

1-1-2017

Instead of rebuilding stadiums, the NSW government should focus on local sport and events

Christopher R. Gibson
University of Wollongong, cgibson@uow.edu.au

Follow this and additional works at: <https://ro.uow.edu.au/sspapers>



Part of the [Education Commons](#), and the [Social and Behavioral Sciences Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Gibson, Christopher R., "Instead of rebuilding stadiums, the NSW government should focus on local sport and events" (2017). *Faculty of Social Sciences - Papers*. 3282.
<https://ro.uow.edu.au/sspapers/3282>

Research Online is the open access institutional repository for the University of Wollongong. For further information contact the UOW Library: research-pubs@uow.edu.au

Instead of rebuilding stadiums, the NSW government should focus on local sport and events

Abstract

The New South Wales government's argument for spending A\$2 billion rebuilding stadiums is that Sydney is losing flagship events to other state capitals, leading to fewer tourists and less media exposure. But large investments in transportation and venues are a significant drain on the public purse, often for economic returns that rarely break even.

Disciplines

Education | Social and Behavioral Sciences

Publication Details

Gibson, C. (2017). Instead of rebuilding stadiums, the NSW government should focus on local sport and events. *The Conversation*, 12 December 1-4.

THE CONVERSATION

Academic rigour, journalistic flair



Instead of rebuilding stadiums, the NSW government should focus on local sport and events

December 12, 2017 11.50am AEDT

Investments in new stadiums are rarely justified by their economic returns. AAP

The New South Wales government's argument for spending A\$2 billion rebuilding stadiums is that Sydney is losing flagship events to other state capitals, leading to fewer tourists and less media exposure. But large investments in transportation and venues are a significant drain on the public purse, often for economic returns that rarely break even.

Our research suggests that the NSW government should invest in smaller community events and sporting organisations that make use of existing facilities. We tracked 480 community events across Australia and found that they generated A\$550 million in revenue.

These events also contribute more than A\$10 billion a year to their local communities, support 100,000 jobs, and help build local business networks and skills.

The benefits of grassroots events

Author



Chris Gibson

Director, UOW Global Challenges Program
& Professor of Human Geography,
University of Wollongong



Parkes Elvis Festival. John Connell and Chris Gibson (2017) *Outback Elvis: The story of a festival, its fans & a town called Parkes*. Sydney: NewSouth Publishing

In contrast to major, one-off events that require large infrastructure and marketing budgets, there are thousands of small community events across Australia every month. Each might only attract a few hundred people, but the revenue adds up.

Places that have consciously fostered grassroots community events, such as Ballarat and Hobart, enjoy healthy visitor numbers year-round, without overwhelming the local infrastructure.

Smaller community events make good use of existing facilities such as RSL clubs, showgrounds and parks. They tend to hire labour, PA systems, portaloos and catering from the local community, keeping dollars in circulation locally.

In contrast to mega-events that subcontract management to large firms, community events integrate more participation from their local communities. This not only improves local business networks, but also enhances local skills and leadership.

Where do community events source from?

Event resources	Local area (<50kms)	Capital city in that state	Elsewhere in the same state	Interstate	International
Staff	90.6%	4.4%	3.2%	1.5%	9.1%
Catering	90.6%	2.4%	6.6%	1.1%	0.0%
Staging	84.3%	5.7%	7.6%	2.3%	0.0%
Stallholders	64.0%	6.1%	23.9%	6.0%	0.3%
Talent	56.6%	11.6%	20.2%	9.6%	2.0%

Gibson, C, Waite, G, Walmsley, J and Connell, J (2010) 'Cultural festivals and economic development in regional Australia', *Journal of Planning Education and Research*

The economics of large events doesn't stack up

The evidence also overwhelmingly shows that public investment in major events isn't worth it. Promised benefits are often exaggerated, and in the words of a recent review of the international research:

...any increased economic activity resulting from the event is routinely dwarfed by additional public budgetary commitments.

Read more: *Suspended reality: the ins and outs of Rio's Olympic bubble*

Sydneysiders may have enjoyed the experience of hosting the 2000 Olympic Games, but increases in tourism and business investment failed to materialise. Rio de Janeiro is struggling with recession in the wake of its 2016 Summer Olympics. The money spent on the Olympics would probably have been better spent upgrading hospitals and other infrastructure.

This is partly why cities are backing away from hosting major sporting events. When the International Olympic Committee opened the bidding for the 2024 Summer Olympic Games, all but two cities - Paris and Los Angeles - withdrew their bids.

The fact that no other city was prepared to bid shows that the justifications for lucrative mega-events are wearing thin, both financially and politically.

Misleading numbers

The NSW government recently defended its plan to rebuild stadiums by arguing that the revenue generated by major sporting events will easily pay for itself within a few short years. Economists beg to differ.

Such estimates are typically based on conducting visitor surveys at events and asking punters to estimate their total spending. This is not good research methodology.

For one, people are consistently inaccurate at estimating their spending on the spot, only discovering the actual amount when they open their credit card statements.

It can also be hard for visitors to differentiate between money spent while at a specific event, and their spending elsewhere on their holiday.



Visitors complete surveys at the Daylesford ChillOut Festival. Chris Gibson



We also need to subtract all of the money that would have been spent whether or not a major event takes place. This includes spending by people who live in the area, those who rescheduled travel plans to coincide with the event, and those who would have done some other activity (also known as “time-switching”) instead of going to the event.

Read more: Sydney’s stadiums debate shows sport might not be the political winner it once was

In other words, take all the Sydneysiders, casual visitors and time-switchers out of calculations of, say, weekly NRL game revenue at the Olympic or Sydney football stadia. The actual amount of “new” revenue for Sydney is much less impressive.

This is why a sober analysis of the true costs and benefits, and actual revenue numbers, are needed before governments rush to invest in major sports and event infrastructure.

If NSW truly wants to foster the events economy, the evidence suggests that money would be better spent on local community events and sporting organisations.

 Sports 

Facts matter. Your tax-deductible donation helps deliver fact-based journalism.

[Make a donation](#)