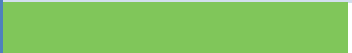



SUMMARY REPORT - ALBERTA ORGANIZATION

Canadian Sport Policy Renewal 2011



ARE YOU ANSWERING THIS SURVEY ON BEHALF OF:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yourself (as an individual)		0%	0
Your Organization		100%	165
		Total Responses	165







IN WHAT PROVINCE/TERRITORY IS YOUR ORGANIZATION BASED?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		100%	165
British Columbia		0%	0
Manitoba		0%	0
New Brunswick		0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0%	0
Northwest Territories		0%	0
Nova Scotia		0%	0
Nunavut		0%	0
Ontario		0%	0
Prince Edward Island		0%	0
Québec		0%	0
Saskatchewan		0%	0
Yukon		0%	0
		Total Responses	165

IS YOUR ORGANIZATION INVOLVED WITH SPORT?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		96%	159
No		4%	6
		Total Responses	165






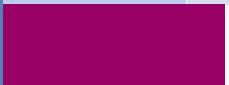



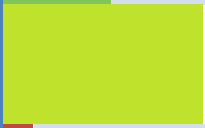

HOW WOULD YOU BEST DESCRIBE YOUR ORGANIZATION?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Publicly Funded (including Municipal, P/T, Federal Government)		18%	29
Not-for-Profit/Voluntary		56%	93
National Sport (NSO/MSO/CSC)		10%	16
Provincial/Territorial Sport		20%	33
Corporate/For Profit		1%	2
Education		11%	18
Other, please specify:		5%	9
		Total Responses	165

HOW WOULD YOU BEST DESCRIBE YOUR ORGANIZATION? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	Special Olympics
2.	PSO
3.	Bowling
4.	Regional Centre that receives an annual grant from lottery dollars offered through the Alberta Sport Recreation Parks and Wildlife Foundation
5.	soon to be NFP
6.	research centre
7.	Recreation Dept of a University
8.	Provincial referees association

WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION'S INTEREST IN PROMOTING PARTICIPATION IN SPORT?

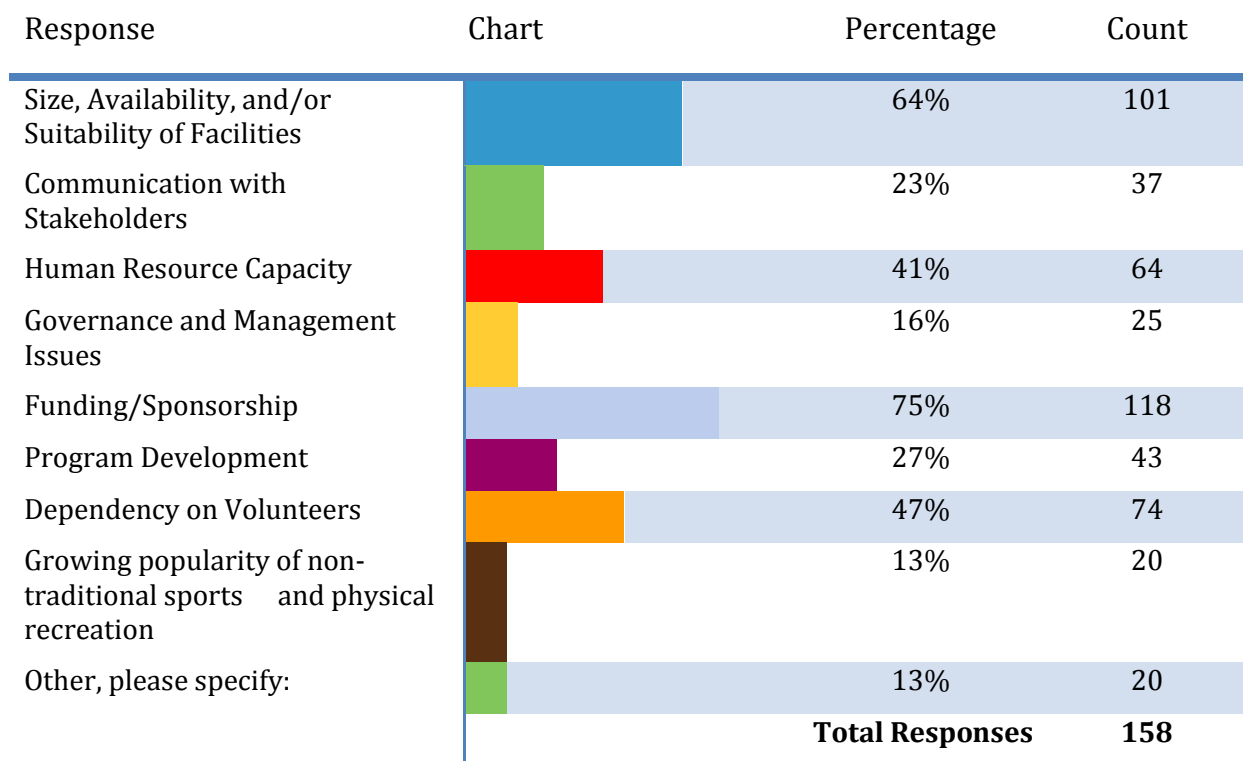
Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Promote Healthy Lifestyles		82%	129
Reduce sport dropout rates		36%	57
Increase the exposure of children and youth to sport		80%	126
Increase individual and family-based participation		54%	85
Increase sport opportunities for under-represented groups		54%	86
Improve athlete performance (national/international level)		66%	104
Foster civic engagement		23%	37
Contribute to community-building		54%	86
Contribute to Social Development (youth-at-risk)		32%	51
Foster participation for coaches, officials, administrators, and/or volunteers		59%	94
Other, please specify:		9%	15
Total Responses			158

WHAT ARE THE REASONS FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION'S INTEREST IN PROMOTING PARTICIPATION IN SPORT? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	support amputee athletes including elite athletes and
2.	life long sport
3.	Keeping sport in schools
4.	promote and increase awareness and support for regional sport organizations, coaches and athletes to adopt LTAD principles and CS4L philosophies
5.	specifically to promote nordic sports (cross-country skiing and biathlon)
6.	Promote the sport itself, and increase exposure/accessibility of the sport
7.	Skills for Life, Increase volunteers capacity, physical literacy, competitive opportunities, and social development
8.	Coach education

9.	physical activity
10.	Economic driver in many AB communities
11.	Increase healthy active opportunities for people with disabilities
12.	Outdoor Adventure/Camping opportunities for adults and youth with disabilities
13.	Promote physical literacy, Sport For Life and Long Term Athlete Development
14.	provide prevention and care for Athletic injuries
15.	sport for persons with disabilities

WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT CHALLENGES AFFECTING YOUR ORGANIZATION’S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE AND INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN SPORT?



WHAT ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT CHALLENGES AFFECTING YOUR ORGANIZATION’S EFFORTS TO PROMOTE AND INCREASE PARTICIPATION IN SPORT? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	Public awareness
2.	public awareness
3.	Not a well-known sport

4.	issues with NSO
5.	marketing and promotion
6.	Increased population trends to elitism in sport.
7.	retention of members
8.	Stigma
9.	Facilities. Change takes time, movement towards LTAD/CS4L is finally starting to gain momentum, thus important to keep the movement going
10.	Funding, Lack of defined culture, and communication with PSO
11.	creating sustained cross-agency relationships that can help support mutually beneficial outcomes
12.	age of majority
13.	Rural and remote area considerations
14.	operational funding of facilities
15.	Lack of persons, volunteer or otherwise, who care about promoting and increasing participation
16.	Overcoming barriers and improve inclusion for all
17.	Declining school board budget impact our ability to partner with schools on physical activity and sports initiatives
18.	Not everyone relates to sport; it's more about increasing participation in recreation at the community level
19.	Opportunities to compete with other post-secondary institutions
20.	attitude of players/coaches towards officials

HOW DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION DEFINE A QUALITY SPORT EXPERIENCE?

#	Response
1.	A quality sport experience is Player Centered, with appropriate developmental opportunities, and positive supportive coaching. Competition is used as a measuring stick for skill development, not a win or lose venture.
2.	Transformative for the individual and/or others, of life-long significance.
3.	An experience that meets the individuals and the sport organizations goals for physical excellence and fun.
4.	Proper facilities and superior instruction during appropriate time.
5.	A quality sport experience offers a fun, yet educational program where there is development in the athlete, whether it be big or small, physical or mental.
6.	Since our program is a self motivated program the young person, in conjunction with a leader,

	set their own objectives. Once achieved, the experience is deemed a success.
7.	Since the program is a self motivated one, the youth, along with their leader, set out their objectives. Once reached, the experience is deemed successful.
8.	Enjoyment & competitive
9.	Continued participation on a regular basis.
10.	a quality sports experience in our club encompasses a program where all the students feel challenged, learn new things, have the opportunity to try things they would not normally try, have fun and be active in the sport for life.
11.	Activity must be fun and engaging for the participants. Activity encourages an increase in participant's level of fitness and improved skill level. Participants want to continue. Activities build on participants' confidence and feeling of well being.
12.	Increasing attendance at our organization sponsored events, the success of our member elite athletes and generally just getting people active
13.	to develop healthy , strong athletes in a safe and fun environment
14.	To be a powerful motivational force, a valuable strategy for improving the quality of performance, a way to help athletes develop positive character traits, and a means of developing cooperative as well as competitive skills for all athletes.
15.	Increase in athlete results when Alberta or Canada is at games. This athlete result is fostered by coach education.
16.	Skill and life skill development experience for participants
17.	In a quality sport experience, the participants have fun, are encouraged to improve their physically fitness and have the opportunity to improve their sport specific skills. In addition, at a competitive level, they are provided meaningful competition where they test their skills against a worthy opponent.
18.	One where the experience helps the participants develop as people and lets them develop their participation in their sport to greatest potential within their own goals.
19.	Participation for all.
20.	To have access to qualified coaches/trainers To have access to training facilities
21.	Everyone from players to parents, coaches, officials and volunteers have the best experience possible. Helping to create a life long passion for sport
22.	Accessible, enjoyable, repeatable
23.	The development of the player and coach. Enjoyment competiton against similar skilled teams
24.	Are organization deals with special needs youth and adults lives threw sport
25.	The Alberta Gymnastics Federation values the growth and development of gymnastics and the opportunity to encourage and support the clubs, gymnasts, coaches, and judges who bring gymnastics to life. We work hard to strengthen the relationship between the National Gymnastics Organization and our provincial and local associations to ensure consistency and

	cohesiveness in gymnastics. We also strive to inspire gymnasts, coaches, and judges to meet their own potential through athlete and leadership development courses.
26.	Availability of facilities and enrollment.
27.	Sailing for fun, sailing for life.
28.	Many aspects including a quality facility, quality coaching, participation with appropriate peers,...
29.	A quality sports experience is a sport that the kids get plenty of fair and safe playing time, it is open to parent help and volunteering from coaching. They are not discriminated by age, height, weight. Just somewhere they can have fun, and feel good about themselves, and learn that healthy competition is a good thing in their lives.
30.	Paddle Alberta promotes and supports safe, sustainable recreational canoeing and kayaking in Alberta. Where community paddling groups get together and participate in active, safe, environmentally friendly trips and outings.
31.	Sport community involvement at all ages.
32.	a quality sport experience provides an opportunity for an athlete to be pushed towards improvement of their skills while feeling engaged and supported.
33.	Holistic student athlete approach
34.	The opportunity to experience a new sport and through the sport better prepare ones self for the ups and downs of every day living. To come away feeling after practice or a competition that you have done as much as possible.
35.	No specific definition is explicitly published. Our vision is to foster the growth of world class racing in Alberta through community involvement and youth development.
36.	Our organization would define a quality sport experience as one in which the participant grows in their physical and emotional development in the sport and enjoys the experience such that they continue to participate.
37.	Opportunity for individuals to engage in physical activities that enhances their abilities, skills and expertise in a sport of their choice.
38.	One that provides an opportunity for school students to participate in competitive sport that focuses on fair play and equal opportunity. In addition, the sporting experience will be conducted in an atmosphere of mutual respect for self and others as well as officials. Sportsmanship will be key.
39.	A quality sport/physical activity experience affords skill development, full participation by all participants, opportunities for choice and meets the unique abilities of all participants.
40.	One that reflects proper training, education and communication to athletes, coaches, referees. It also includes communication with all stakeholders including parents, teachers etc.
41.	A chance for students to experience, understand & appreciate movement so that they will make it a part of their life.
42.	This is my interpretation - not necessarily the sanctioned definition. Where people of all ages and abilities have access to excellent instruction/coaching, equipment and facilities that

	support 'play' and whatever interpretation that includes.
43.	A quality sport experience for us may be defined as one that contributes to an active lifestyle, that allows for competitive success at all skill levels, and that fosters social interaction and a desire for community involvement.
44.	challenging and fun for everyone at any age
45.	Provide athletes the opportunity to participate in a community sporting activity with personal support to do there best.
46.	Developmental progression from introduction of the sport for juniors and older participants ... leading towards higher personal achievement and life long participation.
47.	Getting kids that would not otherwise have a chance to participate in organized sport programs involved, have them enjoy it and wanting to come back and participate in other sports.
48.	Through the full adoption and acceptance of CS4L and LTAD by all sport organizations, schools, coaches, officials, professionals working in sport (nutrition, exercise, mental skills, rehab/injury prevention) parents, and athletes of all ages
49.	Proper sport venues for training, development and competition; availability of properly trained coaches; well supported programs both financially and human resources; built on the foundation of long-term athlete development models for athletes
50.	Sport should involve elements of vigorous physical exercise (strength, flexibility, endurance and technical skill). Activities that don't require or develop a significant amount of physical fitness should not be included in the definition of sport. The fun of sport is derived in part from physical challenge and also from the sense of physical well being that individuals experience when they take part in sport. At it's best, sport also provides participants (athletes, coaches, officials, volunteers) with a sense of belonging to a community.
51.	For elite athletes the bar is measured by performances at National events; however, for developing and lifestyle athletes it is measured by a safe and fun experience that would result in continuing to train and race.
52.	An experience in which individuals have the opportunity to explore fitness in a way that is fun and encourages future involvement in the sport as a result of the level of coaching they receive and the positive relationships developed with the rest of the involved individuals.
53.	equal opportunity for boys and girls in an organized and fair environemnt
54.	One that would not only develop a health respect for personal health and wellness for a life time in addition to fostering the development of social skills like teamwork, conflict management, decision making under pressure, and a strong work ethic.
55.	everybody can improve in their performance and ability independently of the goals (whether recreational or competitive)
56.	Grass roots to high performance participation by athletes, coaches, officials,... Being part of a healthy lifestyle as part of the process
57.	Fun Positive Skill development Excitement Safety Positive relationships

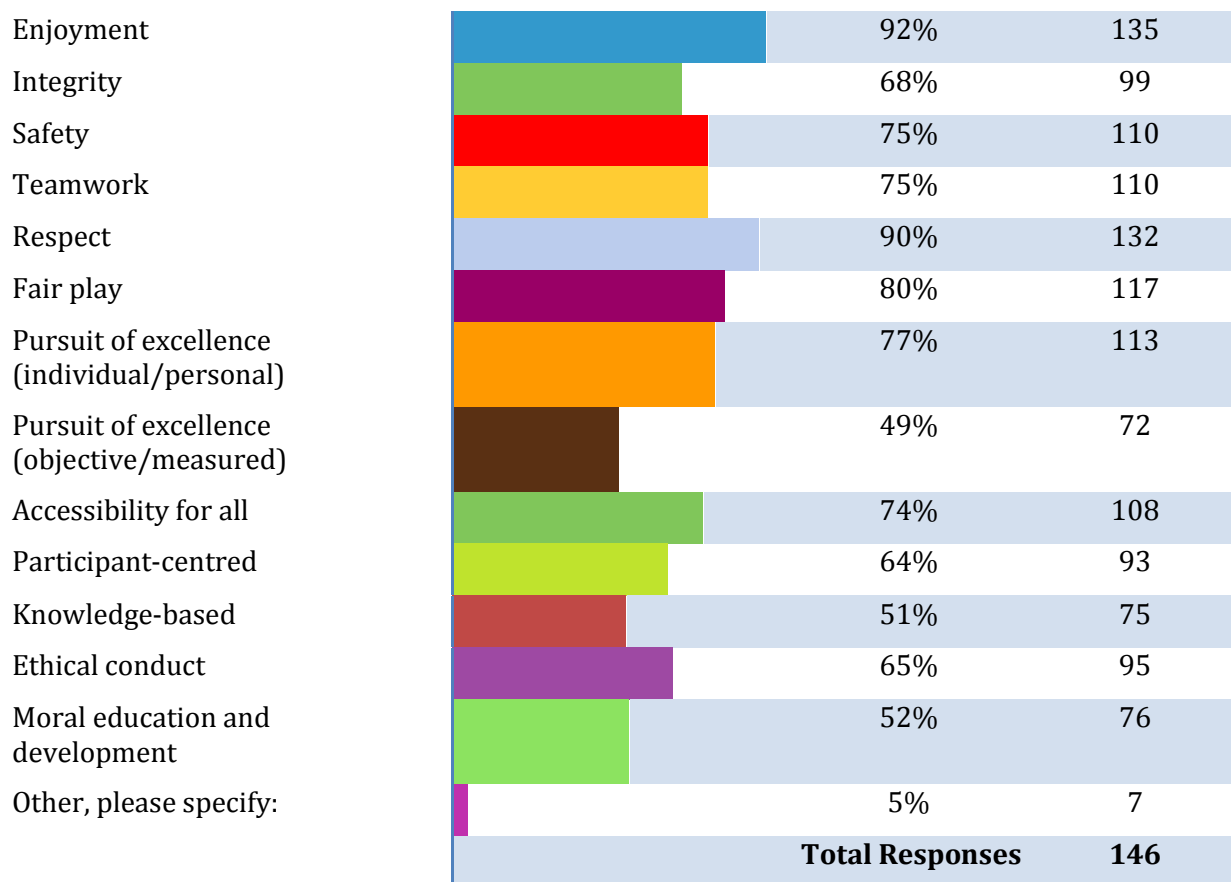
58.	A safe and structured environment that encourages participation and development.
59.	Introducing a non rower to the sport and teaching them the basics and watching this individual develop over time. The individual may be youth, recreational, senior, master or adaptive, the development path is the same. The steps taken to get the individual to their end goal may be different but the outcome is the same a competent rower.
60.	Safe and Healthy Program is aligned with LTAD principles Accessible to all
61.	An experience that provides a proer balance between training by certified coaches and competition.
62.	Student-athletes are engaged in excellent training, competition and support while obtaining a University education.
63.	The opportunity to compete and participate in sport in a way that contributes to physical, social and psychological health.
64.	When individuals with an intellectual disability are able to reach and exceed their sport goals
65.	The opportunity for anyone to participate, in a physical activity which they find fun and exhilarating
66.	Development of World and Olympic Champions
67.	Increase in athlete progression, athlete enjoyment, and the development of sport/life skill sets
68.	Where a player / coach / official is allowed to develop to their individual maximum ability or desire to achieve in the sport.
69.	One that permits barrier free, skill and knowledge enhancing participation in physical activity for all
70.	It doesn't really, but if it did it would be something like: Safe, Healthy choice & educational.
71.	Accessability to resources, tools and life skills for sport.
72.	The availability of quality coaching and sport science support for athletes, and the opportunity for appropriate levels of competition.
73.	One where people of all abilities are able to participate in activities that they choose and are engaged in close to home if possible
74.	A reactivation and sport based activity in which all individuals can participate to improve their wellbeing; physically, emotionally, spiritually while becoming involved in the community.
75.	The Calgary Sport Tourism Authority (CSTA) proactively bids for and attracts international sport events that offer significant branding and promotional opportunities, community legacies and benefits to the tourism industry.
76.	Our hope is to challenge and educate people in a fun environment so that they continue to participate and get others to participate long after they are no longer involved with us.
77.	Our organization defines a quality sport experience as one that allows one to experience growth, enhance health physically and mentally, and develop an aptitude to better one self through pride of accomplishment. Through this process one should develop a respect for rules,

	fairness and dignity.
78.	We don't have a definitive statement, but my personal belief is that a sport experience should enrich the life of an individual in any capacity.
79.	I think our organization would categorize a quality sport experience as one where women and girls are equal players, have equal opportunity to learn and play the game and have equal opportunity to advance to higher levels if they choose, in the sport that they choose to participate in.
80.	Provides a motivating experience to the participant, challenges the participant physically and mentally and the participant wants to participate again in the sport and continue to improve.
81.	Not sure, but our definition would include words such as engaging, fun, competitive, safe, social ...
82.	A quality sport experience is one in which the individual learns both physical and mental skills. It is enjoyable, provides healthy competition, social interaction and just plain fun.
83.	A positive experience primarily based on striving towards excellence and personal growth.
84.	Fun, safe, healthy, challenging, rewarding, positive
85.	Opportunities provided locally to engage citizens in sports and recreation based activities that contribute to life long participation and healthy lifestyles.
86.	Development of self esteem Positive relationships developed Growth opportunities
87.	An inclusive, engaging, social, and active opportunity to improve self-efficacy and life satisfaction for people with disabilities.
88.	Enjoyable on various dimensions: scenic, social, physical, etc., physically healthy/beneficial, environmentally sustainable,
89.	Excellence, mutual respect, teamwork, participation, fairness and equity, integrity and accountability and member-centredness.
90.	Providing inclusive opportunities for sport/recreation for people with all types of disabilities
91.	I believe this is different for everyone. In our case the goal is to keep the activities affordable so anyone can participate. We aim to have the best qualified staff, well maintained facilities and a well organized program. it has to be fun!
92.	Everybody gets to participate. Follow the High Five principles in children and youth programming. Programming is safe, quality and affordable. Focus on introductory
93.	if by the end of the day/workout everybody has achieved their set goal for that day and enjoyed.
94.	??an inclusive opportunity with a positive outcome ?
95.	When all participants get some level of exercise and enjoy doing it.
96.	Have fun, learn, experience, share
97.	Participation, fun - family - fitness

98.	An experience that helps to build a child's self esteem, confidence, ability, and sense of pride in their community.
99.	The ability to improve your performance and by learning new skills.
100.	An all inclusive spectrum of activity that through skill development, fairplay, and organization in a safe environment is fun to be involved with.
101.	Well organized events with lots of athletes enjoying their experiences at all levels.
102.	The SAIT Trojans Athletics and Recreation Department is an innovative, student and staff centered department designed to enhance the SAIT experience through sport activities, recreation courses, extra-curricular activities and school spirit activities.
103.	when kids develop knowledge and love of the sport
104.	teammates has to be enjoy their time. we need a place to play baseball.
105.	mn
106.	A quality experience would not focus so much on organized "sport", but organized recreation or physical activity opportunities.
107.	-Opportunities for all citizens to enjoy a positive sport experience in a safe, accessible environment. -A chance to make friends and feel like a part of a community. -Promote physical literacy, skill development, activity for life, enhanced excellence, community connectedness and active, health lifestyles. - In conjunction with our sport partners/groups to provide standards of play to ensure fair and equitable distribution of facilities: i.e. how many games are played, practice times are provided, duration of time slots, allocation of applicable facilities. -
108.	.exceeding customer expectations
109.	A sport experience allows persons of all abilities to take part in activity at their level, including support systems and adaptive equipment necessary to create a sporting experience.
110.	Builds and fosters self esteem, and self reliance. Provides social , mental , and physical expanded experience
111.	One in which the participant can participate at any sport they are interested in, at at least the basic skill level required in order to be successful and continue with the activity.
112.	n m,m
113.	fun, affordable, meet great people, good competition, friends and family time
114.	One in which the participants are able to safely and fairly compete in a context that is fun and fulfilling.

WHAT VALUES DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION THINK SHOULD DEFINE SPORT, AS PRACTICED ON THE FIELD OF PLAY, IN CANADA?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
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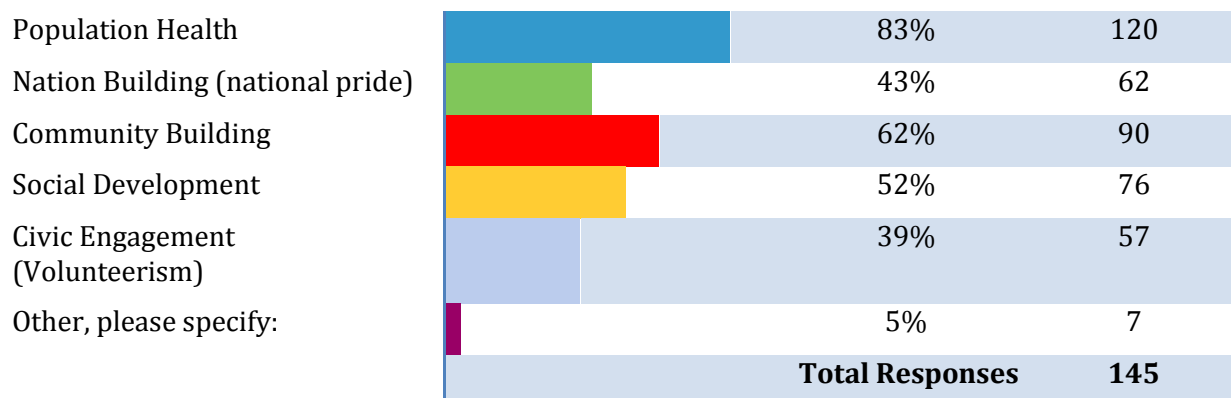


WHAT VALUES DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION THINK SHOULD DEFINE SPORT, AS PRACTICED ON THE FIELD OF PLAY, IN CANADA? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	physical fitness and skill development
2.	Most would agree with all these things. I am not sure this question will do anything other than affirm the values we all believe in.
3.	Healthy lifestyle across the lifespan
4.	Physical Fitness, Health and wellness
5.	community building
6.	participant focused

WHAT COULD SPORT'S GREATEST CONTRIBUTION BE TO CANADIAN SOCIETY OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
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WHAT COULD SPORT'S GREATEST CONTRIBUTION BE TO CANADIAN SOCIETY OVER THE NEXT 10 YEARS? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

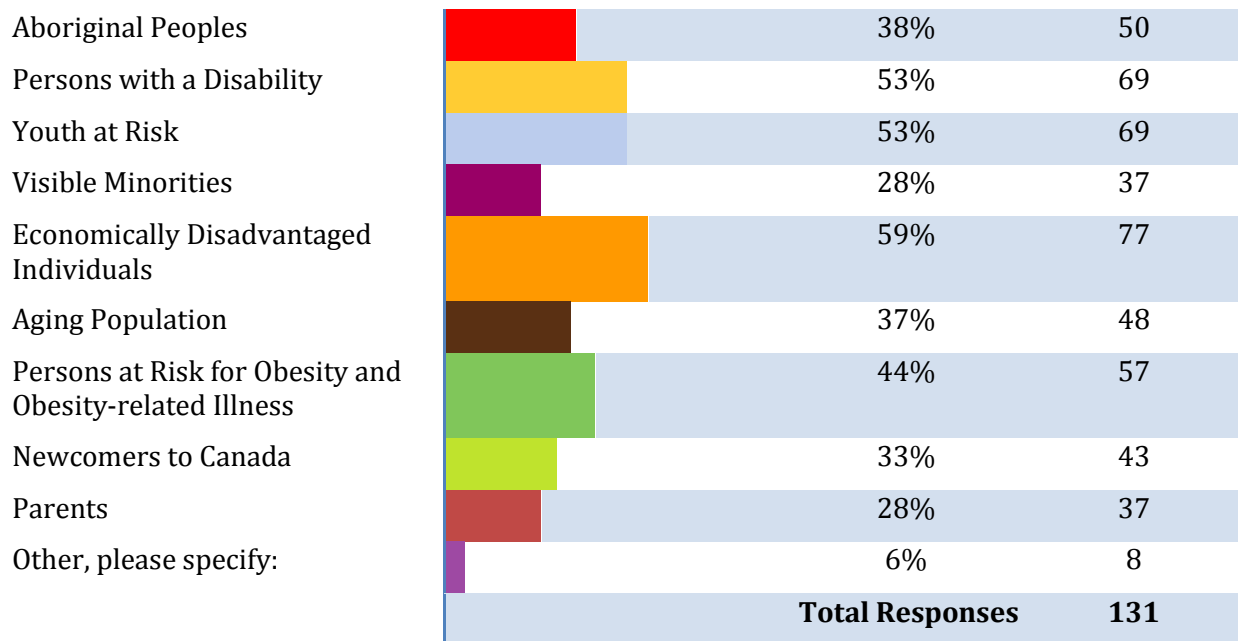
#	Response
1.	advocate for persons living with a disability
2.	Increased world class performances
3.	Employment!
4.	Community well-being
5.	all participants have success at some level, building esteem and encouraging further participation. We get children moving!
6.	inclusion of all abilities
7.	personal development

SHOULD EFFORTS BE MADE TO INCREASE THE PARTICIPATION OF SPECIFIC POPULATION GROUPS IN SPORT?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		91%	127
No		9%	12
Total Responses			139

IF YES, WHICH GROUPS SHOULD BE TARGETED?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Children and Youth		82%	107
Girls and Young Women		53%	69



IF YES, WHICH GROUPS SHOULD BE TARGETED? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)


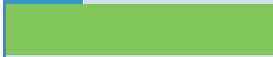
#	Response
1.	students
2.	support emerging and elite athletes to reach their podium goals
3.	Gender equality
4.	Rural and remote locations
5.	family; seniors
6.	all groups
7.	all everyone should have access
8.	Adults- not just parents/seniors- all adults. They are often excluded based on limited facility supply or b/c of priorities for children. We need to keep adults participating in sport.

IF NOT, WHY NOT?






#	Response
1.	This has to be done carefully. We do not want to promote one groups development at the cost of another groups.
2.	There is not one person in Canada who would not benefit from becoming actively engaged in sport and recreation.
3.	Include anyone and everyone.
4.	We believe that all groups should be equity.

5.	All groups important, I noted groups with specific importance to our organization.
6.	A focus on ethically led, well-run and financed sport programs will provide opportunities for all groups to participate. The diversity of sport reaches out to various ethnic and socio-economic groups - but the need is to run good programs in proper venues. The best example for health, newcomer or at risk groups is to provide inspirational leadership through example, role models and exceptional programs.
7.	Programs that target certain demographics are often conducted at the expense of groups that already support and sustain the sport.
8.	Because the effort should be to increase participation of 'all' Canadians which encompasses all of the above!
9.	Efforts should be made to increase the participation of all...universally
10.	Success of sports is contingent on participation -- therefore several factors lead sports to encourage participation of specific groups -- groups targeted will depend on sport specific criteria.
11.	All should be targeted however our sport doesn't appeal to all
12.	Yes In some ways it should be targeted to special populations, but really how do you choose? All of the above need to be targeted but so do people not in those categories...Everyone needs to be active, and however we can manage to get them all active should be the target! It feels sometimes like there is too much targeting and not enough general encouragement to be involved.
13.	no
14.	It may not be important to have 'targeted markets' when it comes to sport so much as ensuring opportunities and making sport accessible for those who are otherwise unable to participate in sport.
15.	n/a

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION OFFER PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN BOTH OFFICIAL LANGUAGES?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		23%	32
No		77%	110
		Total Responses	142

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT CHALLENGES IN OFFERING SUCH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES?


Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Human Resources		58%	79
Funding		56%	77
Resource Support (Tools, Programs, etc)		42%	58
Program Enrollment		29%	40
Other, please specify:		25%	34
Total Responses			137

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT CHALLENGES IN OFFERING SUCH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	Not requested
2.	Not necessary
3.	we live in Alberta, most people speak english. However, our National Sport Association does offer services in French and English.
4.	English is the only language used in Alberta dojos.
5.	not an identified need
6.	fields and facilities
7.	Low number of residents which speak the other official language.
8.	post program retention
9.	Need
10.	less than 1% of our membership is francophone
11.	Need currently not there in our community
12.	no request for 2nd language
13.	not requested
14.	insufficient demand to justify additional expense.
15.	Lack of defined culture, cost,
16.	no demanded
17.	No demand for French
18.	No population base for french language in this area
19.	facilities

20. Facilities
21. Lack of demand.
22. Distance, sparcity of population. We provide service to 42 First Nation Communities, 8 Metis Settlements
23. transportation and accessibility barriers
24. n/a
25. we do try to match instructors to groups ie if they speak french but it is very rare.
26. No one speaks french in our community
27. No demand in our area
28. all members speak english
29. no requirement
30. Opportunities to compete against all post-secondary institutions
31. no need
32. Not relevant
33. Demand
34. no or few French speaking people in our jurisdiction

HAVE YOU HEARD OF CANADIAN SPORT FOR LIFE (CS4L) OR LONG TERM ATHLETE DEVELOPMENT (LTAD)?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		81%	112
No		19%	26
		Total Responses	138

WHAT IS THE CURRENT IMPACT OF CS4L IMPLEMENTATION?

#	Response
1.	In our sporting context the impact is still yet to be seen. We are still working to warm up the sport to some of the philosophies surrounding CS4L
2.	Good in our area. Alberta Sport Development Centre SouthWest is a strong proponent of the model and the practice, and it has had positive effect on their athletes and others.
3.	None. Too many people don't know about the program or they do not agree with the program.
4.	Not sure

5.	Difficult to implement in a city that is so transient. Athletes move in and out of the city regularly, as do coaching staff. Takes a long time and is expensive to train coaches, only to have them or the athletes move.
6.	Volunteers who have the time to implement into our programs
7.	Not too great!
8.	I believe that awareness is on the increase
9.	This has not been implemented yet in process of printing the manual
10.	not sure
11.	Increases the ability to educate coaches for relevant learning for the ability of their athletes.
12.	Helping coaches understand the appropriate age for athletes to enter competition.
13.	It's moderate so far as the information takes some time and resources to trickle down from leaders to grass roots coaches, parents, and participants.
14.	I'm only slightly familiar with LTAD.
15.	We love it! and have been actively following it since it's release
16.	Modification of number of players on the field, size of field, number of games in league play Administrators and people who have a career in sport know and apply the principles
17.	from an athletes perspective its playing a important role in the athletes lives
18.	Very little
19.	No idea
20.	I have seen little impact to date.
21.	Little as it is only beginning to hit community sport organizations. This is a long term initiative.
22.	We just informed our members about CS4L in 2010, yet to see impacts.
23.	We are hopeful that it will change the culture from leisure recreational to sport community supporting
24.	Not sure there is one
25.	It is making the public more aware that no matter what age you are there is something to keep you active.
26.	I'm not sure but encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle throughout is important for an individual's mental and physical well being.
27.	The implementation of CS4L within our sport is seeing changes within our competitive structure and the training of our coaches, however the training provided is not necessarily enough given the breadth of CS4L.
28.	The LTAD is a valuable resource and guides our programming. CS4L currently does not have a direct impact on the services we provide nor does it support access to our programs by way of funding dollars. Impact appears minimal with perceived emphasis on training of

	practitioners.
29.	It is a great tool but we currently utilize both CS4L an the Rugby Canada LTAD program as well
30.	Truthfully, I am not aware of what CS4L has done in the past to be able to assess their performance.
31.	There is a slow awareness raising to this movement but it is taking a foot-hold and is helping those aware of it to direct their efforts in the sport realm of their choice.
32.	It allows us to target certain skills to certain groups and has helped us to adjust our coaching practices for the better. It is also a great marketing tool.
33.	no interest
34.	The NSO has yet to publish the LTAD document. However, we have begun to bring alignment of terminology with our provincial programs and LTAD classifications.
35.	Gettings kids into sport programs at a younger age will help create positive attitides towards physical activity and increase the opportunity to life-long participation therefore acting as a preventative methode to many health related issues, crime, safety, etc.
36.	movement is starting to happen in Alberta. More people are starting to use the terms and philosophies associated with LTAD and CS4L. Putting CS4L/LTAD into practice is starting to happen at a local sport org level and local professional coach level. Sports with less capacity, less \$\$, less paid coaches are struggling to move towards CS4L and LTAD
37.	So far, mostly talk although there has been some recognition of the need to continue activity and training beyond the youth activity years
38.	Significant
39.	Our programs are completely aligned with the CS4L model. It's an outstanding model and one that we would not want to see tampered with in any significant way.
40.	None I am directly aware of.
41.	A more age appropriate introduction of skills and activities needed when introducing sport or activities.
42.	not much impact yet
43.	In our sport, it is "catching". The ability to teach people to believe in its vision tends to be the difficulty as all of the adults seem to think playing games is of the utmost importance.
44.	Not implemented yet but soon
45.	Positive Good for participants.
46.	Positive impact that outlines participation for all stages of life.
47.	The CS4L is practiced provincially and nationally with the sport of rowing. I do believe the prorgam was well thought out and has been very important in program planning.
48.	Currently many NSO and P/TSO are struggling to aline themsleves with the model. Many news programs are being created, not all successful.Those that are currently in the process of align are having a difficult time implementation or changing the publics perception in regard to the

	model or lifecycle put forward by CS4L. The impact of CS4L implemenatations on Lifesaving Society porgrams is negligeable as the Society programs have always been in alignment with CS4L principles.
49.	Little impact seen. Needs to be officially adopted by public education to have a more substantial impact.
50.	Large impact. Our Faculty is discussing the implementation of CS4L principles within our curriculum, to assist in varsity sport programs, and contribute to research-based questions to enhance CS4L evidence.
51.	Increases the development of life long skills for physical activity and sport participation.
52.	Inclusion - all can participate/compete at a level they are comfortable with
53.	participation
54.	Lots of changes in programming and infrastructure - creates a financial challenge as changes cost money and time on volunteers
55.	This has not impacted our organization.
56.	Just starting.
57.	It is raising the awareness of the need for purposeful and strategic planning in sport.
58.	no impact in out community
59.	The LTAD component has altered our sports approach to developmen Provincially and Nationally
60.	CS4L along LTAD have provided structure for our organization, which has helped streamline our programs.
61.	From my knowledge, it has helped guide the LTAD formation for many Canadian NSO's.
62.	Flexibility of athletes fitting in at different stages of development depending on age and competition.
63.	Honestly I'm not really sure as it hasn't impacted our organization very much. We are funded as more of a grass roots and physical activity organization as our mandate is to really introduce girls and women to sport and physical activity and from there they would become more involved by getting in touch with the respective sport organizations. We also don't run programs ourselves but provide grants to other organizations.
64.	some good rethinking of traditional ways that we have presented sport - that really don't make sense.
65.	Implementation has been instrumental in program development, however, there remains a significant segment of "non-adopters".
66.	We are just starting implementation but it is starting to change the way we teach the sport fundamentals and the way we program competition
67.	It has created a language and guidelines that have helped make the sport more systematic in athlete development/progressions to international excellence.

68.	We are currently implementing this program.
69.	Through the ARPA CS4L is currently being promoted to groups through workshops. as someone who is currently involved in both I think we have a long way to go in creating an understanding about LTAD. WE have identified that not only sports and recreation specialists in schools and the community need to be educated but parents also need to understand the impact that FMS will have on their child's future participation in sport and recreation.
70.	It is a slow process in our communities. LTAD promoted through newsletters, information brochures etc.
71.	Slowly making an impact.
72.	Helps to formalize and organize sport participation.
73.	More success in developing and retaining athletes.
74.	many people do not understand the concept yet. it is an educational process.
75.	Just starting to do this in our organization. Lots of opportunity, but too soon to tell.
76.	creates awareness why/how to live a healthy lifestyle and why/how to start early
77.	Childrens programs offered already coincide with the model to learn the fundamentals of movement. It's a framework that happens in the community and makes sense to endorse.
78.	I think it would be very beneficial to athletes in competitive stages of life, but having recreational/fun team, they should be treated differently when it comes to learning to coach them.
79.	We unfortunately know little about it
80.	All ages can skate but need encouragement.
81.	is to early
82.	Made us look at a larger spectrum of sport activity for us to be all encompassing
83.	not sure
84.	no
85.	It is impacting out thinking but hasn't yet made a significant impact on our actions. There have been a few small steps taken including: -the allocation of recreation facilities based on a sports standards of play which are derived by each sports Long Term Athlete Development Plan - Considerations in our programs for developmental age and critical periods for optimal trainability - Offering programs that offer fundamental skill development for the younger ages as opposed to sport specific opportunities -New partnerships between between education, recreation, sport excellence and health sectors. -Establishment of a common language for 'best practices' for sport and recreation development. -The discouragement of athlete ownership to one sport.
86.	Educates the organizers of activities to promote fitness, without getting caught up in strictly competitive streams
87.	need to redefine existing focuses

- 88. This means, hopefully fewer drop out rates in sport at a young age. More individually focused training, which will be appropriate for each person and will create higher self esteem.
- 89. Too early to tell in lacrosse - implementation has just been made. With officials, we are in the early stages of the roll out

WHAT DO YOU THINK WILL BE THE FUTURE IMPACT OF CS4L IMPLEMENTATION?

#	Response
1.	A more healthy, active, and happy society.
2.	Increasing sports performance and success, leading to increasing sports participation for future generations.
3.	Unclear.
4.	Not sure
5.	It will be highly successful in larger cities, but harder to implement in smaller cities and rural areas.
6.	Hopefully positive.
7.	Going forward from awareness to participation
8.	Not sure at this time
9.	to help athletes reach the next level of sport in canada
10.	Continued learning of LTAD will greatly benefit schools, sport clubs and coaches. LTAD will help encourage "masters athletes" to continue to train and win.
11.	Helping coaches understand the appropriate age for athletes to enter competition. Greater emphasise on the importants of long term sport participation. (we have racquetball players who are in their 60's and 70's.)
12.	It will help define us for the better if we let it.
13.	Proper training of athletes ensuring best possible experience creating an environment where there is less pressure for younger athletes to perform. Helping to prevent sport "burnout"
14.	Information to parents on how to apply CS4L to their child
15.	i personally think in the long term it will be getting better
16.	Will require additional promotion and complete 'Sport' buy in.
17.	Funding. Quantity and quality of facilities.
18.	I think the impact of the CS4L will take years before the impact will be felt in any sport. However I feel it allows participants, current and future, in the sport to realize that sport is a means to a healthy lifestyle no matter what the age.
19.	Very positive. Especially the Active for life area of the LTAD - this is where Paddle Alberta really helps support paddlers in Alberta.

20.	We are hopeful that the impact will be large. Focus on sport for life.
21.	none unless there is a whole lot of money marketing it, monitoring it and implementing it
22.	People will be living longer , be in better condition and feel better about themselves.
23.	Longer life spans, a more engaged and active population.
24.	In the long term it has potential to have a positive impact on sport, however, it is a challenge given many of the cultures within various sports that have existed for so long and are not necessarily consistent with CS4L. Depending upon its implementation, it has the potential to help increase awareness of growth and development of youth in the broader population and increase those participating.
25.	CS4L could provide impact programming by: - serving as a conduit for families/athletes to learn about available sport programs - increasing funding program (current funding program is closed) - utilizing current programs/resources/centres to serve as 'hub's for knowledge translation, volunteer/coach training, etc. - collaborating with University Physical Education faculties across Canada for resource development, service delivery and sport science research to guide best practices.
26.	It will grow and flex with the growth of sport in Canada.
27.	They could become more visible by starting to connect with the education system. The Health and Physical Education council in Alberta (HPEC) is very strong and CS4L could link up with HPEC to help promote physical awareness. CS4L have many of the same values as HPEC. CS4L could use HPEC as a springboard to implement some of their programs.
28.	This movement has got "legs" and is going to take the country by storm. Understanding the gaps in athlete development has and will continue to help us shape the athletes of the future. From infancy to late adulthood. The more we talk about it and refer to it and train our young coaches, teachers, and parents in it - the stronger the movement will be.
29.	It will only help sport to grow and to create further awareness of the advantages of sport across the lifespan. It will also make sport appear to be more accessible and less physically demanding for young children and seniors.
30.	no change unless we have athletes who are interested in excellence programs
31.	I believe that the CS4L will impact sport organizations in that a definite hierarchy of steps has been identified and progression laid out that will help cognitively identify success points.
32.	More research is needed to fully introduce it and sell it to the country. It's a great idea but there is not enough substantial support for it yet which makes it difficult to sell.
33.	it will take time. But continued funding, awareness and support will move towards great things in the future. Time is needed. Stay the course. Money needs to be given for the long-term 20-30 years. We will have a vibrant, healthy, active country, as well we'll have increased number of athletes succeeding at international levels.
34.	Eventually the message will creep out to a greater percentage of the population.
35.	This is the foundation from which to build outstanding, nation-wide sport programs.
36.	An increase in focus on specific programs correlating to the CS4L goals.

37.	Hopefully a healthier, happier population
38.	Should be a better retention of our population in activity which will promote healthy life styles.
39.	More growth as we leaders continue to teach the importance of LTAD to all of the people, no matter age, gender, etc...
40.	Unkown
41.	Keep up the good work.
42.	Increased participation by ggroups of all ages.
43.	If everyone, meaning all of the sport bodies embrace the CS4L I believe it will help keep Canada fit from youth to the elderly.
44.	From a sport perspective the future impact will be positive, more collaboartion betwee NSO and P/TSO should results in better over performance and participation in sport. This will results in better national teams, etc. I dont believe we'll see direct results in the short term (5 years, but within a generatio it shoudl be fairly evident. From a health perspective these particular implemenatations or thinking will be required by all levels of government, which is not the current case. If the implemenetations are driven across the board in all sectors the full effect of these implementations may be seen by healthy sector in as little as 5-10 years with with declining obesity, healthy active childrenad parents, and reduction in health care, etc.
45.	Minimal without proper government and educational support.
46.	Very positive....CS4L provides a unifying set of principles to foster cross-agency relationships (education, recreation, sport and health) to benefit all Canadians via improved physical activity and sport experiences.
47.	Children, youth and their families will be better prepared to be active for life.
48.	Should drive increased participation - sport is not just about being on a winning team. Sport for life allows everyone to live their life to the fullest.
49.	more exposure for all
50.	Positive if there is more financial support and volunteer development programs available
51.	If properly supported and funded the impact will be positive for our sport. We follow many of the principles of CS4L (though they are not written out).
52.	Could be huge and very beneficial to Canadian sport population
53.	Collaborative planning for athlete development.
54.	Not enough focus on recreation and activity for health
55.	The model focus is on elite development of high performance athletic and neglects the development, promotion and support of grass root sport.
56.	It will improve the development pathway for athletes -providing a hogher number of elite performers and it will increase participation levels in all asports
57.	With some 'tweaking' along the way it will continue improve quality and access to sport in Canada

58.	Sport participation increases in all age ranges and a decline in healthcare costs country-wide.
59.	ideally less drop-out from sport. more life long participation in sport and physical activity.
60.	Better programs, better coaching, better HP outcomes
61.	There will be more skill development, programs directed to the appropriate age and stage and one outcome will be better athletes with fewer injuries
62.	The future impact will be dependent on making it a tool that continues to grow and flourish in the sport community. The impact will be huge once the tool is flushed out for sport specific details including R&D at the development levels. There is still much to learn and expand on what has been achieved to date.
63.	More concrete planned approach to athlete development.
64.	Once there is a widespread knowledge of CS4L and an understanding across the board of the benefits it could change the way that parents register their children in sports and recreation and opens doors later in life for participation at an elite level. At the moment it appears that if you don't start specializing in a sport at a very early age success can be elusive!
65.	If we are talking 5-10 years we should begin to see impact.
66.	With appropriate support (marketing) the impact could be great and most beneficial to sport and recreation, and the Canadian populace in many ways.
67.	Increase participation.
68.	Improved participation and performance.
69.	It is good once the idea is sold to a group. it has to start at the very young ages. Parents are too competitive and cannot see the long term goal.
70.	Increase physical activity in general population and contribute to long-term athlete development
71.	as long as all governments and sport organizations are on the same page and deliver consistency we should be able to create a healthier population which will decrease health cost and people will be able to live their lives healthier, happier and longer
72.	More of the population will relate to staying active for life. More people with disabilities will become active.
73.	Would like to learn more.
74.	We hope more skaters.
75.	looks interesting
76.	there will be more need for therapy services with more participation.
77.	no
78.	-Facility Allocation processes -Programming in sport areas (more age/development appropriate and more partnering with sport groups/education to provide quality programming. -Building/design/construction of Recreation Facilities/ Communities/Transportation -Pricing models for facilities -Defining responsibilities across the sectors -Policy Development -

Parent/coach involvement and awareness	-Funding models for sport and recreation
79.	Athletes remaining in their sports longer due to less injury and more enjoyment
80.	minimal in our sport as youth and early sport accessibility as well as participation by athletes of all ages currently exists
81.	CS4L means a growing population of physically literate individuals, who will have the capabilities to be active for life. It may also help in the development of our future Olympic athletes.
82.	It is a framework for applying appropriate emphasis at the appropriate time. It has allowed for more realistic targets in governing the participation of athletes (including officials). This SHOULD reduce dropout and lead to more sustained participation.

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS TO SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CS4L MODEL?












Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Access to materials		24%	28
Geography (distances)		27%	32
Training costs		44%	52
Not enough facilitators		43%	50
Lack of funding		58%	68
Unsupportive culture		29%	34
Training of coaches and/or volunteers		59%	69
Uninformed parents and/or participants		55%	64
Awareness		57%	67
Engagement of other sectors of society (health, education and recreation sectors)		40%	47
Other, please specify:		9%	11
Total Responses			117

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS TO SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CS4L MODEL? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	Making sure the LTAD model is correct

2.	model may need to be refined
3.	I don't know what you model is
4.	Research
5.	Consistant terminoly, uniform acceptance by of the implementations, its affect on all Canadians and not just athletes.
6.	Are people with disabilities or chronic conditions represented in this model?
7.	cumbersome administration by CAC
8.	Community groups being informed about CS4L
9.	potentially may not have enough therapists to provide coverage
10.	Don't know
11.	Multiple focus areas we need to have as a municipality. Scarce supply of resources and so many demands for this supply. Wide variety of sport and recreation choices demanded.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PROGRAM AND SERVICE AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO ASSESS CANADA'S SPORT DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SYSTEM. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE TOP FIVE PRIORITIES FOR THE SPORT DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and instructors		90%	113
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		58%	72
Facilities and equipment		86%	107
School sport system		75%	94
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		25%	31
Research and innovation		26%	32
Training and pathways to employment		35%	44
Capitalizing on international events		18%	22
Equity policies		10%	12
Organizational capacity		57%	71
N/A		2%	2

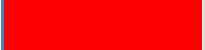








Total Responses 125

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PROGRAM AND SERVICE AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO ASSESS CANADA’S SPORT DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SYSTEM. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE TOP THREE COMPONENTS IN WHICH PROGRAMMING IS CURRENTLY AT A SUFFICIENT LEVEL.











Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and instructors		23%	26
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		34%	38
Facilities and equipment		15%	17
School sport system		12%	13
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		12%	13
Research and innovation		27%	31
Training and pathways to employment		19%	21
Capitalizing on international events		28%	32
Equity policies		32%	36
Organizational capacity		12%	13
N/A		27%	30
Total Responses			113

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PROGRAM AND SERVICE AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED TO ASSESS CANADA’S SPORT DEVELOPMENT DELIVERY SYSTEM. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE TOP THREE COMPONENTS IN WHICH PROGRAMMING IS CURRENTLY INSUFFICIENT AND/OR NEEDS IMPROVEMENT.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and instructors		64%	78
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		30%	36

Facilities and equipment		58%	71
School sport system		43%	52
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		12%	15
Research and innovation		16%	19
Training and pathways to employment		14%	17
Capitalizing on international events		7%	9
Equity policies		7%	8
Organizational capacity		26%	32
N/A		7%	8
Total Responses			122












FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PROGRAM AND SERVICE AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF CANADA’S HIGH PERFORMANCE DELIVERY SYSTEM. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE TOP FIVE PRIORITIES FOR THE HIGH PERFORMANCE DELIVERY SYSTEM.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and technical leadership		81%	93
Training and competition		71%	82
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		43%	50
Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		62%	71
Research and innovation		17%	19
Integrated athlete development pathways		29%	33
Organizational capacity and sustainability		24%	28
Direct athlete support and incentives		57%	65
Facilities and equipment		38%	44
Hosting of international events in Canada		23%	27

N/A

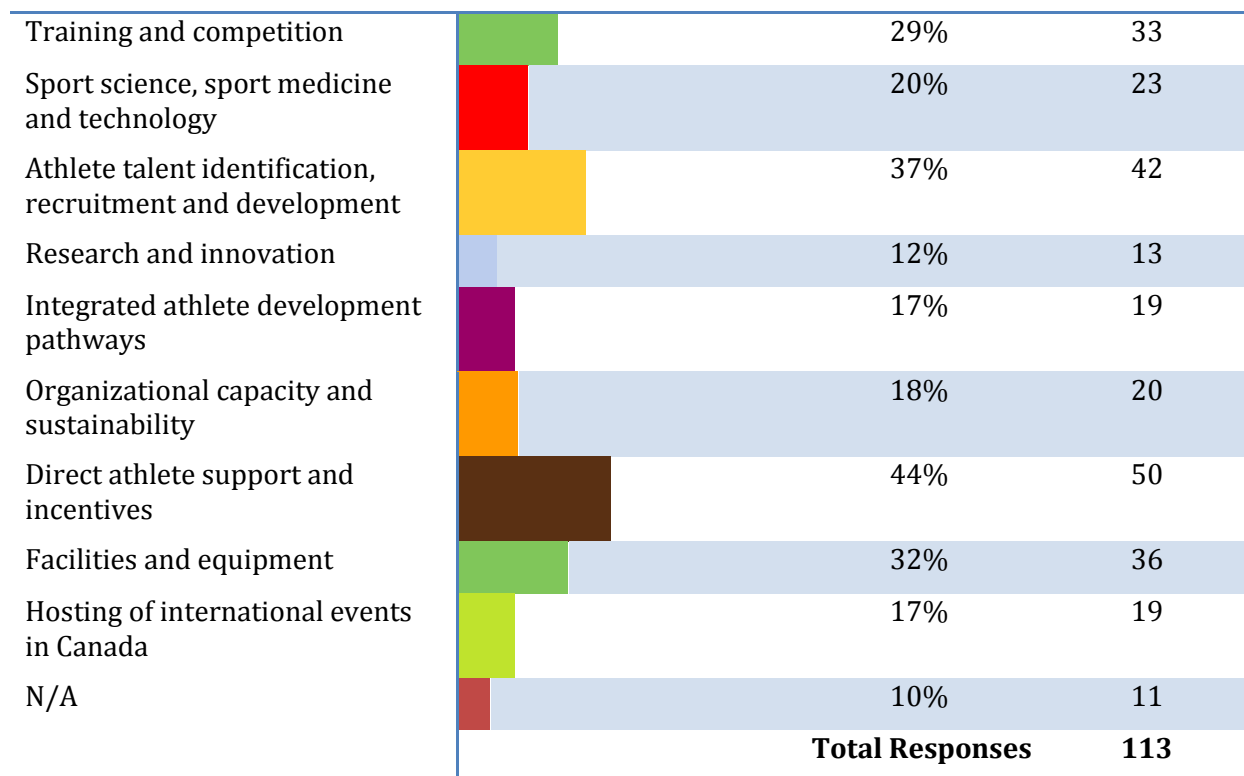
	9%	10
Total Responses		115

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PROGRAM AND SERVICE AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF CANADA’S HIGH PERFORMANCE DELIVERY SYSTEM. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE TOP THREE COMPONENTS IN WHICH PROGRAMMING IS CURRENTLY AT A SUFFICIENT LEVEL.

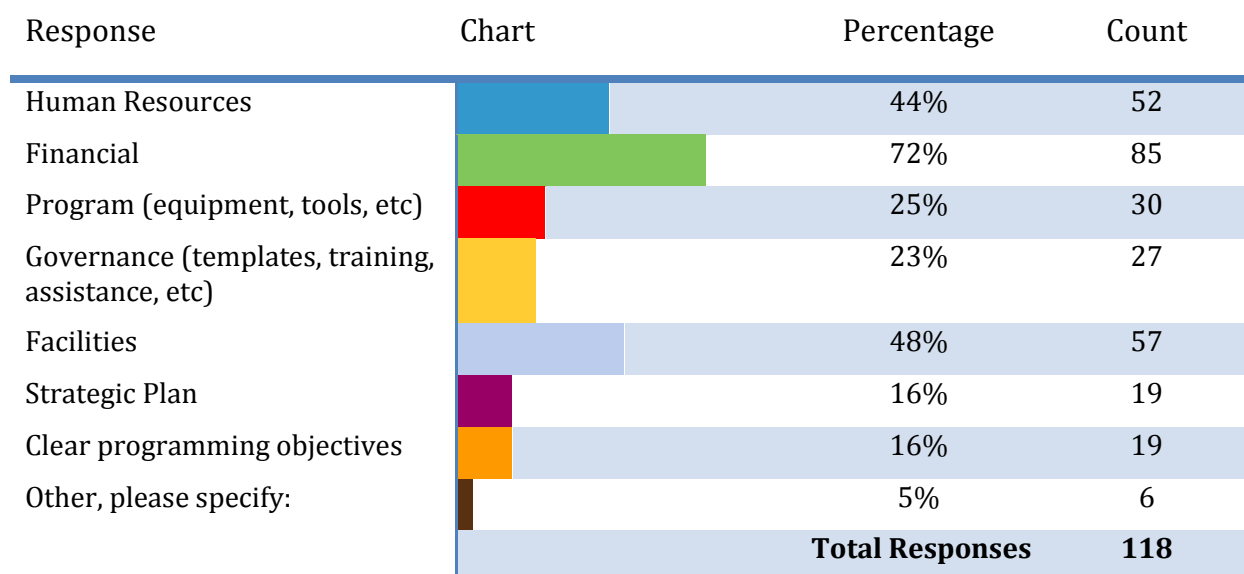
Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and technical leadership		19%	20
Training and competition		20%	22
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		25%	27
Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		19%	21
Research and innovation		27%	29
Integrated athlete development pathways		21%	23
Organizational capacity and sustainability		22%	24
Direct athlete support and incentives		11%	12
Facilities and equipment		19%	21
Hosting of international events in Canada		30%	32
N/A		26%	28
Total Responses			108

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF PROGRAM AND SERVICE AREAS THAT HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED AS IMPORTANT COMPONENTS OF CANADA’S HIGH PERFORMANCE DELIVERY SYSTEM. PLEASE IDENTIFY THE TOP THREE COMPONENTS IN WHICH PROGRAMMING IS CURRENTLY INSUFFICIENT AND/OR NEEDS IMPROVEMENT.

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and technical leadership		45%	51



PLEASE SELECT THE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCES THAT YOUR ORGANIZATION NEEDS TO FULLY ACHIEVE ITS POTENTIAL IN DELIVERING SPORT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES.



PLEASE SELECT THE MOST IMPORTANT RESOURCES THAT YOUR ORGANIZATION NEEDS TO FULLY ACHIEVE ITS POTENTIAL IN DELIVERING SPORT PROGRAMS AND SERVICES. (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	access to schools
2.	facility operational funding
3.	People, whether coaches, officials, organizers or administrators who are willing to work to develop the sport.
4.	Increase opportunities to compete against other post-secondary institutions.
5.	Partners with expertise in this area
6.	improved behaviour from other participants (coaches/players)

WHAT ARE SOME OF THE CURRENT LIMITATIONS?

#	Response
1.	distinct disinterest in volunteerism among 20 to 40 year olds
2.	drop in government funding
3.	Board of directors - very challenging to work with. Geographic Location - trouble with coaching staff.
4.	Finances to support the athletes and coaches more.
5.	Not enough gyms - particularly full size which our sport requires
6.	Lack of facilities and coaches.
7.	facility and equipment
8.	Our organization consists of athletes involved in many different sports. However, our athletes have a common disability. In most cases it is difficult to find a program in their sport of interest to enroll them in and we can't possibly start a program for one or two athletes.
9.	lack of coaches in rural areas
10.	Funding
11.	Coaches, facilities, funding.
12.	Not enough money to send the high performance elite athletes to national or international tournaments, and there's not enough "high performance" coaches.
13.	The city of Calgary does not have enough indoor or outdoor fields to support league games so the number of games per season is reduced. The City of Calgary does not have tournament or showcase facilities to attract events so no provincials or nationals are hosted. The city of Calgary has not developed the quality or quantity of community fields to meet the demand

The City of Calgary has not build a proper athletic park in 20 years.
14. lack of funding for competitions
15. Lack of Funding Lack of Coaches Lack of Officials Decline in Volunterism
16. Lack of facilities. Cost to use existing facilities. Governing body is disorganized.
17. Involvement from parents and community, financial, facilitites, and numbers of players.
18. Lots of new staff in the organization as of 2011. Will need a year to get everyone trained up.
19. Or leisure culture is our greatest limitation
20. Not enough funding to cover the cost of training facilities and what you have to settle for is facility that is to small.
21. Within our sport, access to appropriate facilities at a reasonable cost is a problem as we are an aquatic sport. Additional human resources would be helpful for us to be able to assist our clubs in becoming more effective and efficient in their delivery of programs. Some additional finances would also assist us in delivery of additional programs.
22. Fund raising opportunities are limited. Our organization is dependent on casino revenue.
23. Financial support to retain highly trained staff, in addition to access to fully accessible training facilities.
24. funding, clear National direction
25. Because "middle management" in the school system is constantly short on money, they believe that physically educating the youth is an easy target to trim. (You just play games in "gym" class.) People in these positions have this mentality. They need to become more aware that part of the school system is to teach the ability to move and understand the effects of moving.
26. Awareness of the CS4L plan at the highest levels of administration. Having more people, higher up on board would make implementing the LTAD plan much easier.
27. Funding is crucial. We rely on primarily AGLC funds and in some areas of our province these funds are not easily accessible due to lower population densities and smaller volunteer bases. Many of our facilities have closed also, which limits where we can hold events and our membership.
28. A major problem for the target sports is facilities. Facilities in the reality of number of sites available for elite athlete attendance as well as sites with up to date modern equipment.
29. current staff need more time and support, to be able to ensure the region is supported to move towards CS4L philosophies and LTAD principles
30. volunteer burnout
31. Governance is a major issue for Canadian sport. This is an area that is not properly addressed and is causing enormous issues within all levels of sport. The lack of proper resources, training, understanding (education) and leadership impact on high performance and development.
32. The biggest limitation at this point is definitely human resources. By this I'm referring mostly to coaching, although the sport is in dire need of umpires, and the program is definitely subject to

fluctuations in the volunteer population.
33. Post secondary funding is limited. Health and wellness facilities are not top priority when compared to expanding educational offerings.
34. fencing is considered a "dangerous" sport by the school boards. There is no link between university programs and fencing , the cost of the facilities is astronomical with no public support
35. Budget, time, # of employees and volunteers, commitment level of all concerned, buy in of the public to the vision
36. we need more people involved in our sport
37. Human resources (Volunteerism) Cost to athletes
38. Lack of funding means more dependancy on volunteers. Lack of funding means facilities are stretched too far. Municipal regulations are barriers in some sports.
39. With out the proper amount of funds we can not provide enough coaching and athlete support to achieve the goals we have set. We maximize our funding, and we are seeing postivie changes but there is still alot of growth potential out there.
40. -P/TSO capacity responsibilities -Orginzational Capacity (NSO) -Lack of defined culture -Clear definition of NSO and P/TSO
41. Access to gymnasiums (for volleyball) is extremely difficult. School are pre-booked by other organizations who have automatic renewal year after year. Some availability of facilities is very expensive.
42. To be successful, working with all sectors/agencies is imperative. However, this is difficult. Getting those involved with sport, recreation, health and education around the table agreeing on the content, implementation and evaluation of a strategic plan. We ALL benefit from a strong sport and physical activity system so we are obliged to contribute...at a basic level we are responsible for making this better since the evidence showing the positive outcomes are overwhelming.
43. Lack of facilities to hold programs. Lack of volunteers to run programs. Lack of funds to promote, market, recruit, train.
44. Facilities, \$\$\$\$
45. Too much relying on volunteers without matching skill sets to roles, still have a kitchen table approach to sport administration, no volunteer HRM program from Sport Canada to enhance organizational capacity
46. Availability of facilities, rental costs, manpower to develop programs and to put what we do onto paper.
47. Collaboration within a holistic perspective of sport
48. Municipal mandates change
49. The current cost of operating facilities gets passes onto community sport groups, which causes barriers and limitiations in thier programs. The number of facilites available to community sport groups

50.	Finding quality club coaches who are both willing and able to commit the time into coaching and developing their coaching skills.
51.	There are no indoor cycling tracks in Calgary and few facilities for groups to train.
52.	Lack of competitive training facilities, outside of hockey, in Alberta, very little has been put into competitive facilities for years, municipal governments have largely focused on recreational facilities for the last 30 years.
53.	There are only two places in Canada that an athlete can participate in our 3 sports (Bobsleigh, Skeleton & Luge). It is extremely difficult to embrace an entire nation when this is the case. Considering the success that Bobsleigh & Skeleton have had at an international level over the last decade, it leaves me full of wonder thinking about just what kind of athletes could be recruited if we had sliding facilities in Central and Eastern Canada!
54.	organizational capacity. over dependence on volunteers. funding.
55.	People, whether coaches, officials, organizers or administrators who are willing to work to develop the sport.
56.	Limited by facility access and cost of sport
57.	We are a facility sport, so our program goals are only achieved if the Venue is willing to provide us the time.
58.	Lack of knowledge affects how sports and recreation programs are delivered. Lack of facilities restrict the types of programs that are offered. The juggernaut minor sports groups in communities that still believe that competition is the only way to go, regardless of the age of the participant, takes much of a community's resources (facilities and volunteers) away from groups who would like to take the LTAD route.
59.	Many of the communities have limited resources or do not concern sport and recreation to be a priority. Few trained leaders within the communities. Limited coach upgrading due to costs associated to travel to larger centres to taking coaching clinics. Limits placed by PSO's on number of coaches to take a training course before it is provided in a community that may only have 3-5 coaches.
60.	Lack of reliable transportation, and social stigma. There seems to be a lot of programs for youth and not enough for the aging population or people with disabilities, especially in smaller cities.
61.	Too much depends on long term volunteers.
62.	Accessibility and limited number of spaces available in Summer Camp
63.	Funding, aging infrastructure, competing priorities
64.	We need to attract and train more coaches. To do this we need the funding.
65.	We are currently all volunteers on the executive. It is very difficult to maintain a high level of participation in our sport when you are a volunteer. We are short on facilities in our city for our kids to play on. We have been working with the city to expand our facilities but so far we have not had much luck.
66.	Lack of number, Funding

67.	Youth that are not willing to dedicate much time to their training.
68.	Current CIS/Canada West restrictions
69.	-Although we have a strategic plan that provides support for sport- a clearer direction is needed to guide our decisions around sport as a Municipality. -Land for sport facility development particularly for unique facility needs and smaller population sports (specialized) such as a Velodrome. -Cross departmental/ cross-sport communication -Facility upgrades (continuous) -Partner provided vs. City provided programming
70.	Limited funds, limited qualified coaching
71.	Dedicated people are hard to come by, and when they do appear they are frightened away by the sport beauracracy (provincial association, NCCP, provincial Sport Federation, Alberta Sport, Sport Canada, Coaches Assoc of Canada, ISSF, Shooting Federation of Canada.....)
72.	Not enough money to pay senior officials to mentor and evaluate less experienced officials Not enough senior officials to meet demands of higher calibre games and be available for mentoring and evaluation Not enough high quality officials staying in the program due to burnout from abuse

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE THE HUMAN RESOURCE CAPACITY (WITH REGARD TO GOVERNANCE, PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, RECRUITMENT OF STAFF, RETENTION, ETC.) TO MEET THE DEMANDS OF THE NEXT DECADE (AGING POPULATION, DECLINING VOLUNTEERISM, INCREASING DIVERSITY, ETC.)?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		22%	26
No		78%	91
Total Responses			117

WHAT ARE THE MAIN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION WITH RESPECT TO STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Recruitment		60%	70
Retention		56%	65
Training		39%	45
Skill Set		35%	41
Compensation		47%	54

Language Capacity	2%	2
Other, please specify:	5%	6
Total Responses		116

WHAT ARE THE MAIN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ISSUES FOR YOUR ORGANIZATION WITH RESPECT TO STAFF AND VOLUNTEERS? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	Burnout. Length of time to resolve issues with City of Calgary
2.	Not enough staff to meet the need of the program
3.	none
4.	funding for expansion of workforce.
5.	Integration and internal support
6.	available time

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF IMPROVING LINKAGES BETWEEN NATIONAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COUNTERPARTS?








Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Athlete Development		73%	86
Coach/Leader Development		73%	86
Program Partnerships		64%	76
Relevant Programming		47%	55
Knowledge Transfer		70%	83
Improved Services		47%	56
No benefits		0%	0
N/A		4%	5
Other, please specify:		8%	9
Total Responses		118	

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF IMPROVING LINKAGES BETWEEN NATIONAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND THEIR PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL COUNTERPARTS? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	minimal benefits provided for recreational programs

2. significantly improved athlete development and LTAD implementation
3. team work!
4. Consistency in competition across country
5. Financial savings to reduce redundancy
6. more & inclusive oportunties
7. Need more involvement from Provincial Governments, PSO's and local sport groups. Municipalities can't meet all the sport needs- especially for facilities
8. Not many, when considering the national organization as it exists today. some sports must build/rebuild from the grass roots, the best that a national body could do is facilitate communication and synergy between provincial associations
9. development of officials

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?






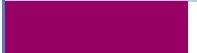



Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Communication		63%	74
Human Resources		37%	44
Culture Conflicts		25%	29
Governance Structure		42%	49
Personalities		35%	41
N/A		7%	8
Other, please specify:		14%	16
Total Responses			118

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	less importance seems to be placed on recreational programming for the masses vs competitive/elite level athletes - 'mindset challenges'
2.	balance of power between PSO and NSO
3.	competition
4.	different accountabilities for funding
5.	perceived threat
6.	general awareness of need
7.	Politics

8.	lack of real will to align, despite overwhelming evidence we can only be better
9.	reliance on volunteerism
10.	Absence of measurable outcomes that can illustrate advances or failures regarding strategic plan
11.	Leadership
12.	Do not know
13.	Lack of willingness on behalf of some Alberta PSO to partner with our organization Indigenous Sport Council of Alberta
14.	knowing who to contact
15.	Municipalities have different objectives to satisfy that can result in a negative impact on Sport. Mass family participation in leisure pools vs. smaller number of athletes in a 50m pool- many municipalities can't afford to build both.
16.	continual administrative duties by volunteers tend to keep innovative thinking/doing to a minimum

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF IMPROVING LINKAGES BETWEEN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND MUNICIPAL-LEVEL SPORT CLUBS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENTS/ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR SCHOOLS?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Relevant Programming		65%	75
Targeted Uptake		33%	38
Shared Expertise		64%	74
Partnerships		66%	76
Knowledge Transfer		66%	76
Improved Services		53%	61
Wider audience		55%	63
No benefits		0%	0
N/A		7%	8
Other, please specify:		6%	7
Total Responses			115

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF IMPROVING LINKAGES BETWEEN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND MUNICIPAL-LEVEL SPORT CLUBS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENTS/ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR SCHOOLS? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	giving everyone the chance to try new sports with the right expertise teaching the program
2.	increase in results with team Alberta
3.	Increased capacity, participation and advocacy fro healthy active living
4.	Shared pride in positive outcomes...everyone can feel good when sport and physical activity programs are not fighting against each other and positive outcomes can be celebrated.
5.	community building; physical literacy
6.	Long Term athlete development
7.	Event Hosting

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Differing Objectives		60%	67
Communication		58%	65
Developing Contacts		33%	37
Differing Cultures		22%	25
Human Resources		39%	44
Personalities		29%	33
N/A		8%	9
Other, please specify:	 <small>Other responses include: red tape, insurance, lack of funds, money, governance, liability insurance, competing priorities, lack of clearly defined jurisdiction and roles, absence of incentive to change.</small>	6%	7
Total Responses			112

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	red tape, insurance(no common sense rules), lack of funds
2.	money
3.	governance
4.	liability insurance being accepted by school boards
5.	competing priorities, lack of clearly defined jurisdiction and roles and responsibilituies between all the stakeholers and multiple sport demand
6.	Absence of incentive to change...it isn't bad enough yet for people to realize we need to do things differently.

7. limited resources (financial and facilities) causes each group to think only about their immediate specific needs

DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION PROMOTE SPORT PARTICIPATION INTENTIONALLY FOR COMMUNITY-BUILDING PURPOSES?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		69%	77
No		31%	35
		Total Responses	112

IF YES, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE PROGRAM FOCUSES?

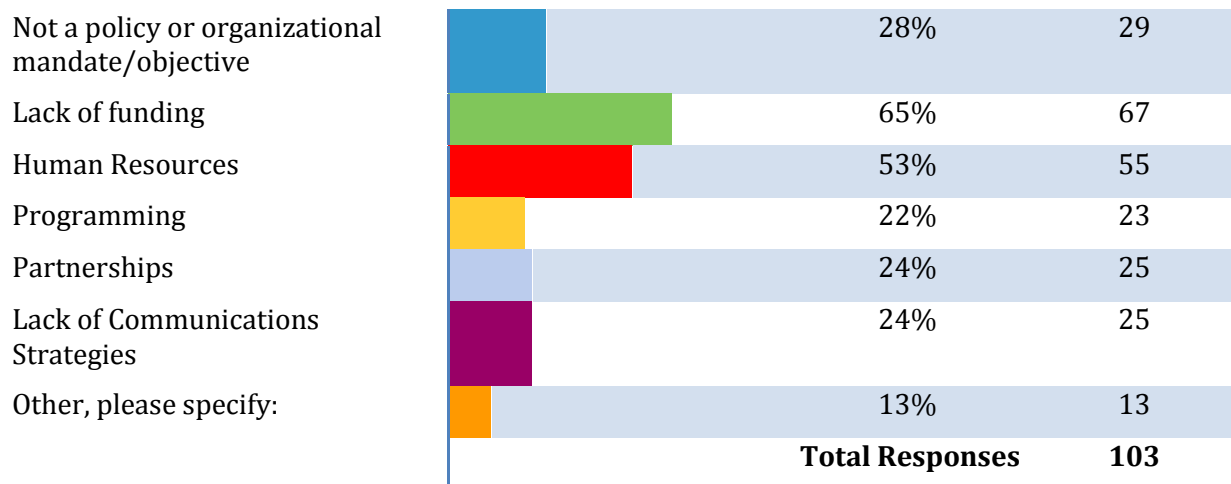
Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Youth Development		87%	71
Health Promotion		72%	59
Gender Equity		27%	22
Social Inclusion		43%	35
Conflict Resolution		7%	6
Other, please specify:		7%	6
		Total Responses	82

IF YES, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE PROGRAM FOCUSES? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	life long sport participation
2.	Environmental Stewardship
3.	University participation
4.	increased volunteers which leads to self sustainability and overall community development
5.	social networking; sense of place
6.	inclusion of people with disabilities

WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS FOR PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BUILDING PROGRAMS?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
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WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS FOR PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BUILDING PROGRAMS? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

#	Response
1.	affordable facilities
2.	facilities
3.	facilities
4.	sailing is a low profile activity
5.	no access to schools
6.	Lack of facilites
7.	Lack of recognition for efforts
8.	Strategic leadership
9.	facilities
10.	There are no barriers which we haven't easily resolved.
11.	Lack of trust in communities
12.	Regional based vs. community based- struggle to provide both given we are a large municipality with an expectation to provide both. Inner city neighborhoods- lack of equipment, parent support, nutrition, etc.
13.	public preception of particular sport

CANADIANS ARE INVOLVED IN A WIDE RANGE OF INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO SPORT. IN WHICH AREAS SHOULD CANADA CONTINUE TO FOCUS?

Increase Continue Decrease Discontinue Total

Participating in international competitions and events	42 (38%)	67 (60%)	2 (2%)	0 (0%)	111
Contributing to the governance of international sport bodies	27 (25%)	73 (67%)	9 (8%)	0 (0%)	109
Hosting international sporting events	52 (47%)	53 (48%)	5 (5%)	0 (0%)	110
Fighting doping in sport	24 (22%)	75 (68%)	11 (10%)	0 (0%)	110
Promoting quality sport for disadvantaged or underrepresented groups	42 (38%)	60 (55%)	8 (7%)	0 (0%)	110
Advancing sport for social development abroad	17 (17%)	64 (62%)	19 (18%)	3 (3%)	103

OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:

#	Response
1.	life long sport participation
2.	Sport resources are limited and should be directed to sport, not social welfare. Social welfare is critical, but it should not be focus of the sport community
3.	increase on community level
4.	Promote LTAD Internationally

WE WELCOME ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK.

#	Response
1.	I have been a career gymnastics coach for the past 25+ years. In addition to running my own clubs, I have been actively involved in delivering gymnastic based programs in schools (many times as a volunteer) and daycare centres. During this time I have witnessed an alarming decline in the overall level of fitness with regards to youth. The elimination of phys ed specialists in elementary schools has, in my opinion, had a devastating effect on the quality of physical education programs being delivered to our youngsters. How sad it is to see an elementary generalist in a skirt, high heels and grossly overweight, with little or no gymnastics training, trying to conduct a gymnastics class. Primary and elementary generalist teachers are in a position to deliver a quality physical education program to our youth on a regular basis. Many of these teachers lack the basic knowledge of many of the sports they need to teach. The phys ed specialists which I was fortunate enough to work alongside in the late 80's and early 90's delivered quality physical education programs. They were knowledgeable about the material

they were delivering and could deliver the information in fun and exciting ways. Their students picked up on this and in turn were more likely to enjoy the sports and continue outside of the institutional setting. A mediocre introduction to any sport is not likely to evoke that desire to continue with the sport. I realize that education is a provincial jurisdiction but what can the federally initiated sport incentives do to encourage the provinces to rethink the importance of physical education specialists in our schools? I am currently putting my time and efforts into further developing a gymnastics based physical education program for daycare centres. Another alarming trend: Parents who are too busy or do not have the funds to introduce their preschoolers to sports at an early age. (Note* Gov't tax break for kids in sport does not apply to preschoolers) I have been delivering this program in daycares for the past 8 years. Even with only one, 1/2 hour class each week, it is notable to see how much further ahead children exposed to the program are with gross motor development and skill development vs children of the same age coming into the program for the first time. I would welcome the opportunity to be involved in a study which compares the youngsters exposed to this sort of a program and how they compare to other youngsters in the areas of fitness, general health, continued physical activity, and even their children's level of activity in the future, etc. I feel that if we can get kids excited about exercising in their preschool years, foster this excitement during their primary and elementary years (competent physical education teachers), the likelihood of individuals being in a position to pursue a sport at a higher level or continuing with recreational sport on a regular basis is greater. Pumping government funds into trying to get young or middle aged adults to exercise at this stage will likely yield short term, marginal results. These groups are pretty set in their ways - seniors even more so. I feel the money would be better spent targeting preschoolers, primary and elementary students. Develop good habits early on - perhaps (hopefully) those young adults will pick up on some exercise habits from their kids! Darlene Traviss
darlene@flip-factory.com

2. Organizations that run sports bodies have the perception of being disorganized and greedy.
3. I think we are moving in the right direction with CS4L and believe it should be expanded. Sporting organizations focus are expanding above 'training the elite athlete' to lifestyle training for people interested in continuing in the sport.
4. Glad to be of help.
5. I believe that there should be an increased focus on heritage sports and sports that are not necessarily high performance at the international level. Many smaller sports have deep roots in their communities and are more accessible to the average person than high profile sports where a few individuals experience international success. An example is 5 Pin Bowling. Invented in Toronto, just over 100 years ago, it is a low impact sport that can be played competitively and recreationally throughout the lifespan. It is relatively inexpensive and is available in nearly all communities. Additionally, it helps people to engage with their community and is less likely than many sports to cause injury. There is however, the opportunity to play nationally for prestige like in more high profile sports. Encouraging sports such as this would encourage more people to play and would increase sociability in all age categories.
6. thanks for giving the opportunity to provide feedback.
7. Governance - this is the most important issue CSP needs to address.
8. minority summer sports are not supported, we all pay taxes, how come we don't have access to public facilities for our sports?

9.	I enjoyed answering the survey questions. I believe in the LTAD model and hope for continued growth and success of it for many reasons. Will we get an analysis at some time in the future regarding everyone's responses?
10.	Importance should be focused on getting the masses involved in sport vs advance elite athletes
11.	There is a need to continue on the path set by the current Policy. The past evaluation identified the success at Vancouver 2010 as a result of the Canadian Sport Policy. Representing an NSO at the initial meetings of Own the Podium, the success had minimal influence from the Canadian Sport Policy but more from the willingness of the Winter Sport NSO's to work together.
12.	We are a unique Camp for youth and adults with special needs, we continue to have increased registration and are having to turn away some people due to limited space in our Summer Camps. We are in the process of a huge Capital Campaign to raise \$12-15 million, in order to rebuild our Camp to make it more eco-friendly, accessible and provide more beds for campers. Outdoor adventure opportunities should be available to everyone, including those with physical and cognitive disabilities! We hope to not have to turn anyone away in the future!
13.	I would just like to learn more about the policy and how it would impact my sport.
14.	no
15.	Some considerations for a new sport policy: -Should provide clear roles for all partners in sport (Governments, sport groups, Education, Health etc.) Particular attention to Municipalities role for high performance sport. -Follow CS4L principles -Better balance between elite/lifelong/active start/ fundamentals -Intercultural/ shoulder sports (non-Olympic sports) should be supported to promote life long participation -Funding should support "sport facilities" and recognition of Regional implications for sport training/ competition. Funding support to facilities (not necessarily all tied to events) - Use of sport programs for community development.
16.	Barriers exist for persons with disabilities and high performance athletes in more remote areas. Significant barriers exist due to long-time organizations who are unwilling and unable to recognize LTAD etc. and they closed-minded perspective had effectively denied qualified athletes from taking part in provincial and national competition due to nepotism.
17.	We are too controlled by media and big \$'s. The sports that don't draw the high paying audiences will always suffer, but a bit more promotion and pride in our athletes would help to all the sports relevant