidence, and which must be excluded on the

grounds of insufficient evidence. Ensure that there is no double-counting of either inputs or outputs.

4. **Calculate impact**. Deduct deadweight (what would have happened anyway) and displacement (where the activity has simply replaced another). Identify attribution (the percentage of outcomes attributable to this activity, rather than other activities).

5. **SROI**. Calculate the SROI ratio by adding up the value of all the benefits, subtracting any negatives and dividing the net social value of sport and active recreation participation by the total costs/investment. Test the sensitivity of the estimated SROI to variations in the outcome measures, financial proxies, and other key variables.

6. **Report and embed.** Report to stakeholders; identify gaps in the evidence base; make recommendations; disseminate the results.

2.4 Assumptions of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI model

A lack of appropriate evidence is one of the main challenges of, and reasons for excluding outcomes from, an SROI analysis. It is common within SROI studies to make reasonable, conservative assumptions about key elements for which specific empirical evidence does not exist, to enable an estimate to be made, rather than for the outcome to be excluded.

The following list of assumptions have been made to enable the conduct of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI study. Following the Principles of SROI, they are conservative and transparent, such that they are open to challenge so that they are either improved or displaced in time by more appropriate empirical evidence.

1. In the absence of evidence for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and, if evidence exists for Flanders or Belgium (e.g., prevalence rate of breast cancer / cost of treating breast cancer), it is assumed that the effect in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation is the same as the regional or national effect, whichever is deemed more appropriate.

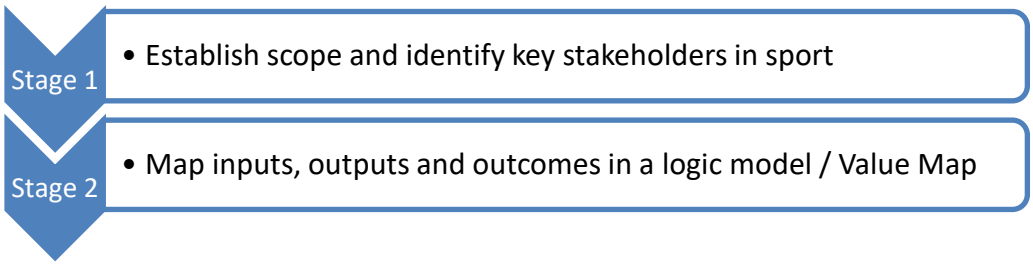
2. In the absence of evidence for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, Flanders or Belgium, if credible and transferable evidence exists for another European country, it is assumed that the effect is also likely in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation.

3. For adults, the threshold for measuring social outcomes is 150 minutes+ of moderate physical activity per week (or 75+ minutes of vigorous intensity activity). This is based on a consensus from the international health literature,[15] and is the threshold we have employed in previous SROI studies.

4. This SROI study is a snapshot measurement of the value of sport and active recreation in a single year. We have assumed that one year's figures are a reasonable conflation of the more dynamic process of continued investment and participation in sport, resulting in longer term benefit generation.

[15] World Health Organisation (2020).

3. WALLONIA-BRUSSELS FEDERATION SROI MODEL: STAGE 1 & 2



3.1 Identifying the scope and stakeholders.

Scope of the study

The scope of this project was defined by Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen, in consultation with the research team, as follows:

- The year of the study is **2019**, which reflects the most recent pre-pandemic year for which data is available.
- The study is focused on **adults aged 16+**[16].
- The target population is **all inhabitants of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation** who satisfy the age parameters[17].

We were guided by the Council of Europe's definition of sport outlined in the European Sports Charter (1992)[18] as follows:

> *'Sport' means all forms of physical activity which, through casual or organised participation, aim at expressing or improving physical fitness and mental well-being, forming social relationships or obtaining results in competition at all levels.*

We include all physical activities considered to be active recreation, such as fitness activities, dance, recreational walking but exclude household activities not related to formal sport and exercise, such as gardening. We have adopted a broad and inclusive definition of sport within the scope of this study.

[16] The age parameters reflect those for which empirical evidence on the social impact of sport and physical activity participation is most robust.

[17] A separate SROI analysis for Brussels was not commissioned as part of this research. By and large, the social impact of sport in Brussels was included in the SROI of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. However, the Flemish government invests funding into sport in Brussels to support participation in Flemish sports clubs. It was agreed with Adeps and Sport Vlaanderen that 10% of inputs, participation and value generated from outcomes from Brussels would therefore be included in the Flanders study. This proxy was based on the language of the Brussel's population, according to the proportion of tax declarations that were submitted in Dutch or French.

[18] Council of Europe (1992).

Stakeholders

After establishing the scope of the project, the first stage of an SROI analysis is to identify the stakeholders to be included.

Stakeholders are defined as people or organisations who affect or are affected by an activity (positive or negative).

Stakeholders are an integral part of the measurement process. They help to define the scope of the project and identify the inputs and the outcomes to be measured. The information they provide helps to develop the value map and they also contribute to verifying the research process and findings. Table 3.1 identifies the four main stakeholder groups in Wallonia-Brussels Federation.

Table 3.1: Key stakeholder groups, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

Public / government sector	Private / commercial sector	Charities / third sector	Individual / consumer sector
Public sports bodies; federal, regional and community governments	Commercial fitness and exercise providers	Voluntary sport and exercise clubs Sports Federations Charities delivering sport and physical activities Other sport for development organisations	Sport/ exercise / physical activity participants Sports volunteers

3.2 Mapping inputs, outputs and outcomes

The Value Map

The Value Map is central to an SROI analysis and is the framework used to build the SROI model. It explains how activities (e.g. sports participation and volunteering) have an impact on their beneficiaries. The SROI Value map details how inputs, used to resource and deliver activities (measured as outputs), result in outcomes for stakeholders. Figure 3.1 provides an overview of the first three stages of the Value Map for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. Outcomes were identified from the literature and from discussions with stakeholders.

Figure 3.1 Overview of the Value Map for Wallonia-Brussels Federation

Stage 1	Stage 2		Stage 3
Stakeholders	**Inputs**	**Outputs**	**Outcomes**
Who and how many?	What do they invest?	Summary of activities in numbers	What changes? How valuable?
Public sector - Infrasport (under responsibility of the Minister of Sport Infrastructures from the Walloon Region) - Parliament Brussels Region COCOF - ADEPS (Administration Générale du Sport, under responsibility of the Minister of Sport from the Fédération Wallonie – Bruxelles) - Local authorities (Brussels region) - Local authorities (Wallonia region) *Private sector* - Commercial sport providers *Third sector/charities* - Voluntary Clubs - Sport-related charities *Consumer sector* - Sports participants - Volunteers	*Financial* - Exchequer funding (e.g. sport development, administration and staff costs) - Capital expenditure on sport infrastructure building and renovations - Sport development in Brussels - Participant expenditure (volunteer time; activity charges/fees; equipment costs; sport clothing and footwear; travel and other costs) *Non-financial* - Volunteer time	*Sport participation* - Frequency of participation (150+ mins per week) - Intensity of participation (moderate or vigorous) *Sport volunteering* - Frequency of participation (at least once per month) - Hours worked	*Health* - Improved physical and mental health - Increased sports injuries *Subjective wellbeing* - Improved life satisfaction - Improved happiness - Improved worthwhileness *Social capital* - Enhanced community cohesion - Increased social inclusion - Increased trust *Volunteer productivity* - Non-market benefits (labour) for sports organisations utilising volunteers

Appendix 1 presents the Value Map template that was used to record the input, output and outcome data for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI Value Map. An excel version of the completed Value Map accompanies this report.

Identifying inputs and outputs

Inputs are those things that stakeholders contribute to make activities possible. There are two types of inputs - financial (money) and non-financial (time). Table 3.2 summarises the inputs for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. **Not all those stakeholders listed in Figure 3.1 are included in Table 3.2 because their inputs are captured elsewhere.** For example, voluntary clubs are not included because they do not provide any inputs other than those already accounted for (e.g., consumer spending; volunteer time). Likewise, the commercial sector is not included as all the inputs provided by this sector are counted in consumer spending on sport. **Care was taken to ensure that there was no double counting between organisations.**

Table 3.2: Summary of inputs, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

Stakeholder[19]	Inputs	Value (€m)
Public sector		
Infrasport	Sport infrastructures on the Région Wallonne Territory	€51.78
Parliament Brussels Region COCOF	Sport infrastructures on the Brussels Region Territory	€2.37
ADEPS (Administration generale du Sport)	Sport Fund	€18.13
	Ordinary budget (excluding elite sport and school sport)	€25.82
Local authorities (Brussels region)	Sport clubs, sport practitioners, municipalities sport services	€130.49
Local authorities (Wallonia region)	Sport clubs, sport practitioners, municipalities sport services	€297.98
Consumer sector		
Sports participants	Activity charges/fees	€ 209.74
	Equipment costs	€131.36
	Sport clothing and footwear	€169.71
	Travel and other costs	€142.72
Non-financial inputs		
Volunteers	Time	€ 505.51

[19] The stakeholders included in Table 3.2 are a subset of all stakeholders in the sport sector. The table only includes stakeholders that contribute net inputs i.e. those that are not captured elsewhere by other stakeholders OR who make investment on top of the subsidies they receive from elsewhere). Some sport sector stakeholders are omitted altogether because the investments they make are directed towards generating outcomes that are not captured in this SROI.

Stakeholder[19]	Inputs	Value (€m)
Total		***€1,685.61***

The financial inputs linked to funding agencies and delivery organisations were estimated from consultations with relevant stakeholders and the management accounts of the main funders and delivery organisations. Consumer spending on participation was derived as part of our primary research[20]. Some financial inputs may have been omitted, for example non-sport charities donating to local sports clubs. However, these are likely to be small relative to the size of other inputs, and no data sources were available to capture these. The non-financial input of volunteer time was estimated by multiplying average volunteer hours worked per annum by average hourly earnings. The total value of volunteer time was €505.51m[21].

Clarifying outputs

Outputs are a quantitative summary of an activity. They are essentially the metric or measure which drives the calculation of value in an SROI model for sport. There are two types of outputs for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation: sport participation and sport volunteering.

- The threshold for participation was 150+ minutes of moderate intensity activity per week (or 75+ minutes of vigorous activity)[22]. Overall, 19.9% of adults in Wallonia and 23.8% of adults in Brussels achieved this level of activity in 2018, based on the Sciensano Health Survey.

- The threshold for volunteering was at least once in the last month. A total of 120,000 adults volunteered (at least once in the last month) in Wallonia in 2018 according to AISF (Association Interfédérale du Sport Francophone). This number includes volunteers in Brussels.

[20] Please see Section 4.2 for detail of the population survey.
[21] Please refer to Table 4.6 where calculation of this value is detailed.
[22] The World Health Organisation recommend that adults take part in a minimum of 150 mins/week of physical activity to achieve health benefits.

4. WALLONIA-BRUSSELS FEDERATION SROI MODEL: STAGE 3

Stage 3

- Measure and value outcomes through primary and secondary research and data analysis

SROI is an outcomes-based measurement framework. Measurement of outcomes is the only way to be sure that changes for stakeholders are taking place. Stage 3 of an SROI requires the collection of empirical evidence to identify whether change in the outcomes has occurred and by how much. This section of the report summarises the measurement and valuation of the social outcomes included in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI. **Only those outcomes that were robustly evidenced from the literature or primary research were included in this study.** We included 12 outcomes in total; nine health outcomes, subjective wellbeing, social capital and the non-market value of volunteers to organisations that utilise them (volunteer productivity).

4.1 Health measurement and valuation

Scientific evidence shows that taking part in physical activity has major beneficial effects on physical and mental health. Physical activity, including sport, reduces the risk of many chronic diseases, including cardiovascular disease, various cancers, type 2 diabetes, dementia and depression[23]. It is also linked with therapeutic benefits for a wide range of conditions[24]. The World Health Organisation recommend that adults aged 18-64 should do at least 150-300 minutes of moderate intensity aerobic physical activity or at least 75-150 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic activity; or an equivalent combination of moderate and vigorous intensity activity throughout the week[25].

Table 4.1 presents the health outcomes that were included in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI and the corresponding risk reductions among adults who take part in sport and physical activity at moderate intensity for 150+ minutes (or 75+ minutes of vigorous activity per week). For some of these health outcomes, the evidence of reduced risk is limited to a sample of the adult population, notably for breast cancer (females) and hip fractures (older adults). To our knowledge, there are no risk reductions published which pertain specifically to Belgium. Thus, for the outcomes included in our study, the risk reduction assumptions are taken from our England SROI, which in turn is informed by international evidence included in the WHO guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour[26], the

[23] World Health Organisation (2020).
[24] Taylor, et al. (2015).
[25] World Health Organisation (2020).
[26] World Health Organisation (2020).

UK Chief Medical Officers' Physical Activity Guidelines[27] and the Physical Activity Guidelines for Americans[28]. Beyond the eight physical and mental health outcomes identified in Table 4.1, we have also attempted to place a notional value on sports injuries.

Table 4.1: Health outcomes included in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI

Health outcome	Population group	Risk reduction
Coronary Heart Disease (CHD) / stroke	All adults	35%
Type 2 diabetes	All adults	40%
Breast cancer	Adult females	20%
Colon cancer	All adults	20%
Hip fractures	Older adults	52%
Back pain	All adults	25%
Dementia	All adults	30%
Depression	All adults	30%

The eight health outcomes were valued by estimating the number of potential cases of disease averted among the physically active population, multiplied by the average annual cost per person diagnosed with the eight conditions. We estimated the potential number of cases prevented by taking account of the following factors:

- the reduced risk of disease among physically active adults;
- the actual prevalence of disease in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation population;
- the proportion and absolute size of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation population achieving moderate intensity activity for 150+ minutes (or 75+ minutes of vigorous activity) per week).

Table 4.2 summarises the cases of disease prevented, the average annual cost per person diagnosed with the eight conditions and total cost savings. The aggregate cost savings attached to the physical and mental health benefits generated by sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation are valued in the region of €811.05m. This value represents health care cost savings, or fiscal savings to the state. The cost savings are greatest for type 2 diabetes (circa €256m), due to the high number of cases prevented, and dementia (circa €235m) due to high annual cost per case of treating this disease.

In previous SROI research, we have also valued health costs in the form of sports injuries, by multiplying the number of sport-related Accident and Emergency (A&E) cases, by the average cost per case. In the absence of robust data on the number of injuries linked to sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation or Belgium, we adopted an alternative approach. We used the average annual cost of sports injuries per participant from our England SROI as a proxy for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and multiplied this by the number of sports participants in

[27] Chief Medical Officers (2019).
[28] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2018)

Belgium. We get a notional estimate of €51.70m. The sports injuries estimate should be treated with caution for two reasons: first, it is not based on the Wallonia-Brussels Federation data for sports injuries; and second, cases presenting at A&E departments are likely to underestimate the cost of all sports injuries. However, acknowledging that such costs exist and getting a sense of their likely scale provides a more balanced view of the health impact of sport. This is also in line with the SROI Principle of being conservative.

Overall, considering the notional fiscal cost of sports injuries, the net value of the health benefits achieved through participation in sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation are estimated to be €759.35m.

Table 4.2: Health outcomes valuation summary, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

Health outcomes	Cases prevented	Annual cost per case	Cost saving (€m)
CHD /stroke	7,144	€11,373	€81.25
Type 2 diabetes	22,122	€11,590	€256.39
Breast cancer	119	€24,703	€2.94
Colon cancer	99	€24,703	€2.45
Hip fracture	1,698	€8,652	€14.69
Back pain	44,804	€1,242	€55.65
Dementia	6,337	€37,068	€234.89
Depression	20,771	€7,838	€162.80
Overall sub total			***€811.05***
Less sport injuries		€65.49	-€51.70
Net health value			***€759.35***

Our previous SROI research in other countries also included other costs savings including social care, and loss of productivity associated with reducing chronic conditions and ill health. It was not possible to value these items in this study as the data was not available in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, Flanders or Belgium. The total value of health reported in Table 4.2 is therefore likely to be highly conservative.

4.2 Subjective wellbeing and social capital measurement and valuation

Measurement and valuation of subjective wellbeing and social capital required the collection of primary data, as secondary sources were insufficiently detailed to enable us to obtain the required information for the SROI. An online population survey of 5000 inhabitants was carried out in May/June 2021, conducted by the external market research company Bilendi. The survey sample was constructed to represent an equal number of respondents with Dutch (Flanders) and French (Wallonia) as their main languages. A Brussels sub-sample was similarly divided by main language and amalgamated with the two main national sub-samples, based on whether the respondents answered in Dutch or French. There were also quotas to ensure appropriate representation of ages, genders, social classes and provinces. The following presents our survey design, the composite variables used and the results for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation.

Survey design

Our survey (see Appendix 2) is designed to collect information on the following:

- participation frequency[29], duration and intensity;
- consumer spending on participation;
- volunteering and associative work[30] - frequency and duration;
- measures of subjective wellbeing including five criteria and a summative indicator;
- measures of social capital including community engagement and safety; trust in people; and community identification and reciprocity;
- demographics and income;
- for the first five sets of questions above, responses were required for not only the current situation but also the pre-Covid situation, because 2019 is the reference year for the SROI estimation.

Our survey design is informed by the scientific literature, validated scales and our previous social value research.

The calculations for subjective wellbeing use income compensation equations, in which subjective wellbeing is the dependent variable and the independent variables include income and sport participation, both of which have a positive effect on subjective wellbeing. The estimation process calculates that if sport participation is excluded, how much increase in income is required to bring subjective wellbeing up to the level it would be when sport participation is included. The same process can be repeated for social capital instead of subjective wellbeing. The calculations in both cases of subjective wellbeing and social capital can also be done using volunteering instead of sport participation.

Subjective wellbeing

Our questions on subjective wellbeing are taken from the WHO (Five) Well-being Index[31].
The WHO Five Well-being Index consists of five statements:

- I have felt cheerful and in good spirits.
- I have felt calm and relaxed.
- I have felt active and vigorous.

[29] We included active travel as a category of participation in the survey although it was not possible to aggregate this data, due to a lack of reliable data at the population level.
[30] Similarly, we included associative work as a category of volunteering in the survey although it was not possible to aggregate this data, due to a lack of reliable data at the population level.
[31] World Health Organisation (1998).

- I woke up feeling fresh and rested.
- My daily life has been filled with things that interest me.

Respondents were asked to self-evaluate these statements according to a scale (1-5) scale, in relation to the past two weeks. The total raw score, ranging from 0-25 was multiplied by 4 to give the compositive variable, a subjective wellbeing index. A value of 0 represents the worst imaginable wellbeing and 100 represents the best imaginable wellbeing. As the index increases, so does perceived wellbeing.

The subjective wellbeing variables and index had to be converted into pre-Covid equivalents so that the income compensation models could be used for 2019. The 'current' values of subjective wellbeing were converted to pre-Covid equivalents using the two averages suggested by the questions: On a scale of 0 (not at all) to 10 (completely), overall, how satisfied are you with your life: a) Now b) before the COVID pandemic.

Social capital

Our questions on social capital were used in similar research for the Australian Sports Commission[32], and are informed by the work of Vyncke et al (2012). Respondents were asked a number of questions relating to their social capital in the previous 12 months:

- I have taken part in a local community project (yes/no);
- I have volunteered for local community organisations or causes (yes/no);
- I have joined a local community action during an emergency (yes/no);
- I have been an active member of [a] local community organisation[s] (yes/no);
- I feel safe walking in my local community after dark (scale: 1-5);
- I feel that most people in my local community can be trusted (scale: 1-5);
- I feel that my local community is safe (scale: 1-5);
- I think that most people can be trusted (scale: 1-5);
- I identify with my local community (scale:1-5);
- If there was a serious problem in my local community, the people here would come together to solve it (scale: 1-5);
- If I had an emergency, even people I do not know in my local community would be willing to help me (scale: 1-5);

[32] Australian Sport Commission (2015).

- I can easily find someone to talk with in my local community (scale: 1-5).

The composite variable, a social capital index, is based on the average values of the social capital variables above. The variables are aggregated in a way that a high value reflects a high level of social capital. The variables are either binary (yes or no) or taking values between 1 and 5 according to self-evaluation, as shown above. To take the average value, the variables were recoded and rescaled for consistency, given that some are binary (yes/no) and some scaled 1-5. The responses relating to 'typically before the Covid pandemic' were used for the social capital index.

Survey analysis and findings

Out of the full Belgium sample of 5,000 respondents, 3,800 answered the income question, which is vital for the subjective wellbeing and social capital calculations; therefore the 3800 respondents were used in the analysis. The Wallonia-Brussels Federation sub-sample includes those who live in Wallonia but also those in Brussels who have French as their first choice of language. The Wallonia-Brussels Federation sub-sample totalled 2,292 people, of which 1,766[33] answered the income question and therefore they could be incorporated in the empirical model. Table 4.3 shows the structure of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation sub-sample, with substantial numbers having university education, working full time, and retired.

Table 4.3: Summary table of the Wallonia-Brussels Federation sub-sample

	n	%
Sample size	2,292	
Number of people that answered the income question	1,766	77%
Females	*1,200*	*52%*
Males	*1,087*	*47%*
Age 18-30	374	14%
Age 31-40	387	14%
Age 41-54	625	23%
Age 55-65	440	16%
Age 66+	465	17%
University education (including Bachelor professional)	*1,210*	*45%*
Working full time	942	41%
Working part time	221	10%
Unemployed	145	6%
Retired	635	28%
Students	156	7%
Average monthly income	*€3,069*	

[33] Of which 314 are from Brussels.

The results use participation, volunteering, income, subjective wellbeing and social capital survey responses to monetise subjective wellbeing and social capital associated with participation in sport and active recreation, or associated with sport volunteering.

The calculations for subjective wellbeing use income compensation equations[34], in which SWB is the dependent variable and the independent variables include income and sports participation, both of which have a positive effect on SWB. The estimation process calculates that if sports participation is excluded, how much increase in income is required to bring SWB up to the level it would be if sports participation is included. The same process can be repeated using social capital instead of sports participation. The same calculations in both cases of SWB and SC can also be done using volunteering instead of sport participation. Table 4.4 shows the values in euros that are required to offset, through increases in income, a loss of sport participation or sport volunteering.

Table 4.4: Income compensation for subjective wellbeing and social capital, Wallonia-Brussels Federation, 2019

	Subjective wellbeing (€)	Social capital (€)
For loss of sport participation	€390	€225
For loss of sport volunteering	€1,020	€1,374

According to these results, if a sport participant has to stop participating, he or she would need a compensation of €390 per year to maintain unchanged the value of their subjective wellbeing, and €225 to keep unchanged the value of social capital. Similarly, in the case of sport volunteering, if a sport volunteer has to stop his or her engagement in volunteering, then he or she would need monetary compensation of €1,020 and €1,374 to keep the values of subjective wellbeing and social capital correspondingly unchanged in 2019.

Table 4.4 shows that the income compensations around volunteering are significantly greater than income compensations based on sport participation. Hence, income compensation values increase as we move towards sport engagement with a greater degree of social interaction (such as sport volunteering) or to the index of social capital, based on links to the community. Given these findings, it is no surprise that the greatest income compensation in Table 4.4 is in the cell that combines social capital with volunteering.

The subjective wellbeing and social capital values are considerably lower in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation than in Flanders. One reason is from the empirical calculations using the income compensation equations. There is a higher correlation between subjective wellbeing/social capital and income in Wallonia than in Flanders. Therefore, a smaller amount of increased income in Wallonia gives the required increase in subjective wellbeing/social capital values, normally achieved through participation or volunteering. Another reason

[34] Further detail of this method can be found in Fujiwara, D (2013).

adding to this effect is that there is higher average income in Flanders than Wallonia, so the financial proxy used in Wallonia is smaller.

Valuation of subjective wellbeing and social capital

Subjective wellbeing and social capital were aggregated by multiplying the income compensation values presented in Table 4.4, by the total number of participants (789,452) and volunteers (120,000) meeting the required threshold of 150+ minutes of moderate intensity activity per week for or at least once in the last month volunteering. Table 4.5 shows the overall value of subjective wellbeing in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation is €430.34m and for social capital is €342.68m.

Table 4.5: Subjective wellbeing and social capital valuation summary, Wallonia-Brussels Federation, 2019

	Subjective wellbeing (€m)	Social capital (€m)
Sports participants	€307.89	€177.84
Sports volunteers	€122.46	€164.85
Total value	**€430.34**	**€342.68**

4.3 Value of volunteering

In economic terms, volunteer time is a non-financial input into the activities of sport. However, volunteers also have a non-market value for the organisations that utilise them. It is distinct from the individual subjective wellbeing of volunteers and the social capital benefits that are gained by society.

Table 4.6 illustrates the approach used to derive the value of volunteering in Wallonia-Brussels Federation. In order to monetise voluntary hours, we have multiplied the average hourly earnings, by the total number of volunteer hours per year. The non-market value to sports organisations (volunteer productivity) is **€505.51m.**

Table 4.6: Volunteer productivity, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

Number of volunteers	120,000
Avg. annual volunteering hours	204
Total annual volunteering hours	24,480,000
Average hourly wage of employees	€ 20.65
Total value (€m)	**€505.51**

4.4 Exclusions and limitations

As with previous sport SROI studies, the outcomes included in this research do not capture the full extent of the social impact of sport in Wallonia-Brussels Federation. For some of the exclusions below, further scientific evidence is required to establish the precise relationship between sport and social outcomes. For others, exclusions may be due to data limitations.

- Levels of activity below the 150+ minute threshold may also confer health benefits and reduce the risk of disease. Because risk reductions for lower levels of activity (less than 150 minutes per week) are not quantified in the same way and lack robust empirical evidence, it is difficult to assign a monetary value to them, while maintaining a high level of rigour within the study.

- We have considered the 'preventative' health benefits of sport in the study. However, there is a lack of robust empirical evidence on 'therapeutic' health benefits (i.e. using sport and physical activity in the treatment of various illnesses) and so they were excluded from the study.

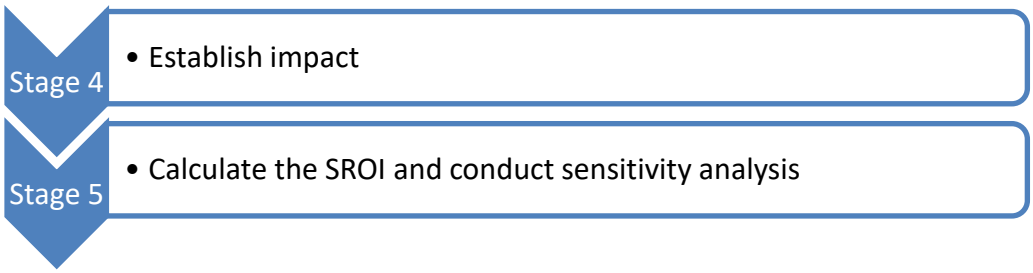
- We have not valued the impact of participation on reductions in crime due to insufficient empirical evidence on this outcome. Although there is growing evidence at the intervention level, there remains insufficient evidence to value this outcome at the population level without reducing the rigour of the study.

- We have not valued the impact of participation on improved education outcomes for young adults. Although there is evidence of positive impacts in different education contexts and different countries, this evidence is of insufficient scope and consistency to be included in this study.

- We have not valued the health impact of sport on children and young people due to insufficient empirical evidence on the outcomes[35]. The exclusion of various social outcomes as noted above is highly likely to result in an underestimation of the social value of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. Nevertheless, until more robust empirical evidence is available, it is not possible to include these in any SROI estimates, while maintaining a high level of rigour.

[35] As part of this project, we carried out a search of evidence on children and young people published 2015-2021. We found little evidence at the population level that could be used to inform our judgements and assumptions in the study. Most evidence on social outcomes relating to children and young people was qualitative or cross-sectional therefore have been excluded from the study.

5. WALLONIA-BRUSSELS FEDERATION SROI MODEL: STAGE 4 & 5



5.1 Establishing impact

Stage 4 of an SROI analysis is about establishing impact. Ordinarily, the valuation of the social outcomes discussed in Section 3 would be adjusted for duration, deadweight, displacement, attribution, discounting and drop-off. However, in our study these adjustments are not necessary.

We have assumed that taking a *snapshot* of social value in a given year is a reasonable conflation of the more dynamic process of continued investment and participation in sport and physical activity, resulting in longer term benefit generation. We assume that the benefits valued in the present-day result from investment in previous years, and investment in the present-day results in time lagged benefits in future years. We have therefore not adjusted for duration, drop-off and discounting. Nevertheless, we note the limitations of this approach, and this may need refining if population-level sport SROI models are to become more dynamic in the future.

Deadweight is already implicit in the non-participant default case and in the case of attribution, because many of the empirical studies on which the estimates of outcomes are based are of a multivariate nature, they have already incorporated consideration of other likely contributing factors to these outcomes. No adjustments to the valuation presented in Section 3 were undertaken.

Regarding displacement (how much of the outcome has displaced other outcomes), because the estimation presented in this report covers the whole of sport, arguably how one activity may displace another is not relevant. While time spent on sport may displace time away from other beneficial activities, there is little evidence of this[36]. Some evidence suggests that the opposite is true, and that sport and other leisure activities are typically complements rather than substitutes[37].

[36] Davies, et al. (2019).
[37] Shibli, et al. (2014).

5.2 SROI calculation

The final stage of an SROI analysis is to calculate the SROI value or ratio. Table 5.1 summarises the main constituent parts of the Social Return on Investment calculation. Total inputs are around €1.69bn. The total value of all social outcomes is €2.04bn. This gives a Net Present Value (the difference between the value of the outcomes and inputs) of €0.35bn and an SROI ratio of 1.21 - i.e. **for every €1 invested in sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, €1.21 worth of social benefit is generated.**

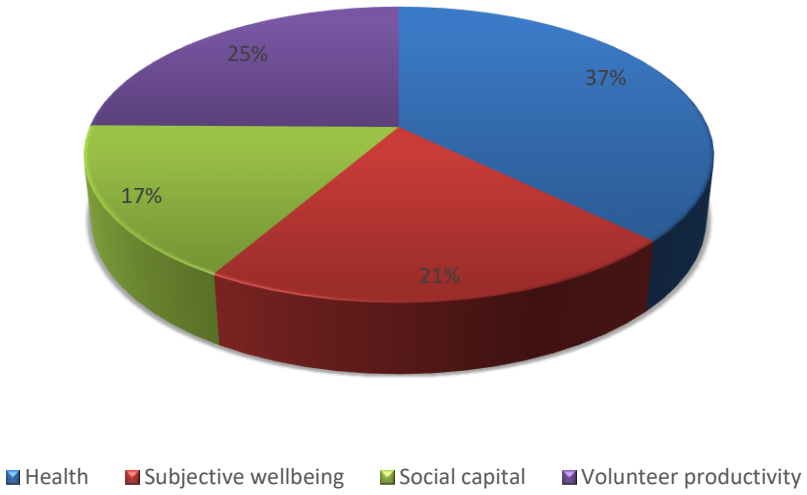
Table 5.1: Summary of the SROI calculation, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

		Value (€m)
Inputs	Public sector	€526.57
	Consumer sector	€653.53
	Volunteers (non-financial inputs)	€505.51
Input total		***€1,685.61***
Outcomes (Social value)	**Health outcomes**	**€759.35**
	CHD and stroke	€81.25
	Type 2 diabetes	€256.39
	Breast cancer	€2.94
	Colon cancer	€2.45
	Hip fractures	€14.69
	Back pain	€55.65
	Dementia	€234.89
	Depression	€162.80
	Sport-related injury	-€51.70
	Subjective wellbeing	**€430.34**
	Participants	€307.89
	Volunteers	€122.46
	Social capital	**€342.68**
	Participants	€177.84
	Volunteers	€164.85
	Volunteer productivity	**€505.51**
Outcomes total (net)		***€2,037.89***
Net Present Value		€352.28
SROI		**1.21**

Figure 5.1 shows that the largest contribution to social value is associated with health, which accounts for approximately 37% of all social value generated by sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation (**€759.35m**). The second largest contribution is from volunteer productivity at

25% (**€505.51m**), followed by subjective wellbeing at 21% (**€430.34m**). In comparison to Flanders, the social value of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation is much more evenly distributed across the outcome areas. This is due to the lower valuations used for subjective wellbeing and social capital.

Figure 5.1 Social value of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation: summary



Sensitivity Analysis

One of the key components of an SROI analysis is to test the sensitivity of the SROI to variations in data used e.g. outcome measures, financial proxies etc. We conducted sensitivity analysis on three elements.

First, we fluctuated the assumption relating to the allocation of social value generated by participants in Brussels to the two regions. In the original model, we allocated 90% of the social value generated from participants in Brussels to the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. In the sensitivity analysis, we decreased this to 80% and then 70%. Table 5.2 illustrates how this affects the overall social value of the three related social outcomes. These fluctuations change the overall SROI ratio to 1.19 and 1.17 respectively. This indicates that the SROI is not overly sensitive to variations in the assumption about how social value from Brussels is distributed. This is because the social value of participation in Brussels is relatively small compared to the Wallonia-Brussels Federation.

Table 5.2: Wallonia-Brussels Federation sensitivity analysis: Brussels allocation

Social outcome	SROI assumption	SROI value (€m)	Alternative assumption	Alternative overall value (€m)
Health	Brussels 90%	€759.35	Brussels 80% Brussels 70%	€740.42 €721.48
Subjective wellbeing (participants)	Brussels 90%	€307.89	Brussels 80% Brussels 70%	€299.18 €290.48
Social capital (participants)	Brussels 90%	€177.84	Brussels 80% Brussels 70%	€172.81 €167.78

For the second element of the sensitivity analysis, we included active travel participation in our analysis. Active travel was not included in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI model due to a lack of reliable data on participation at the national level to enable aggregation. However, we collected information in the survey that enabled us to estimate the income compensation value for subjective wellbeing and social capital.

Our England SROI revealed that if active travel is included as a form of participation, then the overall percentage of the population participating increases by about 8%. Assuming similar pattern of behaviour, and proportional increase in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation, we calculated the overall social value if active travel was also included in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI. Table 5.3 illustrates how an increase in participation rate from 19.9% to 22.7% (2.8%) affects the overall social value of the three related social outcomes in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. For the subjective wellbeing and social capital calculations, we have also used the active travel only value derived from the survey. These fluctuations increase the overall SROI ratio from 1.21 to 1.29. Note that this estimate is an approximation. For this sensitivity analysis the inputs have remained the same and therefore possibly exclude active travel related investments, which would also affect the SROI ratio.

Table 5.3: Wallonia-Brussels Federation sensitivity analysis: Active travel

Social outcome	SROI assumption	SROI value (€m)	Alternative assumption	Alternative overall value (€m)
Health	*Participation rate:* 19.9% (overall) 14.1% (female) 13.4% (65+)	€759.35	*Participation rate:* 22.7% (overall) 16.1% (female) 15.3% (65+)	€876.45
Subjective wellbeing (participants)	*Participation rate:* 19.9% (overall)	€307.89	*Participation rate:* 22.7% (overall)	€316.51
Social capital (participants)	*Participation rate:* 19.9% (overall)	€177.84	*Participation rate:* 22.7% (overall)	€182.82

The third and final variation we tested was to change overall participation rates, to illustrate the change in social value that could potentially be achieved if participation was increased and sustained. In effect, this is a form of forecasting, although we have only changed one parameter, which is the participation rate.

Table 5.4 provides illustrative values if we fluctuate the overall participation rate between 17.5% and 30%, at 2.5% intervals. Clearly, an increase in participation results in a direct and significant increase in social value. We have not reported this as an SROI ratio as it is likely that an increase in participation of this magnitude would also require an increase in investment and volunteers.

Table 5.4: Social value predictions based on participation rate, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

Participation rate (%)	Overall social value (€m)
17.5	€2,169.88
19.9 (base)	€2,037.89
22.5	€2,169.88
25	€2,295.75
27.5	€2,428.59
30	€2,560.47

5.3 The effects of the pandemic on subjective wellbeing and social capital from sport

Because the SROI survey (Appendix 2) was conducted in May/June 2021, the opportunity was taken to ask respondents about matters relating to subjective wellbeing and social capital in the current period as well as the reference date for the study, 2019. It was sensible to do this anyway since answering for the current period is easier and provides a good reference point from which to recall similar considerations in 2019. However, although our primary focus was on 2019, the survey provides interesting comparisons between the current, Covid-affected situation and the pre-Covid situation in 2019. The main subjects of the survey were subjective wellbeing and social capital, so this section compares and discusses the pre-Covid and Covid-affected findings for subjective wellbeing and social capital. We do not have the necessary data to make this comparison for other SROI matters, i.e. inputs, outputs, health outcomes and volunteering.

Table 5.5 below shows the comparison of Covid-affected (2021) and pre-Covid (2019) values for subjective wellbeing arising from sport participation and sport volunteering. The Covid-affected values are higher than the pre-Covid values for both sport participation and sport volunteering. Possible reasons for these differences are both methodological and real. In terms of method, it may be that there was systematic downward bias in the recall of how respondents felt about their subjective wellbeing two years previous, although it is difficult to reason why this might have been the case. In terms of real reasons, it may be that the experience of Covid, and the restrictions imposed to restrict its spread, have made respondents value sport as a positive influence on their subjective wellbeing more highly in 2021.

Table 5.5: Covid-affected and pre-Covid subjective wellbeing values arising from sport, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

	Covid-affected (2021) (€)	Pre-Covid (2019) (€)
Sport participation (Subjective wellbeing)	€880	€390
Sport volunteering (Subjective wellbeing)	€1,849	€1,020

Table 5.6 below shows the comparison of Covid-affected (2021) and pre-Covid (2019) values for social capital arising from sport participation and sport volunteering. Similarly, the Covid-affected values for social capital are higher than pre-Covid values for both sport participation and sport volunteering. The reasoning is similar to that for subjective wellbeing above - i.e. it may be that the experience of Covid, and the restrictions imposed to restrict its spread, have made respondents value sport participating and volunteering as a positive influence on their social capital more highly in 2021.

Table 5.6: Covid-affected and pre-Covid social capital values arising from sport, Wallonia-Brussels Federation

	Covid-affected (2021) (€)	Pre-Covid (2019) (€)
Sport participation (Social capital)	€424	€225
Sport volunteering (Social capital)	€1,651	€1,374

It must be emphasised that the possible reasons provided above for the differences in Covid-affected and pre-Covid values are speculative. The data itself does not provide evidence of particular reasons, so it is left to plausible speculation to consider the possible reasons.

6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

The research presented in this report has measured the social impact of sport for all in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation. The social outcomes measured were health, subjective wellbeing, social capital and the non-market benefit of volunteers (volunteer productivity).

- The SROI model found that the overall social value generated by sport for all in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation in 2019 was **€2.04bn**.
- The largest element of social value was created through health, which accounted for 37% of the overall value.
- The study demonstrated that sport-related investment yields a positive SROI.
- The SROI ratio for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation is **1.21**, meaning that for every €1 invested in sport for all (including financial and non-financial inputs), €1.21 worth of social impact is created for individuals and society

The Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI model captures social value created by participants and volunteers, which can be measured at the population level. We only included those outcomes we could robustly evidence, and for which there was data available. As with previous SROI studies, we are likely to have excluded many outcomes from this study, including some health outcomes, reductions in crime and anti-social behaviour, educational attainment, and other community development indicators such as community cohesion and social inclusion. These exclusions occur either through a lack of sufficient empirical evidence on the effect of sport and/or the value of such effects. Furthermore, we have not taken account of the social value created by targeted interventions such as therapeutic/rehabilitative health-related physical activity programmes or youth development programmes implemented by the third sector. As such, the Wallonia-Brussels Federation SROI is likely to **underestimate** the true social value of sport for all.

6.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report, we suggest three high-level recommendations.

1. The research demonstrates that sport generates significant social value across multiple outcomes in society. Furthermore, that the value of these outcomes is greater than the costs of providing these opportunities, making it a cost-effective investment for addressing social issues across multiple public policy agendas. We recommend that Adeps use these findings, together with the SSA for Belgium to advocate for the benefits of sport and to make a wider case for investment across government and the sports sector more generally.

2. A fundamental driver of social value in the SROI model is the overall number of participants and volunteers. Put simply, more engagement will generate more social value. To increase the social impact of sport in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation we recommend continued investment in, and strategies to encourage, both participation and volunteering in the region.

3. We recommend that the SROI model is reviewed and updated on a periodic basis to take account of new and improved evidence on the social impact of sport as it emerges. We suggest a full periodic review of the model and evidence every 5 years, with a more regular refresh every 2/3 years if Adeps wishes to build a longitudinal picture.

Finally, in common with other SROI studies in sport, there are elements of social value that are not measured in the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and Flanders SROI model. In particular, outcomes for youth, including educational attainment; and outcomes relating to crime such as anti-social and pro-social behaviour. To enhance the SROI models in the future, research on these outcomes should be prioritised. Moreover, for the Wallonia-Brussels Federation and Sport Vlaanderen specifically, improvement of data collection relating to volunteering and sports injuries would also improve the SROI model.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Value Map template

Appendix 2: Survey

Appendix 1: Value Map template

Stage 1-2

Stage 1	Stage 2

Who and how many?		At what cost?			What changes?
Stakeholders		Inputs		Outputs	Outcomes
					Outcome description
Who do we have an effect on?	How many in group?	What will/did they invest and how much (money, time)?	Financial value (for the total population for the accounting period)	Summary of activity in numbers.	What is the change experienced by stakeholders?
Who has an effect on us?					

Stage 3

How much?			How long?		How valuable?		
Indicator and source	Quantity (scale)	Amount of change per stakeholder (depth)	Duration of outcomes	Outcomes start	Express the relative importance (value) of the outcome		
					Weighting	Valuation approach (monetary)	Monetary valuation
Describe how you will measure the described outcome (including any sources used)	Number of people experiencing described outcome.	Describe the average amount of change experienced (or to be experienced) per stakeholder.	How long (in years) does the outcome last for?	Does the outcome start in Period of activity or in the Period after?	How important is this outcome to stakeholders? (e.g. on a scale of 1-10) (N.B. To make comparison between outcomes possible, your analysis should be consistent in the type of weighting used).	Describe the monetary valuation approach used to express the relative importance (value) of each outcome. (N.B. If your analysis does not use monetary valuation of outcomes, please use the Value Map (non-SROI) tab of this spreadsheet).	How important is the outcome to stakeholders (expressed in monetary terms)?

Source: https://www.socialvalueuk.org/resource/blank-value-map/

Appendix 2: Survey (English version)

1. PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND ACTIVE RECREATION

In this section you will be asked to answer some questions about your participation in sport and active recreation as well as active travel during the last 12 months and how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected your participation.

By 'sport and active recreation' we mean:

- individual sports such as athletics/running, cycling for sport, swimming and tennis as well as team sports such as football and hockey.
- activities like going to the gym, attending fitness classes, dancing and walking and cycling for leisure, but **excluding** things like gardening, housework or DIY activities.

By **'active travel'** we mean:

- making journeys by physically active means such as walking or cycling. These include activities like walking to the shops, walking the kids to school, cycling to work, or cycling to the station to catch a commuter train.

#	Routing	Question	Response options
1.1	Ask all	**Have you done any moderate or vigorous sport/active recreation or active travel during the last 12 months (i.e from April 2020 to March 2021)?** ***Vigorous*** physical activities refer to activities where you are out of breath or are sweating (you may not be able to say a few words without pausing for breath). ***Moderate*** physical activities refer to activities that raise your heart rate.	Yes – sport/active recreation only Yes – active travel only Yes – both sport/active recreation and active travel No – neither sport active recreation nor active travel
1.2a	Ask if 1.1 = "Yes"	**On how many days during the last 4 weeks did you do vigorous sport/active recreation or active travel where you felt out of breath or were sweating?**	Respondent to enter number of days (0-28)
1.2b	Ask if 1.1 = "Yes" and 1.2a > 0	**How much time did you usually spend doing these activities on one of those days?**	Respondent to enter hours and/or minutes

1.3a	Ask if 1.1 = "Yes"	**On how many days during the last 4 weeks did you do moderate sport/active recreation or active travel that raised your heart rate?**	Respondent to enter number of days (0-28)
1.3b	Ask if 1.1 = "Yes" and 1.3a > 0	**How much time did you usually spend doing these activities on one of those days?**	Respondent to enter hours and/or minutes
1.4	Ask all	**In a typical week before the Covid-19 pandemic, how much time did you do moderate or vigorous sport/active recreation and active travel…** **a) Sport and active recreation:** **b) Active travel:**	Respondent to enter hours and/or minutes for each option presented.
1.5	Ask all	**How much do you agree or disagree with the following statement:** **'The area where I live offers me many opportunities to take part in sport and active recreation that I like to do'**	Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree
		How much time do you spend sitting on a usual day? This may include time spent at a desk, socialising with friends, studying or watching television. **a) Now:** **b) Typically before the COVID pandemic (during 2019):**	1 hour or less 1 hour to 1 hour and 30 minutes 1 hour 31 minutes to 2 hours 30 minutes 2 hours 31 minutes to 3 hours 30 minutes 3 hours 31 minutes to 4 hours 30 minutes 4 hours 31 minutes to 5 hours 30 minutes 5 hours 31 minutes to 6 hours 30 minutes 6 hours 31 minutes to 7 hours 30 minutes 7 hours 31 minutes to 8 hours 30 minutes More than 8 hours 30 minutes
		Are you a member of any of the following clubs where you participate in sport or recreational physical activity? **a) Now:**	Health or Fitness centre Sport Club

		b) Before the COVID pandemic (during 2019):	Socio-cultural club that includes sport in its activities (e.g. employees' club, youth club, school- and university-related club) Other (please specify)
1.6	Ask if 1.1 = "Yes"	**Approximately how much money do you spend on each of the following items in a 'normal' (non-pandemic) year to take part in sport and active recreation?** Do not include any money spent on non-participation pursuits such as spectating at sports events or betting/gambling. **1. Activity charges/fees including admissions, subscriptions, memberships, leisure class fees:** **2. Equipment costs (including bicycles) – purchase, hire, repair and maintenance:** **3. Clothing and footwear used solely for the purpose of sport and active recreation:** **4. Travel (domestic or international) to take part in sport and active recreation:** **5. Any other items directly related to sport and active recreation participation (e.g. food and drink, accommodation etc.):**	Respondent to enter amount for each item in euros

2. SPORT AND ACTIVE RECREATION RELATED VOLUNTEERING AND/OR ASSOCIATIVE WORK

In this section you will be asked to answer some questions about your volunteering and/or associative work in sport and active recreation during the last 12 months and how the COVID-19 pandemic has affected your participation.

Volunteering includes time given freely to support sport and active recreation for others, without receiving monetary compensation other than basic expenses or an allowance) with an allowance of up to a maximum of 35.41 per day or 2600 EUR per year.

Associative work includes time given to support sport and active recreation for others, up to a maximum of 50 hours per month, with an allowance of max 532.50 EUR per month and 6390 EUR per year.

#	Routing	Question	Response options
2.1.	Ask all	**During the last 12 months, have you done any voluntary and/or associative work (without receiving monetary compensation other than basic expenses or an allowance) to support sport and active recreation?** This could include roles such as an official, a coach, a referee, an administrator, a walking group leader etc.	Yes - voluntary work only Yes - associative work only Yes - both voluntary and associative work No - neither voluntary nor associative work
2.2	As if 2.1 = "Yes"	**How many days have you volunteered and/or done associative work to support sport and active recreation in the last 12 months?**	Respondent to enter number of days (1-365)
2.3	As if 2.1 = "Yes"	**Approximately how much time have you spent volunteering and/or doing associative work to support sport and active recreation in the last 4 weeks?**	Respondent to enter hours and/or minutes
2.4	Ask all	**In a typical week before the Covid-19 pandemic, how much time did you do voluntary or associative work to support sport and active recreation?** **a) Voluntary work:** **b) Associative work:**	Respondent to enter hours and/or minutes for each option presented.

3. SUBJECTIVE WELLBEING

The following questions ask about your wellbeing. By this we mean how you are feeling.

#	Routing	Question	Response options
3.1	Ask all	**Please indicate for each of the five statements which is closest to how you have been feeling over the last two weeks:** **1. I have felt cheerful and in good spirits.** **2. I have felt calm and relaxed.** **3. I have felt active and vigorous.** **4. I woke up feeling fresh and rested.** **5. My daily life has been filled with things that interest me.**	All of the time (5) Most of the time (4) More than half of the time (3) Less than half of the time (2) Some of the time (1) At no time (0)
3.2	Ask all	**Taking into account your answers to the previous question, on a scale of 0 (not at all) to 10 (completely), overall how satisfied are you with your life…** **a) Now?** **b) Typically before the COVID pandemic (during 2019)?**	Respondent to select 0-10 for each option presented.

4. SOCIAL CAPITAL

The next set of questions asks about your social contacts, networks, and community in general. These questions do not relate to your engagement with sport and active recreation specifically.

#	Routing	Question	Response options
4.1.	Ask all	**Have you done any of the following?** **1. I have taken part in a local community project in the last 12 months.** **2. I have volunteered and/or done associative work for local community organisations or causes in the last 12 months.** **3. I have joined a local community action during an emergency in the last 12 months.** **4. I have been an active member of [a] local community organisation[s] in the last 12 months.**	**PRESENT AS A GRID** Respondent to select things they have done: a) In the last 12 months b) Typically before the COVID pandemic (during 2019)
4.3	Ask all	**How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:** **1. I feel safe walking in my local community after dark.** **2. I feel that most people in my local community can be trusted.** **3. I feel that my local community is safe.**	Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree
4.4	Ask all	**Taking into account you answers to the previous question, on a scale of 0 (not at all confident) to 10 (completely confident), how do you feel overall about safety and trust in your local community…** **a) Now?** **b) Typically before the COVID pandemic (during 2019)?**	Respondent to select 0-10 for each option presented.

4.5	Ask all	**How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:** **a) 'These days I think that most people can be trusted.'** **b) 'Before the COVID-19 pandemic I felt that most people can be trusted.'**	Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree
4.7	Ask all	**How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:** **a) 'These days I identify with my local community.'** **b) 'Before the COVID-19 pandemic I identified with my local community.'**	Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree
4.9	Ask all	**How much do you agree or disagree with the following statements:** **1. If there was a serious problem in my local community, the people here would come together to solve it.** **2. If I had an emergency, even people I do not know in my local community would be willing to help me.** 3. **I can easily find someone to talk with in my local community.**	Strongly agree Agree Neither agree nor disagree Disagree Strongly disagree
4.10	Ask all	**Taking into account your answers to the previous question, on a scale of 0 (not at all confident) to 10 (completely confident), how do you feel overall about the support and help offered by your local community…** **a) Now?** **b) Before the COVID pandemic (during 2019)?**	Respondent to select 0-10 for each option presented.

5. DEMOGRAPHICS

The final set of questions in this survey asks about your personal characteristics and your household income. These questions are essential for quantifying the value of sport and for the aggregation of the data. You will NOT be identified on the basis of your responses.

#	Routing	Question	Response options
5.1	Ask all	**How old are you?**	Respondent to enter age [18-99]
5.2	Ask all	**What is your gender?**	Male Female Other
5.3	Ask all	**Which <u>one</u> of the following best describes the region where you live?**	Flanders Wallonia Brussels Other (please specify)
5.4	Ask all	**What is the highest educational qualification you have completed?**	No diploma or primary education Lower secondary education Higher secondary education Bachelor (professional) Bachelor (academic) Master (academic) Doctorate Other (specify)
5.5a	Ask all	**Which of the following best describes your personal working situation now?**	Working full-time Working part-time Full-time home duties (male / female) Student Unemployed Retired Other (specify)
5.5b	Ask all	**Which of the following best describes your personal working situation <u>immediately before</u> the COVID-19 pandemic?**	Working full-time Working part-time Full-time home duties (male / female) Student Unemployed

			Retired Other (specify)
5.6	Ask all	**How many people live in your household?** **Number of adults (18+ years):** **Number of children (<18 years):**	Respondent to enter number of adults and children
5.7	Ask all	**Which of the following best represents your household structure?**	Younger family (most children under the age of 15 years) Mature family (most children 15 years or over) Equal number of children aged 15+ and < 15 living in the household Adult shared house Single/Couples – No children Prefer not to say
5.8	Ask all	**Do you have any physical or mental health conditions or illnesses that have a substantial effect on your ability to do normal daily activities?**	No, I have no limiting illness or disability Yes, a physical disability Yes, an intellectual (mental) disability Prefer not to say
5.9	Ask all	**What is the combined net <u>monthly</u> income of your household?** If you live alone or in a shared adult household with others that are not financially dependent on you, please state your personal monthly income. Please include pensions and allowances from all sources.	0 euro 1 – <1000 euro 1000 – <2000 euro 2000 – <3000 euro 3000 – <4000 euro 4000 – <5000 euro 5000 – < 6000 euro 6000 – < 7000 euro 7000 – <8000 euro 8000 – <9000 euro 9000 – <10000 euro 10000+ euro Don't know Prefer not to say

Appendix 2b: Survey (French translation)

1. PARTICIPATION À DES ACTIVITÉS SPORTIVES ET RÉCRÉATIVES

Dans cette section, nous vous demandons de répondre à quelques questions sur votre participation à des activités sportives et récréatives ainsi que sur vos déplacements actifs au cours des 12 derniers mois et sur la manière dont la pandémie de COVID-19 a affecté votre participation.

Par « activités sportives et récréatives », nous entendons :

- sports individuels comme athlétisme/course, cyclisme, natation et tennis ainsi que les sports collectifs comme le football et le hockey.
- activités comme cours de gym, de fitness, danse, vélo et marche récréative, mais **sont exclues** les activités comme le jardinage, les tâches ménagères ou les activités de bricolage.

Par **« déplacements actifs »**, on entend :

- se déplacer par des moyens physiquement actifs comme la marche ou le vélo. Sont incluses ici des activités comme faire les magasins, conduire les enfants à l'école à pied, aller au travail en vélo ou faire du vélo jusqu'à la gare pour prendre le train.

#	Routing	Question	Options de réponse
1.1	Demander à tous	**Avez-vous pratiqué une activité sportive/récréative modérée ou intense ou un déplacement actif au cours des 12 derniers mois (c.-à-d. d'avril 2020 à mars 2021) ?** Le terme activités physiques ***intenses*** désigne des activités qui entraînent un essoufflement ou de la transpiration (vous ne pouvez pas parler sans faire de pause pour respirer). Le terme activités physiques ***modérées*** désigne des activités qui augmentent votre rythme cardiaque.	Oui – uniquement des activités sportives/récréatives Oui – uniquement des déplacements actifs Oui – à la fois des activités sportives/récréatives et des déplacements actifs Non – ni des activités sportives/récréatives ni des déplacements actifs
1.2a	Demander si 1.1 = « Oui »	**Pendant combien de jours au cours des 4 dernières semaines avez-vous pratiqué une activité sportive/récréative ou un déplacement actif intense qui a entraîné un essoufflement ou de la transpiration ?**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre de jours (0-28)
1.2b	Demander si 1.1 = « Oui » et 1.2a > 0	**Combien de temps passez-vous habituellement à pratiquer ces activités l'un de ces jours ?**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre d'heures et/ou de minutes
1.3a	Demander si 1.1 = « Oui »	**Pendant combien de jours au cours des 4 dernières semaines avez-vous pratiqué une activité**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre de jours (0-28)

		sportive/récréative ou un déplacement actif <u>modéré(e)</u> qui a augmenté votre rythme cardiaque ?	
1.3b	Demander si 1.1 = « Oui » et 1.3a > 0	**Combien de temps passez-vous habituellement à pratiquer ces activités <u>l'un</u> de ces jours ?**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre d'heures et/ou de minutes
1.4	Demander à tous	**Dans une semaine habituelle avant la pandémie de Covid-19, pendant combien de temps pratiquiez-vous une activité sportive/récréative ou un déplacement actif modéré(e) ou intense…** **a) Activité sportive/récréative :** **b) Déplacement actif :**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre d'heures et/ou de minutes pour chaque option présentée.
1.5	Demander à tous	**Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec l'affirmation suivante :** **« Le quartier où j'habite offre de nombreuses opportunités pour participer à des activités sportives/récréatives que j'aime pratiquer »**	Absolument d'accord D'accord Ni d'accord ni en désaccord Pas d'accord Absolument pas d'accord
		Combien de temps passez-vous en position assise lors d'une journée normale ? Cela peut inclure le temps passé derrière un bureau, les sorties entre amis, à étudier ou à regarder la télévision. **a) Maintenant :** **b) Généralement avant la pandémie de COVID (pendant 2019) :**	1 heure voire moins De 1 heure à 1 heure 30 minutes De 1 heure 31 minutes à 2 heures 30 minutes De 2 heures 31 minutes à 3 heures 30 minutes De 3 heures 31 minutes à 4 heures 30 minutes De 4 heures 31 minutes à 5 heures 30 minutes De 5 heures 31 minutes à 6 heures 30 minutes De 6 heures 31 minutes à 7 heures 30 minutes De 7 heures 31 minutes à 8 heures 30 minutes Plus de 8 heures 30 minutes
		Êtes-vous membre de l'un des clubs suivants où pratiquez-vous une activité sportive ou physique récréative ? **a) Maintenant :**	Centre de santé ou de fitness Club sportif

		b) Avant la pandémie de COVID (au cours de 2019) :	Club socioculturel qui inclut le sport dans ses activités (p.ex. club d'employés, club jeunesse, club lié à une école ou une université) Autre (veuillez préciser)
1.6	Demander si 1.1 = « Oui »	**Combien d'argent dépensez-vous environ pour chacun des postes suivants durant une année « normale » (hors pandémie) pour participer à des activités sportives ou physiques récréatives ?** N'inclut <u>pas</u> l'argent dépensé pour des activités sans participation comme assister à des événements sportifs ou des jeux/paris. **6. Frais d'activité incluant les admissions, souscriptions, adhésion, frais de classe de loisirs :** **7. Frais d'équipement (incluant les vélos) – achat, location, réparation et entretien :** **8. Vêtements et chaussures utilisés uniquement dans le but d'une activité sportive ou récréative :** **9. Voyage (national et international) pour participer à une activité sportive ou récréative :** **10. Tout autre élément directement lié à la participation à une activité sportive ou récréative (p.ex. nourriture et boissons, hébergement, etc.) :**	Le répondant doit saisir le montant de chaque élément en euros

2. ACTIVITÉ SPORTIVE ET RÉCRÉATIVE LIÉE AU BÉNÉVOLAT ET/OU AU TRAVAIL ASSOCIATIF

Dans cette section, nous vous demandons de répondre à quelques questions concernant votre travail bénévole et/ou associatif dans une activité sportive et récréative au cours des 12 derniers mois et sur la manière dont la pandémie de COVID-19 a affecté votre participation.

Par bénévolat, on entend également le temps accordé gratuitement pour soutenir une activité sportive ou récréative pour les autres, (sans recevoir de compensation financière autre que les dépenses de base ou une allocation) avec une allocation de maximum 35,41 EUR par jour ou 2 600 EUR par an.

Par travail associatif, on entend le temps accordé pour soutenir une activité sportive ou récréative pour les autres, jusqu'à un maximum de 50 heures par mois, avec une allocation de max. 532,50 EUR par mois et 6 390 EUR par an.

#	Routing	Question	Options de réponse
2,1.	Demander à tous	**Au cours des 12 derniers mois, avez-vous exercé un travail bénévole et/ou associatif (sans recevoir de compensation financière autre que les dépenses de base ou une allocation) pour soutenir une activité sportive ou récréative ?** Cela peut inclure des fonctions de responsable, entraîneur, arbitre, administrateur, responsable de groupe de marche, etc.	Oui - travail bénévole uniquement Oui - travail associatif uniquement Oui - à la fois travail bénévole et associatif Non - ni travail bénévole ni travail associatif
2.2	Comme si 2.1 = "Oui"	**Combien de jours avez-vous réalisé un travail bénévole et/ou associatif pour soutenir une activité sportive ou récréative au cours de 12 derniers mois ?**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre de jours (1-365)
2.3	Comme si 2.1 = "Oui"	**Environ combien de temps avez-vous passé à faire du bénévolat et/ou du travail associatif pour soutenir une activité sportive ou récréative au cours des 4 dernières semaines ?**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre d'heures et/ou de minutes
2.4	Demander à tous	**Lors d'une semaine habituelle avant la pandémie de Covid-19, pendant combien de temps avez-vous exercé un travail bénévole ou associatif pour soutenir une activité sportive ou récréative ?**	Le répondant doit saisir le nombre d'heures et/ou de minutes pour chaque option proposée.

		a) Travail bénévole : **b) Travail associatif :**	

3. BIEN-ÊTRE SUBJECTIF

Les questions suivantes portent sur votre bien-être. Nous entendons par là la manière dont vous vous sentez.

#	Routing	Question	Options de réponse
3.1	Demander à tous	**Veuillez indiquer pour chacune des 5 affirmations suivantes celle qui est la plus proche de l'état dans lequel vous vous sentez depuis ces deux dernières semaines :** **6. Je me sens joyeux/-se et de bonne humeur.** **7. Je me sens calme et détendu(e).** **8. Je me sens actif/-ive et en pleine forme.** **9. Au réveille, je me sens en forme et reposé(e).** **10. Mes journées sont remplies de choses qui m'intéressent.**	Tout le temps (5) La plupart du temps (4) Plus de la moitié du temps (3) Moins de la moitié du temps (2) Parfois (1) Jamais (0)
3.2	Demander à tous	**En tenant compte de vos réponses à la question précédente, sur une échelle de 0 (pas du tout) à 10 (tout à fait), dans l'ensemble, à quel point êtes-vous satisfait(e) de votre vie…** **a) Maintenant ?** **b) Habituellement avant la pandémie de COVID (au cours de 2019) ?**	Le répondant doit sélectionner 0-10 pour chaque option proposée.

4. CAPITAL SOCIAL

La prochaine série de questions porte sur vos contacts sociaux, réseaux et communautés en général. Ces questions ne sont pas spécifiquement liées à votre engagement vis-à-vis d'une activité sportive ou récréative.

#	Routing	Question	Options de réponse
4,1.	Demander à tous	**Avez-vous pratiqué l'une des activités suivantes ?** **5. J'ai participé à un projet de communauté locale au cours des 12 derniers mois.** **6. J'ai réalisé un travail bénévole et/ou associatif pour des causes ou des organisations communautaires locales au cours des 12 derniers mois.** **7. J'ai participé à une action communautaire locale en urgence au cours des 12 derniers mois.** **8. J'ai été membre actif d'une/d'organisation(s) communautaire(s) locale(s) au cours des 12 derniers mois.**	**PRÉSENT SOUS LA FORME DE GRILLE** Le répondant doit sélectionner les activités qu'il a exercées : a) Au cours des 12 derniers mois b) Habituellement avant la pandémie de COVID (au cours de 2019)
4.3	Demander à tous	**Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes :** **4. Je me sens en sécurité lorsque je me promène dans ma communauté locale le soir.** **5. Je pense que l'on peut faire confiance à la plupart des gens de ma communauté locale.** **6. Je pense que ma communauté locale est sûre.**	Absolument d'accord D'accord Ni d'accord ni en désaccord Pas d'accord Absolument pas d'accord
4.4	Demander à tous	**En tenant compte de vos réponses à la question précédente, sur une échelle de 0 (pas du tout confiante(e)) à 10 (totalement confiant(e)), que pensez-vous, dans l'ensemble, de la sécurité et de la confiance au sein de votre communauté locale…** **a) Maintenant ?**	Le répondant doit sélectionner 0-10 pour chaque option proposée.

		b) Habituellement avant la pandémie de COVID (au cours de 2019) ?	
4.5	Demander à tous	**Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes :** **a) « De nos jours, je pense que l'on peut faire confiance à la plupart des gens. »** **b) « Avant la pandémie COVID-19, je pensais que l'on pouvait faire confiance à la plupart des gens. »**	Absolument d'accord D'accord Ni d'accord ni en désaccord Pas d'accord Absolument pas d'accord
4.7	Demander à tous	**Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes :** **a) « De nos jours, je m'identifie à ma communauté locale. »** **b) « Avant la pandémie COVID-19, je m'identifiais à ma communauté locale. »**	Absolument d'accord D'accord Ni d'accord ni en désaccord Pas d'accord Absolument pas d'accord
4.9	Demander à tous	**Dans quelle mesure êtes-vous d'accord ou pas d'accord avec les affirmations suivantes :** **4. S'il y avait un grave problème dans ma communauté locale, les personnes viendraient pour le résoudre.** **5. Si j'avais une urgence, même les personnes que je ne connais pas dans ma communauté locale seraient prêtes à m'aider.** 6. **Je peux facilement trouver quelqu'un à qui parler dans ma communauté locale.**	Absolument d'accord D'accord Ni d'accord ni en désaccord Pas d'accord Absolument pas d'accord
4.10	Demander à tous	**En tenant compte de vos réponses à la question précédente, sur une échelle de 0 (pas du tout confiante(e)) à 10 (totalement confiant(e)), que pensez-vous, dans l'ensemble, du soutien et de l'aide apportés par votre communauté locale…** **a) Maintenant ?** **b) Avant la pandémie COVID-19 (au cours de 2019) ?**	Le répondant doit sélectionner 0-10 pour chaque option proposée.

5. DONNÉES DÉMOGRAPHIQUES

La dernière série de questions de cette enquête porte sur vos caractéristiques personnelles et les revenus de votre ménage. Ces questions sont essentielles pour quantifier la valeur du sport et pour l'agrégation des données. Vous ne serez PAS identifié(e) sur la base de vos réponses.

#	Routing	Question	Options de réponse
5.1	Demander à tous	**Quel âge avez-vous ?**	Le répondant doit indiquer son âge [18-99]
5.2	Demander à tous	**De quel genre êtes-vous ?**	Homme Femme Autre
5.3	Demander à tous	**Laquelle des propositions suivantes décrit le mieux la région dans laquelle vous vivez ?**	Flandre Wallonie Bruxelles Autre (veuillez préciser)
5.4	Demander à tous	**Quel est le diplôme le plus élevé que vous ayez obtenu ?**	Pas de diplôme ou enseignement primaire Enseignement secondaire inférieur Enseignement secondaire supérieur Bachelier (professionnel) Bachelier (universitaire) Master (universitaire) Doctorat Autre (préciser)
5.5a	Demander à tous	**Laquelle des propositions suivantes décrit le mieux votre situation professionnelle actuelle ?**	Travail à temps plein Travail à temps partiel (Homme/Femme) au foyer à temps plein Étudiant(e) Sans emploi Pensionné(e) Autre (préciser)
5.5b	Demander à tous	**Laquelle des propositions suivantes décrit le mieux votre situation professionnelle immédiatement avant la pandémie COVID-19 ?**	Travail à temps plein Travail à temps partiel (Homme/Femme) au foyer à temps plein Étudiant(e) Sans emploi

			Pensionné(e) Autre (préciser)
5.6	Demander à tous	**De combien de personnes se composent votre ménage ?** **Nombre d'adultes (18+ ans) :** **Nombre d'enfants (<18 ans) :**	Le répondant doit indiquer le nombre d'adultes et d'enfants
5.7	Demander à tous	**Laquelle des propositions suivantes représente le mieux votre structure familiale ?**	Famille jeune (la plupart des enfants sont âgés de moins de 15 ans) Famille mature (la plupart des enfants sont âgés de 15 ans et plus) Nombre égal d'enfants âgés de moins 15 ans et plus et de moins de 15 ans composant le ménage Maison partagée avec des adultes Célibataire/Couples – Pas d'enfant Préfère ne pas répondre
5.8	Demander à tous	**Avez-vous un problème de santé physique ou mental ou une maladie qui a un impact important sur votre capacité à réaliser les activités quotidiennes habituelles ?**	Non, je ne suis pas limité(e) par une maladie ou un handicap Oui, un handicap physique Oui, un handicap intellectuel (mental) Préfère ne pas répondre
5.9	Demander à tous	**À combien s'élève les revenus nets <u>mensuels</u> combinés de votre ménage ?** Si vous vivez seul(e) ou dans une cohabitation avec d'autres adultes qui ne dépendent pas de vous financièrement, veuillez indiquer vos revenus mensuels personnels. Veuillez inclure les pensions et allocations de toute nature.	0 euro 1 – <1 000 euro(s) 1 000 – <2 000 euros 2 000 – <3 000 euros 3 000 – <4 000 euros 4 000 – <5 000 euros 5 000 – < 6 000 euros 6 000 – < 7 000 euros 7 000 – <8 000 euros 8 000 – <9 000 euros 9 000 – <10 000 euros 10 000+ euros Je ne sais pas préfère ne pas répondre