

**Audit of Sports Provision in the Higher
Education Sector in Scotland**

Research Report no. 89

*A research study for **sportscotland***

by

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sportscotland

in association with the

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Executive Summary

Background

- This summary presents the findings of an audit of sports provision in 13 higher education institutes in Scotland. The audit, which was undertaken in the spring of 2003, was undertaken by way of a self-completion questionnaire sent to Directors/Heads of sports departments. The 13 universities included in the audit were affiliated to the Scottish Universities Physical Education Association (SUPEA).

Student Population

- The number of students enrolled in the 13 universities during the academic year 2001-2002 totalled 154,467.

Strategic Planning for Sport

- The level of strategic priority placed on sport in universities – very high (8%), high (15%), moderate (54%) and low (23%).
- Three-quarters (77%) of respondents indicated that the level of importance of sport as a strategic priority had increased over the last five years.

Funding for Sport

- The revenue budget for sport for 2001-2002 (as recorded in departmental accounts) was £7,223,821 (total for eleven universities).
- On average, 59 per cent of the revenue budget for sport was income generated (e.g. facility hire, sales, membership), 41 per cent was provided through internal funding (university central contributions), and one per cent from external funding (e.g. grants from local authorities, trusts, loans).
- Forty-six per cent of universities indicated they had planned investment in sports facilities over the next 12 months, with 54 per cent having planned investment in facilities over the next 2-3 years and 23 per cent of universities have planned investments in facilities extending over a 4-8 year period.

Partnerships with Other Organisations

- Universities had partnership agreements with: local authorities (77%), sports governing bodies (62%), local sports clubs (62%), area institutes of sport (54%), schools (54%), other HE/FE institutions (46%), Scottish Institute of Sport (38%) and **sportscotland** (31%).
- The basis of partnership agreements included: access to facilities; lease of facilities; use of equipment; provision of awards/grants; sports science

services; provision of office accommodation; bursary and scholarships; and teaching provision.

Staffing at Sports Departments

- In total, 401 full and part-time staff were formally contracted to work in the university sports departments (total for 12 universities) including: operational support staff (e.g. administration, reception, maintenance) (108); operational delivery staff (fitness instructors, lifeguards, etc.) (98); coaching staff (50).
- Three-quarters (75%) of universities routinely recruited 'hours to be notified' staff to support the work of the department.

Participation in Sports Department Activities

- At the busiest time of the year, universities have in excess of 65,000 visits to their sports facilities each week (total for 9 universities).
- Throughput figures were obtained from electronic management systems (70%), from manual counts (30%) and from estimates (30%) (multiple response question – some universities used a combination of methods).
- All universities offer 'pay as you go' access to students and staff and 91 per cent of universities offer 'pay as you go' access to community users.
- Nine out of ten universities offered sports memberships to staff (92%), although fewer offered memberships to students (83%), alumni (75%), members of the local community (75%) or corporate bodies (42%).
- In total, universities have 52,289 sports membership holders, including student members (40,704), staff members (5,397), local community members (4,234), alumni members (1,298) and corporate members (656).
- Universities have placed few restrictions on the use of sports facilities or services by those with community memberships.
- At the busiest time of year, universities attract around 16,000 participants per week to activity classes and instructional activities (total for 11 universities).
- Health and fitness classes (e.g. aerobics, step) are the most commonly provided types of activity, and they attract the greatest number of participants (10,782).
- Eleven universities run sports participation programmes for community groups.

- Ninety-one per cent of these universities offer programmes for older people (aged 50+), while 82 per cent offer programmes for children.
- Seventeen per cent of universities offered in-service coach/sports training for teachers.

Intra-mural Sports Programme

- Three-quarters (75%) of universities offered an intra-mural sports programme to students.
- Football was the sport most offered as an intra-mural activity to students. Nine universities provide students with the opportunity to participate in football and it attracted highest number of participants (3,177), more than all other intra-mural sports combined.

Athletic/Sports Union

- All of the universities have an Athletic/Sports Unions.
- The total annual sports funding for the Athletic/Sports Unions in 2001-2002 was £1,286,247 (nine respondents).
- Just over three-quarters (77%) of the total annual funding (£992,512) was obtained in grant aid from the universities.
- Athletic/Sports Unions have 475 sports clubs open to its members – an average of 40 clubs per university (ranging from 16 clubs in one university up to 54 clubs in another).
- Athletic/Sports Unions offered students the opportunity to participate in 70 different sports.
- The sports most commonly catered for by Athletic/Sports Unions were badminton, basketball, football, golf, hockey and rugby.
- During the academic year 2002-2003, the Athletic/Sport Unions had 17,745 members - 58% were male and 42% were female.
- The sport with the most number of members was skiing (1,771). Followed by football (892), rugby (872), hockey (853) and badminton (665).
- If membership from mountaineering clubs (662) and hillwalking clubs (467) are combined, mountaineering/hillwalking becomes the sport with the second highest number of members (1,129).
- The sports with the most number of males were: skiing (886), football (709), rugby (692), mountaineering (420) and badminton (377).

- The sports with the most number of females were: skiing (885), hockey (510), netball (360), swimming (334) and equestrian (295).

Sports Department Support to Athletic/Sports Unions

- The sports departments provide support to the Athletic/Sports Union student sports programmes by way of: reduced rate or free facility hire (85%), reduced rates for physiotherapy/sports science services (54%), reduced rate transport (38%) and reduced rate coaching (31%).

Elite Sport Programmes for Students and Athletes

- Just over three-quarters (77%) of universities provide scholarships or bursaries to support elite athlete students.
- Ten universities provided 206 students with scholarships/bursaries during the 2002-2003 academic year.
- Sixty-seven per cent of scholarship/bursary students were male and 33 per cent were female.
- Universities provide scholarship/bursary students with a range of support services, including; access to facilities (100%), financial support (100%), sports medicine (70%), sports science (70%), physical conditioning (70%), lifestyle management (ACE) (70%), mentoring/academic liaison (70%) and flexible studies (70%).
- Just under three-quarters (73%) of universities offer services to elite athletes from outside the university.
- Over one-half (55%) of universities had links with the Scottish Institute of Sport (SIS), with 67% having had links with Area Institutes of Sport.
- Universities provide a range of services to support elite sports athletes including: facility access (100%), sport science support (75%) and physical conditioning services (63%).

Academic Sports Courses

- All 13 universities offer sports related courses at undergraduate level and 54 percent at postgraduate level.
- The type of sports course most commonly offered at undergraduate level was sports science courses (85%), followed by sports studies (38%), sports coaching (15%) and leisure studies courses (15%).

1 Introduction

1.1 Background

This report presents the findings of an audit of sport provision in higher education in Scotland undertaken in the spring of 2003. The audit was undertaken by way of a self-completion questionnaire sent to Directors/Heads of sports departments at 13 universities across Scotland that were affiliated to the Scottish Universities Physical Education Association (SUPEA). All 13 questionnaires were completed and returned.

The audit was undertaken by **sportscotland** in association with SUPEA.

1.2 Survey Approach

Questionnaires were mailed to the 13 universities in Scotland, along with a reply paid envelope (see questionnaire at Appendix 1). Following a period of encouraging non-respondents to reply, all of the 13 universities completed and returned a questionnaire.

The questionnaire sought information on the following:

- Student population
- Strategic planning for sport
- Funding for sport
- Partnerships with other organisations
- Staffing at sports departments
- University sports departments and participation in sports activity
- Intra-mural sports programmes
- University Athletic/Sports Unions
- Sports department support to Athletic/Sports Unions
- Elite sport programmes for students, staff and other individuals
- Academic sports courses

The findings from the 13 responding universities are presented below.

It should be noted that the audit did not seek information about the number, type and condition of sports facilities available at each of the universities. At the time of publication, **sportscotland** was in the process of undertaking a national audit of indoor and outdoor sports facilities across Scotland. It is anticipated that the findings of the facilities audit will be published in late 2003.

2 Student Population

The number of students enrolled in the 13 universities during the 2001/02 academic year totalled 154,467, ranging from 5,400 students in the smallest university, up to 20,300 in the largest.

Table 1: Number of students enrolled during academic year 2001/02

Number of students	154,467
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Base number: 13

3 Strategic Planning for Sport

The level of strategic priority placed on sport varied across the 13 universities. Over one-half (54%) of respondents indicated the strategic level of priority given to sport was *moderate*, although just under one-quarter (23%) considered the level of strategic priority to be *high/very high*.

Just under one-quarter (23%) indicated that the level of strategic priority placed on sport was low.

Table 2: Level of strategic priority placed on sport by universities

	Number	Percentage
Very high	1	8
High	2	15
Moderate	7	54
Low	3	23
Very low	0	0

Base number: 13

Reasons why respondents considered that their university placed a *very high/high* strategic priority on sport included:

- Involvement of senior management in the strategic review of sport.
- Inclusion of sports related academic courses.
- Commitment to building of sports facilities as part of strategic plans.
- Strategic policy statements.
- Contribution of sports programmes to staff and student recruitment and retention.

Reasons why respondents considered their university to have a *low* strategic priority on sport included:

- Low levels of funding.
- Lack of reference to sport in strategic plans.
- No commitment to facility development.

Just over three-quarters (77%) of respondents indicated that the level of importance of sport as a strategic priority had increased over the last five years.

Table 3: Change in the importance of sport as a strategic priority over the last five years

	Number	Percentage
Increased	10	77
Decreased	2	15
Stayed the same	1	8

Base number: 13

The two respondents that indicated the importance of sport had decreased over the last five years had also indicated that sport had a low strategic priority in their university.

Over two-thirds (69%) of universities have policy, planning or strategic documents that make reference to sport.

Table 4: Percentage of universities with policy, planning or strategy documents for sport

	Number	Percentage
Yes	9	69
No	4	31

Base number: 13

Three of the universities without any strategic documents indicated that they were in the process of being drafted.

4 Funding for Sport

4.1 Revenue Budgets for University Sports Departments

Respondents were asked to provide details of the revenue budget for their sport department for 2001/02 (as recorded in departmental accounts). For the eleven universities that responded, the total revenue budget was £7,223,821 (it is assumed that this amount excludes revenue budget for academic courses). This represents, on average, a revenue budget of £656,711. Five universities had a revenue budget of less than £0.5 million, while three universities had a revenue budget exceeding £1 million. The median revenue budget (i.e. the mid point in a range of values) was £403,000.

Table 5: Total revenue budget for sport 2001/02

Total Revenue budget	£7,223,821
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Base number: 11

Note: Two respondents did not provide the annual revenue budget for their department.

Note: This represents the revenue budget for university sports departments – it excludes revenue budget for academic sports courses

The survey found that, on average, 59 per cent of the revenue budget for sport was income generated (e.g. facility hire, sales, membership) – an estimated £4.3 million overall (total for 10 universities). On average, a further 41 per cent of revenue budget was provided through internal funding (e.g. university central contributions) – an estimated £2.9 million, while the remaining one per cent was obtained from external funding (e.g. grants from local authorities, trusts, loans) – an estimated £57,000.

Table 6: Percentage of revenue funding for sport during 2001/02 by source

	Percentage
Internal funding (university central contributions)	41
External funding (grants from local authority, trusts, loans etc.)	1
Income generated (Facility hire, sales, membership etc.)	59

Base number: 10

Note: Figures do not sum to 100 per cent due to rounding

Note: The figures are for the revenue budgets for university sports departments – it excludes revenue budgets for academic sports courses

The percentage of revenue funding obtained from internal funding, external funding and income generated through facility hire, sales, membership etc, varied across universities. Although on average 41 per cent of funding came from internal sources, the figure for one university was two per cent, while one other university indicated that 65 per cent of its funding came from internal sources.

Although on average 59 per cent of revenue funding was income generated, the proportion of the revenue budget that was income generated in universities ranged from 33 per cent up to 98 per cent.

4.2 Investments and Development

The audit findings showed that many Scottish universities have a range of planned investments in sports facilities or sports development programmes, although two universities indicated they had no short (next 12 months), medium (2-3 years) or long-term (4-8 years) sports investments planned.

Table 7: Planned investment in sports facilities or sport development programmes

	Sports facilities		Sports development programmes	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Over next 12 months	6	46	5	38
In next 2-3 years	7	54	2	15
In next 4-8 years	3	23	2	15

Base number: 13

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

4.2.1 Facilities Development

Around one-half (46%) of universities indicated they had planned investment in sports facilities over the next 12 months, with over one-half (54%) having planned investment in facilities over the next 2-3 years. Just under one-quarter (23%) of universities have planned investments in facilities extending over a 4-8 year period.

4.2.2 Sports Development Programmes

The audit findings suggest that planned investment in sports development programmes is not as extensive as facilities development. Thirty-eight per cent of universities have planned investments in sports development programmes over the next 12 months, with less than one fifth (15%) having planned investments in sports development programmes over a 2-3 year or 4-8 year period.

Universities have planned a broad range of investments in the short, medium and long-term. Facility investments include:

- Development of new sports facility complex and sports centres.
- New indoor facility developments (climbing/bouldering wall, tennis courts, fitness suite).
- New outdoor facility developments (artificial pitches, tennis courts).
- Resurfacing of sports areas (athletics tracks, games halls).
- Refurbishment of existing facilities (boathouse, squash courts, conditioning equipment).
- Support services accommodation (sport science, physiotherapy).

Development programmes include:

- Appointment of sports development officer.
- Intra-mural programmes.
- Physical activity programmes.
- More classes and courses.
- Physiotherapy.

5 Partnerships with Other Organisations

Most universities indicated that they had developed formal partnerships with other organisations for sport related programmes. Only one university did not have current partnerships with other organisations, although it was evident that the university was in contact with a broad range of organisations on an informal basis (e.g. local authority, local clubs). This finding raises issues about the interpretation of what constitutes partnership working.

The organisations with which universities were most likely to have a partnership agreement were local authorities (77%), followed by sports governing bodies (62%), local sports clubs (62%), area institutes of sport (54%) and schools (54%).

Table 8: Organisations with whom universities have established partnership agreements

	Number	Percentage
Local authorities	10	77
Sports governing bodies	8	62
Local sports clubs (amateur or professional)	8	62
Area Institute of Sport	7	54
Schools	7	54
Other HE/FE institutions	6	46
Scottish Institute of Sport (SIS)	5	38
sportscotland	4	31

Base number: 12

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

Nearly one-third (31%) of universities indicated they were in partnership with the national development agency for sport - **sportscotland**.

The basis of partnership agreements included:

- Access to facilities.
- Lease of facilities.
- Use of equipment.
- Provision of awards/grants.
- Sports science services.
- Provision office accommodation.
- Bursary schemes and scholarships.
- Teaching provision.

In general, respondents were either very satisfied or satisfied with the partnerships with other organisations. Only one respondent indicated that their university was in a partnership that was unsatisfactory.

6 Staffing at Sports Departments

Respondents were asked to provide details of the number of formally contracted staff that were employed in the sports department at the university.

In total, 12 universities indicated that 401 staff were formally contracted to work in the sports department (including full and part-time staff), an average of 33 staff per university. One university had 79 formally contracted staff in the sports department.

The largest group of staff were in operational support posts (e.g. administration, reception, maintenance) (108) with the next largest group of staff being operational delivery (fitness instructors, lifeguards, etc.) (98).

Table 9: Number of contracted full or part-time staff employed in sport

	Number of staff
Operational support (administration, reception, maintenance etc.)	108
Operational delivery (fitness instructors, lifeguards, etc.)	98
Other staff	66
Coaching	50
Director/Assistant Director of Sport	24
Facility managers (inc. deputy/duty)	23
Sports science/medicine (including all therapists)	20
Sports development	10
Marketing	2
Total	401

Base number: 12

Although there were substantial numbers of staff formally contracted in university sports departments, three-quarters (75%) of universities also routinely recruited 'hours to be notified' staff (e.g. casual staff) to support the work of the department.

Table 10: Percentage of universities that routinely rely on 'hours to be notified' staff to supplement the work of contracted staff

	Number	Percentage
Yes	9	75
No	3	25

Base number: 12

7 Participation in Sports Department Activities

The audit sought data about participation in sports activities in universities. This included requesting information about the number of people using university sports facilities, the availability of 'pay as you go' access to facilities and classes, the number and type of memberships offered by university sports departments, and the types of activities available.

7.1 Visits to University Sports Facilities

At the busiest time of the year, nine universities had in excess of 65,000 visits to their sports facilities each week (total for 9 universities). This represents an average 7,368 visits per week at each university. However, the number of visits per week ranged from 756 visits up to 18,500.

Table 11: Number of visitors per week to university sports facilities (at busiest time of the year)

Number of visitors per week	66,310
-----------------------------	--------

Base number: 9

Note: Total based on the universities that were able to calculate/estimate the number of visitors per week

The systems in place for recording users to university sports facilities varied. Of the universities that responded to this question, almost three-quarters (70%) use electronic management systems to record throughput, with almost one-third using manual counts (30%) and estimates (30%) to calculate user throughput.

Table 12: Source of throughput figures

	Number	Percentage
Electronic management system	7	70
Manual count	3	30
Estimate	3	30

Base number: 10

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

7.2 'Pay As You Go' Access to Sports Facilities

All universities offered 'pay as you go' access to students and staff and nine out of ten (91%) offered 'pay as you go' access to community users.

Table 13: Availability of ‘pay as you go’ access to sports facilities to students and staff, and community users

	Students and staff		Community users	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes	11	100	10	91
No	0	0	1	9

Base number: 11

7.3 Membership of University Sports Facilities

Eighty-three per cent of universities offered sports memberships to students enrolled on academic courses. A higher proportion of universities (92%) offered memberships to members of staff. Three-quarters of universities also offered memberships to alumni (75%) and members of the local community (75%) (excluding Athletic/Sports Union membership – see section below).

Table 14: Types of sports membership offered by universities

	Number	Percentage
Staff	11	92
Students	10	83
Alumni	9	75
Community (public)	9	75
Corporate (staff from external organisations)	5	42

Base number: 12

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

Less than one-half (42%) of universities offer corporate memberships to staff from external organisations.

During the academic year 2001-2002, university sports departments had in total 52,289 membership holders, consisting of student, staff, alumni, community and corporate members (total for 11 universities). Of the student population, 40,704 had a sports membership – this represents 26 per cent of the total student population (154,467).

Table 15: Number of members by type of sports membership

Students	40,704
Staff	5,397
Alumni	1,298
Community (public)	4,234
Corporate (staff from external organisations)	656
Total	52,289

Base number: 11

The findings revealed that the proportion of students that had a membership for access to sports facilities and services varied between universities. One university had no student members, whereas another university provided all its students with a membership to the sports facilities. It should be noted that the proportion of students that were members of sports facilities does not necessarily give an indication of the level of student use of sports facilities. As has been shown, non-member students can access university sports facilities on a 'pay as you go' arrangement, and in the university that provides all students with a membership, not all the students will use the facilities.

In addition to students, 5,397 members of university staff had a membership for the university sports department – an average of 491 staff per university, although this ranged from 21 in one university to over 1,500 in another.

Eight universities had a total of 4,234 members from their local community. This ranged from 197 community members in one university up to 941 in another. Three universities indicated that they had no community members.

A further 1,298 members were university alumni.

Universities have put few restrictions on the use of sports facilities or services by those with community memberships. Most indicated that access by community members was unrestricted. However, three universities identified some restrictions:

- Priority use of facilities is given to the Sports Union clubs between 5pm and 8pm.
- No access to taught classes unless student/staff demand is satisfied.
- No use of grass pitches, loch or golf driving ranges.

7.4 Classes and Activities Offered at Sports Facilities

In addition to casual or group access to sports activities, universities offered a wide range of organised activity classes and opportunities for individual instruction in physical activities and sports. At the busiest time of year, universities attract around 16,000 participants per week to classes and instructional activities (total for 10 universities). One university had 5,250 visits per week to classes or instructional activities.

It should be noted that some respondents did not provide details about the number of participants attending various types of classes or instructional activities. Consequently, the estimated figure of 16,000 visitors per week most likely represents an under-estimation of the total number of class or instructional activity participants per week.

Health and fitness classes (e.g. aerobics, step) are the most commonly provided types of activity, and they attract the greatest number of participants (10,782). On average, universities provided 25 health and fitness classes per week (at the busiest time of the year) and were attended on average by 34

participants (adjusted for missing information). The average attendance at classes or instructional activities in one university was 15, while at two other universities the figure was 44.

Table 16: Types of classes or coaching / instructional activities offered by universities, including the number of classes offered and number of participants at busiest time of the year

	Number of universities	Number of classes offered per week (at busiest time)* **	Number of participants per week (at busiest time)* **
Gym instruction/gym programmes	11	85	567
Health and fitness classes (e.g. aerobics, step)	11	248**	10,782**
Sports coaching/instruction (e.g. swimming, squash, golf, tennis)	9	103	938
Other instruction (e.g. dance, yoga, self-defence)	10	49	1,134
Outdoor pursuits (e.g. canoeing, skiing, windsurfing)	3	12	334
Total		497	15,755

Base number: 11

Note: *Figures obtained from 10 universities only.

**Data from two universities were incomplete – number of classes offered was missing from one university; and the number of participants missing from another

Eleven universities run sports participation programmes for community groups. Ninety-one per cent of these universities offer programmes for older people (aged 50+), while 82 percent offer programmes for children.

Table 17: Types of groups to which community participation/access programmes are targeted

	Number	Percentage
Older people (50+)	10	91
Children	9	82
People with disabilities	1	9
Black and ethnic minorities	1	9
People on low incomes	1	9
Women and girls	0	0

Base number: 11

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

None of the universities offered participation programmes specifically for women and girls.

Only two universities (17%) offer in-service coach/sports training for teachers.

Table 18: Universities providing in-service coach/sports training for teachers

	Number	Percentage
Yes	2	17
No	10	83

Base number: 12

8 Intra-Mural Sports Programmes

Three-quarters (75%) of universities had an intra-mural sports programme for students. Intra-mural programmes are those that take place within or involving the members of one university.

Table 19: Intra-mural sports programme offered by universities

	Number	Percentage
Yes	9	75
No	3	25

Base number: 12

At the universities that offer intra-mural sports activity, the intra-mural sports programmes are organised by the sports department (78%) and by Athletic/Sports Unions (33%). At one university, both the sports department and the Athletic/Sports Union are involved in organising intra-mural activity.

Table 20: Organisers of the intra-mural sports programme

	Sports department		Athletic Union	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes	7	78	3	33
No	2	22	6	67

Base number: 9

Football was the sport offered most as an intra-mural activity to students. Nine universities offered students with the opportunity to participate in football and it attracted highest number of participants (3,177), more than all other intra-mural sports combined.

Table 21: Sports offered through the intra-mural sports programme

	Number of universities	Number of participants (at peak time)
Football	9	3,177
Rugby	3	478
Basketball	4	290
Cricket	2	236
Squash	2	150
Netball	1	150
Golf	2	144
Sports league/multi sport	2	100
Volleyball	3	96
Badminton	2	60
Hill running	1	27

Base number: 9

9 University Athletic/Sports Unions

Each of the respondents were asked to provide information about their university's Athletic/Sports Union, including details of the annual budget for running the Athletic/Sports Union, the number and type of sports clubs affiliated to the Athletic/Sports Union, and the number of members in affiliated clubs. The audit revealed that each of the universities surveyed have an Athletic/Sports Unions.

SUPEA recognise that other Scottish universities (e.g. Queen Margaret University College, Scottish Agricultural College) have Athletic/Sports Unions and that they compete in leagues and competitions against other Scottish universities. However, data from these Athletic/Sports Union clubs was not collected because they were not affiliated to SUPEA.

9.1 University Athletic/Sports Union Funding

The total annual sports funding for the Athletic/Sports Unions in 2001/02 was £1,286,247 (nine respondents). This represents an average of £142,916 per university.

Universities made a contribution of £992,512 toward the total annual funding of Athletic/Sports Union. This amount represents almost three-quarters (77%) of the total budget of Athletic/Sports Unions. The average contribution from universities to the Athletic/Sports Union was £110,297 per year, although this ranged from £44,000 up to £229,725.

University contributions to their Athletic/Sports Union ranged from 48 per cent of the total budget up to 100 per cent of the total budget.

Table 22: Athletic/Sports Union total annual sports funding for 2001/02 (all sources) and the amount of grant aid from the university to the Athletic/Sports Unions 2001/02

	£
Total annual sports funding	1,286,247
Grant aid from universities	992,512

Base number: 9

9.2 Number of Clubs and Members in Athletic/Sports Unions

Athletic/Sports Unions (12 respondents) have 475 sports clubs open to its members – an average of 40 clubs per university. The number of sports clubs open to students ranged from 16 sports clubs in one university up to 54 sports clubs in two other universities.

Table 23: Number of clubs within the Athletic/Sports Unions in 2002/03

Number of clubs	475
-----------------	-----

Base number: 12

During the academic year 2002/03, 17,745 students were members of clubs affiliated to the Athletic/Sports Unions – this represents approximately 12 per cent of the student population (144,467 – based on responses from 12 universities).

Table 24: Number of members in sports clubs affiliated to the Athletic/Sports Unions in 2002/03

Number of members	17,745
-------------------	--------

Base number: 12

The number of members in clubs affiliated to the Athletic/Sports Unions varied across the universities. One university had 174 members, while another university had 4,150 members. Furthermore, the proportion of the student population varied across universities. The proportion of students that were members ranged from two per cent in one university up to 46 per cent in another.

Based on the number of Athletic/Sports Union clubs (475), this represents an average of 37 members per club.

9.2.1 Sports Offered by Athletic/Sports Union Clubs

Table 25 below lists the range of sports offered through the university Athletic/Sports Unions to members. The table shows the number of universities competing in sports at different levels and shows the total number of participants (male and female) participating in each sport.

In total, Athletic/Sports Unions offer students the opportunity to participate in 70 different sports.

The sports most commonly catered for by Athletic/Sports Unions were badminton, basketball, football, golf, hockey and rugby. Of the universities that answered the question (12 universities), all of them indicated that they offered these sports, although the sports were not necessarily offered at all levels of participation/competition.

9.2.2 Level at which Athletic/Sports Union Affiliated Clubs Participate and Compete in Sport

All 12 universities provided opportunities for students to take part at a participation level in badminton, basketball, football, golf, hockey and rugby. In addition, all 12 universities provided opportunities for students to compete at an inter-university level at badminton, basketball, football, golf, hockey and rugby.

The sports in which universities were most likely to compete in leagues at a local or national level were football (10 universities), hockey (10 universities), rowing (9 universities), rugby (9 universities) and squash (9 universities).

From the data provided by respondents about individual clubs affiliated to the Athletic/Sports Unions (see Table 25 below), it was estimated that almost all clubs (99%) provided students with the opportunity to take part in the sport at a participation level (e.g. to take part on a casual and/or non-competitive basis).

Furthermore, 78 per cent of clubs provided students with opportunity to compete in inter-university competition, while 44 per cent of clubs provided opportunities for students to compete in local or national league competition.

9.2.3 Membership of Athletic/Sports Union Clubs

The sport with the most number of members was skiing (1,771), which had both the highest number of male (886) and highest number of female (885) members – although it should be noted that one university had 800 members in its skiing club. Football (892) had the next highest number of members – less than half the number of skiing members. The sports with the next most number of members were: rugby (872), hockey (853) and badminton (665). If the number of members from mountaineering clubs (662) and hillwalking clubs (467) are combined (some of the universities indicated that these clubs were combined), mountaineering/hillwalking becomes the sport with the second highest number of members (1,129).

Table 25: Number of universities competing in sports at different levels and the number of members in each sport (ordered alphabetically by sport)

Sport	Offered by university	Participation level	Inter university competition	Local/national competition	Males	Females	Total
	Number of universities				Number of student members		
Aikido	4	4	0	1	50	25	75
American football	2	2	2	0	78	0	78
Angling	1	1	0	0	60	15	75
Archery	7	7	7	3	162	85	247
Athletics	11	10	11	8	204	160	364
Badminton	12	12	12	4	377	288	665
Basketball	12	12	12	5	262	212	474
Boxing	8	7	8	3	213	52	265
Canoeing	10	10	9	6	286	175	461
Capoiera	1	1	0	0	20	19	39
Caving	2	2	0	0	21	6	27
Cheerleading	1	1	0	0	0	33	33
Chinese Martial Arts	3	3	2	0	30	10	40
Cricket	9	9	9	2	243	82	325
Cross country	2	2	2	2	50	35	85
Curling	5	5	5	2	50	28	78
Cycling	5	5	4	3	65	21	86
Dance	1	1	0	0	0	0	-
Equestrian	7	7	6	3	43	295	338
Fencing	9	9	9	4	197	156	353
Field sports	1	1	1	1	36	13	49
Football	12	12	12	10	709	183	892
Gaelic football	6	6	6	1	146	63	209
Gliding	2	2	0	1	52	24	76
Golf	12	12	12	4	327	91	418
Gymnastics	4	2	2	0	10	30	40
Handball	2	2	0	0	21	12	33
Hill walking	8	8	1	1	268	199	467
Hockey	12	12	12	10	343	510	853
Ju Jitsu	6	6	1	2	86	51	137
Judo	6	6	6	1	118	60	178
Karate	9	9	8	4	197	116	313
Kick boxing	2	2	0	1	37	58	95
Korfball	2	2	2	0	39	53	92
Lacrosse	5	5	5	4	58	135	193

Lawn Tennis	10	10	9	4	190	144	334
Lifesaving	2	2	1	0	24	35	59
Motor Sports	1	1	0	1	40	25	65
Mountaineering	8	8	2	2	420	242	662
Muay Thai	1	1	0	0	11	3	14
Netball	11	11	10	6	0	360	360
Orienteering	5	5	5	3	48	51	99
Parachuting	6	6	1	1	137	66	203
Riding	5	5	2	1	15	68	83
Roller Hockey	5	5	4	2	115	46	161
Rowing	9	9	9	9	280	186	466
Rugby	12	12	12	9	692	180	872
Sailing	7	7	7	5	168	122	290
Shinty	6	6	5	4	162	42	204
Shooting	6	6	6	5	224	166	390
Shorinji Kempo	1	1	0	0	19	7	26
Skiing	11	11	9	3	886	885	1,771
Snooker	1	1	1	0	20	0	20
Snowboarding	8	8	5	1	55	34	89
Squash	10	9	10	9	197	91	288
Sub-aqua	9	9	0	0	197	116	313
Swimming	10	10	10	6	282	334	616
Table Tennis	7	7	5	4	123	41	164
Tae kwon do	7	7	3	3	201	81	282
Tai Chi	1	1	0	0	10	15	25
Tenshin Kan	1	1	0	0	12	8	20
Trampolining	8	8	8	4	61	198	259
Triathlon	3	3	3	3	34	23	57
Tukido	1	1	0	0	8	4	12
Ultimate frisbee	7	7	3	2	137	80	217
Volleyball	10	10	10	4	147	140	287
Water polo	7	7	7	1	68	54	122
Weightlifting	2	2	0	0	35	15	50
Windsurfing and surfing	6	6	5	2	121	85	206
Xtreme street sports	1	1	0	0	10	0	10
Total*					10,007	7,242	17,249

Note: * Figures may be overestimated as some students may be members of more than one club at their university

9.2.4 Male and Female Membership of Clubs

Of the 17,249 members, 58 per cent (10,007) were male and 42 per cent (7,242) were female.

The sports with the highest number of males were: skiing (886), football (709), rugby (692), mountaineering (420) and badminton (377).

The sports with the highest number of females were: skiing (885), hockey (510), netball (360), swimming (334) and equestrian (295).

Appendix 2 presents the data shown in Table 25 above, ordered by the total number of members in each sport.

10 Sports Department Support to Athletic/Sports Unions

Respondents indicated that their department/university offered various types of support to the Athletic/Sports Unions. Almost all sports departments (90%) had representation on Athletic/Sports Union committees. A further 80 per cent offered coaching support, 70 per cent service delivery and one-half (50%) assisted with performance planning.

Table 26: Type of support provided to the Athletic/Sports Unions

	Number	Percentage
Athletic Union Committees	9	90
Coaches	8	80
Service delivery	7	70
Performance planning	5	50
Administration	4	40

Base number: 10

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

In addition, the sports departments offered support to the Athletic/Sports Union student sports programmes. Support is provided to the Athletic/Sports Union student sports programmes by way of reduced rate or free facility hire (85%), reduced rates for physiotherapy/sports science services (54%), reduced rates for transport (38%) and reduced rates for coaching (31%).

Table 27: Type of support provided to the Athletic/Sports Unions for student sports programmes

	Number	Percentage
Reduced rate or free facility hire	11	85
Reduced rate for physio/sports science	7	54
Reduced transport rate	5	38
Reduced rate for coaching	4	31

Base number: 13

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

In addition to the above, respondents also indicated that sports departments provided the additional following support:

- Bursaries/funding for elite athletes attending sports competitions.
- Assist clubs hosting local and national tournaments.
- Sharing equipment costs.
- Provision of storage facilities for sports equipment.
- Training for club officials.
- Access to institute transport (e.g. minibuses).

In addition to links outlined above, formal links between the Athletic/Sports Union and the sports department also include:

- Regular meetings (weekly, fortnightly) between directors of sports department and president of Athletic/Sports Union.
- Line management of staff.
- Joint strategy for sports development.

11 Elite Sport Programmes

11.1 Support to Elite Student Athletes

Many universities also provide services to support elite athletes that are students. Seventy-seven per cent of universities provide scholarships or bursaries to support elite student athletes.

Table 28: Percentage of universities offering scholarships/bursaries to students

	Number	Percentage
Yes	10	77
No	3	23

Base number: 13

In total, these universities provided 206 students with scholarships/bursaries during the 2002/03 academic year. This represents an average of 21 scholarship/bursary students per university, although the number ranged from six in one university up to 45 in another.

Table 29: Number of scholarships/bursaries offered to students during the academic year 2002-2003 by male and female

	Male	Female	Total
Number of scholarships/bursaries	139	67	206

Base number: 10

Two-thirds (67%) of scholarship/bursary students were male and one-third (33%) were female.

The services available to the scholarship/bursary students were more extensive than those available to elite athletes from outside the university. All the universities provide scholarship/bursary students with access to facilities and also provide the students with financial support towards their involvement sport.

Table 30: Services available to students in receipt of scholarships/bursaries

	Number	Percentage
Facility access	10	100
Financial awards/reimbursement	10	100
Sports medicine	7	70
Sports science	7	70
Physical conditioning	7	70
Lifestyle management (ACE)	7	70
Mentoring/academic liaison	7	70
Flexible study	7	70
Education modules	3	30

Base number: 10

Note: Base includes only those universities that offered scholarships/bursaries to students

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

Seventy per cent of universities also offered their scholarship/bursary students with support in sports medicine, sports science, physical conditioning, lifestyle management (ACE), mentoring/academic liaison, and flexible studies.

11.2 Support to Elite Athletes from Outside Universities

Two-thirds (67%) of universities offer services to elite athletes from outside the university.

Table 31: Universities providing services to elite athletes

	Number	Percentage
Yes	8	67
No	4	33

Base number: 12

One-half (50%) of universities had links with the Scottish Institute of Sport (SIS), while a slightly higher proportion (58%) had links with area institutes of sport.

Table 32: University links with SIS and AIS

	Scottish Institute of Sport (SIS)		Area Institute of Sport (AIS)	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes	6	50	7	58
No	6	50	5	42

Base number: 12

Four universities provided details of the sports governing bodies with which they work in order to deliver services to elite athletes. The sports listed included: athletics; basketball; curling; golf; hockey; judo; rugby; swimming; tennis; triathlon; volleyball.

Universities provide a range of services to support elite sports athletes. All of the universities that provide service offer facility access (100%) to athletes, while 75 per cent provide sport science support and 63 per cent provide physical conditioning services.

Table 33: Services provided to elite sports performers

	Number	Percentage
Facility access	8	100
Sports science	6	75
Physical conditioning	5	63
Sports medicine	3	38
Lifestyle management (ACE)	2	25
Education modules	2	25
Cash awards	2	25

Base number: 8

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

12 Academic Sports Courses

In addition to the commitment universities make to providing opportunities for students, staff and others outside the universities to participate in sport, universities also make further contributions to sport in Scotland by providing sports related academic courses. It should be noted that the audit did not seek details of financial and staff commitments to operating sports related academic courses. However, details of the types of courses offered by universities at undergraduate and postgraduate levels are shown below.

All 13 universities offered students at least one sports related academic course at undergraduate level. These include courses in physical education, sports science, sports medicine, sports coaching, sports studies or leisure studies.

Fifty-four per cent of universities also offered sports related courses at postgraduate level.

Table 34: Percentage of universities offering sports related courses at undergraduate and graduate level

	Undergraduate level		Postgraduate level	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes	13	100	7	54
No	0	0	6	46

Base number: 13

The types of sports course most commonly offered at undergraduate level were sports science courses (85%), followed by sports studies (38%), sports coaching (15%) and leisure studies courses (15%). At undergraduate level only one university offered students courses in physical education (8%) or sports medicine (8%).

Just under one-quarter (23%) of universities offered postgraduate level courses in sports science and sports studies.

Table 35: Type of sports related courses offered by universities at undergraduate and postgraduate levels

	Undergraduate level		Postgraduate level	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Physical education	1	8	2	15
Sports science	11	85	3	23
Sports medicine	1	8	2	15
Sports coaching	2	15	2	15
Sports studies	5	38	3	23
Leisure studies	2	15	1	8

Base number: 13

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

Just under one-third (31%) of universities are considering offering further sports related courses at undergraduate level and just under one-quarter (23%) at postgraduate level.

Table 36: Percentage of universities considering offering sports related courses at undergraduate and postgraduate level

	Undergraduate level		Postgraduate level	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Yes	4	31	3	23
No	9	69	10	77

Base number: 13

The types of sports related courses universities are considering offering at undergraduate level include, physical education (8%), sports science (8%) and sports medicine (15%).

Table 37: Type of sports related courses universities are considering offering at undergraduate and postgraduate level

	Undergraduate level		Postgraduate level	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Physical education	1	8	0	0
Sports science	1	8	2	15
Sports medicine	2	15	1	8
Sports coaching	0	0	0	0
Sports studies	0	0	0	0
Leisure studies	0	0	0	0

Base number: 13

Note: Multiple response – figures do not sum to 100 per cent

At a postgraduate level, universities are considering offering courses in sports science (15%) and sports medicine (8%).

Appendix 1

Questionnaire

AUDIT OF SPORTS PROVISION IN THE HIGHER EDUCATION SECTOR

Name of
University:

Details of person completing questionnaire

Job title:

Telephone:
(direct dial or inc.
extension)

e-mail address:

Reference number:

Section A – Strategic Planning for Sport

Q1a What level of importance do you feel is placed on sport as a strategic priority by the university as a whole?

Very low

Low

Moderate

High

Very high

☐ 1

☐ 2

☐ 3

☐ 4

☐ 5

Q1b What are the main reasons for your judgement? (Provide up to 3 reasons)

Q2 Has the importance of sport as a strategic priority in your institution increased, decreased or remained the same over the last 5 years?

Please tick

Increased

☐ 1

Decreased

☐ 2

Remained the same

☐ 3

Q3a Does your university have any policy, strategy or planning document(s) for sport?

Please tick

Yes

☐ 1

No

☐ 2

Go to Q4a

Q3b If yes, please provide the title(s) of the document(s)?

Q4a Does your university offer any sports related courses at: (a) undergraduate or (b) graduate level (including PE, sports science, sports medicine, sports coaching, sports studies, leisure studies etc)?

Please tick

(a)
Undergraduate
level

(b)
Graduate
level

Yes

☐ 1

☐ 1

Go to Q4b

No

☐ 2

☐ 2

Go to Q5a

Q4b If yes, what types of sports related courses does your university provide at: (a) undergraduate or (b) graduate level?

Please tick all that apply

	(a) Undergraduate level	(b) Graduate level
Physical Education	☐ 1	☐ 1
Sports science	☐ 2	☐ 2
Sports medicine	☐ 3	☐ 3
Sports coaching	☐ 4	☐ 4
Sports studies	☐ 5	☐ 5
Leisure studies	☐ 6	☐ 6
Other	☐ 7	☐ 7

Q5a Is your university considering offering any sports related courses (including sports science, sports medicine, etc) in the future at: (a) undergraduate or (b) graduate level?

Please tick

	(a) Undergraduate level	(b) Graduate level	
Yes	☐ 1	☐ 1	Go to Q5b
No	☐ 2	☐ 2	Go to Q6

Q5b If yes, what types of sports related courses is your university considering offering?

Please tick all that apply

	(a) Undergraduate level	(b) Graduate level
Physical Education	☐ 1	☐ 1
Sports science	☐ 2	☐ 2
Sports medicine	☐ 3	☐ 3
Sports coaching	☐ 4	☐ 4
Sports studies	☐ 5	☐ 5
Leisure studies	☐ 6	☐ 6
Other	☐ 7	☐ 7

Section B – Funding for Sport

- Q6** What was the revenue budget for sport for 2001-2002 (as recorded in your departmental accounts) at your university:

£

- Q7** What percentage of the revenue budget for sport for 2001-2002 (as recorded in your departmental accounts) was obtained from:

	Percentage of income 2001 - 2002
Internal funding (see Q6 below) (university central contributions)	%
	+
External funding (grants from Local Authority, Trusts, loans, etc)	%
	+
Income generated (facility hire, sales, membership etc)	%
	=
Total	100 %

- Q8a** Are there any programmes of investment currently planned for:

(a) new/improved sports facilities?

(b) new/improved sports development programmes?

Please tick all that apply

	(a) Sports facilities	(b) Sports development programmes	
Yes – in the next year	☐ 1	☐ 1	Go to Q8b
Yes – in the next 2-3 years	☐ 2	☐ 2	Go to Q8b
Yes – in the next 4-8 years	☐ 3	☐ 3	Go to Q8b
No programmes of investment in sport are currently planned	☐ 4	☐ 4	Go to Q9

- Q8b** If yes for any of the above, what investment is planned? Please write in brief description

Section C – Partnerships

Q9 For each organisation listed below, please indicate:

(a) Whether any sort of formal partnership agreements have been made with them, and

(b) If yes, briefly indicate what is the nature of this partnership agreement, and

(c) Your level of satisfaction with the outcome of the partnership (satisfied/unsatisfied).

	(a)			(b) If yes, please state nature of agreement
	Yes	No		(c) Level of satisfaction with partnership.
sportscotland	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	
Local authorities	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	
Sports governing bodies	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	
Other Further / Higher education institutions	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	
Scottish Institute of Sport (SIS)	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	
Area Institute of Sport	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	
Schools	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	
Local sports clubs (amateur / professional)	☐ 1	☐ 2	→	

Section D – Staffing

Q10 How many **formally contracted staff** (full-time or part-time) were employed in the sports facilities at 31st March 2002 in each of the following categories?

Please write in number

Total number of people in post at 31st March 2002

Director / Assistant Director of sport

+

Facility managers (including deputy/duty)

+

Marketing

+

Coaching

+

Sports science/medicine
(including all therapists)

+

Sports development

+

Operational delivery
(fitness instructors, lifeguards etc.)

+

Operational support
(administration, reception, maintenance etc.)

+

Other (please specify)

=

Total

Q11 Do you routinely rely on 'hours to be notified' staff to supplement the work of contracted staff?

Please tick

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

Section E – Sport Participation Programmes

- Q12** What was the total number of students (undergraduate and post-graduate) enrolled at the institution for the academic year 2001-2002?

Write in

- Q13** Do you (a) offer memberships to any of the following groups, and (b) if yes, please indicate how many members you had during the year 2001-2002.

Please tick all that apply	(a)		(b) Number of memberships
	Yes	No	
Students	☐ 1	☐ 1	= _____
Staff	☐ 2	☐ 2	= _____
Alumni	☐ 3	☐ 3	= _____
Corporate (staff from external organisations)	☐ 4	☐ 4	= _____
Community (public)	☐ 5	☐ 5	= _____

- Q14** Are there any restrictions on community member use of facilities or activities?

Please provide details

- Q15** Do you offer 'pay as you go' access to the university's sports facilities to students and staff?

Please tick

Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

- Q16** Do you offer 'pay as you go' access to the university's sports facilities to members of the community?

Please tick

Yes ☐ 1
No ☐ 2

- Q17a** How many visits were made per week by all users (including external users) to the university's sports facilities at the busiest time of the year during 2001/2002

Write in

Q17b How was this throughput figure obtained?

Please tick all that apply

Estimate ☐ 1

Manual count ☐ 2

Electronic management system ☐ 3

Other (please indicate) _____

Q18a What was the Athletic Union's total annual sports funding for 2001-2002 (all sources)?

£

Q18b How much did the Athletic Union receive in grant aid from the University for 2001-2002?

£

Q19a How many clubs are there within the Athletics Union (for this year – 2002-2003)?

Write in

Q19b How many members do the Athletic Union clubs have (for this year – 2002-2003)?

Write in

Q20 Does your department give any of the following types of support to the Athletic Union?

Please tick all that apply

Athletic Union Committees ☐ 1

Coaches ☐ 2

Administration ☐ 3

Performance planning ☐ 4

Service delivery ☐ 5

Other (please specify) ☐ 0

Q21 **What support is provided for student sports programmes, including those activities/programmes run by the Athletic Union?**

Please tick all that apply

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| Reduced rate or free facility hire | ☐ 1 |
| Reduced rate coaching | ☐ 2 |
| Reduced rate transport | ☐ 3 |
| Reduced rate access to physio/sports science | ☐ 4 |
| Other (please specify) | ☐ 0 |
-

Q22 **Please describe any other support the institution provides for student sports programmes?**

Q23 **What formal links are there between the Athletic Union and your Department? Describe**

Q24 For each of the sports listed below, please indicate if students can take part in these sports through the university's Athletic Union clubs (for this year – 2002-2003) at:

- (a) A participation level
- (b) An Inter-university level (e.g. BUSA/SUSF)
- (c) Local/national league/competition level, and

And, how many members do each of these clubs have that are:

- (d) Male
- (e) Female

Tick all that apply	(a) Participation / training	(b) Inter University (BUSA/ SUSF)	(c) Local/ national league / competition	(d) Number of male members	(e) Number of female members
Angling	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	_____	_____
Archery	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	_____	_____
Athletics	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	_____	_____
Badminton	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	_____	_____
Basketball	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	_____	_____
Boxing	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	_____	_____
Canoeing	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	_____	_____
Chinese Martial Arts	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	_____	_____
Cricket	☐ 9	☐ 9	☐ 9	_____	_____
Curling	☐ 10	☐ 10	☐ 10	_____	_____
Cycling	☐ 11	☐ 11	☐ 11	_____	_____
Equestrian	☐ 12	☐ 12	☐ 12	_____	_____
Fencing	☐ 13	☐ 13	☐ 13	_____	_____
Football	☐ 14	☐ 14	☐ 14	_____	_____
Gliding	☐ 15	☐ 15	☐ 15	_____	_____
Golf	☐ 16	☐ 16	☐ 16	_____	_____
Gymnastics	☐ 17	☐ 17	☐ 17	_____	_____
Hill walking	☐ 18	☐ 18	☐ 18	_____	_____
Hockey	☐ 19	☐ 19	☐ 19	_____	_____
Ju Jitsu	☐ 20	☐ 20	☐ 20	_____	_____
Judo	☐ 21	☐ 21	☐ 21	_____	_____
Karate	☐ 22	☐ 22	☐ 22	_____	_____
Korfball	☐ 23	☐ 23	☐ 23	_____	_____
Lacrosse	☐ 24	☐ 24	☐ 24	_____	_____
Lawn Tennis	☐ 25	☐ 25	☐ 25	_____	_____
Motor Sports	☐ 26	☐ 26	☐ 26	_____	_____
Mountaineering	☐ 27	☐ 27	☐ 27	_____	_____

Continued on the next page

Tick all that apply	(a) Participation / training	(b) Inter University (BUSA/ SUSF)	(c) Local/ national league / competition	(d) Number of male members	(e) Number of female members
Netball	☐ 28	☐ 28	☐ 28	_____	_____
Orienteering	☐ 29	☐ 29	☐ 29	_____	_____
Parachuting	☐ 30	☐ 30	☐ 30	_____	_____
Riding	☐ 31	☐ 31	☐ 31	_____	_____
Roller Hockey	☐ 32	☐ 32	☐ 32	_____	_____
Rowing	☐ 33	☐ 33	☐ 33	_____	_____
Rugby	☐ 34	☐ 34	☐ 34	_____	_____
Sailing	☐ 35	☐ 35	☐ 35	_____	_____
Shinty	☐ 36	☐ 36	☐ 36	_____	_____
Shooting	☐ 37	☐ 37	☐ 37	_____	_____
Skiing	☐ 38	☐ 38	☐ 38	_____	_____
Snowboarding	☐ 39	☐ 39	☐ 39	_____	_____
Squash	☐ 40	☐ 40	☐ 40	_____	_____
Sub-aqua	☐ 41	☐ 41	☐ 41	_____	_____
Swimming	☐ 42	☐ 42	☐ 42	_____	_____
Table Tennis	☐ 43	☐ 43	☐ 43	_____	_____
Tae kwon do	☐ 44	☐ 44	☐ 44	_____	_____
Trampolining	☐ 45	☐ 45	☐ 45	_____	_____
Triathlon	☐ 46	☐ 46	☐ 46	_____	_____
Ultimate frisbee	☐ 47	☐ 47	☐ 47	_____	_____
Volleyball	☐ 48	☐ 48	☐ 48	_____	_____
Water polo	☐ 49	☐ 49	☐ 49	_____	_____
Weightlifting	☐ 50	☐ 50	☐ 50	_____	_____
Windsurfing and surfing	☐ 51	☐ 51	☐ 51	_____	_____
Please indicate any other sports not included above				_____	_____
_____	☐ 1	☐ 1	☐ 1	_____	_____
_____	☐ 2	☐ 2	☐ 2	_____	_____
_____	☐ 3	☐ 3	☐ 3	_____	_____
_____	☐ 4	☐ 4	☐ 4	_____	_____
_____	☐ 5	☐ 5	☐ 5	_____	_____
_____	☐ 6	☐ 6	☐ 6	_____	_____
_____	☐ 7	☐ 7	☐ 7	_____	_____
_____	☐ 8	☐ 8	☐ 8	_____	_____

Q25a Does your university offer students an intra-mural sports programme?

Please tick

Yes

☐ 1

No

☐ 2

Go to Q26

Q25b If yes, who organises the intra-mural sports programme?

Please tick all that apply

Department

☐ 1

Athletic Union

☐ 2

Other

Q25c In what sports does your university offer an intra-mural sports programme and (b) how many participate in the programme at its peak?

Please write in name of sport

(a) Name of sport

(b) Number of participants

_____	= _____
_____	= _____
_____	= _____
_____	= _____
_____	= _____
_____	= _____

Q26 Please indicate:

(a) In which of the following types of classes or coaching/instructional activities are available at the facilities owned or run by your university,

(b) How many classes are offered each week (at the busiest time of the year), and

(c) How many participants take part each week (at the busiest time of the year)?

	(a)		(b)	(c)
	Yes	No	How many classes per week	How many participants per week
Gym inductions/gym programmes	☐ 1	☐ 1	_____	_____
Health and fitness classes (aerobics, step etc)	☐ 2	☐ 2	_____	_____
Sports coaching/instruction (e.g. swimming, squash, golf, tennis)	☐ 4	☐ 4	_____	_____
Other instruction (Dance classes, yoga, self defence)	☐ 5	☐ 5	_____	_____
Outdoor pursuits (e.g. canoeing, skiing, windsurfing)	☐ 6	☐ 6	_____	_____
Other (please specify)				

Q27 Does your university run any community participation/access programmes aimed at specific sections of the local community (such as those on low incomes, children and older people)?

Please tick

Yes	☐ 1
No	☐ 2

Q28 Which of the following groups in the local community do you target participation/access programmes at?

Please tick all that apply

Children	☐ 1
Older people (50+)	☐ 2
Women and girls	☐ 3
Black and ethnic minorities	☐ 4
People on low incomes	☐ 5
People with disabilities	☐ 6
People who do not participate in any sport	☐ 7
Other (please specify) _____	☐ 0

Q29 Do you provide in-service coach/sports training for school/college teachers?

Please tick

Yes	☐ 1
No	☐ 2

Section F – Elite Programmes – for students, staff and other individuals

Elite performers are defined as sportspeople currently competing at NGB national level or above at either senior or junior level

Q30 Does your university offer any support services to elite sports performers from outside the university?

Please tick

Yes	☐ 1	Go to Q31
No	☐ 2	Go to Q34a

Q31 Which of the following organisations does your university work with in terms of providing support to elite performers?

Scottish Institute of Sport (inc. ACE UK) ☐ 1

Area Institute of Sport ☐ 2

Other (please state)

Q32 Which governing bodies of sport does your university work with in terms of providing support to elite performers?

Please list all

--

Q33 Which of the following services does your university provide to elite performers from outside the university?

Please tick all that apply

Facility access ☐ 1

Sports medicine ☐ 2

Sports Science ☐ 3

Physical conditioning support ☐ 4

Lifestyle management (ACE) ☐ 5

Education modules ☐ 6

Cash awards ☐ 7

Other

Q34a Does your university offer sports scholarships/bursaries to students?

Please tick

Yes ☐ 1

No ☐ 2

Go to end of the
questionnaire

Q34b How many sports scholarships/bursaries were offered to students during the academic year 2002-03?

Write in number

Q34c How many sports scholarships/bursaries were offered to:

Males

Females

Q35 Are the following support services available to students in receipt of sports scholarships /bursaries?

Please tick

Yes

Facility access

☐ 1

Sports medicine

☐ 2

Sports Science

☐ 3

Physical conditioning support

☐ 4

Lifestyle management (ACE)

☐ 5

Mentoring/academic liaison

☐ 6

Flexible study

☐ 7

Education modules

☐ 8

Cash awards

☐ 9

Other

**THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO COMPLETE
THIS AUDIT.**

Please keep a copy for your own records, and then return to:

sportscotland
Caledonia House
South Gyle
EDINBURGH
EH12 9DQ

Appendix 2

Number of universities competing in sports at different levels and the number of members in each sport (ordered by total number of members)

Sport	Offered by university	Participation level	Inter university competition	Local/national competition	Males	Females	Total
	Number of universities				Number of student members		
Skiing	11	11	9	3	886	885	1,771
Football	12	12	12	10	709	183	892
Rugby	12	12	12	9	692	180	872
Hockey	12	12	12	10	343	510	853
Badminton	12	12	12	4	377	288	665
Mountaineering	8	8	2	2	420	242	662
Swimming	10	10	10	6	282	334	616
Basketball	12	12	12	5	262	212	474
Hill walking	8	8	1	1	268	199	467
Rowing	9	9	9	9	280	186	466
Canoeing	10	10	9	6	286	175	461
Golf	12	12	12	4	327	91	418
Shooting	6	6	6	5	224	166	390
Athletics	11	10	11	8	204	160	364
Netball	11	11	10	6	0	360	360
Fencing	9	9	9	4	197	156	353
Equestrian	7	7	6	3	43	295	338
Lawn Tennis	10	10	9	4	190	144	334
Cricket	9	9	9	2	243	82	325
Karate	9	9	8	4	197	116	313
Sub-aqua	9	9	0	0	197	116	313
Sailing	7	7	7	5	168	122	290
Squash	10	9	10	9	197	91	288
Volleyball	10	10	10	4	147	140	287
Tae kwon do	7	7	3	3	201	81	282
Boxing	8	7	8	3	213	52	265
Trampolining	8	8	8	4	61	198	259
Archery	7	7	7	3	162	85	247
Ultimate frisbee	7	7	3	2	137	80	217
Gaelic football	6	6	6	1	146	63	209

Windsurfing and surfing	6	6	5	2	121	85	206
Shinty	6	6	5	4	162	42	204
Parachuting	6	6	1	1	137	66	203
Lacrosse	5	5	5	4	58	135	193
Judo	6	6	6	1	118	60	178
Table Tennis	7	7	5	4	123	41	164
Roller Hockey	5	5	4	2	115	46	161
Ju Jitsu	6	6	1	2	86	51	137
Water polo	7	7	7	1	68	54	122
Orienteering	5	5	5	3	48	51	99
Kick boxing	2	2	0	1	37	58	95
Korfball	2	2	2	0	39	53	92
Snowboarding	8	8	5	1	55	34	89
Cycling	5	5	4	3	65	21	86
Cross country	2	2	2	2	50	35	85
Riding	5	5	2	1	15	68	83
American football	2	2	2	0	78	0	78
Curling	5	5	5	2	50	28	78
Gliding	2	2	0	1	52	24	76
Aikido	4	4	0	1	50	25	75
Angling	1	1	0	0	60	15	75
Motor Sports	1	1	0	1	40	25	65
Lifesaving	2	2	1	0	24	35	59
Triathlon	3	3	3	3	34	23	57
Weightlifting	2	2	0	0	35	15	50
Field sports	1	1	1	1	36	13	49
Chinese Martial Arts	3	3	2	0	30	10	40
Gymnastics	4	2	2	0	10	30	40
Capoiera	1	1	0	0	20	19	39
Cheerleading	1	1	0	0	0	33	33
Handball	2	2	0	0	21	12	33
Caving	2	2	0	0	21	6	27
Shorinji Kempo	1	1	0	0	19	7	26
Tai Chi	1	1	0	0	10	15	25
Snooker	1	1	1	0	20	0	20
Tenshin Kan	1	1	0	0	12	8	20
Muay Thai	1	1	0	0	11	3	14
Tukido	1	1	0	0	8	4	12
Xtreme street sports	1	1	0	0	10	0	10
Dance	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
Total*					10,007	7,242	17,249

Note: * Figures may be overestimated on account that some students may be members of more than one club at their university