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Health and Sport Committee Comataidh Slàinte is Spòrs

Sport for Everyone Interim Report



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Health and Sport Committee

To consider and report on matters falling within the responsibility of the Cabinet Secretary for Health and Sport.



<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/CurrentCommittees/health-committee.aspx>



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Introduction

1. In December 2016 the Committee agreed to hold an inquiry into sport and physical activity. The focus for this inquiry was sport participation, the Commonwealth Games legacy and barriers to sport. The remit of the inquiry was to:
 - Consider the degree of progress made in recent years around access to and participation in sport in Scotland; and
 - Make recommendations in ensuring Active Legacy aims of increasing access to and participation in sport continued over the medium to long term.
2. The Committee agreed the inquiry would have an initial fact-finding phase (phase 1) followed by a more detailed look at certain aspects of participation and barriers to sport (phase 2). The focus of phase 2 will be identified following phase 1. This interim report highlights the findings of phase 1.
3. As part of the inquiry the Committee undertook an online survey gathering views on why people do or do not participate in sport or physical activity. There were 3,046 responses to our survey.
4. At an oral evidence session on 21 February ¹ the Committee heard from:
 - The University of Edinburgh
 - The University of the West of Scotland
 - Glasgow Life
 - High Life Highland
 - Scottish Athletics
 - Scottish Sports Association
5. The Committee also undertook a series of informal visits to see how communities were working to increase participation and remove barriers to sport. These visits allowed members to speak with people who do not participate in sport and discuss why they did not participate and what could be done to encourage participation.
6. On 27 February the Committee carried out two visits. One in Glasgow (Easterhouse and Drumchapel) and one in Aviemore and Kingussie.

Aviemore and Kingussie

Members visited Aviemore Primary School and Community Centre where they heard about the links between places, community and school. Members then travelled to Kingussie High School to see the Community Sport Hub and then on to the Badenoch Centre to hear about the Active School programme.

Glasgow (Easterhouse and Drumchapel)

Members started the day in Easterhouse by meeting with a group of residents to discuss why they did not participate in sport and see if barriers could be removed to encourage them to participate. Members then went on to Phoenix Community Centre, Easterhouse which is almost entirely self-funded. The final stop of the day was Drumchapel Community Sport Hub.

Members met with Richard McShane, Manager of Phoenix Community Centre, Easterhouse



7. On 28 February the Committee carried out two visits in Edinburgh.

Members visited Muirhouse to meet with a range of individuals from local organisations and community groups to explore the reasons why they do not engage with sport. Members also visited Spartans Community Football Academy in Pilton. Spartans work with the local community and partners to deliver programmes and initiatives that have a lasting positive social impact in North Edinburgh.

8. The Committee did not issue a call for written views at phase 1 of the inquiry however 14 written submissions were received.²

Background

Previous Health and Sport Committee inquiries

Pathways into sport and physical activity (2009)

9. The session 3 Health and Sport Committee carried out an inquiry into pathways into sport and physical activity. That inquiry looked at physical education in schools, the Active Schools programme and local, integrated sports provision with the main focus being physical education in schools.
10. Recommendations in their [report](#) included:
 - The Committee views sports hubs as being one means by which local authority sports facilities can be delivered. The Committee considers that sports hubs need to be about more than just physical facilities. They should be about making the most of physical and human resources. On the latter, this means a common approach being adopted by PE teachers/ASCs/ASMs/Sports Development Officers and local representatives of clubs to the development of a sports strategy. (paragraph 201)
 - The Committee considers that it is vital, where practicable and appropriate, that the sports hub policy be adopted in a systematic manner across Scotland. The Committee considers that it is incumbent on the Scottish Government to drive the sports hub policy. Accordingly, the Committee considers that the second cycle of single outcome agreements is an opportunity for the Scottish Government, with input from sportscotland, to challenge how community planning partnerships are specifically addressing the Scottish Government's national outcomes with reference to sport. (paragraph 202)
 - The Committee believes there is a need for a national initiative led by the Scottish Government or sportscotland to 'unlock the potential' for schools to be more widely used by the wider community. The Committee notes that sportscotland has produced guidance for the different management regimes that apply within school sites. As with other areas in sports policy, it would appear that the necessary guidance exists (as prepared in this case by sportscotland) but that the guidance has been, at best, only patchily used by local authorities. (paragraph 247-248)
 - The Committee was disturbed by the lowly status that PE has had over a number of years. During the course of the inquiry, what came through was that there are many examples of individuals and clubs doing fantastic work at the grassroots level in sport. Much of this work is unheralded. The Committee considers that, as a nation, we need to be better at recognising the vital work that goes on in our communities.

Support for Community Sport (2013)

11. In Session 4 the Health and Sport Committee carried out an inquiry into Support for Community Sport. The inquiry considered the support available for community sport and related issues. The focus was on volunteers, coaching, clubs, preventative health and community impact, facilities, Community Sports Hubs and the legacy of the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games.
12. Recommendations in this [report](#) included:
 - The Committee encourages the Scottish Government, national agencies, policy makers, the sporting fraternity and others to lead by example in actively promoting a culture of volunteerism.
 - The Committee awaits the findings of sportscotland’s audit of the school estate, expected to be published in spring 2013, to see what impact this may have on plans to open up the school estate in respect of its sporting facilities. The Committee commends the practice of “sweating assets” in the interests of accessibility and participation.
 - The Committee welcomes the simple but brilliant idea of collaboration and flexibility that lies behind the hubs and will monitor their development to see if that ethos can be turned into positive outcomes for sport and community alike. In the words of one witness: “we are in danger of joining things up”.

Sport for Everyone online survey analysis

13. The Sport for Everyone online survey was completed by a self-selecting sample of participants. It was intended to give a flavour of participation levels and gauges some of the reasons people do and do not participate in sport or physical activity in Scotland. The full survey analysis can be viewed [on our webpage](#).

Barrier to participation

14. Of the respondents to the survey 61% were females. However of those who stated they do not participate in sport, 73% were female and 25% were male (with the remainder non-binary or preferring not to answer). This suggests of those who responded to the survey, females are far more likely than males to not participate in sport or physical activity.
15. The biggest barrier to participation was noted as being perceived lack of time. The following also common barriers for both male and females:
 - caring/family commitments
 - feeling self-conscious
 - shortage of suitable facilities nearby
 - too expensive
 - do/did not enjoy PE at school
16. Whilst many of the barriers to participation highlighted in the survey were similar across all genders, some were a bigger barrier depending on gender. The most noticeable difference in response was feeling self-conscious, where 50% of females agreed with this response but only 26% of males agreed. This was followed by having carer/family commitments; 50% of females agreed with this reason compared to 31% of males.

Removing barriers

17. The online survey also asked respondents what might encourage them to participate in sport or physical activity. The initiative most respondents felt was most likely to encourage them was employer support, for example a subsidised gym or sport club membership. This indicates the cost of membership to a gym or sport club is potentially a big barrier to participation.
18. Some of the other initiatives highlighted as helping to encourage participation were:
 - taster sessions at local gym/club
 - more flexible working arrangements
 - private changing facilities

- single-sex sessions
 - longer gym/club opening hours
19. It should be noted female respondents agreed private changing facilities and single-sex sessions would increase participation in higher percentages than males. This suggests these were much more significant issues for females than males.

Community sport and physical activity engagement

Community Sport Hubs

20. Community sport hubs are National Lottery-funded and are one of sportscotland's key programmes which contribute to the Scottish Governments 2014 legacy plan and support for local sport clubs. Community sport hubs aim to create a co-ordinated network of key players in sport around a particular facility in a particular local community.
21. The Scottish Government notes:
 - ” Community Sport Hubs (CSHs) bring local people together and provide a home for local clubs and sport organisations. They are based in local facilities like sport centres, community centres, club pavilions, the natural environment and schools. They will also provide information, support and advice on a wide range of sports and physical activities to make it easier for local people to get involved and engage in a more active and healthier lifestyle. ³
22. In evidence to the previous Health and Sport Committee, the then Minister for Sport said the hub is not just a physical cluster of sport facilities but an opportunity for the key players in sport to interact together:
 - ” The purpose of the community sports hub is to sweat the asset of the school estate to some degree, but it is also to bring together the schools, clubs, council officers and national governing bodies locally under the umbrella of a single community sports organisation to add value to what is already going on, fill the gaps and get things working. ⁴
23. The Session 4 Health and Sport Committee in its inquiry into support for community sport agreed the role of CSHs could be:
 - ” seen to represent a major initiative to maximise the potential of community sport for the sake of community engagement, joined-up working between partner organisations from different sectors (sport, health, education etc.), boosting participation levels, promoting of sporting culture, making the most of scarce resources, pooling knowledge and expertise, sharing facilities, benefiting from shared corporate functions, and economies of scale. ⁵
24. There are currently 157 operational hubs and the latest target is to reach 200 hubs by 2020. By the end of 2014/15 there were 994 clubs in Scotland with 114,577 individual members involved in community sport hubs.
25. The Committee visited two Community Sport Hubs - Aviemore and Drumchapel. Members were impressed by both hubs and the positive impact they had in the community. Both of these CSHs have the aim of getting the inactive more active.

Young boy playing tennis at Drumchapel Tennis Club



26. Both CSHs not only offered access to sport activities but also accommodated other groups including an older persons club and a crèche. Both CSHs incorporated a local library which was seen as safe space and used to integrate services. The library was a route to ensuring people knew what was available in the local community.
 27. At Drumchapel members heard the CSH housed the Promising Links Group. This group seeks to tackle issues regarding social isolation and loneliness. Individuals are identified by the local GP surgery as having long term health issues and/or social isolation and referred to the group. From meeting once a week in the CSH the group gradually started to use the sports facilities. The group encourages but does not force participation in sport. It also offers a tailored service with a dedicated link worker collecting some participants from their homes where individuals are finding it difficult to leave their house. Since joining the group members have reported a reduction in the need to use GP services.
 28. In Aviemore members heard of a similar set-up. Aviemore CSH became the home for a local old persons group. The group originally started meeting in the library but over time were shown the fitness suite and given guidance on how to use the machines safely. Gradually members of the group started to use the fitness suite and participate in other fitness classes. The CSH now offers seven classes specifically tailored at older people and these have the highest uptake of all classes.
29. The Committee was impressed by the work carried out by the Community Sport Hubs in Aviemore and Drumchapel and recognises they have worked to ensure the right environment and culture has been put in place for people to take part in and enjoy sport and physical activity. The Committee welcomes the positive impact this has had on the local community, not only in terms of increasing activity, but in reducing social isolation and improving mental well-being.

Older people take part in a fitness class at Aviemore Community Sport Hub



30. The Committee also visited Phoenix Community Centre in Easterhouse which operates outside the hub model and is largely self-funded. Phoenix is a community facility serving all from children to pensioners and offers free access to a range of sports including squash, table tennis, boxing, yoga and a gym.

31. The Session 4 Health and Sport Committee's 2013 report into Community Sport concluded "Not everybody will want or even be able to join a Community Sport Hub and the Committee issues a plea on behalf of those clubs outside the hub system that they not be forgotten or lose out on funding or other support".⁶ Although this Committee is aware of the excellent work CSHs are carrying out this is still a sentiment we agree with. The Committee encourages the Scottish Government and sportscotland to see how they can work with and provide support to non-hub clubs and organisations.

Active School Programme

32. Active Schools is the term given to all schools in Scotland that provide pupils with sufficient opportunities to get active to the extent it makes a positive contribution to their health. The programme was instituted in 2003. The fundamental aim of Active Schools is to offer children and young people the opportunity and motivation to adopt active, health lifestyles at school now and into adulthood.

33. sportscotland takes the lead role in developing, supporting and monitoring the Active Schools programme and in working with local authorities.
34. Members saw the Active School programme first hand at Kingussie High School and Drumchapel CSH. In both areas members heard of real efforts being made to encourage all pupils to take part in sport or physical activity. One example of the programme was encouraging pupils in both areas by holding a sports day. These were run in conjunction with local sports clubs and allowed the pupils to take part in a variety of different activities they may not have otherwise participated in. Following the sport day local clubs reported an increase in people attending to try out the sports.
35. High Life Highland note participation in Active School supported activity has grown by almost 2000 children since 2014. There has been a national rise of 2.4% (42% of school roll) and an increase in the Highlands of 7%⁷.

36. The Committee believes schools are an important pathway for increasing participation in physical activity, particularly where there is an emphasis on participation, enjoyment and physical activity for all. A large part of this value lies in the preventative dimension, setting up positive habits for a lifetime and the Committee believes the Active School programme has a positive impact on encouraging school children to take part in and enjoy sport. The Committee would ask the Scottish Government and sportscotland to maintain funding and promotion of the Active Schools programme.

Grassroot Influences

37. During phase 1 of this inquiry it has become evident to the Committee grassroot influences play a huge role in removing barriers to sport and physical activity in the community.
38. During the visits to Phoenix Community Centre in Easterhouse and Spartans Community Football Academy in Pilton it was clear the local knowledge of the manager/chief executive was an essential element in the success of these operations.
39. Both of these facilities are in areas of deprivation and it appears the fact the founders of these operations grew up in the local area has had a positive impact. They have a level of understanding of the issues and dynamics in the area that allows them to tailor offerings to meet needs.
40. Similar sentiments were noted to the Committee during the visit to Aviemore. High Life Highland noted the co-location of staff within the area they live in can help create a community feel.
41. Glasgow Life noted a CSH can have a similar role:

- ” The Hub is in a great position to understand the community needs due to local representatives who appreciate what is important for local people and what motivates them.

42. The Committee notes the influence local champions can have on removing barriers to participation in an area and the key role of individuals in the process. It is essential to a projects success that the chemistry between individuals and locals is right for success to happen.

Volunteers

43. The Committee has heard volunteers are an essential element in the running of any programme or club. Not only do programmes such as Active Schools and projects such as Phoenix Community Centre rely on the work of volunteers but so do established club groups. Scottish Athletics noted:

- ” In the volunteering context, we undertook a survey of Scottish athletics last year and, based on the minimum wage, we had £7.19 million-worth of volunteer hours, which is staggering.

Source: Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Mark Munro, contrib. 123¹

44. The Active School programme was highlighted as an excellent example of how volunteers can be used to the benefit of both the volunteer and the participant. In the Highlands and Glasgow volunteer school pupils were helping to run various activities for younger pupils. This included PE classes covering a range of activities such as badminton and dancing.
45. In the Highlands the Young Leaders programme has opened doors to many young people who wish to develop skills in sport or physical activity leadership. Young volunteers from primary 6 through to S6 and beyond are supported via the programme to develop their confidence in leading and coaching and are encouraged and supported to gain qualifications. The Committee heard the younger pupils being coached also benefit as they enjoy being coached by their peers and participation levels increased as a result.

Young Leaders lead a dance class at Kingussie High School



46. High Life Highland noted “more than 500 of the current 1500 Active Schools volunteers are secondary pupils supported and developed within the HLH Leadership Programme”⁸

47. The Committee is very encouraged by programmes such as Young Leaders and is impressed by those involved not only gaining qualifications but also supporting and encouraging younger pupils to take part in sport and physical activity. The Committee believes young leaders increase the likelihood of local activities becoming sustainable and encourages the Scottish Government to support the roll-out of such volunteer programmes to all school across Scotland.

48. The Committee will discuss the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games (the Games) active legacy later in the report but notes at this stage there was a great response from the public to volunteering at the Games. However this does not seem to have translated into an increase of volunteers post-Games.

49. The Scottish Sports Association noted:

” Another significant legacy opportunity from the Games was converting the unparalleled interest in volunteering at the Games (50,811 applications in total) into sustained volunteering interest; to date our understanding is that this supported conversion has been minimal.⁹

50. The Committee is disappointed to hear the support for volunteering at the Games has not been converted into increased ongoing volunteering and calls on the Scottish Government to see how it can ensure an increase in volunteering is achieved considering the positive outcomes for all involved. The Scottish Government may wish to look to the Young Leader programme and see how this benefit to volunteers can be replicated for all ages.

The school estate

51. One of the barriers to participation highlighted to the Committee was access to the school estate. This was also a barrier that was previously noted in the Session 4 Health and Sport Committee's 2013 inquiry. They concluded:
- ” A range of barriers to gaining greater use out of the current school estates were highlighted to the Committee. These are diverse, ranging from contractual difficulties with gaining access to the estate through to cost issues emerging from the need to have paid staff on site when the estate is being used outside school hours.¹⁰
52. In 2013 sportsotland carried out an audit on the school estate- [School Estate Audit](#). Their audit collected data to answer the following questions:
1. What sports facilities exist within the school estate?
 2. What sports facilities are available for use within the school estate?
 3. What is the current use of these facilities for sport?
53. sportsotland concluded in terms of uptake and use of facilities, around a third of the available time is utilised across the whole school estate (primary and secondary schools):
- 35% of available indoor space is used during term time (17% during school holidays)
 - 19% of available outdoor space is used during term time (11% during school holidays)
54. There has been no further research undertaken since 2013 but the Scottish Sports Association advised the Committee:
- ” We would still use the phrase “the sleeping giant” to describe the opportunity that the school estate brings, whether as a community hub or a community sports hub. A community hub seems a very fair idea. There might be an athletics club training outside, or a range of sports in the gym or in meeting rooms, but why can there not be a knitting group or a local heritage group, or a local cultural group there too? Why can we not talk about the school estate as a real community asset? Surely that is what it is.

Source: Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Kim Atkinson, contrib. 166²

55. The Committee is disappointed to hear on-going issues with accessing the school estate remain and that this resource is not being fully utilised. The Committee would be interested to hear what work the Scottish Government and Local Authorities have undertaken since the 2013 inquiry to widen access to this valuable resource and see details of a timetable of action planned to open up the school estate.

2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games

active legacy

56. A key driver in Scotland's bid to host the 2014 Commonwealth Games was to achieve an "Active Legacy" through excellent sporting infrastructure increasing access to sport and increased levels of sporting activity across Scotland.
57. Alex Salmond, then First Minister of Scotland noted in the foreword of Glasgow 2014 - Delivering a lasting legacy for Scotland:
- ” More importantly, we owe it to ourselves to deliver a real, positive and lasting legacy from the Games. As a country, we bid for the Games not just because we wanted to see some of the world's best athletes competing in Scotland, but because we saw the potential of the Games to inspire change in our society, to improve people's health and to give our children greater chances in life. ¹¹
58. The Session 3 Health and Sport Committee heard from Professor Coalter who questioned whether it was realistic to claim so much potential for the Glasgow games and cautioned against raising expectations in such a way as to set them up to fail. ¹²
59. The Committee agreed two and a half years on from the Games was an appropriate moment to assess whether the Active Legacy short term ambitions were being achieved and whether they were on course to be achieved in the medium to long term.
60. Some of the witnesses the Committee spoke with noted increased participation at club level, such as Scottish Athletics, as a sign of an active legacy. Scottish Athletics noted:
- ” I can talk only about athletics, but there has been huge growth in the sport across all levels, from general participation and club activity to event entries and participation in the events programme. There have been significant increases across the board. Our elite athletes have improved dramatically during the past two years and we now have five world-class athletes breaking records week in and week out. There is therefore evidence of a legacy in athletics and it has been exceptional.
- Source: Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Mark Munro, contrib. 196³
61. However, most witnesses and the Scottish Health Survey do not perceive there as being an achieved active legacy. The [Scottish Health Survey 2015](#) data shows physical activity fell amongst boys and girls in the most recent year for which data is available.

Percentage of children who meet physical activity recommendations (including activity at school)

	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2015 on 2014
Boys	73	78	79	77	-2.5%
Girls	68	72	73	69	-5.5%
All children	70	75	76	73	-3.9%

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2015

62. The Scottish Health Survey 2015 also shows there have been very minor changes in adult participation rates since 2012, with a big drop in participation rates for the 25-34 age range especially:

Percentage of adults aged 16+ who meet physical activity recommendations, by age

Age	2012	2013	2014	2015	% change 2015 on 2014
16-24	75	79	71	75	5.6%
25-34	70	79	79	72	-8.3%
35-44	71	71	73	72	-1.1%
45-54	66	71	66	66	0.4%
55-64	57	55	59	57	-3.8%
65-74	54	50	51	52	2.9%
75+	25	26	26	31	18.5%

Source: Scottish Health Survey 2015

63. Dr Julie Clark of the GoWell East Research Programme noted:

” Notably, although we could not identify a trend towards greater levels of physical activity immediately after the Games, residents did report improved perceptions of the quality of local sports facilities. ¹³

64. In July 2015, the Government published its latest report on the Games Legacy, [An Evaluation of Legacy from the Glasgow 2014 Commonwealth Games: Post Games Report](#). A major part of this work is the “active legacy”. The report aims to examine “what effect the games had on active infrastructure, sports participation and physical activity.” In general, the report admits:

” While major sporting events commonly leave an infrastructure legacy, and there can be a boost to host nation sporting performance, the evidence for a relationship between hosting major sporting events and improving population level sports participation and physical activity remains mixed and inconclusive. What remains clear is that such impacts do not arise as an automatic result of hosting a large sporting event. (para 4.4)

65. The Committee notes varying data showing a mixed picture on active legacy outcomes. Overall the Committee sees no current evidence of an active legacy from the 2014 Games. However, the Committee also notes it has seen no evidence that any previous major sporting event has resulted in an active legacy.

Data collection

66. The Committee's strategic plan notes “In all our actions our overriding aim is to improve the health of the people of Scotland”¹⁴. One area the Committee agreed to scrutinise activity against was the extent to which it has a prevention focus.
67. The Committee was interested to hear how preventative spend was considered in relation to sports and physical activity and whether the possible outcomes (such as improved mental health, reduced hospital admissions, reduction of health inequalities etc.) were measured, with data collected and recorded.
68. Dr Julie Clark noted:
- ” I have a strong suspicion that there is a vast amount of information out there that, with time, money and staff, could be wrangled into something cogent. We could then decide what was needed to fill the gaps. There is the whole big data thing—everything that Glasgow Life and the councils collect as a matter of course—so there must be a lot of information out there. It is a research project.
- Source: Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Dr Clark, contrib. 169⁴
69. Glasgow Life agreed and noted:
- ” Dr Clark is exactly right. The issue is not necessarily that new data needs to be collected; it is that some resource needs to be expended on collating the data that has already been collected. I am aware of various studies that have been undertaken that address that very issue. Some of them focus on particular local authority areas or regions of the UK. Work has been done in this field, but collating it into one cogent argument, as you describe, is probably what is required. That work needs to be done.
- Source: Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Ian Hooper, contrib. 171⁵
70. The Committee notes one of the roles of sportscotland is to increase participation in sport among those who are currently inactive and those who come from the least wealthy areas. At present sportscotland record data that measure activity levels based on gender and age but do not collect data on participants' socio-economic background or whether, before they came to an event, they were inactive.
71. High Life Highland advised they use data to see whether they are meeting their aspiration to be a low cost leisure access scheme:

” ...we found a postcode analysis tool that allows us to check on its reach. Our aspiration was to attract medium to low-income families to the scheme. It is not that we are not worried about the rest of the folks, but they have more options. We conducted a survey recently and two thirds of our members come from medium to low-income families. We took that as a reasonable reaffirmation of the intent of the scheme.

I will give another example. Half of the committee is going to the Aviemore area next week on a fact-finding visit. We have found there that 65 per cent of youngsters who receive free school meals take part in active schools activities—again, about two thirds. That one statistic does not tell us everything, but it helps us to start to build a picture.

Source: Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Ian Murray, contrib. 153⁶

72. The Committee understands the current financial constraints but believes collated evidence showing the outcomes of sport and physical activity projects and strategies should be an integral component of all activity. Data that can show positive outcomes across various portfolios is hugely important and has implications on determining future funding. The Committee encourages the Scottish Government and local authorities to ensure projects are established with appropriate means of assessment. We would welcome the views of the Scottish Government in response to Dr Clark's comments above.
73. The Committee also believes sportscotland, and others who provide sport and physical activity services, should be collecting data on participants socio-economic background and whether they were previously inactive. Only by doing so can we see how barriers can be removed and participation increased for people who are inactive and people from deprived areas.

Sport for Everyone Phase 2

74. The Committee will agree its approach to phase 2 of its Inquiry at a future meeting.

Annex A - Minutes of Meeting

15th Meeting, 2016 (Session 5), Tuesday 13 December 2016

1. **Work programme (in private):** The Committee considered and agreed its work programme.

5th Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 21 February 2017

2. **Sport for Everyone:** The Committee took evidence in a roundtable format from—

- Dr Gavin Reid, Lecturer (Sport and Recreation Management), University of Edinburgh;
- Dr Julie Clark, Lecturer in Sociology & Social Policy, University of the West of Scotland;
- Ian Hooper, Director of Sport and Infrastructure, Glasgow Life;
- Ian Murray, Chief Executive, High Life Highland;
- Mark Munro, Chief Executive Officer, Scottish Athletics; and
- Kim Atkinson, Chief Executive, Scottish Sports Association.

10. **Sport for Everyone (in private):** The Committee considered the main themes arising from the oral evidence heard earlier in the meeting.

6th Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 7 March 2017

2. **Sport for Everyone:** The Committee discussed the recent fact-finding visits.

9th Meeting, 2017 (Session 5), Tuesday 28 March 2017

5. **Sport for Everyone (in private):** The Committee discussed and agreed its approach to the conclusion of Phase 1 of its Inquiry.

Annexe B - Evidence

Written Evidence

- [Dr Julie Clark](#)
- [Fields in Trust](#)
- [Fields in Trust - Glasgow Case Study](#)
- [Glasgow Life](#)
- [High Life Highland](#)
- [John Dunlop](#)
- [Observatory for Sport in Scotland](#)
- [Paths for All](#)
- [Physical Activity for Health Research Centre](#)
- [Scottish Athletics](#)
- [Scottish National Heritage](#)
- [Scottish Sports Association](#)
- [The Robertson Trust](#)
- [University of Edinburgh](#)
- [Winning Scotland Foundation](#)

Official Reports of Meetings

[Tuesday 21 February 2017](#) - Roundtable evidence from stakeholders

- [1] Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Mark Munro, contrib. 123,
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=10807&c=1977549>
- [2] Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Kim Atkinson, contrib. 166,
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=10807&c=1977592>
- [3] Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Mark Munro, contrib. 196,
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=10807&c=1977622>
- [4] Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Dr Clark, contrib. 169,
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=10807&c=1977595>
- [5] Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Ian Hooper, contrib. 171,
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=10807&c=1977597>
- [6] Health and Sport Committee 21 February 2017, Ian Murray, contrib. 153,
<http://www.scottish.parliament.uk/parliamentarybusiness/report.aspx?r=10807&c=1977579>

- 1 [Health and Sport Committee Official Report 21 February 2017](#)
- 2 [Phase 1 Sport for Everyone Written Submissions](#)
- 3 <http://www.gov.scot/Topics/ArtsCultureSport/Sport/MajorEvents/Glasgow-2014/Commonwealth-games/Indicators/hubs>
- 4 [Pathways into Sport and Physical Activity \(paragraph 186\)](#)
- 5 [Health and Sport Committee, 1st Report 2013 \(Session 4\) Report on Inquiry into Support for Community Sport, page 33](#)
- 6 [Health and Sport Committee, 1st Report 2013 \(Session 4\) Report on Inquiry into Support for Community Sport, para 212](#)
- 7 [High Life Highland written submission](#)
- 8 [High Life Highland written submission \(page 1\)](#)
- 9 [Scottish Sports Association written submission \(page 3\)](#)
- 10 [Health and Sport Committee, 1st Report 2013 \(Session 4\) Report on Inquiry into Support for Community Sport, page 57](#)
- 11 [Glasgow 2014 - Delivering a lasting legacy for Scotland](#)
- 12 [Health and Sport Committee \(Session3\) Official Report, 26 March 2008](#)
- 13 [Dr Julie Clark, GoWell East Research Programme written submission \(page 1\)](#)
- 14 [Health and Sport Committee Strategic Plan and Vision 2016-2021](#)

