



Canadian
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Survey on Ethics, Equity and Safety in Sport

FINAL REPORT

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Ce rapport est aussi disponible en français.

This public opinion research report presents the results of an online survey conducted by Léger Marketing Inc. on behalf of Canadian Heritage. The quantitative research study was conducted with 10,241 Canadians between December 9th, 2025, and January 6th, 2026.

Cette publication est aussi disponible en français sous le titre : « Éthique, équité et sécurité dans le sport ».

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1. Executive Summary

Leger is pleased to present Canadian Heritage with this report on findings from a quantitative survey designed to learn about Canadians who reside in different regions. This report was prepared by Léger Marketing Inc. who was contracted by Canadian Heritage (contract number CW2424125 awarded October 21, 2025). This contract has a value of \$104,052.82 (excluding HST).

1.1. Background and Objectives

Background

Sport Canada launched a survey to measure awareness, perceptions, and understanding of crucial issues related to ethics, equity, and safety in Canadian sport among the general population of Canada. Similar surveys of the general population were conducted in 2021 (https://epe.lac-bac.gc.ca/100/200/301/pwgsc-tpsgc/por-ef/canadian_heritage/2021/104-20-e/104-20_Methodological_Report_EN.htm) and 2024 (<https://publications.gc.ca/site/eng/9.937540/publication.html>). The 2025 survey included similar and updated questions that will help Sport Canada report on performance indicators as well as respond to issues that are relevant to Canadians and sport stakeholders.

This survey is designed to support Core Responsibility 3 (Sport) within the Department of Canadian Heritage's Departmental Results Framework (DRF). It provides Sport Canada with disaggregated data to assess the following DRF outcome: Canadians, irrespective of gender, physical ability, and cultural background, who engage in sports activities, feel content with the way the activity is administered. Moreover, the survey is set to address data gaps in Sport Canada's reporting indicators as outlined in the Sport Canada Performance Information Profile (PIP).

Further, the surveys align with the overarching goals of the *Physical Activity and Sport Act*, which emphasizes the highest ethical standards and values, including a doping-free sport environment, treating all individuals with fairness and respect, ensuring full and fair participation of everyone in sport, and the fair, equitable, transparent, and timely resolution of disputes in sport.

Objectives

The survey supports desired outcomes of the Canadian Sport Policy 2025-2035 which are that everyone in Canada can enjoy the benefits of sport, including physical, emotional, spiritual, and mental well being, that sport brings people together, builds resilience, and contributes to culture, identity, and the economy, and that Canada is recognized for sport excellence, and for the health, happiness, and pride that sport inspires.

The survey is critical to providing the disaggregated data required for measuring Departmental Results Framework results, primarily around the degree to which sport delivery in Canada is perceived to be welcoming and safe. The results will also be used to inform the development of policies and strategies

related to both community participation and high performance. While values such as fairness, safety, inclusion and equity have been identified through consultations as key drivers of quality sport, the results will provide information on the degree to which these values are operationalized in the different participation contexts and highlight priority areas for policy and program action.

1.2. Methodology

A quantitative approach, consisting of an online and a telephone surveys (for respondents in the Territories) was used to meet the above objectives (Table 1).

Table 1. Type and description of surveys

Audience demographics	Mode	Sample Size
General population 16+	Online panel (Telephone survey in the Territories)	Online = 10,021 Phone = 220 Total = 10,241

The data collection in the Territories was done by phone using a Random Digit Dialling (RDD) approach. For the web portion, a sample of 10,021 respondents was sought. For the telephone portion in the Territories, a total of 220 respondents was sought.

Leger was responsible for drawing the sample for the general population survey from its own proprietary panel, the Leo panel. The sample in the territories was drawn using ASDE's database of phone numbers. The phone sample had a landline and cell phone component, and the sample was collected using RDD methodology. The sample included a landline and a cellphone portion to maximize the representativeness of the final sample. Leger adheres to the most stringent guidelines for quantitative research. The survey instrument was compliant with the Standards of Conduct of Government of Canada Public Opinion Research.

Online Panel Quantitative Study

The study was conducted through a web-based survey of the Canadian population aged 16 and over who could speak English or French. Respondents were randomly selected through the Leo panel, Leger's own panel of Canadian Internet users comprising nearly half a million Internet users across Canada. Respondents for this survey were selected from among those who had volunteered to participate in online surveys. Since an actual probability sampling method was not used, the calculation of the margin of error cannot be done for this project. The average time to complete the online questionnaire was 11.50 minutes.

The sample in the territories was drawn using ASDE's database of landline and cell phone numbers. The sample was collected using a random digit dialling (RDD) methodology. The average time to complete the phone questionnaire was 27.54 minutes.

A pretest of 116 interviews (online: 104 and telephone: 12) was completed before launching data collection to validate the programming of the questionnaire in both official languages. Due to the longer-than-expected average response time observed during the telephone interview pretest, the targeted sample size for phone interviews was reduced from 300 to 220 respondents.

Sample Distribution

A sample of 10,241 Canadians 16 years of age and older was collected for this component of the project.

The online fieldwork for the survey was carried out from December 9th, 2025, to January 6th, 2026.

The telephone fieldwork for the survey was carried out from December 10th, 2025, to December 28th, 2025.

The regional distribution was defined as described in Table 2.

Table 2. **Regional sample distribution**

Region	Percentage of population	% of Sample	Sample Size
NB	2,1%	2.1%	217
NL	1,4%	1.4%	143
NS	2,7%	2.6%	269
PE	0,4%	1.0%	100
QC	23,0%	22.5%	2301
ON	38,6%	37.2%	3811
MB	3,5%	3.4%	351
SK	2,9%	2.9%	295
AB	11,1%	10.9%	1116
BC	13,8%	13.6%	1389
(NET) Territories	0,3%	2.4%	249
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	10,241 (10,021 + 220 oversample)

To ensure representativeness, results were weighted by region, gender, age, language and indigeneity.

A complete methodological description is provided in the Appendix section of this document (please see AppendA.ix A.1.1).

Comparability of the results

Where applicable, results are compared with findings from the 2024 and 2021 surveys when identical or comparable questions were asked. Caution should be exercised when interpreting comparisons with 2021 results, as the survey methodology differed. In 2021, respondents were pre-recruited by telephone and

subsequently invited to complete the survey online, whereas later waves used a web panel-based approach.

Note on the report

Some question numbers in this report are not consecutive because certain draft questions were revised, combined, or removed during the questionnaire development process before the survey was fielded. These numbering gaps are solely the result of survey design changes and do not reflect missing data, omitted questions, or gaps in the analysis. The report presents all questions asked of respondents and includes the complete set of corresponding results.

1.3. Overview of the Findings

Participation and Satisfaction with Sport

- Under half of Canadians participated in sport in the past three years (47%, down from 49% in 2024).
- Under half of those who participated were involved in organized sport (46%, compared to 49% in 2024).
- Satisfaction with sport participation declined:
 - About one quarter of participants reported being very satisfied (scores of 9–10) (26%, down from 31% in 2024).
 - The average satisfaction score decreased from 7.7 to 7.5 out of 10.

Safety and Welcoming Environments

Most organized sport participants reported positive experiences:

- 81% agreed they experienced a safe environment (83% in 2024).
- 79% agreed they experienced a welcoming environment (80% in 2024).

Among those who experienced unsafe or unwelcoming environments:

- 55% (unsafe) and 54% (unwelcoming) said this occurred within the past three years.
- About one in ten respondents ended their participation in organized sport because they felt unsafe and/or unwelcome (11%, up from 9% in 2024).

Knowledge and Positioning Regarding the Sport System

Strong support exists for safe sport policies:

- 78% support mandatory safe sport training for athletes and coaches.
- 75% support mandatory safe sport education for individuals in federally funded sport organizations.
- 67% support tying federal funding to mandatory background screening.

Confidence in the system is more limited:

- 53% say they clearly understand what “safe sport” means.
- 43% believe the current sport system reflects values of respect, diversity, inclusion, and fairness.
- 29% are satisfied with Sport Canada’s leadership.
- 24% agree that the sport system in Canada is broken.

Incidents and Ethical Challenges in Sport

Almost half of organized sport participants experienced or witnessed at least one incident (49%, up from 40% in 2024).

Most commonly reported incidents include:

- Mental health challenges (23%, up from 16%).
- Diagnosed concussions (22%, up from 15%).
- Sexism (18%, up from 14%).
- Harassment (17%, up from 14%).
- Racism (16%, up from 13%).

Among those reporting incidents, most occurred within the past three years.

Perceptions of Ethical and Safety Issues

Issues most often perceived as problems in Canadian organized sport:

- Concussions (56%, down from 63% in 2024).
- Sexism (40%, down from 47%).
- Addiction to sports betting (40%, new in 2025).
- Harassment (39%, down from 45%).
- Maltreatment (38%, up from 31%).

Perceptions of racism, homophobia, poor mental health, doping, corruption, and ageism as problems all declined slightly compared to 2024.

Confidence in Training and Prevention

Confidence that sport personnel are properly trained declined across all issues:

- Concussions: 40% confident (48% in 2024).
- Racism and doping: 35% each (42% and 44% in 2024).
- Harassment: 34% (40% in 2024).
- Abuse and maltreatment: 33% (41% in 2024).
- Mental health challenges: 26% (31% in 2024).
- Addiction to sports betting: 22% (new in 2025).

Concussions: Awareness, Management, and Trust

Just over half of respondents reported being knowledgeable about concussion symptoms (55%, unchanged from 2024).

Confidence in knowing what to do if a concussion is suspected declined: under four in ten respondents were confident in 2025 (38%, down from 46% in 2024).

Awareness of concussion detection and management resources remains low: about one quarter of respondents are aware of tools such as the Canadian Guideline on Concussions in Sport (24%).

Trust in sports organizers' concussion policies declined: Just under six in ten respondents agreed they trust organizers have appropriate policies (59%, down from 63% in 2024).

Integrity, Governance, and Fair Play

Perceived match manipulation increased across all sport levels:

- Professional sport: 38% (31% in 2024).
- International amateur sport: 36% (31% in 2024).
- Fraud or bribery is perceived by:
 - 39% in professional sport.
 - 36% in international amateur sport.

Sports betting ads are widely viewed as a threat: 80% believe they pose at least a small threat to children and youth.

Confidence in doping-free competitions remains low: Ranges from 30% to 36% across sport levels, generally lower than in 2024.

Awareness and Response to Maltreatment

Overall, awareness, confidence, and trust related to maltreatment in sport remain limited:

- 32% reported being knowledgeable about what constitutes maltreatment in sport.
- 33% are confident they would know what to do if maltreatment occurred, down from 38% in 2024.
- 50% agreed they trust these policies, slightly down from 51% in 2024.

Sport, Identity, and National Pride

Overall, respondents expressed strong feelings of national identity and attachment to Canada:

- More than three quarters of respondents reported a strong sense of belonging to Canada (77%).
- Almost nine in ten respondents reported being proud to be Canadian (85%).

There is strong support for sport's national role:

- More than three quarters agree Canadian athletes' participation in international events positively impacts Canada's image (76%).
- Nearly three quarters of respondents support the Government of Canada's commitment to improving sport (73%).
- About seven in ten respondents say international sport participation increases their pride in Canada (69%).

1.4. Notes on Interpretation of the Research Findings

The opinions and observations expressed in this document do not reflect those of Sport Canada. This report was compiled by Leger based on research conducted specifically for this project.

The survey targeted the general population, employing a non-probabilistic sampling method. Respondents were chosen from a panel of volunteers who have signed up to participate in online surveys. Consequently, the results of this survey are not statistically representative of the target population.

1.5. Political Neutrality Statement and Contact Information

Leger certifies that the final deliverables fully comply with the Government of Canada's political neutrality requirements outlined in the Policy on Communications and Federal Identity and the Directive on the management of Communications.

Specifically, the deliverables do not include information on electoral voting intentions, political party preferences, standing with the electorate, or ratings of the performance of a political party or its leaders.

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2. Detailed Results

2.1. Respondent Profile and Well-being

2.1.1. Demographic profile of the respondents

The tables below detail the composition of the sample collected for the research project. Slightly more than half of the sample (51%) identifies as women while approximately half identifies as men (48%). Almost one fourth of the survey respondents (23%) are 65 years of age or older. The regional distribution of respondents in Canada follows the distribution of the Canadian population.

Table 1. Gender

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Women	51%	53%
Men	48%	46%
Other (e.g. transgender, non-binary)	1%	1%

Table 2. Age

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
16-17	3%	17%
18-24	10%	5%
25-34	16%	10%
35-44	16%	12%
45-54	15%	12%
55-64	17%	17%
65+	23%	27%

Table 3. Province or territory of residence

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Alberta	11%	11%
British Columbia	14%	14%

Manitoba	4%	3%
New Brunswick	2%	2%
Newfoundland and Labrador	1%	1%
Nova Scotia	3%	3%
Northwest Territories	<1%	1%
Nunavut	<1%	<1%
Ontario	39%	37%
Prince Edward Island	<1%	1%
Quebec	23%	22%
Saskatchewan	3%	3%
Yukon	<1%	2%

The table 4 below shows the distribution of respondents by language spoken at home.

Table 4. Language Spoken at Home

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
English	69%	68%
French	20%	22%
An Indigenous language	<1%	<1%
Other	9%	8%

The table 5 below shows the distribution of respondents by income.

Table 5. Income

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Less than \$40k	17%	17%
\$40k to less than \$80k	26%	26%
\$80k to less than \$100k	13%	13%
\$100k and more	33%	32%

The table 6 below shows the distribution of respondents by sexual orientation.

Table 6. Sexual Orientation

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Heterosexual (straight)	87%	89%
Homosexual (lesbian or gay)	4%	4%
Bisexual	4%	3%
Other	<1%	<1%
Prefer not to answer	3%	4%

The table 7 below shows the distribution of respondents by ethnicity.

Of the respondents who identified as Indigenous, 2% identified as First Nations, 2% as Métis while some (4%) preferred not to answer this question.

Table 7. Ethnicity

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
White	74%	79%
South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)	6%	6%
East Asian (e.g., Chinese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)	5%	5%
Indigenous person	5%	5%
Southeast Asian (e.g., Filipino, Vietnamese, Cambodian, etc.)	2%	2%
Middle Eastern, West and Central Asian (e.g., Iranian, Lebanese, Afghan, etc.)	2%	2%
Black Caribbean (e.g., Jamaican, Haitian, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, etc.)	2%	2%
Black African (e.g., Nigerian, Ethiopian, Congolese, etc.)	2%	2%
Latin American (e.g., Colombian, Salvadorian, Peruvian, etc.)	1%	1%
Asian, other	1%	1%
Black, other	<1%	<1%
North African (e.g. Egyptian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.)	<1%	<1%
Other racialized person	<1%	<1%

Prefer not to answer	2%	2%
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The tables presented below indicate the percentage of survey respondents who have a disability and detail the specific types of disabilities among those individuals.

Table 8. Disability

Living with a disability

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Yes	20%	19%
No	78%	79%
Prefer not to answer	2%	2%

Table 9. Type of disability (among those living with a disability)

	Weighted %	Unweighted %
Physical	64%	67%
Mental	32%	28%
Sensory	11%	12%
Cognitive	10%	9%
Learning	9%	9%
Communication	4%	4%
Intellectual	4%	4%
Other	<1%	1%
Prefer not to answer	6%	6%

2.1.2. Current Life Satisfaction Level

Approximately one out of five respondents report being very satisfied with their life as a whole at the moment (18% with a satisfaction level of 9 or 10), representing a decrease compared to 2024 (21%). Fewer than half of respondents are satisfied with their life as a whole right now (45% with a satisfaction level of 7 or 8), a proportion that stood at 46% in 2024. Nearly four in ten respondents (37%) reported a satisfaction level of 6 or lower, marking an increase compared to 2024 (33%).

The average satisfaction score among respondents is 6.7 out of 10, down from 6.9 out of 10 in 2024, indicating a decline from last year.

Table 10. Current life satisfaction level.

<i>Q1: Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means "Very dissatisfied" and 10 means "Very satisfied", how do you feel about your life as a whole right now? Base: All respondents (n=10,241).</i>	2025	2024
10 (Very satisfied)	7%-	8%+
9	11%-	12%+
8	23%-	24%+
7	22%	22%
6	12%	12%
5	11%+	9%-
4	5%	4%
3	4%	4%
2	2%+	2%-
1	1%+	1%-
0 (Very dissatisfied)	2%	2%
Mean	6.7-	6.9+

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Respondents who exercise for at least 150 min per week (22% are very satisfied) and those who participated in sports in the past three years reported a higher level of satisfaction (20% are very satisfied) compared to the rest of the population.

Below are other notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' current life satisfaction level:

- Heterosexual respondents were more likely to report being very satisfied (19%) or satisfied (46%) with their life currently, whereas homosexual (47%), bisexual (61%), and respondents of other

sexual orientations (63%) were more likely to report being less satisfied (satisfaction level of 6 or lower).

- Respondents aged 55 or older are more likely to report being very satisfied with their life (26%), while younger respondents are more likely to report dissatisfaction (44% among those aged 16–34 and 44% among those aged 35–54).
- Respondents residing in Quebec were more likely to report being satisfied with their life as a whole where 24% are very satisfied and 49% are satisfied. Respondents residing in Ontario, the Prairies, Alberta, and British Columbia were more likely to report being less satisfied (satisfaction level of 6 or lower) with their life currently (40%, 41%, 41% and 41% respectively).
- Respondents with a family income of less than \$40,000 (51%) and those with a family income between \$40,000 and \$80,000 (42%) were more likely to report not being satisfied with their current life.
- Those with a family income of \$100,000 or more were more likely to report being satisfied (52%) or very satisfied with their current life (21%).
- White respondents were more likely than BIPOC to report being satisfied with their current life (where 20% are very satisfied and 46% are satisfied).
- Indigenous respondents were more likely to report not being satisfied with their current life as a whole than others (48%).
- Respondents living with a disability were more likely to report being less satisfied with their life as a whole right now (51%).

2.2. Participation and Involvement in Canadian Sport

2.2.1. Participation in Sport in Canada

A little under half of respondents (47%) participated in a sport in Canada in the last three years, representing a decrease compared to 2024, when the percentage stood at 49%.

Table 11. Participation in Canadian sports

<i>Q2: Have you participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years?</i> <i>Participation in sport could range from riding a bicycle on a regular basis to playing elite hockey. This could be as a participant, coach, parent of a participant, volunteer, administrator, instructor, or officials.</i> <i>Base: All respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024	2021
Yes	47%-	49%+	75%
No	53%+	51%-	25%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

The following subgroups are more likely to have participated in sports in Canada over the past three years:

- Those with a family income of \$100,000 or more (60%)
- Those aged between 16 and 34 years old (59%)
- Indigenous (54%)
- Men (53%)
- French-speaking respondents (52%)
- Residents of Quebec (51%)
- BIPOC (51%)
- Those aged between 35 and 54 years old (50%)
- Those with a family income of \$80,000 to less than \$100,00 (50%)
- Those who do not live with a disability (50%)

2.2.2. Involvement in Organized Canadian Sport

A little under half of respondents who participated in sport in Canada at all in the last three years (46%) reported being involved in an organized sport in Canada as a participant, coach, instructor, parent, volunteer, administrator or official in the last 3 years. This represents a decrease compared to 2024 (49%).

Table 12. Involvement in organized Canadian sport

<i>Q3: Have you been involved in an organized sport in Canada as a participant, coach, instructor, parent, volunteer, administrator or official in the last 3 years?</i> <i>Organized sport is generally officiated, has a regular schedule, and is governed by rules. A few examples are a community soccer program, swim team or athletics club.</i> <i>Base: Respondents who participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years (n=5,159)</i>	2025	2024	2021
Yes	46%-	49%+	43%
No	54%+	51%-	57%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in green (+) for higher and red (-) for lower values.

The following subgroups are more likely to have been involved in organized sports in Canada as a participant, coach, instructor, parent, volunteer, administrator, or official over the past three years:

- Indigenous (57%)
- Those aged between 16 to 34 (56%)
- BIPOC (53%)
- Respondents residing in Ontario (52%), and Alberta (52%).

- Those aged between 35 to 54 years old (50%)
- Those with a family income of \$150,000 or more (50%)
- English-speaking respondents (50%)
- Men (48%)
- Heterosexual respondents (47%)

2.2.3. Roles in Canadian Sport

Most respondents (76%) who participated in Canada over the past three years reported being involved as participants, representing a decrease from 2024 (80%). One in five were volunteers (21%), while 17% were parents of a participant. Approximately one in ten identified as coaches (9%). Other roles were mentioned by 4% of respondents or fewer.

Table 13. Roles in Canadian sport participation

Q4: Please indicate in which capacity you have participated in sport in Canada over the past three years? Base: Respondents who participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years (n=5,159). *As respondents were able to give more than one answer, the total number of mentions may exceed 100%.*	2025	2024	2021
Participant	76%-	80%+	75%
Volunteer	21%	19%	28%
Parent of a participant	17%	18%	37%
Coach	9%	10%	21%
Instructor	4%	4%	9%
Official	4%	3%	7%
Administrator	3%	3%	7%
Spectator	0%-	1%+	-
Other	1%+	0%-	2%
None	1%	1%	-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

The following groups were more likely to have answered that they took part as a participant in a sport in Canada over the past three years:

- Respondents aged 55 or more years old (82%)

- Those residing in Quebec (80%)
- French-speaking respondents (80%)
- White respondents (78%)
- Those that do not have a disability (77%)

The following groups were more likely to have answered that they participated as parents in a sport in Canada over the past three years:

- Respondents residing in Prince Edward Island (38%) British Columbia (26%), and Alberta (25%)
- Indigenous (27%) and BIPOC respondents (27%)
- Those with a disability (25%)
- Those aged between 16 to 34 (24%)
- Those with a family income of \$40k to less than \$80k (24%)
- English-speaking respondents (23%)
- Men (23%)

2.3. Satisfaction with Sports Participation in Canada

Close to a quarter of respondents who participated in sport in Canada over the past three years reported being very satisfied with their experiences (26% with a satisfaction level of 9 or 10), representing a significant decrease compared to 2024 (31%). A little over half (53%) reported a satisfaction level of 7 or 8, a proportion that stood at 52% in 2024, and 21% indicated lower satisfaction (a score of 6 or lower), marking an increase compared to 2024 (18%).

The average satisfaction score among respondents is 7.5 out of 10, down from 7.7 out of 10 in 2024.

Table 14. Satisfaction with sports participation in Canada

Q5: Thinking only of your experiences participating in sport in Canada, please indicate your overall level of satisfaction using a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied. Base: Respondents who participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years (n=5,159)	2025	2024
10 (Very satisfied)	12%-	14%+
9	14%-	17%+
8	30%	31%
7	23%+	20%-
6	10%	8%
5	7%+	6%-

4	2%	1%
3	1%	1%
2	1%+	0%-
1	0%	0%
0 (Very dissatisfied)	0%-	0%+
Mean	7,5-	7,7+

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' satisfaction with their experience participating in sport in Canada:

- Respondents aged 55 years old, and more were more likely to report being very satisfied with their experience in sport in Canada (35%).
- Respondents residing in Quebec (31%) were more likely than others to report being very satisfied with their experience in sport in Canada. Respondents residing in Ontario were more likely than others to report being less satisfied (satisfaction score of 6 or lower) with their experience (23%).
- Respondents with a family income of less than \$40,000 (29%) and of \$40,000 to less than \$80,000 (26%) were more likely than others to report being less satisfied with their experience in sport in Canada.
- White respondents were more likely than others to report being very satisfied (29%) with their experience in sport in Canada.
- BIPOC (29%) and Indigenous (31%) were more likely to report being less satisfied with their experience.
- French-speaking respondents (31%) were more likely than others to report being very satisfied with their experience in sport in Canada.
- Respondents with a disability (30%) were more likely than others to report being less satisfied with their experience in sport in Canada.
- Respondents living in a medium population center (30%), a small population center (31%), and a rural population center (33%) are more likely than other to report being very satisfied with their experience in sport in Canada.

2.4. Perceptions of Safety and Inclusion

2.4.1. Perceptions of Safety and Welcoming Atmosphere in Canadian Organized Sports

Most respondents who participated in any sport in Canada over the past three years agree that they experienced sport in a safe and welcoming environment.

Eight in ten (81%) strongly (41%) or somewhat (40%) agree that they experienced a safe environment, representing a decrease compared to 2024, when 83% agreed. Meanwhile, 11% neither agree nor

disagree (10% in 2024). A small portion disagreed (5%, including 4% somewhat disagree and 1% strongly disagree). In 2024, 4% disagreed.

Additionally, 79% (39% strongly agree and 40% somewhat agree) believe they experienced a welcoming environment, a proportion that stood at 80% in 2024. Meanwhile, 12% neither agree nor disagree (12% in 2024). A small portion (5%, including 4% somewhat disagree and 2% strongly disagree) disagreed. In 2024, 4% disagreed.

Table 15. Perceptions of safety and welcoming atmosphere in Canadian organized sports

<i>Q6: Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements. I experienced organized sport in Canada in a...</i> <i>Base: Respondents who participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years (n=5,159)</i>	2025	2024
Safe environment. A safe environment is one protected from danger or risk.		
NET AGREE (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree)	81%-	83%+
Strongly agree	41%	42%
Somewhat agree	40%	41%
Neither agree, nor disagree	11%	10%
NET DISAGREE (Somewhat disagree + Strongly disagree)	5%+	4%-
Somewhat disagree	4%+	3%-
Strongly disagree	1%	1%
Don't know	4%	3%
Welcoming environment. A welcoming environment is one that receives or admits people into a group or space in a way that promotes a sense of comfort and belonging.		
NET AGREE (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree)	79%-	80%+
Strongly agree	39%	38%
Somewhat agree	40%-	42%+
Neither agree, nor disagree	12%	12%
NET DISAGREE (Somewhat disagree + Strongly disagree)	5%+	4%-

Somewhat disagree	4%	3%
Strongly disagree	2%+	1%-
Don't know	4%	3%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

The following groups were more likely to report having experienced a safe environment:

- Residents of Nova Scotia (92%)
- Those with a family income of \$100,000 or more (85%)
- Heterosexual respondents (82%)
- White respondents (82%)
- Respondents without a disability (82%)

On the other hand, the following groups were more likely to disagree with the fact that they experienced a safe environment:

- Indigenous respondents (13%)
- Bisexuals (11%)
- Respondents living with a disability (10%)
- BIPOC respondents (7%)
- Respondents between the age of 16 and 34 (7%)

The following groups were more likely to report having experienced a welcoming environment:

- Residents of Nova Scotia (88%)
- Those with a family income of \$100,00 or more (83%)
- Respondents living in a small population center (82%)
- Respondents of 55 years of age or older (81%)
- Heterosexual respondents (80%)
- White respondents (80%)

On the other hand, the following groups were more likely to disagree with the fact that they experienced a welcoming environment:

- Homosexual respondents (12%)
- Respondents living with a disability (9%)
- Respondents between the age of 16 and 34 (7%)
- English-speaking respondents (6%)

2.4.2. Unsafe Sport Environment Experienced in the Last Three Years

More than half of respondents (55%) who reported experiencing an unsafe environment in organized sport in Canada said this occurred within the past three years.

Table 16. Unsafe Sport Environment Experienced in the Last Three Years

<i>Q6IIA: You indicated that you did not experience organized sport in Canada in a safe environment. Did this occur within the past 3 years?</i> <i>Base: Respondents who participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years AND did not experience a safe environment(n=251)</i> <i>*New question, therefore, no comparison is available*</i>	2025
Yes	55%
No	36%
Don't know	9%

Respondents aged between 16 and 34 years old (64%) are more likely to have experienced an unsafe environment in the past three years.

2.4.3. Safety environment concerns

Over two respondents out of five (43%) provided at least one reason why they felt their experience in organized sports in Canada was not in a safe environment.

The main reasons cited were the need for improved safety measures due to lack of supervision, funding, among other concerns (11%), the fact that some players are more physical than others (7%), and the presence of verbal violence (7%). Other reasons received between 1% and 6% of the responses. One in ten (10%) mentioned no particular reason, and a little under half of respondents (47%) preferred not to answer this question.

Table 17. Safety concerns in sport environments

<i>Q7A: Please explain why your experience with organized sport in Canada did not take place in a safe environment. Base: Respondents who did not experience organized sport in a safe environment (n=251).</i>	2025	2024
NET AT LEAST ONE	43%-	66%+
Safety measures should be improved (lack of funding, unsupervised, etc.)	11%	10%

Some players are more physical than others / too much body contact	7%	3%
Verbal violence (bullying, intimidation, etc.)	7%	12%
Environments with safety risk / some sports are dangerous	6%	9%
The focus on winning / too much competitiveness	4%	5%
Rude/aggressive coaches	4%	3%
Sexism/gender related issues	3%	6%
Cycling on the road wasn't safe / traffic issues	3%	6%
Rude/aggressive parents	2%-	7%+
Racism	2%	2%
Elitist attitudes / lack of diversity/inclusivity	2%	4%
Intimidation/harassment toward female participant	2%	5%
Sex/child offenders participating in the sport	1%	1%
Male playing in female sports (lack of privacy, physically stronger)	1%	2%
Too much crime in the area / dangerous city	0%-	3%+
Other(s)	2%	7%
None in particular	10%	-
Prefer not to answer	47%+	34%-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

2.4.4. Unwelcoming Sport Environment Experienced in the Last Three Years

More than half of respondents (54%) who reported experiencing an unwelcoming environment in organized sport in Canada said this occurred within the past three years, while four out of ten (40%) indicated it did not.

Table 18. Unwelcoming Sport Environment Experienced in the Last Three Years

Q6IIB: You indicated that you did not experience organized sport in Canada in a welcoming	2025
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environment. Did this occur within the past three years?	
Base: Respondents who participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years AND did not experience a welcoming environment(n=262)	
New question, therefore, no comparison is available	
Yes	54%
No	40%
Don't know	6%

Respondents aged between 16 and 17 years old (71%) are more likely to have experienced an unwelcoming environment in the past three years.

2.4.5. Welcoming Environment Concerns

Half of the respondents (50%) provided at least one reason why they felt their experience in organized sports in Canada was not in a welcoming environment.

The main reasons mentioned were unfair treatment (sexism, ageism, favoritism) (13%) and that highly skilled players look down on others (12%). Other reasons received between 1% and 8% of the responses. Few respondents mentioned no particular reason (3%), and a little under half of respondents (47%) preferred not to answer this question.

Table 19. Welcoming concerns in sport environments

<i>Q7B: Please explain why your experience with organized sport in Canada did not take place in a welcoming environment. Base: Respondents who did not experience organized sport in a welcoming environment (n=262)</i>	2025	2024
NET AT LEAST ONE	50%-	68%+
Unfair treatment (sexism, ageism, favouritism, etc.)	13%	11%
Highly skilled players looking down on others / new athletes didn't feel welcomed	12%	8%
Aggressive/unwelcome parents / unfriendly persons/competitors	8%	13%
Elitist attitude / social cliques	7%	7%

Not enough focus on having fun / very competitive environment	7%-	14%+
Too much bullying / verbal abuse	4%	8%
Racism / lack of diversity	3%	3%
Bad management / too much politics	2%	6%
Roads are a hostile environment / aggressive drivers / inappropriate sport infrastructures	2%	3%
No accommodations for participants with disabilities/medical problems	2%	3%
Expensive fees / sport for the rich	1%	3%
Lack of proactivity of coaches / unregulated environment	1%-	8%+
Other(s)	7%	6%
None in particular	3%+	-
Prefer not to answer	47%+	32%-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

2.4.6. Impact of Safety and Inclusion on Sport Participation

Approximately one out of ten respondents (11%) ended their participation because they felt unsafe and/or unwelcome, representing an increase compared to 2024 (9%).

Table 20. Impact of safety and inclusion on sport participation

Q8: Thinking only of your experiences, did you end your participation in an organized sport in Canada because or partly because you didn't feel safe and/or welcome? Base: All respondents (n=10,241)	2025	2024
Yes	11%+	9%-
No	85%	86%
Don't know	4%-	5%+

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

The following subgroups are more likely to have ended their participation in an organized sport in Canada because or partly because they did not feel safe and/or welcome:

- Respondents who identify with a gender identity other than female or male (28%)
- Bisexuals (21%)
- Homosexual respondents (19%)
- Those aged between 16 and 34 years old (18%)
- Respondents living with a disability (18%)
- BIPOC (17%)
- Residents of Alberta (14%)
- Men (12%)
- Respondents living in a major urban population center (12%)
- English-speaking respondents (12%)

2.4.7. Timing of Disengagement Due to Safety or Inclusion Concerns

Around half of respondents (49%) who ended their participation in an organized sport did so in the last three years.

Table 21. Timing of Disengagement Due to Safety or Inclusion Concerns

<i>Q8A: Did this occur within the past three years?</i> <i>Base: Respondents who ended their participation in an organized sport in Canada due to feeling unsafe or unwelcome (n=1,113)</i> <i>*New question, therefore, no comparison is available*</i>	2025
Yes	49%
No	49%
Don't know	2%

The following subgroups are more likely to have ended their participation in the past three years:

- Residents of Quebec (64%)
- French speaking respondents (63%)
- Respondents aged between 16 and 34 years old (57%)
- Respondents living in a major urban population center (56%)
- BIPOC (55%)

2.5. Incidents, Experiences, and Ethical and Safety Challenges in Sport

2.5.1. Knowledge and positioning concerning the sport system in Canada

Over three-quarters of respondents believe safe sport training should be mandatory for athletes and coaches (78%), and that safe sport education should be required for all individuals involved in federally funded sport organizations (75%).

Two-thirds support tying federal funding to mandatory background screening for staff and volunteers (67%) and allocating gambling and lottery revenues to support sport and physical activity (66%).

Broader structural priorities include placing greater emphasis on community-level sport over high-performance sport (65%) and ensuring sport organization boards reflect community diversity (61%).

While just over half say they clearly understand what “safe sport” means (53%), fewer believe the current sport system reflects values of respect, diversity, inclusion, and fairness (43%) or support adopting independent governance models used in countries like Australia and the UK (43%).

Among organized sport participants, just over one-third find safe sport complaint procedures unclear (36%). Confidence in existing safeguards and leadership is low, with only one-third agreeing current background screening practices sufficiently protect children and youth (33%), fewer than three in ten satisfied with Sport Canada’s leadership (29%), and one in four believing the sport system in Canada is broken (24%).

Table 22. Knowledge and positioning concerning the sport system in Canada

<i>Q9: Based on what you have seen, heard, or experienced, please indicate your level agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements.</i> <i>Base: All respondents (n=10,241) – % Agree presented (Strongly agree + Somewhat agree).</i> <i>*New question, therefore, no comparison is available*</i>	2025
Safe sport training should be mandatory for all athletes and coaches.	78%
Safe sport education should be mandatory for all individuals involved in sport organizations that receive federal funding from Sport Canada.	75%
National Sport organizations should only receive federal funding from Sport Canada if they implement mandatory and periodic background screening for all staff and volunteers who have contact with athletes (including coaches, officials, referees, and employees).	67%
Provincial and Territorial governments should allocate revenues from legalized gambling and lotteries to support healthy lifestyle initiatives like sport and physical activity.	66%

The Government of Canada should place greater emphasis on community-level/recreational sport and physical activity than on high-performance/elite sport.	65%
It is important that sport organization boards reflect the diversity of the communities they serve (e.g., gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status).	61%
I have a clear understanding of what “safe sport” means in the Canadian sport context.	53%
The current sport system in Canada reflects the values of respect, diversity, inclusion, and fairness.	43%
Canada should adopt similar models used by countries like Australia and the UK, where national sport entities operate independently from government ministries.	43%
Safe sport complaint procedures in Canada are unclear <i>(**Only asked to organized sport participants**(n=2,717))</i>	36%
Current background screening practices in sport are sufficient to protect children and youth involved in sport., especially minors	33%
I am satisfied with the leadership provided by Sport Canada in the Canadian sport system	29%
The current sport system in Canada is broken.	24%

The following table provides more detailed information on the significant differences:

Table 23. Knowledge and positioning concerning the sport system in Canada, by subgroup

% <i>NET Agree</i>	Gender		Age			Ethnicity		Language		Disability	
	Women	Men	16-34	35-54	55+	White	BIPOC	English	French	Yes	No
Safe sport training should be mandatory for all athletes and coaches.	81%+	75%-	70%-	76%-	85%+	80%+	75%-	78%	80%+	81%+	78%
Safe sport education should be mandatory for all individuals involved in sport organizations that receive federal funding from Sport Canada.	78%+	73%-	68%-	72%-	83%+	78%+	72%-	75%	79%+	77%	76%
National Sport organizations should only receive federal funding from Sport Canada if they implement mandatory and periodic background screening for all staff and volunteers who have contact with athletes (including coaches, officials, referees, and employees).	67%	67%	58%-	64%-	76%+	70%+	58%-	68%+	69%	71%+	67%
Provincial and Territorial governments should allocate revenues from legalized gambling and lotteries to support healthy lifestyle initiatives like sport and physical activity.	65%-	67%	59%-	63%-	73%+	68%+	62%-	66%	68%+	68%+	66%
The Government of Canada should place greater emphasis on community-level/recreational sport and physical activity than on high-performance/elite sport.	64%	65%	61%-	63%	69%+	66%+	61%-	64%-	71%+	69%+	64%
It is important that sport organization boards reflect the diversity of the communities they serve (e.g., gender,	66%+	56%-	60%	60%-	63%+	61%	64%+	62%	60%	66%+	61%

ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status).											
I have a clear understanding of what “safe sport” means in the Canadian sport context.	52%-	54%+	50%-	56%+	53%	55%+	49%-	50%-	67%+	51%	54%+
The current sport system in Canada reflects the values of respect, diversity, inclusion, and fairness.	40%-	47%+	45%+	43%	42%	42%-	47%+	42%	45%+	39%-	44%+
Canada should adopt similar models used by countries like Australia and the UK, where national sport entities operate independently from government ministries.	37%-	49%+	41%-	42%	45%+	43%	44%	43%	43%	43%	43%
Safe sport complaint procedures in Canada are unclear (**Only asked to organized sport participants** (n=2,717))	33%-	38%	38%	36%	32%	34%-	40%+	36%	38%	47%+	33%-
Current background screening practices in sport are sufficient to protect children and youth involved in sport., especially minors	30%-	36%+	37%+	34%+	28%-	31%-	38%+	35%+	28%-	31%	33%+
I am satisfied with the leadership provided by Sport Canada in the Canadian sport system	26%-	34%+	33%+	29%	28%-	28%-	36%+	29%	33%+	26%-	31%+
The current sport system in Canada is broken.	22%-	26%+	25%	25%	22%-	23%-	26%+	24%	26%+	30%+	22%-

Reading note: Significantly lower differences are marked with a “-” sign, while significantly higher differences are marked with a “+”.

The statistical approach utilized the Z-test to assess differences, comparing each group against its complementary group. A p-value threshold of less than 0.05 was adopted, denoting statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

2.5.2. Incidents Within Organized Sports

Less than half (49%) of respondents who participated in a sport in Canada in the past three years reported experiencing at least one incident within their organized sport, representing an increase compared to 2024 (40%). The main incidents reported were mental health challenges (23%, up from 16% in 2024), diagnosed concussions (22%, up from 15% in 2024), sexism (18%, up from 14% in 2024), harassment (17%, up from 14% in 2024), and non-diagnosed concussions (17%, up from 11% in 2024).

Table 24. Incidents within organized sports

<i>Q10i: Did you experience or witness any of the following related to your organized sport experience? Base: Respondents who participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last three years (n=5,159). – % YES presented</i>	2025	2024	2021
NET AT LEAST ONE	49%+	40%-	-
Mental health challenges	23%+	16%-	-
Diagnosed concussion	22%+	15%-	-
Sexism (Prejudice or discrimination on the basis of sex.)	18%+	14%-	8%
Harassment (Persistent behaviour that targets another person for the purpose of humiliation, threat, abuse or insult.)	17%+	14%-	8%
Non-diagnosed concussion	17%+	11%-	
Racism (Prejudice or discrimination directed against a person on the basis of their membership in a particular racial group.)	16%+	13%-	6%
Homophobia (Prejudice or discrimination against a person on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation.)	13%+	10%-	3%
Abuse or maltreatment (including physical, psychological, and sexual maltreatment, neglect, grooming, and boundary transgressions)	12%+	9%-	-
Any form of corruption (such as match manipulation, fraud, bribery, etc.)	10%+	8%-	-
Addiction to sport betting (compulsive urge to place bets on sporting event, despite experiencing negative consequences such as financial loss, relationship problems, or emotional distress.)	9%	-	-

* New statement in wave 3, no comparison possible*			
Doping (use of substances or methods to enhance athletic performance) or use of prohibited performance enhancing drugs	7%+	6%-	-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

The following subgroups were more likely than others to have reported at least one incident:

- Indigenous respondents (71%)
- Respondents living with a disability (66%)
- Non-heterosexuals respondents (65%)
- Those aged between 16 and 34 years old (59%)
- Residents of Alberta (55%)
- Those with a family income less than \$40,000 (54%)
- French-speaking respondents (53%)
- BIPOC (52%)

The following table provides more detailed information on the significant differences:

Table 25. Incidents within organized sports, by subgroup

% Total Yes	Gender		Age			Ethnicity		Language		Disability	
	Women	Men	16-34	35-54	55+	White	BIPOC	English	French	Yes	No
Mental health challenges	25%+	21%-	29%+	23%	14%-	22%	25%	24%+	21%	37%+	20%-
Diagnosed concussion	22%	22%	26%+	21%	18%-	24%+	18%-	22%	26%+	30%+	21%-
Sexism	21%+	15%-	22%+	18%	11%-	17%	20%	18%	20%	31%+	15%-
Harassment	16%	18%	21%+	17%	13%-	16%-	19%	17%	18%	30%+	15%-
Non-diagnosed concussion	15%-	18%+	21%+	16%	13%-	17%	15%	17%	19%	24%+	15%-
Racism	14%-	18%+	22%+	15%	10%-	13%-	26%+	16%	16%	28%+	14%-
Homophobia	11%-	15%+	18%+	12%	9%-	12%	15%	13%	15%	22%+	11%-
Abuse or maltreatment	11%	12%	15%+	11%	9%-	11%	13%	11%	14%+	22%+	10%-
Any form of corruption	10%	10%	13%+	10%	6%-	9%-	13%+	11%+	10%	18%+	9%-
Addiction to sport betting	7%-	12%+	12%+	9%	6%-	8%-	12%+	9%	11%	18%+	8%-
Doping or use of prohibited performance enhancing drugs	5%-	8%+	10%+	5%-	4%-	5%-	10%+	6%	8%	13%+	5%-

Reading note: Significantly lower differences are marked with a “-” sign, while significantly higher differences are marked with a “+”.

The statistical approach utilized the Z-test to assess differences, comparing each group against its complementary group. A p-value threshold of less than 0.05 was adopted, denoting statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

2.6. Incidents Within Organized Sports in the Past Three Years

Among respondents who reported experiencing or witnessing issues in their organized sport over the past three years, the most mentioned were mental health challenges (63%), addiction to sport betting (59%), racism (58%), and harassment (58%). More than half also reported sexism (57%), diagnosed concussions (56%), non-diagnosed concussions (53%), homophobia (52%), corruption of any kind (52%), and abuse or maltreatment (52%). Nearly half indicated doping or the use of prohibited performance-enhancing drugs (48%).

Table 26. Incidents within organized sports in the past three years

Q10ii: Did you experience or witness any of the following related to your organized sport experience in the past three years? <i>Base: Respondents who reported experiencing or witnessing issues in their organized sport (n=variable) – % YES presented</i> <i>*New question, therefore, no comparison is available*</i>	2025
Mental health challenges (n=1,222)	63%
Addiction to sport betting (n=480)	59%
Racism (n=899)	58%
Harassment (n=968)	58%
Sexism (n=928)	57%
Diagnosed concussion (n=1,180)	56%
Non-diagnosed concussion (n=856)	53%
Homophobia (n=703)	52%
Any form of corruption (n=530)	52%
Abuse or maltreatment (n=654)	52%
Doping or use of prohibited performance enhancing drugs (n=326)	48%

2.7. Personal Accounts of Challenges in Organized Sports

Harassment

The most reported form of harassment was verbal harassment (being bullied, yelled at, called names, etc.) at 19%. Other reported experiences included parents arguing with officials or being aggressive with their kids/kids' opponents (10%), racist remarks/behaviours or discrimination due to ethnicity (7%), and physical/sexual harassment (5%). Discrimination based on gender (sexist/homophobic/transphobic remarks) was also reported by 5%. Additional experiences ranged from 1% to 6%. Nearly half of respondents (46%) preferred not to answer, and 2% reported not personally experiencing harassment.

Table 27. Harassment

<i>Q10A: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with harassment. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed harassment related to organized sport in the past three years (n=592).</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
Verbal harassment	19%
Parents arguing with officials / being aggressive with their kids / kids' opponents	10%
Racist remarks / behaviours / discrimination due to ethnicity	7%
Physical / sexual harassment	5%
Discrimination based on gender / sexist / homophobic / transphobic remarks	5%
Coach / official being verbally aggressive to players	4%
Lack of competitive spirit / being criticized about our skills	4%
Players being excluded / Kicked out of games frequently	3%
Aggressive players during the game	3%
Fatphobic remarks / harassment based on body size	1%
Other(s)	6%
Not personally experienced	2%

Prefer not to answer	46%
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Maltreatment/abuse

The primary experience reported by respondents who indicated experiencing or witnessing maltreatment or abuse was verbal or mental abuse from coaches or officials (17%), with other reported experiences ranging from 1% to 9%. A little over half of respondents (55%) preferred not to answer, while 3% reported not personally experiencing any form of maltreatment or abuse.

Table 28. Abuse/maltreatment

<i>Q10B: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with abuse/maltreatment. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed abuse/maltreatment related to organized sport (n=350)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
Verbally / mentally abusive coach / officials	17%
Verbal / mental abuse / being yelled at	9%
Spectators / parents insults / intimidation	6%
Not given the same opportunity / been rejected by a coach	5%
Physical violence	2%
Rough players	1%
Physically abusive coach	1%
Sexist remarks / inequality	1%
Other(s)	5%
Not personally experienced	3%
Prefer not to answer	55%

Diagnosed concussion

Among respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed a diagnosed concussion related to organized sport, the most reported situation was as an observer or witness (17%), followed by cases that were handled well, where protocols were applied properly and the situation was taken seriously (15%).

Being an experiencer or victim was reported by 11% of respondents. Other reported situations included descriptions of injuries or long recovery periods (10%), consequences of a fall (9%), and incidents occurring on an ice hockey rink (8%). Additional responses varied, with reported proportions generally ranging from 1% to 7%. A little over one-third of respondents (34%) indicated that they did not know, did not answer, or refused to respond.

Table 29. Diagnosed concussion

<i>Q10C: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with diagnosed concussion. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed diagnosed concussion related to organized sport (n=716)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
As an observer / witness (unspecified)	17%
Handled well: quickly, the protocol was properly applied, good reactions from the people in charge, taken seriously	15%
As an experiencer / victim	11%
Description of injuries / suffering states / long recovery time needed / Hard to get back / negative impacts / other negative	10%
Consequence of a fall	9%
On an ice hockey rink	8%
Concussions are common in this sport / activity	7%
Banged head on the floor / the ice / the board / a wall / a door	6%
As an observer / witness of relatives / friends	6%
Body checking	6%
Being hit to the head with a ball / projectile / object	5%
On a court / playing a sport	5%
As an observer / witness (as a coach, as an official, as a professional)	4%
On a soccer field	4%

As an observer / witness of a teammate being injured	4%
Handled badly: not fast enough, the protocol was not properly applied, not taken seriously enough by people in charge	3%
Being hit to the head	3%
On a football field	3%
Was not so bad / Nothing really serious / Other positive comments	3%
On a volleyball court	2%
Skiing / snowboarding	1%
Cheerleading / gymnastics / dance	1%
On ice / skating	1%
On a basketball court	1%
Being hit "head to head"	1%
Riding a bike	1%
On a rugby field	1%
The athlete did not ask to go to the hospital or seek medical care despite showing all signs of concussion	1%
Riding a horse	1%
Consequence of an accident	1%
Other	1%
None in particular	1%
I don't know / no answer / refusal	34%

Non-diagnosed concussion

Among respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed a non-diagnosed concussion related to organized sport, the most reported situation was that the incident was handled badly, including delays, improper application of protocols, or not being taken seriously by those in charge (17%). This was followed by situations reported as an observer or witness (13%) and as an experiencer or victim (11%). Descriptions of injuries, suffering, or long recovery periods were also reported by 11% of respondents. Other reported circumstances included cases where the athlete did not seek medical care despite showing signs of concussion (8%), consequences of a fall (8%), and incidents occurring on an ice hockey rink (7%).

Additional responses varied, with reported proportions generally ranging from 1% to 6%. Four in ten respondents (40%) indicated that they did not know, did not answer, or refused to respond.

Table 30. Non-diagnosed concussion

<i>Q10D: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with non-diagnosed concussion.</i> <i>Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed non-diagnosed concussion related to organized sport (n=493)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
Handled badly: not fast enough, the protocol was not properly applied, not taken seriously enough by people in charge	17%
As an observer / witness	13%
As an experiencer / victim	11%
Description of injuries / suffering states / long recovery time needed / Hard to get back / negative impacts / other negative	11%
The athlete did not ask to go to the hospital or seek medical care despite showing all signs of concussion	8%
Consequence of a fall	8%
On an ice hockey rink	7%
Being hit to the head	6%
Banged head on the floor / the ice / the board / a wall / a door	5%
Concussions are common in this sport / activity	5%
As an observer / witness of relatives / friends	4%
Body checking	4%
Being hit to the head with a ball / projectile / object	4%
On a court / playing a sport	4%
Was not so bad / Nothing really serious / Other positive comments	3%

Handled well: quickly, the protocol was properly applied, good reactions from the people in charge, taken seriously	3%
On a football field	2%
On a soccer field	2%
Skiing / snowboarding	2%
On a volleyball court	2%
As an observer / witness (as a coach, as an official, as a professional)	1%
On a rugby field	1%
As an observer / witness of a teammate being injured	1%
Cheerleading / gymnastics / dance	1%
On ice / skating	1%
On a basketball court	1%
Being hit	1%
Consequence of an accident	1%
Other	1%
None in particular	4%
I don't know / no answer / refusal	40%

Doping

Among respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed doping related to organized sport, the most reported situation was having heard of or seen doping (13%). This was followed by reports of players getting shots or using drugs to enhance their playing skills (7%) and players taking steroids to enhance their playing skills (4%). Less frequently reported situations included coaches requiring athletes to follow a doping regime or doping being accepted (1%). Other situations were mentioned by 5% of respondents, while 2% reported not personally experiencing doping.

Table 31. Doping

<i>Q10E: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with doping. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed doping related to organized sport (n=164)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i>	2025
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<i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	
I heard of it / I saw it	13%
Players getting shots / using drugs to enhance their playing skills	7%
Players taking steroids to enhance their playing skills	4%
Coach requiring athletes to follow a doping regime / doping being accepted	1%
Other(s)	5%
Not personally experienced	2%

Corruption

Among respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed corruption related to organized sport, the most reported issue was favouritism, manipulation, or unfair selection (16%). This was followed by bribes or financial gifts to referees, judges, or arbitrators (9%) and players or individuals cheating or not being honest (7%). Other reported issues included stealing funds or team money or financial fraud (6%), coach or arbitrator cheating or lack of impartiality (4%), and players with influential parents (4%). Additional situations were reported at lower levels, with proportions ranging from 2% to 3%. Other situations were mentioned by 7% of respondents. Nearly half of respondents (47%) preferred not to answer, while 4% reported not personally experiencing corruption.

Table 32. Corruption

<i>Q10F: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with corruption. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed corruption related to organized sport (n=286)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
Favouritism / manipulation / unfair selection	16%
Bribes / financial gifts (to referees, judges, arbitrators, etc.)	9%
Players / people cheating / not being honest	7%
Stealing funds / team money / financial fraud	6%
Coach / arbitrator cheating / impartial	4%

Players with influential parents (including coaches)	4%
Unqualified persons in charge / lack of accountability	3%
Experienced / suspicion of corruption / illegal stuff	3%
Abuse of power	2%
Other(s)	7%
Not personally experienced	4%
Prefer not to answer	47%

Mental health challenges

Among respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed mental health challenges related to organized sport, the most reported issues were anxiety or performance anxiety (10%) and other unspecified mental health issues (8%). This was followed by excessive pressure (6%), mental health issues not being addressed or taken seriously (5%), and depression (5%). Other reported challenges included stress (4%), an excessive focus on winning or competitiveness (4%), tough playing conditions or environments (4%), and self-esteem problems (4%). Additional experiences were reported at lower levels, generally ranging from 1% to 3%. Other situations were mentioned by 5% of respondents. Just under half of respondents (43%) preferred not to answer, while 2% reported not personally experiencing mental health challenges related to organized sport.

Table 33. Mental health challenges

<i>Q10G: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with mental health challenges. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed mental health challenges related to organized sport (n=818)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
Anxiety / performance anxiety	10%
Mental health issues	8%
Too much pressure	6%
Mental health issues not being addressed / not taken seriously	5%
Depression	5%

Stress	4%
The focus on winning / too much competitiveness	4%
Tough playing conditions / players / environment	4%
Self-esteem problems	4%
Mental health issues related to bullying	3%
Difficulty balancing life / struggle with mental health and sport	3%
Emotional dysregulation (low frustration tolerance, emotional outbursts, etc.)	2%
Mental health issues being well addressed	2%
ADHD	2%
Participant using sport to overcome mental issues / to help have better mental health	2%
Social interaction is difficult in sport	1%
Participant having an eating disorder (bulimia, etc.)	1%
People isolating themselves / needing time off	1%
Autism spectrum disorder (ASD)	1%
Mentally disabled persons were excluded	1%
Gender / sexuality-related issues	1%
Suicide (thoughts, attempts, acting out)	1%
Other(s)	5%
Not personally experienced	2%
Prefer not to answer	43%

Racism

Among respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed racism related to organized sport, the most reported situation was racial jokes or slurs from other players, coaches, or crowds (21%). This was followed by negative attitudes or comments toward minorities or First Nations peoples (6%). Other reported experiences included ethnic minorities being ignored or not given equal opportunities (4%), minorities feeling unwelcome or not feeling part of the team, or personally experiencing racism (4%), and racism against black players (3%). Additional situations were reported at lower levels, generally ranging from 1% to 2%. Other situations were mentioned by 4% of respondents. More than half of respondents

(55%) preferred not to answer, while 2% reported not personally experiencing racism related to organized sport.

Table 34. Racism

<i>Q10H: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with racism. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed racism related to organized sport (n=560)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
Racial jokes / slurs (from other players, coaches, crowds)	21%
Negative attitude / comments towards minorities / First Nations	6%
Ethnic minorities are ignored / are not given equal opportunity	4%
Minorities are unwelcome / don't feel part of the team / I experienced racism	4%
Racism against Black players	3%
White players getting more privileges / getting more attention	2%
Minorities were preferred / grouping based on race	1%
Prejudice against White players	1%
Physical abuse / aggression	1%
Underestimating the skills of ethnic minorities	1%
Racism against Asian players	1%
Other(s)	4%
Not personally experienced	2%
Prefer not to answer	55%

Homophobia

Among respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed homophobia related to organized sport, the most reported situation was homophobic jokes, slurs, bullying, or name-calling (24%). This was

followed by intolerant attitudes or behaviours toward sexual minorities (8%) and discrimination against sexual minorities or unequal opportunities (5%). Less frequently reported experiences included the use of the word “gay” as a derogatory term (2%). Other situations were mentioned by 4% of respondents. Just over half of respondents (54%) preferred not to answer, while 3% reported not personally experiencing homophobia related to organized sport.

Table 35 Homophobia

<i>Q10I: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with homophobia. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed homophobia related to organized sport (n=399)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
Homophobic jokes / slurs / being bullied / name-calling	24%
Intolerant attitudes / behaviour towards sexual minorities	8%
Sexual minorities are discriminated against / are not given equal opportunity	5%
Using the word "gay" as a derogatory term	2%
Having to hide your sexual orientation	0%
Discrimination against heterosexual athletes	0%
Other(s)	4%
Not personally experienced	3%
Prefer not to answer	54%

Sexism

The primary experiences reported by respondents who indicated experiencing or witnessing sexism during their time in organized sport in Canada were males being treated better than females or unequal treatment (13%), being called names, being made fun of, or sexist remarks (11%), and perceptions that male players are considered superior or that female players do not perform as well (9%), with other reported experiences ranging from 1% to 8%. Nearly half of respondents (47%) preferred not to answer.

Table 36. Sexism

<i>Q10J: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with sexism. Base: Respondents</i>	2025
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<i>who mentioned having experienced or witnessed sexism related to organized sport (n=550)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	
Males being treated better than females / inequality of treatment	13%
Being called names / made fun of / sexist remarks	11%
Male players are considered superior / female players don't perform well	9%
Females in co-ed teams are not welcomed / taken seriously	8%
Hidden sexism / toxic masculinity	6%
Females not allowed on male teams / gendered teams	4%
Sexually harassed / assaulted women	2%
More attention / funding for male athletes / sports	2%
Female coaches / leaders are not welcomed	2%
Coach making sexist jokes / slurs	1%
No women's leagues for some sports / not allowing girls to join boys' leagues	1%
Towards males participating in female sport / high performance expectation for male athletes	1%
Other(s)	4%
Not personally experienced	1%
Prefer not to answer	47%

Sports betting

The primary experiences reported by respondents who indicated experiencing or witnessing betting-related issues during their time in organized sport in Canada were observing these situations among relatives, close friends, or parents (16%) and perceptions that betting has become a normalized social phenomenon (8%). This was followed by observing such situations in an unspecified capacity (6%) and reports of significant financial losses or debt (6%). Other reported experiences included being an experiencer or victim, witnessing issues among teammates, coaches, referees, or officials, and serious life-

altering consequences, with additional experiences ranging from 1% to 5%. Nearly four in ten respondents (39%) preferred not to answer, while 12% indicated that they did not know.

Table 37. Sports betting

<i>Q10K: Thinking only of your time in organized sport, please describe your experience(s) with sports betting. Base: Respondents who mentioned having experienced or witnessed sports betting related to organized sport (n=279)</i> <i>*The base for this question has changed and therefore cannot be compared to the previous wave.</i> <i>*Not personally experienced means that the participant saw this incident but did not live it personally.</i>	2025
As an observer / witness of relatives / close friends / parents	16%
It is becoming a social phenomenon / it is normalized / influenced	8%
As an observer / witness	6%
Losing (a lot of) money / in debt / bankrupt	6%
As an experiencer / victim	5%
As an observer / witness of teammates / coaches / referees / officials	5%
Serious consequences / damages / struggles / life-altering problems	5%
Betting too much money (for the capacity) / a large percentage of the salary / taking important risks	4%
Negative impacts on young people (young men in particular)	3%
Relationship / family life negative impacts	2%
Borrowing money from relatives / friends / colleagues	1%
Losing a job	1%
Being banned from a group	1%
Other	3%
None in particular	5%
I don't know	12%

Prefer not to answer	39%
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2.8. Perspectives on Ethical and Safety Challenges in Sports

In 2025, concussions were the issue most often identified as a problem in Canadian organized sport, with 56% of respondents agreeing, representing a decrease compared to 2024 (63%). Sexism and addiction to sports betting followed, each identified as a problem by 40% of respondents, with perceptions of sexism declining compared to 2024 (47%).

Harassment was identified as a problem by 39% of respondents in 2025, compared to 45% in 2024. In contrast, concern about maltreatment increased, with 38% of respondents agreeing it is a problem in 2025, compared to 31% the previous year.

In 2025, 36% of respondents agreed that homophobia is a problem in Canadian organized sport, compared to 42% in 2024. The same proportion identified racism as a problem in 2025 (36%), compared to 41% in 2024, while agreement that poor mental health is an issue declined from 40% in 2024 to 36% in 2025.

Finally, about one third of respondents in 2025 identified doping (32%), corruption (32%), and ageism (30%) as problems in Canadian organized sport, each slightly lower than in 2024 (34%, 34%, and 33%, respectively).

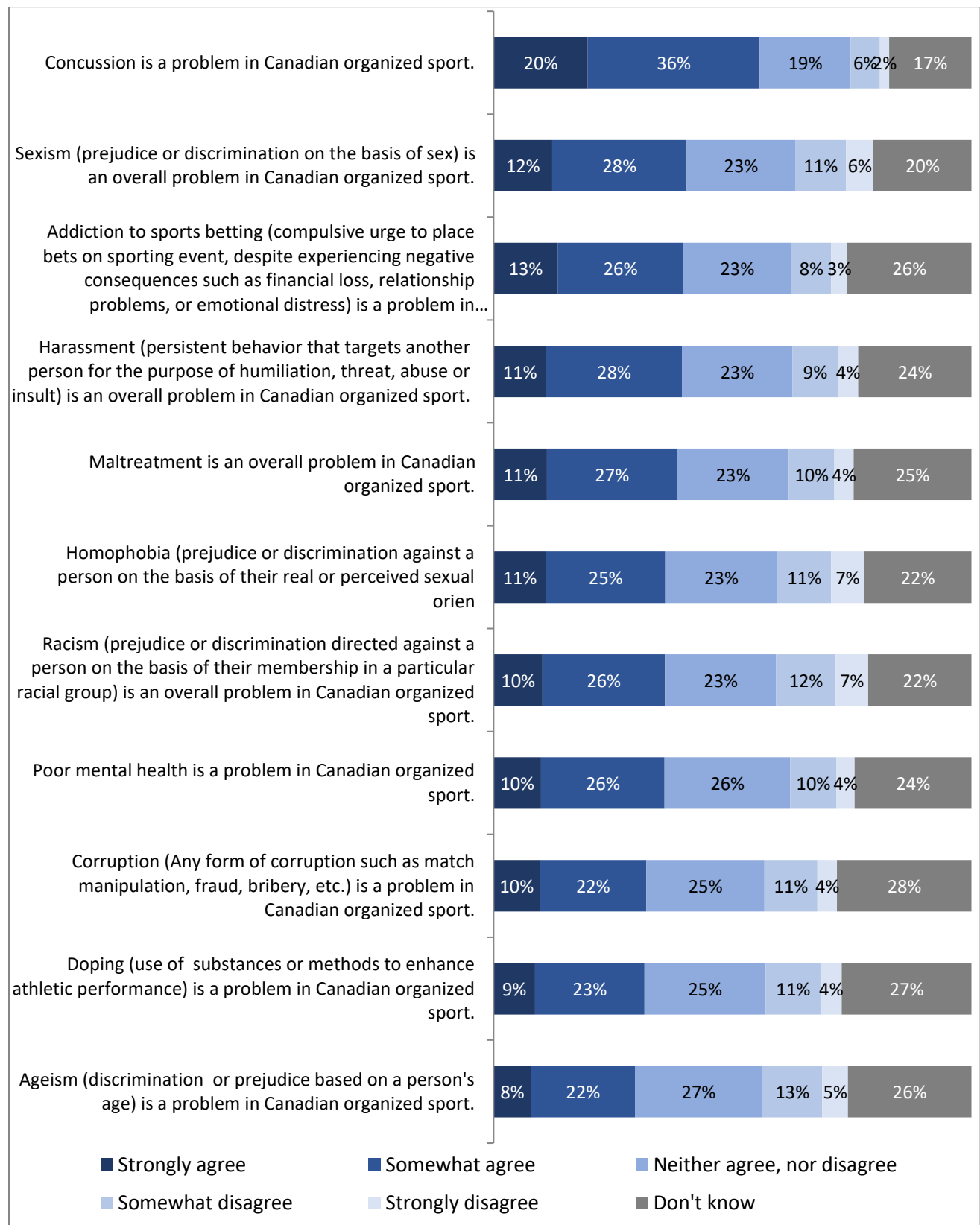
Table 38. Perspectives on ethical and safety challenges in sports - tracking

<i>Q11. Based on what you have seen, heard, or experienced, please indicate your level agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements. Base: All Respondents (n=10,241) – Total Agree presented (Strongly + Somewhat agree)</i>	2025	2024
Concussion is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	56%-	63%+
Sexism (prejudice or discrimination on the basis of sex) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	40%-	47%+
Addiction to sports betting (compulsive urge to place bets on sporting event, despite experiencing negative consequences such as financial loss, relationship problems, or emotional distress) is a problem in Canadian organized sport. <i>New statement in wave 3.</i>	40%	-
Harassment (persistent behaviour that targets another person for the purpose of humiliation, threat, abuse or insult) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	39%-	45%+

Maltreatment is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	38%+	31%-
Homophobia (prejudice or discrimination against a person on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	36%-	42%+
Racism (prejudice or discrimination directed against a person on the basis of their membership in a particular racial group) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	36%-	41%+
Poor mental health is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	36%-	40%+
Corruption (any form of corruption such as match manipulation, fraud, bribery, etc.) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	32%-	34%+
Doping (use of substances or methods to enhance athletic performance) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	32%-	34%+
Ageism (discrimination or prejudice based on a person's age) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	30%-	33%+

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Figure 1 : Perspectives on ethical and safety challenges in sports – detailed results



Q11. Based on what you have seen, heard, or experienced, please indicate your level agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements. Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)

The following table provides more detailed information on the significant differences:

Table 39. Perspectives on ethical and safety challenges in sports, by subgroup

% Total Agree (Strongly agree + somewhat agree)	Gender		Age			Sexual orientation		Disability	
	Women	Men	16-34	35-54	55+	Heterosexual	Non-heterosexual	Yes	No
Concussion is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	59%+	52%-	50%-	53%-	62%+	56%	60%+	64%+	54%-
Sexism is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	44%+	36%-	45%+	39%	38%-	39%-	61%+	47%+	39%-
Addiction to sports betting is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	38%-	42%	40%	36%-	42%+	40%	42%	46%+	39%-
Harassment is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	40%	39%	41%+	38%-	39%	38%-	53%+	46%+	38%-
Maltreatment is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	40%+	37%-	41%+	37%-	38%	37%-	52%+	46%+	37%-
Homophobia is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	37%+	34%-	38%+	35%	35%	34%-	60%+	42%+	35%-
Racism is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	37%	35%	42%+	35%	32%-	34%-	52%+	42%+	35%-
Poor mental health is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	37%+	34%-	44%+	38%	29%-	35%-	49%+	42%+	35%-
Corruption is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	31%	33%	36%+	31%	29%-	32%	36%+	39%+	31%-
Doping is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	32%	31%	33%	28%-	33%+	32%	34%	35%+	31%-
Ageism is a problem in Canadian organized sport.	31%+	28%-	33%+	28%-	29%	29%-	39%+	36%	28%-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

2.9. Confidence Levels in the Training of Various Personnel in Canadian Organized Sports

Overall, confidence that coaches, volunteers, administrators, instructors, and officials in Canadian organized sport are properly trained to prevent key ethical and safety issues has declined since 2024. Across all issues measured in both waves, the proportion of respondents who report being confident (very confident or confident) is consistently lower in 2025 compared to 2024.

In 2025, 40% of respondents mentioned being confident that coaches, volunteers, administrators, instructors, and officials in Canadian organized sport have been properly trained to help prevent concussions, representing a decrease compared to 2024 (48%).

Confidence was next highest for doping and racism, with 35% of respondents mentioning being confident in training to help prevent each issue in 2025, compared to 44% for doping and 42% for racism in 2024.

In 2025, 34% of respondents mentioned being confident that personnel have been properly trained to help prevent harassment, compared to 40% in 2024, while 33% expressed confidence in training to help prevent abuse and maltreatment, down from 41% the previous year.

Confidence in training to help prevent homophobia and sexism was reported by 31% of respondents in 2025, compared to 38% for both issues in 2024. Confidence related to ageism stood at 29% in 2025, down from 36% in 2024, while confidence in training to help prevent corruption declined from 37% in 2024 to 28% in 2025.

Finally, 26% of respondents mentioned being confident that personnel have been properly trained to help prevent mental health challenges, compared to 31% in 2024. Confidence in training to help prevent addiction to sports betting was reported by 22% of respondents in 2025.

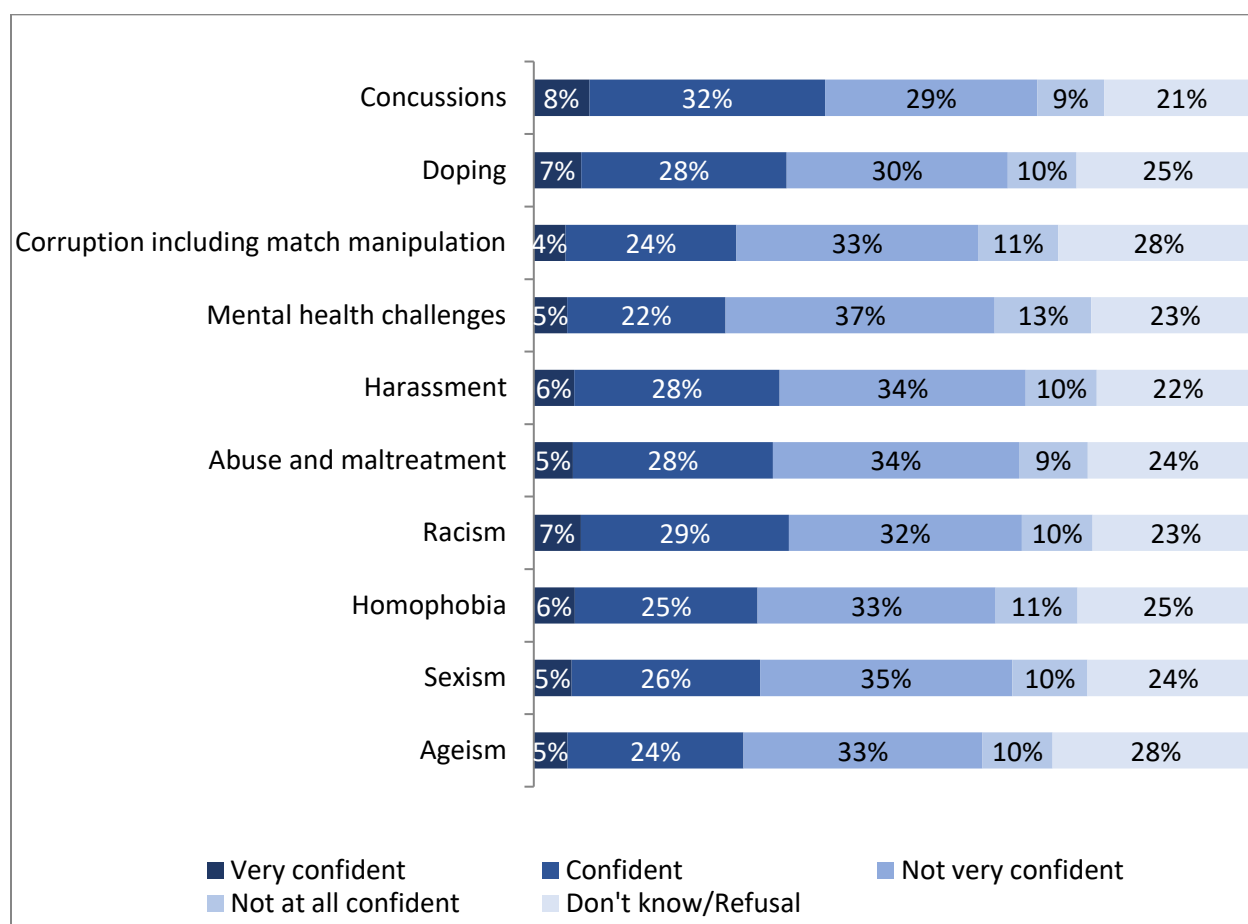
Table 40. Confidence in training for ethical and safety standards in sports - evolution

<i>Q12: How confident are you that coaches, volunteers, administrators, instructors, and officials in Canadian organized sport have been properly trained to help prevent the following in sport? Base: All respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024	2021
<i>Total Confident presented (Very confident + Confident)</i>			
Concussions	40%-	48%+	-
Racism	35%-	42%+	33%
Doping	35%-	44%+	-
Harassment	34%-	40%+	34%
Abuse and maltreatment	33%-	41%+	-

Sexism	31%-	38%+	32%
Homophobia	31%-	38%+	30%
Ageism	29%-	36%+	-
Corruption including competition manipulation	28%-	37%+	-
Mental health challenges	26%-	31%+	-
Addiction to sports betting*	22%	-	-
<i>New statement in wave 3.</i>			

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Figure 2: Confidence in training for ethical and safety standards in sports – detailed results



Q12: How confident are you that coaches, volunteers, administrators, instructors, and officials in Canadian organized sport have been properly trained to help prevent the following in sport? Base: All respondents (n=10,241)

The following table provides more detailed information on the significant differences:

Table 41. Confidence in training for ethical and safety standards in sports, by subgroup

% Total confident (Very confident + Confident)	Gender		Age			Sexual orientation		Disability	
	Women	Men	16-34	35-54	55+	Heterosexual	Non-heterosexual	Yes	No
Concussions	37%-	43%+	46%+	40%	36%-	41%	38%	39%	41%+
Racism	30%-	41%+	37%	35%	34%	37%+	24%-	33%	36%+
Doping	31%-	39%+	39%+	34%	33%-	35%	36%	34%	36%+
Harassment	28%-	40%+	39%+	34%	30%-	35%+	28%-	32%-	35%+
Abuse and maltreatment	28%-	39%+	36%+	33%	31%-	34%+	24%-	31%-	34%+
Sexism	25%-	38%+	34%+	31%	29%-	33%+	21%-	29%	32%+
Homophobia	26%-	37%+	33%+	32%	28%-	32%+	19%-	27%-	32%+
Ageism	24%-	34%+	32%+	29%	27%-	30%+	20%-	27%	30%+
Corruption including competition manipulation	23%-	34%+	31%+	28%	26%-	29%+	22%-	25%-	29%+
Mental health challenges	22%-	31%+	31%+	26%	23%-	27%+	19%-	25%	27%+
Addiction to sports betting*	17%-	26%+	26%+	22%	18%-	22%+	15%-	22%	22%
<i>New statement in wave 3.</i>									

% Total confident (Strongly agree + somewhat agree)	Ethnicity	
	White	BIPOC
Concussions	40%	42%
Racism	36%+	34%
Doping	35%	36%
Harassment	33%	37%+
Abuse and maltreatment	33%	34%
Sexism	32%	31%
Homophobia	31%	31%
Ageism	28%-	32%+
Corruption including competition manipulation	27%-	31%+
Mental health challenges	25%-	31%+
Addiction to sports betting*	20%-	27%+
<i>New statement in wave 3.</i>		

Reading note: Significantly lower differences are marked with a “-”sign, while significantly higher differences are marked with a “+”.

The statistical approach utilized the Z-test to assess differences, comparing each group against its complementary group. A p-value threshold of less than 0.05 was adopted, denoting statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

2.10. Concussions: Awareness, Management, and Trust

2.10.1. Understanding of Concussion Symptoms

Just over half of respondents mentioned being knowledgeable in their understanding of the symptoms of a concussion (55%, including 11% who reported being very knowledgeable and 44% who reported being knowledgeable). This is consistent with 2024, when the same proportion of respondents (55%) reported being knowledgeable (10% very knowledgeable and 45% knowledgeable). At the same time, 42% of respondents in 2025 mentioned not being knowledgeable about concussion symptoms, including 35% who were not very knowledgeable and 7% who were not at all knowledgeable, similar to 2024 (36% not very knowledgeable and 6% not at all knowledgeable).

Table 42. Understanding of concussion symptoms.

Q13: How would you rate your understanding of the symptoms of a concussion? Base: All respondents (n=10,241)	2025	2024	2021
Very knowledgeable	11%	10%	20%
Knowledgeable	44%-	45%+	50%
Not very knowledgeable	35%	36%	25%
Not at all knowledgeable	7%+	6%-	4%
Don't know	4%+	2%-	2%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in green (+) for higher and red (-) for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents’ understanding of the symptoms of a concussion include:

- Indigenous respondents (67%)
- Respondents living with a disability (60%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (60%)
- Those aged between 35 to 54 years old (58%)
- English-speaking respondents (56%)
- White respondents (57%)
- Women (56%)

2.10.2. Concussion Symptom Awareness

Fewer than four in ten respondents mentioned being confident that they would know what to do if they suspected that they or another person had sustained a concussion (38%, including 6% who reported being very confident and 32% who reported being confident), representing a decrease since 2024 (46%, including 8% very confident and 38% confident). In contrast, the proportion of respondents who indicated not being confident increased to 57% in 2025 (including 42% who were not very confident and 15% who were not at all confident), up from 50% in 2024 (40% not very confident and 10% not at all confident).

Table 43. Self-assessment of concussion symptom awareness.

<i>Q14: If you suspected that you or another person sustained a concussion, how confident are you that you would know what to do? Base: All respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024	2021
Very confident	6%-	8%+	15%
Confident	32%-	38%+	42%
Not very confident	42%+	40%-	34%
Not at all confident	15%+	10%-	8%
Don't know	5%+	4%-	2%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' confidence in knowing what they would need to do if they suspected that them or another person sustained a concussion:

- Indigenous respondents (55%)
- Respondents living with a disability (44%)
- Those aged 16 to 34 years old (43%)
- Residents of Alberta (41%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$80,000 and \$100,000 (41%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (41%)
- English-speaking respondents (40%)
- Those aged 35 to 54 years old (40%)
- White respondents (39%)

2.10.3. Awareness of Concussion Detection and Management Resources

About one quarter of respondents reported being aware of tools and resources available to detect and manage concussions, such as the Canadian Guideline on Concussions in Sport (24%), while just over three

quarters (76%) indicated not being aware of such tools. This is similar to 2024, when 25% reported being aware and 75% reported not being aware.

Table 44. Awareness of concussion detection and Management resources

<i>Q15: Are you aware of tools and resources available to detect and manage concussions, such as the Canadian Guideline on Concussions in Sport? Base: All respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024
Yes	24%	25%
No	76%	75%

Notable subgroup differences regarding the awareness of respondents of tools and resources available to detect and manage concussions, such as the Canadian Guideline on Concussions in Sport:

- Indigenous respondents (40%)
- Those aged 16 to 34 years old (32%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (28%)
- Respondents living with a disability (28%)
- Residents of Ontario (26%)
- English-speaking respondents (26%)

2.10.4. Trust in Sports Organizers' Concussion Management Policies

Close to six in ten respondents (59%, including 13% who strongly agreed and 46% who somewhat agreed) agreed that they trust sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to know what to do if they suspect a participant has sustained a concussion in a sport. This represents a decrease compared to 2024, when 63% agreed (16% strongly agree and 47% somewhat agree).

The proportion of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed increased slightly to 21% in 2025, compared to 19% in 2024. Disagreement remained relatively stable, with 9% of respondents disagreeing in both years (7% somewhat disagree and 2% strongly disagree in 2025, compared to 8% somewhat disagree and 2% strongly disagree in 2024).

Table 45. Trust in sports organizers' concussion Management policies.

<i>Q18: Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:</i> <i>I trust sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to know what to do if they suspect a participant sustained a concussion in a sport.</i> <i>Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024	2021
Strongly agree	13%-	16%+	20%
Somewhat agree	46%	47%	47%
Neither agree, nor disagree	21%+	19%-	15%
Somewhat disagree	7%-	8%+	13%
Strongly disagree	2%	2%	3%
Don't know	10%+	7%-	3%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' level of agreement with trusting the fact that sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to know what to do if they suspect a participant sustained a concussion in a sport:

- Indigenous respondents (65%)
- Those aged 16 to 34 years old (62%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (61%)
- Heterosexual respondents (60%)

2.11. Access to Support for Challenges in Sports

One third of respondents (33%) reported knowing where to go and how to react to mental health challenges in sport, representing a decrease compared to 2024 (40%). For corruption and match manipulation, 18% of respondents indicated knowing how to react and where to seek help, down from 23% in 2024.

When it comes to doping, including the use of banned substances or methods to enhance athletic performance, 19% of respondents reported knowing how to address the situation, compared to 24% in 2024. Similarly, 24% of respondents indicated knowing how to react and seek help for maltreatment issues, representing a decrease from 32% the previous year.

Finally, 24% of respondents reported knowing how to react and where to seek help for addiction to sports betting.

Table 46. Access to support for challenges in sports

Q20: Would you know where to go and how to react if you faced the following issues in sports? Base: All respondents (n=10,241)	2025	2024
Mental health challenges (burnout, depression, anxiety, etc.)		
Yes	33%-	40%+
No	50%+	44%-
Don't know	17%+	16%-
Corruption, including match manipulation (rigging of games for financial gain)		
Yes	18%-	23%+
No	62%+	60%-
Don't know	20%+	17%-
Doping (use of banned substances or methods by athletes to enhance their performance)		
Yes	19%-	24%+
No	61%+	58%-
Don't know	20%+	17%-
Maltreatment		
Yes	24%-	32%+
No	57%+	52%-
Don't know	20%+	17%-
Addiction to sports betting (causing financial loss, relationship problems, or emotional distress).		
Yes	24%	-
No	57%	-
Don't know	19%	-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Overall, 45% of respondents indicated that they would know where to go and how to react to at least one of the challenges listed.

The following subgroups are more likely to know where to go to and how to react if faced with issues in sports:

- Indigenous respondents (58%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (52%)
- Respondents living with a disability (50%)
- Respondents aged between 16 and 34 years old (50%)
- Residents of Alberta (49%)
- BIPOC respondents (48%)
- Men (48%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$40K to \$80K (47%)
- Respondents with a family of \$100K or more (47%)
- English-speaking respondents (46%)

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' knowledge on where to go and how to react when facing the following issues in sport include:

Mental health challenges (burnout, depression, anxiety, etc.)

- Residents of Prince Edward Island (45%), and Yukon (60%)
- Indigenous respondents (43%)
- Respondents aged between 16 and 34 years old (39%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (39%)
- Respondents living with a disability (38%)
- Respondents with a family of \$100K or more (35%)
- English-speaking respondents (34%)

Corruption, including competition manipulation (rigging of games for financial gain)

- Residents of Yukon (33%)
- Indigenous respondents (27%)
- Men (23%)
- Respondents living with a disability (22%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (22%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$40,000 to \$80,000 (20%)
- BIPOC respondents (20%)
- Respondents living in a major urban population center (20%)
- Heterosexual respondents (19%)
- English-speaking respondents (19%)

Doping (use of banned substances or methods by athletes to enhance their performance)

- Residents of Yukon (32%)

- Indigenous respondents (30%)
- Respondents living with a disability (23%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (23%)
- Men (22%)
- Respondents aged between 16 and 34 years old (21%)
- BIPOC respondents (21%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$40,000 to \$80,000 (20%)
- Heterosexual respondents (19%)

Maltreatment

- Residents of Quebec (27%), Alberta (27%), and Yukon (51%)
- Indigenous respondents (30%)
- French-speaking respondents (30%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (29%)
- Men (27%)
- Respondents living in a small population center (27%)
- Respondents living with a disability (26%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 or more (25%)
- Heterosexual respondents (24%)
- White respondents (24%)

Addiction to sports betting (causing financial loss, relationship problems, or emotional distress)

- Indigenous respondents (36%)
- Residents of Ontario (26%), Manitoba (30%),
- Respondents living with a disability (28%)
- Men (28%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (27%)
- BIPOC respondents (27%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$40,000 to \$80,000 (26%)
- English-speaking respondents (26%)

2.12. Integrity, Governance, and Fair Play in Sport

2.12.1. Perceptions of Match Manipulation Across Canadian Sports

About half of respondents believed that match manipulation exists in at least one level of sport. Perceived match manipulation was most reported in professional sport, with 38% of respondents indicating that it exists, representing an increase compared to 2024 (31%). Similar increases were observed for

international amateur sport (36% in 2025 compared to 31% in 2024), semi-professional sport (34% compared to 28%), and university or college sport (32% compared to 25%).

Across all levels, the proportion of respondents indicating that match manipulation does not exist declined compared to 2024, while the share of respondents reporting that they do not know increased slightly.

Table 47. Perceptions of match Manipulation across Canadian sports

Q21: Do you think there is match manipulation in sports in Canada at the following levels? <i>Base: All respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024	2021
Professional sport (e.g., National Hockey League, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, Canadian Football League, Major League Soccer, Mixed Martial Arts UFC)			
Yes	38%+	31%-	19%
No	24%-	34%+	38%
Don't know	38%+	35%-	43%
Semi-professional sport (e.g., junior hockey leagues such as Ligue de hockey junior Maritimes Québec/Quebec Maritimes Major Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League, Western Hockey League)			
Yes	34%+	28%-	17%
No	25%-	36%+	37%
Don't know	41%+	37%-	47%
International amateur sport (e.g., Olympics, Paralympics, World Cup, combat sports)			
Yes	36%+	31%-	26%
No	25%-	33%+	33%
Don't know	39%+	36%-	42%
University/College sport (e.g., U-SPORT/Canadian Interuniversity's Sport, Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association/CEGEP competitions)			
Yes	32%+	25%-	16%
No	27%-	36%+	38%
Don't know	41%+	39%-	46%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

The following subgroups are more likely to think there is match manipulation in at least one of these levels of sport surveyed:

- Indigenous respondents (65%)
- Residents of Yukon (62%)
- Respondents living with a disability (57%)
- Respondents living in a rural population center (55%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (54%)
- Respondents aged between 16 and 34 years old (53%)
- Residents of Alberta (53%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100K or more (52%)
- English speaking respondents (52%)
- Men (51%)

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' beliefs in match manipulation include:

Professional sport

- Residents of Yukon (49%)
- Indigenous respondents (48%)
- Respondents living in a rural population center (44%)
- Respondents who are not-heterosexual (43%)
- Respondents living with a disability (43%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (41%)
- Respondents aged between 35 and 54 years old (40%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100K or more (40%)
- English speaking respondents (40%)
- Residents of Ontario (39%)

Semi-professional sport

- Indigenous respondents (44%)
- Bisexual respondents (40%)
- Respondents living with a disability (40%)
- Respondents living in a rural population center (39%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100K or more (36%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (36%)
- Women (35%)
- English speaking respondents (35%)

International amateur sport

- Indigenous respondents (44%)
- Respondents living with a disability (43%)
- Respondents living in a rural population center (43%)
- English speaking respondents (38%)

- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (38%)
- Respondents aged between 35 and 54 years old (38%)
- Residents of Ontario (38%)
- White respondents (37%)

University/College sport

- Indigenous respondents (42%)
- Bisexuals (38%)
- Respondents living with a disability (38%)
- Respondents living in a rural population center (37%)
- Respondents aged between 16 and 34 years old (34%)
- English speaking respondents (34%)
- Respondents who were involved in any sport in Canada in the past three years (34%)
- Women (33%)

2.12.2. Perceptions of Fraud or Bribery Across Canadian Sports

Nearly four in ten respondents (39%) believed that fraud or bribery exists in professional sport, unchanged from 2024. A similar proportion reported perceived fraud or bribery in international amateur sport (36%), representing a slight decrease compared to 2024 (38%).

For semi-professional sport, such as junior hockey leagues, one third of respondents (33%) felt that fraud or bribery is present, slightly lower than in 2024 (34%). In university or college sport, 30% of respondents believed that fraud or bribery exists, similar to the proportion reported in 2024 (29%).

Table 48. Perceptions of fraud or bribery across Canadian sports

Q22: Do you think there is fraud or bribery within Canadian sports organizations at the following levels? Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)	2025	2024	2021
Professional sport (e.g., National Hockey League, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, Canadian Football League, Major League Soccer, Mixed Martial Arts UFC)			
Yes	39%	39%	37%
No	22%-	28%+	25%
Don't know	39%+	32%-	38%
International amateur sport (e.g., Olympics, Paralympics, World Cup, combat sports)			
Yes	36%-	38%+	42%

No	24%-	28%+	21%
Don't know	40%+	34%-	38%
Semi-professional sport (e.g., junior hockey leagues such as Ligue de hockey junior Maritimes Québec/Quebec Maritimes Major Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League, Western Hockey League)			
Yes	33%-	34%+	20%
No	25%-	31%+	27%
Don't know	42%+	35%-	43%
University/College sport (e.g., U-SPORT/Canadian Interuniversity's Sport, Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association/CEGEP competitions)			
Yes	30%	29%	26%
No	27%-	34%+	30%
Don't know	44%+	38%-	44%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' thoughts on whether there is fraud or bribery at all the following levels within Canadian sport include:

- Indigenous respondents (50%), respondents residing in a rural population centre (45%), non-heterosexual respondents (44%), respondents living with a disability (44%), Alberta residents (43%), respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more, those aged 16 to 34 years old (41%), English-speaking respondents (41%), those aged 35 to 54 years old (41%), and white respondents (40%) were more likely to think there is fraud or bribery at the professional level.
- Indigenous respondents (43%), respondents living with a disability (41%), respondents living in a rural population centre (41%), those with an income of \$100,000 and more (39%), men (38%), English-speaking respondents (38%), those aged 35 to 54 years old (37%), and white respondents (37%) were more likely to think there is fraud or bribery at the international amateur level.
- Indigenous respondents (44%), respondents living with a disability (38%), non-heterosexual respondents (37%), those aged 16 to 34 years old (35%), those aged 35 to 54 years old (35%), respondents living in a small population centre (34%), those with a family income of \$100,000 and more (35%), and English-speaking respondents (34%) were more likely to think there is fraud or bribery at the semi-professional level.
- Indigenous respondents (43%), respondents with a disability (36%), non-heterosexual respondents (34%), those aged 35 to 54 years old (33%), respondents living in a rural population centre (33%), those aged 16 to 34 years old (32%), English-speaking respondents (32%), and women (31%) were more likely to think there is fraud or bribery at the university/college sport level.

2.12.3. Perceptions of Sports Betting as a Threat to Organized Sports

Eight in ten respondents (80%) believe that sports betting advertisements pose a threat to children and youth in Canada, including 25% who consider them a major threat, 33% who view them as a moderate threat, and 22% who see them as a small threat. A smaller proportion of respondents (7%) reported that sports betting advertisements are not a threat at all, while 13% indicated that they do not know.

Table 49. Perceptions of sports betting as a threat to organized sports

<i>Q25: How much of a threat do you think sports betting advertisements are to children and youth in Canada?*</i> <i>Base: All respondents (n=10,241)</i> <i>*New question, therefore, no comparison is available*</i>	2025
A major threat	25%
A moderate threat	33%
A small threat	22%
Not a threat at all	7%
Don't know	13%

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents’ perceptions on whether sports betting advertisements pose a threat to children and youth in Canada:

- French-speaking respondents (85%)
- Men (84%)
- Quebec (83%) and Ontario (81%) residents
- White respondents (81%)
- Those aged 55 years old and more (83%)
- Heterosexual respondents (81%)

2.12.4. Confidence in Doping-Free Competitions Across Sport Levels

Fewer than four in ten respondents reported being confident that Canadian athletes are not doping or taking prohibited performance-enhancing substances across all levels of sport. Confidence was highest for elite youth sport, where 36% of respondents reported being confident, representing a decrease compared to 2024 (43%).

Confidence levels were slightly lower for international amateur sport, with 33% of respondents reporting confidence in 2025, down from 35% in 2024. Similar levels of confidence were reported for professional

sport (32% in 2025, comparable to 33% in 2024) and semi-professional sport, where confidence declined from 34% in 2024 to 31% in 2025.

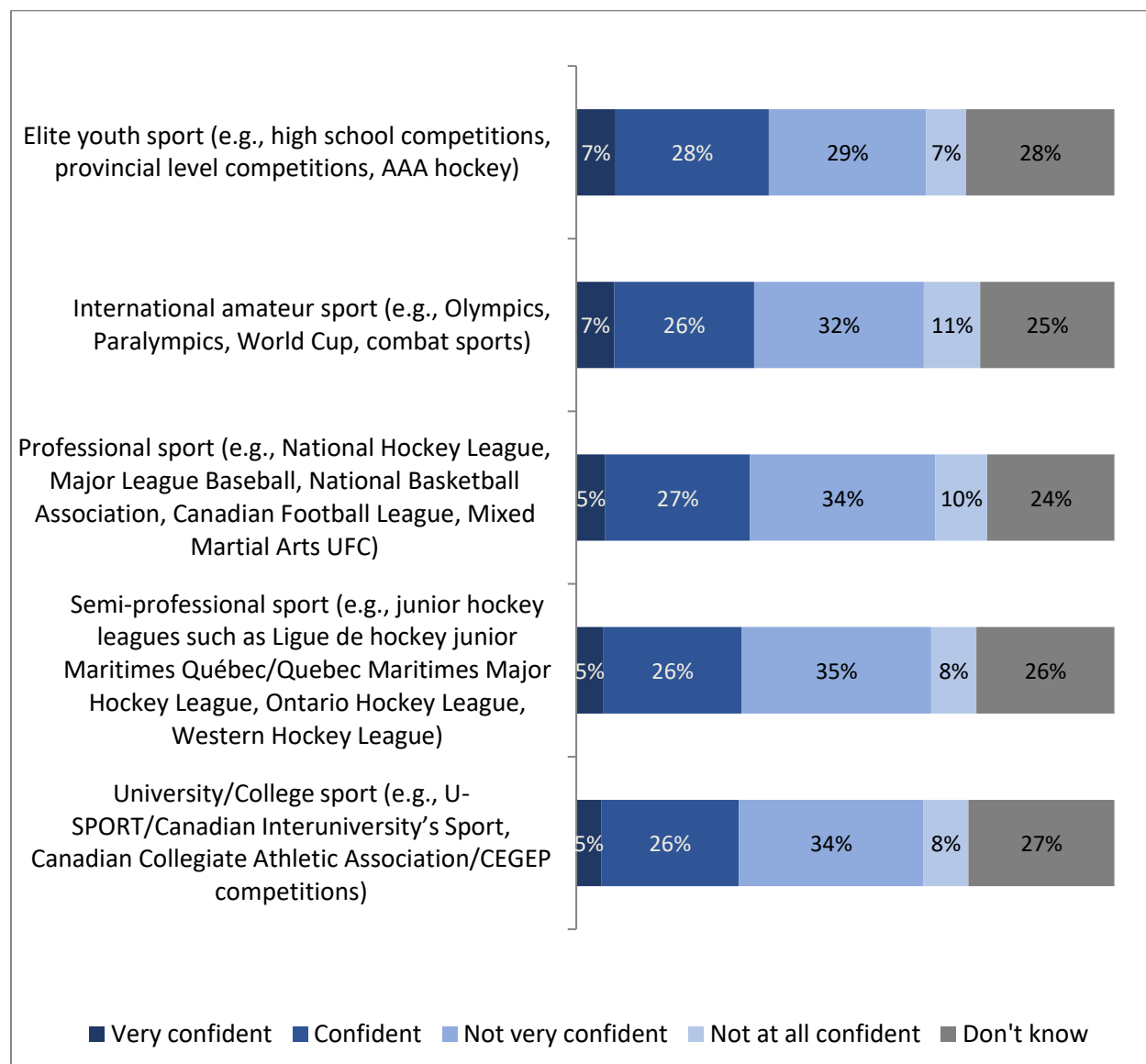
Confidence was lowest for university or college sport, with 30% of respondents reporting confidence in 2025, representing a decrease compared to 2024 (35%).

Table 50. Confidence in doping-free competitions across sport levels

Q26. How confident are you that Canadian athletes competing at the following levels are NOT doping or taking prohibited performance enhancing substances? Base: All respondents (n=10,241) Total Confident presented (Very confident + Confident)	2025	2024	2021
Elite youth sport (e.g., high school competitions, provincial level competitions, AAA hockey)	36%-	43%+	45%
International amateur sport (e.g. Olympics, Paralympics, World Cup, combat sports)	33%-	35%+	37%
Professional sport (e.g., National Hockey League, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, Canadian Football League, Mixed Martial Arts UFC)	32%	33%	34%
Semi-professional sport (e.g., junior hockey leagues such as Ligue de hockey junior Maritimes Québec/Quebec Maritimes Major Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League, Western Hockey League)	31%-	34%+	34%
University/College sport (e.g., U-SPORT/Canadian Interuniversity's Sport, Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association/CEGEP competitions)	30%-	35%+	34%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Figure 3: Confidence in doping-free competitions across sport levels – detailed results



The following table provides more detailed information on the significant differences:

Table 51. Confidence in doping-free competitions across sport levels, by subgroup

% Total confident (Strongly + somewhat)	Gender		Age			Sexual orientation		Ethnicity	
	Women	Men	16-34	35-54	55+	Heterosexual	Non-heterosexual	White	BIPOC
Elite youth sport	32%-	40%+	42%+	34%-	33%-	37%+	35%	36%	37%
International amateur sport	29%-	37%+	37%+	32%	32%-	33%	37%+	33%	34%
Professional sport	28%-	37%+	39%+	29%-	31%-	33%+	32%	32%-	36%+

Semi-professional sport	27%-	35%+	36%+	28%-	29%-	31%	34%	30%	33%+
University/College sport	25%-	36%+	36%+	27%-	28%-	31%+	30%	30%	32%+

% Total confident (Strongly + somewhat)	Income				Indigenous	
	Less than \$40k	\$40k to less than \$80k	\$80k to less than \$100k	\$100k and more	Yes	No
Elite youth sport	34%	37%	40%+	38%+	35%	36%+
International amateur sport	32%	33%	36%+	35%+	33%	33%
Professional sport	32%	35%+	35%+	32%	36%	32%
Semi-professional sport	31%	32%	32%	32%	32%	31%
University/College sport	28%	30%	32%	33%+	26%-	31%+

% Total confident (Strongly + somewhat)	Province					
	ATL	QC	ON	MB/SK/NU	AB/NT	BC/YK
Elite youth sport	35%	45%+	32%-	33%	35%	33%-
International amateur sport	36%	36%+	32%-	32%	33%	31%
Professional sport	32%	35%+	32%	31%	32%	30%
Semi-professional sport	34%	33%+	30%	32%	29%	28%-
University/College sport	29%	37%+	28%-	27%-	30%	27%-

Reading note: Significantly lower differences are marked with a “-” sign, while significantly higher differences are marked with a “+”.

The statistical approach utilized the Z-test to assess differences, comparing each group against its complementary group. A p-value threshold of less than 0.05 was adopted, denoting statistical significance at the 95% confidence level.

2.12.5. Athletes' Awareness of Supplement Risks

Just under six in ten respondents (58%) expressed agreement that they feel confident Canadian athletes are well informed about the risks of supplement use, including 18% who strongly agreed and 40% who somewhat agreed. This represents a slight decrease compared to 2024, when 59% agreed (19% strongly agree and 40% somewhat agree).

The proportion of respondents who neither agreed nor disagreed remained unchanged at 19% in both years. A minority of respondents expressed disagreement in 2025, with 9% somewhat disagreeing and 3% strongly disagreeing, for a total of 12%, slightly lower than in 2024 (13%).

The share of respondents who reported that they did not know increased from 8% in 2024 to 12% in 2025.

Table 52. Confidence in athletes' awareness of supplement risks

Q27: Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement. I feel confident that Canadian athletes are well informed on the risks of supplement use. Base: All respondents (n=10,241)	2025	2024
Strongly agree	18%-	19%+
Somewhat agree	40%	40%
Neither agree, nor disagree	19%	19%
Somewhat disagree	9%-	10%+
Strongly disagree	3%-	3%+
Don't know	12%+	8%-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' level of agreement with feeling confident that Canadian athletes are well informed on the risks of supplement use include:

- Those aged 55 years old and more (65%)
- Respondents living with a disability (61%)
- Respondents living in small population centres (61%)
- Men (60%)
- French-speaking respondents (60%)
- White respondents (59%)
- Heterosexual respondents (59%)

2.12.6. Perceptions of Governance Quality in Canadian Sport

Just under half of respondents (49%) agreed that sport in Canada is well governed, including 7% who strongly agreed and 42% who somewhat agreed. This represents a decrease compared to 2024, when 52% agreed (10% strongly agree and 42% somewhat agree).

Just over one quarter of respondents (28%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement, a slight increase compared to 2024 (27%). A minority of respondents expressed disagreement in 2025, with 9% somewhat disagreeing and 2% strongly disagreeing, compared to 11% and 4%, respectively, in 2024.

The proportion of respondents who reported that they did not know increased from 7% in 2024 to 12% in 2025.

Table 53. Perceptions of governance quality in Canadian sport

Q28: Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement. <i>Generally, I believe that sport in Canada is well governed.</i> <i>Base: All respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024	2021
Strongly agree	7%-	10%+	12%
Somewhat agree	42%	42%	45%
Neither agree, nor disagree	28%+	27%-	21%
Somewhat disagree	9%-	11%+	9%
Strongly disagree	2%-	4%+	3%
Don't know	12%+	7%-	10%

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' level of agreement with believing that sport in Canada is well governed include:

- Men (53%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (53%)
- Those aged 55 years old and more (52%)
- Heterosexual respondents (51%)
- Respondents living in large urban centres (51%)
- English-speaking respondents (50%)

2.12.7. Awareness of Maltreatment Definitions in Sports Context

Roughly one third of respondents (32%) reported being knowledgeable about what constitutes maltreatment in sport, including 4% who considered themselves very knowledgeable and 28% who felt knowledgeable. This is unchanged from 2024, when the same proportion of respondents reported being knowledgeable (4% very knowledgeable and 28% knowledgeable).

In contrast, six in ten respondents (60%) indicated that they are not knowledgeable about what constitutes maltreatment in sport, including 46% who reported being not very knowledgeable and 14% who reported being not knowledgeable at all. This is also consistent with 2024, when 60% reported not

being knowledgeable (47% not very knowledgeable and 13% not at all knowledgeable). The proportion of respondents who indicated that they did not know increased slightly from 8% in 2024 to 9% in 2025.

Table 54. Awareness of maltreatment definitions in sports context

Q29: How would you rate your understanding of what constitutes maltreatment in sport? <i>Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024
Very knowledgeable	4%	4%
Knowledgeable	28%	28%
Not very knowledgeable	46%	47%
Not at all knowledgeable	14%	13%
Don't know	9%+	8%-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents’ evaluation of their awareness regarding what constitutes maltreatment in sports:

- Yukon (48%), New-Brunswick (39%) and Alberta (35%) residents
- Indigenous respondents (41%)
- Men (36%)
- Those aged 16 to 34 years old (36%)
- BIPOC (35%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (34%)
- Respondents living with a disability (34%)
- Respondents living in large urban centres (33%)
- English-speaking respondents (34%)
- Heterosexual respondents (32%)

2.12.8. Confidence in Responding to Maltreatment in Sports

One third of respondents (33%) reported being confident in knowing what to do if they suspected that they or another person were experiencing maltreatment in sports, including 5% who said they were very confident and 28% who said they were confident. This represents a decrease compared to 2024, when 38% reported being confident (7% very confident and 31% confident).

In contrast, most respondents (55%) indicated that they were not confident in knowing what to do in such a situation in 2025, including 42% who were not very confident and 13% who were not confident at all.

This represents an increase compared to 2024, when 52% reported not being confident (42% not very confident and 10% not confident at all).

The proportion of respondents who reported that they did not know also increased, from 9% in 2024 to 12% in 2025.

Table 55. Confidence in responding to maltreatment in sports

<i>Q30: Maltreatment in sports refers to any form of mistreatment, abuse, or harm that a person may experience within the sporting environment that results in harm or has the potential for physical or psychological harm such as physical or emotional abuse, bullying, etc.</i> <i>If you suspected that you or another person experienced maltreatment in sports, how confident are you that you would know what to do?</i> <i>Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024
Very knowledgeable	5%-	7%+
Knowledgeable	28%-	31%+
Not very knowledgeable	42%	42%
Not at all knowledgeable	13%+	10%-
Don't know	12%+	9%-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' confidence in responding to maltreatment in sports:

- Yukon (57%) and Prince Edward Island (50%) residents
- Indigenous respondents (46%)
- Those aged 16 to 34 years old (38%)
- Men (38%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (36%)
- BIPOC (36%)
- Heterosexual respondents (34%)
- English-speaking respondents (34%)

2.12.9. Trust in Sports Organizers' Maltreatment Policies

Just over half of respondents (50%) agreed that they trust sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to prevent and address maltreatment in sport, including 8% who strongly agreed and 42% who somewhat agreed. This represents a slight decrease compared to 2024, when 51% agreed (10% strongly

agree and 41% somewhat agree).

Nearly one quarter of respondents (24%) neither agreed nor disagreed with the statement, similar to 2024 (23%). A minority of respondents expressed disagreement in 2025, with 10% somewhat disagreeing and 3% strongly disagreeing, compared to 12% and 4%, respectively, in 2024.

The proportion of respondents who reported that they did not know increased from 9% in 2024 to 13% in 2025.

Table 56. Trust in Sports Organizers' Maltreatment Policies

<i>Q31: Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:</i> <i>I trust sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to prevent and address maltreatment in sports.</i> <i>Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)</i>	2025	2024
Strongly agree	8%-	10%+
Somewhat agree	42%	41%
Neither agree, nor disagree	24%	23%
Somewhat disagree	10%-	12%+
Strongly disagree	3%-	4%+
Don't know	13%+	9%-

Significant differences vs. 2024 are shown in **green (+)** for higher and **red (-)** for lower values.

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' level of agreement with the statement that they trust that sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to prevent and address maltreatment in sports:

- Yukon (62%) and Alberta (54%) residents
- Indigenous respondents (57%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$80,000 and \$100,000 (54%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (53%)
- BIPOC (53%)
- Men (52%)
- English-speaking respondents (52%)
- Heterosexual respondents (52%)

2.13. Sport, Identity, and National Pride

2.13.1. Sense of Belonging to Canada

Most respondents reported a strong sense of belonging to Canada. Just over three quarters (77%) described their sense of belonging as strong, including 40% who said it was very strong and 37% who said it was somewhat strong. In contrast, 18% of respondents reported a weaker sense of belonging, including 13% who described it as somewhat weak and 5% who described it as very weak. A further 5% of respondents indicated that they did not know.

Table 57. Sense of Belonging to Canada

<i>Q</i> Belonging: How would you describe your sense of belonging to Canada? <i>Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)</i> <i>*New question, therefore, no comparison is available*</i>	2025
Very strong	40%
Somewhat strong	37%
Somewhat weak	13%
Very weak	5%
Don't know	5%

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' strong sense of belonging to Canada:

- Yukon (89%), Prince Edward Island (86%), Newfoundland and Labrador (84%), Nova Scotia (83%) and Ontario residents (79%)
- Those aged 55 years old and more (83%)
- Respondents with an income of \$100,000 and more (81%)
- English-speaking respondents (80%)
- Respondents living in rural population centres (80%)
- Respondents living in large urban population centres (79%)
- White respondents (79%)
- Women (79%)
- Heterosexual respondents (78%)

2.13.2. Pride in being Canadian

A large majority of respondents expressed pride in being Canadian. More than eight in ten respondents (85%) reported feeling proud to some extent, including 44% who said they were very proud, 24% who said they were proud, and 17% who said they were somewhat proud. In contrast, 11% of respondents reported low levels of pride, including 7% who said they were not very proud and 4% who said they were

not proud at all. An additional 4% of respondents indicated that they did not know.

Table 58. Pride in being Canadian

<i>Q</i> Belonging: To what extent are you proud to be a Canadian? Base: All Respondents (n=10,241) <i>*New question, therefore, no comparison is available*</i>	2025
Very proud	44%
Proud	24%
Somewhat proud	17%
Not very proud	7%
Not proud at all	4%
Don't know	4%

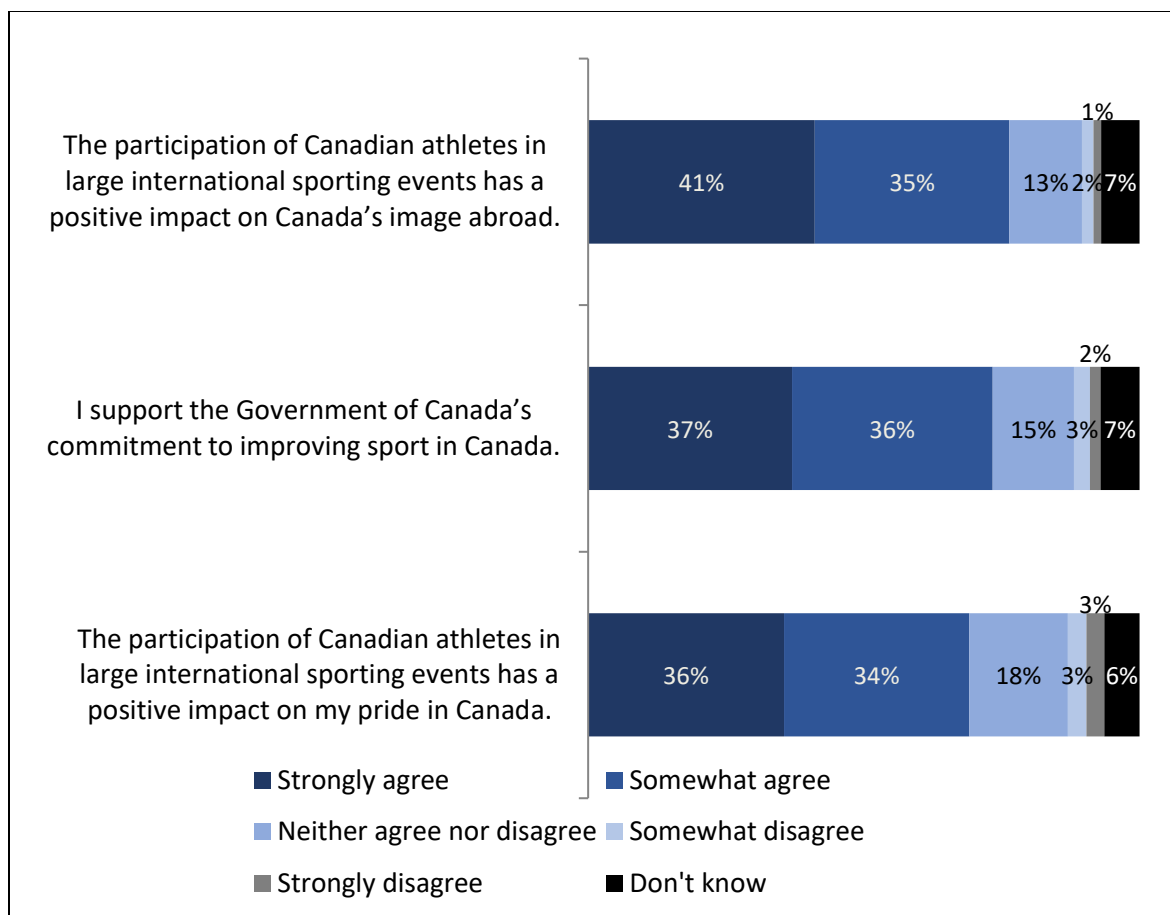
Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' proudness of being Canadian:

- Newfoundland and Labrador (93%) and Ontario (87%) residents
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (88%)
- Those aged 55 years old and more (89%)
- Women (88%)
- English-speaking respondents (87%)
- Heterosexual respondents (86%)
- White respondents (86%)

2.13.3. Impact of International Sports and Support for Canadian Sport Policy

A strong majority of respondents expressed positive views about the role of sport in shaping national pride and Canada's image. More than three quarters (76%) agreed that the participation of Canadian athletes in large international sporting events has a positive impact on Canada's image abroad. Nearly three quarters (73%) also indicated support for the Government of Canada's commitment to improving sport in Canada. In addition, more than two thirds of respondents (69%) agreed that the participation of Canadian athletes in major international sporting events has a positive impact on their personal pride in Canada.

Figure 4: Impact of International Sports and Support for Canadian Sport Policy



QBelonging: Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements

Base: All Respondents (n=10,241)

New question, therefore, no comparison is available

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' agreement that participation of Canadians athletes in large international sporting event has a positive impact on Canada's image abroad:

- Those aged 55 years old and more (84%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (82%)
- French-speaking respondents (80%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$80,000 and \$100,000 (79%)
- Quebec residents (78%)
- White respondents (78%)
- Heterosexual (77%)

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' agreement that they support the Government of Canada's commitment to improve sports in Canada:

- Those aged 55 years old and more (79%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (78%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$80,000 and \$100,000 (76%)
- French-speaking respondents (75%)
- White respondents (75%)
- Heterosexual (74%)

Notable subgroup differences regarding respondents' agreement that the participation of Canadian athletes in large international sporting events has a positive impact on their pride in Canada:

- Those aged 55 years old and more (76%)
- Respondents with a family income of \$100,000 and more (75%)
- Respondents with a family income between \$80,000 and \$100,000 (73%)
- Heterosexual (71%)
- White respondents (70%)

Appendix

A1 Quantitative Methodology

A1.1 Survey of General Population

Quantitative research was conducted through online and telephone surveys. The online survey used Computer Aided Web Interviewing (CAWI) technology. The telephone survey used a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system (CATI) technology.

As a Canadian Research Insights Council (CRIC) Member, Leger adheres to the most stringent guidelines for quantitative research. The survey was conducted in accordance with the Government of Canada requirements for quantitative research, including the Standards of the Conduct of Government of Canada Public Opinion Research—Series D—Quantitative Research. Respondents were assured of the voluntary, confidential, and anonymous nature of this research. As with all research conducted by Leger, all information that could allow for the identification of respondents was removed from the data in accordance with the *Privacy Act*. The questionnaire is available in Appendix A2.

A1.2 Sampling Procedure

Computer Aided Web Interviewing (CAWI)

Leger conducted a panel-based Internet survey with a sample of Canadians aged 16 and older. A total of 10,241 respondents participated in the survey, including a sample large enough to ensure a good representation of Indigenous respondents (n=496). The exact distribution is presented in the following section. Participant selection was done randomly from *Leo's* online panel.

Leger owns and operates an Internet panel of more than 400,000 Canadians from coast to coast to coast. An Internet panel is made up of Web users profiled on different sociodemographic variables. The majority of Leger's panel members, accounting for 61%, were randomly selected via telephone over the last ten years, ensuring a highly representative sample of the Canadian population across various demographic traits.

Since an Internet sample is non-probabilistic in nature, the margin of error does not apply.

Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing system (CATI technology)

The quantitative research also consisted of telephone interviews, which were conducted using a computer-assisted telephone interviewing system (CATI technology). A total of 220 Canadians aged 16 and older and living in the Northwest Territories, Nunavut and Yukon participated in this survey. The exact distribution is presented in the following section.

Research interviews were conducted by Elemental Data Collection Inc. Elemental operates a 110-station CATI facility equipped with Voxco Interviewer software and employs a robust team of

bilingual interviewers and supervisors, ensuring compliance with the Standards for the Conduct of Government of Canada Public Opinion Research – Telephone Surveys.

A.1.3 Data Collection

Fieldwork for the online survey was conducted from December 9th, 2025, to January 6th, 2026. The participation rate was 8.02%. A pretest of 104 interviews was completed on December 9th, 2025.

To achieve data reliability in all subgroups, a total sample of 10,021 Canadians were surveyed, in all regions of the country.

Since a sample drawn from an Internet panel is not probabilistic in nature, the margin of error cannot be calculated for this survey. Respondents for this survey were selected from among those who have volunteered to participate/registered to participate in online surveys. The results of such surveys cannot be described as statistically projectable to the target population. The data have been weighted to reflect the demographic composition of the target population. Because the sample is based on those who initially self-selected for participation, no estimates of sampling error can be calculated.

Based on data from Statistics Canada’s 2021 national census, Leger weighted the results of this survey by age, gender, language, and by Indigenous status each region of the country.

Table A.1 details the regional distribution of respondents. The baseline sample attempted to replicate as closely as possible the actual distribution of the Canadian population.

Fieldwork for the telephone survey was conducted from December 10th to December 28th,2025. The participation rate was 13.13%. A pretest of 12 interviews was completed on December 10th, 2025.

Table A.1 Regional Distribution of Respondents

Region	Number of respondents
NFLD &Labrador	143
PEI	100
NS	269
NB	217
QC	2301
ON	3811
MB	351
SK	295
AB	1116
BC	1389
Territories	249 (29 + 220 oversample)

TOTAL	10,241 (10,021 + 220 oversample)
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A.1.4 Answer Rate

The overall answer rate for the online survey is 8.02%.

Below is the calculation of the online survey's answer rate. The answer rate is calculated using the following formula: Response rate = $R \div (U + IS + R)$. The table below provides details of the calculation.

Table A.2 Response Rate Calculation

Invalid cases	
Invitations mistakenly sent to people who did not qualify for the study	151
Incomplete or missing email addresses	-
Unresolved (U)	59,909
Email invitations that bounced back	64
Email invitations unanswered	113,855
In-scope non-responding units (IS)	1,658
Non-response from eligible respondents	0
Respondent refusals	427
Language problem	-
Selected respondent not available (illness; leave of absence; vacation; other)	-
Early break-offs	1,443
Responding units (R)	10,076
Completed surveys disqualified – quota filled	729
Completed surveys disqualified for other reasons	31
Completed interviews	10,019
POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE (U+IS+R)	125,653
Participation rate $R/(U+IS+R)$	8.02%

The overall answer rate for the telephone survey is 13.13%.

Below is the calculation of the telephone survey's answer rate. The answer rate is calculated using the following formula: Response rate = $R \div (U + IS + R)$. The table below provides details of the calculation.

Table A.3 Response Rate Calculation

Invalid number	107
No service	9
Non-residential	88
Fax / modem	10
Unresolved (U)	2,027
No answer	381
Answering machine	1,064
Line busy	582
In-scope non-responding units (IS)	2,559
Refusal	2,447
Language Barrier	112
Responding units (R)	693
Quota attained	0
Unqualified	41
Incomplete	411
Appointment	21
COMPLETED INTERVIEWS	220
POTENTIALLY ELIGIBLE (U+IS+R)	5,279
Response rate = $R/(U + IS + R)$	13.13%

A.1.5 Unweighted and Weighted Samples

A basic comparison of the unweighted and weighted sample sizes was conducted to identify any potential non-response bias that could be introduced by lower response rates among specific demographic subgroups (see tables below).

The table below presents the geographic distribution of respondents, before and after weighting. As shown, the distribution before weighting is almost optimal and weighting has only corrected for small gaps in the distribution.

Table A.4 Unweighted and Weighted Sample Distribution by Province

Region	Unweighted	Weighted
NFLD & Labrador	143	146
PEI	100	43
NS	269	276
NB	217	220
QC	2,301	2,352
ON	3,811	3,957
MB	351	359
SK	295	300
AB	1,116	1,139
BC	1,389	1,418
Territories	249	30
TOTAL	10,241	10,241

The following tables present the demographic distribution of respondents, according to gender and age. The adjustments made by weighting are minor, and in no way can we believe that the small differences observed in the effective samples could have introduced a non-response bias for either of these two sample subgroups.

Table A.5 Unweighted and Weighted Sample Distribution by Gender

Gender	Unweighted	Weighted
Man	4,742	4,893
Woman	5,409	5,240
Total	10,151	10,133

* The complement corresponds to "other" and "refusal".

Regarding age distribution, the weighting process has corrected some minor discrepancies. The actual distribution of the sample generally follows the distribution of age groups in the actual population. The weighting mainly inflated the weight of respondents aged 35 to 54 and reduced the weight of respondents aged 55 and over. In this case, it is unlikely that the observed distributions introduce a non-response bias for a particular age group.

Table A.6 Unweighted and Weighted Sample Distribution by Age Group

Age	Unweighted	Weighted
-----	------------	----------

Between 16 and 34	3,287	2,931
Between 35 and 54	2,450	3,210
55 and over	4,504	4,100
Total	10,241	10,241

Regarding language distribution, the weighting process has corrected some minor discrepancies. The actual distribution of the sample generally follows the distribution of language groups in the actual population. The weighting primarily increased the weight of English-speaking respondents and those whose mother tongue is another language, while also reducing the weight of French-speaking respondents. In this case, it is unlikely that the observed distributions introduce a non-response bias for a particular language group.

Table A.7 Unweighted and Weighted Sample Distribution by Language

Language	Unweighted	Weighted
English	7110	6979
French	2011	2293
An indigenous language	24	26
Other	940	816
Total	10,241	10,241

The table below presents the indigenous status distribution of respondents, before and after weighting. As shown, the distribution before weighting is almost optimal.

Table A.8 Unweighted and Weighted Sample Distribution by Indigenous Status

Indigenous status	Unweighted	Weighted
Yes	496	490
No	9,354	9,360
Total	10,241	10,241

Table A.9 Weight Factors by Profile

Age x Gender x Region	Weight
16-17 - BC Male	0.17
18-24 - BC Male	0.67

25-34 - BC Male	1.14
35-44 - BC Male	1.08
45-54 - BC Male	1.01
55-64 - BC Male	1.12
65+ - BC Male	1.55
16-17 - BC Female	0.16
18-24 - BC Female	0.63
25-34 - BC Female	1.13
35-44 - BC Female	1.12
45-54 - BC Female	1.08
55-64 - BC Female	1.21
65+ - BC Female	1.78
16-17 - AB Male	0.17
18-24 - AB Male	0.58
25-34 - AB Male	0.98
35-44 - AB Male	1.05
45-54 - AB Male	0.89
55-64 - AB Male	0.87
65+ - AB Male	0.97
16-17 - AB Female	0.16
18-24 - AB Female	0.55
25-34 - AB Female	0.98
35-44 - AB Female	1.06
45-54 - AB Female	0.88
55-64 - AB Female	0.89
65+ - AB Female	1.09
16-17 - MB/SK Male	0.10
18-24 - MB/SK Male	0.37
25-34 - MB/SK Male	0.54

35-44 - MB/SK Male	0.53
45-54 - MB/SK Male	0.47
55-64 - MB/SK Male	0.52
65+ - MB/SK Male	0.64
16-17 - MB/SK Female	0.10
18-24 - MB/SK Female	0.34
25-34 - MB/SK Female	0.54
35-44 - MB/SK Female	0.54
45-54 - MB/SK Female	0.47
55-64 - MB/SK Female	0.53
65+ - MB/SK Female	0.76
16-17 - ON Male	0.54
18-24 - ON Male	2.07
25-34 - ON Male	3.22
35-44 - ON Male	2.91
45-54 - ON Male	2.90
55-64 - ON Male	3.19
65+ - ON Male	3.92
16-17 - ON Female	0.51
18-24 - ON Female	1.92
25-34 - ON Female	3.18
35-44 - ON Female	3.10
45-54 - ON Female	3.11
55-64 - ON Female	3.37
65+ - ON Female	4.71
16-17 - QC Male	0.29
18-24 - QC Male	1.05
25-34 - QC Male	1.75
35-44 - QC Male	1.83

45-54 - QC Male	1.71
55-64 - QC Male	2.01
65+ - QC Male	2.62
16-17 - QC Female	0.27
18-24 - QC Female	1.01
25-34 - QC Female	1.73
35-44 - QC Female	1.84
45-54 - QC Female	1.69
55-64 - QC Female	2.05
65+ - QC Female	3.11
16-17 - ATL Male	0.08
18-24 - ATL Male	0.31
25-34 - ATL Male	0.45
35-44 - ATL Male	0.45
45-54 - ATL Male	0.50
55-64 - ATL Male	0.61
65+ - ATL Male	0.83
16-17 - ATL Female	0.08
18-24 - ATL Female	0.29
25-34 - ATL Female	0.45
35-44 - ATL Female	0.48
45-54 - ATL Female	0.53
55-64 - ATL Female	0.65
65+ - ATL Female	0.96
16-17 - TERRI Male	0.01
18-24 - TERRI Male	0.02
25-34 - TERRI Male	0.03
35-44 - TERRI Male	0.03
45-54 - TERRI Male	0.02

55-64 - TERRI Male	0.02
65+ - TERRI Male	0.02
16-17 - TERRI Female	0.01
18-24 - TERRI Female	0.02
25-34 - TERRI Female	0.03
35-44 - TERRI Female	0.03
45-54 - TERRI Female	0.02
55-64 - TERRI Female	0.02
65+ - TERRI Female	0.02
Province	Weight
BC	13.85
AB	11.13
SK	2.93
MB	3.51
ON	38.64
QC	22.97
NF	1.43
NB	2.15
NS	2.69
PE	0.42
YU	0.11
NU	0.08
NT	0.10
Language x Province	Weight
FR ROC.	2.45
FR QC	17.19
NFR ROC	74.58

NFR QC	5.78
Indigenous Status	Weight
Yes	4.78
No	91.40
Refusal	3.82

A2 Survey Questionnaire

INTRO WEB

The Government of Canada is conducting this research survey **to gauge awareness, perceptions and understanding of key issues related to ethics, equity and safety in sport in Canada**. Léger has been hired to administer the survey. [Si vous préférez répondre au sondage en français, veuillez cliquer sur français.](#)

The survey takes about 10 minutes to complete, and your participation is voluntary and confidential. Your answers will remain anonymous and the information you provide will be administered according to the requirements of the *Privacy Act*, the *Access to Information Act*, and any other pertinent legislation.

Your responses will be identified by a subject number and the researchers will not know your identity or your personal information. Review Leger's privacy policy: <https://leger360.com/privacy-policy/>

If you get interrupted while doing the survey, you **can click on the same link** to pick up right where you left off.

INTROTEL

INTRODUCTION

“Hello / Bonjour (pause), the Government of Canada is conducting a research survey to gauge awareness, perceptions and understanding of key issues related to ethics, equity and safety in sport in Canada. Would you prefer that I continue in English or French? Préférez-vous continuer en français ou en anglais?”

IF FRENCH : « Je vous remercie. Quelqu’un vous rappellera bientôt pour mener le sondage en français. »

“My name is XXXXXX of Léger, the company hired to do the survey. The survey takes about 15 minutes to complete. Should you have any questions about the survey, I can give you a contact person within the Government of Canada. Your participation is voluntary and confidential. Your answers will remain anonymous, and the information you provide will be administered according to the requirements of the Privacy Act, the Access to Information Act, and any other pertinent legislation.

***NOTE TO INTERVIEWER: READ ONLY IF REQUESTED BY RESPONDENT:**

Contact name

Phone number

email address

Is this a safe and convenient time for you? May I continue?"

TEL

S1. RDD1. Have I reached you on a cellular phone? (DO NOT READ LIST)

- ☐ Yes [IF RDD1 = YES, ASK, CELL1]
- ☐ No [IF RDD1 = NO, ASK, CELL2]

TEL

S2. CELL1. Are you in a safe place to talk on the telephone? (DO NOT READ LIST)

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

TEL

S3. [IF CELL1=NO, READ:] We would like to conduct this interview with you when it is safe and convenient to do. Thank you for your time, we will call back when it is more convenient.

TEL

S4. CELL2. Is this a good time to call? (DO NOT READ LIST)

- ☐ Yes [CONTINUE]
- ☐ No [RESCHEDULE CALLBACK]

DO NOT READ - ONLY IF REQUESTED BY THE RESPONDENT: *If the respondent requests to complete the survey via another mode, ask if they prefer to complete the survey on paper or via the Internet. Record the respondent's name, phone number, email address so that we can conduct the interview with the respondent.*

Before we begin the interview, I am required to inform you that for quality control reasons, this interview may be recorded. May we begin?

- Yes
- No, refusal – **THANK AND TERMINATE**

SECTION DEMOS

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

YOUNG1. Is there a young person in your household aged between 16 and 17 who is available now to complete a survey?

If the young person aged between 16 and 17 is not available now, you can close the window. When the person is available, simply click on the survey link again to complete it. Thank you for your cooperation.

1.	Yes, there is a young person aged between 16 and 17 in my household and they can participate immediately.
2.	No, there are no young person aged between 16 and 17 in my household or they will never participate in the survey

SHOW IF YOUNG= 1

YOUNG2. Please ask the young person to complete the rest of the survey.

SHOW IF YOUNG= 1

YOUNG3. The Government of Canada is conducting this research survey **to gauge awareness, perceptions and understanding of key issues related to ethics, equity and safety in sport in Canada.** Léger has been hired to administer the survey.

The survey takes about 10 minutes to complete, and your participation is voluntary and confidential. Your answers will remain anonymous and the information you provide will be administered according to the requirements of the *Privacy Act*, the *Access to Information Act*, and any other pertinent legislation.

Your responses will be identified by a subject number and the researchers will not know your identity or your personal information. Review Leger's privacy policy: <https://leger360.com/privacy-policy/>

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

INTRO1. Thank you for deciding to participate in this study. First, please provide us with some information about yourself.

WEB: SHOW IF YOUNG1= 1

YOUNG4. Please note that from this point until the end of the survey, the respondent must be 16 or 17 years old. If the young person aged between 16 and 17 is not available now, you can close the window.

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

AGE. Please indicate which of the following age categories you belong to.

☐ 1	Under 16 TERMINATE
☐ 2	16-17
☐ 3	18-24
☐ 4	25-34
☐ 5	35-44

☐ 6	45-54
☐ 7	55-64
☐ 8	65 and older
☐ 9	Prefer not to answer TERMINATE

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

PROV. Which province or territory do you live in?

TEL : DO NOT READ

☐ 1	Alberta
☐ 2	British Columbia
☐ 3	Manitoba
☐ 4	New Brunswick
☐ 5	Newfoundland and Labrador
☐ 6	Northwest Territories
☐ 7	Nova Scotia
☐ 8	Nunavut
☐ 9	Ontario
☐ 10	Prince Edward Island
☐ 11	Quebec
☐ 12	Saskatchewan
☐ 13	Yukon

IF TEL AND NOT NORTHWEST TERRITORIES OR NUNAVUT OR YUKON END INTERVIEW

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

GENDER. What is your gender?

☐ 1	Woman
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☐ 2	Man
☐ 4	Other (e.g., transgender, non-binary) _____
☐ 5	Prefer not to answer

SECTION ON PARTICIPATION IN SPORT AND LEVEL OF SATISFACTION

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER - FLIP ROTATION

Q1.1 Using a scale of 0 to 10, where 0 means “Very dissatisfied” and 10 means “Very satisfied”, how do you feel about your life as a whole right now?

TEL : DO NOT READ

Very dissatisfied								Very satisfied			
☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10	

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q2. Have you participated in any sport in Canada at all in the last **three years**?

Participation in sport could range from riding a bicycle on a regular basis to playing elite hockey. This could be as a participant, coach, parent of a participant, volunteer, administrator, instructor, or officials.

TEL : DO NOT READ

☐ 1	Yes
☐ 2	No

IF Q2=1 (YES) – SINGLE ANSWER

Q3. Have you been involved in an **organized sport** in Canada as a participant, coach, instructor, parent, volunteer, administrator or official in the **last 3 years**?

Organized sport is generally officiated, has a regular schedule, and is governed by rules. A few examples are a community soccer program, swim team or athletics club.

TEL : DO NOT READ

☐ 1	Yes
☐ 2	No

IF Q2=1 (YES) – MULTIPLE ANSWERS

Q4. Please indicate in which capacity you have participated in sport in Canada over the past three years.

Select all that apply

☐ 1	Participant
☐ 2	Coach
☐ 3	Instructor
☐ 4	Parent of a participant
☐ 5	Volunteer
☐ 6	Administrator
☐ 7	Official
☐ 8	Other, please specify _____

IF Q2=1 (YES) – MULTIPLE ANSWERS

Q5. Thinking only of your experiences participating in sport in Canada, please indicate your overall level of satisfaction using a scale from 0 to 10 where 0 means very dissatisfied and 10 means very satisfied.

TEL : DO NOT READ

Very dissatisfied								Very satisfied			
☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7	☐ 8	☐ 9	☐ 10	

IF Q2=1 (YES) – MULTIPLE ANSWERS - ROTATE STATEMENTS

Q6. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements.

I experienced organized sport in Canada in a...

A.	Safe environment. A safe environment is one protected from danger or risk.
B.	Welcoming environment. A welcoming environment is one that receives or admits people into a group or space in a way that promotes a sense of comfort and belonging.

☐ 1	Strongly agree
☐ 2	Somewhat agree
☐ 3	Neither agree, nor disagree
☐ 4	Somewhat disagree
☐ 5	Strongly disagree
☐ 6	Don't know

IF Q6A (SAFE ENVIRONMENT) =4 OR 5 (DISAGREES)

6iia. You indicated that you did not experience organized sport in Canada in a safe environment. Did this occur within the past three years?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

IF Q6A (SAFE ENVIRONMENT) =4 OR 5 (DISAGREES) – OPEN

Q7a. Please explain why your experience with organized sport in Canada did not take place in a safe environment.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q6B (WELCOMING ENVIRONMENT) =4 OR 5 (DISAGREES)

6iia. You indicated that you did not experience organized sport in Canada in a welcoming environment. Did this occur within the past three years?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

IF Q6B (WELCOMING ENVIRONMENT) = 4 OR 5 (DISAGREES) – OPEN

Q7b. Please explain why your experience with organized sport in Canada did not take place in a welcoming environment.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
--------------------------	----------------------

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q8. Thinking only of your experiences, did you end your participation in an organized sport in Canada because or partly because you didn't feel safe and/or welcome?

TEL : DO NOT READ

☐ 1	Yes
☐ 2	No
	Don't know

Q8b. (Asked to those that say "Yes" to Q8) Did this occur within the past three years?

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

Section on the Future of Sport in Canada Commission Preliminary Report recommendations

The Future of Sport in Canada Commission recently released its Preliminary Report. The following questions relate to the report's recommendations aimed at enhancing safe sport and improving the sport system in Canada.

Q9. Based on what you have seen, heard, or experienced, please indicate your level agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements.

A.	The current sport system in Canada is broken
B.	The current sport system in Canada reflects the values of respect, diversity, inclusion, and fairness.
C.	Current background screening practices in sport are sufficient to protect children and youth involved in sport., ~~especially minors~~
D.	National Sport organizations should only receive federal funding from Sport Canada if they implement mandatory and periodic background screening for all staff and volunteers who have contact with athletes (including coaches, officials, referees, and employees).
E.	The Government of Canada should place greater emphasis on community-level/recreational sport and physical activity than on high-performance/elite sport.
F.	Canada should adopt similar models used by countries like Australia and the UK, where national sport entities operate independently from government ministries.
G.	Provincial and Territorial governments should allocate revenues from legalized gambling and lotteries to support healthy lifestyle initiatives like sport and physical activity.
H.	I have a clear understanding of what “safe sport” means in the Canadian sport context.
I.	Safe sport training should be mandatory for all athletes and coaches.
J.	I am satisfied with the leadership provided by Sport Canada in the Canadian sport system
K.	(**Only asked to organized sport participants**) Safe sport complaint procedures in Canada are unclear.
L.	It is important that sport organization boards reflect the diversity of the communities they serve (e.g., gender, ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status).
M.	Safe sport education should be mandatory for all individuals involved in sport organizations that receive federal funding from Sport Canada.

- ☐ ₁ Strongly agree
- ☐ ₂ Somewhat agree
- ☐ ₃ Neither agree, nor disagree
- ☐ ₄ Somewhat disagree
- ☐ ₅ Strongly disagree
- ☐ ₆ Don't know

SECTION ON PREVALENCE OF ISSUES (HARASSMENT, ABUSE/MALTREATMENT, CONCUSSIONS, DOPING, CORRUPTION, MATCH-MANIPULATION, MENTAL HEALTH)

IF Q2=1 (YES) – SINGLE ANSWER - ROTATE STATEMENTS

Q10i. Did you experience or witness any of the following related to your organized sport experience?

A. Harassment (Persistent behaviour that targets another person for the purpose of humiliation, threat, abuse or insult.)
B. Abuse or maltreatment (including psychological, physical, and sexual maltreatment, neglect, grooming, and boundary transgressions that results in harm or has the potential for physical or psychological harm).
C. Diagnosed concussion
D. Non-diagnosed concussion
E. Doping (use of substances or methods to enhance athletic performance) or use of prohibited performance enhancing drugs
F. Any form of corruption (such as match manipulation, fraud, bribery, etc.)
G. Mental health challenges
H. Racism (Prejudice or discrimination directed against a person on the basis of their membership in a particular racial group.)
I. Homophobia (Prejudice or discrimination against a person on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation.)
J. Sexism (Prejudice or discrimination on the basis of sex.)
K. Addiction to sport betting (compulsive urge to place bets on sporting event, despite experiencing negative consequences such as financial loss, relationship problems, or emotional distress.)

☐ 1	Yes
☐ 2	No
	Don't know

Q10ii. (Asked to those that selected one of the options in Q10i) Did you experience or witness any of the following related to your organized sport experience in the past three years?

PIPE IN ITEMS SELECTED IN Q10i.

IF Q10ii (HARRASSMENT) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10a. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with harassment.

Please do not enter personally-identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10B (ABUSE/MALTREATMENT) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10b. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with abuse/maltreatment.

Please do not enter personally-identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10C (DIAGNOSED CONCUSSION) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10c. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with diagnosed concussion.

Please do not enter personally-identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10D (NON_DIAGNOSED-CONCUSSION) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10d. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with non-diagnosed concussion.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10E (DOPING) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10e. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with doping.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10F (CORRUPTION) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10f. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with corruption.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10G (MENTAL HEALTH) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10g. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with mental health challenges.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10H (RACISM) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10h. Thinking only of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with racism.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10I (HOMOPHOBIA) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10i. Thinking of your time in organized sport in Canada **over the past three years**, please describe your experience(s) with homophobia.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10J (SEXISM) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10j. Thinking of your time in organized sport in Canada over the past three years, please describe your experience(s) with sexism.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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IF Q10K (SPORTS BETTING) = 1 (YES) – OPEN

Q10k. Thinking of your time in organized sport in Canada over the past three years, please describe your experience(s) with addiction to sports betting.

Please do not enter personally identifying information (e.g., name, email address, phone number, mailing address), as anything you enter may be shared with the sponsor of this research.

☐	Prefer not to answer
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ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER – ROTATE STATEMENTS.

Q11. Based on what you have seen, heard, or experienced, please indicate your level agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements.

A.	Harassment (persistent behaviour that targets another person for the purpose of humiliation, threat, abuse or insult) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
B.	Maltreatment is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
C.	Racism (prejudice or discrimination directed against a person on the basis of their membership in a particular racial group) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
D.	Homophobia (prejudice or discrimination against a person on the basis of their real or perceived sexual orientation) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.

E.	Sexism (prejudice or discrimination on the basis of sex) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
F.	Ageism (discrimination or prejudice based on a person's age) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
G.	Concussion is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
H.	Doping (use of substances or methods to enhance athletic performance) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
I.	Corruption (any form of corruption such as match manipulation, fraud, bribery, etc.) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
J.	Poor mental health is a problem in Canadian organized sport.
K.	Addiction to sports betting (compulsive urge to place bets on sporting event, despite experiencing negative consequences such as financial loss, relationship problems, or emotional distress) is a problem in Canadian organized sport.

☐ 1	Strongly agree
☐ 2	Somewhat agree
☐ 3	Neither agree, nor disagree
☐ 4	Somewhat disagree
☐ 5	Strongly disagree
☐ 6	Don't know

SECTION ON TRAINING

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER – ROTATE STATEMENTS.

Q12. How confident are you that coaches, volunteers, administrators, instructors, and officials in Canadian organized sport have been properly trained to help prevent the following in sport:

A.	Concussions
B.	Doping
C.	Corruption including competition manipulation
D.	Mental health challenges
E.	Harassment

F.	Abuse and maltreatment
G.	Racism
H.	Homophobia
I.	Sexism
J.	Ageism
K.	Addiction to sports betting

☐ 1	Very confident
☐ 2	Confident
☐ 3	Not very confident
☐ 4	Not at all confident
☐ 5	Don't know

SECTION ON CONCUSSIONS

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER.

Q13. How would you rate your understanding of the symptoms of a concussion?

☐ 1	Very knowledgeable
☐ 2	Knowledgeable
☐ 3	Not very knowledgeable
☐ 4	Not at all knowledgeable
☐ 5	Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q14. If you suspected that you or another person sustained a concussion, how confident are you that you would know the best way to treat a concussion?

☐ 1	Very confident
☐ 2	Confident
☐ 3	Not very confident
☐ 4	Not at all confident

☐ 5	Don't know
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ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q15. Are you aware of tools and resources available to detect and manage concussions, such as the Canadian Guideline on Concussions in Sport?

☐ 1	Yes
☐ 2	No

IF Q2=1 – SINGLE ANSWER

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q18. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:

I trust sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to know what to do if they suspect a participant sustained a concussion in a sport.

☐ 1	Strongly agree
☐ 2	Somewhat agree
☐ 3	Neither agree, nor disagree
☐ 4	Somewhat disagree
☐ 5	Strongly disagree
☐ 6	Don't know

SECTION ON MENTAL HEALTH

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER – STATEMENTS IN ORDER

1. Greatly
2. Moderately
3. Slightly
4. Not at all
5. Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER – ROTATE STATEMENTS

Q20. Would you know where to go and how to react if you faced the following issues in sports?

- A. Yes
- B. Corruption, including match manipulation (rigging of games for financial gain)
- C. Doping (use of banned substances or methods by athletes to enhance their performance)
- D. Maltreatment
- E. Addiction to sports betting (causing financial loss, relationship problems, or emotional distress).

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

SECTION ON CORRUPTION AND MATCH-MANIPULATION

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER –STATEMENTS IN ORDER

Q21. Do you think there is match manipulation in sports in Canada at the following levels?

For telephone survey only: Don't read this to respondents : You do not have to read the brackets each time, but make sure to say it the options after reading the question.

A.	Professional sport (e.g., National Hockey League, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, Canadian Football League, Major League Soccer, Mixed Martial Arts UFC)
B.	Semi-professional sport (e.g., junior hockey leagues such as Ligue de hockey junior Maritimes Québec/Quebec Maritimes Major Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League, Western Hockey League)
C.	International amateur sport (e.g., Olympics, Paralympics, World Cup, combat sports)
D.	University/College sport (e.g., U-SPORT/Canadian Interuniversity's Sport, Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association/CEGEP competitions)

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER –STATEMENTS IN ORDER

Q22. Do you think there is fraud or bribery within Canadian sports organizations at the following levels?

A.	Professional sport (e.g., National Hockey League, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, Canadian Football League, Mixed Martial Arts UFC)
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B.	Semi-professional sport (e.g., junior hockey leagues such as Ligue de hockey junior Maritimes Québec/Quebec Maritimes Major Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League, Western Hockey League)
C.	International amateur sport (e.g., Olympics, Paralympics, World Cup, combat sports)
D.	University/College sport (e.g., U-SPORT/Canadian Interuniversity's Sport, Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association/CEGEP competitions)

- Yes
- No
- Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q25. How much of a threat do you think sports betting advertisements are to children and youth in Canada?

- A major threat
- A moderate threat
- A small threat
- Not a threat at all
- Don't know

SECTION ON DOPING

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER –STATEMENTS IN ORDER

Q26. How confident are you that Canadian athletes competing at the following levels are **NOT** doping or taking prohibited performance enhancing substances?

A.	Professional sport (e.g., National Hockey League, Major League Baseball, National Basketball Association, Canadian Football League, Mixed Martial Arts UFC)
B.	Semi-professional sport (e.g., junior hockey leagues such as Ligue de hockey junior Maritimes Québec/Quebec Maritimes Major Hockey League, Ontario Hockey League, Western Hockey League)
C.	International amateur sport (e.g. Olympics, Paralympics, World Cup, combat sports)
D.	University/College sport (e.g., U-SPORT/Canadian Interuniversity's Sport, Canadian Collegiate Athletic Association/CEGEP competitions)
E.	Elite youth sport (e.g., high school competitions, provincial level competitions, AAA hockey)

☐ 1	Very confident
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☐ 2	Confident
☐ 3	Not very confident
☐ 4	Not at all confident
☐ 5	Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q27. Please indicate your level of agreement of disagreement with the following statement.

I feel confident that Canadian athletes are well informed on the risks of supplement use.

- ☐ 1 Strongly agree
- ☐ 2 Somewhat agree
- ☐ 3 Neither agree, nor disagree
- ☐ 4 Somewhat disagree
- ☐ 5 Strongly disagree
- ☐ 6 Don't know

SECTION ON GOVERNANCE

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q28. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement

	Generally, I believe that sport in Canada is well governed.
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☐ 1	Strongly agree
☐ 2	Somewhat agree
☐ 3	Neither agree, nor disagree
☐ 4	Somewhat disagree
☐ 5	Strongly disagree
☐ 6	Don't know

SECTION ON MALTREATMENT

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q29. How would you rate your understanding of what constitutes maltreatment in sport?

☐ 1	Very knowledgeable
☐ 2	Knowledgeable
☐ 3	Not very knowledgeable
☐ 4	Not at all knowledgeable
☐ 5	Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q30. Maltreatment in sports refers to any form of mistreatment, abuse, or harm that a person may experience within the sporting environment that results in harm or has the potential for physical or psychological harm such as physical or emotional abuse, bullying, etc.

If you suspected that you or another person experienced maltreatment in sports, how confident are you that you would know what to do?

☐ 1	Very confident
☐ 2	Confident
☐ 3	Not very confident
☐ 4	Not at all confident
☐ 5	Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

Q31. Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:

I trust sports organizers in Canada have policies in place to prevent and address maltreatment in sports.

☐ 1	Strongly agree
☐ 2	Somewhat agree
☐ 3	Neither agree, nor disagree
☐ 4	Somewhat disagree
☐ 5	Strongly disagree
☐ 6	Don't know

Additional Questions

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

QBelonging How would you describe your sense of belonging to Canada?

- ☐ 1 Very strong
- ☐ 2 Somewhat strong
- ☐ 3 Somewhat weak
- ☐ 4 Very weak
- ☐ 5 Don't know

ASK ALL – SINGLE ANSWER

QPride To what extent are you proud to be a Canadian?

- Very proud
- Somewhat proud
- Not very proud
- Not proud at all
- Don't know

ASK ALL

Q99 Please indicate your level of agreement or disagreement with each of the following statements:

- The participation of Canadian athletes in large international sporting events has a positive impact on Canada's image abroad.
- The participation of Canadian athletes in large international sporting events has a positive impact on my pride in Canada.
- I support the Government of Canada's commitment to improving sport in Canada.
 - ☐ Strongly agree
 - ☐ Somewhat agree
 - ☐ Neither agree nor disagree
 - ☐ Somewhat disagree
 - ☐ Strongly disagree
 - ☐ Don't know

Section Demographics

SHOW ALL

MESS. The following questions will be used to better understand how Canada's various population groups view and participate in sports.

While some of the categories below may be limited, please select the options that best describes you.

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

INCOME. What is your annual household income before taxes?

☐ 1	Less than \$20,000
☐ 2	\$20,000 to less than \$40,000
☐ 3	\$40,000 to less than \$60,000
☐ 4	\$60,000 to less than \$80,000
☐ 5	\$80,000 to less than \$100,000
☐ 6	\$100,000 to less than \$150,000
☐ 7	\$150,000 or more
☐ -8	Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

IND. Are you an Indigenous person?

☐ 1	Not Indigenous
☐ 2	First Nations
☐ 3	Métis
☐ 4	Inuk (Inuit)
	☐ 5 Other
☐ -8	Prefer not to answer

ASK IF IND 1= 1 - 9 (PREFER NOT TO ANSWER), DON'T ASK ETHN IF IND = 2-3-4 - MULTIPLE ANSWER

ETHN. Which of the following best describes your ethnicity?

(Select all that apply.)

☐ 1	White
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☐ 2	South Asian (e.g., East Indian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, etc.)
☐ 3	East Asian (e.g., Chinese, Korean, Japanese, etc.)
☐ 4	Southeast Asian (e.g., Filipino, Vietnamese, Cambodian, etc.)
☐ 5	Middle Eastern, West and Central Asian (e.g., Iranian, Lebanese, Afghan, etc.)
☐ 6	Asian, other
☐ 7	North African (e.g. Egyptian, Moroccan, Algerian, etc.)
☐ 8	Black Caribbean (e.g., Jamaican, Haitian, Trinidadian/Tobagonian, etc.)
☐ 9	Black African (e.g., Nigerian, Ethiopian, Congolese, etc.)
☐ 10	Black, other
☐ 11	Latin American (e.g., Colombian, Salvadorian, Peruvian, etc.)
☐ 12	Other racialized person (specify): _____

☐ -8 Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

SPORT. Do you participate in physical activity and/or play sports at a moderate or higher intensity (that is, activities which make you breathe a little harder) for at least 150 minutes per week (for example, brisk walks, recreation swimming, dancing, tennis, golf, jogging, aerobics)?

☐ 1	Yes
☐ 2	No
☐ 3	Don't know

☐ -8 Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

DIS1. Are you a person living with a disability?

A person with a disability is a person who has a long-term or recurring impairment such as vision, hearing, mobility, flexibility, dexterity, pain, learning, developmental, memory or mental health-related impairments which limits their daily activities inside or outside the home such as at school, work, or in the community in general.

☐ 1	Yes
☐ 0	No

☐ -8 Prefer not to answer

IF DIS=1 - SINGLE ANSWER

DIS2. What type of disability?

Select all that apply.

☐ 1	Physical
☐ 2	Mental
☐ 3	Intellectual
☐ 4	Cognitive
☐ 5	Learning
☐ 6	Communication
☐ 7	Sensory
☐ 8	Other, please specify _____

☐ -8 Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

LANGUAGE. What is the language that you first learned at home in childhood and still understand?

If you no longer understand the first language learned, indicate the second language learned.

☐ 1	English
☐ 2	French
☐ 3	An Indigenous language
☐ 4	Other, please specify _____
☐	Prefer not to answer

ASK ALL - SINGLE ANSWER

ORIE. What is your sexual orientation?

- Heterosexual (straight)
- Homosexual (lesbian or gay)
- Bisexual
- Other [Specify]
- Prefer not to answer

Which of the following best describes the immediate community where you live (based on total population)?

- Major urban population centre (population of 1 million or more)
- Large urban population centre (population of 100,000 to 999,999)
- Medium population centre (population between 30,000 and 99,999)
- Small population centre (population between 1,000 and 29,999)
- Rural (population of 999 or less)
- Don't know

We thank you very much for taking the time to answer this survey, it is greatly appreciated. Please click on "Next" to save your answers.