Global status report on physical activity 2022







Global status report on physical activity 2022



Global status report on physical activity 2022

ISBN 978-92-4-005915-3 (electronic version) ISBN 978-92-4-005916-0 (print version)

© World Health Organization 2022

Some rights reserved. This work is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 IGO licence (CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO; https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/3.0/igo).

Under the terms of this licence, you may copy, redistribute and adapt the work for non-commercial purposes, provided the work is appropriately cited, as indicated below. In any use of this work, there should be no suggestion that WHO endorses any specific organization, products or services. The use of the WHO logo is not permitted. If you adapt the work, then you must license your work under the same or equivalent Creative Commons licence. If you create a translation of this work, you should add the following disclaimer along with the suggested citation: "This translation was not created by the World Health Organization (WHO). WHO is not responsible for the content or accuracy of this translation. The original English edition shall be the binding and authentic edition".

Any mediation relating to disputes arising under the licence shall be conducted in accordance with the mediation rules of the World Intellectual Property Organization (http://www.wipo.int/amc/en/mediation/rules/).

Suggested citation. Global status report on physical activity 2022. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2022. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO.

Cataloguing-in-Publication (CIP) data. CIP data are available at http://apps.who.int/iris.

Sales, rights and licensing. To purchase WHO publications, see http://apps.who.int/bookorders. To submit requests for commercial use and queries on rights and licensing, see https://www.who.int/copyright.

Third-party materials. If you wish to reuse material from this work that is attributed to a third party, such as tables, figures or images, it is your responsibility to determine whether permission is needed for that reuse and to obtain permission from the copyright holder. The risk of claims resulting from infringement of any third-party-owned component in the work rests solely with the user.

General disclaimers. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

The mention of specific companies or of certain manufacturers' products does not imply that they are endorsed or recommended by WHO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned. Errors and omissions excepted, the names of proprietary products are distinguished by initial capital letters.

All reasonable precautions have been taken by WHO to verify the information contained in this publication. However, the published material is being distributed without warranty of any kind, either expressed or implied. The responsibility for the interpretation and use of the material lies with the reader. In no event shall WHO be liable for damages arising from its use.

Contents

Foreword	v
Acknowledgements	vi
Executive summary	vii
Conclusion	xii
1. Introduction	1
1.1 Physical activity and good health and well-being	3
1.2 The impact of COVID-19 on physical activity	4
1.3 Aim of this report	5
1.4 Who this report is for	5
2. Global burden of physical inactivity	6
2.1 The overall prevalence of physical inactivity	8
2.2 The economic burden of physical inactivity	10
3. Frameworks for action and monitoring progress	12
3.1 Framework for monitoring physical activity	16
4. Progress towards active systems	22
4.1 National policy and governance	26
4.2 Physical activity guidelines	30
4.3 Physical activity targets	32
4.4 Physical activity surveillance	34
4.5 National NCD coordination mechanisms	37

5. Progress towards active societies	40
5.1 Communication campaigns on physical activity	44
5.2 Mass-participation events on physical activity	47
6. Progress towards active environments	50
6.1 Policy on walking and cycling	54
6.2 National road-design standards and national road safety strategy	57
6.3 Road safety assessments	59
6.4 Safe road-user behaviour	61
7. Progress towards active people	64
7.1 In health care settings	68
7.2 In other key settings	72
7.3 Promoting physical activity to target populations	75
7.4 Mobile health and digital tools to promote physical activity	78
8. Global progress on GAPPA outcomes and impact	80
8.1 Progress in monitoring global and national levels of physical activity	82
8.2 Monitoring the impact of physical activity	84
9. Summary of key findings	86
9.1 Summary of key findings on GAPPA policy implementation	88
9.2 Limitations in data for global monitoring of GAPPA	94
10. The way forward: five recommendations	98
References	104
Glossary	107
Annex 1: Methodology to estimate the cost of physical inactivity	110
Annex 2: Data sources	112

Web Annex: Global action plan on physical activity monitoring framework, indicators and data dictionary https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/363531

Foreword

Supporting people to be more active through walking, cycling, sport, and other physical activity has huge benefits not only for the physical and mental health of individuals, but also for societies, environments, and economies.

However, this first *Global status report on physical activity* shows that progress towards the Global action plan on physical activity target of a 15% relative reduction in physical inactivity by 2030 is slow and unequal. The COVID-19 pandemic set things back even further.

This must change - and change fast.

That is why it is important to implement evidence-based, effective policies, as outlined in WHO's Global Action Plan on Physical Activity. For example, policies to encourage walking and cycling can reduce air and noise pollution and mitigate climate change. And increased participation in sport can help bring communities together and build valuable life skills.

These actions can also help reduce the financial and systemic burden on national health systems through prevention and management of noncommunicable diseases.

This report proposes five recommendations for enhanced leadership, practical guidance, engaging

communities, better data, and sustainable funding. To accelerate progress and achieve the physical activity targets for 2025 and 2030, all countries, especially low- and middle-income countries (who have the most to do and the least resources), will require varying levels of financial and technical support. WHO provides global guidance and tools to support regional and country capacity-building and to strengthen country implementation. More training is needed to develop skills and capabilities to deliver programmes and services.

Advocates and influencers have a vital role to play, as does engaging with local communities and policy makers at all levels across multiple sectors about the need for change and the potential gains for improved health and well-being, sustainable environments, and socioeconomic development.

Future global reports will track progress towards reaching the physical activity targets for 2030. In the meantime, WHO urges all countries to promote physical activity in primary health care plans and NCD policies, sustainable mobility plans and sport policies, as well as national COVID-19 response and recovery plans.

We hope countries and partners will use this report and its recommendations to build more active, healthier, and fairer societies for all.

Dr Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus

Director-General

World Health Organization

Acknowledgements

The *Global status report on physical activity 2022* benefited from the contributions of a number of WHO staff and collaborators.

Fiona Bull provided strategic direction and coordinated the writing of the report with contributions from May Cho, Daniel Friedman, Andreia Santos, and Juana Willumsen. Rüidger Krech provided oversight of the project.

Thanks to the technical units responsible for the original surveys that provided data and advice on data management and analysis, in particular Melanie Cowan and Kacem Iaych. Leanne Lester was responsible for data management and statistical analysis.

Thanks also to the WHO internal steering group: Faten Ben Abdelaziz, Melanie Cowan, Regina Guthold, Thiago Hérick De Sa, Ivan Ivanov, Lindsay Lee, Alana Officer, Karen Reyes Castro, Leanne Riley, Yuka Sumi, Nhan Tran, and Cherian Varghese.

The following WHO colleagues from regional offices provided inputs and feedback: Angela de Silva, Samar Elfeky, Fabio Gomes, Gyanendra Gongal, Wasiq Khan, Leo Nederveen, Binta Sako, Josaia Tiko, and Stephen Whiting.

WHO also wishes to thank the following external peer reviewers who provided expert feedback and suggestions: Toyyib Abdulkareem (NCD Alliance), Shifalika Goenka (Centre for Chronic Disease Control, Public Health Foundation, India), Goh J-Ing (Health Promotion Board, Singapore), Nanette Mutrie (Physical Activity for Health Research Centre, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom), Kate Oldridge-Turner (World Cancer Research Fund), Matias Portela (Health Promotion, Department of Public Health, Ministry of Health, Chile), Maryam Selk Ghaffari (Sports Medicine Research Center, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran (Islamic Republic of)).

Finally, WHO wishes to thank Germany, Japan, Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD) and DG for International Cooperation and Development (DEVCO), European Commission for their financial support for the development and publication of this report.

预览已结束,完整报告链接和二维码如下:

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5 31910

