

## Sports Facility Allocation Policy Benchmarking

Sports facility allocation policies were reviewed for the Cities of Mississauga, Toronto, Vaughan, Hamilton, Surrey, and Ottawa, as well as the Town of Oakville.

Where allocation formulas are used, municipalities take different approaches:

- The **City of Vaughan** appears to allocate time based purely on historical allocations.
- The **City of Mississauga** allocates time based on a prioritization of sport user groups, which is then adjusted based on three-year registration trends.
- The **City of Hamilton** allocates time based on LTAD information and demand-driven data.
- The **City of Toronto** allocates time based on prioritization of sport user groups, as well as supply and demand data.
- The **Town of Oakville** allocates time based on a prioritization of sport user groups, specific sporting standards, and supply and demand data.

In addition to the above, it was found that:

- Allocation policies are often consolidated.
- All policies reviewed provide prime time allocation information only.
- The amount of time allocated tends to increase incrementally through age ranges from the 2–5-year category to the 16–18-year category – though it decreases significantly for adults, who typically receive the lowest allocation.
- Some municipalities allocate time evenly across every age category for certain sports (though the rationale is unclear)
- Competitive sport user groups tend to be allocated more time than recreational groups, although the difference is relatively minor, e.g., one hour or less per week.