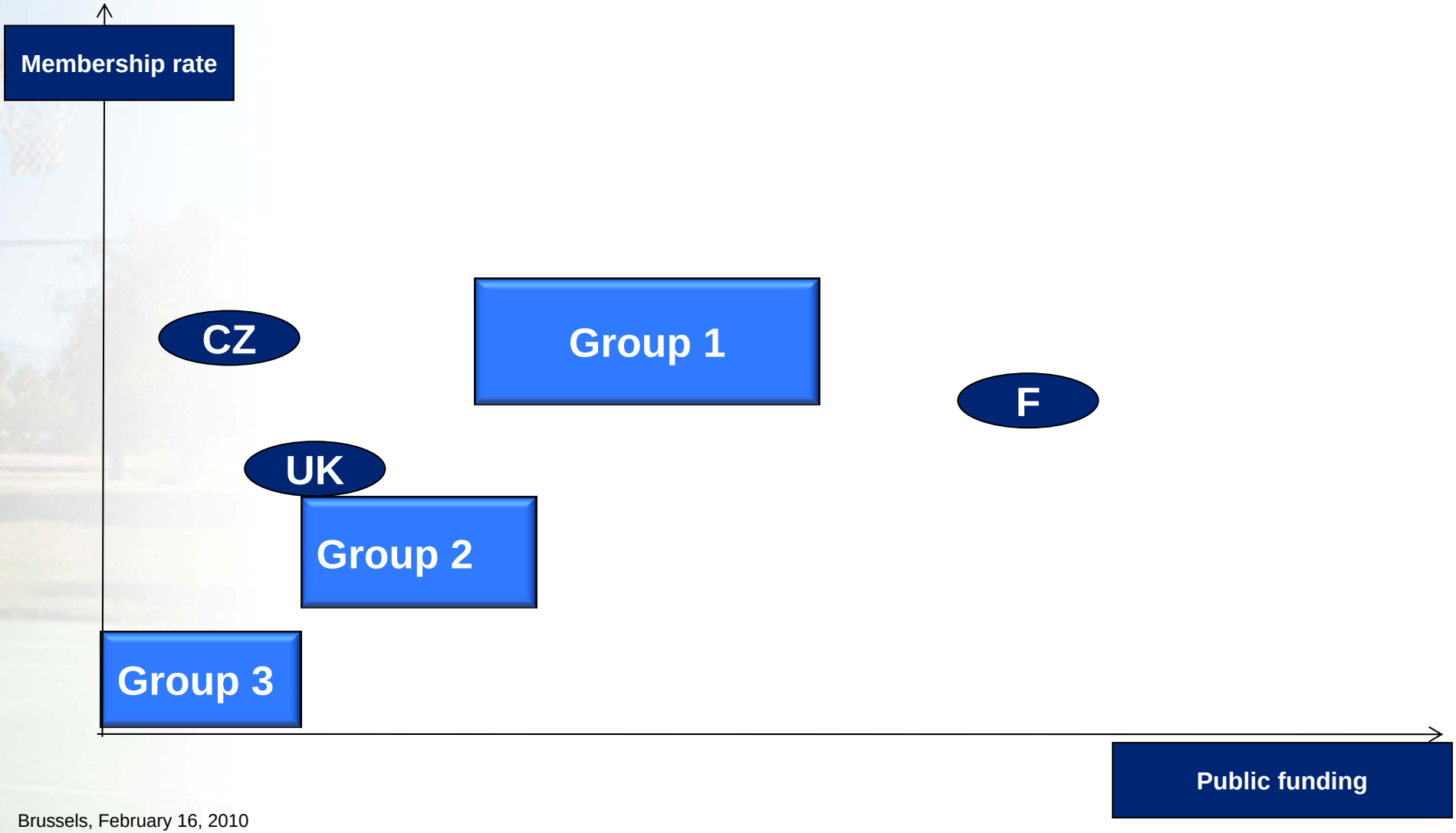
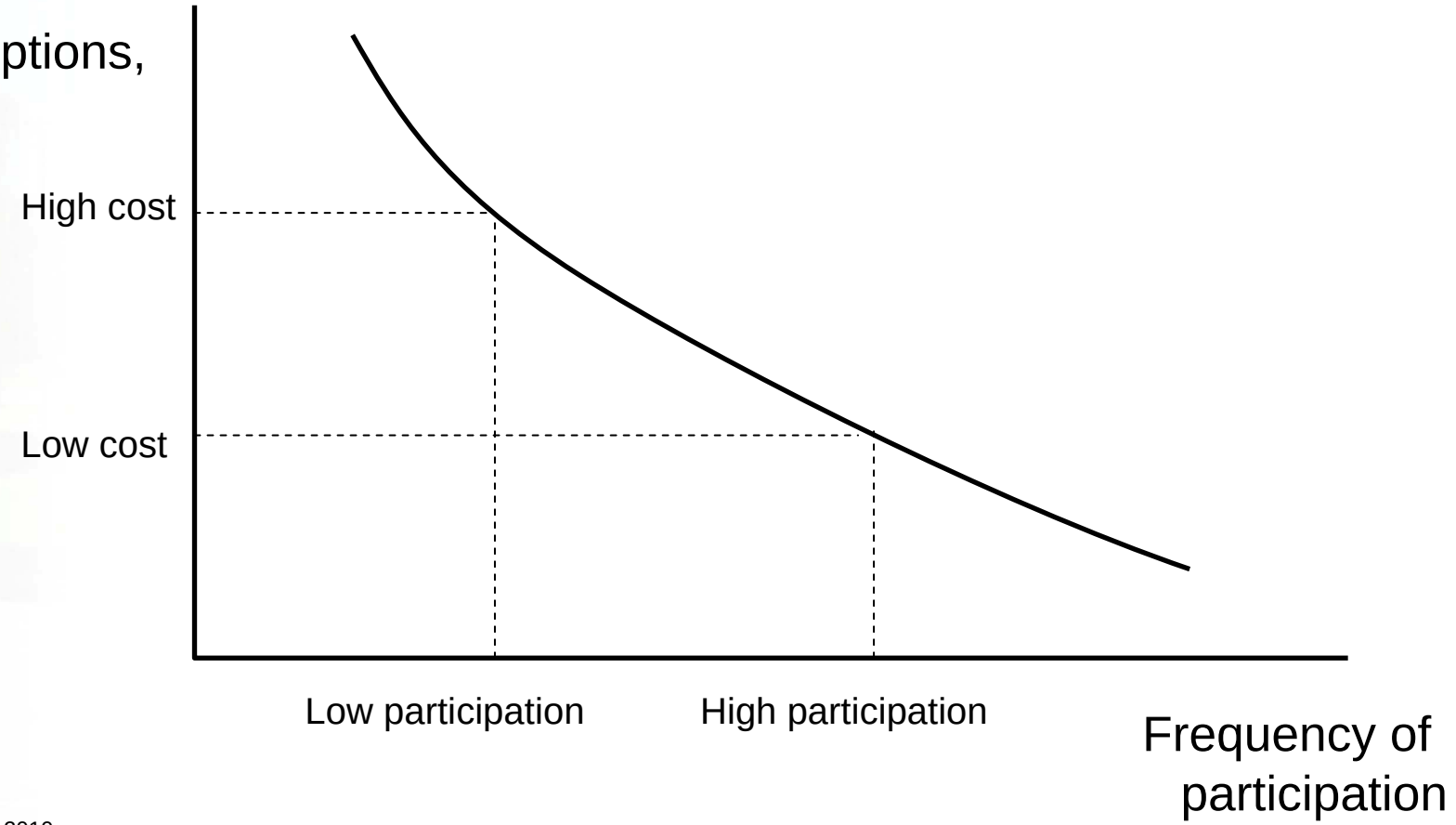
The three models as you presented them…



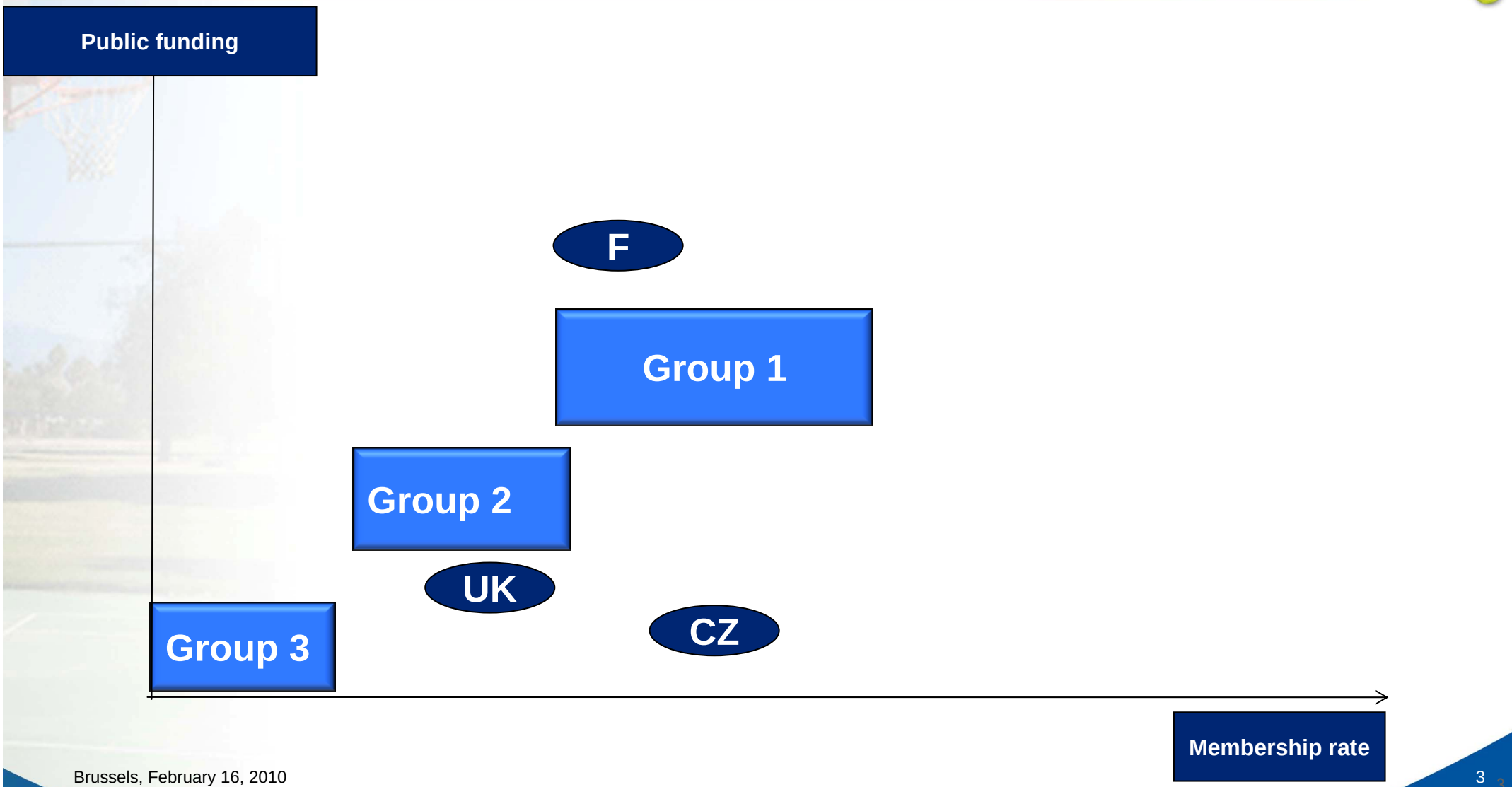
My model

Cost factors:

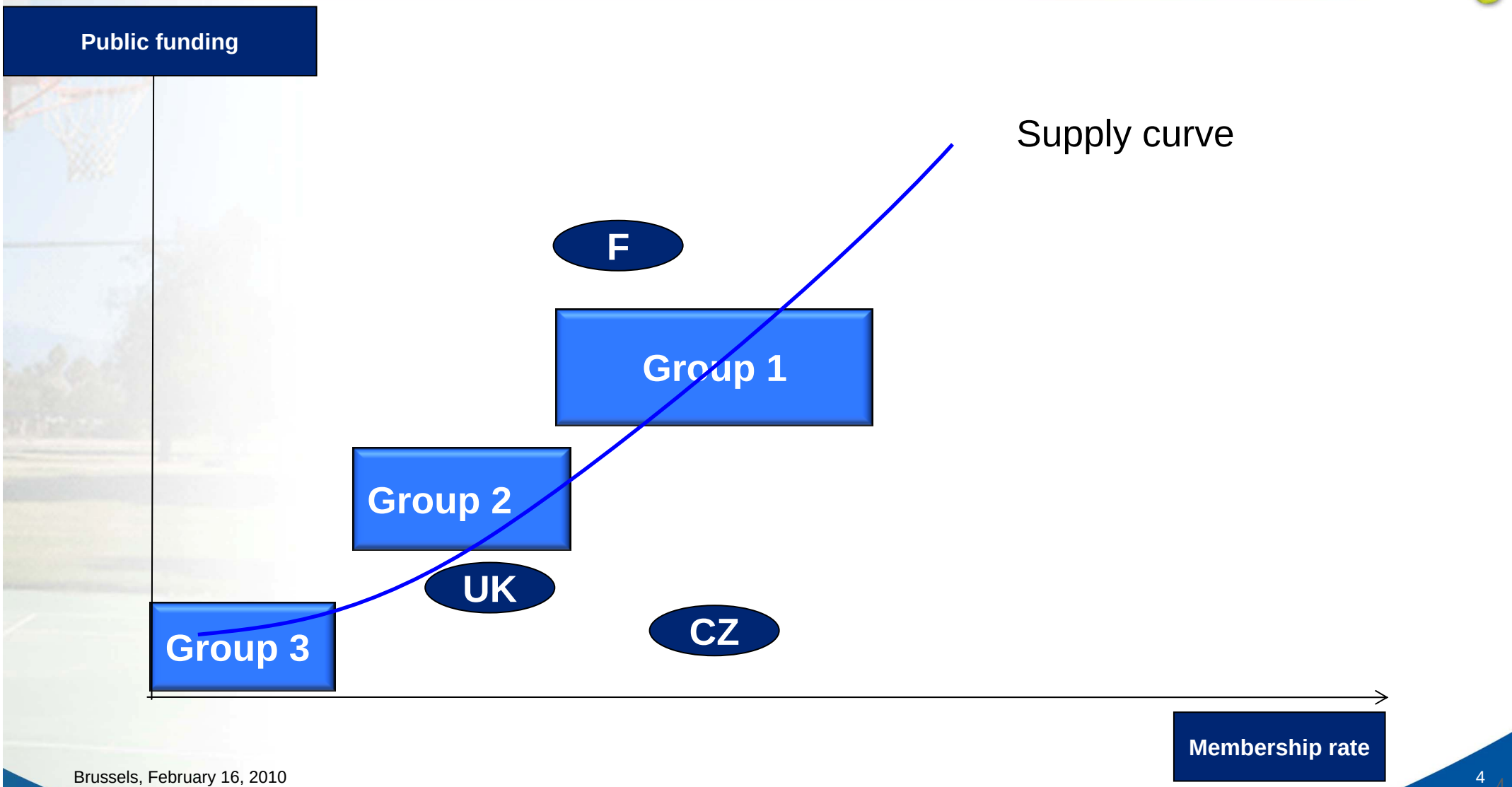
time,subscriptions, facilities



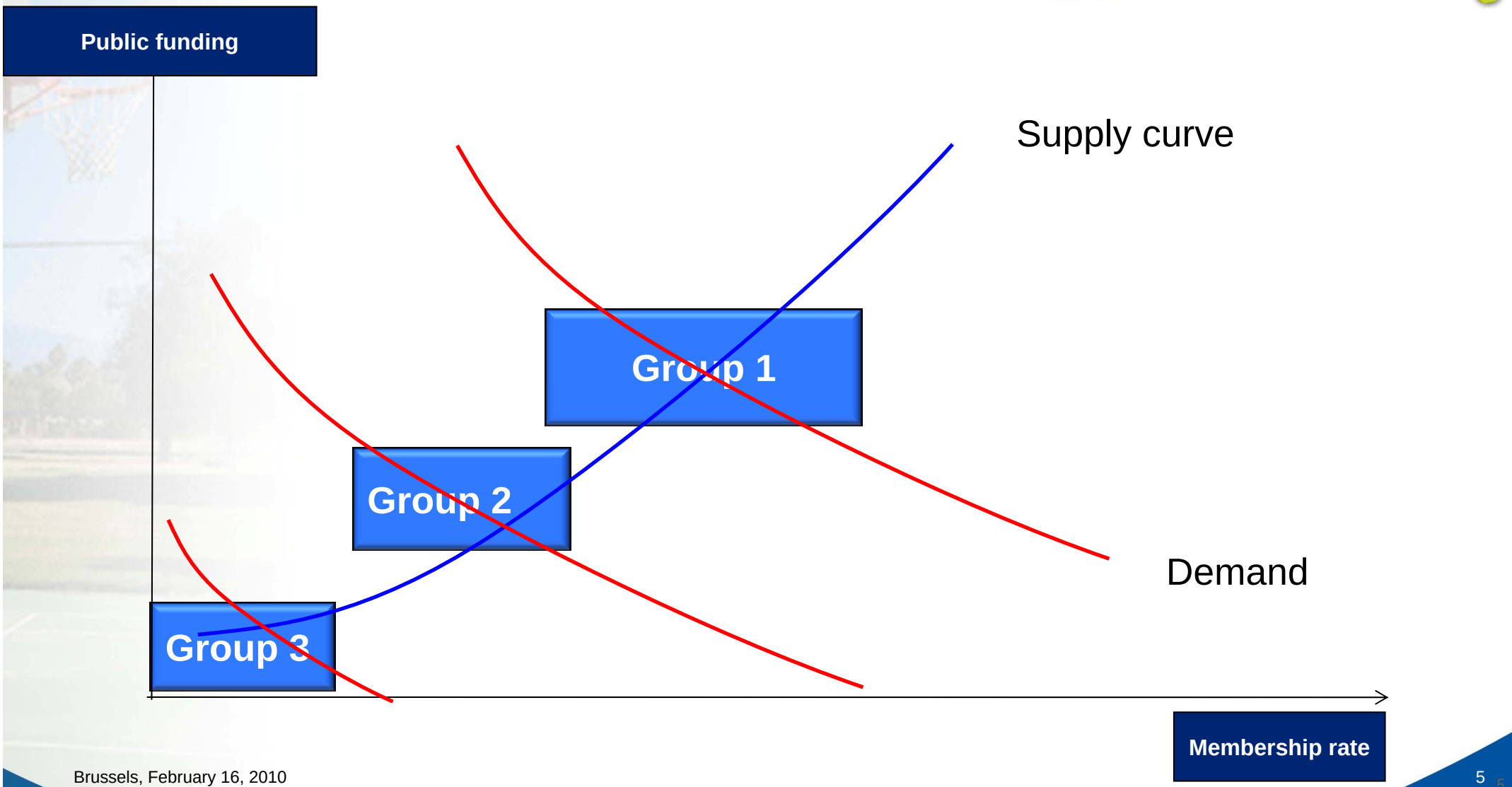
Flip the axes on your diagram…now the graph is the same as my supply and demand model



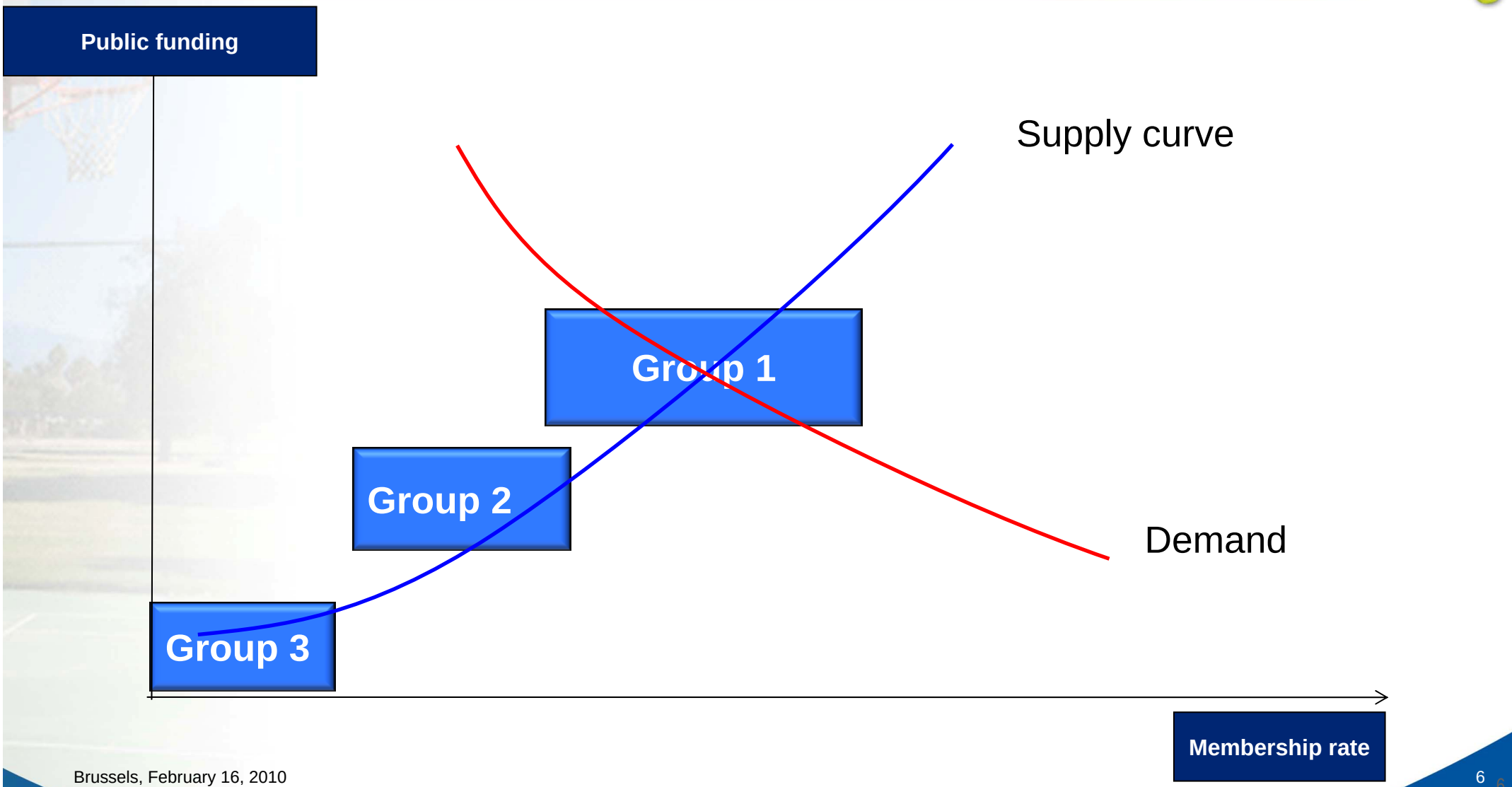
Levels of public funding reflect the supply of sports participation opportunities…



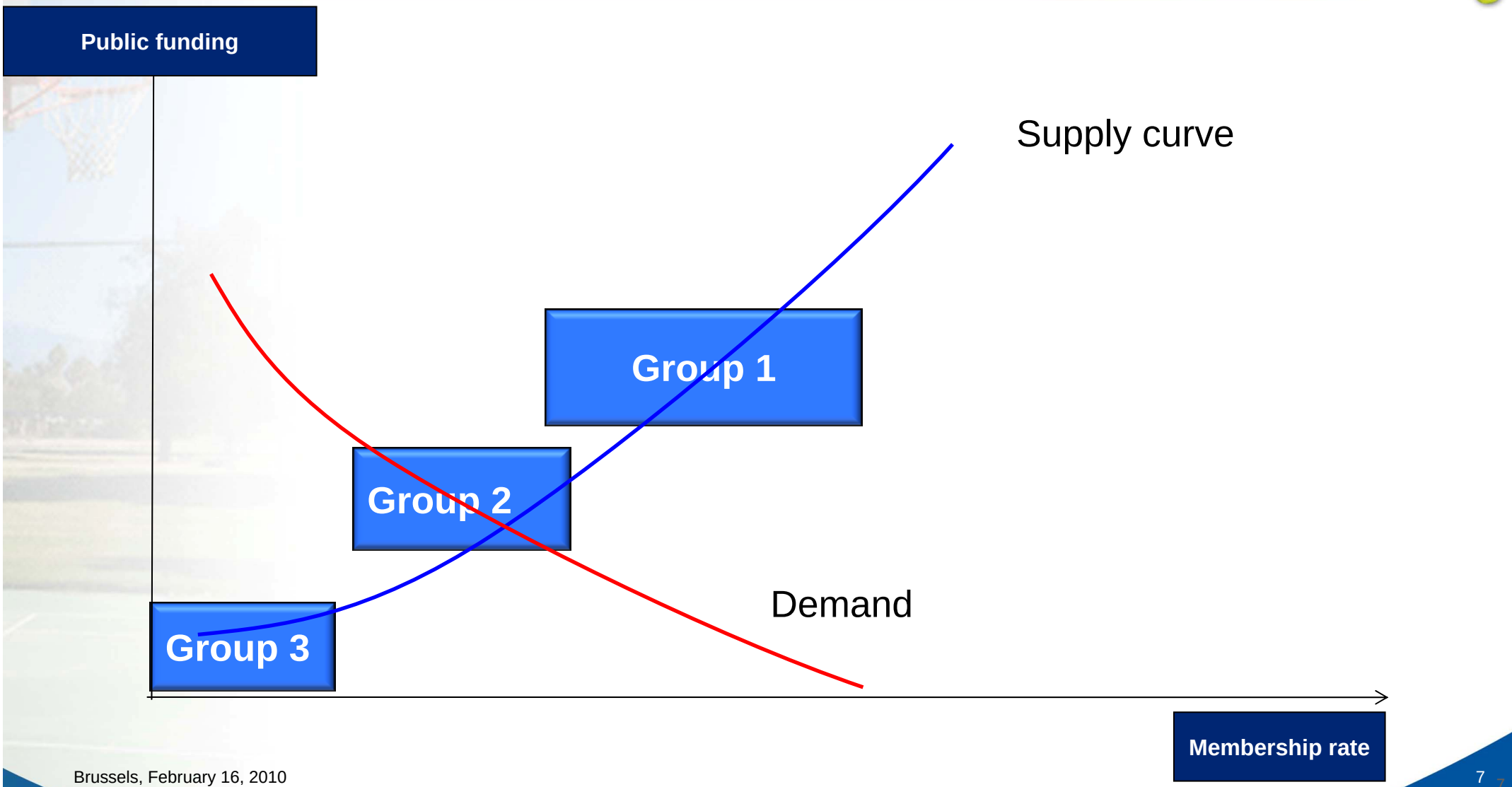
Demand conditions vary significantly across EU…



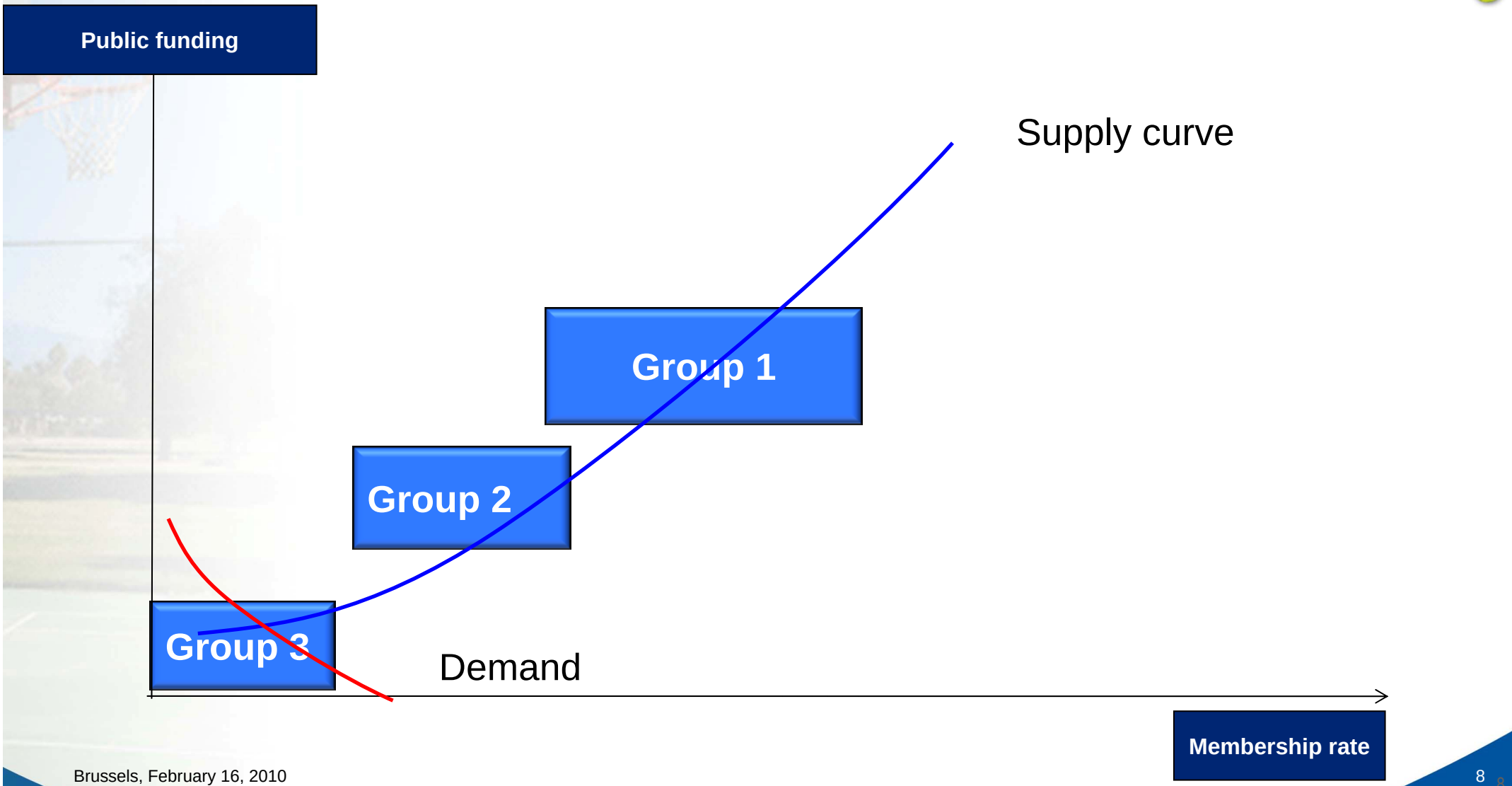
Group 1: High level of demand reflects social provision – recognition of external effects, subsidies for participation…



Group 2…lower level of public subsidy- private demand receives limited support, limited recognition of externalities

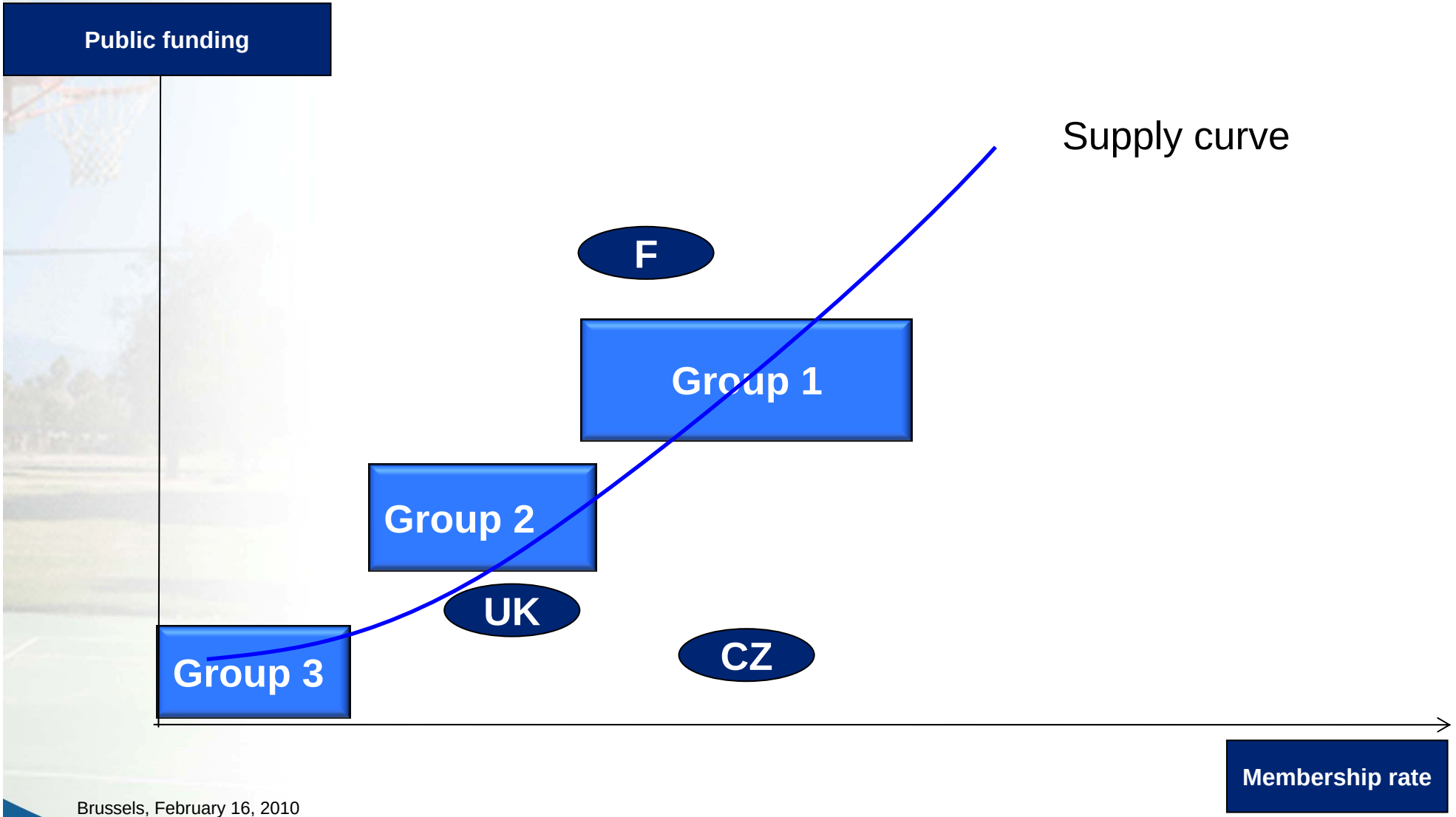


Group 3…collapse of limited sports infrastructure after 1990, limited demand for leisure sports given very low average incomes…



Outliers…

1. France: supply curve may be further to the left- limited supply mechanisms outside the state sector
2. UK: limited state support but much greater private sector supply
3. Czech Republic: ? Affinity to German model?



The Northern European model (Scandinavia-Germany-The Netherlands)

High level of public funding
- Superior to 70 euros / inhabitant

Household sport expenditures > 200 euros/inhabitant

Decisive role of the lotteries in the Scandinavian countries (€15/inhabitant)

Less in The Netherlands and Luxembourg

Key contribution of volunteers
- More than 6 volunteers per 100 inhabitant
- Equivalent to more than 100 euros / inhabitant

High sport participation (>25%)	**100 members or more / club** **25 volunteers/club**

The Southern European model (Portugal, Italy, Spain)

Public financing :
- **About 40 euros / capita**

Significant funding for professional and elite sport :
- **part of lottery funding to Professional league in Spain,**
- **important share of State funding to high level in Portugal and Spain**

Average level of income → average sport expenditure

Voluntary work : less than 2% among population

Low rate of sports participants (with membership) in the population (around 10%)

30-50 members/clubs

The Eastern countries' model

Low public financing : (<20 euros/inhabitant) but more important than private

Funding of federations and elite sport as the main destinations of public funding

Low level of income → low households sport expenditure (less than 10 euros/inhabitant)

Less than 1% of the population involved in volunteering

Internal systems of solidarity :
- among the multisports clubs
- in the professional leagues

Less than 3% of sport participants

Less than 30 participants per club
5 volunteer or less / club

Other specific models : UK

Average public direct financing : € 40 / inhabitant, with low State participation

High sport expenditure of household : €400 / inhabitant, including 50€ for participation

National Lottery support based on project funding
- **€ 500 mil per year (annual average) for sport,**
- **76% dedicated to grassroots sport (but the share is decreasing)**

Umbrella organization dedicated to recreation sport (CCPR)

Financing by professional sport :
- **Football foundation : €44 mil/year (about €7 mil by Premiership)**
- **Premier League 4 Sport : €4.2 mil for tennis table, badminton, judo and volleyball**

16% of sport participants in clubs

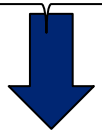
Other specific models : France

High public direct financing : € 155 / inhabitant

High sport expenditure of household : €240 / inhabitant,

Dedicated structure (CNDS) to manage funds from Lotteries and from professional sport (financing defined by the Law) : €240 mil

Above average voluntary work : 4.3 volunteer for 100 inhabitants, 16/clubs



25% of sport participants

Other specific models : Czech Republic

Low public direct financing : €20 / inhabitant

Low sport expenditure of household : €30 / inhabitant,

Lottery owned by sport federation

High voluntary work : 4.4 volunteer for 100 inhabitants, 30/clubs

24% of sport participants in clubs