



An evaluation of **sportscotland** facilities investment and support

Final report for **sportscotland**

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EKOS Limited, St. George's Studios, 93-97 St. George's Road, Glasgow, G3 6JA

Reg 145099

Telephone: 0141 353 1994

Web: www.ekos-consultants.co.uk

Direct enquiries regarding this report should be submitted to:

Nicola Graham, Principal Consultant, EKOS

Email: nicola.graham@ekos.co.uk

Tel: 0141 353 8328

or

Neil Ross, Director, Integratis Consulting

Email: neil@integratisconsulting.com

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Executive summary

The external evaluation of **sportscotland's** facilities investment and support focused on the Sport Facilities Fund (SFF) and Legacy 2014 Active Places Fund (APF), and the wrap-around planning and design advice and support provided to applicants. The evaluation provides a look back, largely focusing on the five years leading up to 2017/18.

Facilities investment and support

- Through the SFF and APF, £32 million has been invested in almost 400 facilities projects over this period. The funds have achieved considerable reach, both in terms of the location of facilities projects and the types of organisation supported.
- The investment has developed and enhanced Scotland's indoor and outdoor sporting infrastructure. The majority of SFF investment was made into infrastructure that had multiple sports and activities as its focus (e.g. football and rugby, football and hockey). The APF has complemented the established SFF supporting projects that include paths infrastructure, tennis courts, adventure play, skateparks and mountain bike infrastructure.
- The SFF and APF investment has reached the nine challenge authorities in Scotland (around £6.7 million of SFF and APF over the last five years).

Impact on service users

- The main reason that people use facilities is for enjoyment. The study found strong levels of repeat custom and loyalty amongst facility users, and evidence that investment has improved users' experiences. It has also increased the numbers taking part in sport and physical activity and the frequency of that participation amongst facility users.
- There has been an increase in the level of users' self-reported physical activity pre- and post-facilities investment. The evidence suggests that the investment has encouraged the active to remain or become more active, and it has also helped the inactive to become more active.
- The main benefits for service users relate to being more active and making friends and socialising. There is some evidence that impacts extend beyond participation in sport and physical activity (e.g. feel healthy, feel included).
- The data are not complete enough to provide an assessment of the impact of the facilities investment on under-represented groups. There is a lack of routine monitoring data on the funds, and the service user survey attracted a very high response rate from those living in non-deprived areas, males, non-disabled people, and those of working age.

- However, investment in quality facilities and places for sport will undoubtedly have provided more choice and opportunity for participation in sport and physical activity, including for under-represented groups. There has been investment in formal and informal settings, which provides people with more choice around how, where and when they take part.

Impact on funding recipients

- The facilities team planning and design support has been important in helping improve the quality and potential impact of facilities projects, and early engagement is important.
- Investment from **sportscotland** has helped to unlock investment from other sources.
- In addition to increasing participation and improving users' experiences, funding recipients also reported that investment had allowed them to expand their services. However, few reported increased revenues or reduced costs (and few had expected these impacts from the outset).
- There are strong levels of additionality associated with **sportscotland's** facilities investment and support. Almost 60% of the projects would not have gone ahead in the absence of investment from **sportscotland**, and many more would have been of a smaller scale or lower quality.

Changing landscape and context

- The landscape for facilities investment continues to change. The availability of finance for capital projects has reduced, and this is likely to continue. The financial constraints facing the public and third sectors have grown significantly, and the main implications of this are: more competition for investment; reductions in maximum awards available for facilities projects; and reducing capacity, expertise and resources within organisations to develop and implement capital projects.
- There is also growing awareness of, and evidence for, the benefits of sport and physical activity to people and communities, particularly in physical and mental health and wellbeing. Facilities are key enablers to achieving these benefits, reinforcing the importance of **sportscotland's** role in this area.
- **sportscotland's** new Corporate Strategy – Sport for Life (2019)¹ places a greater focus on the importance of building and strengthening connections between sport and the public and third sectors (e.g. health, education, transport, environment). This could also unlock opportunities to access a more diverse range of funding sources.

¹ **sportscotland**, [Sport for Life](#), A vision for sport in Scotland, June 2019.

Recommendations

Managing resources

- There is a need to think about the most effective use of increasingly scarce capital resources. This requires an investment strategy which balances support for new facilities with investment in non-traditional facilities and maintenance of the existing infrastructure.
- **sportscotland** should explore how alternative sources of funding may be sourced to support investment in facilities.

Support to applicants

- Applicant support is valued and valuable and this could be more targeted, enabling a wider range of clubs and community-based organisations to apply.
- The investment decision should not be the end of the process for applicants. Organisational support and capacity building could form a part of co-ordinated post-award activities, to support organisations to maximise the impact of the investment.

Business intelligence and insight

- **sportscotland** should develop and implement a monitoring system to capture the ongoing performance and impact of its facilities investment. Provision of standard data should form part of grant award contracts.
- While the **sportscotland** facilities planning model does exist to inform decision making, this evaluation identified demand for improved, consistent, and shared data sources. Better intelligence and insight would help **sportscotland** (and others) map existing and planned provision and understand need/demand at local, regional, and national levels.
- Partners involved in the study indicated an openness to closer partnership working. They would like **sportscotland** to be less reactive in its approach to facilities development and better understand potential user needs, including under-represented groups.

Wider benefits of sport

- Applications for investment should clearly articulate how the facilities project will contribute to the wider benefits of sport and physical activity (and how this will be measured). This reflects the growing policy focus on maximising the health and wellbeing benefits of sport and physical activity, including the Scottish Government's prevention agenda.
- **sportscotland** should continue to broaden its range of partners, in particular across sectors (e.g. health) to help maximise the wider social impact of sport and physical activity.

Inclusion

- There is a strong case for facilities playing a role in addressing under-representation in sport and encouraging physical activity.
- **sportscotland** should refresh the facilities investment criteria to reflect new organisational priorities set out in the new Corporate Strategy.
- Since the Legacy 2014 APF has come to an end, it may be necessary to develop new, complementary or targeted investment initiatives to strengthen reach to a diverse range of communities, sports and physical activities.
- Future evaluation work should consider a mix of (inclusive) approaches for undertaking primary research with service users, to ensure that it reaches under-represented groups. Different approaches may be required to engage with some groups that share protected characteristics.

1. Introduction

1. This report presents the main findings of an external evaluation of **sportscotland's** facilities investment and support. A separate Technical Report presents further detail, including on the study method, and the secondary and primary research. The evaluation provides a look back, largely focusing on the five years leading up to 2017/18.

Evaluation Focus	
Sport Facilities Fund (SFF) (2013/18) Flagship facilities investment programme that supports projects to create or upgrade places where people can take part in sport and physical activity.	Legacy 2014 Active Places Fund (APF) (2013/15) A Scottish Government Commonwealth Games Legacy programme. A one-off investment stream for local community-led projects to encourage more people to take part in sport and physical activity.
Expert support Fund applicants can access planning support to ensure that places for sport are promoted and protected through an integrated approach to planning and development. As well as design support covering advice and guidance in the design and cost of construction, and the management of sports facilities.	

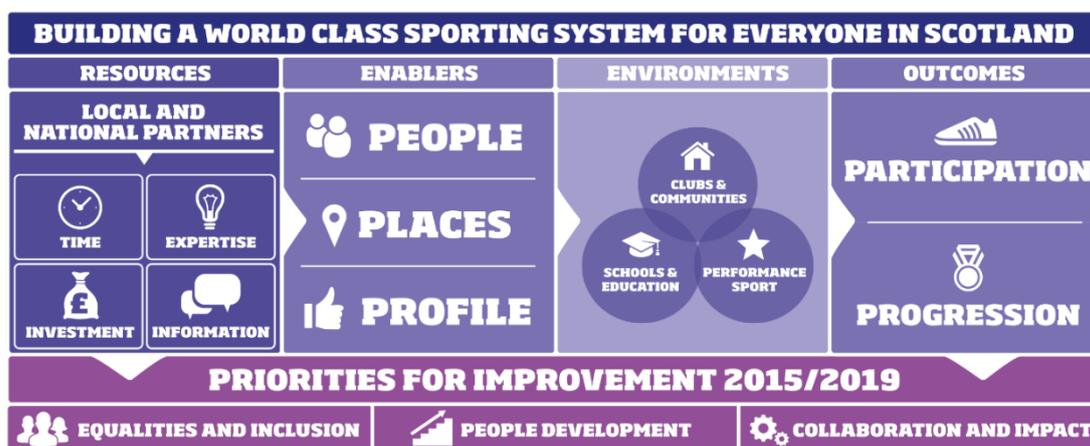
1.1 Background

2. The beauty of sport and physical activity is that it can take place in a diverse range of environments and settings, including: a) indoor environments – sports centres, gyms, sports clubs, swimming pools, community centres and halls; and b) outdoor environments, including the built and natural environment e.g. Scotland's water, air, paths, mountains and countryside.
3. In delivering on its ambition to develop places for sport, and aspiration to "[build a world class sporting system for everyone in Scotland](#)"² (**Figure 1.1**), **sportscotland** has invested significant resources through its facilities investment funds. The SFF and APF have supported the development of many facilities of local, regional and national significance and across a variety of settings, including schools and education, clubs and communities, and performance environments.

² **sportscotland**, [Raising the Bar 2015/19](#).

4. **sportscotland** plays an important enabling role for the development of a network of high quality and well-designed places that provide people with the opportunity to get involved and stay involved in sport and physical activity.

Figure 1.1: **sportscotland Corporate Plan - Raising the Bar (2015/19)**



5. Facilities help people enjoy sport and physical activity at every level³. This includes under-represented groups who often face barriers to participation in sport and physical activity (e.g. women and girls, disabled people, older people, people living in deprived areas, ethnic minorities, LGBTI communities). Barriers can include:
 - practical barriers (e.g. childcare, cost, transport);
 - personal barriers (image and confidence); and
 - social and cultural reasons (attitudes and prejudices)⁴.
6. It is not just about the quality of facilities - location is equally important. Having facilities in the right place, and which are accessible and familiar, is key to encouraging more people to have an active life.

1.2 Existing research

7. This evaluation is part of a series of **sportscotland** wider evaluations undertaken from 2017 to 2019. These have all looked in depth at how the programmes **sportscotland** deliver alongside partners, support the sporting system. They provide insight into what is working well and what can be improved.

³ **sportscotland**, [Sport for Life](#), A vision for sport in Scotland, June 2019.

⁴ Research Scotland Final Report to **sportscotland**, [Equality and Sport Research](#), January 2016; EKOS and Integratis Consulting Final Report to **sportscotland**, [Evaluation of Supplementary Investment for Scottish Governing Bodies of Sport](#), July 2018.

8. The published wider evaluation reports and other existing evidence provide useful insights for the current evaluation of **sportscotland's** facilities investment and support, including the impact it has had for funding recipients and facility users (**Appendix A**).

1.3 Evaluation aims and objectives

9. The overall aim of the evaluation was to assess the impact of **sportscotland's** investment in, and the support provided to, sports facilities projects. This was to better understand:
 - the impact the investment and support has made, including on under-represented groups;
 - what is working and why; and
 - any changes needed to increase **sportscotland's** impact.
10. The study included a mix of secondary and primary research, and the main messages are highlighted in the following sections.

2. Facilities investment and support

- The evaluation focussed on two facilities investment programmes – SFF (2013/18)⁵ and APF (2013/15). A total of £32 million has been invested in almost 400 facilities projects over this period.
- The SFF and APF have achieved considerable reach. Both in terms of the location of facilities projects and the types of organisation supported.
- The investment has impacted on the development and enhancement of Scotland’s indoor and outdoor sporting infrastructure.
- The majority of SFF investment was made into infrastructure that had multiple sports and activities as its focus (e.g. football and rugby, football and hockey).
- The focus of APF has complemented the established SFF, supporting projects that include paths infrastructure, tennis courts, adventure play, skateparks and mountain bike infrastructure.
- The SFF and APF has reached the nine challenge authorities in Scotland. Around £6.7 million of SFF and APF investment has been made in the nine challenge authorities over the last five years.

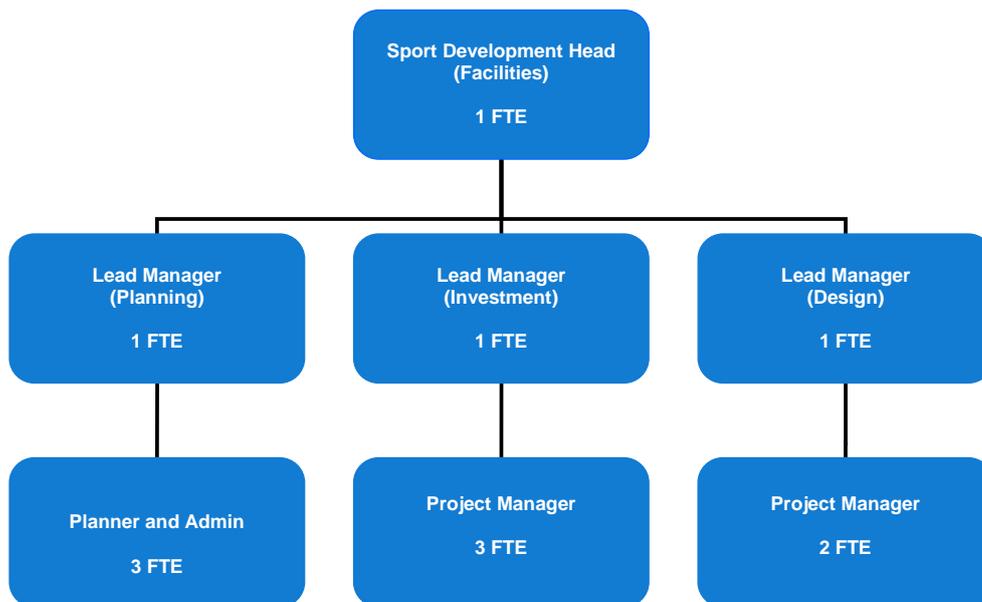
2.1 Facilities team and functions

11. **sportscotland’s** facilities work covers three functions – [planning, design and investment](#). It is delivered by a team of 12 specialists, **Figure 2.1**. The facilities team is part of the wider Sports Development team within the agency.
12. In relation to SFF and APF investment, the facilities team links with, and connects to, other parts of the organisation. This includes Partnership Managers who are the main point of contact with local authorities, leisure trusts, Scottish Governing Bodies of Sport (SGB), and schools.
13. Members of the facilities team are brought into discussions with partners regarding potential facilities projects at the appropriate time. This includes to discuss and strengthen project ideas, and respond to specific enquiries regarding its investment programmes, pitches and facilities strategies, design standards and guidelines. The facilities team is also involved in the assessment of the applications for facilities investment.

⁵ This is the time period covered by the evaluation. The introduction of the SFF predates 2013.

14. As highlighted later in **Section 4**, a significant proportion of fund applicants have made use of **sportscotland's** planning and design advice and support. Many felt that this support had added value to their project delivery in a range of ways.
15. The team has a wider remit beyond the SFF and APF. This was not included within the scope of the evaluation.

Figure 2.1: sportscotland facilities team structure



Source: extract of Sport Development organogram provided by **sportscotland**.

2.2 Investment

Overview

16. **sportscotland** invests Scottish Government and National Lottery funding in partners that can help develop Scotland's world class sporting system. Among other things, this includes direct club investment and core investment to SGBs on a sport by sport basis. This is based on the facilities team's assessment of applications, plans and anticipated outcomes. On the investment side, the team discusses project ideas with potential applicants, and coordinates input to the assessment of applications for investment from internal colleagues.
17. The evaluation focussed on two facilities investment programmes – SFF (2013/18)⁶ and APF (2013/15). [A total of £32 million has been invested in almost 400 facilities projects over this period.](#)

⁶ This is the time period covered by the evaluation. The introduction of the SFF predates 2013.

18. Between 2013 and 2018 a total of £23.1 million has been awarded to SFF projects. This has been to create new or improve existing places where people can take part in sport and physical activity⁷. SFF investment has supported a diverse range of projects encouraging participation in sport at all levels. This includes community recreation, club sport, and performance sport. SFF investment has included:
- new, upgraded, or extended sports facilities;
 - inclusive changing facilities;
 - providing or improving access for outdoor sport and adventure activities;
 - floodlighting to increase access to outdoor facilities during the winter months;
 - purchase of major items of sports equipment;
 - increasing the range of sporting and physical activities for community use within an educational setting; and
 - sports facilities identified by SGBs as part of their Facilities Strategies for regional, national, or international competition and training.
19. SFF guidelines were refreshed in 2018. The main amendments have been to:
- priorities and focus (e.g. increased focus on SIMD and under-represented groups);
 - application and assessment process (e.g. a new online application system);
 - maximum level of investment (e.g. reduced from £500,000 to £100,000); and
 - match-funding contributions.
20. The APF was a Scottish Government Commonwealth Games Legacy programme. The one-off £10 million investment programme was for local community-led sports facilities projects to encourage more people to take part in sport and physical activity. The aim was to create a lasting legacy from the Games. It has supported capital projects that create or improve places where people can go to get active. The focus of APF has complemented the established SFF supporting projects that include:
- multi-use paths/routes;
 - new bike or skate parks;
 - outdoor adventure facilities;
 - walking routes; and
 - new projects within the school estate.

⁷ The SFF is open to any non-profit distributing, constituted organisation whose membership is open to all.

Strong demand and reach for investment

21. [The SFF and APF have achieved considerable reach](#). Both in terms of the location of facilities projects and the types of organisation supported.
22. [Both programmes have supported projects across all sportscotland regions and almost all local authority areas in Scotland \(Appendix B and Appendix C\)](#). Analysis shows that:
 - the West region has benefited from significant investment from both funds. This is not surprising given that the region includes some of Scotland's main population centres. Where there are notable differences, the Central region has received limited investment from the SFF, while Grampian has received little investment from APF; and
 - the SFF and APF have made awards to organisations in 30 and 31 local authority areas respectively over the period 2013/14 to 2017/18. The ten local authorities that have received most investment represent 60% of the total **sportscotland** SFF/APF investment in facilities over the last five years.
23. Peak levels of investment were approved in 2014/15 (APF) and 2015/16 (SFF). This reflects the timing of the Commonwealth Games, and the commitment to ensuring a lasting legacy around sport and physical activity in Scotland.
24. SFF investment has been on a downward trend since 2015/16, and reflects:
 - a reduction in National Lottery Fund income;
 - a reduction in the maximum available award from **sportscotland**; and
 - temporary suspension of the SFF during 2017/18 as part of a refresh of the guidelines.
25. [The SFF and APF investment has also reached the nine challenge authorities in Scotland](#). The Scottish Attainment Challenge is a Scottish Government agenda to raise the attainment of children and young people living in deprived areas, in order to close the equity gap.

Around £6.7 million of SFF and APF investment has been made in the nine challenge authorities over the last five years. This includes Glasgow City, Dundee City, Inverclyde, West Dunbartonshire, North Ayrshire, Clackmannanshire, North Lanarkshire, East Ayrshire and Renfrewshire. This represents 21% of the total investment made over this period.

26. Overall, the SFF and APF have reached a broad spectrum of organisations that operate across the public and third sectors. There are some notable differences when each fund is examined, **Table 2.1**:

- SFF – local authorities (51%), followed by sports clubs/centres (25%) have been awarded most SFF investment; and
- APF – in contrast, significant APF investment has been made to voluntary organisations. This includes local and community-based groups (39%), and sports clubs (10%).

27. Some organisations will have more capacity and skills than others to pull together strong investment applications. Some will also be more familiar with different funders' objectives and priorities. However, both Funds appear to have reached a mix of large and small organisations.

Table 2.1: breakdown of SFF and APF investment by organisation type

Organisation type	SFF		APF	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Local authority	£11,768,000	51%	£2,069,731	22%
Sports club/centre	£5,884,000	25%	£938,849	10%
Voluntary organisation	£2,296,000	10%	£3,608,959	39%
Leisure trust	£1,776,000	8%	£627,128	7%
Educational institution	£883,000	4%	£659,896	7%
Other	£483,000	3%	£1,257,049	14%
SGB	-	-	£77,061	1%

28. There are also notable differences in terms of the types of project supported, **Tables 2.2a and 2.2b**, over. The majority of SFF investment was made into infrastructure that had multiple sports and activities as its focus (e.g. football and rugby, football and hockey). Such facilities have the potential for a number of wider benefits:

- increased footfall;
- introduces people to new or different sports or activities;
- allows families to be physically active in the same place; and
- they often have more cost effective operating models⁸.

⁸ Points around introducing people to new/different sports and increased footfall were raised by some stakeholders and funding recipients. The list of potential benefits is also based on EKOS and Integratis Consulting experience of undertaking research to inform feasibility studies and business plans for the development of sports facilities, including co-location of sport with community/other services.

29. In contrast, APF investment was more heavily invested into paths infrastructure, tennis courts, adventure play, skateparks and mountain bike infrastructure. It has impacted on the development and enhancement of Scotland's indoor and outdoor sporting infrastructure. Such investment has wider appeal. This includes among groups who might not enjoy traditional sports or those who prefer to be active in more informal outdoor settings.

Table 2.2a: SFF – top ten project types

Project type	SFF	
	Amount	% of total
Multi-sport	£10,425,000	45%
Aquatics	£2,124,000	9%
Tennis	£1,873,000	8%
Rugby	£1,650,000	7%
Ice sports	£1,511,000	7%
Football	£921,000	4%
Athletics	£889,000	4%
Hockey	£611,000	3%
Cycling	£595,000	3%
Mountaineering	£375,000	2%

Table 2.2b: APF – top ten project types

Project type	APF	
	Amount	% of total
Paths	£1,796,000	19%
Adventure play	£1,466,000	16%
Tennis	£1,264,000	14%
Cycling	£1,075,000	12%
Skate parks	£1,030,000	11%
Multi use games area	£617,000	7%
Water access	£490,000	5%
Community halls/facilities	£354,000	4%
Sports facilities	£353,000	4%
Changing pavilions	£222,000	2%

Growing but limited direct investment in SIMD areas

30. Our analysis of the location of facilities has shown that there has been limited SFF (8%) and APF (11%) investment in the 20% most deprived datazones in Scotland. However, **sportscotland** investment in SIMD areas has increased in more recent years. This reflects the shift in its focus to increase participation among under-represented groups, including those living in deprived communities.

3. Impact on service users

- **sportscotland** SFF and APF investment has led to increases in the number and frequency of participation and use of facilities among service users.
- Enjoyment is the main reason for using facilities. There are strong levels of repeat custom and loyalty which is related to facility specific and personal and practical reasons. Investment has improved users' experience.
- There has been an increase in the level of physical activity pre- and post-facilities investment. It has encouraged the active to stay or become more active, and it has also helped the inactive to become active.
- The main benefits for service users relate to being more active and making friends and socialising. There is some evidence that impacts extend beyond participation in sport and physical activity (e.g. feel healthy, feel included).
- The data are not complete enough to provide an assessment of the impact of the facilities investment on under-represented groups. There is a lack of routine monitoring data on the funds, and the service user survey attracted a very high response rate from those living in non-deprived areas, males, non-disabled people, and those of working age.
- Online survey work on its own might not be the best approach if there is a requirement to reach and gather meaningful feedback (e.g. on impact or barriers to access) from groups that are under-represented in sport and physical activity. A mix of approaches and research methods would work best.

3.1 Introduction

31. The evidence on the impact of **sportscotland's** facilities investment on service users has come from three sources:
 - a data request form sent to funding recipients (117 responses);
 - an online survey of service users (331 responses); and
 - the wider views of successful applicants and stakeholders.
32. The data collected from funding recipients were patchy and incomplete. In part this reflects the nature of some projects which makes participation data difficult to collect (e.g. paths and skate parks that have open and free access), and equalities data are not routinely collected.
33. The service user and facilities project respondent profile for the online survey may not be fully representative and is also skewed by users of APF facilities. Some caution should therefore be taken in generalising the results. See the **Technical Report** for more detail.

3.2 Growing levels of participation and use

34. **sportscotland** SFF and APF investment has led to increases in participation and use of facilities. Projections for 2019 show a continuing upward trend in participation, **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: total participants using SFF/APF supported facilities

	2017	2018	2019	Trend
	Actual		Projected	
SFF				
Visits	483,492	585,902	649,817	↑
Club members/ regular users	5,830	6,844	7,933	↑
APF				
Visits *	291,111	285,143	306,717	↑
Club members/ school pupils/ regular users	1,879	1,974	2,137	↑
Total				
Visits	774,603	871,045	956,534	↑
Club members/ school pupils/ regular users	7,709	8,818	10,070	↑

Source: 117 data request forms. *An estimate of 160,000 users of the Ben Nevis footpath was provided for 2018 and 2019, although the counter was not operational in 2017. This has been removed so as not to skew the figures.

3.3 Strong levels of custom and loyalty

35. Service users make regular and frequent use of the facilities - there are strong levels of repeat visits and customer loyalty, **Table 3.2**. Most service users are members of sports clubs (85%) and take part in regular skills development and training sessions at the facilities. A wide range of clubs/members across a diverse range of sports use the facilities and have been supported directly or indirectly through investment from **sportscotland**.

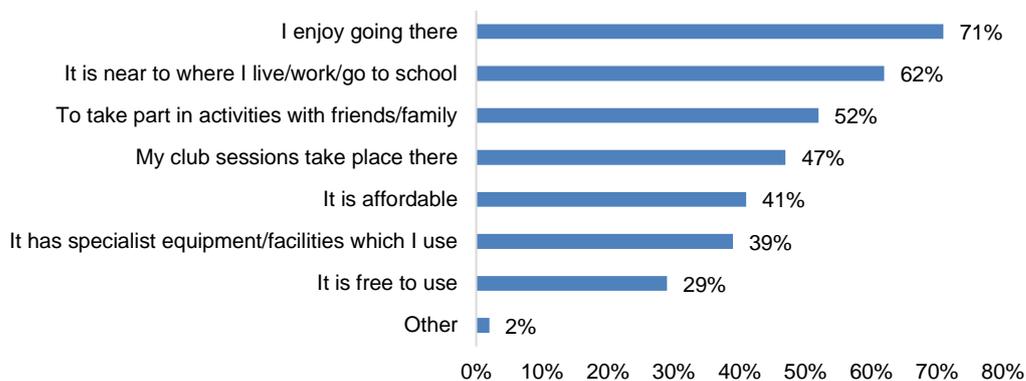
Table 3.2: frequency and duration of facility use

Frequency	Duration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 83% use the facility at least once a week Almost one-third access the facility at least three times a week Almost 60% have used the facility for at least three years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Almost all service users spend at least one hour at the facility each time they visit The most common time spent at facilities is between one and two hours (73%)

3.4 Enjoyment and accessibility are key drivers

36. Enjoyment is the main reason for using facilities, and service users have a positive experience when they visit, **Figure 3.1**. Getting enjoyment will encourage service users to stay involved in sport and physical activity and may ultimately reduce the number of people dropping-out.
37. Service users report a mix of factors that encourage their use of facilities:
- facility specific – facility maintenance, facility design, and welcoming and inclusive spaces were all rated highly; and
 - practical and personal factors – affordability, transport, and opening hours.

Figure 3.1: reasons for using the facilities



Source: EKOS service users survey. N=331. Multiple responses possible.

38. Feedback from stakeholder consultations supports this finding. It was felt that the planning and design of inclusive, welcoming and safe facilities and environments helps ensure people have a positive experience when they participate in sport and physical activity. Some funding recipients, SGBs and health sector went on to say that facilities play an important role in breaking down barriers to participation, including among under-represented groups. This includes the importance of creating the right environments for people to be more active, ensuring that facilities and spaces are accessible to all, that facilities are within easy reach of potential users, that facilities encourage a broad range of activities, and that opportunities for physical activity are well promoted.
39. Facilities and places people can get to easily are considered important among service users. This suggests that convenience is felt to be an important factor in helping service users' fit sport and physical activity more easily into their usual routines and lifestyles.

40. Affordability and free access are less influential factors for service users – however, few facility users that responded to the survey came from deprived areas. In a wider context, research has identified individual, social and cultural barriers that impact on inequalities in sport participation⁹.

3.5 Facilities have a positive impact on physical activity levels

41. Feedback from stakeholders is that there have been significant improvements to existing facilities and development of new sporting infrastructure. A key impact reported from the development of quality facilities has been the provision of increased opportunities for people to get involved and stay involved in sport and physical activity, including in different settings.
42. Service users were asked questions regarding their level of physical activity¹⁰. At the time of writing, the physical activity guidelines, provided by the Chief Medical Officers of the UK, are as follows:

Figure 3.2: current physical activity guidelines

Adults 16+	Meet guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150 or more minutes of MVPA¹¹ a week
	Some activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30-149 minutes of MVPA a week
	Inactive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 30 minutes of MVPA a week
Teenagers 11-15	Meet guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 420 minutes a week (average of 60 minutes a day)
	Some activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 210-419 minutes (average of more than 30 minutes but less than 60 mins a day)
	Inactive	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Less than 210 minutes a week (doing less than 30 minutes a day on average)

Note: new guidelines for physical activity were published in September 2019 (after this report was finalised).

43. Most of the service users that responded to the online survey are physically active. The vast majority currently meet physical activity guidelines (83%), and in part this reflects high levels of club membership and regular use of sports facilities, **Table 3.3**.
44. Although the remainder were not meeting physical activity guidelines, only 1% of service users are inactive with 16% participating in some physical activity.

⁹ Research Scotland Final Report to sportscotland, [Equality and Sport Research](#), January 2016.

¹⁰ Line of questioning was based on age – adults were asked slightly different questions than under 16s.

¹¹ MVPA – moderate to vigorous physical activity.

Table 3.3: current levels of physical activity of service users

	Number	%
Meeting physical activity guidelines	273	83%
Not meeting physical activity guidelines – some activity	52	16%
Not meeting physical activity guidelines - inactive	4	1%

Source: EKOS service users survey. N=329.

45. In order to understand impact on physical activity levels, those service users that had been using the facility for less than three years were asked to provide information on: their level of physical activity before they started using the facility; and their level of physical activity now¹². There has been a positive impact in terms of the number of service users that meet physical activity guidelines when pre and post-facilities investment is considered (an increase of 39 people or 30 percentage points), **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: changes in levels of physical activity before and after facility use

	Current		Before facility use		Change
	Number	%	Number	%	Change
Meeting physical activity guidelines	114	86%	75	56%	↑
Not meeting physical activity guidelines – some activity	17	13%	42	32%	↓
Not meeting physical activity guidelines – inactive	2	2%	16	12%	↓
Total	133		133		

Source: EKOS service users survey. N=133. Percentage totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

46. Looking at the data in more detail it can be seen that the investment has:
- encouraged those who were active to stay active (55%); and
 - encouraged, but to a lesser extent, people to meet physical activity guidelines who were previously not (31%), **Table 3.5**.

¹² It was not considered appropriate to ask before and after physical activity levels for those that had been using the facilities for any longer than three years. The thinking was that the longer a person has used a facility, changes in physical activity could not be directly attributed to the sportsScotland investment.

Table 3.5: change in physical activity levels of facility users since facility use

	Number of respondents	%
Continued to meet guidelines	73	55%
Now meeting guidelines after previously not	41	31%
Now not meeting guidelines after previously doing so	2	2%
Continued to not meet guidelines	17	13%
Total	133	

N=133. Percentage totals may not equal 100% due to rounding.

47. **Table 3.6** breaks down the data in more detail. Notably, 36% of those that are currently active were not previously meeting guidelines for physical activity.

Table 3.6: Changes in physical activity levels of facility users since facility use

Service users that are currently active		
Change	Number	% of active
Continued to meet physical activity guidelines	73	64%
Now meeting guidelines after previously only some activity	34	30%
Now meeting guidelines after previously inactive	7	6%
	114	
Service users currently participating in some activity		
Change	Number	% of some activity
Previously met guidelines but now only participates in some activity	2	12%
Continued to participate in some activity	7	41%
Previously inactive but now participates in some activity	8	47%
	17	
Service users that are currently inactive		
Change	Number	% of inactive
Previously met guidelines but now inactive	0	*
Now inactive after previously participating in some activity	1	*
Continued to be inactive	1	*
	2	

Source: EKOS service users survey. N=133. *Absolute numbers too small to calculate useful percentage figures.

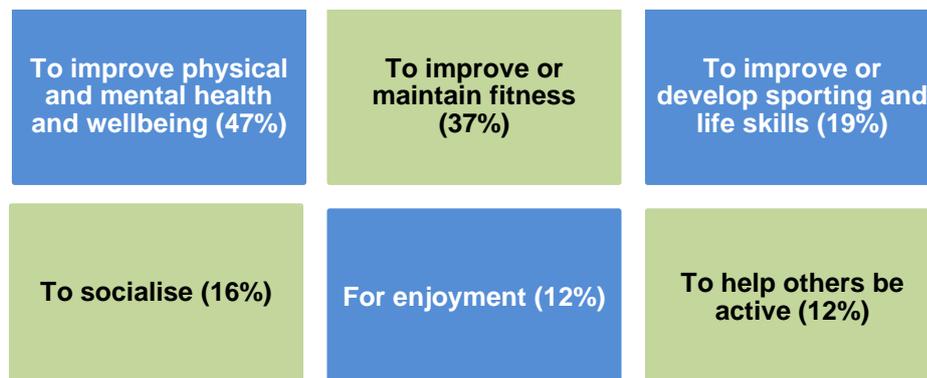
3.6 Facilities support participation and progression

- 48. Feedback from stakeholders, including funding recipients, is that investment in facilities has made participation and progression in sport more accessible (e.g. provision of increased opportunities, service development and/or expansion, introducing people to different sports and activities, clear entry points and pathways).

3.7 An enabler for service users to achieve their goals

- 49. Service users identified goals they seek to achieve through participation in sport and physical activity, with the main drivers to improve physical and mental health and wellbeing, and to improve or maintain fitness, **Figure 3.3**. A positive finding is that 85% of service users are achieving their goals.

Figure 3.3: self-reported goals for being active



Source: EKOS service users' online survey. Note: open ended question and then coded by EKOS.

"To continue to stay active, fit and healthy, achieve success at the highest level possible for me and to continue to develop lifelong friendships".

"I want to encourage others within our local community to get the same enjoyment out of the sport that I have had over the years and this new facility can only help as it looks fantastic".

"I wish to continue to compete at the highest level possible, to grow and improve not only as an athlete but as a person, enjoying the process along the way".

"Be the best I can be and have fun".

3.8 Strong levels of benefits and impacts reported

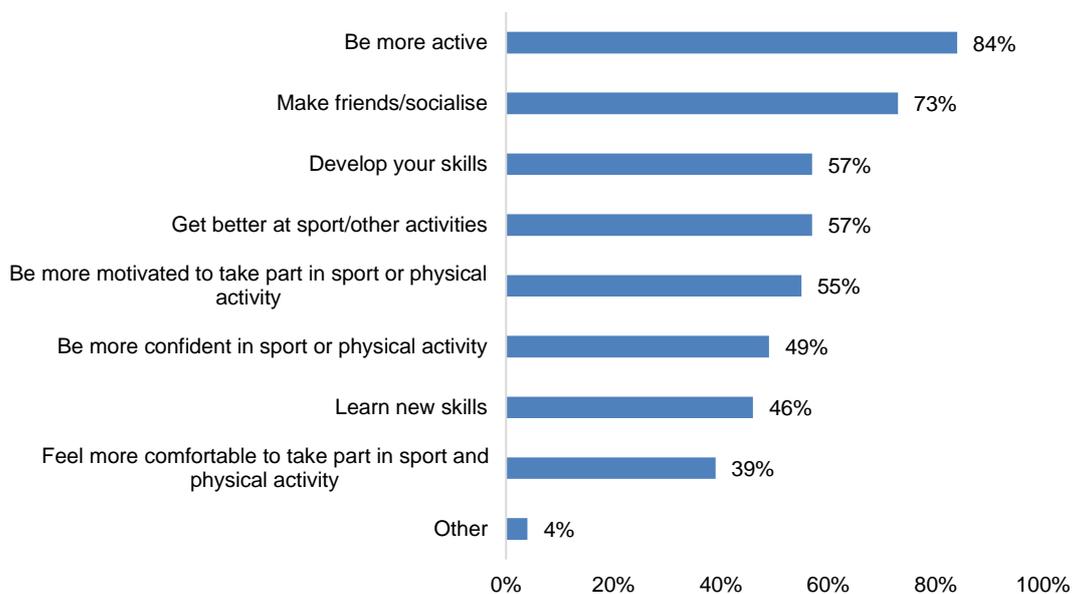
50. Almost all facility users reported at least one benefit from using the facility (99%). Being more active and making friends (the social aspect) are the main benefits, **Figure 3.4**. This finding aligns strongly to the personal goals for being active reported earlier.

"Thanks to the park my 12-year-old daughter is very active and sociable as her group of friends often meet up to play sports which is a fantastic and very healthy way of helping them develop into healthy young adults at the heart of the community".

"Having been a member of the club for more than 45 years, I wish that the facilities that they have now had been available to me in my younger days. The facilities enable the players of today to improve their strength and conditioning in a warm, comfortable environment and at times that suit them".

"Myself, as an older member it allows me to at least try and maintain a level of fitness that improves my health and wellbeing. It is a fantastic facility that can only enhance the community and all who use it".

Figure 3.4: benefits reported by service users



Source: EKOS service users survey. N=328. Multiple responses allowed.

51. **sportscotland's** facilities investment has had a positive impact on service users' overall experience¹³. Over half of service users reported an increase across each statement, with the most positive impacts being increased frequency of visits; increased motivation levels; and improved skills and performance levels, **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: changes for all facility users after completion of facility project

	Increased a lot/a little	About the same	Decreased a lot/a little
Your frequency of visits (N=236)	68%	31%	0.4%
Your motivation to take part in sport and physical activity (N=227)	64%	35%	1%
Your skills and level of performance (N=220)	63%	35%	1%
How long you stay each time you visit (N=230)	59%	41%	0.4%
Your participation in sport and physical activity generally (N=228)	58%	41%	0.4%
Your confidence to take part in sport and physical activity (N=223)	55%	44%	1%

Source: EKOS service users survey

52. The findings on impact are further supported by feedback from funding recipients, with the vast majority reporting service user benefits from the implementation of a facilities project:
- improved participants experience – 86%;
 - increased the number of people participating – 71%; and
 - increased the frequency of participation among service users – 66%.
53. Wider feedback from service users largely centred on facilities providing increased opportunities (e.g. more training sessions), greater access to year-round opportunities, and improved accessibility.

“The new facilities have made training and gym sessions more enjoyable”.

“I feel more independent using the new pool’s disabled access. The old one was very heavy for the staff to use. Even though the staff were friendly, I felt a nuisance. The new lift is operated with remote control, allowing easy access”.

“I see my kids confidence grow for example on the monkey bars (having progressed from small boat/climbing frame). Fantastic to see them gain confidence and skill in the different spaces the park offers”.

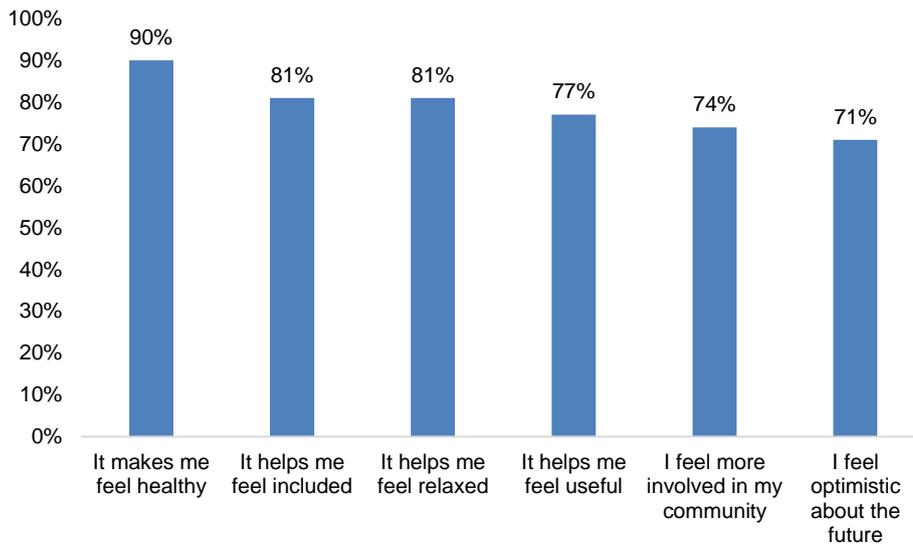
“Being outside, walking to the park, round the park and being active with the kids has encouraged me to be more active and I’ve grown in confidence”.

¹³ In terms of brand new facilities, users were asked to think about their use of similar facilities for similar type(s) of sport and/or physical activity.

3.9 Wider impact beyond participation

54. Involvement in sport and physical activity at the facilities was reported to have made a difference to service users beyond participation in sport and physical activity. Among other things, it has helped service users to feel healthy, relaxed, and included, **Figure 3.5**.

Figure 3.5: do you feel that taking part in sport and physical activity at the facility has helped you to feel...?



Source: EKOS service users survey¹⁴

3.10 Characteristics of facility service user survey respondents

55. The service user data are not complete enough to provide a true assessment of the impact of the facilities investment on under-represented groups. The facility service user survey attracted a high response rate from those living in non-deprived areas, club members and those who were already physically active. **sportscotland** has not collected routine post-award monitoring data and there are inconsistencies relating to the level and type of information currently collected by funding recipients.

56. The profile of facility service user survey respondents were as follows:

- almost 60% of respondents are male;
- almost all are from a White background (94%), primarily White Scottish;

¹⁴ Other responses not in the chart - able to think clearly (66%), able to deal with problems (61%), able to make my mind up about things (57%)

- the vast majority are of working age (81%). Fewer responses were received from young or older people; and
 - 9% said that they had a disability or impairment, and this was mainly a physical disability, a long-term illness or condition, and/or a mental health issue.
57. Survey respondents provided their home postcode. Few facility users who participated in the survey live in one of Scotland's 20% most deprived datazones, **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: facility service users survey respondents by SIMD 2016 most deprived 20% datazones

	Number	%
Do not live within a most deprived 20% datazone	257	93%
Do live within a most deprived 20% datazone	18	7%

Source: EKOS service users' survey. N=275.

58. Different approaches may be required to engage with some groups that share protected characteristics as part of any future research commissioned (e.g. young people, older people, women, disabled people, those living in deprived areas).

4. Impact on funding recipients

- The facilities team planning and design support has been important in helping improve the quality and potential impact of facilities projects. An important factor is early engagement.
- Investment from **sportscotland** has helped to unlock investment from other sources.
- There is strong alignment between the expected and actual impacts of facilities projects. The main impacts achieved are an increase in the number of people participating in sport and physical activity and an improved experience for participants.
- In the current climate of reduced public resources, it is important that facilities projects have a focus on increasing revenue generating potential and reducing costs. Neither have been prioritised for applicants at the outset or reported by many as an impact. Reported benefits have included expanded service provision and increased number/frequency of participation.
- There are strong levels of additionality associated with **sportscotland's** facilities investment and support. Almost 60% of the projects would not have gone ahead, and many more would have been of a smaller scale or lower quality.

4.1 Introduction

59. The main source of evidence on the impact of the facilities investment and support on organisations that have received investment is the survey of successful applicants (106 responses). There was a fairly even split between those that had accessed SFF and APF, and the geographic spread is reflective of the **sportscotland** regions and local authority areas that have accessed most investment.

Figure 4.1: profile of successful applicant respondents



Source: EKOS successful applicants' surveys.

4.2 Improving project delivery

60. A high proportion of applicants received support from the **sportscotland** facilities team prior to submitting an application. This largely took the form of facilities planning support and project design advice, **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: sportscotland pre-application support received

	SFF	APF	Total
Support in planning in relation to your project	58%	65%	61%
Advice on project design	58%	35%	46%
Advice relating to planning permission and the planning process	21%	29%	25%
Advice on other funding sources	36%	6%	21%
Other	3%	18%	10%

Source: EKOS successful applicants' surveys. Total (N=67), SFF (N=33), APF (N=34). Multiple responses possible. 'Other' responses included general advice (4), guidance on technical aspect of report (1) and support for consultation and engagement with facility users (1).

61. The pre-application support has added value in a number of ways, and organisations generally felt well supported. The main impacts have been improvements to the quality of facilities projects and improvements to the chances of projects achieving positive outcomes, **Table 4.2**. Fewer applicants felt that pre-application support improved project business planning, flexibility of design, or consideration of alternatives to capital works.

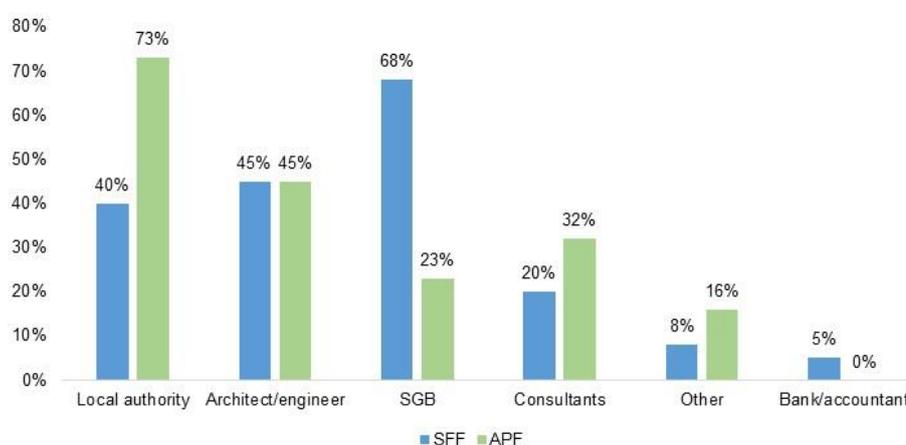
Table 4.2: pre-application support – difference made

	%
Improved the quality of our project	78%
Improved the chances of our project achieving positive impacts on the local area/region	70%
Improved the chances of our project achieving positive impacts on participation	66%
Improved the chances of our project achieving positive impacts on the development of the sport	66%
Improved the chances of our project achieving positive impacts on equalities and inclusion	61%
Improved the sustainability of our project	58%
Improved the design of our project	54%
Enabled our project to happen more quickly	54%
Improved the business planning for our project	48%
Improved the flexibility of our design for the facility	29%
Encouraged us to consider alternatives to capital work	20%

Source: EKOS successful applicants' surveys.

62. The overall view from stakeholders is that early engagement with the facilities team is valuable and leads to stronger applications.
63. A relatively high proportion, however, did not access pre-application support provided by **sportscotland** (35%). Feedback from **sportscotland** staff is that there are likely to be a number of factors at play, including:
- a lack of awareness of **sportscotland** support beyond investment;
 - **sportscotland** is often not the sole funder, and support might be accessed from another source(s) – see below;
 - capacity constraints; and
 - a perception that wider facilities support was not needed.
64. A larger proportion of organisations had, tapped into pre-application support from other sources (83%), including local authorities, architects, engineers, SGBs and consultants. As highlighted above, this reflects the fact that **sportscotland** is often not the sole funder of facilities projects.
65. There are some notable differences across SFF and APF projects, **Figure 4.2**:
- organisations in receipt of APF investment are more likely to have tapped into support from local authorities and consultants, which might reflect the lack of internal knowledge and skills in, for example, business/financial planning; and
 - organisations in receipt of SFF investment are more likely to have accessed support from the relevant SGB, which in part reflects the importance of some projects addressing an identified need within SGB facilities strategies.

Figure 4.2: alternative sources of pre-application support



Source: EKOS successful applicants' surveys.

4.3 Enabling investment from other sources

66. Investment from **sportscotland** has helped unlock funding from other sources, with most organisations securing match-funding (87%). For clubs and community organisations there is not a requirement to secure match-funding.
67. Where other grant funding was secured, this was from sources including local authorities and charitable trusts. Wider investment was provided by SGBs and local community funds (e.g. wind farm funding).
68. Without the direct investment from **sportscotland**, many organisations would not have been able to secure additional project investment. See **Section 4.7** for more detail and quotes from funding recipients.

SFF investment of £5.6m helped to secure £11m from other sources.

APF investment of £2.6m helped to secure £4.5m from other sources.

Source: EKOS successful applicants' surveys.

4.4 Project purpose and expected benefits

69. The primary purpose of securing investment from **sportscotland** was to build a new facility (59%) and/or to upgrade an existing facility (49%). APF projects leaned more towards new facilities than SFF. A key success is that the projects are complete and continue to be operational.
70. The main reason for accessing facilities investment was to increase participation in sport and physical activity, **Table 4.3**, and this aligns strongly with the overall purpose of the SFF and APF. Improving participants' experience and to fill a gap in current provision were also important factors.

Table 4.3: reasons for applying for sportscotland investment

Reason	SFF	APF	Total
To invest in new facilities to increase participation in sport/ physical activity	52%	73%	62%
To invest in new facilities to improve participants' experience	46%	49%	48%
To upgrade existing facilities to increase participation in sport/ physical activity	48%	41%	45%
To fill a gap in current provision in our area	35%	53%	44%
To upgrade existing facilities to improve participants' experience	43%	31%	37%
To invest in new facilities to improve access	30%	43%	36%
To upgrade existing facilities to improve access	28%	31%	30%
To improve organisational sustainability (through new income streams)	31%	12%	22%
Other	6%	0%	3%

Total (N=105), SFF (N=54), APF (N=51). Multiple responses possible.

'Other' responses included to allow handover of running of the facility to leisure trust, urgent upgrade of existing facility, and to acquire new equipment to support performance programme.

71. The vast majority of respondents reported that the expected benefits of the facilities projects would be an increase in the number of people participating in sport and physical activity (87%) and an improved experience for participants (82%), **Table 4.4**.
72. Of note is that becoming a more sustainable organisation or achieving cost savings were much less of a focus, although this was higher for SFF than APF projects. APF projects were more likely to expect benefits relating to widening participation and access.

Table 4.4: expected benefits of supported project

Expected benefits	SFF	APF	Total
Increase in the number of people participating in sport/ physical activity	87%	86%	87%
Improved experience for participants	83%	80%	82%
Enabling the organisation to improve its existing services and activities	69%	35%	52%
Improved access (e.g. for people with disabilities)	43%	59%	50%
More people progressing in the sport	67%	31%	50%
Enabling the organisation to expand its services and activities	57%	31%	45%
Enabling a more diverse range of people to participate in sport/ physical activity	37%	51%	44%
A more sustainable model for our organisation	46%	10%	29%
Enabling new partnerships for our organisation	33%	22%	28%
Other	4%	10%	7%
Reduce operating costs for the facility	11%	0%	6%
Don't know	0%	0%	0%

Total (N=105), SFF (N=54), APF (N=51). Multiple responses possible. 'Other' responses included positive impact on local area and community (2) and local school to benefit from facility (2).

73. The funds have been complementary and have enabled different things to happen. While SFF was about progressing in sport, the APF was about improving access and increasing diversity.

4.5 Benefits and impacts

74. Almost all organisations in receipt of **sportscotland** facilities investment reported at least one benefit (97%), and these are broadly aligned to the expected benefits reported earlier¹⁵. Projects are achieving what they originally set out to do. Across the board, organisations in receipt of APF investment were more likely to report that benefits occurred to “a great extent”.

Table 4.5: benefits reported from undertaking facilities projects

	Total	SFF	APF
Improved participants' experience	86%	83%	90%
Enabled us to offer new services/ activities	72%	67%	78%
Increased the number of people participating	71%	58%	84%
Increased the frequency of participation amongst users of the facility	66%	52%	82%
Enabled us to develop new partnerships to the benefit of our work	56%	54%	59%
Enabled participants to progress more easily in the sport	52%	53%	51%
Encouraged a more diverse range of people to participate in sport/ physical activity	50%	35%	64%
Enhanced organisational capacity	46%	45%	48%
Increased the income to our organisation	34%	33%	36%
Saved money (e.g. operating costs)	23%	24%	20%

Source: EKOS successful applicants' survey. Organisations reporting that the benefit occurred to “a great extent”.

¹⁵ Note the list of expected and actual benefits are not an exact match.

“It is a destination for a great day out as well as being a very physically active park with lots of climbing, mounds and running space. Red faced, out of breath children are common sights”.

“Young people in the village can access the facility on their doorstep”.

“Loads of parents saying kids would normally be on a computer, now on their bikes”.

“We have provided a facility that gives access to a sport that was not available in our area. This means a much more diverse range of participants will have the opportunity to try the sport and regularly participate if they wish”.

“We can now offer coaching programmes in the evening and after school in the winter. This has improved our product offering greatly and allowed us to have year-round momentum in our development programmes”.

75. While new partnerships were not expected to be a benefit for many organisations, more than half reported that facilities projects had enabled new partnerships and relationships to be established. Feedback from organisations is that early and ongoing engagement with stakeholders and the community is key to ensuring wider support and buy-in for facilities projects.
76. Stakeholders also emphasised the continued and growing importance of organisations involved in the sport sector exploring ways to work together better with others to improve outcomes for people and communities (**Section 5**).

“**sportscotland** has a tendency to focus on getting the facility on the ground, and not the longer-term sustainability of a project, and how it contributes to a wider set of outcomes”.

“There is a gap emerging between funders and sports organisations. This is because the focus tends to be on sport and numbers, and not wider outcomes”.

77. Despite many of the reported benefits focussing on expanded service provision and increased number/frequency of participation, this has not always translated into increased income for organisations. Nor have the projects resulted in cost savings for many organisations. These types of benefits were not reported in many cases, and they were not anticipated at the outset.
78. That being said, the longer-term sustainability of facilities and service provision is hugely important in the current financial climate. Diversifying income streams is a key part of the solution.

79. Almost all organisations reported a wider benefit or impact arising from the facilities projects taken forward (98%). It is positive that many of the wider impacts reported go beyond service user and organisational impacts, **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: wider benefits and impacts reported

	Total	SFF	APF
Improved the infrastructure for our sport(s)	71%	80%	65%
Improved the profile of our sport(s)	61%	62%	60%
Improved the profile of our organisation	60%	67%	43%
Improved the local area	58%	53%	64%
Supported wellbeing and resilience in our community	54%	44%	61%
Helped us to form new partnerships/ collaborations	49%	48%	50%

Source: EKOS successful applicants' survey
Organisations reporting that the benefit occurred to "a great extent".

4.6 Engaging with specific target groups

80. Around half of organisations reported that **sportscotland's** investment in facilities projects had enabled specific activities to be undertaken that actively engaged with the inactive and/or under-represented in sport and physical activity, **Table 4.7**. This is slightly higher for SFF projects.

Table 4.7: investment enabled delivery of specific activities with those with protected characteristics, under-represented in sport and/or the inactive

	Yes		No		Don't know	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
SFF	29	57%	11	22%	11	22%
APF	23	46%	14	28%	13	26%
Total	52	51%	25	25%	24	24%

Total (N=101), SFF (N=51), APF (N=50)

81. Among these projects, the main target group was disabled people. This was followed by women and girls, children, and older people, **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: target groups, activities and outcomes

Target groups	Number	Activities	Outcomes (Number of responses)
Disabled people	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projects to increase and improve accessibility. • Wheelchair sports (tennis, cricket, curling). • Disability sports (para football, cricket for visually impaired). • ASN sessions (diving assistance). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved physical access to the facility (9). • Increased access to the sport (4). • Improved safety to participate in sport and physical activity (4).
Women & Girls	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing women only teams and sessions (football, tennis, rugby, swimming, general fitness in the outdoors e.g. through Tennis Tuesdays, a women's only group, after school girls clubs, mums club and aqua-natal classes). • Improving changing facilities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased membership of sports club (2). • Encouraged outdoor activity (1). • Encouraged healthy lifestyle (1). • Improved access to the sport (1). • Success at international event (1).
Children	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Including a greater focus on SIMD areas or low income families. • Active Schools programmes. • After school classes and sessions. • General fitness and play. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to sport and physical activity (4). • Increased opportunity to participate in sport and physical activity outside of school hours (1). • Skills development (1). • Enhanced school curriculum with the investment (1). • Encouraged healthy lifestyle (1).
Older people	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Walking football. • Fitness. • Dance. • Memories through sport groups (social interaction for people with memory problems to meet others). • Activities to help reduce social isolation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Decreased social isolation (3). • Improved access to sport and physical activity (1). • Improved fitness (1). • Increased confidence (1). • Increased enjoyment (1).

4.7 High levels of additionality

82. There are strong levels of additionality associated with **sportscotland**'s facilities investment and support:
- overall, 58% reported that the project would not have gone ahead in the absence of investment from **sportscotland**; and
 - a further 37% reported that the project would have gone ahead, but that the investment and support enabled the project to happen sooner, be of a better quality, and/or be of a bigger scale.
83. This suggests that the investment from **sportscotland** has been instrumental in many cases. This is supported by survey feedback - some successful applicants mentioned that the contribution from **sportscotland** acted as an enabler to help unlock investment from other sources. Some also reported that the investment from the national agency for sport gave their project idea credibility.
84. There is a slightly higher level of additionality for APF projects, **Table 4.9** – although as highlighted above overall additionality is high for both the APF and SFF.

Table 4.9: additionality of sportscotland investment and support by SFF and APF

	SFF	APF
Project would not have gone ahead	55%	61%
Project would have gone ahead but later	21%	29%
Project would have gone ahead but would have been smaller	19%	22%
Project would have gone ahead but would have been lower quality	11%	12%
Project would have gone ahead anyway	8%	2%

Total (N=104), SFF (N=53), APF (N=51)

“The facility would have closed without the project with no facility for the High School and 4 Primary Schools to receive swimming lessons let alone any recreational participation”.

“If no grant had been received this project would not have happened and we would not have been able to offer our facilities free of charge to several of the charitable groups in this deprived area”.

85. Investment is therefore considered important as the contribution from **sportscotland** often formed a significant proportion of project costs and/or acted as an enabler for other funding – as illustrated by the quotes below.

"Once got the funding it opened the doors to other funding which would not have been available without APF".

"The funding provided by **sportscotland** probably would not have been able to be secured from any other source and the participation of **sportscotland** as a funding partner was key to securing match funding from other sources".

"Securing **sportscotland** funding meant that other funders believed in our project".

5. Changing context and landscape

- The financial constraints facing the public and third sectors have grown significantly in recent years. Stakeholders are experiencing higher levels of competition for investment and reductions in maximum awards available for facilities projects.
- Some stakeholders felt **sportscotland** could help applicants consider alternative sources of investment (e.g. social investment, commercial investment).
- Stakeholders felt there will be a growing need for investment to maintain existing facilities in the future.
- Stakeholders discussed moving beyond reporting on numbers to capture the wider social impact that participation in sport and physical activity can bring.
- There was broad consensus among stakeholders that less investment in future would bring greater focus on project sustainability.
- Some stakeholders felt that **sportscotland** could become better at targeting facilities investment/support, at areas of greatest need and where deprivation is high.

86. The landscape for facilities investment continues to change and evolve. The availability of finance for capital projects has reduced and this is likely to continue. Changing policy priorities, together with the financial environment, will have implications for future investment activity. Here, we explore some of these issues, drawing on findings from the desk-review and from stakeholder consultations.

5.1 Reducing financial resources

87. Scotland has benefitted from significant levels of capital investment over the years and is considered to have a good range of indoor and outdoor sports facilities¹⁶. Stakeholders supported this position, noting that this investment, including that provided by **sportscotland**, has led to a significant improvement in sporting infrastructure across the country.
88. The financial constraints facing the public¹⁷ and third sectors¹⁸ have grown significantly in recent years, with less revenue and capital investment available. This challenge was commonly reported by all stakeholder groups (including funding recipients), with specific reference made to higher levels of competition for investment and reductions in maximum awards available for facilities projects.

¹⁶ **sportscotland**, [Consultation Report](#), February 2019.

¹⁷ Audit Scotland, *Local government in Scotland: Challenges and performance 2019*

¹⁸ SCVO, [Third Sector Forecast 2019](#).

89. There was a feeling the recent reduction in the maximum award available for facilities projects from **sportscotland** may have discouraged larger organisations from applying (e.g. the scale of funding available may be too small to be of interest to some organisations), or it may have influenced the scale of projects coming forward for support (i.e. smaller projects, reduced scope).
90. Other stakeholders commented that there are enough facilities across Scotland and felt **sportscotland** should consider the future need for investment to maintain existing stock. For example, Social Investment Scotland reported strong demand for loan investment to support the replacement of 3G pitches. They expect demand for this type of project to continue.
91. Financial constraints were reported to have had a knock-on effect on the capacity and resources within many organisations (e.g. local authorities, leisure trusts, third sector) to develop and implement facilities projects.
92. This could result in increased demand for **sportscotland** to be more actively involved in facilities project development and delivery. This shift would increase pressure on an already small facilities team, at a time when resources for facilities investment are also reducing.
93. A number of stakeholders felt that in a climate of reducing financial resources, more could be done to improve pre-project investment due diligence, including to establish the likely effect of facilities projects on existing provision. New facilities should not just displace demand from one facility to another. For some, **sportscotland** could also widen its support, helping applicants consider alternative and more diverse sources of investment (e.g. social investment, commercial investment).

5.2 Evolving policy priorities

94. There is growing awareness of, and evidence for, the potential of sport and physical activity to deliver important benefits to people and communities, particularly in physical and mental health and wellbeing. Some stakeholders felt that **sportscotland** could have a higher profile in this area given the significant contribution that sport and physical activity can have on a broad range of priority outcomes (e.g. health and wellbeing, social cohesion, employment and education). They felt facilities should be key enablers to achieving these wider benefits and reinforced the importance of **sportscotland**'s strategic leadership role in this area.

95. This direction is reflected in **sportscotland**'s new Corporate Strategy – Sport for Life (2019)¹⁹ which aims for - *“an active Scotland where everyone benefits from sport”*. People and places continue to feature strongly in **sportscotland**'s future plans. People relates to the skilled workforce (staff and volunteers) that help people take part and progress in sport, while places relates to the diverse range of environments and settings for sport and physical activity. Both are strong sporting assets and are key to encouraging and enabling people to be more active, to have healthier lifestyles, and to enjoy sport at every level. They also help attract major sporting events and tourists to Scotland. The emphasis of the strategy is less on building the sporting system, and more about helping people get the most out of the existing sporting system.
96. Sport for Life also places a greater focus on the importance of developing relationships with others to support delivery of the strategy. This includes building and strengthening connections between sport and the public and third sectors (e.g. health, education, transport and environment).
97. This policy evolution recognises that it is not just the role of those operating in the sport sector to create a more active Scotland (though sport has a big role to play). Thinking about facilities in a broader sense could also have the added benefit of unlocking opportunities to access a more diverse range of funding sources (e.g. NHS, commercial, government, transport). This was a view provided by all stakeholder groups.
98. To ensure **sportscotland** continues to have a strong voice and influencing role, the agency could become more effective at evidencing the wider impact of its facilities investment. Stakeholders discussed moving beyond reporting on “numbers participating”, to capture the wider social impact that participation in sport and physical activity can bring.

“Facilities should not be the starting point when considering a community need”.

“**sportscotland** would benefit from engaging more widely with partners who have had no involvement in sport, but who have reach to individuals, families and communities that are difficult to engage. This could open doors to other funding opportunities”.

“There is a need to look at a more structured approach to other sources of funding – social investment, commercial investment”.

¹⁹ **sportscotland**, [Sport for Life](#), A vision for sport in Scotland, June 2019.

5.3 The need for a proactive approach

99. Stakeholders felt that **sportscotland** (and other funding partners) were somewhat reactive when it came to supporting facilities projects. They identified the value of:
- working closely with key partners;
 - identifying and understanding community and users' needs; and
 - adopting a “whole area/system approach” to facilities support and investment - this means key stakeholders working together to identify and understand, for example, context, need, demand, challenges, issues, opportunities and solutions. And creating a plan that sets out how partners will collectively deliver sustainable change in communities and improve outcomes for people.
100. The importance of investing in the right projects, in the right places, at the right time was emphasised. Some felt that it was not always clear whether a facility was necessary or whether there was a better alternative. Some stakeholders also felt that there was not a sufficiently robust evidence base at a local level to inform decision-making.
101. The importance of ensuring that sport and physical activity policy was better connected with wider policy priorities was also raised. Linked to this, was an identified need to have improved, consistent, and shared data sources. Better intelligence and insight would help **sportscotland** (and others) to map existing/planned provision and need/demand at local, regional, and national levels.
102. It was considered important that **sportscotland** continues to invest in, and expand its in-house facilities resources, skills, and knowledge to ensure the agency continues to provide the highest possible standards of advice and support to potential applicants and other organisations. It was felt this need may grow, as the strategic focus grows in relation to physical activity, health and wellbeing, preventative approaches, increasing third sector engagement, and working in areas of high deprivation.
103. Interviewees felt **sportscotland** could improve its engagement at the post-project completion stage. The investment decision was not viewed as the end of the process, and **sportscotland** could have a role in exploring ways to maximise the impact and added value of its investment (e.g. through Active Schools Co-ordinators, Direct Club Investment).

5.4 A focus on sustainability

104. There was broad consensus among stakeholders that less investment in future would bring greater focus on project sustainability.
105. Stakeholders highlighted a growing trend for the consolidation and rationalisation of assets, and a move towards more integrated service provision. In the public sector this has included more co-located facilities and services where a range of organisations, services and activities come under one roof to:
 - ensure a joined-up approach to service planning and/or delivery;
 - improve access to opportunities;
 - ensure the better utilisation of assets;
 - help increase footfall; and
 - provide more opportunities to increase participation and widen access.
106. This trend has obvious implications for investment in facilities and for wider partnership working, including with third sector partners with strong community links.

5.5 Growing importance of collaboration and partnerships

107. The general view of interviewees was that there are good levels of communication and collaboration between **sportscotland** and partners around facilities. Relationships work well and have improved over time. Relationships between **sportscotland** and other national agencies were also considered to be much improved, with greater levels of dialogue, communication, and joint working. This includes a better shared understanding of each other's strategic priorities and objectives, and information sharing.
108. The facilities team are considered knowledgeable, helpful, and accessible by those with direct engagement, and Partnership Managers were seen as good at bringing the facilities team into conversations with partners as and when appropriate.
109. **sportscotland** staff who took part in the evaluation emphasised the importance of involving its planning and design team at the start of the project journey. Early engagement was considered to lead to stronger applications for investment. It also created opportunities to make improvements to the usability of spaces and accessibility.

110. Some felt that **sportscotland**'s internal expertise was not accessed as much as it could be. Interviewees felt awareness of the internal facilities planning and design expertise could be improved. For example, by improving its website and being more explicit about the stages applicants can tap into the team's support.

5.6 Tackling inequalities and areas of greatest need

111. Some stakeholders felt that **sportscotland** could become better at targeting facilities investment/support at areas of greatest need and where deprivation is high, for example:
- investing more in non-traditional sporting infrastructure (e.g. church halls, health centres), and engaging with a much broader range of partners;
 - investing less in traditional sports facilities infrastructure;
 - working more closely with non-traditional groups and organisations to encourage stronger levels of collaboration;
 - providing greater capacity building support to organisations in deprived areas; and
 - signposting potential applicants to relevant support organisations (e.g. third sector interfaces).

6. Issues for consideration and recommendations

6.1 Issues for consideration

112. This section highlights some issues for **sportscotland** to consider when seeking to enhance the impacts of its facilities investment and support in future. They are presented under four headings, corresponding to the evaluation aims set out in the study brief.

Understanding the contribution and value **sportscotland** investment and support to facilities has within the world class sporting system

113. **sportscotland** has made significant investment to develop and improve access to a network of quality places where people can get involved in sport and physical activity. The funds have achieved good reach across Scotland and have supported a diverse range of projects and organisations, both formal and informal.
114. Stakeholders and funding recipients reported that these investments have made a strong contribution towards:
- improving the level and quality of provision - in clubs and communities, in schools and education, and within performance sport;
 - providing the infrastructure to support participation and progression;
 - improving choice and opportunity to help increase levels of participation;
 - increasing the availability of, and access to, places for people to be active – including improving access for under-represented groups; and
 - providing positive experiences for service users.
115. **sportscotland's** investment has helped to provide projects with credibility, enabled the leverage of further investment and supported projects that, for the most part, would not otherwise have happened or would have been smaller, lower quality or longer to realise. The knowledge, skills and expertise of the facilities team in planning and design has also benefitted applicants and improved projects.
116. However, **sportscotland** has faced reducing budgets for capital projects in the last five years (e.g. reductions in National Lottery funding). The organisation is now often not the majority investor, and the scale/scope of projects coming forward has also reduced.

117. The focus on places continues, rightly, to feature strongly in **sportscotland's** new Corporate Strategy. However, with reducing budgets, the emphasis may now shift from building new physical infrastructure to maximising the benefit, performance and impact of existing provision. This, and the evolving policy context, will have implications for **sportscotland** in terms of how it works, who it works with, and the nature of facilities support provided.

Understanding the impact of the facilities investment and support provided within the environments for sport, and how this fits into the wider landscape

118. **sportscotland** facilities investment and support has delivered impacts for a range of partners and beneficiaries.

Other Funders and Partners

119. For other funders, **sportscotland's** investment and support has been particularly important in providing due diligence for projects; enabling investment from other sources; raising the credibility of facilities projects; and giving confidence to other co-investors.
120. A key aspect of the approach taken by the facilities team has been to develop relationships with key partners (e.g. SGBs, local authorities, leisure trusts and other investors). Activity is ongoing to broaden relationships and partnerships, as **sportscotland** recognises that building and strengthening connections between sport and non-sports sectors (in particular health) will be key to creating a more active Scotland. This is a timely and sensible approach, and could unlock opportunities to access a more diverse range of funding sources.

Funding Recipients

121. Given that a lack of suitable facilities is often identified as a barrier to future growth in sport, there was very positive feedback from funding recipients on the impacts of the facilities investment and support. Impacts include:
- **improved project delivery** – where **sportscotland** pre-application support had been accessed this was felt to have made a real difference to the quality of projects and their chances of being impactful. Further, there is clear evidence that once operational, the projects have had broader impacts:
 - for organisations – increasing the number of people participating; new services and activities; new partnerships
 - for facility users – improving the quality of participants' experiences; increasing the frequency of participation among facility users;

- **enabling investment** – investment from **sportscotland** has unlocked investment from other sources. There are also high levels of additionality;
- **new partnerships** – while not expected by many at the outset, the development of local partnerships was a positive outcome for some organisations. There will be a greater need in future for those involved in the sporting system (including those involved in the direct provision of sport and physical activity opportunities) to ensure a greater focus on supporting health and wellbeing and developing partnerships with a broader range of sporting and non-sporting organisations; and
- **skills development and capacity building** - for some organisations, in particular those that secured investment for a facilities project for the first time - the process was a learning curve. It increased their knowledge, understanding, and expertise regarding developing, running and managing facilities.

Facility Users

122. Feedback from facility users was positive. The evaluation found high levels of enjoyment, repeat custom and loyalty. Wider impacts include achievement of personal goals (e.g. improved health and well-being, improved fitness); increased levels of facility use; social benefits; and improved skills and competence in sport.
123. There is also evidence of positive changes in levels of (self-reported) physical activity undertaken pre- and post-facilities investment. The facilities have encouraged both the active to remain active and, to a slightly lesser extent, the less active and inactive to become more active.
124. Finally, there was also some evidence that taking part in sport and physical activity at supported facilities has resulted in wider benefits. Among other things, it has made many facility users feel healthy, relaxed and included, underlining the social benefits of sport and physical activity.

Exploring what is working and areas for improvement in relation to **sportscotland** facilities investment and support

125. Key aspects of **sportscotland**'s investment (and the connected planning and design support) that are effective, can be summarised as follows:
 - the facilities team are considered to be professional, knowledgeable and helpful. Partnership Managers are also good at bringing the facilities team into discussions with partners as and when appropriate;
 - early engagement between potential applicants and the **sportscotland** facilities team is considered to lead to stronger applications and better projects;

- partnership working between **sportscotland** and key partners and stakeholders around facilities works well, and has improved over time; and
 - the agency has been able to bring in additional expertise, skills and resources to support and enhance facilities projects.
126. A number of areas for improvement were identified through the research, as outlined below.
127. There are many different organisations and agencies involved in sport and physical activity in Scotland at a local, regional and national level - each has its own objectives and priorities for facilities. This has the potential for conflict (e.g. local versus national priorities) when considering investment applications and has implications for future planning.
128. The availability of finance for capital projects has reduced and this is likely to continue. The financial constraints facing the public and third sectors have grown significantly, and the main implications of this are: more competition for investment; reductions in maximum awards available for facilities projects; and reducing capacity and resources within organisations to develop and implement capital projects.
129. From a policy perspective, there is a growing emphasis on tackling inactivity, areas of deprivation, regional working and sport for change approaches. There is also growing awareness of, and evidence for, the benefits of sport and physical activity, particularly around physical and mental health and well-being. Facilities are key enablers to achieving these benefits, reinforcing **sportscotland's** role in this area. This also reinforces the need for an integrated approach to facilities planning and investment to ensure the most disadvantaged or under-represented benefit from scarce resources. This could be supported by more co-ordinated and effective partnership working across sport and non-sport sectors.
130. With organisations competing for the same pots of funding, **sportscotland** should continue to raise awareness and understanding of the different sources of investment that could be considered. This could include grant and social investment (e.g. loans), as diversification of income streams is key to reducing reliance on public money and improving longer-term sustainability.
131. There may be value in raising awareness of the planning and design support and greater signposting to other support providers. There would be a need to manage expectations given the size of the facilities team staff resource. Earlier engagement would, however, also provide opportunities to help applicants think more broadly about the proposed project, including ensuring that alternatives to capital projects have been fully considered, and that a collaborative approach is adopted.

132. The evaluation highlighted the lack of routine monitoring of **sportscotland's** facilities investment and support. There is scope for **sportscotland** to:
- improve monitoring processes and evidence links between investment in facilities and increased participation in sport and physical activity (as well as broader outcomes) at a national level; and
 - inform improvement and explore ways to maximise the impact of its investment. Once a facility is up and running, some organisations might need support to ensure long-term impact, success and sustainability. Part of this might be support to improve programming, develop partnerships, maximise utilisation, develop new services/activities; strengthen governance, and/or improve longer-term financial sustainability.

Understand the impact of **sportscotland's** work on under-represented groups, with a focus on gender, disability, age, and areas of multiple deprivation

133. Equalities and inclusion has been one of three priorities for improvement for **sportscotland**. Going forward, Sport for Life²⁰ reaffirms **sportscotland's** commitment to inclusion. It is one of six principles that underpin everything the agency does, and the ambition is for everyone to benefit from sport and an active life.
134. The available data are not complete enough to support a meaningful assessment of the impact of the facilities investment on under-represented groups. A number of factors have contributed to this: a) monitoring data has not been routinely collected from projects; b) the data request form sent to projects resulted in incomplete equalities returns; and c) the service user survey attracted a very high response rate from those living in non-deprived areas, males, people with no disability, and those of working age.
135. However, investment in quality facilities and places for sport will undoubtedly have provided more choice and opportunity for participation in sport and physical activity, including for under-represented groups. There has been investment in formal and informal settings, which provides people with more choice around how, where and when they take part.
136. Around half of the funding recipients reported that **sportscotland's** investment had enabled specific activities that engage with inactive or under-represented groups in sport and physical activity. The main target groups included disabled people, followed by women and girls, children, and older people.

²⁰ **sportscotland**, [Sport for Life](#), A vision for sport in Scotland, June 2019.

137. This included a range of projects, such as those to improve accessibility, disability sports projects, female only sessions, improved changing facilities, and a greater focus on SIMD areas.
138. Existing research has shown that there are many different barriers to participation. **sportscotland** investment has sought to improve access and make it easier for people to take part in sport and physical activity. The agency's investment in clubs, communities and within the school estate are good examples.
139. There is no quick fix to tackling inequalities in sport and physical activity – it requires long-term strategic investment and partnership working, alongside creative and innovative approaches. Part of the solution lies in reaching and engaging under-represented groups. Sport and physical activity can be an important tool to address inequalities if targeted in the right ways and can contribute towards wider outcomes. New approaches could include investing more in non-traditional sporting infrastructure (e.g. church halls, health centres), and engaging with a much broader range of partners in communities.
140. As highlighted earlier, there are challenges in collecting robust data to track changes in participation amongst specific groups. This reflects difficulties in tracking casual use, and some funding recipients struggled to provide even basic equalities data. Improving monitoring processes to develop a stronger evidence base on the link between investment in facilities and engagement with under-represented groups is an important goal, even if difficult to realise. Different approaches for undertaking primary research may be required.

6.2 Recommendations

Managing resources

141. There is a need to think about the most effective use of increasingly scarce capital resources. This requires an investment strategy which balances support for new facilities with investment in non-traditional facilities and maintenance of the existing infrastructure.
142. **sportscotland** should explore how alternative sources of funding may be sourced to support investment in facilities.

Support for applicants

143. Applicant support is valued and valuable and this could be more targeted, enabling a wider range of clubs and community-based organisations to apply.

144. The investment decision should not be the end of the process for applicants. Organisational support and capacity building could form a part of co-ordinated post-award activities, to support organisations to ensure longer-term sustainability and maximise the impact of the investment.

Business intelligence and insight

145. **sportscotland** should develop and implement a monitoring system to capture the ongoing performance and impact of its facilities investment. Provision of standard data should form part of grant award contracts.
146. While the **sportscotland** facilities planning model does exist to inform decision making, this evaluation identified demand for improved, consistent, and shared data sources. Better intelligence and insight would help **sportscotland** (and others) map existing and planned provision and understand need/demand at local, regional, and national levels.
147. Partners involved in the study indicated an openness to closer partnership working. They would like **sportscotland** to be less reactive in its approach to facilities development and better understand potential user needs, including under-represented groups.

Wider benefits of sport

148. Applications for investment should clearly articulate how the facilities project will contribute to the wider benefits of sport and physical activity (and how this will be measured). This reflects the growing policy focus on maximising the health and wellbeing benefits of sport and physical activity, including the Scottish Government's prevention agenda.
149. **sportscotland** should continue to broaden its range of partners, in particular across sectors (e.g. health) to help maximise the wider social impact of sport and physical activity.

Inclusion

150. There is a strong case for facilities playing a role in addressing under-representation in sport and encouraging physical activity.
151. **sportscotland** should refresh the facilities investment criteria to reflect new organisational priorities set out in the new Corporate Strategy.
152. Since the Legacy 2014 APF has come to an end, it may be necessary to develop new, complementary or targeted investment initiatives to strengthen reach to a diverse range of communities, sports and physical activities.

153. Future evaluation work should consider a mix of (inclusive) approaches for undertaking primary research with service users, to ensure that it reaches under-represented groups. Different approaches may be required to engage with some groups that share protected characteristics.

Appendix A: Existing evidence base summary

A summary of key findings from the existing evidence base

- A lack of suitable facilities is frequently identified as barrier to the future growth of sports clubs. The SFF has helped address this issue by providing the infrastructure for participation opportunities. There are now more, better or higher quality facilities and equipment across Scotland's communities. There is better community access, including for specific target groups (e.g. disabled people, girls).
- The range of **sportscotland** support has helped clubs to increase participation, improve the quality of, and access to facilities, improve clubs' use of facilities, develop better pathways, provide more training opportunities, provide higher quality opportunities, and build more professional and sustainable organisations. New or re-developed facilities have helped provide a safer environment for athletes and spectators. High quality pitches and courts have supported athletes to train to a higher standard, and have allowed clubs achieve quality marks and recognition through Scottish Governing Bodies of Sport (SGBs).
- SFF investment has enabled schools to, for example, develop sports halls which demonstrated good school to club links; undertake projects which demonstrated the community sport hub philosophy; and upgrade facilities to increase community access or the range of sports offered.
- There was largely positive feedback on the advice, support and help provided by **sportscotland**, including from the Facilities Team. This typically centred on identifying needs and resources; planning and designing facilities – including providing guidance, advice on new surfaces and enabling communication between the club and the SGB; applying for funding - including the SFF and other sources of funding; legal matters; and maintenance and contractors. The expertise provided by **sportscotland** was not otherwise available within the local authority, or complemented existing expertise. This provides evidence of the added value of **sportscotland** facilities support.
- Strong levels of additionality – strong feedback that the facilities projects would not have been developed at all, or would have been reduced in scale or quality, in the absence of **sportscotland** facilities investment and support. Investment from **sportscotland** often acted as a catalyst for other funders.
- Partnership working is considered vital. It is commonly identified as a success factor (e.g. access to local knowledge, expertise in tackling inequality and disadvantage, links to and referrals from young people who may not otherwise engage, better connections, signposting and links between organisations, and opportunities for progression, volunteering, learning and work experience). Successes around tackling inequalities are largely associated with the knowledge, experience/flexibility of staff, and working with committed/experienced partners.
- Where a need was identified for the development or refurbishment of a community asset, it is essential that the lead organisation has the necessary skills, capacity and resources for each stage of the development, including the planning and management of the asset after it has been completed. If this is a new area of work - they may not know what skills and knowledge are required, and should be supported accordingly.

Sources: Research Scotland, Final Report, [Evaluation of sportscotland Activity: Clubs and Communities](#), May 2018; Research Scotland, Final Report, [Evaluation of sportscotland Activity: Schools and Education](#), May 2018; Research Scotland, Final Report, Impact Evaluation of the CashBack for Communities' Programme 2014/15 February 2016; The Robertson Trust, Legacy 2014: Sustainable Sport for Communities Fund, Evaluation and Learning, End of Grant Programme Report, December 2018.

Appendix B: sportscotland regional partnerships

Region	
East	Edinburgh, Mid Lothian, East Lothian, Borders and West Lothian
Central	Falkirk, Clackmannanshire and Stirling
Grampian	Aberdeen, Aberdeenshire, and Moray
Highlands and Islands	Orkney, Shetland, Western Isles and Highlands
Tayside & Fife	Perth & Kinross, Fife, Dundee and Angus
West (North)	Argyll & Bute, West Dunbartonshire, East Dunbartonshire, North Lanarkshire, South Lanarkshire and Glasgow
West (South)	Inverclyde, Renfrewshire, East Renfrewshire, North Ayrshire, East Ayrshire, South Ayrshire and Dumfries & Galloway

Appendix C: SFF and APF Investment

Table C.1: combined SFF and APF investment – top ten local authority areas

Local authority Area	SFF (£)	APF (£)	Total investment (£)	% of total
Fife	1,761,000	879,000	2,640,000	8%
Highland	1,850,000	779,000	2,629,000	8%
Aberdeenshire	2,272,000	152,000	2,424,000	7%
Angus	1,578,000	214,000	1,792,000	6%
City of Edinburgh	928,000	852,000	1,780,000	6%
Falkirk	890,000	877,000	1,767,000	5%
Perth and Kinross	1,563,000	193,000	1,756,000	5%
Glasgow City	990,000	680,000	1,670,000	5%
Scottish Borders	1,216,000	358,000	1,574,000	5%
Dumfries and Galloway	1,255,000	227,000	1,482,000	5%
South Lanarkshire	930,000	368,000	1,298,000	4%
North Ayrshire	855,000	238,000	1,093,000	3%
West Dunbartonshire	750,000	203,000	953,000	3%
North Lanarkshire	487,000	395,000	882,000	3%
West Lothian	500,000	299,000	799,000	2%
South Ayrshire	646,000	147,000	793,000	2%
Renfrewshire	645,000	120,000	765,000	2%
Aberdeen City	731,000	22,000	753,000	2%
Argyll & Bute	190,000	499,000	689,000	2%
Stirling	149,000	535,000	684,000	2%
Moray	477,000	168,000	645,000	2%
East Lothian	405,000	223,000	628,000	2%
Dundee City	348,000	219,000	567,000	2%
East Dunbartonshire	500,000	46,000	546,000	2%
Shetland Islands	463,000	20,000	483,000	1%
East Ayrshire	350,000	69,000	419,000	1%
Clackmannanshire	64,000	180,000	244,000	1%
Midlothian	146,000	91,000	237,000	1%
East Renfrewshire	106,000	32,000	138,000	0%
Inverclyde	-	122,000	122,000	0%
Orkney Islands	44,000	33,000	77,000	0%
Comhairle nan Eilean Siar	-	-	-	-
Total	23,089,000	9,240,000	32,329,000	