

**SPORT+  
RECREATION  
ALLIANCE**

# What's the Score?

**A snapshot of  
sports clubs in  
England & Wales**

**September 2016**

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### The Sport and Recreation Alliance

The Sport and Recreation Alliance is the umbrella body for sport and recreation in the UK and represents 320 members – organisations like The FA, the Rugby Football Union, British Athletics, Ramblers, British Rowing and the Exercise Movement and Dance Partnership. We provide leadership to the sport and recreation sector, champion the great things our members do and enable them to be more effective by protecting and developing the interests of sport and physical activity from the grassroots through to elite level.

### Acknowledgements

The analysis and content of this report was written by Robert Gill from the Sport and Recreation Alliance. Svenja Feiler, from the German Sports University in Cologne, contacted clubs to participate and managed the survey. We are grateful to Geoff Nichols, from the University of Sheffield, for commenting on a draft of this report. The final report is entirely the responsibility of the Sport and Recreation Alliance.

We would like to thank all of the sports clubs that filled in the survey, as well as all the national governing bodies and Sport England who helped to promote the survey. We would also like to thank Sport England for putting us in touch with the University of Sheffield who were running this project in the UK.

## **1. Key findings**

- The average number of members a sports club has is 246. On average, 171 (70%) of those members are male, while only 75 (30%) are female.
- The average number of total volunteers a sports club has is 42.
- 25% of sports clubs said that none of their members were disabled, 63% stated that between 1-10% of their members were disabled and 5% said that over 50% of their members were disabled.
- 41% of clubs estimated that between 1-10% of their members were over 65-years-old, with 6% saying that over half of their members were over 65, and 26% said that none of their members were over the age of 65.
- 15% of clubs ran targeted initiatives to encourage disabled people to join their club and 11% ran targeted initiatives for people over the age of 65.
- 41% of sports clubs own a sports facility, while 57% use public sports facilities.
- 25% of sports clubs said the availability of sports facilities was a serious problem, while 19% felt that the recruitment and retention of officials was also a serious problem.
- 18% of clubs had at least one problem which 'threatened its existence' – 9% of all clubs felt that the availability of sports facilities may threaten their existence.

## **2. Introduction**

Every two years (approximately) the Sport and Recreation Alliance investigates the health of our sports clubs in England and Wales. This time, the Alliance included questions as part of a pan-European survey into social inclusion and volunteering in sports clubs in Europe.

The [project](#) sought to provide comparable data across ten European Union member states, convert it into suggestions for action and disseminate this knowledge to politicians, sports professionals and sports clubs. The project also promotes social inclusion and volunteering in sports clubs across Europe.

This report focuses on the findings from England and Wales and provides a snapshot of the state of sports clubs across a range of key areas including participation levels, volunteering, facilities and finance. The information gathered is a useful resource for the sports sector to understand current provision and engagement levels. The sector can also use it to identify areas to develop in line with the [Government's Sport Strategy](#).

## **3. Methodology**

812 sports clubs covering 11 sports across England and Wales were surveyed during 2015. On average 450 clubs answered each question.

The questions asked were chosen by the academics leading the research project and were used across all participating countries.

This survey is different to previous Sports Club Surveys that the Alliance has published as it was part of a European-wide project. Therefore, although there are some similar questions that were asked in the 2013 Sports Club Survey about the size of clubs, problems, finances and use of facilities, there are additional new questions on social inclusion and volunteering levels in sports clubs.

This survey has a significantly smaller sample and reach than previous surveys: 2,909 clubs responded in the [2013 Sports Club Survey](#) covering more than 100 sports. This means that the results from this survey are not directly comparable to previous Sports Club Surveys and explains

why, with a few exceptions, there are no comparisons between the results of this survey and previous sports club surveys that the Alliance has published.

For further information on the methodology see Appendix A.

The survey questions are set out in Appendix B.

#### **4. Survey Results and analysis**

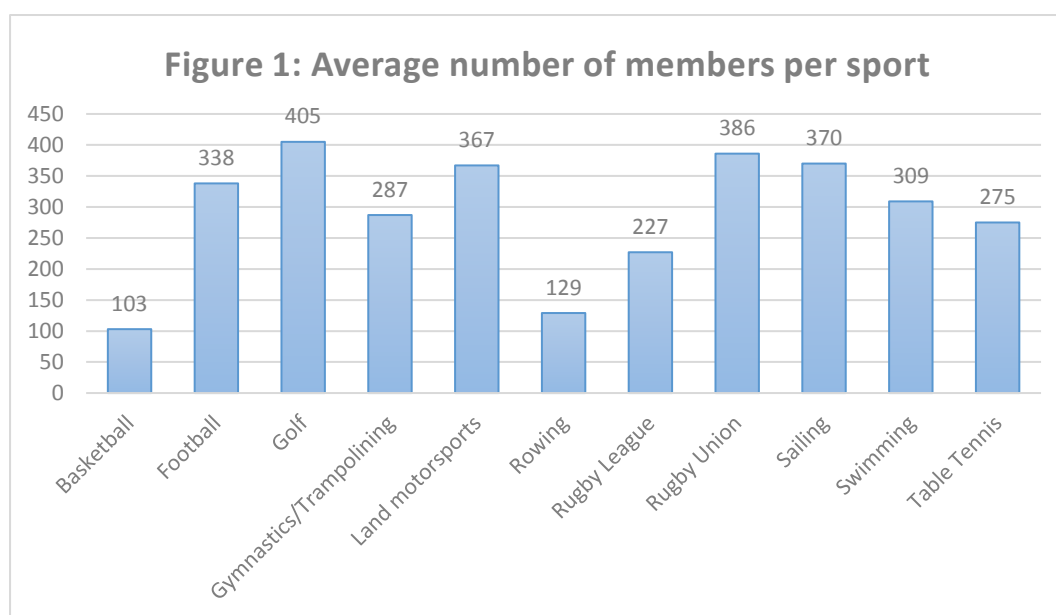
##### **4.1. Size and activities of clubs**

##### **Membership levels and club activities**

In 2015 the average sports club has 246 individual members compared to 204 recorded in the 2013 survey.

35% of respondents said their membership levels are roughly unchanged from five years ago, with 28% saying they had seen a moderate increase. 15% said they had seen a large increase. 19% said they had seen either a moderate or large decrease in membership.

Golf clubs have the highest amount of members with an average of 405 (see Figure 1 below). This echoes results from our 2013 survey, where golf clubs also had the highest average number of members with 435 individuals.



Rugby union clubs have the second highest number, with an average of 386 members; sailing clubs have the third highest average membership with 370 members, while basketball has the lowest average of members per sports club with 103. The high number of members on average in rugby union clubs reflects the findings in Sport England's Active People Survey 10 (released in June 2016)<sup>1</sup> which revealed that club membership is most common in rugby union.

Of the average sport clubs who responded to the survey, there was a big difference between the number of male and female members. An average of 171 members (70%) are male, while only 75 members (30%) are, on average, female. In previous Sports Club Surveys we did not ask clubs about their membership levels by gender and therefore we do not have any previous data to compare this to. However, this does to an extent tally with the results from Sport England's Active People's Survey

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.sportengland.org/research/who-plays-sport/by-sport/>

10, which found that the number of men playing sport once a week exceeded the number of women who play sport by 40.7% to 31.7% respectively.<sup>2</sup>

Land motorsports clubs have the greatest difference between the average number of male (333) and female (34) members per club, as well as, on average the highest number of male members per club. Golf clubs are the second highest with an average of 327 male members and 78 female members.

The sports with the highest number of female members on average were gymnastics/trampolining with an average of 208 women members, followed by swimming (160). Swimming is also the sport with the smallest difference between the average number of male and female members, with a difference of 11 (there are on average 149 male members of a swimming club).

85% of respondents were single-sport clubs with the remaining 15% defining themselves as a multi-sport club.

#### **4.2. Volunteers and paid staff**

In total, the average number of volunteers a sports club has is 42. This figure shows the importance of volunteers to the running and the functioning of a sports club.

The average sports club has:

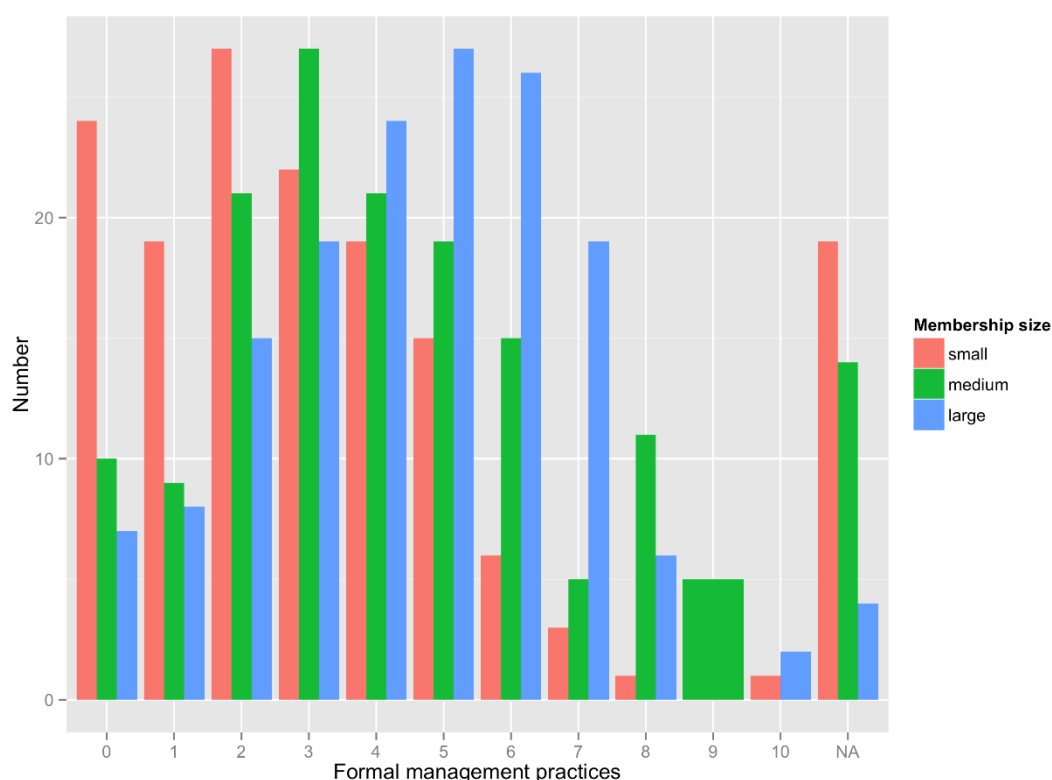
- 10 volunteers who get involved with the administration and management of their sports club;
- 9 volunteers who run sports and training activities, for example coaches and team captains;
- 5 people who volunteer as an official;
- 2 volunteers in other tasks such as maintenance or facilities;
- Clubs also have 16 other volunteers who have no fixed role in their club.

54% of respondents said that the number of volunteers at their club had remained stable, while only 24% reported an increase, either moderate or large. 19% of sports club respondents reported a decrease in the number of volunteers.

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<sup>2</sup> <https://www.sportengland.org/research/who-plays-sport/national-picture/>

**Figure 2: Number of average members vs formal management practices**



**Formal management practices:**

0. The club has a volunteer or paid staff member with specific responsibility for volunteer management
1. The club has a written strategy for volunteer recruitment
2. The club mainly recruits through the networks of current volunteers and members
3. The club tries to recruit volunteers from outside existing club members (e.g. through advertising vacant positions on the webpage, social media profiles such as Facebook, or through newspapers)
4. The club encourages and motivates its volunteers verbally (talking with the volunteers, convincing them to carry on, etc.)
5. The club rewards its volunteers with benefits in kind (e.g. no payment of membership fee, reduced membership fees, subsidised sports equipment etc.)
6. The club pays for volunteers to take training or gain qualification (e.g. courses, licences, etc.)
7. The club arranges parties and social gatherings for the volunteers to strengthen group identity
8. The club informs members that they are expected to contribute with voluntary work
9. The club informs parents of children who are members that they are expected to contribute with voluntary work
10. Other measures

The survey asked about a set of ten formal management practices, which are listed above. Figure 2 relates these to club size, categorized as small, medium and large.<sup>3</sup> In total, the average number of paid staff a sports club has is four. The number of paid staff reported in the 2013 survey was two.

<sup>3</sup> Small clubs are defined as clubs with a membership rate of 63 or lower, medium clubs as having between 64 and 216 members, and large clubs are defined as having 217 or more members.

Paid staff perform various roles. Sports clubs have on average one paid staff member whose role focuses on the administration and management of the club and an average of one paid coach or instructor. Sports clubs also have an average of two paid members of staff for tasks such as the maintenance of facilities, while clubs also have on average less than one paid referee or umpire.

As expected, smaller clubs have fewer formal management practices, though they are more likely to have someone responsible for volunteer management than a larger club (column 0).

Bigger clubs, on the other hand, are more likely to reward their volunteers with benefits in kind (5), pay for them to gain coaching or umpiring qualifications (6) or arrange social gatherings for volunteers to strengthen group identity (7).

19% of sports clubs said they had either a full time or a part time paid manager. 63% said the number of paid staff was roughly unchanged. 14% reported an increase and 6% said the number of paid staff had decreased.

When asked about what they do to recruit and retain their volunteers, 60% of sports clubs said that they mainly recruit their volunteers through their network of current volunteers and members.

54% said they encourage and verbally motivate their volunteers, while 46% said they pay for their volunteers to go on training courses or gain qualifications. 8% said they do nothing in particular to recruit or retain volunteers.

When analysing how the average club has recruited or retained volunteers by the measures listed in Figure 2, recruiting volunteers through the club's network of volunteers and members is the most successful mechanic. Of the clubs who responded to say they recruit volunteers from their membership, 80% saw an increase in the number of volunteers. The second most successful method for increasing volunteer numbers (78%) was by clubs using face-to-face contact to encourage members to become volunteers. This shows the relative lack of recruitment from wider society which partially explains the shortage of diversity within sports volunteers. The third most successful measure was the club paying for the volunteer to receive training or gain any necessary qualifications.

Clubs which expect their members to contribute to volunteer work are the least likely to increase or retain their number of volunteers (less than 20% of clubs that selected this mechanic had an increase in volunteers).

When asked how much their club's board agreed with a series of statements:

- 92% of clubs either agreed or strongly agreed that all members can be volunteers regardless of their qualifications;
- 77% believed that their club's members displayed passion, dedication and energy for the work that needs to be done;
- 72% said they either agreed or totally agreed that their club had a low rate of turnover of volunteers;
- 54% said they thought their clubs should be run exclusively by volunteers, with only 31% disagreeing.

#### **4.3. Inclusive clubs**

25% of clubs estimated that none of their members were disabled. 63% said that between 1-10% of their membership had a disability, while 5% of clubs said over 50% of their members have a disability.

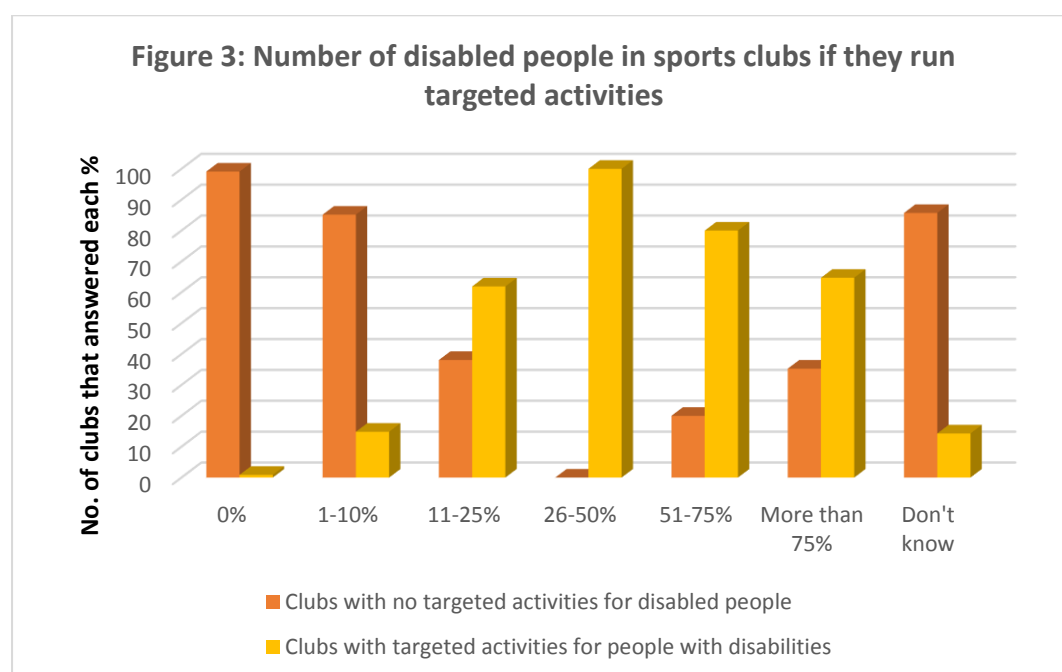


When asked if their club ran any targeted initiatives for disabled people, 15% of clubs said they did, whilst 85% did not run anything.

Of the respondents who said that they did run targeted initiatives for disabled people, 58% said they ran targeted sporting activities, while 53% said they “made special efforts to compensate” their disabled members by for example contributing towards specialised equipment or making adaptations to buildings.

Those clubs which run activities for disabled people, unsurprisingly, have more disabled members than those clubs that do not run targeted initiatives (see Figure 3). This could indicate that initiatives designed for people with a disability are generally successful in attracting the target participant group to join sports clubs. On the other hand, research conducted by the English Federation of Disability Sport (EFDS) has shown that 64% of disabled people prefer to take part in sport and physical activity with their friends and family in an inclusive setting alongside both disabled and non-disabled people.<sup>4</sup>

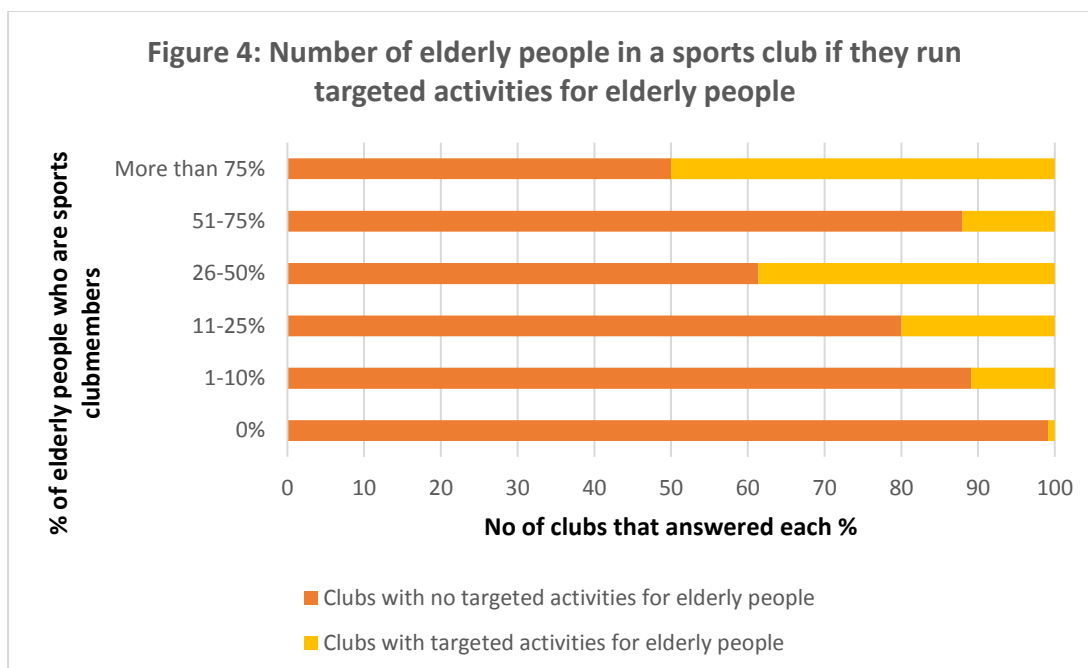
However, clubs that run initiatives for elderly people<sup>5</sup> are in fact less likely to attract more people who are over 65 than sports clubs which do not run any initiatives for the elderly (see Figure 4).



<sup>4</sup> [English Federation of Disability Sport \(2014\), Active Together: Evidence based report on how to provide sport or physical activity opportunities for disabled and non-disabled people to take part together](#)

<sup>5</sup> The survey defined elderly people as aged over 65





From this data it can possibly be surmised that initiatives designed to attract elderly people do not always work. Furthermore, the higher figures for sports clubs which have more than 75% of elderly members suggests that they prefer to join sports clubs which cater just for them.

41% of clubs estimated that between 1-10% of their club's members were over 65-years-old, with 26% saying that none of their members were elderly. 6% said that over 50% of their membership was over the age of 65 and 11% of clubs said they ran targeted initiatives to attract elderly members.

Out of those that did, 48% said they offered concessionary membership fees, while 33% said they ran targeted activities for their elderly members.

When asked if they ran any specific initiatives for other groups:

- 47% said they ran classes for children and adolescents under the age of 18, out of which 62% ran targeted sporting activities and 57% offered concessionary membership fees;
- 29% did so for people on low incomes, out of which 72% offered a concessionary membership fee and 26% ran targeted sporting activities for this group of people;
- 24% said they ran initiatives for women and girls, of which 62% ran targeted sporting activities and 57% offered concessionary membership fees, although this is more likely to be for girls under the age of 18 than for women.

With the Government's Sports Strategy calling for an increase in the number of people from under-represented groups participating in sport, it will be interesting to see if the low number of targeted initiatives for groups that have low levels of sports participation (according to the results of this survey) is reversed.

When asked if a series of statements reflected the opinions of their club's board, a strong majority of the clubs that responded recognised the role that their sport played as a health enhancing physical activity. 90% agreed or strongly agreed that their sport is suitable as a health enhancing physical activity, while 78% said their club is committed to offering health enhancing programmes. This is welcome given the focus on the impact sport can have on an individual's physical and mental health in the Government's Sports Strategy.

The majority of sports clubs also consider themselves inclusive. 66% either agreed or strongly agreed that their club strives to help “socially vulnerable<sup>6</sup>” groups become better integrated within their club. 81% also agreed that their club tries to offer sports to as many different demographic groups as possible. However, as Figures 3 and 4 show, this may not extend to providing targeted initiatives for certain groups of people.

#### **4.4. Management, finances and problems of your club**

When asked if a series of statements reflect the opinion of their club’s board:

- 83% of clubs said they aim to involve their members when making important decisions
- 62% said they delegate decision making from the board to committees
- 82% of clubs revealed that they engage in long term planning
- 77% said they monitored the implementation of its plans
- 84% said they placed a high value on companionship and conviviality
- 72% also said that they agree that sporting success and competition is important to them

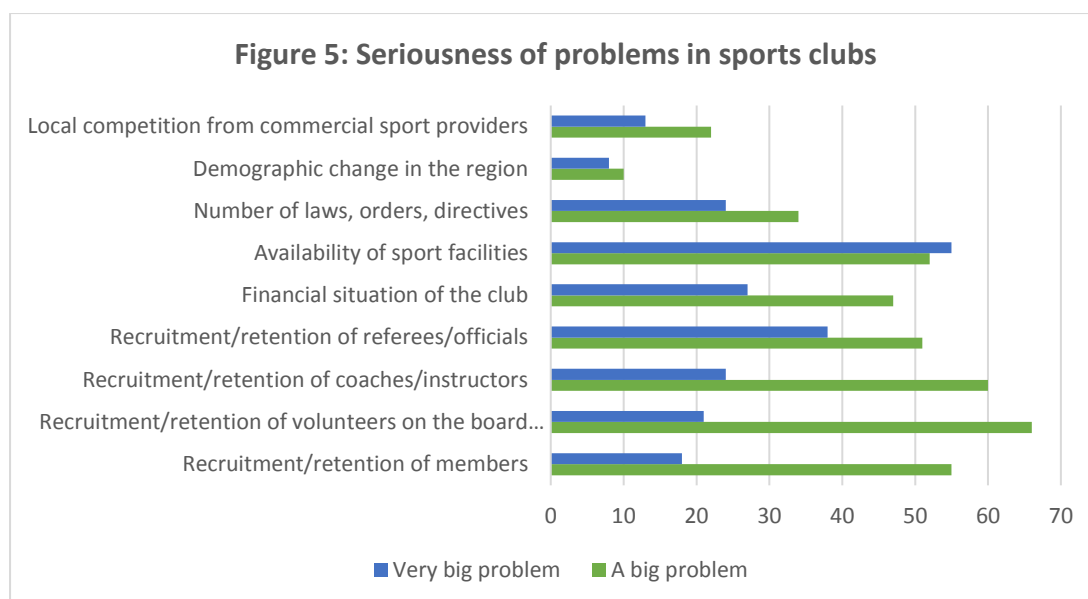
#### **Problems facing sports clubs**

The availability of sports facilities and the recruitment and retention of volunteers at board level are the two most serious problems facing sports clubs, according to those that responded (see Figure 5). A quarter of clubs surveyed cited availability of sports facilities as either a big problem or a very big problem, while 20% claimed that the recruitment and retention of volunteers on their boards was a major problem. 19% said that the recruitment and retention of referees and officials as either a big or a very big problem.

Clubs were also asked to identify which problems might threaten their existence. At the top again as the most significant problem facing sports club was access to facilities (9%) and 18% of clubs responded to say that they felt more than one problem threatened their existence. The fact that access to facilities was selected the most by clubs, as either a very serious or a problem, that threatens their existence may reflect the budget cuts faced by local government since 2010. However, we did not ask clubs about this in survey and we therefore have no way of verifying this argument. This may have resulted in prices increasing, facilities hired to the group which will pay the most and therefore that some facilities have been closed in areas where no clubs can afford them.

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<sup>6</sup> Defined in the survey as people with a migration background, ethnic minorities, people with a physical or mental disability, low income groups, etc.



Most sports clubs did not view any of the problems as particularly serious, with on average 39% of clubs saying that the challenges provided in the questionnaire were not a problem for them, compared with less than 10% on average stating that any of the challenges were a big problem.

Basketball clubs are the most likely to cite availability of sports facilities as a problem (26%), followed by gymnastics/trampolining clubs (17%). No rowing or table tennis clubs said that availability of facilities were a problem for them.

The most pressing challenges identified in 2013 were, access to funding (52%), the recruitment of new members (51%), the need to improve or extend their facilities (49%) and generating sufficient income (48%). In contrast, of those surveyed in 2015 only 16% identified the financial situation of their clubs as a serious problem and only 17% reported serious concerns over recruiting and retaining new members.

Again, basketball clubs were the most likely to say that finances were a serious problem (17%), followed by swimming clubs (10%). No rowing, sailing or golf clubs cited finances as a serious problem.

However, it is important to point out that different challenges were presented to respondents in the 2013 and 2016 surveys and the questions were also worded differently. In the 2013 survey, we asked what the main challenges were for clubs over the next two years, whereas in this survey, clubs were asked how serious they felt a list of problems were for them.

## Facilities

Table 1 reveals the number of clubs who own their facilities and those who hire them. In the 2013 survey, 21% of sports clubs said they owned their facilities and 49% of clubs reported that they hired facilities.

**Table 1: Number of clubs who either own or hire sports facilities**

Facilities	2016 survey		2013 survey <sup>7</sup>	
	Yes (%)	No (%)	Yes (%)	No (%)
Does your club possess its own sports facilities?	41	59	21	79

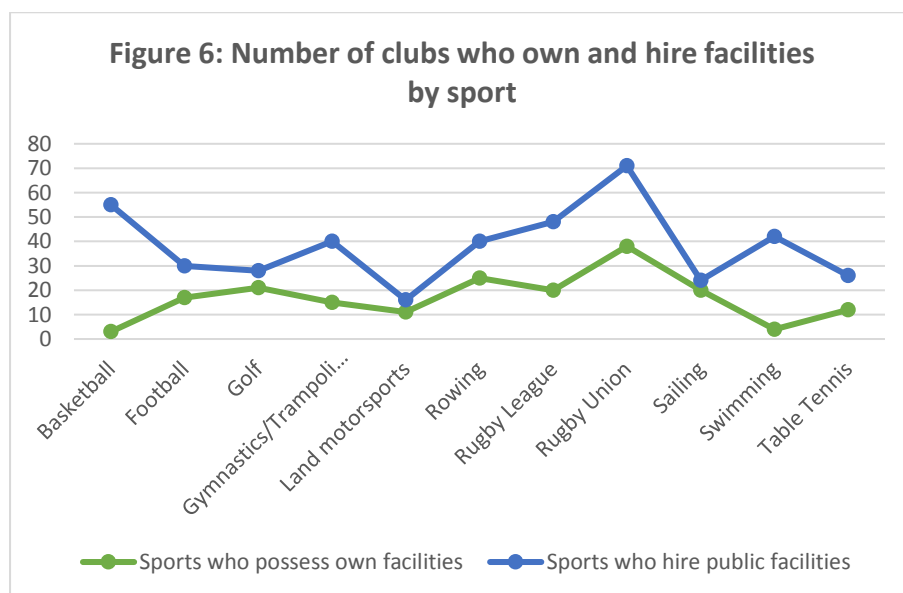
<sup>7</sup> [Sport and Recreation Alliance \(2013\), Sports Club Survey 2013](#)

Does your club use public sports facilities?	57	43	49	51
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Clubs which offer more than one sport are more likely to own their facilities, with 63% of multi-sport clubs stating that they owned their facilities compared with 36% of single sport clubs.

Golf and sailing clubs are on average the most likely sports whose clubs own their sports facilities, with 77% of clubs in both sports saying they owned sports facilities (see Figure 6). In the 2013 survey 83% of golf clubs said they owned sports facilities.

As a sport basketball had the lowest number of clubs (6%) which own facilities. It is also the sport which has the most clubs that hire public facilities (96%, again see Figure 6). This has increased since the 2013 survey when 91% of basketball clubs that said they hired a facility. 93% of swimming clubs hire public facilities, up from 91% in 2013, followed by gymnastics/trampolining clubs (71%). As the survey has identified, sports clubs highlighted access to facilities as the biggest threat facing them and with many clubs dependent on hiring facilities it could be suggested that these clubs will be the most challenged by a lack of facilities.



## Finances

The average total revenue that clubs made in 2014 (as asked in the survey) was £149,262. The average levels of club's expenditure was £154,513<sup>8</sup>.

Golf clubs had an average revenue per annum of £703,754 in 2014, making golf by a wide margin the sport with the highest average revenue among its clubs. Similarly, though on a different scale, the average levels of income of golf clubs recorded in 2013 was £418,830.

Land motorsports clubs have the second highest average revenue with £591,513 per annum. Sailing clubs have the third highest average level of revenue (£274,380).

Rugby union clubs showed £74,227 as average revenue in this survey. Basketball clubs had the lowest average revenue (£21,443).

<sup>8</sup> Please note that there is an issue with the quality of the data on club's revenue that was received back from clubs who responded to the survey, so the results received need to be treated with extreme caution.

There were also wide variations in the average amount of expenditure between different sports<sup>9</sup>. Golf clubs have the highest level of expenditure on average (£665,696) and land motorsports clubs have the second with £588,717. Sailing clubs have the third highest average level of expenditure (£263,290). Basketball is the sport whose clubs have the lowest average level of expenditure with £23,164.

Basketball's low level of revenue and expenditure within clubs could be linked to the fact that their sport has on average the lowest membership levels out of all the sports whose clubs responded to this survey (see section 1). There could be a reason for this as at the other end of the scale, the high levels of revenue and expenditure recorded by golf clubs could be related to the fact that their clubs have the highest membership figures (see section 1). However, there may be other factors influencing this.

The average amount of a sports club's revenue that comes from direct public funding is 6%. This could be a reflection of how much sports clubs rely on the money they have raised themselves, for example from revenue streams such as membership fees, sponsorship and profits made from the club bar.

Although this question was not asked in any of the previous sport club surveys, in the 2015 survey, 45% of clubs revealed that they had applied for additional funding to try and increase the club's income.

### Membership fees

The average annual adult membership fee charged by a sports club is £203 and the average membership fee for children is £105. The average annual membership fee for a non-sport participating adult is much lower at £34<sup>9</sup>.

The sport where the average club has the highest adult membership fee is golf (see Figure 7), where clubs charge on average £736 per year. In the 2013 survey, golf clubs also had the highest costs associated with membership (£549). The second highest fees are found in the average rugby union club (£378). The next sport is swimming, with clubs charging an average of £310 to become members.

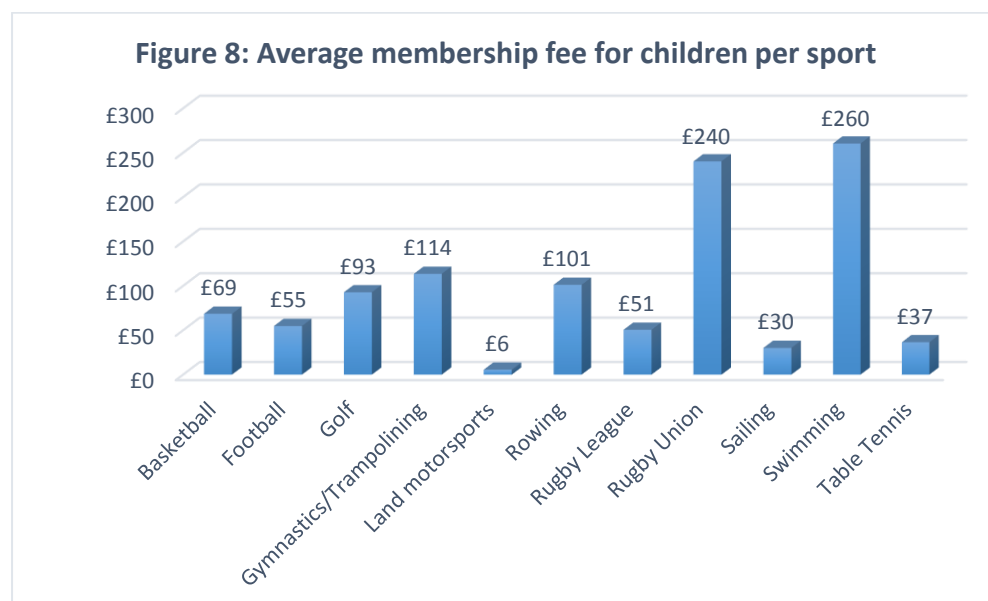


<sup>9</sup> Again, there is an issue with the quality of the data on club's expenditure and membership fee's that was received back from clubs who responded to the survey, so the results received need to be treated with extreme caution.

Surprisingly, given their high revenue and expenditure, land motorsport clubs charge the lowest average membership fee (£23).

Swimming clubs have on average the highest membership fees for children (£260 - see Figure 8). The next highest average junior membership fee came from rugby union clubs (£240).

Gymnastics/trampolining clubs had the third highest average junior membership fee (£113) and land motorsport clubs had on average the lowest junior membership fee (£5).



## **Appendix A - Methodology**

### **The Survey**

The results of the survey analysed above came from an online questionnaire which was initially available to a random sample of sports clubs across England and Wales selected by their national governing body (NGBs). NGBs that agreed to participate in the survey were asked to provide a random sample of member clubs. The number of clubs they were asked to provide was based on the size of their membership in order to make the survey as robust as possible. Later on in the process, to boost the number of clubs that had completed the survey it was decided to open the survey up to all sports clubs.

The clubs that were emailed the survey were given between 4 September and 30 November 2015 to respond. It took between 15 and 20 minutes to complete. Comparisons between the 2013 survey and this survey are limited as different questions were asked.

### **Survey Promotion**

The survey was widely promoted using the Sport and Recreation Alliance's social media channels and newsletters, while members of the Alliance and Sport England also helped to promote the survey through their own communication channels.

### **Survey Sample**

In total 812 responses were received. However, not all of the clubs completed the questionnaire. The average number of clubs responding to any one question was 450. The number of responses for each sport can be seen below:

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Number of responses (average)</b>
Basketball	65
Football	34
Golf	31
Gymnastics/trampoline	46
Land motorsports	48
Rowing	38
Rugby League	55
Rugby Union	64
Sailing	29
Swimming	46
Table Tennis	29

There were other sports represented by clubs in the survey, however due to the response rate being very low it was decided not to include them in the analysis. The low response rate received from the above means an element of caution must be exercised when analysing the results of this survey, as the low sample of clubs for each sport may not represent that sport as a whole, or sports clubs in general.

### **Implications of the survey sample**

The results have to be qualified by how accurately the sample of clubs represents all clubs in England. A completely representative sample is difficult to achieve in a survey when clubs themselves decide if they will respond.



The sample over-represents Clubmark clubs (a Sport England accreditation scheme for community sports clubs). This will increase the average club size, the number of volunteers and paid staff and clubs which have a written strategy for volunteer development (15%). These clubs are more likely to have formal procedures for managing volunteers, some of which are required by Clubmark accreditation. Clubmark clubs will probably have Equity Policies and have completed Disability Inclusion Training. They are more likely to have an expanding membership, which contrasts with the decline seen in a number of clubs between 2002 and 2015.

The over-representation of Clubmark clubs may be reflected in the balance towards increasing numbers of volunteers rather than a decrease and an increase in paid staff. However, the 2013 Sports Club Survey also over-represented Clubmark clubs, which makes comparisons between 2013 and 2015 more valid.

Over-representation of golf and potentially rugby clubs in the sample will probably increase the number of clubs that have paid staff and also club size.

The inclusion of a few very big clubs will significantly increase the average membership and turnover figures. In particular, one motorsport club that responded in the 2015 survey has over 2,500 members. This may also effect the balance between male and female members.

The results on the number of club members with a migration background, which means their parents were born in a different country, are probably unreliable as respondents may not have known the parental backgrounds of all club members and so will not be able to answer accurately. This question was included as part of the European research project and would not have been asked by the Alliance.

## Appendix B – Survey questions

### Social Inclusion and Volunteering in Sports Clubs in Europe (SIVSCE): Work package 2: Questionnaire sport club survey

Version: final

*The first section contains questions regarding your club (e.g. size and activities).*

**1. How many members does your club have at the moment?**

If you cannot give exact numbers, please give approximate numbers.

Total number of members: \_\_\_\_\_

Thereof male: \_\_\_\_\_

Thereof female: \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Within the last five years, has the number of members increased, decreased or been stable?**

	Large decrease (more than 25 %)	Moderate decrease (11-25 %)	Roughly unchanged (+/- 10 %)	Moderate increase (11-25 %)	Large increase (more than 25 %)	Don't know
Members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**3. When was your club founded (e.g., 1963)?** \_\_\_\_\_

**4. What is the size of the city, town or village where your club is based?**

City with...	
less than 500 inhabitants	<input type="checkbox"/>
500-4,999 inhabitants	<input type="checkbox"/>
5,000-19,999 inhabitants	<input type="checkbox"/>
20,000-49,999 inhabitants	<input type="checkbox"/>
50,000-99,999 inhabitants	<input type="checkbox"/>
100,000-499,999 inhabitants	<input type="checkbox"/>
500.000 inhabitants and more	<input type="checkbox"/>

**5. Is your club a single sport club with only one main sports activity, or is it a multisport club divided in branches representing different sports?**

☐ Single sport club ☐ Multisport club

**6. Please tell us which sport activities your club offers (please tick the boxes). If your activity is not listed below, please use the “other” option to fill in the activity. (Country adaptations possible here)**

Sports programmes	
Apparatus gymnastics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Badminton	<input type="checkbox"/>
Basketball	<input type="checkbox"/>
Billiards	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boules	<input type="checkbox"/>
Boxing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Canoe/Kayak	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Sports programmes</b>	
Chess	<input type="checkbox"/>
Curling	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cycling	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dancing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diving	<input type="checkbox"/>
Equestrian sports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fencing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fighting/combat sport	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fishing sports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fistball	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fitness/Aerobic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Football	<input type="checkbox"/>
Golf	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gymnastics (all sorts)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Handball	<input type="checkbox"/>
Health sports, health promotion and primary prevention (e.g., preventing falls for the elderly, cardiovascular sports, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hiking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hockey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ice hockey	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ice speed skating	<input type="checkbox"/>
Judo	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lifeguard swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorsports (land)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorsports (water)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rehabilitation/tertiary prevention (e.g., therapeutic programmes, sports programmes for stroke patients, sports programmes for cancer patients, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rowing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sailing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shooting sports	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skiing alpine	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skiing Nordic	<input type="checkbox"/>
Skittles	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sports for disabled/people with chronic diseases	<input type="checkbox"/>
Surfing (incl. Windsurfing, Kite surfing)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Swimming	<input type="checkbox"/>
Table tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tennis	<input type="checkbox"/>
Track and Field	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trend sports (e.g., Slack line, Parkour, Freerunning)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Triathlon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Volleyball	<input type="checkbox"/>
Walking/Nordic Walking	<input type="checkbox"/>
Water ski/Wakeboarding	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wrestling	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, such as: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, such as: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other, such as: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

***The next section contains questions regarding volunteers and paid staff in your club.***

*In the following, please give information on the people that work in your club, both on a voluntary basis as well as paid staff. When differentiating between volunteers and paid staff, use the following guidelines (Country adaptations possible here):*

**Volunteers** do not receive taxable pay from the club, but they can receive non-taxable remunerations and other club benefits.

**Paid staff** receives taxable pay from the club.

7. **Please fill in below how many volunteers and paid staff work in your club in fixed positions or roles in the areas of administration and management, sport and training, sport and competition, as well as in other areas.**

If you cannot give an exact number, please give an approximate number.

Club areas	Number of volunteers in fixed positions	Number of paid staff in fixed positions
Administration and management (e.g. board and committee members, club leaders, etc.)	_____	_____
Sport and training (e.g. coaches, instructors, group- and team leaders, etc.)	_____	_____
Sport and competition (e.g. referees, officials, etc.)	_____	_____
Other tasks (e.g. maintenance, facilities, etc.)	_____	_____

8. **How many other volunteers (both members and non-members who do not have fixed positions or roles in the club) have been working for your club in 2014 (e.g. helping with the organisation of sport events, festivals, competitions, parties or the like, solved other practical tasks, etc.)?**

If you cannot give an exact number, please give an approximate number.

Number of other volunteers who do not have a fixed position: \_\_\_\_\_

9. **Does your club have a paid manager (in a leading position of the club)?**

☐ yes, full time

☐ yes, part time

☐ no

10. **Within the last five years, has the number of volunteers and paid staff working for your club increased, decreased or been stable?**

	Large decrease (more than 25 %)	Moderate decrease (11-25 %)	Roughly unchanged (+/- 10 %)	Moderate increase (11-25 %)	Large increase (more than 25 %)	Don't know
Volunteers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Paid staff	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

11. **What measures is your club taking to recruit and retain volunteers? Please tick the box if a statement applies to your club.**

Initiatives	
The club has a volunteer or paid staff member with specific responsibility for volunteer management	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club has a written strategy for volunteer recruitment	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club mainly recruits through the networks of current volunteers and members	<input type="checkbox"/>

<b>Initiatives</b>	
The club tries to recruit volunteers from outside existing club members (e.g. through advertising vacant positions on the webpage, social media profile such as Facebook, or through newspapers)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club encourages and motivates its volunteers verbally (talking with the volunteers, convincing them to carry on, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club rewards its volunteers with benefits in kind (e.g. no payment of membership fee, reduced membership fees, subsidised sport equipment etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club pays for volunteers to take training or gain qualification (e.g. courses, licences, etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club arranges parties and social gatherings for the volunteers to strengthen group identity	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club informs members that they are expected to contribute with voluntary work	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club informs parents of children who are members that they are expected to contribute with voluntary work	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other measures, please name: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>
The club does not do anything in particular	<input type="checkbox"/>

**12. Please state in how far the following statements represent the opinion of your club's board.**

	<i>Totally agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Don't agree</i>	<i>Don't agree at all</i>
Our club considers members as customers that cannot be expected to contribute with voluntary work.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
All members can be volunteers regardless of their qualifications.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Our club has a low rate of turnover of volunteers.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Our club's members demonstrate passion, dedication and energy for the work that needs to be done.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Our club should be run exclusively by volunteers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

***The next section contains questions on the inclusion of various population groups in your club.***

**13. How high would you estimate the percentage of your club members belonging to the following population groups?**

	<i>0%</i>	<i>1-10%</i>	<i>11-25%</i>	<i>26-50%</i>	<i>51-75%</i>	<i>More than 75%</i>	<i>Don't know</i>
People with disabilities*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People with migration background**	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elderly (65+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Popup-Windows in the online questionnaire:

\* Physically as well as mentally disabled persons

\*\* People that are foreigners or at least one of their parents is a foreigner, or people belonging to an ethnic minority.

**14. Does your club have special initiatives (e.g., activities, teams, cooperation, reduced membership fees, etc.) to increase participation among the following population groups (multiple answers possible)?**

Population groups	Yes	No
Women, girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Children and adolescents (until 18 years)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Elderly (aged 65+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People with disabilities*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People with migration background**	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Low income people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Popup-Windows in the online questionnaire:

\* Physically as well as mentally disabled persons

\*\* People that are foreigners or at least one of their parents is a foreigner or people belonging to an ethnic minority.

**Filter if yes:**

**15. Please indicate which initiatives your club takes for the different population groups (multiple answers possible).**

Population groups (if ticked yes before)	Targeted sport activities	Special teams for this group only	Cooperation with sport organisations	Cooperation with municipalities /local government	Concessionary membership fee (reduced or funded)	Special efforts to compensate disabled (e.g. specialised equipment or adaptations to buildings)
Women, girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Children & adolescents (until 18 years)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Elderly (aged 65+)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
People with disabilities*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
People with migration background**	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Low income people	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Popup-Windows in the online questionnaire:

\* Physically as well as mentally disabled persons

\*\* People that are foreigners or at least one of their parents is a foreigner or people belonging to an ethnic minority.

**16. Please state in how far the following statements represent the opinion of your club's board.**

Our club ...	<i>Totally agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Don't agree</i>	<i>Don't agree at all</i>
strives to help socially vulnerable groups* become better integrated into our club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
needs to be economically compensated to take responsibility for the inclusion of different population groups	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
tries to offer sports to as many population groups as possible	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
is committed to offering health-enhancing physical activity programs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
feels that our sport discipline(s) is/are suitable as health-enhancing physical activity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\*Socially vulnerable groups include people with a migration background, ethnic minorities, people with a physical or mental disability, low income groups, etc.

***The next section contains questions on the management, finances and problems of your club.***

**17. Please state in how far the following statements represent the opinion of your club's board.**

Our club...	<i>Totally agree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Undecided</i>	<i>Don't agree</i>	<i>Don't agree at all</i>
aims to involve members when making important decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
delegates decision making from the board to committees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
engages in long-term planning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
monitors the degree of implementation of its plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
sets high value on companionship and conviviality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
sets high value on sporting success and competition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**18. How serious are certain problems in your club at the moment? If the problem is a very big problem, please indicate whether this problem threatens the existence of your club.**

	<i>In our club, this is ...</i>					<i>and the problem threatens the existence</i>
	<i>no problem</i>	<i>a small problem</i>	<i>a medium problem</i>	<i>a big problem</i>	<i>a very big problem</i>	
Recruitment/retention of members	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recruitment/retention of volunteers on the board level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recruitment/retention of coaches/instructors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recruitment/retention of referees/officials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Financial situation of the club	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Availability of sport facilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Number of laws, orders, directives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Demographic change in the region	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Local competition from commercial sport providers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**19. Does your club possess own sport facilities?**



☐ yes

☐ no

**20. Does your club use public sport facilities (including school sports facilities)?**

☐ yes

☐ no

**Filter: If yes:**

**21. Does your club have to pay a fee for the use of public sports facilities (including school sports facilities)?**

☐ yes

☐ no

**22. Below we would like to ask you for information regarding the financial resources and expenditures of your club in the year 2014.**

If you cannot give exact numbers, please give approximate numbers.

What was the total revenue of your club in the year 2014? € \_\_\_\_\_

What was your club's total expenditure in the year 2014? € \_\_\_\_\_

**23. How big was the revenue share your club received from public funding (e.g. from the state, municipalities, sports organisations, EU) in 2014?**

If you cannot give an exact share, please give an approximate share.

\_\_\_\_\_ %

**24. What is the membership fee per month in your club for the following members?**

If you cannot give an exact fee, please give an approximate average fee for members belonging to the following age groups:

Children (until 14 years) \_\_\_\_\_ €/Month

Adolescents (15 to 18 years) \_\_\_\_\_ €/Month

Adults: \_\_\_\_\_ €/Month