

OLYMPIC AND PARALYMPIC GAMES

LEGACY SURVEY

**SPORT+
RECREATION
ALLIANCE**

THE SPORT AND RECREATION ALLIANCE

The Sport and Recreation Alliance is the independent umbrella body for the national governing and representative bodies of sport and recreation.

Almost every recognised sport and recreation in the UK has its own governing or representative body – organisations like The Football Association, the Amateur Swimming Association, British Gymnastics and The Ramblers – who exist to organise, to set rules and to encourage more people to join their activity. The Sport and Recreation Alliance is their voice.

Where there is a problem affecting our members or where there is an opportunity to promote the work they do, our job is to speak up on their behalf and to advance their interests. We also help our members become more effective by providing them with a wide range of services and expert advice.

Established in 1935 and originally named the Central Council of Physical Recreation, the Alliance exists to protect, promote and provide for its members.

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This document can be found in the research section of sportandrecreation.org.uk
This data is correct as of January 2013.

INTRODUCTION

There has been no Olympic and Paralympic Games to date that has successfully produced a sporting legacy. Prior to the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games the Government stated that they represented, ‘a chance to bring together a unique combination of government resources and commitment from the sporting community and participants to create a truly world-class sporting nation’ (DCMS, 2010). So following a tremendous summer of sport and one of Team GB’s most successful Games, the Sport and Recreation Alliance wanted to know whether the UK is on its way to becoming a world-class sporting nation.

In order to understand this better we surveyed those who are involved with running our sports clubs at a grassroots level. The findings make for fascinating reading, especially given that they have been weighted to be representative of the 150,000 sports clubs in the UK.

Prior to the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games we knew that very few clubs (14%) saw the upcoming Games as representing an opportunity for them. We also knew that the run up to the Games was the key time for gearing up the sporting system in the UK so that it would be ready to capitalise on the Games and accommodate all those inspired by London 2012. However, three in four clubs (73%) do not feel that the Government has done enough in this time to help community sport create a legacy of participation.

There is clearly a disconnect between the rhetoric around an Olympic legacy and the situation being experienced on the ground, and a legacy of participation will not deliver itself. The value of such a legacy is immense. Not only will we have utilised a once in a lifetime opportunity to create an interest in sport and recreation, we will also be helping the next generation to avoid the health pitfalls of inactivity thought to cost the NHS between £1 and £1.8 billion annually and the economy £8.2 billion (Chief Medical Officer, 2010, cited in The Young Foundation, 2012).

A LEGACY OF PARTICIPATION¹

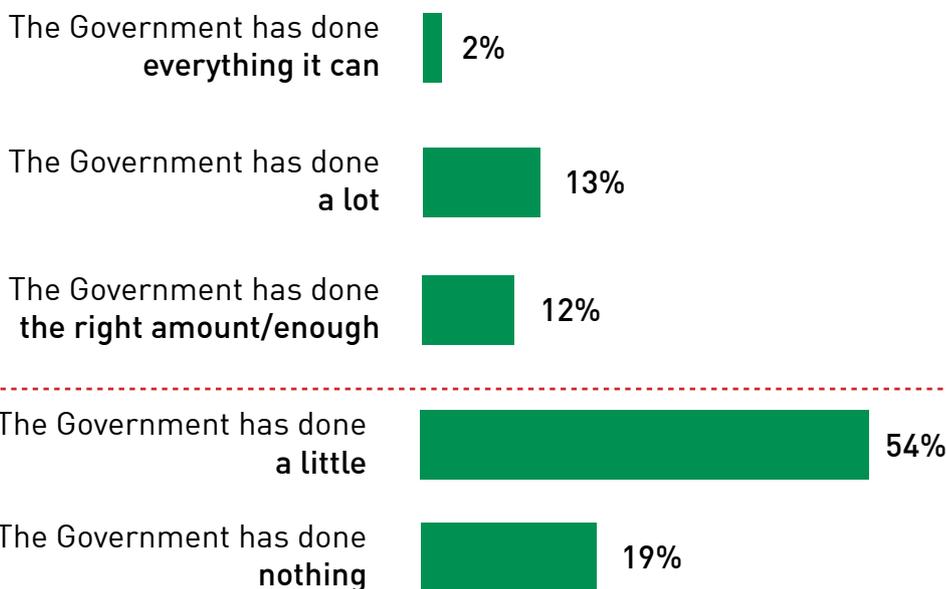
It has rightly been argued that simply hosting such a major sporting event is not sufficient to leave a legacy of sustainable sports development (Weed et al., 2009). The Government needs to actively engage in the process of leveraging legacy and so far it would seem that they aren't doing enough.

Only 2% of clubs believe that the Government has done everything it can to help community sport create a legacy of participation whilst one in five (19%) says it has done nothing and a further 54% say it has done only a little to help community sport create a legacy of

participation. This means that three in four (73%) clubs do not think that the Government has done enough to help community sport create a legacy of participation.

More than three quarters (78%) of the clubs who felt that the Government has done everything it can to help community sport create a legacy of participation were football clubs, arguably amongst the most popular and more widely supported clubs [nb. these statistics should be treated with caution given small base sizes].

Since 2005, which of the following statements do you most agree with about the extent to which Government has helped community sport to create a legacy of participation?



73% suggest the Government is not doing enough to help community sport create a legacy of participation

n= 467

¹ A legacy of participation can be best understood as a situation where more people of all ages and abilities are enabled to take part in sport and physical activity. This definition was used in the survey so that all clubs were answering with the same understanding of the term.

One thing which the Government has not done which would help community sport significantly is extend the Community Amateur Sports Club (CASC) scheme to include Gift Aid on junior subscriptions and refine it to offer further benefits to, for example, non-facility owning clubs or clubs wishing to generate money for reinvestment through social events. Such changes would make the scheme appealing to more clubs and allow for more money to be saved/generated that can be reinvested in club development and membership growth. The Sport and Recreation Alliance has been asking for such changes in the run up to the Games and continues to ask for these, and further enhancements of the CASC scheme.

71% of the clubs who completed our survey provided suggestions for how the Government could help to create a legacy of participation. Almost half said that facilities (47%) and schools (47%) were the key, with clubs suggesting that more needs to be done for accessible, affordable quality, and that school sport partnerships be reinstated.

Given that almost half of our responses from those involved with running sports clubs state that schools and facilities will help to create a legacy of participation, legislation for protecting school playing fields remains as important as ever. The Government is funding the development of Academy and free schools via the public purse, these schools are growing in number but they are not covered by the legislation relating to protection of playing fields.

This means that Academy and free schools are able to sell off playing fields without being subject to scrutiny by the School Playing Fields Advisory Panel and that they are not subject to the same checks and balances as all other schools. All school playing fields should be given the same level of protection and, regardless of which school they attend, children should have the opportunity to take part in physical activity outside at easily accessible facilities so that they can discover a hobby or lifetime sporting passion.

In addition, more than one in ten clubs (13%) are still calling for the removal of red tape. Previous research has already identified that there is too much red tape in the sector with 61% of sports clubs believing that they are subject to too much regulation (Sport and Recreation Alliance, 2011a) and two in five clubs (37%) identifying dealing with bureaucracy generally as a challenge for them in the next two years (Sport and Recreation Alliance, 2011b). Whilst measures are being taken by Government to identify and tackle red tape, in some areas the challenge continues. With the post Games excitement there is no better time to ensure that we remove unnecessary burdens on the sector once and for all.

'Put pressure on local authorities to provide top quality facilities in partnership with local clubs and businesses'

'Reduce cost of access to sports facilities. Our club was charged £49.50 per hour last year to use the local sports hall and that was the rate for a mixed junior/senior club'

'Cut the red tape and financial burden on sports clubs (VAT, business rates etc.). Instil the sport ethic within schools'

'Reinstate school sports partnerships. Michael Gove's decision to scrap these was tragic. They were making a major impact in sustainability of community sports clubs, through the school/club links and professional coaches in schools to inspire pupils'

'Sports partnerships were delivering more sport into schools...Bring them back they were working'

'There has been an increase in bureaucracy which has reduced volunteering and no funding has come down to help with extending facilities for disabled or the poor'

'Tax breaks for community sports clubs, and employing the clubs to provide sport and physical activity for people who currently do not participate enough to meet the 3 x 30 minute target. Also, provide funding for clubs to acquire their own facilities, and allow them to manage and generate income from existing local authority pitches and halls, in return for a commitment to maintain and improve them for the benefit of the wider community'

Clubs also provided us with an insight into the particular barriers which prevented them from growing in membership, which in turn would allow for increases in participation. The biggest barriers relate to finances and facilities with an average of nine in ten clubs adversely affected by finances and an average of eight in ten struggling to find affordable, high quality facilities that aren't already used to capacity.

Three in five clubs (59%) told us that a lack of funding absolutely prevented their club from growing in membership and only for less than one in every ten clubs (8%) was lack of funding not at all an issue. This strikes a chord with the findings from our 2011 Sports Club Survey, where again three in five clubs told us that they

were concerned about accessing sufficient funds to run in the future (63%) and generating sufficient income (61%). In combination with a lack of accessible funding, similar levels of clubs also report that they are facing increased running costs making the need for funding even greater. More than half (54%) of clubs said that increased running costs were absolutely a factor in preventing their membership growth, and again, close to only one in ten (12%) were not at all affected by this. Once again we see that for community sports clubs every penny counts. It is more important than ever that community clubs are recognised as just that – and not subject to the same fees as commercial businesses with regards to music and alcohol licensing or business rates for example.

<i>To what extent do each of the following factors prevent your club from growing in membership?</i>					
		Not at all	Somewhat	Absolutely	n=
Finances	Lack of funding for sports clubs	8%	33%	59%	464
	Increased costs of running your club	12%	34%	54%	468
Facilities	Lack of affordable venues/facilities	21%	28%	51%	443
	Lack of access to high quality venues/facilities	20%	38%	42%	437
	Facility/venue already used to capacity	27%	34%	39%	460
	Bureaucracy and red tape	24%	41%	35%	447
	Lack of willing volunteers	13%	56%	31%	469
	Lack of qualified coaches	30%	48%	22%	469
	Lack of equipment	44%	36%	20%	446
	Lack of enquiries/interest from new members	52%	28%	20%	453
	Poor quality equipment	55%	32%	13%	443
	Lack of training	51%	39%	10%	453
	Lack of local competition	78%	15%	7%	427

Only one in five of the UK's sports clubs have sufficient affordable venues/facilities at their disposal (21%) to support membership growth and the same number have sufficient access to high quality venues/facilities (20%). Three in ten (30%) of the clubs that have enough affordable facilities at their disposal also have sufficient access, overall this equates to about 6% of all clubs. This data suggests that in the majority of cases where clubs have access to affordable facilities, those facilities are not of a high quality, and that where clubs can access

high quality facilities they are not affordable. In contrast, over half (51%) of the UK's sports clubs are absolutely unable to grow their membership because of a lack of affordable venues/facilities whilst two in five (42%) say that a lack of access to high quality venues/facilities is absolutely a barrier to growth. More than two thirds of clubs are struggling to increase their membership because facilities are already being used to capacity (39% absolutely a factor, 34% somewhat).

BENEFITS FROM THE GAMES

London successfully hosted the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games at which team GB won 65 Olympic medals and 120 Paralympic medals, amounting to one of Great Britain's best performances to date. A poll directly following the Games found that four in five people (79%) think the Olympics will increase the amount of sport people play in Britain² and our survey found that a similar number of sports clubs (82%) are expecting more people to take part in sport and physical activity in the next year as a direct result of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games, whilst almost as many (70%) are expecting more disabled people to take part.

In contrast to this, currently two thirds of clubs (66%) do not feel that they have benefited from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games. More than half (59%) of the clubs who felt they hadn't benefited from the Games were not Olympic or Paralympic sports. Many of these specifically expressed that they believed the absence of benefits was because of this, whilst some of the Olympic and Paralympic sports (such as football, fencing, badminton) felt that there wasn't sufficient or enough complimentary media coverage of them or that there is too much competition from other Olympic and Paralympic sports for them to have seen an impact. This indicates that a wide range of clubs have failed to benefit from the Games to date and suggests that there may be multiple reasons for this.

Other clubs have stated that any interest they received was short term and has not translated into benefits for the club because there was no strategy or support from

'Ours is a small cricket club and not covered by an Olympic sport. Indeed the focus on Olympic sport legacy might detract from non-Olympic sports'

'I am part of a netball club which isn't an Olympic sport. Children and young people are much more enthusiastic about taking part in sport due to the fantastic summer of sport, but only the ones they have been watching, i.e. athletics, swimming, cycling, handball, hockey to some extent'

'My sport is Badminton in which we did badly in the Olympics plus the bad publicity we had from some players being disqualified hit interest in our sport. If anything the Olympics did us a disservice, grassroots has suffered'

'Possibly the Games have generated interest in sports other than canoeing – and canoeing has "lost out"?''

² IPSOS MORI poll for think tank British Future, 1,015 people aged 16-75 in Great Britain responded with data weighted to the known profile population, available online at <http://www.ipsos-mori.com/researchpublications/researcharchive/3031/Britons-surprised-by-how-Olympics-brought-country-together.aspx> last accessed 12.11.2012

'There was very little media coverage of the target shooting sports in comparison to most others. There has been no legacy. The Range complex that was built for the games is out of bounds to the public and will be demolished'

'As a swimming club we need access to pool time. However since the Olympics our pool providers have cut the time available to us by six hours/week'

'I had to think whether to answer yes or no, because we have had a surge of people wanting to join our club since the Olympic Games. However, this is the only legacy that our club has noticed, and as we are already at capacity, this is not really a benefit to us. Volunteers and funding are still a major problem for most clubs'

'Although they have stimulated involvement in sporting activity this has not resulted in more volunteers or access to any additional funding to provide the infrastructure needed'

'Benefits will not accrue at grassroots level. Funding at this level has deteriorated over the past five years, and the games will not change that. Clubs may attract additional demand for places, but funding will not follow that increase in demand'

Government to help them truly capitalise on this. For example, clubs lacked the funding or facility access to provide an environment which could realistically build on any extra interest.

For the one in three clubs (34%) who said that they had benefited from the Olympic and Paralympic Games, this was primarily as a result of increased interest and new members, including the return of lapsed members. More than four in five (85%) of the clubs who have felt a benefit from the Games have seen an increase in enquiries from people wanting to take part and in the majority of cases (78%) these have translated into new members joining the club. Over a third (35%) have also had an increase in the number of people volunteering. However, none of these increases particularly apply to disabled participants and disabled volunteers. For these clubs, the biggest barriers to membership growth are that facilities and venues are already used to capacity (42% stating absolutely a barrier to membership growth), and a lack of funding (42% stating absolutely a barrier to membership growth), closely followed by a lack of access to affordable facilities (37% stating absolutely a barrier to membership growth). This demonstrates that for the clubs who have received a greater interest and initial benefits following the Games there is a real danger of insufficient infrastructure to support around two fifths of them in the long term.

Interestingly there is no evidence of geography impacting on a club's ability to benefit from the Games despite events predominantly taking place in London and the South East. For example, although almost a third of the clubs (31%) who stated that they have benefited from the Games are based in London or the South East almost the same number (33%) of those who don't feel they have benefited are also based in London or the South East. In fact, looking solely at Greater London, 68% of clubs do not feel they have benefited [nb. these statistics should be treated with caution given small base sizes].

Clubs also report a new wave of inspiration following the Games amongst both existing participants and new joiners and greater understanding of their sport amongst the general population. Whilst few clubs feel they have benefited from new volunteers, the perception around volunteering seems to be more positive and greater enthusiasm from existing volunteers has been noted.

Expectations for wider change and other benefits following the Games are not particularly high. Just under half of clubs (46%) expect to see more funding being made available to grassroots clubs and the same amount expect to see increased media coverage of disability sport and women in sport. In line with the experiences reported at a grassroots level to date, clubs predominantly don't expect to see more people volunteering in sport either, with 43% stating that this will happen as a direct result of the Games. Equally only two in five clubs (41%) expect to see more investment to improve facilities for grassroots clubs and only one in three (34%) expect to see increased media coverage of minority sports. This indicates that at a grassroots level a belief in a legacy is low and that even if more people express an interest in participating, the financial and infrastructural resources needed to maximise this will not be present.

In fact, there is already some evidence to support this. Across all sports clubs in the UK, two in five (42%) say that they have seen an increase in the number of people joining their club since the Games this year. A quarter (26%) of these clubs are struggling to meet this demand as a result of factors such as insufficient facility access, not enough volunteers or a lack of equipment. Perhaps not surprisingly, sports clubs for Olympic and Paralympic sports are much more likely to have noticed an increase in the number of people joining with almost seven in 10 (67%) stating this from 22 Olympic and Paralympic sports. At the same time, considerably more of these clubs (73%) are struggling to meet the increase in demand for similar reasons to

those above. These findings show that even where the Games have generated an interest in participating, many clubs are not able to reap the full benefits of this with current levels of human, facility and equipment resource to feel real benefits from the Games.

'We are currently getting new members each week as a result of BMX being part of the Olympics and more information about local sports clubs being published in local newspapers and online'

'Overwhelming numbers at both junior and adult sessions! It is a benefit but has also put me under pressure as my sessions are now oversubscribed and I need to create more sessions!'

'The games have created more interest in the club from other people in the community, including those who may be able to help with funding of projects. There is also more interest from young people wishing to get involved in sport. Our club particularly works with young disabled people in canoe and kayaking, and interest is increasing due to the effect of the Paralympic games and the fact that our sport will be included in the Paralympic games for the first time in Rio in 2016'

'I formed my football club in 1995 and have 10 teams at present and a lease on a playing field. When the games were on, the members seemed more keen and concentrated more on their skills. The games showed them just how wonderful it can be to represent your country and to be really very good at their chosen sport'

'We have secured sponsorship - as a women's club... I think the Olympics raised awareness and profile of women's hockey'

'We were awarded a grant to update our changing rooms through Sport England Olympic legacy funding'

VOLUNTEERING

As of February 2011, before the application process to volunteer at the Games had even opened, over 240,000 people had registered their interest to volunteer. The opportunities to train and engage volunteers in relation to the Olympic and Paralympic Games were unprecedented in the UK with approximately 70,000 newly trained volunteers as a direct result. Following the Games, a poll for The Telegraph revealed that this momentum was being built on with one in four (24%) adults stating that they are more likely to consider volunteering because of the Olympics, rising to one in three (35%) amongst 18–34 year olds³.

Perhaps somewhat surprisingly then, three quarters of clubs (78%) have noticed no change in the number of people volunteering following the Games, and a startling (96%) have noticed no change in the number of disabled people volunteering at their clubs. At face value this is disappointing, but it is worth considering that whilst 22% of clubs experiencing an increase in the number of volunteers does not sound like a huge proportion, there are thought to be around 150,000 sports clubs in the UK, therefore even if just one new volunteer joined each of the 22% of clubs it would equate to 33,000 new volunteers to the sector. It may also be that many inspired to volunteer by the Games have done so in other sectors, or will be doing so for major sporting events such as marathons, rather than on a regular basis at sports clubs.

However, even with all this taken into consideration, given the initial interest to volunteer at the Games from more than 240,000 people and initiatives such as Sport Makers, developed to signpost people enthused by the Games into making sport happen at a grassroots level, a true legacy would undoubtedly have a greater impact on volunteering than that which we are currently seeing. One thing that does not encourage

people to volunteer is the perception of too much red tape involved to make it worthwhile. Sometimes this perception relates to real barriers, other times it is a case of myth or misinformation. Much is being done within the sector and by Government to challenge both real and perceived barriers, but the right information has to be communicated to the public and at a grassroots level effectively. For example, we know that people are put off from volunteering because of concerns around health and safety legislation and the fear of being liable for an accident or injury – three in five clubs say health and safety legislation has a negative impact on their club (Sport and Recreation Alliance, 2011a). The Sport and Recreation Alliance is therefore working with the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) to produce tailored guidance for sports clubs which dispels myths and makes responsibilities clear. We will also work with the HSE to ensure these messages are communicated to national governing bodies and their clubs. Similarly, the Alliance is working to support national governing bodies and their clubs in the transition from Criminal Records Bureau checks and the Independent Safeguarding Authority to the Disclosure and Barring Service, providing support and clarity on new terminology and processes to make this less burdensome.

Of the clubs who said that they have benefited from the Games, 35% have seen an increase in the number of people volunteering, but only 3% have seen an increase in the number of disabled people volunteering at their club. For the clubs that have been able to cope with an increase in volunteers, in the majority of cases (78%) there has also been an increase in the number of people joining the club. Amongst these clubs, despite the increase in volunteer capacity, almost four in ten (38%) are still struggling to meet the demand of the additional members highlighting the

³ Poll of 1,896 adults conducted by Opinium Research available online at <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/education/keep-the-flame-alive/9484097/Keep-the-flame-alive-Olympics-inspires-nation-to-volunteer.html> last accessed 15.11.2012

importance of infrastructure and facilities for increasing participation as well as the need for volunteers. When we look at the clubs who have experienced no change in the number of volunteers at their club, they are less likely to have experienced an increase in membership. 35% of clubs with stable volunteer levels have seen an increase in the number of members, with one in five (20%) struggling to meet this demand.

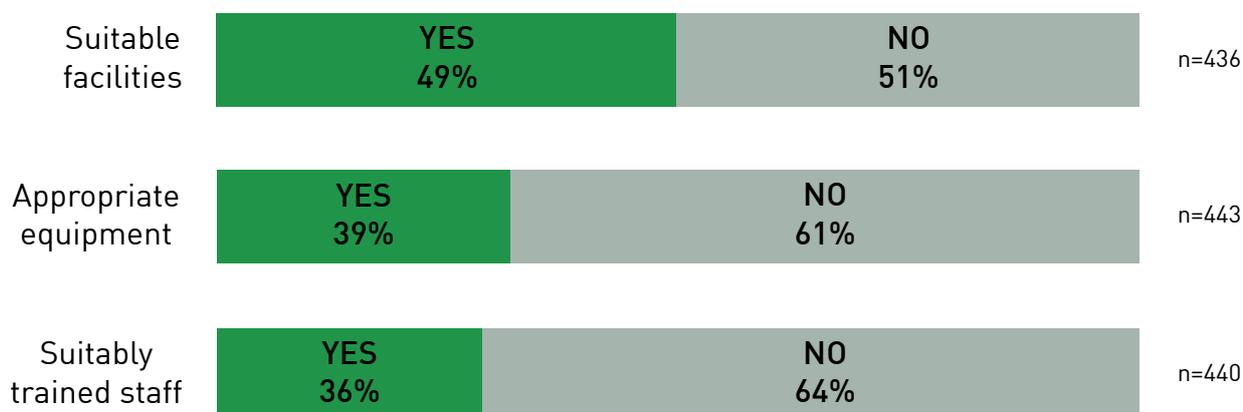
It is difficult to establish causality from these findings. It could be that there are some clubs who are well placed to attract new members and that these are also attracting volunteers, for example, through the parents of new junior members. Alternatively it could be that the clubs who have been able to attract additional volunteers are better placed in terms of resource and structure to cope with and even encourage new members. It may also be more complex than this in that some clubs were more prepared for potential interest following the Games and ensured that a suitable and attractive offer was in place or actively promoted their club.

DISABILITY SPORT

Findings from an online questionnaire conducted by EFDS⁴ in October 2012 show that eight in 10 disabled people are considering taking part in more sport or exercise after watching the Paralympic Games (EFDS, 2012).

Yet the findings from our survey suggest that this interest has not yet been felt at a club level with nine in 10 (89%) clubs reporting no change in the number of disabled people joining their club. Similarly, almost the same number (86%) have noticed no change in the number of enquiries they have received from disabled people wanting to take part. In addition, a startling (96%) have noticed no change in the number of disabled people volunteering at their clubs.

Does your sports club have access to each of the following in order to allow disabled people to participate in your activity?



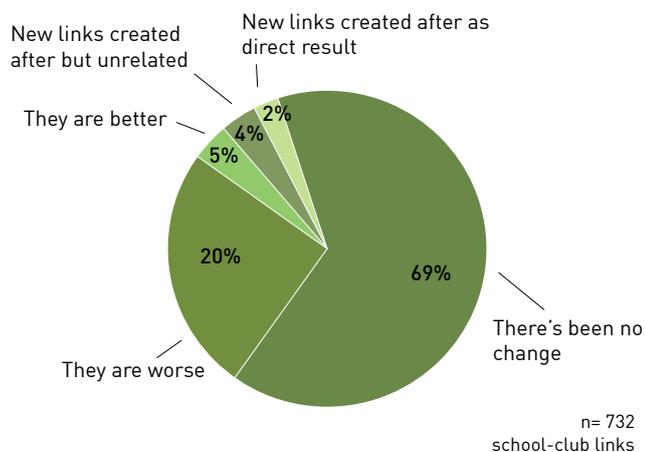
⁴ Online questionnaire of 521 people, 17% of whom were disabled. Available online at http://www.efds.co.uk/assets/0000/5208/Legacy_Questionnaire_Report_20121031FINAL.pdf, last accessed 15.11.2012

Although almost half of our sports clubs (49%) have suitable facilities for disabled people to participate in their activity, almost two thirds do not have suitably trained staff (64%) to facilitate this whilst three in five (61%) lack appropriate equipment. When looking at all three elements together, only one in four clubs (24%) has suitable facilities for disabled people to participate, suitably trained staff and the appropriate equipment to deliver the activity, indicating that three quarters of clubs need some form of additional support in order to facilitate disabled participation. If the interest around participating in sport and recreation reported in the EFDS survey is ever to translate into reality, clubs will undoubtedly need help and support to develop their offer along with access to facilities that can cater for all.

SCHOOL-CLUB LINKS

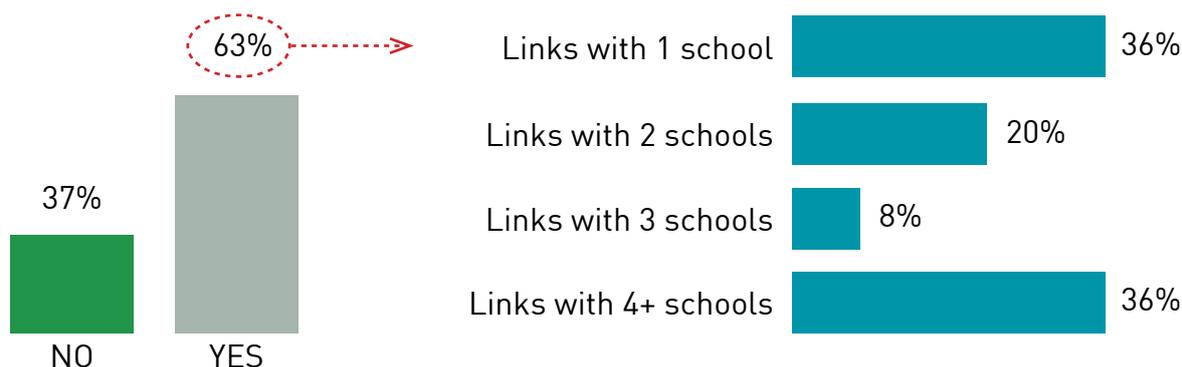
The concept of School Sport Partnerships was introduced in 2002 as part of the then Labour Government's Physical Education, School Sport and Club Links Strategy and came into action in all schools in England in 2006. In 2011 schools were informed that although they were free to continue with School Sports Partnerships if they so wished, no further formal funding would be ring-fenced for the scheme after the end of the 2011 summer term. Feedback from clubs surveyed indicates that so far many of the previously established school-club links have remained but that the Games has not yet been successful in generating new school-club links.

How, if at all, would you say the links between your club and the school have changed since the Games?



The majority of clubs surveyed (63%) stated that they currently have links with at least one school and in fact two thirds (64%) of these said that they have links with more than one school. Just over a third (36%) of the clubs with school links had links with four or more schools, demonstrating a polarisation between clubs focusing on one school link and those fostering links with several schools.

Does your club currently have links with a school or schools?



Taking all the club-school links reported into account there is little positive progress to report following the Games. For seven in ten clubs (69%) there has been no change, whilst one in five (20%) have actually experienced a worsening of the links they have with schools. A small proportion of clubs (6%) have experienced new links with schools following the Games but in the majority of cases clubs do not believe these to have been as a direct result of the Olympics and Paralympics. Only 5% of clubs report improved links with schools in the months immediately following the Games.

Amongst clubs with multiple school links, on a par with an overall level, two in three links (69%) between clubs and schools have not changed following the Games, but much more positively 23% of all the links have improved, although only 2% of the links between schools and clubs were newly created as a direct result of the Games. For clubs with only one school link, slightly more (79%) had noticed no change following the Games and slightly fewer (15%) reported an improvement. Whilst 9% of clubs with one school link state that this is a new link which has been created after the Games, only 1% of these are thought to have been a direct result of the Games. These findings suggest that where clubs have links with a number of schools, they are better placed to improve these. The reasons for this cannot be known conclusively from this survey but it is possible that it may be because these clubs have more experience dealing with schools from which to take a best practice approach, or greater commitment or resource to contribute to the relationships.

Given that closer school-club links are a key component of the Government's legacy plan and that Sport England has increased their focus on younger participants within the 14–25 years age bracket, it will be interesting to see how the prevalence and effectiveness of school-club links develops over time and as funding for 'satellite clubs' bridging the gap between schools and community sport filters down.

CONCLUSION

In 2011, 84% of sports clubs thought that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games did not represent an opportunity for them (Sport and Recreation Alliance, 2011b), highlighting at the time that much more needed to be done in the run up to the Games if a legacy of participation was to be delivered. Following the Games, our poll has found that two thirds (66%) of clubs do not feel that they have benefited and that the majority of clubs (73%) do not believe the Government has done enough to help community sport create a legacy of participation. This paints a disappointing picture. If during the seven year run up to the Games sufficient action to create a legacy has not been taken, there will be little confidence that a legacy will simply emerge in the months following the Games.

Clubs have made it clear that access to affordable, available, quality facilities is essential for their survival and growth (only 6% of clubs have sufficient access to high quality facilities that are also affordable), that finances and running costs remain a constant worry and threat (only 8% of clubs said membership growth was not affected at all by a lack of funding), and that volunteers are the backbones for the delivery of sports activities. Practical measures that create opportunities for people of all abilities and backgrounds must be taken promptly to capitalise on any possibility of an Olympic legacy.

By creating a legacy of participation for all in the UK we will become a more active nation. This will reduce ill health, contribute positively to the economy through reduced sick days, and increase our chances of future sporting success. As we have seen, clubs are currently not supported well enough to make this happen. Of the two in five sports clubs reporting an increase in demand following the Games, one in four are struggling to cope whilst three quarters of clubs are not suitably set up to allow disabled people to participate in their activity.

If the Government is serious about a legacy of participation then it must become serious about supporting grassroots sport and recreation.

METHODOLOGY

A total of 475 responses across more than 37 sports have been weighted to be representative of the 150,000 sports clubs in the UK. Sport specific data and regional data is unweighted and caution should be used given the small base sizes in some instances.

The survey ran online between Tuesday 9 October and Tuesday 16 October 2012 and a prize draw of £200 cash was offered as an incentive. Respondents were predominantly involved with community sports clubs as both members and volunteers or employees.

Responses by Involvement with Sports Clubs	<i>n</i>
Volunteer or work at one or more community sports clubs	190
Both a member and volunteer/employee at one or more community sports clubs	258
Volunteer or work at one or more semi-professional sports clubs	27
Total	475

More than 37 sports responded to the poll, the breakdown was as follows:

Sport	Responses	Sport	Responses	Sport	Responses	Sport	Responses
Cricket	55	Gymnastics/ Trampolining*	14	Badminton*	7	Squash	3
Rugby Union	48	Athletics*	13	Fencing*	7	Aikido	3
Multi	47	Archery*	12	Table Tennis*	6	Taekwondo*	2
Football*	31	Basketball*	12	Judo*	5	Rugby League	2
Hockey*	28	Equestrian*	10	Cycling*	5	BMX*	1
Swimming*	19	Canoeing/ Kayaking*	9	Running	3	Baseball & Softball	1
Bowls	18	Tennis*	9	Gliding	3	Climbing	1
Rowing*	17	Volleyball*	9	Angling	3	Other	21
Netball	15	Golf	8	Boxing*	3	Total	475
Sailing*	14	Shooting*	8	Orienteering	3		

Sports marked with * were classified as Olympic/Paralympic sports during extra analysis.

REFERENCES

DCMS (2010), *Our Promise for 2012 How the UK will benefit from the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games*

EFDS (2012), *EFDS Legacy Questionnaire Report*

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