

## Article

# The Contribution of Higher Education Institutions to the SDGs—An Evaluation of Sustainability Reporting Practices

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**Abstract:** The introduction of Agenda 2030 has impacted the public and private sectors. Agenda 2030 is a document that aims to promote collaboration and partnership between countries and the population for the achievement of 17 SDGs, which cover all the three dimensions of sustainability: environmental, social, and economic. Within the public organizations, higher education institutions (HEIs) have shown certain attention on the topic. In particular, for many HEIs, the publication of sustainability reports has represented an instrument to disclose and publicize their commitment to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). To shed light on the highly fragmented panorama of the disclosure of SDGs in the context of HEIs, the present study employed a content analysis on publicly available sustainability reports published only by the HEIs that adopted the GRI Standards as reporting guidelines. The results show the centrality of the social and environmental issues within the disclosed information. Moreover, the provision of a thematic analysis on the SDGs disclosure sections revealed the interest of the sampled HEIs in increasing the level of involvement of their stakeholders.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development Goals; higher education; sustainability reporting; Global Reporting Initiative; thematic analysis



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## 1. Introduction

In the last few years, many Governments have enhanced their contribution to sustainable development by implementing new policies that would promote the achievement of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) defined by the United Nations in Agenda 2030 (Bebbington and Unerman 2018). In this sense, this paradigm shift favored the identification of public strategies in order to mitigate the negative externalities of emerging and old topics such as climate change, social inequalities, and discrimination (Sachs et al. 2019). In addition, many project appraisals performed by governments integrate sustainable and ethical principles (European Commission 2014). Thus, contrary to the past (Steurer et al. 2012; Venturelli and Caputo 2017), sustainable development has played a central role in social and economic debates (Carroll 2021).

The SDGs theoretically represent the follow-up to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). However, building on the main critical insights collected by the United Nations regarding MDGs, Agenda 2030 is characterized by the direct involvement of unconventional stakeholders such as companies and higher education institutions (HEIs) (Cottafava et al. 2019; Pizzi et al. 2020). The achievement of the MDGs was limited by the absence of systemic policies inspired by a common vision with regard to sustainable development (Jain and Islam 2015; Sachs 2012). Thus, the 17 SDGs considered both the potential contribution made by governments and regulators, and the potential contribution made by other stakeholders (Scheyvens et al. 2016).

The implementation of entrepreneurial ecosystems that are inspired by sustainable principles requires the development of common strategies and synergies with HEIs. Academics and policymakers consider HEIs as an enabler for an effective, sustainable transition

by organizations (Burke and Demirag 2015; Nicolò 2020). Furthermore, HEIs are also strategic stakeholders in the achievement of the SDGs through their initiatives. In this sense, their contributions are twofold. On the one hand, they contribute to the SDGs through their teaching and research activities. On the other hand, they contribute to the SDGs through their strategies and initiatives.

Building on the preliminary considerations shown above, this paper explores the non-financial reports published by HEIs in the official database released by the Global Reporting Initiative. In particular, the present contribution aims to understand the level of HEI contribution to Agenda 2030 through the disclosure of SDGs. In these terms, the first objective of the study is linked to the identification of the most disclosed SDGs in HEI reports. Moreover, to deepen the knowledge of the HEIs' SDGs disclosure, the study explores the content of the collected disclosures.

Despite the theoretical misalignment between corporate communication and action (Lee and Hageman 2018), an empirical assessment of the GRI Content Indexes was conducted to evaluate the main contribution provided by HEIs to Agenda 2030. Following the methodological approach used in prior studies on SDG Reporting (Avrampou et al. 2019; García Meca and Ferrero 2021; Pizzi et al. 2021), the score was built according to the latest guidelines released by the SDG Compass (Global Reporting Initiative 2017). Furthermore, to avoid the risks related to the analysis of synthetic indicators, a thematic analysis (Jackson and Bazeley 2020) was conducted to collect qualitative insights into the main contents disclosed by the HEIs.

The present study has been structured as follows. The following section presents the background of the research. Next, methods of the analysis are described. Subsequently, the results are presented. Finally, a discussion of the results and conclusions are provided.

## 2. Background

### 2.1. Sustainability in Public Organizations

The increasing relevance of sustainability topics has involved multiple institutions around the world. Specifically, covering a central position in providing goods and services to the population (F Caputo and Di Cagno 2010), public sector entities have shown a particular concern towards environmental and social issues (Brammer and Walker 2011; GBS 2005). Such new interest has also been linked with the introduction of performance measurements and the adoption of sustainability indicators (Fabio Caputo et al. 2017). In these terms, Carol Adams et al. (2014) revealed that the introduction of such measures was primarily interested in social issues such as gender diversity and employee health.

The introduction and the disclosure of sustainability measures have also interested the public sector on multiple levels. Local governments have started disclosing sustainability information through their websites to promote and legitimize their activities within the communities (Navarro Galera et al. 2014). In this sense, public entities respond to the increasing pressures that they receive from various stakeholders such as communities, employees, and corporations (Midin et al. 2017).

Thus, the different interests and pressures coming from the stakeholder's audience have led to the heterogeneous spread of sustainability practices within the public sector (Esposito et al. 2021). In particular, a relevant interest in introducing sustainability practices and disclosures has been shown by hybrid organizations. Hybrid organizations can be identified as entities owned by the public and private shareholders and are established to provide public services and goods (Alexius and Grossi 2018; Voorn et al. 2017). Within the hybrid environment, it is possible to identify multiple types of services provided. In particular, Etse et al. (2021) revealed how the organizations involved in healthcare and education are the most interested in adopting sustainability practices even though their adoption is still considered at an early stage.

## 2.2. The Adoption of Sustainability Reporting in HEIs

Linked to the sustainability actions, the phenomenon of sustainability reporting has been interesting to multiple organizations (Adhikariparajuli et al. 2021; GBS 2008). Specifically, HEIs have mainly been involved in such practice because of their central role in sensitizing communities towards social and environmental topics, and the relevant role HEIs have in shaping future work figures (Ceulemans et al. 2015; Gulluscio and Torrecchia 2017; Manes Rossi et al. 2018). In this context, many organizations have conducted studies and research to identify paradigms and frameworks that are useful for the assessment of the real contribution provided by the HEIs to sustainable development. In particular, according to the Italian University Network for Sustainable Development (RUS) and the Gruppo di Studio per il Bilancio Sociale (GBS), the contribution provided by the HEIs to the SDGs are twofold (RUS and GBS 2021). The first contribution consists of the sum of the externalities related to the inclusion of CSR courses in their curricula. As regards the second contribution, they also identified potential contributions related to the adoption of sustainable and ethical behaviors. In this sense, HEIs could support the transition toward a more sustainable planet through direct and indirect contributions.

Measuring the quality of sustainability reporting of HEIs has been the subject of debate in the literature. First, Lozano (2006) proposed a framework of analysis to explore the information disclosed by HEIs while considering the significant differences that emerge from the various HEI reports. In addition, the author suggested that the most suitable and relevant disclosure standards are identified in the Global Reporting Initiative guidelines. On the same idea, Alonso-Almeida et al. (2015) and Aversano et al. (2020) confirmed that HEIs are committed to pursuing sustainability goals and that sustainability reporting is the valuable tool they are adopting to respond to the increasing pressure from stakeholders. Likewise, the authors revealed that the GRI guidelines for sustainability reporting are the most suitable guidelines for HEIs and that European institutions are the early adopters of such standards. However, the study also showed the panorama's relevant fragmentation and the difficulties linked with the comparability of the complying HEIs. In these terms, Brusca et al. (2018) approached the issue through a case analysis of an innovative Spanish university. Consequently, it was revealed that apart from the aim of legitimization of sustainability reporting, the HEIs managed to increase their competitive advantage by improving their levels of transparency (Brusca et al. 2020). Such a new point of view on the role of the HEIs' sustainability disclosure is shared by Sassen and Azizi (2018), who confirmed that the stakeholders' pressure is the most relevant driver of disclosure. In addition, the study pointed out that HEIs are also influenced by governments' decisions and their request for increasing transparency.

Thus, this shows how prior studies have analyzed the two sides of HEIs and sustainability reporting. The exploration has uncovered multiple issues and gaps, mostly linked with the absence of a common framework for disclosing sustainability information. In particular, the literature revealed how the tremendously diverse HEI environments create an issue of comparability. In this sense, Sepasi et al. (2019) suggested is the need to provide a more holistic view of the HEI disclosures panorama in order to identify the core topics driving the publication of sustainability reports. With this in mind, Alonso-Almeida et al. (2015) clarified that the GRI guidelines as a standard reporting tool within HEIs can be seen as a possible means for developing a longitudinal and comprehensive study to explore the topic.

## 2.3. The Contribution of HEIs to the SDGs

In line with the increasing relevance of sustainability reporting practices within the HEI environment, in recent years, literature has shown interest in the role of the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals and the relevance they have within HEIs (Filho et al. 2020). Covering the three dimensions of sustainability, the 17 SDGs build on the previous Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and seek to accomplish what has not been achieved. In particular, the 17 SDGs and the 169 associated targets try to promote

human rights, gender equality, and the empowerment of all women and girls (United Nations 2015). The interest revolving around the SDGs is linked with the informative role that such goals have. As Salvia et al. (2019) revealed, SDG disclosure study allows for an understanding of the most relevant concerns of a country about society and the environment. Moreover, Agenda 2030 has recognized education as a central driver of change, thus making the role of HEIs pivotal in the pursuit of its goals (Venturelli et al. 2019b). However, it has emerged how the HEIs' disclosure practices are an evolving environment (An et al. 2017), and there is a gap in the understanding of how the different scenarios impact the disclosure of SDGs (Beynaghi et al. 2016).

The role of SDGs in HEIs has also seen different declinations. Specifically, Cottafava et al. (2019) revealed how the inclusion of SDG training programs significantly improves the sustainable development strategy of the HEIs and allows for an increase in the transparency of the institutions through the deeper connection and involvement of stakeholders. In addition, many universities have started to integrate sustainable principles in their strategic plans due to the increasing awareness of the social role represented by HEIs (Di Nauta et al. 2020). In these terms, Leal Filho et al. supported the relevance of the SDGs in HEIs and suggested a framework for a more effective implementation of the goals in teaching and research as well as in operational activities. Furthermore, a case study developed by Raji and Hassan (2021) highlighted that reporting activities mitigate the asymmetries between HEIs and stakeholders.

This evidence demonstrates that research on SDGs and HEIs is emerging as a relevant topic in the literature and has raised different questions (De La Poza et al. 2021; García-Feijoo et al. 2020; Pizzi et al. 2020). Specifically, the SDG disclosure by HEIs has been explored from a single point of view, leaving open the debate on the multiple university contexts involved in Agenda 2030 (Saha et al. 2021). Furthermore, an understanding of the SDG orientation within the HEI context is required in order to be able to provide future guidelines for the implementation of Agenda 2030, both in sustainability strategies and in teaching (Leal Filho et al. 2019a).

### 3. Methods

To explore the HEIs' contribution to Agenda 2030 through their sustainability reporting, the present study adopted the approach proposed in prior studies for non-financial reporting (Bellucci and Manetti 2017; Venturelli et al. 2019a). More specifically, the Global Reporting Initiative Database was used to identify the HEIs with published sustainability reports (Sannino et al. 2020). This database allows for the examination of reports published in the past years by companies that have adopted the GRI guidelines in their disclosures (<https://database.globalreporting.org/>, accessed on 30 July 2021).

The search query was set to include only HEIs compliant with the GRI standard guidelines in these terms. In particular, we selected all the companies classified by the GRI as "universities". In order to increase the comparability of the cases, a single year was considered; thus, reports published in the year of 2019 were chosen.

Subsequently, the study identified the SDGs disclosed by the sampled HEIs in their sustainability reports. Specifically, similar to Avrampou et al. (2019), the SDG Compass guidelines were used to link the disclosed GRI indicators with the 17 SDGs and to create a final related score. The SDG Compass is a document released by the Global Reporting Initiative that helps preparers to include the SDGs within the sustainability reports by creating a bridge between single GRI indicators and each Agenda 2030 goal.

In these terms, content analysis was used to identify the disclosed GRI indicators. Content analysis is a widely adopted method in accounting studies (Krippendorff 2018), and in this study, it was structured into three steps. First, the units of analysis were identified in the sustainability reports published by the HEIs on their websites. Subsequently, the units were codified, adopting the SDG Compass as the framework for analysis (GRI 2020). In particular, a dichotomic variable was associated with each GRI indicator to identify the level of HEI compliance. Finally, the results were analyzed.

Following the SDG Compass document, the present study considered 163 GRI indicators to identify the different SDGs disclosed in the reports (Table 1). As can be seen in the table below, some goals (such as goals 8 and 16) show a more significant number of indicators. Accordingly, the score was elaborated as a mean value of the dichotomic variables in order to facilitate comparability among the results.

**Table 1.** Number of GRI indicators per SDG.

SDG	Definition	GRI Indicators
1	No poverty	3
2	Zero hunger	2
3	Good health and well-being	12
4	Quality education	1
5	Gender equality	13
6	Clean water and sanitation	11
7	Affordable and clean energy	4
8	Decent work and economic growth	29
9	Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	2
10	Reduced inequalities	5
11	Sustainable cities and communities	1
12	Responsible consumption and production	17
13	Climate change	11
14	Life below water	13
15	Life on land	12
16	Peace, justice, and strong institutions	23
17	Partnerships for the goals	4

To increase the reliability of the analysis, two independent researchers carried out the codification to avoid inter-coder issues (Krippendorff 2018; Michelon et al. 2019).

Subsequently, following Pizzi et al. (2020), an SDG reporting score was realized by elaborating the mean value of the dichotomic variables belonging to the specific goals, as follows:

$$SR_{score} = \frac{\sum_n^1 GRI\ INDICATORS\ DISCLOSED}{GRI\ INDICATORS\ REQUIRED\ BY\ SDG\ COMPASS}$$

In addition, following Avramiou et al. (Avramiou et al. 2019), the codified data were processed to identify the most relevant disclosed topics related to the SDG disclosure. The identification of the disclosed topics provided a more comprehensive overview of the selected HEIs' commitment to the SDGs and offered a ranking of the most significant topics in HEI reporting.

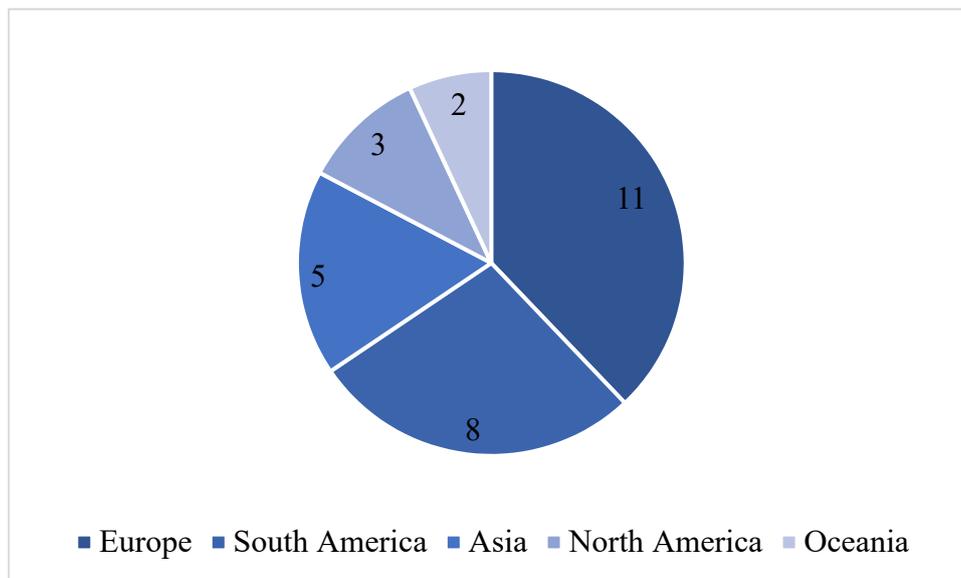
Finally, to provide further evidence to the present study and to provide a description of the selected subjects, information related to the sampled HEIs was collected from the GRI database. In particular, the location and size were extracted.

To develop the study, the qualitative analysis software Nvivo 12 was adopted to codify the collected units of analysis (Edwards-Jones 2014).

## 4. Results

### 4.1. Descriptive Results

The first step of the analysis was developed to provide the study with a descriptive overview of the sampled HEIs. Figure 1 below provides a geographical description of the selected sample of HEIs. The study revealed how the most significant part of the sample comes from European HEIs, representing 38% of the entire sample. This is followed by South America, which shows a high density of HEIs and represents 28% of the entire sample. The last three areas show several HEIs below ten units. Specifically, with two HEIs in the analysis, the least represented area is Oceania (7%).



**Figure 1.** HEI distribution per geographical region.

Because of the wide variety of dimensions that characterize the HEI environment, the dimensional parameter provided by the database was included. In this sense, Table 2 provides an insight into the sample distribution concerning the dimension of the sampled HEIs, as defined by the Global Reporting Initiative database. In particular, the dimensional parameter offered by the online platform was built according to the local normative requirements on the size classification of each university. The table shows how the sample is almost equally divided between the large and small–medium-sized HEIs. Specifically, covering 59% of the total, the large HEIs appear to be interested in publishing sustainability reports. However, the sample does not show medium-sized HEIs, while the small–medium dimension represents 41% of the total sample. Ultimately, the sampling process revealed that small HEIs are not adopting the GRI guidelines.

**Table 2.** Size distribution.

Size	N	%
Large	17	59%
Small–Medium	12	41%
Total	29	100%

#### 4.2. GRI Indicators Disclosure

Building on the SDG Compass tool, the present study collected insights into indicators of the GRI standards that were disclosed in the collected sustainability reports. Table 3 below shows the ten most relevant GRI indicators that the sampled HEIs included in their sustainability reports; these provide evidence on how the disclosure of specific GRI indicators impacts the contribution towards the SDGs.

Within the first five most disclosed indicators, it can be seen that three out of the five positions on the ranking are under the “general disclosures” indicators. Specifically, the most disclosed indicator is 102-8 “Information on employees and other workers”, which was reported by 96% of the sampled HEIs. In addition, the relevance of indicator 102-8 is linked to the contribution towards goal 10, “Reduced inequalities”, which appears to be a core topic in the university context.

**Table 3.** Top 10 ranking of GRI Indicators.

Rank	Standard	Definition	N
1	102-8	Information on employees and other workers	28
2	102-16	Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior	27
3	302-1	Energy consumption within the organization	26
4	102-22	Composition of the highest governance body and its committees	22
5	401-1	New employee hires and employee turnover	21
	201-1	Direct economic value generated and distributed	
6	303-1	Water withdrawal by source	19
	405-1	Diversity of governance bodies and employees	
7	403-1	Workers representation in formal joint management worker health and safety committees	18
	302-4	Reduction of energy consumption	
8	302-3	Energy intensity	17
	405-2	Ratio of basic salary and remuneration of women to men	
9	406-1	Incidents of discrimination and corrective actions taken	15
	205-1	Operations assessed for risks related to corruption	
	305-4	GHG emissions intensity	
10	307-1	Non-compliance with environmental laws and regulations	14
	401-3	Total number of employees that returned to work in the reporting period after parental leave ended, by gender	

Furthermore, indicators 102-16 and 102-22, respectively “Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior” and “Values, principles, standards, and norms of behavior”, show a particular centrality in supporting goal 16, “Peace, justice and strong institutions”, which acquires particular relevance in public entities such as the HEIs.

As a point of junction, GRI indicator 401-1, “New employee hires and employee turnover”, which takes fifth place in the ranking, confirms the attention of HEIs towards the role of the employees. In particular, such information reveals how HEIs take part in the development of a country’s economy by contributing to the pursuit of goal 8, “Decent work and economic growth”.

At last, indicator 302-1, “Energy consumption within the organization”, ranks third within the five most disclosed indicators and confirms that 90% of the sampled HEIs disclose relevant information towards their environmental impact in terms of emissions and energy consumption.

The second part of the GRI indicator ranking reveals how different indicators provided equal numbers of HEI disclosures. First, the disclosures of environmental indicators such as the 303-1, 302-4, 302-3, 305-4, and 307-1 confirm the HEIs’ interest in contributing to biodiversity care and in responding to climate change issues. Specifically, the disclosures show how the HEIs are contributing to goals 6, 7, and 16, respectively “Water and sanitation”, “Affordable and clean energy”, and “Peace, justice, and strong institutions”.

Furthermore, indicators 401-1, 405-1, and 403-1 suggest the HEIs’ attention towards the quality of work and occupational health.

Finally, indicators 201-1 and 205-1, related to anti-corruption policies and economic performance, are linked to goal 8, “Decent work and economic growth”.

#### 4.3. SDG Reporting Performance

To understand the level of SDG disclosure within the considered HEI reports, the present study was developed by associating a dichotomic variable to each GRI indicator, linked by the SDG Compass document to each Agenda 2030 goal. The analysis revealed how the majority of the sample contributed to the SDGs. In particular, the mean value of the HEIs’ SDG scores was found to be at 0.73 on a scale from 0 to 1, where 0 relates to the absence of SDG-related indicators and 1 identifies complete compliance. From this point

of view, the study shows that the “Ball State University” discloses all 17 SDGs. On the contrary, the “Liceo Salazar y Herrera” takes the last position in the sample (23.5%).

The remaining part of the sample shows a good level of SDG disclosure by obtaining a mean value of 0.72. The standard deviation analysis reveals a little variability within the different goals. Specifically, the mean value of 0.41 for the standard deviation and the mean value of the total scores in each university confirm how the indicators are equally disclosed within the reports. However, “Taipei University” and “Universidad Santiago de Chile” scored standard deviation values above the mean.

Regarding the SDGs disclosure, Figure 2 provides an overview of the disclosed goals. Specifically, an analysis of the 29 revealed how the most disclosed SDG is goal 4, “Quality education”, which was reported by 72% of the entire sample of HEIs. The second most relevant goal is SDG 10, “Reduced inequalities”, with a similar value (68%). In third place is goal 9, “Industry, innovation, and infrastructure”, which was disclosed by 55% of the sample.



Figure 2. Radar graph of disclosed SDGs.

Taking into consideration the bottom part of the ranking, it can be observed that the least disclosed goal is goal 17, “Partnerships for the goals”, which, as shown in Table 3, was disclosed by “Ball State University” and the “ETH Zurich”. Subsequently, at second to the last place is goal 3, “Good health and well-being” (21%). Finally, the third to the last place is taken by goals 15 and 2, respectively “Life on land” and “Zero hunger”, which appear to be far from the topics disclosed by the HEIs and involve 26% of the total sample.

The standard deviation analysis on the disclosed SDGs reveals a low variability within the 17 goals. Specifically, it is necessary to clarify that SDG 17, involving only two companies from the entire sample, represents an outlier for the analysis. On the contrary, the remaining part of the sample presents a certain homogeneity in terms of SDG disclosures, with a mean value of 40%, showing how every SDG is disclosed by almost half of the sample.

#### 4.4. Disclosed SDG Themes

The disclosure of the SDGs is also related to the description of the specific actions or objectives that the HEIs aim to follow. The automated coding operation on the collected reports allowed for the identification of different business topics related to the disclosure

of the SDGs. In these terms, Table 4 provides an overview of such contents by identifying the ten most relevant themes.

**Table 4.** Top 10 SDGs—related themes.

Rank	Theme
1	Environmental sustainability
2	Strategy
3	Professional development
4	Year targets (e.g., emission goals, research goals)
5	Students' involvement
6	Community engagement
7	Energy efficiency
8	Contribution to private companies
9	Women directors
10	Climate change

Confirming the insights collected through the analysis of the GRI indicators, the environmental sustainability topic leads the ranking by involving 14 coded paragraphs within the analysis.

However, the pursuit of social and environmental sustainability is linked to the planning operations. In this sense, the second place presents a certain coherence with the previous results by showing the relevance of the description of the strategic goal.

Furthermore, associated with the insights on the work safety and employee health GRI indicators, the disclosure of professional development topics reveals the strong concern of the sampled HEIs for SDG 8, “Decent work and economic growth”.

The middle section of the ranking shows the social attitude of the HEIs by identifying “students' involvement” and “community engagement” as core topics in their SDGs disclosure sections.

Finally, the bottom part of the ranking provides some information related to the interest of HEIs in creating partnerships with private entities and in contributing to central CSR topics such as gender balance in the boards of directors and the struggle against climate change.

## 5. Discussion and Conclusions

The sustainable transition of the planet requires an in-depth reflection on the social role covered by entrepreneurs (Coronella et al. 2018; Sachs et al. 2019; Scheyvens et al. 2016). However, the implementation of sustainable practices should be driven by personal beliefs concerning the risks and opportunities related to adopting sustainable business models. The adherence to non-monetary purposes such as the equal division of profits between stakeholders and the involvement of local communities in decision-making processes cannot be achieved without cultural changes. In this sense, a central role could be performed by HEIs due to their leading position in the educational processes.

Evaluating the contribution provided by HEIs to the SDGs represents a critical issue for stakeholders (Cottafava et al. 2019; Leal Filho et al. 2019b). Although many academics agree with the strategic role covered by HEIs within society (Gusmão Caiado et al. 2018; Moggi 2019), the multidimensional character of the SDGs underlines the need to conduct specific reflections on them. Prior studies highlighted that the contribution made by any type of organization to Agenda 2030 is limited by the coexistence of positive, negative, and neutral interlinkages between the 17 SDGs (Bebbington and Unerman 2020; Nilsson et al. 2016). In this sense, even with the presence of a willingness to contribute to all the SDGs, specific goals will be prioritized more than others (Avrampou et al. 2019; Pizzi et al. 2021).

The development of the present study considered the development of the sustainability reports published by multiple HEIs that adopted the GRI standards as reporting guidelines. In these terms, the first part of the study tried to identify the core indicators considered by HEIs worldwide in order to find the most relevant sustainability issues for such entities.

The results revealed how the sampled HEIs are mainly orienting their attention towards social issues. In these terms, the study appears to be in line with Carol Adams et al. (2014), confirming how sustainable change in the HEIs is seen in the struggle to fight against corruption and to promote gender diversity. However, the present study provides new insights regarding studies performed by Etse et al. (2021) and Alonso-Almeida et al. (2015), showing that the sampled HEIs appear to disclose environmentally related information in addition to the social topics.

Subsequently, the analysis explored the role and the level of SDG disclosure within the HEI context. As suggested by Beynaghi et al. (2016), the relevance of the relationship between SDGs and HEIs as recognized by SDG 4 has influenced the SDG disclosure of most HEIs. Moreover, the central role of HEIs in promoting equal and sustainable work environments (Ceulemans et al. 2015) is also revealed through the importance assigned to SDG 8, “Decent work and economic growth”, and SDG 10, “Reduced inequalities”.

Finally, the analysis of the SDG-related themes in the reports helped us to understand the explored topic further. Specifically, the need for an increased involvement of internal stakeholders (e.g., students) has found evidence in the promotion of student and community engagement events within the HEIs’ strategic programs.

Accordingly, the present study has tried to contribute to the prior literature by suggesting a more comprehensive approach to SDGs reporting by HEIs. Specifically, by adopting a content analysis of the most recent sustainability reports, the present contribution has provided an overview of the SDGs that HEIs worldwide are working towards and has overcome the limitations of prior studies that have focused their attention only on certain cases or SDGs.

As with any research, the study is characterized by limitations. The first limitation consists of the analysis of a sample extracted from the Global Reporting Initiative database. Although the GRI leads the debate on sustainability reporting, many standards and guidelines have been developed to encourage HEIs to disclose their non-financial impacts. In this sense, future research could be addressed to filling this gap through a comparative analysis of the reports prepared according to the GRI standards and the reports prepared according to other national and international standards. The second limitation is represented by the time span used in the present study. In this sense, the evolutionary pathway of each of the HEIs was not considered in our study. Thus, an empirical analysis based on panel data should serve as an effective tool to mitigate this criticism. Finally, future research could be addressed toward the filling of theoretical gaps about the disclosure of non-financial information through websites and social media (Nicolò et al. 2021).

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