















## SUMMARY REPORT - ORGANIZATIONS

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%	796
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>796</b>








### IN WHAT PROVINCE/TERRITORY IS YOUR ORGANIZATION BASED?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		21%	165
British Columbia		10%	80
Manitoba		9%	68
New Brunswick		5%	39
Newfoundland and Labrador		1%	10
Northwest Territories		2%	13
Nova Scotia		2%	17
Nunavut		4%	29
Ontario		26%	210
Prince Edward Island		5%	36
Québec		9%	72
Saskatchewan		5%	38
Yukon		2%	16
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>793</b>

### IS YOUR ORGANIZATION INVOLVED WITH SPORT?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		96%	760
No		4%	31
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>791</b>

### HOW WOULD YOU BEST DESCRIBE YOUR ORGANIZATION?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Publicly Funded (including Municipal, P/T, Federal Government)		18%	145
Not-for-Profit/Voluntary		47%	375
National Sport (NSO/MSO/CSC)		16%	129
Provincial/Territorial Sport		23%	185
Corporate/For Profit		1%	11
Education		11%	89
Other, please specify:		5%	41
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>791</b>

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

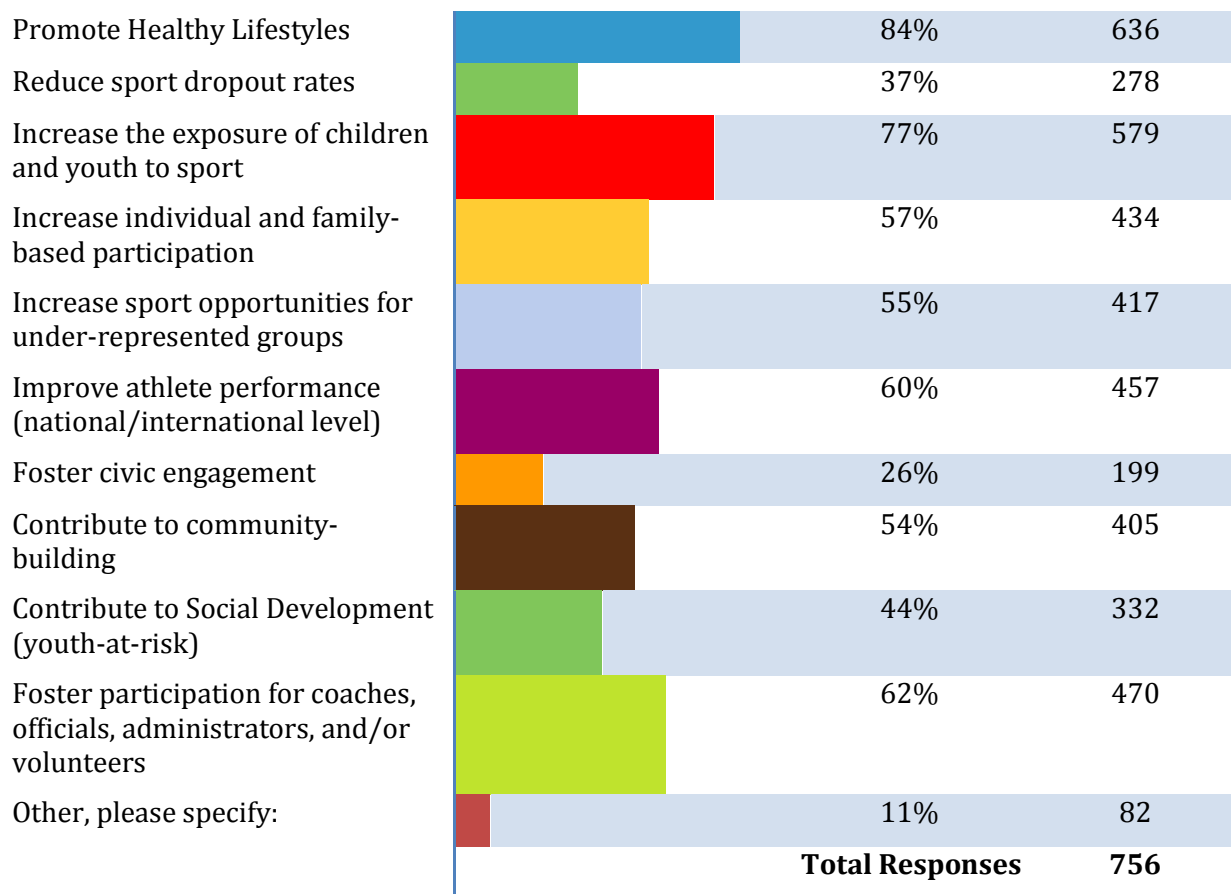
#	Response
1.	multi-sport federation
2.	fournisseur
3.	Special Olympics
4.	Tourism Bureau
5.	PSO
6.	Bowling
7.	Regional Centre that receives an annual grant from lottery dollars offered through the Alberta Sport Recreation Parks and Wildlife Foundation
8.	CSSS
9.	soon to be NFP
10.	Soccer Club
11.	recreation Assocaition

12. First Nation Advocacy
13. Privately Funded Foundation
14. private- run at no profit- community benefit driven
15. Not-for-Profit with some provincial/federal grants
16. Multi Sport Service Provider
17. Sport for People with a Disability
18. DMO
19. Community Council
20. research centre
21. Professional Medical Associationi
22. Not for Profit receives funding from various sources, most notable publically
23. NSSAF
24. high performance support organisation
25. Population Health Promotion
26. Research & Knowledge Translation
27. Research Group
28. Private club
29. Recreation Dept of a University
30. YMCA
31. Assembly of First Nation - Advocacy
32. city sport council
33. Aboriginal Service Delivery
34. Monies from National office
35. Not for Profit - paid staff
36. International Teams
37. Newcomer programs Francophone
38. Provincial referees association

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

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




#	Response
1.	Improve individual well being by creating self confident, disciplined, focused and individuals with high self esteem in ou communities
2.	give kids something to do besides video games
3.	support amputee athletes including elite athletes and
4.	life long sport
5.	Représenter notre institution
6.	Développer le sentiment d'appartenance et évtier le décrochage scolaire
7.	Keeping sport in schools
8.	Promote safe sport behaviours and injury prevention
9.	we like gymnastics
10.	Bring in tourism dollars by sport hosting







11. promote and increase awareness and support for regional sport organizations, coaches and athletes to adopt LTAD principles and CS4L philosophies
12. safety
13. Contrer le décrochage scolaire
14. have fun
15. Pallier au décrochage scolaire en favorisant l'engagement dans un sport
16. specifically to promote nordic sports (cross-country skiing and biathlon)
17. Physical Literacy
18. International Cooperation
19. to help offer more programs to youth in Northern Manitoba
20. address health related issues: diabetes, obesity
21. Create province wide opportunity to participate in an well organized developmental sport stream aligned to the LTAD, To develop nationally competitive athletes, To remain on t he forefront of a fast evolving global sport with LTAD programs, communications, club engagement. To ensure a safe progression for athletes
22. Comme moyen de rester à l'école
23. Promote the sport itself, and increase exposure/accessibility of the sport
24. Provide opportunity for students that can't afford sports
25. contrer le décrochage scolaire
26. self esteem buildin
27. engage seniors in sport
28. promote sport for life
29. LTAD from recreational to competitive and active for life
30. leçon de vie à travers le sport, diminuer le décrochage scolaire
31. Favoriser le sentiment d'appartenance à leur école tout en favorisant un mode de vie sain.
32. Lutte contre le décrochage scolaire
33. Permettre aux jeunes de perséverer dans leurs études
34. great sport
35. Sentiment d'appartenance à leur école
36. Increase memberships
37. Promote sport for people with an Intellectual Disability
38. Sport for sport's sake
39. grow sport tourism economy

40.	Skills for Life, Increase volunteers capacity, physical literacy, competitive opportunities, and social development
41.	Coach education
42.	sport tourism - economic impact of sport event hosting
43.	physical activity
44.	Développer la connaissance de notre sport par la population (Ultimate)
45.	Injury Prevention and treatment
46.	contribute to an individuals life through values based sport
47.	Réussite scolaire en lien avec la pratique sportive
48.	healthy seniors
49.	Although there is considerable federal support directed to high performance athletes with a disability, there is little attention in the area of promoting participation in physical activity among persons with a disability.
50.	use sports for rehabilitation
51.	event tourism
52.	sport tourism, sport hosting, events
53.	Develop/grow our sport
54.	Increase tourism
55.	International Development - Sport for peace and development
56.	Economic driver in many AB communities
57.	education,equity
58.	Today's youth do not participate in physical activity by offering good programs we hope to attract more girls to be involved in sport. Healthy life style in a team sport provides the country with healthy citizens and leaders of Tomorrow
59.	Education
60.	Increase healthy active opportunities for people with disabilities
61.	build character
62.	Outdoor Adventure/Camping opportunities for adults and youth with disabilities
63.	foster safe participation in sport
64.	Promote physical literacy, Sport For Life and Long Term Athlete Development
65.	Promote Inclusive/Adaptive Sports
66.	improve health and wellness of Canadians
67.	Public awareness and Safety in Paddlesports

68. provide education and celebrate excellence
69. win gold medals
70. reduce head injury in sport
71. Promote motor skill development
72. To promote the Masters swimming program as a best sport for adults
73. provide prevention and care of Athletic Injuries
74. Sport helps contribute to our national identity
75. inclusionof persons with a disabilit
76. provide prevention and care for Athletic injuries
77. The promotion of physical education and health .
78. girls in sport
79. sport for persons with disabilities
80. Increase engagment at school
81. We promote sport in all of our activities as an organization because of our belief that social integration, for adults and children, occurs through organizations that promote health. Sports are important for development (social, emotional, physical) because you can do a lot of things through sport. By promoting a healthy lifestyle and connecting with the community, we can utilize the vehicle of sport to reach a wider population, especially when you're dealing with kids because sports is something they see as doing for fun. Through these programs, we can effectively educate our members on other issues (social or health) in a fun and inviting way. With our specific mandate to offer sports for the French community in Winnipeg, we have the direct opportunity to help the Canadian government in their aspirations of bridging cultural differences by offering quality sports programming that relevantly illuminates and maintains French culture. We want to ensure that the Franco-Manitoban communities can live, and play sports, in their native language. It is easy for French to be a mandatory language at school, but one of our goals is for our language to be fun and exciting for the children that a
82. Athletics Officiating

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Size, Availability, and/or Suitability of Facilities		59%	443
Communication with Stakeholders		24%	182
Human Resource Capacity		50%	373

Governance and Management Issues		16%	121
Funding/Sponsorship		77%	577
Program Development		28%	208
Dependency on Volunteers		53%	396
Growing popularity of non-traditional sports and physical recreation		13%	95
Other, please specify:		12%	90
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>746</b>

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

#	Response
1.	access to funding for human resources to initiate all the great plans and programs coming from a national level, also most facilities are struggling financially they are unsure if they will operate next season, there is no money for operating costs let alone the maintenance on an aging infustructure
2.	equipment availability
3.	Public awareness
4.	public awareness
5.	Not a well-known sport
6.	competition in recruitment of elite athletes... kids who opt for the dead end sport of hockey
7.	issues with NSO
8.	marketing and promotion
9.	Increased population trends to elitism in sport.
10.	Competitive structure
11.	retention of members
12.	Recruitment of athletes
13.	The intermingling of paid staff with volunteers usually creates a non-productive environment because the motivation for participation is different.
14.	culture of immigrants
15.	promoting innovation
16.	Recognition of sports injuries by administrators



17. Stigma
18. Facilities. Change takes time, movement towards LTAD/CS4L is finally starting to gain momentum, thus important to keep the movement going
19. Participating in Sport does not seem as popular as it once was.
20. Equipment needs, lack of defined culture
21. Reaching fly in and remote communities
22. interference with other sport schedule
23. child safety - respectful environments
24. Dealing with diverse and marginalized segments of society, non mainstream sport
25. Fear of coaches and teachers when it comes to having an athlete with diabetes involved.
26. The lack of cooperation from PSO's to come north. Plus Sport Manitoba lack of support to the Northern Half of Manitoba
27. children and youth participation level dropping
28. Transportation
29. Year round world class training facilities in Ontario (water ramps, air bag sites)
30. non-sanctioned karate instruction and competition is rampant
31. Competition from more well known and established sports (soccer, hockey, swimming, etc)
32. transportation for participants
33. Lack of leaders to organize
34. remote location must always travel
35. decreasing physical activity levels in youth
36. Our communities are very small so the "go getters" are often way too busy and asked to do everything for their community; our sport and recreation sector has many different organizations and roles between non-government groups and the government often overlap making it difficult for communities to navigate the sport/rec system; funding is available but is rarely permitted to used to purchase equipment; the sport and rec system here is often trying to build capacity in the communities but some communities just want someone else to deliver the programs for a change - what approach should we take?
37. Financement des activités et des équipements
38. Affordability
39. coordinated sport tourism policies for bidding and hosting sport events at all levels of government and the private/corporate levels of business
40. a
41. Abuse of our members

42. Funding, Lack of defined culture, and commication with PSO
43. creating sustained cross-agency relationships that can help support mutually beneficial outcomes
44. age of majority
45. Lack of Provincial/National Sport Governance over sport
46. Weather Challenges ie. Global Warming
47. Rural and remote area considerations
48. Need to provide good coaching.
49. Rural barriers - travel, cost, declining enrolment, lack of council support & understanding
50. sport policy that favours sports in major Games rather than participation numbers
51. operational funding of facilities
52. Accessibility
53. attitudes towards disabilities
54. accessibility if facilities and size of population we serve.
55. Increasing pool of athletes at all levels
56. access to information by disabled populations
57. Declining and aging population
58. increase in sedentary behaviours/activities
59. Access for athletes with disabilities
60. Lack of persons, volunteer or otherwise, who care about promoting and increasing participation
61. to make women and girls a priority
62. securing and affording full time paid coaching
63. promotion and media exposure for a small sport
64. Lack of Aquatic facilities that will allow competitive sports to develop programs. Most aquatic facilities are built with play not sport and competition. There are very few facilities that can host world events due to lack of seating in the pools. It is a real opportunity Aquatics can be a Canadian Sport winter summer spring and fall. Synchro pools must be three meters deep to allow for the execution of safe highlights. They are very hard to find.
65. Dependency on
66. Overcoming barriers and improve inclusion for all
67. Being leaders in a new parasport that is just being recognized
68. Declining school board budget impact our ability to partner with schools on physical activity and sports initiatives

69.	Lack of indoor football facilities in the winter, domination of city fields by soccer
70.	Access to Information
71.	Not everyone relates to sport; it's more about increasing participation in recreation at the community level
72.	little population growth +aging population
73.	démographie changeante
74.	Curriculum Disconnect
75.	Disconnect with Physical Education Curriculum
76.	Involving marginalized groups.
77.	Not part of a sports network
78.	Sport Policy Limitations
79.	lack of accountability
80.	not being able to issue tax receipt to donors
81.	Opportunities to complete with other post-secondary institutions
82.	Accessibility of Equipment and Facilities
83.	opportunities that meet the specific needs of underserved populations
84.	equipment needs
85.	costs
86.	Equity for persons with disabilities
87.	<p>1.1 Challenges come within every organization, and DAS is no different. The unique challenges that we face include: volunteers/coaches who can speak French, funding as an organization that is non-profit without the ability to accept charitable donations, and resources to train our coaches/volunteers in French. The volunteers of our organization are essential to our success, and so we are constantly looking at ways to better serve them, whether it be through advanced training or specific methods of training. Currently, we are processing through various methods of volunteer training that might be beneficial to the overall knowledge and education of volunteers. To help offset costs, we are looking at the possibility of charging a membership fee for families that are desirous to be a part of our organization. This is not something that we are fully prepared to implement at present because of the easy accessibility for these families to join other organizations (non-French speaking) at similar costs, but are processing through the best method of reaching our specific target group. Furthermore, this additional cost would be hard on existing members because of their familiarity and financially accessible history with the organization. To place further hindrances upon these families could possibly be burdensome, as some of our families have a difficult time paying the low costs that are presently required. As far as the financial aspect of the organization, the basic operational needs, like office rent and salaries, are not covered by government aid, which makes it difficult to consider spending or petitioning for money to use elsewhere. The lack of funding is, by far, the most apparent need as the stability and consi</p>

88. attitude of players/coaches towards officials
89. Retention

**HOW DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION DEFINE A QUALITY SPORT EXPERIENCE?**

#	Response
1.	Not necessary to define the experience. This is an exercise by government. Kids and participants will define the experience good or bad.
2.	anything that will support individuals in reaching the physical activity guidelines within a week and promotes a healthy active lifestyle
3.	Fun, active, skills based, gender neutral, positive experience for self and family.
4.	The mission of our school's athletics is to provide an enjoyable educational experience for students based on their developmental characteristics and needs. Through a partnership with parents, students and coaching staff, the development of the student's self-esteem, citizenship, responsibility, and skills in cooperative and leadership behaviors are positive outcomes of the athletics program. These programs should be enjoyable, vigorous, and safe and should occur in a positive climate with appropriate adult leadership and support. The program goals are threefold: A. To provide a fun activity for the students. B. To learn the basic skills of that particular activity. C. To develop cooperation, sportsmanship, leadership, accountability and personal improvement skills
5.	An experience where all children regardless of abilities and background have a chance to develop many important life skills, become physically active for life and be able to practice and train in adequate facilities
6.	active participation continued participation programs embedded in LTAD programs provided by certified coaches inclusive programs
7.	kids develop skills to their potential, they are happy and having fun, everyone feels welcome
8.	The LTAD model.
9.	Physical, on a team, values based, fun, developmental via competition.
10.	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.
11.	Transformative for the individual and/or others, of life-long significance.
12.	An experience that meets the individuals and the sport organizations goals for physical excellence and fun.
13.	Proper facilities and superior instruction during appropriate time.
14.	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.
15.	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.
16.	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.
17.	Enjoyment & competitive
18.	Continued participation on a regular basis.
19.	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.
20.	bringing kids to tournaments when there is money
21.	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.
22.	Increasing attendance at our organization sponsored events, the success of our member elite athletes and generally just getting people active
23.	Le sport va au delà de la performance C'est un véhicule qui permet a nos jeunes de ce découvrir et de se surpasser. Il doit véhiculer des valeurs comme la santé physique et mental, l'effort, la persévérance, l'entraide et le sentiment d'appartenance.
24.	improved physical conditioning, improved self esteem, opportunities to travel and compete, social interactions, healthy lifestyles
25.	Student-athlete achieving excellence in a College varsity Program that is lead by a qualified coach and experienced Athletic Director.
26.	to develop healthy , strong athletes in a safe and fun environment
27.	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.
28.	Increase in athlete results when Alberta or Canada is at games. This athlete result is fostered by coach education.
29.	Skill and life skill development experience for participants
30.	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.
31.	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.
32.	Participation for all.
33.	To have access to qualified coaches/trainers To have access to training facilities
34.	Everyone from players to parents, coaches, officials and volunteers have the best experience

	possible. Helping to create a life long passion for sport
35.	an activity, preferable with an organized sport, that results in an improvement in a person physical well being and an improvement in the person's skill level.
36.	Accessible, enjoyable, repeatable
37.	The development of the player and coach.      Enjoyment      competiton against similar skilled teams
38.	Are organization deals with special needs youth and adults lives threw sport
39.	The Alberta Gymnastics Federation values the growth and development of gymnastics and the oppportunity 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.
40.	Quality sport experience is defined as an oppportunity to learn and participate in sport within a fostering environment that encourages participation and growth. A quality experience will lead to lifelong participation.
41.	Availability of facilities and enrollment.
42.	A sport experience that is done in a healthy environemnet while developing the individuals's skill as a human being but also as an athlete;
43.	Sailing for fun, sailing for life.
44.	Providing a safe and healthy environment to develop the necessary skills to become a successful athlete at each ones personal level.
45.	Many aspects including a quality facility, quality coaching, participation with appropriate peers,...
46.	Quality sport experience is when those who are engaged feel a part of the community and that they walk away feeling better about their participation, at whatever level they find themselves. A quality sport experience also shows the roadway to an increasingly competitive level, through visual motivation, programming and mentorship.
47.	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.
48.	A quality sport experience is a time when participants gets to be active in a fun and safe environment that promotes skills development
49.	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.
50.	participants enjoy the oppportunity enough to return and become ongoing participants. Skill level improves to a level that promotes confidence and continued participation

51.	An innovative, safe, fun experienxce for all particiapants.
52.	Not defined
53.	Graduation Rates / Winning Percentage / Positive Experience = Program Success
54.	Lorsque les participants ont un encadrement permettant d'atteindre les plus haut niveau de performance et que les conditions optimales sont offertes pour les entraîneurs et le personnel de soutien compétents qui accompagnent les athlètes. Que les participants puissent s'épanouir positivement dans la pratique de leur sport.
55.	Que le jeune est du plaisir à pratiquer son activité sportive de qualité, tout en évoluant et s'améliorant. Que ce soit un moyen d'éducation et non une finalité en soi.
56.	A quality experience for us is that we give our students the opportunity to compete in a safe enviroment and that we have trained our athletes for competition and provided them with quality coaching.
57.	Sport community involvement at all ages.
58.	a quality sport experience provides an opportunity for an athlete to be pushed towards improvement of their skills while feeling engaged and supported.
59.	One which seeks excellence at all levels in a way which best promotes physical, psychological, emotional development of the child/teen/adult.
60.	PARTICIPATING PROVINCIAL AND INTERNATIONAL LEVEL (ICE HOCKEY)
61.	Available and accessible options for all, from grass roots to international competition.
62.	An experiance that supports an opportunity for all children, regardless of age, ability, gender, culture, SES, religion to participate in welcoming and inclusive environment and that supports skill development, goal setting, and equitable engagement.
63.	Enjoyable and fulfilling physically, mentally and socially, through accessible and developmental stage and age appropriate programming lead by highest possible quality instructors, coaches, officials, volunteer leaders and professional administrators.
64.	Holistic student athlete approach
65.	A quality sport experience is one that encourages an athlete and provides opportunities to participate and / or excel in his or her chosen discipline.
66.	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 competion that you have done as much as possible.
67.	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.
68.	Faire progresser les jeunes en ayant du plaisir. Faire progresser le jeune à tous les niveaux: physiques, sociales, ....
69.	We try and provide an exlllence at all levelsof our programs and events that includes excellence of experiance for our athletes , cocahes, Volunteers, officials, staff, administarators, funders , sponsors and partners

70.	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.
71.	Elle donne le goût de continuer. Elle est basé et adapté à l'utilisateur et non par l'organisation. Elle procure d'autre chose qui n'est pas simplement sportif, tel le réseautage et un sentiment d'appartenance.
72.	Opportunity for individuals to engage in physical activities that enhances their abilities, skills and expertise in a sport of their choice.
73.	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.
74.	Accessible programs free from stigma and welcoming to all cultures and ethnic backgrounds.
75.	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.
76.	One that reflects proper training, education and communication to athletes, coaches, referees. It also includes communication with all stakeholders including parents, teachers etc.
77.	Safe, inclusive and ethically based with collaboration where necessary and clear definition of roles and responsibilities.
78.	Our organization defines a quality sport experience based on providing a safe and effective environment where athlete's are able to work towards their individual goals
79.	Participation of a wide range of participants Junior to Senior and both male and female. Enjoyment of participation and learning.
80.	When all participants, of all levels continue to have a fun, social experience while having the ability to improve their performance.
81.	A quality sport experience is providing the opportunity to participate at whatever level an individual chooses to participate. Therefore there must be an opportunity to participate at a recreation, competitive and elite level.
82.	Enhances the individual's enjoyment / interest in the activity, while also promoting their overall health, social, cognitive, spiritual and physical development through their participation in a well organized program/event in a modern & safe facility and provided at a monetary cost that won't be an economical barrier to their involvement.
83.	One that is accessible, fair, safe, challenging, and most importantly FUN!
84.	The ability to participate at a level competitive to your own regardless of experience. To be able to compete satisfactory to your expectations to want to continue every week.
85.	A quality sport experience is one where a participant can grow to become a recreational athlete in a fun and learning environment, and one where competitive athletes can continue to improve their skills in an environment that offers quality training facilities and technically competent instruction.



86.	To provide leadership, systems, and programs so that all participants may safely achieve their potential level of interest and ability.
87.	A chance for students to experience, understand & appreciate movement so that they will make it a part of their life.
88.	A sport program that includes NCCP certified coaches in a safe facility which has the support of parents and community. This program would also include proper well maintained equipment.
89.	Sport delivered in the Canadian Sport for Life way, and a True Sport way -- values-based and principle driven.
90.	An event that attracts spectators, sponsorship partners, is family orientated, has sufficient volunteers, and can cover its own costs. (The cost and requirements for permitting in and out of the city limits can be a challenge whereby clubs lose \$ to host events).
91.	Active participation - fairness - good quality coaching - access to competition at all levels - positive environment.
92.	The opportunity for all to play. Development of entry level players up to and including development for High Level athletes.
93.	To enrich the overall student life experience by providing quality sport programs and leadership in the pursuit of athletic excellence
94.	One that allows for safe participation for all involved.
95.	Participation is accessible by any individual, and all bodies involved in preparing for that competition understand the sport and are committed to helping all athletes get the most from their competitive experience.
96.	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.
97.	if the child leaves happy and wants to come back next class.
98.	quality of sport is based on participation, enjoyment and growth (individual and group - skill or personal).
99.	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.
100.	challenging and fun for everyone at any age
101.	We take the kids to training camps and to the summer games to get ready for the Arctic Winter Games.
102.	High number of participants and volunteers. Strong competition and kids having fun.
103.	Provide athletes the opportunity to participate in a community sporting activity with personal support to do their best.
104.	Full engagement in the activity of sport and/or championship. A pleasurable experience related to the hosting, volunteering, participation, travel, hotel stay while in the city/province.

105.	Developmental progression from introduction of the sport for juniors and older participants ... leading towards higher personal achievement and life long participation.
106.	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.
107.	A quality sport experience is defined by a moment to practice and exercise a sport in a safe and fun environment that promotes development
108.	Participants having fun in a safe, learning environment. Guided by a certified coach.
109.	A quality sport experience occurs when someone participates in the sport and feels that he or she has achieved something
110.	An inclusive experience that challenges a participant's strengths and allow him/her to work on his/her weaknesses. Promotes physical, social and personal growth and development.
111.	achieve personal excellence fair and ethical participation
112.	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
113.	Increased skill & performance, no injuries, fun!
114.	A quality sport experience is one that includes as many participants as is possible within the sport/activity. Also one that promotes all the positive aspects that are included in sport; cooperation, hard work ethic, fair play, commitment, perseverance and leadership, to name a few.
115.	where individuals have fun, learn specific sport skills, and socialize in a positive experience. In addition the individual develops long lasting skills that will be retained for life
116.	Active, safe, engaging and fun!
117.	Elle renforce de compétence, outille les participants, prend compte de la relation sociale, coopération, intègre le respect de l'environnement et l'alimentation
118.	Lorsque toutes les sphères sont optimales pour la pratique sportive (installations, ressources humaines, matériel, plages horaires, etc...)
119.	A quality sport experience is one that facilitates community development, builds community capacity, and enhances access so that all can benefit from sport.
120.	The experience that we put out to the public in our community is entirely for better living, better health, and the joining of the youth and the elders. We hope to see our youth do better in their lives and protect our culture in the process.
121.	The athlete is able to train and compete with others who are the same ability level. The sport experience promotes active participation. The sport experience is in a safe environment with proper equipment.
122.	Partaking into the Arctic Winter Games, Canada Winter/Summer Games, National Aboriginal Indigenous Games and other provincial and regional sport events.

123.	non-profit organization that strengthens development opportunities and provides educational resources for coaches in a variety of contexts. We promote coaching at all levels and ensures that communities recognize the vital role of the coach in the development of sport.
124.	We feel that a quality sport experience is one that promotes team work and developes each child as an individual. We want kids to have fun, but to also learn responsibility at the same time.
125.	a well attended well organized event where people of all ages can participate in a healthy environment, learn and develop new skills, and most importantly have fun.
126.	une activité dont les efforts mène à un gain de santé
127.	Lorsque le participant trouve chaussure à son pied
128.	Travaillant dans un milieu institutionnel, l'expérience sportive de qualité se définirait par une reconnaissance du sport universitaire dans le plan de développement des fédérations sportives provinciales. Par cela, le développement de l'athlète serait mieux respecté annuellement. La diminution des blessure, l'évolution de la performance et l'atteinte vers de meilleurs niveaux résulteraient de ce consensus. L'expérience sportive de qualité se situe également au niveau de la qualité de l'encadrement par le biais de la reconnaissance des entraîneurs, des installations sportives sécuritaires, il y a une amélioration depuis quelques années par les subventions en infrastructure sportives. Le gouvernement doit investir dans les FUS!
129.	Maximum participation with a qualified coach who promotes values inline with those of our organization. Promoting fairplay, comaraderie, competitiveness.
130.	disponibilité des installations    qualité des installations et du matériels disponibles encadrement adéquat
131.	offrir une variété d'expériences sportives    offrir une compétitivité entre les écoles    améliorer le réseau scolaire
132.	Participation for all. Development wherever required or requested. Competition at the level desired by the participant. All that is included in our Long Term Athlete Development Model.
133.	C'est une expérience qui aura permis aux étudiants-athlètes de se dépasser, de développer des liens forts avec des coéquipiers ou membres d'une équipe sportive d'une même institution, tout en étant intégré à une organisation structurée et reconnue. Le sport est aussi la promotion d'un mode de vie sain.
134.	Une expérience sportive de qualité doit tout d'abord être mise dans un contexte plus large d'un mode de vie physiquement actif (une vie active, Active Living) accessible à tous et chacun. Le sport n'est pas une finalité d'un mode de vie physiquement actif mais plutôt une option, une branche qui est optionnelle et pas nécessairement pour la vie (donc temporaire et effectué à un ou plusieurs moments de la vie d'un individu). En d'autres mots, un individu pourra adopter un mode de vie physiquement actif durant toute sa vie, mais pas nécessairement la pratique d'un sport. Le sport se définit difficilement compte tenu qu'il peut être fédéré ou non. Dans l'optique où le sport se pratique dans un contexte organisé, structuré, parfois fédéré et régi par des règles préétablies, l'expérience sportive de qualité procure un sentiment de plaisir, d'accroissement personnel (physique, mental) et de dépassement. L'expérience sportive de qualité n'est pas exempte de déception (par ex., dans la

	défaite). Toutefois, elle est exempte d'un environnement qui pourrait nuire à l'intention pour l'individu qui la pratique de poursuivre sa participation sportive.
135.	The opportunity to participate in an activity where the athlete feels a valued member of his or her team. To be physically active in a healthy, safe environment. To be coached by a certified, positive coach. To enjoy every minute of the sport.
136.	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
137.	As long as they athletes are out there playing, doing their best, having FUN and enjoying the experience of playing the sport.
138.	A quality sport experience is one where a child gets the opportunity to learn and improve, participate and have fun doing something they enjoy at whatever level they wish to participate.
139.	avoir les ressources nécessaires (financement, infrastructures et entraîneurs)
140.	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.
141.	Introducing new people to our sport (Squash) to grow the sport and increasing the competitive level for those interested to compete nationally or internationally
142.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Based on LTAD principles</li> <li>• Technically sound</li> <li>• Accessible</li> <li>• Well organized</li> <li>• Fun</li> </ul>
143.	athletes and parents enjoy and realize the physical and emotional benefits of sport
144.	Getting youth and families involved in physical activity. Encouraging the youth to be the best they can be. reducing the barriers so that all the youth can play.
145.	One that promotes health, wellness and fitness through cross country skiing in communities throughout Newfoundland and Labrador - in all communities from the smallest village on the coast of Labrador to the urban centre that is the northeast Avalon Peninsula.
146.	If they want to return to curling as a child or later in life as an adult - we have accomplished our goal. Fun and skill growth are the number one measurements of a quality program for our goals.
147.	One where each individual, regardless of background can participate, fully and safely to whatever extent they desire and their competence level dictates in an environment of respect and dignity.
148.	A quality experience results in retention of all participants. If the participants remain in the sport it is an indicator that they have had a quality experience.
149.	Active participation in community-based sports to promote a healthy-life style and academic success.

150.	à la base, les éducateurs physiques devraient être impliqués, ce sont eux qui sont qualifiés
151.	Recreation participants - Learning and mastering both basic and advanced skills leading to a sense of accomplishment and a more enjoyable exercise experience. Competitive participants - Learning and mastering skills which allow for better personal performance and increased competitiveness in competition.
152.	We have many stories of kids with diabetes being excluded from sports either in school or after school. Reasons vary depending on the teacher/coach. A lot of time it is lack of knowledge about diabetes and fear in having someone with diabetes participate.
153.	One that provides the athlete with coaching expertise that improves their skills while ensuring they continue to enjoy their "play". They need a good mix of practice/training and competitions that allow them to test themselves against others of a similar calibre. The best programs provide a wide range of competitions throughout the year and in different places, requiring the athletes to grow, learn, and interact with others in a respectful way. They should not be limited by facilities, accessibility, or cost.
154.	Participation numbers. Keeping kids in sports decreases less favourable outlets. Providing skills learning for future levels of sport.
155.	A quality sport experience should give an athlete the opportunity to engage in an activity, learn and develop skills, grow as a person and as an athlete and come away with a satisfaction from physical activity, healthy competition and social involvement.
156.	Participants having fun in a safe, suitable environment.
157.	A quality sport experience is one where every athlete has a trained, competent coach, their experience results in a love for the sport, there is an opportunity for the athlete/participant to achieve personal excellence in that activity.
158.	Fun/enjoyable, educational, develops life long skills and involvement.
159.	being completely represented by all age divisions, with parents and players at the end of the year feeling positive about the season and wanting to play again the following year.
160.	Ideally when a broad number of interested athletes across the province have access to excellent training sites working with properly trained coaches who are coaching with a training program that progresses appropriately based on the LTAD stage of the athlete. Thus building the athletes skill and love for the sport in a safe manner on a solid foundation that allows the athletes to advance to their highest potential and desire.
161.	C'est une expérience où chaque jeune a pu évoluer dans un environnement éducatif en ayant eu du plaisir!
162.	Karate Ontario is the provincial organization that is the only legitimate body governing sport of karate in our province. Membership is not automatic; each martial arts school (or dojo) that applies is screened using a high level of standards regarding their training and grading procedures before they are admitted. Benefits of karate training Karate-Do training benefits for all people are numerous: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diligent training in technique and spirit of Karate-Do enables young individuals to develop a healthy body that induces proper mental vigour and determination</li> <li>• Forms a strong character through disciplined adherence to general human values: honesty, justice, patience and perseverance</li> <li>• Strengthens individual</li> </ul>

	<p>respect for the human environment and enhancing tolerance for others      • Individual safety of the skilful karate-ka is positively emphasized and developed      • Reduces incidence of bullying and violent behaviour in everyday life</p>
163.	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.
164.	Karate Ontario defines a quality sport experience by trying to be as organized as possible with each hosted tournaments. Also the families with little children enjoy the competition experience and where the high level international athletes compete to show other up and coming champions the importance of self discipline and sportsmanship
165.	Sports should be open to deaf/hard of hearing/deafened people without any barriers which it will ensure a quality sport experiences in their lives.
166.	A high quality sport experience would be evident by an increase in participation rates each year as well as a representation from various age levels and backgrounds from our community.
167.	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.
168.	We promote physical mental and social well being. We work with the physical and mentally challenged as well as healthy individuals to develop their self-confidence and overall health. Students that want to compete we train to perform their best.
169.	D'abord avec des installations sportives qui offrent une accessibilité universelle. Des complexes sportifs de haut niveau pour chaque région voir même municipalités, éviter de parsemer les infrastructures un peu partout, du genre 1 centre de soccer ici, des gymnases là, 2 terrains de tennis par-ci par là, etc.... Des fédérations sportives plus engagées dans la formation des entraîneurs, favoriser le développement de l'athlète, favoriser une structure de compétition qui va dans le sens du DLTA
170.	Expérience réalisée sous un encadrement pédagogique de qualité, avec du personnel qualifié (entraîneurs, premiers soins, personnel des sports, dans des équipements qui répondent aux besoins. Ce doit être une expérience positive pour les athlètes, il doivent être bien traités.
171.	Providing enjoyment, recreation and competition through organized programs which give due consideration to the capabilities of all individuals from the area who registered.
172.	parents, kids and community involvement, working together to keep kids active, healthy, and responsible.
173.	The activity is available to any children and youth who want to participate, regardless of background or economic ability. The activity is guided by trained coaches and facilitators whose goals are to encourage children and youth to be physically active throughout their lives, to increase skill levels and promote activity for all.
174.	It's different for each stream or level. Over-all we hope to provide the life experience an individual seeks through a sport setting. This may include physical literacy in children, confidence and character development or the preparation needed to excel and be successful at a competitive level.

175.	To have fun,to learn a new sport,to share, to help others.
176.	If the program participant achieves their goals. Goals range from ones we set for ourselves for child participants (often to leave the program everyday with a smile) to competitive athletes who measure their progress with the improvement in their fitness and athletic performance.
177.	Track & field program - One of the best in Atlantic Canada based on... – Strong team spirit and club culture – High youth participation levels – A well developed grass roots development program for children ages 7-12 – A consistent training program for competitive athletes ages 13-21 – Public awareness and media coverage of the sport – Integrated & complementary with school programs – Successful performances by individual athletes – Top facilities and a club capable of hosting high quality events
178.	An experience that is well organized and enjoyable for all those involved. Experience produces benefits to both health and social/emotional well being. Also - the experience leaves the individuals involved eager to participate again.
179.	equal opportunity for boys and girls in an organized and fair environemnt
180.	one where an individual can participate to the best of their abilities in a Sport/Active Recreation program, where each invidiual sets goals and volunteers and coaches assit the individual in their pursuirt of these goals while having fun and socializing at the same time
181.	People of all levels of ability participating to the best of their ability whilst having fun and enjoying the social and healthy lifestyle benefits
182.	self accomplishment resulting from participating in phsycial activity, working to improve skill requirements of the sport, and personal improvement.
183.	Committment to team and personal growth. Excellence in sport and academics.
184.	Depends on the program, we range from goals which are everyone play and ghave fun to elite teams where we have athletes training for national teams.
185.	Having quality leadership providing participants with an enjoyable, healthy experience.
186.	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.
187.	One in which the participant has fun, experiences their potentials in a positive and supportive atmosphere and derives a sense of success from a job well done.
188.	A well-organized event that promotes good sportsmanship and good competition. Opportunity to provide athletes who want to excel within their sport when living in a remote area of the province.
189.	Where individuals come to our organization to have a beneficial experience and receive value for service
190.	A quality experience would be one where firstly the retention rate or interest of the participant to return to the activity in the future is enhanced by the experience. Secondly, that the experience values respect for others, fairness and appropriate levels of competition. Thirdly, the users of the experience can value, if they choose to, the health benefits that exist as part of



	the experience.
191.	As a small rural community living near a town with schools that maintain good sporting activities as well as a sports arena and soon to be inside pool complex, we focus on getting the interest of sporting activities and healthy living to our community that work without having hugh sports complex. We are in the process of holding clinics to instigate more sports that we can maintain such as ball hockey, basketball, nordic walking, geocache and that sort of activity.
192.	Safe, well organized training session or competition that allows individuals to attain their personal goals, be it participatory or competitive level.
193.	Par un soutien pédagogique adéquat
194.	Our organization defines Quality Sport experience of being able to provide quality coaches in order to teaxch the sport of baseball. Another experience we are trying to potray is an environment where we can help children learn a new sport, foster friendship, sportsmanship plus bring physical activity in our area for this children.
195.	In our case living in a small community, having the facilities available to encourage a healthy lifestyle through sport and the team building spirit is our focus.
196.	Participation active des élèves aux sports parascolaires (entraînements, tournois et/ou parties) Participation des élèves aux activités du midi
197.	The oppportunity to participate in a meaningful experience, regardless of age, gender and abilty.
198.	Si les étudiants-athlètes vivent des leçons de vie à travers le sport. Si nos programmes sportifs développent les valeurs suivantes auprès des étudiants-athlètes : Le respect est la première valeur d'un membre d'une équipe : respect de soi, de ses coéquipiers, de ses entraîneurs, de ses adversaires. L'engagement est une valeur fondamentale dans la vie d'un étudiant-athlète. Elle lui permet de se développer comme personne responsable et de contribuer au succès de son équipe. L'engagement est total, c'est-à-dire dans ses études et dans son sport. La rigueur répond à un besoin de l'étudiant-athlète de toujours se dépasser, une volonté d'amélioration continue. On fait alors appel à son sens de la responsabilité, de la discipline et de l'organisation. La persévérance permet à l'étudiant-athlète d'atteindre la réussite. Elle l'amène à être constant et tenace pour atteindre ses objectifs personnels et collectifs. La motivation est grandement liée à ce concept et à la quête de la réussite.
199.	everybody can improve in their performance and ability independently of the goals (whether recreational or competitive)
200.	Our organization's goal is to keep seniors over the age of 55 active in body, mind and spirit and fair play. Given we have members aged 55 to 91 a quality sport experience would be defined as one that achieves maximum participation, positive atmosphere and comradery while keeping seniors physically active and therefore promoting good health.
201.	A quality sport experience allows participants to learn and develop their sport skills in such a way that they can achive their own goals, enjoy the experience and stay involved in the sport community over the long-term.



202.	This organization focuses on active lifestyles so having community members come out to participate in a activity with us, enjoy it and want to take part again in the future would be a quality experience.
203.	Have fun, great exercise for the recreational level and have fun, do personal and team bests at tournaments.
204.	A quality sport experience is a quality recreation and physical activity experience. There are social, economic, personal and health related benefits for the participant.
205.	one that maximizes enjoyment and activity with the availability of acceptable playing fields
206.	Our organization promotes recreational activities such as nordic walking, canoeing, cross country skiing, Elders in Motion fitness programs and trail development. These are quality experiences when volunteers and/or staff from the local community are trained to deliver/lead/coach the activity. It is successful when the program runs on its own (financially independent with adequate human resources), without the assistance of our staff. It is a quality experience when different generations participate together (ex. youth and Elders)and when the activity is accessible to everyone.
207.	Affordable, accessible, and with respect amongst all participants.
208.	An organized activity that involves fair competition and has a physical and mental component to it.
209.	in organized sport, a safe, fun and well organized activity with well trained coaches
210.	Les élèves/athlètes doivent compter sur un encadrement solide (bons entraîneurs, bonne structure, bon programme, etc) et sur des équipements adéquats. De plus, par le sport, nous nous devons d'enseigner les principes fondamentaux (saines habitudes de vie, leadership, respect, tenacité, assiduité, etc.)
211.	Grass roots to high performance participation by athletes, coaches, officials,... Being part of a healthy lifestyle as part of the process
212.	Physical activity, social, fun, physical literacy, sport for life
213.	Par un encadrement sportif de qualité, mais également encadrement humain avec une préoccupation sociale importante.
214.	Participation in an organized sport whether it be a game, a clinic or a practice
215.	to promote the best quality of training for all levels of coaches,athletes and officials,so they can move on to compete on the national and international scene, including the Olympics
216.	Members who participate in our organization's activities do so with the goal of improving their skill level in their chosen discipline. The aim is to learn and to have fun while doing so.We strive to bring in top instructors to help members to reach their goal whether it be competition or just for their own enjoyment.
217.	Good guidelines and standards.
218.	It would be defined as a positive experience for all alike and enable the exposure to a healthy lifestyle for all ages.

219.	nation building, community engagement, competitive experience, athlete centered services
220.	Dans notre situation, un jeune qui pratique son sport de 3 à 5 fois par semaine et qui RÉUSSIT ses études est une expérience sportive de qualité.
221.	A difficult concept to put into words. A member(regardless of skill) participating regularly at practice, improving ability, participation in tournaments (at a competitive level), being physically active, part of a team and smiling is a quality sport experience. We have athletes aged from 9-20 plus who continue to come out to train and participate but the best result the kids keep coming with smiles on their faces regardless of winning or losing. They learn other skills on how to balance sport and school life and generally end up being better people.
222.	We are a competitive youth volleyball club so we look at success as a two pronged beast: overall participation and on-court results
223.	We define a quality sport experience as an opportunity for engagement in sport that offers the following: opportunity to try the sport and continue with the sport if enjoyed, opportunity for coaching and mentoring, availability of adaptive equipment and technical aids (we always have an Occupational Therapist or Rehabilitation Product Specialist on standby with a participation kits of tools and supplies), and an accessible space (entrances, bathrooms, and other aspects).
224.	Providing a fun experience and supporting competitive team members by providing fitness training, sports specific training and coaching and developing leaderships skills in youth.
225.	Participation à différents sports avec un esprit d'équipe saint par le respect de ses coéquipiers et des autres équipes.
226.	Safe, fair play that encourages participation and self improvement
227.	Ensuring minimum standards are met on the playing field; safety, fairplay primary. Ensuring competition is available regardless of activity and age level.
228.	Hands on full immersion
229.	Healthy, fun, lifetime activity for everyone.
230.	The overall goal of Dawson City Minor Hockey is to promote: sportsmanship, skill development, and team play. Competition is a natural factor of sports, however the Association tries to keep a balance of fun and community spirit. The Association encourages mentorship and youth volunteers to assist with the programs offered.
231.	Participants et spectateurs satisfaits des performances, de l'organisation, des lieux, et du bien-être des individus en présence.
232.	improvement of fitness and sport specific skills offered by quality certified coaches/volunteers that incorporates fun and socialization by improving personal growth
233.	A safe, nurturing environment that promotes healthy living all the while training and competing in Sport.
234.	Athlete, coach, official gets chance to participate at their chosen level in a manner that they can try to perform to their best.
235.	1. Transformation – Spartan Athletics will transform lives. There will be a pervasive climate of

<p>whole person development as we intentionally work with our student athletes to become great competitors, committed scholars, mature Christian leaders and full participants in their communities upon graduation. 2. Servant-Leadership – Spartan Athletics will have outstanding leadership &amp; leadership development. We will be a highly effective team of servant leaders that reflect our mission and values, committed to learning, modeling and teaching effective teamwork and servant leadership. 3. Collaboration – Spartan Athletics will be a valued partner. We will work collaboratively and proactively as a strategic partner with all campus departments to support the goals and initiatives of others. 4. Recognition – Spartan Athletics will be widely recognized. Spartan teams and staff will be widely recognized locally and nationally for our outstanding model of higher education athletics and for positive contributions to local &amp; broader communities. 5. Resources – Finance and Facilities Spartan Athletics will be supported and sustained by appropriate facilities and a solid financial model. The following strategic issues were identified as significant items that must be addressed in the next three years in order to meet our objectives. 1. How can we solidify, strengthen and expand the Complete Champion Approach into the culture we live in and build the partnerships necessary to implement it? (Transformation and Leadership) 2. What must be done to create an environment that provides both continuity and stability while supporting a healthy sustainable future for our professional staff? (Leadership) 3. How can we provide facilities and appropriate practice (development) time that allow us to achieve our goals? (Facilities) 4. How can we increase our revenue generation and create new revenue streams to reduce pressure on the university to fund our new initiatives? (Resources) 5. What must be done to launch “Spartan University”? (Multiple menu of offerings, elementary school programs, camps, community club programs, clinics, academies, conferences, etc.) (Transformation, Partnership) 6. What must be done to develop multiple, strong strategic partnerships that will increase our effectiveness? (Partnership)</p>
<p>236. Fun Positive Skill development Excitement Safety Positive relationships</p>
<p>237. On in which participants are able to fulfill and enjoy themselves, and that encourages them to pursue their involvement and commitment in other similar activities in this sport.</p>
<p>238. Sport Tourism events brings over night visitor dollars to our destination's public and private stakeholders leaving a legacy for the host(s) for future development in local sport programs, infrastructure, community health, and volunteer engagement</p>
<p>239. Sports Officials Canada recognizes that sport technical officials provide an essential service to the sport community. They are the individuals primarily responsible for maintaining the integrity of the sporting experience and for ensuring that such activity is conducted within the spirit and intent of the rules.</p>
<p>240. Une expérience sportive de qualité se résume par un seul à prime abord, le plaisir. Du récréatif à l'élite, le plaisir reste la clé du succès pour la rétention des athlètes, leur performance, etc. Évidemment, il ne faut pas oublier la qualité des interventions des entraîneurs et officiels, et cela passe par leurs formations et leurs expériences. Le développement des compétences est prioritaire et que tous respecte le DLTA.</p>
<p>241. Open to all male players in the provincial.</p>
<p>242. A safe and structured environment that encourages participation and development.</p>

243.	Fair, equitable, balanced opportunities for all athletes to excel and perform the best that they can.
244.	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.
245.	Programs and services that serve the best interests of athletes and participants balanced with the best interests of the sport and the organization; that are cost effective and efficient; and that are determined in consultation with the athletes and participants.
246.	Safe and Healthy Program is aligned with LTAD principles Accessible to all
247.	An experience that provides a proer balance between training by certified coaches and competition.
248.	Although we have not defined it concrete terms, one of our goals is to provide a safe, enjoyable and learning environment for anyone who wishes to participate. A quality experience would then become one that has been injury free, fun and a physical challenge where they have learned or improved on their skill level.
249.	Giving all ages an opportunity to partcipate recreationally or competitively to the best of their ability, interest and development at the same time promoting individual fitness and a shared comeraderi among participants.
250.	An organization that provides opportunities to contribute to the overall well being of an individual of any age, including physical activity, competition, confidence building, self esteem and musical appreciation.
251.	A quality sport experience is one where the individual is given every opportunity to reach their highest potential in skill development while enjoying being involved in sport. We want athletes to progress in our sport from developmental stage through sport for life.
252.	To attach high performance athletes to be to attend a prestigious international events.
253.	The mandate of our organization is to develop young athletes, aged 13-17 in their growth and development in the sport of basketball. Our focus is skill development and the growth of that athlete to enable them to be competative at the Provincial, National and International levels. We have succeed thus far in placing 4 athletes on the Ontario provincial team, and 2 athletes in the cadet national team pool. Our focus is not on team wins and losess, but rather on the growth and development of our athletes, so that they may have the skills and ability to succeed at the next level.
254.	Student-athletes are engaged in excellent training, competition and support while obtaining a University education.
255.	FOR A PARTICIPANT TO START PLAYING AT A YOUNG AGE AND CONTINUE INTO ADULTHOOD.TO ENJOY THE SPORT ENOUGH TO GIVE BACK.
256.	Not sure what you mean. We are a rowing club; we provide functional equipment in a safe environment with adequate instruction. What else can we do?
257.	An opportunity for all participants to compete at their appropriate level and to develop

	through skill enhancement opportunities
258.	Someone who enters our sport and has a good experience and we can retain. This includes proper training, proper facilities, coaches, officials.
259.	number of members are delicing every year due to government's adopted mainstreaming school program for deaf and hard of hearing
260.	An educational opportunity in our sport that may include but is not limited to competitive activities but encourages a life long participation in healthy activities and provides a social setting for enjoying skiing as adults.
261.	a quallity sport experience depends on the level they are playing. If lower level then they have fun and at a competition level they win
262.	We believe that participants should have a chance to grow in their sport and have a safe environment to do so.
263.	individuals learn skills and improve those skills and participate at their own level of ability
264.	an experience that benefits the community as a whole. Adds opportunities for relevant volunteer recruitment and development, adds to the economic impact of the municipality and develops a strong relationship with community partners, pso's and nso's.
265.	Plaisir, dépassement de soi, collaboration (travail en équipe), apprentissage, éthique sportive, saines habitudes de vie.
266.	The oppportunity to compete and participate in sport in a way that contributes to physical, social and psychological health.
267.	someone who can find an oppportunity to participate at level that is appropriate to them in a format that they want and has an enjoyable experience that has them come back
268.	To maintain and grow the sport of tennis throughout manitoba. In increase our coaches, players and facilities.
269.	The athlete shall experience an increase in safe physical fitness due to guided training sessions, use of quality playing fields and competition.
270.	One in which the girl is challenged while having fun.
271.	developmentally appropriate sport experience that impacts physical, emotional, intelectual and social development.
272.	Une expérience sportive de qualité se définit comme étant un sport pratiqué par plaisir et de façon régulière ce pour la vie.
273.	Providing participants the oppportunity to play and having well organized sports organizations/coaches
274.	Bringing fitness,team building,sportsmanship and healthy living through the sport of Cross Country Skiing.
275.	Lorsque tous les éléments suivant se retrouvent lors d'une pratique sportive : fair-play, plaisir, compétion si elle est souhaité, récréation si c'est l'objectif recherché, social, défi personnel et défi d'équipe, respect des adversaires, compréhension du jeu, possibilité de s'améliorer selon

	les désirs individuels et d'équipe.
276.	We define a quality sport experience in our organization by gauging the individual's needs by meeting their expectations and addressing their fitness, involvement and social needs.
277.	When individuals with an intellectual disability are able to reach and exceed their sport goals
278.	A quality sport experience includes structured and unstructured physical activities and play conducted with others or individually from early childhood into old age.
279.	An experience that upon completion, provides a positive experience and leaves the participant wanting more of the same thing.
280.	Une expérience qui se vit dans le plaisir, qui est adaptée aux besoins des enfants et qui donne le goût de poursuivre la pratique.
281.	Successful participation and respectable results against peer provinces
282.	Participants enjoy themselves and improve their skill level
283.	A quality sport experience is one in which individuals and groups are encouraged to achieve their full potential while maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle.
284.	The opportunity for anyone to participate, in a physical activity which they find fun and exhilarating
285.	We do not currently have a definition.
286.	Development of World and Olympic Champions
287.	Achieving personal and/or performance based goals through hard work and cooperation with peoples of like passions
288.	One that ensures adequate sport medicine provision is available where appropriate and qualified personnel are present.
289.	It is the goal of the Winnipeg Team Mayhem Basketball Club than an environment of trust and respect is fostered not only within the club itself, but also in all parts of our community. It is essential to our philosophy that all parts of our community have an opportunity to participate regardless of economics or location. The objective of understanding that the game of basketball can give participants lessons on the court, but also off the court is the cornerstone of our program. The program strives to give players an opportunity to gain skills and confidence in areas of the game such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Playing all positions on the court.</li> <li>•Being introduced to higher levels of team defense concepts.</li> <li>•Continuously challenging the level of the players' individual skills.</li> </ul> Just as important is learning how to deal with adversity and still be looked upon with class in regards to how we deal with opponents, referees, spectators, and other coaches is vital to our mission.
290.	ONE where all participants have an opportunity to participate and compete to the best of their ability and have the opportunity to reap the physical, social and emotional benefits of participation.
291.	1. Promote Healthy Lifestyles 2. Affordable & Cost Effective Programs 3. Highest Quality Coaching 4. Safe and Potical Free Environment 5. Provision of Grassroots, Developmental, and Elite Services

292.	Increase in athlete progression, athlete enjoyment, and the development of sport/life skill sets
293.	increase in knowledge of the sport, and in the confidence of the players in themselves
294.	For new participants, a quality experience can be defined as the participant giving positive feedback on instructions received, having participated in an event and having a sense of accomplishment and self satisfaction. For experienced participant, a quality experience can be defined as having success at a major competitive event whether it is a medal standing or a personal best as gauged by competitors in the same class or calibre.
295.	One with strong policies and procedures Incorporates aspects of Healthy Child Development into program planning
296.	every child has the opportunity to play sports if desired at a fair, safe and competitive level
297.	Where a player / coach / official is allowed to develop to their individual maximum ability or desire to achieve in the sport.
298.	Organized Sport that provides trained coaches, referees and volunteers. An opportunity for all levels of play (from participation to high performance)for all ages.
299.	Helping all athletes to train to become the best that they can be while instilling a lifelong passion for the sport in which they participate
300.	Safe, Fun and Fair emphasis on the participation, effort not the outcome
301.	Getting our athletes to the starting line, prepared, ready to compete, without the stresses of lack of funding and support.
302.	One that permits barrier free, skill and knowledge enhancing participation in physical activity for all
303.	1. Attracting new participants to the sport, with emphasis on youth, people with disabilities and seniors. 2. Podium experience at provincial and national championships. 3. Volunteer recognition.
304.	Fun, safe, affordable
305.	One that brings you back to the sport.
306.	All have the means (financial, cultural, travel) to play...with options for all, not just high performing athletes...
307.	It doesn't really, but if it did it would be something like: Safe, Healthy choice & educational.
308.	long term participation (people enjoy the experience and keep coming back)
309.	Fun, challenging, ethical, everyone gets to play,
310.	Giving opportunities for all athletes to be the best that they can be at their chosen level of participation.
311.	1. Interscholastic athletics should be an integral part of the school program at the secondary level, not apart from it. 2. All concerned with school athletics shall encourage and promote positive race relations, cross cultural understanding and human rights with respect to race, culture, ethnicity, gender, ability, lifestyle, diversity, and religion. 3. Students should be encouraged to participate in a variety of school activities. 4. All



<p>participants in interscholastic athletic competition are to compete with the highest degree of good sportsmanship and fair play and promote good, friendly relationships. 5. All members of the coaching staff should cooperatively strive to serve the best interests of the student. 6. Generally, sport seasons should not overlap. Students should not find it necessary to divide or choose their athletic interests before one sport season is completed and another begins. 7. Member schools should establish policies for starting dates for team selection and practice time which ensure that the “in season” sport is given a legitimate opportunity to develop. 8. Taking part in school sport should be enjoyable as well as provide opportunities for personal growth and skill development. 9. Administrators and coaches should cooperatively establish school policies and procedures for the interscholastic athletic program which address areas such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) requirements for participation</li> <li>– academic performance</li> <li>– standard of conduct</li> <li>– attendance</li> <li>b) adherence to NSSAF eligibility</li> <li>c) adherence to NSSAF regulations</li> </ul> <p>10. The demands being placed upon students and coaches in an athletic program should be closely monitored and evaluated in terms of the overall objectives of education. Student-athletes and teacher-coaches need time for other pursuits during the season. The schedule of games and practices should provide days off for those involved to rest; to be with their families; to do school work; to prepare lessons, etc. or to pursue another interest.</p>
<p>312. When athletes become competitive, coachable, confident and well rounded.</p>
<p>313. Activité qui contribue au développement de l'individu selon plusieurs niveaux : - physique (santé générale, habilités sportives) - personnel (estime de soi, gestion du temps, du stress, discipline) - social (respect, éthique et esprit sportif, interrelation avec les autres coéquipiers, les entraîneurs, les arbitres)</p>
<p>314. donne l'envie de poursuivre l'activité physique est pratiquée en toute sécurité physique, émotionnelle et mentale est adaptée au niveau et a la motivation des participants est accessible même si le niveau de revenus est bas s'accompagne d'un esprit d'inclusion et de support mutuel</p>
<p>315. To train in the movement of the sport. To have some drills executed by a coach and then to play the game with improvement.</p>
<p>316. A fun experience that presents challenges ( mental and physical ) to the participants that encourage them to seek an ongoing relationship with that activity</p>
<p>317. The ability of young athletes to enjoy themselves while improving their skill and to have success while doing this.</p>
<p>318. When a person enjoys the physical and social benefits of participation, returning for more while enticing others to join.</p>
<p>319. Enjoyment and player development by all players at all levels. Adequate facilities. Well organized club and leagues.</p>
<p>320. by gathering and competing physically, mentally and socially</p>
<p>321. Accessibility to resources, tools and life skills for sport.</p>
<p>322. Our competitive activities are part of the broader sport and culture that is our sport. We will increase our links with the other aspects of our sport by developing industry partnerships,</p>



	embracing new directions and events, and remaining affordable.
323.	The availability of quality coaching and sport science support for athletes, and the opportunity for appropriate levels of competition.
324.	Le plaisir est au coeur de la pratique sportive. La formation et la supervision des animateurs/professeurs est essentiel à la qualité de l'offre de service.
325.	Favorisant le développement global de l'individu et l'adoption de saines habitudes de vie. (esprit d'équipe, respect, plaisir)
326.	Environmentally setting for community where the culture is similar and shared together as Deaf community and sports comes together
327.	It would be one that is welcoming and inclusive. As a national network dedicated to the wellness of Canadians with a disability through sport and recreation we feel all programs and services should be open to those with a disability.
328.	An opportunity that creates growth in skill and increases interest in each athlete.
329.	One where people of all abilities are able to participate in activities that they choose and are engaged in close to home if possible
330.	A recreation and sport based activity in which all individuals can participate to improve their wellbeing; physically, emotionally, spiritually while becoming involved in the community.
331.	Based on FUN Emphasis on Fair Play Promotion of development vs results (i.e. winning) Athlete/participant centred Coach/Leader driven Excellence as ultimate goal
332.	As meaningful participation where the participant can choose the degree of involvement and is challenged to take part at the level of his/her ability.
333.	An experience where all members of the community, including people with disabilities, can come together to participate.
334.	Our Vision is "A World of Possibility" We care for children and youth in clinical care with rehabilitation and complex care needs. Our goal is to enable them to participate in life to the fullest. We aim for our kids to have a meaningful participation in their community.
335.	Positive environment, that is conducive to elite athlete skill development and training.
336.	Builds physical literacy, self-esteem, openness to trying new activities and experiences, and life-long habits of active living.
337.	Overall enjoyment, safe and new facilities
338.	Community engagement in building environments that support children, youth and families to be physically active through participation in sport, where they live, work & play.
339.	Promotes a healthy active lifestyle.
340.	One where all people, of all abilities can participate as equals.
341.	A quality sport experience is one that allows a skater (for our sport) to continue to develop their skills while maintaining physical and mental activity in an atmosphere that promotes individual and group esteem and self-confidence.

342.	as one that, at the development level, is inclusive, accessible, supportive where they can develop skills, play the game and try appropriate equipment. At the high performance level it is one that is equitable to that of their able bodied counterparts. That it maintains a high level of performance with facilities that are accessible.
343.	positive enjoyable experience
344.	one that allows people of all levels of ability to improve (i.e. fun or beneficial)      one that is inherently rewarding one that will reward/encourage the best go push futher
345.	When every athlete walks away feeling a sense of success and when every volunteer/coach walks away feeling valued and successful.
346.	- Ethical medal winning performance at Olympic Games   - Creating heroes   - Olympic values based sport participation   - Allowing athletes and coaches to excel to the best of their potential
347.	participation in all aspects of Canadian Sport for Life      at their chosen level instruction/coaching by a qualified and experienced coach, supported by knowledge about the athlete's learning needs and disability (if any)
348.	Where personal successes are made regardless of whether they have won or not.   To push oneself to reach a standard that has been set above them so that they must push themselves both physically and mentally to attain this target
349.	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.
350.	Participation, Skill development, competition, achievement, development, life-long activity
351.	offer sports for youth and young adults with a disability, offer team experiences, offer a role modelling experience for all team members, volunteer opportunities within disabled sport
352.	An experience for people with disabilities that is free of barriers and provides the same opportunities as for those without a disability.
353.	The ability to promote the sport as a mainstream activity that would be inclusive instead of exclusive allowing for participation at all levels of skill and ability
354.	at the end of the day the participant and parents are happy with our sport and return next season.      Athlete hopefully strive to increase thier participation in the sport on a national stage.
355.	Each participant should have proper instruction and encouragement, and all participants should work together as a team
356.	Where the consumer has a positive, active experience lead by trained leaders in a quality facility.
357.	Safe, fun, lots of activity, learning the fundamentals
358.	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.

359.	At the grassroots level, a positive experience would include accessibility to the equipment, a positive trained 'coach/instructor' that enables everyone involved to play the specific sport. At the high performance level, a positive experience would include top quality equipment, international size courts, television production, high quality trained coaches, well managed competition (logistics, technical formats, etc.)
360.	Je fais l'administration du sport d'élite ( biathlon)depuis plusieurs années. Les subventions que recoivent les organisations sportives sont directement lié à la performance des athlètes sur la scènes nationale et internationale. Il y trop peu d'argent d'investit dans le développement. Les clubs qui développe la base de la pyramide du sport sont sous financé. Ils n'ont pas les fonds nécessaire pour l'équipement et pour le personnel d'encadrement. Il devient alors de plus en plus difficile de développer des athlètes d'élite. Un effort additionnelle devrait être envisagé pour aider les organismes qui s'occupe du développement. Sans développement pas d'élitisme.
361.	A quality sport experience is one in which stated outcomes are achieved (athletic development, fun, personal growth, etc.) and one that most participant(s) would wish to repeat.
362.	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.
363.	Our focus is concussion, safety and fun would best explain the sporting experience
364.	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.
365.	Participants have the opportunity to participate at the grass roots levels in a safe, esteem building environment, and may, if they have the desire and ability, participate in competitive sport, have the resources (coaching, facilities, sport science support) to aspire and compete at the highest levels of competition including the World & Olympic levels. That they have equality and are treated with respect every step of the way.
366.	An activity where all ages can come and play whether it be starting, recreationally, competitively and able to be active for life in a safe racial free environment.
367.	Supporting athletes on the performance pathway to high performance. Setting up a well organized and mission staff supported Games experience.
368.	The Mississauga Blues Rugby Club defines the quality of the experience through retention rates from year to year, starting at U8 through to senior men and women. If they are having fun, learning and enjoying practices and games, then they return.
369.	One that promotes an active lifestyle through athletic competition.
370.	We welcome everyone who enjoys paddling as a sport or a recreational activity. Enjoyment, fun and excellence are together in the experience
371.	One in which the participant - athlete, administrator, coach, official, volunteer - wants to "come back for more" because the experience was "meaningful" to them.

372.	Community engagement with a legacy of a sustainable sport community
373.	Organizations Value Statement: Creating an environment whereby athletes, coaches and officials will achieve their potential. Programs are structured to provide an opportunity to meet the needs of the membership and the community
374.	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.
375.	Opportunities for accessible sporting for athletes with disabilities
376.	We love to see athletes exposed to as many sports as possible until they reach the age of 15 where begin to choose further a sport they feel most passionate about. When the experience is fun and they learned something new.
377.	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.
378.	Participant enjoys him- or herself and comes away with a positive outlook on the sport - regardless of the level of participation or the result of the competition.
379.	someone who participate in one of our program and is rewarded with a positive experience
380.	Healthy exercise combined with good fellowship and sportsmanship and friendly competition.
381.	Not sure, but our definition would include words such as engaging, fun, competitive, safe, social ...
382.	A quality sport experience is one that helps a participant develop skills, challenges the participant and is enjoyable
383.	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.
384.	Girls and women regardless of circumstance have access to positive, respectful, safe, relevant, women centred experiences
385.	Our mission statement is to provide the opportunity for skiers to be the best they can be no matter at what level
386.	By our Mission statement: "Our mission is to develop, in a safe, fun and ethical manner, Olympic and World Champions in all disciplines of the sport of Freestyle Skiing."
387.	a rewarding experience where everyone wishing to participate is involved equally and to the extent they want to be involved with the sport
388.	Full community participation, especially with those who have a mobility disability.
389.	Fun while learning and exercising
390.	A positive experience primarily based on striving towards excellence and personal growth.
391.	Fun, safe, healthy, challenging, rewarding, positive
392.	Opportunities provided locally to engage citizens in sports and recreation based activities that

	contribute to life long participation and healthy lifestyles.
393.	A valuable, fun and safe experience for people of all ages.
394.	We see consistent medal contenders in international competitions who are lead and supported by an effective and dynamic organization, which also provides a domestic program of rewarding participation opportunities for all members.
395.	A quality sport experience is one that is fun and exciting for the participant that will lead to a healthy active lifestyle.
396.	One in which athletes feel safe to participate, enjoy the activity they are taking part in, and show a continued improvement as they continue their journey in the sport.
397.	Development of self esteem   Positive relationships developed   Growth opportunities
398.	Our sport values   and continually   strive for excellence, integrity and accountability. We try and   create healthy and safe environments at every level of participation. We foster team work through fairness and respect. Our mission is to pursue excellence while developing athlete's citizens and ambassadors of the sport of synchronized swimming. It is not just about creating an Olympic team that podiums every 4 years for our country. It is more than that offering females an opportunity to develop great team skills in the ultimate female team sport synchronized swimming to help them be leaders of this country. Many athletes get into university or masters programs or job acceptance not based on academic marks but rather their Synchro experience and what that journey has taught them.
399.	NA
400.	One where both the audience and participants are satisfied and can't wait for the next game.
401.	A quality sport experience provides the participants with an enjoyable, injury-free experience that contributes to a healthy lifestyle, consistent with the Physical Activity Guidelines, and provides confidence and encouragement to make such activity a regular part of their daily living.
402.	Having the ability to assist our athletes in travel funds from higher level federal agencies.
403.	A quality sports experience is one in which participants have fun while striving for new personal bests.
404.	A quality sport experience is one in which the participants have fun, set personal goals and have the opportunity to achieve the goals. A quality sport experience includes knowledgeable coaches, parents and administrators and encourages personal excellence in an environment that encourages learning and knowledge exchange.
405.	An activity that promotes a healthy lifestyle, skill development, and personal excellence for any Canadian.
406.	An inclusive, engaging, social, and active opportunity to improve self-efficacy and life satisfaction for people with disabilities.
407.	Where a family can come to enjoy the time together and have a quality facility to do it in.
408.	An individual (athlete/coach/volunteer/official) have the opportunity to participate in sport and physical activity in a community facility with accessibility for all and appropriate and safe

	equipment
409.	Our athletes with outstanding coaches and training opportunities achieving international success at FIS and Olympic events; solid LTAD sport curriculum offered by certified coaches throughout the country that increases participation in various disciplines of freestyle skiing; excellent competitions for athletes hosted with well trained officials and local volunteers.
410.	A quality sport experience is one in which participants are provided with an optimal environment in which to develop their full athletic potential.
411.	Having a program for everyone, weather it is just to ski or to race at a national level
412.	participation, inclusion, awareness and opportunities for para-athletes to be seen as equals and reach personal race goals
413.	Enjoyable on various dimensions: scenic, social, physical, etc., physically healthy/beneficial, environmentally sustainable,
414.	One where the experience has rippled benefits into other aspects of one's life: ie better concentration = better at school. Opened to learning = surpassing physical and mental limits.
415.	one that is inclusive of all ages, abilities. A sport that fosters growth on a recreational level (most) and a competitive level (few), as well as advocacy in the community.
416.	sport activities conducted in save environment
417.	Excellence, mutual respect, teamwork, participation, fairness and equity, integrity and accountability and member-centredness.
418.	Providing inclusive opportunities for sport/recreation for people with all types of disabilities
419.	engaging, challenging and rewarding.
420.	An experience that is safe and effectively develops an athletes abilities. Athletes should look upon their experience in sport as being emotionally positive and instrumental in their own personal growth.
421.	Enjoy Life Ride a Bike
422.	Des ifrastructures de qualité, un encadrement physique professionnel, une structure qui favorise l'émergence du talent et une valorisation de l'effort et du dépassement de soi.
423.	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!
424.	Fun, inclusive, physically and mentally challenging, friendships and memories, Learning about Teamwork, responsibility and perseverance.
425.	Everybody gets to participate. Follow the High Five principles in children and youth programing. Programing is safe, quality and affordable. Focus on introductory
426.	if by the end of the day/workout everybody has achieved their set goal for that day and enjoyed.
427.	To be inclusive and provide the opportunity to participate from grassroots to the elite athlete.

428.	Good community engagement, good staff engagement, some exposure to new skills or ideas, safe and FUN!
429.	Our organization is a Freestyle Ski club. A quality sport experience is the opportunity for anyone interested to join our club to further develop their freestyle ski techniques and abilities with qualified coaches. In order to do this, we need to have the right kind of facilities (in our case, terrain) available in close proximity to our community, with qualified coaches to teach, all at an affordable cost.
430.	An opportunity at a sport for an individual that is inclusive of gender, age, and physical disability that allows them to be involved and showcase their abilities and not disabilities.
431.	In jr. men and jr. women Goal-ball
432.	athlete focused, coach driven and sport science supported to get Atlantic Canadians on Olympic/Paralympic teams
433.	We at The Canadian Football Factory feel that a truly quality sport experience is all-encompassing. A combination of quality coaching, facilities, competition and personal growth must be present for an ideal sport experience. A quality sport experience prepares our athletes for life and propels them into the future.
434.	A sport experience that includes all who want to participate and who have people who are supportive and inclusive and allows for both recreational and competitive streams.
435.	Sport can produce many benefits, not just for the individual but for communities as well. However, for sport to do good we have learned that it must be good. And, we have come to understand that good sport is sport that is based on core values and driven by agreed to principles. A quality sport experience does not happen by chance, we have come to understand that if we want to create that type of sport experience we need to be intentional in how sport is organized and delivered - values based and principle driven.
436.	A quality sport experience is a physical activity that is engaged in for its own sake and results in a feeling of accomplishment by the individual participant.
437.	??an inclusive opportunity with a positive outcome ?
438.	Having fun while participating in sport. Providing opportunities for individuals to go beyond the fundamentals and compete at a higher level should they wish to do so.
439.	Where the participant has fun and can't wait to come back.
440.	When all participants get some level of exercise and enjoy doing it.
441.	By participation in flag, tackle or touch football at all levels from 6 to 60
442.	through a coaching base that nurtures talent and mold it into a high performance athlete
443.	Provided in a safe and clean environment, led by values based caring staff or volunteers providing skill based, spiritual, physical and mental development while have fun. Open to all - inclusion.
444.	To be able to participate for life, and to be inclusive
445.	Good instruction by certified coaches. Access to adequately designed training facilities.

	Availability of quality competitions to attend.
446.	Have fun, learn, experience, share
447.	If the children had fun and chose to repeat
448.	Participation, fun - family - fitness
449.	Athlete centred, coach led.
450.	being able to put athletes on the football field, provide them with proper safety equipment and qualified coaches. allow them to compete regardless of their socio-economic situation. give the athletes a safe, neutral and positive environment.
451.	For the participant to have a fun, positive and engaging sport experience no matter what area of involvement within our discipline.
452.	Developing a strong relationship with a coach or mentor while playing with friends in a non-competitive or competitive activity.
453.	One that follows standardized policies and procedures, encourages maximum participation, and utilizes sanctioned officials in conducting the event, and reduces barriers to participation for disadvantaged populations.
454.	Allowing the kids to participate in a physical activity and enjoying themselves at the same time.
455.	An experience that is open to all people who wish to participate in a safe, welcoming, and inclusive environment where one can develop skills, increase levels of physical activity, and be motivated to continue.
456.	An experience that helps to build a child's self esteem, confidence, ability, and sense of pride in their community.
457.	Our organization defines a quality experience for our student-athletes as one where they can combine their participation in elite interuniversity sport with their education and hopefully the degree that goes with. Each student-athlete should develop a life-long healthy and active lifestyle and learn and grow in an environment where teammates become friends forever.
458.	A safe and fun learning experience.
459.	Elle se définit notamment comme une activité encadrée et supervisée par des entraîneurs disposant d'une formation et de compétences solides, dans un contexte sécuritaire et organisé, et propice à l'épanouissement du (de la) participant(e). Elle se caractérise également par une adéquation du défi aux capacités du (de la) participant(e), et par la présence d'un parcours ou cheminement clair quant à la progression possible du (de la) participant(e).
460.	Une activité qui apporte du plaisir, permet le développement des habiletés sociales, pousse au dépassement de soi, a un certain élément de compétition, apporte du succès pour développer l'estime de soi et la confiance, et améliore la condition physique du participant
461.	one that is safe, fair and is a good presentation of the sport.
462.	ok
463.	Enjoy the sport experience, have fun, improve your game. Our sport is a life sport you can start



	age 6 and play until your 100. You can leave and come back any time.
464.	A quality sport experience would mean that athletes, coaches, volunteers, patrons and other associated individuals would leave the sporting venue feeling they have had a safe, productive and enjoyable time.
465.	since it is cross country ski that is our sport, we want to develop individual activity that will last a lifetime.
466.	returning home safely to play another day
467.	Activities that are educational and recreational endeavours, beneficial to school youth and worthy of active encouragement and support.
468.	A positive, healthy, safe experience that is fair to all participants
469.	Our organization does not have a "definition of a quality sport experience". This being said, our interest in sport (and more importantly, physical activity) has to do with the potential health benefits in terms of chronic disease prevention.
470.	Qualified instructors providing structured learning fun for everyone in a safe environment
471.	This would depend on who we are engaging. However, participation and cooperation through physical activity often creates a quality sport experience. For our organization, as long as an individual comes out, isolation is reduced and that is successful. In addition, ongoing participation in an activity for social as well as physical and mental health indicate success.
472.	-leads to substantial increases in moderate-to-vigorous physical activity -promotes appropriate motor skill development -promotes social cohesion and mental health/well-being -leads to increased engagement with family, community, peers
473.	A quality sport experience is one in which the participant has fun while attempting physical challenges that they have prepared for while receiving encouragement from others.
474.	For those who compete...a personal best or provincial record. For others it is being able to swim farther and faster, improving a stroke, learning a new technique, learning new drills and a general feeling of well being after a time.
475.	Fun, positive experience while promoting healthy non competitive and competitive activities
476.	Produce teams to be the best in Canada, competitive with the best in the world
477.	To provide an activity which is safe, provides the opportunity for learning and skill development in a fun and friendly environment
478.	First and foremost, it is important that all interventions promoting the use of sport and play for development embody the best values of sport, for example, teamwork, fairplay, cooperation, respect for one's opponent, and inclusion. Interventions which fail to emphasize these values can be undermined by the negative consequences that sport can produce, for instance, aggression, violence, poor sportsmanship and low self-esteem. It is equally important that sport and play activities, designed to foster child and youth development are age-appropriate, culturally suitable and context specific in order to target the different developmental stages and needs of the participants. We believe the most effective sport and play programs are carefully designed and delivered to be inclusive, particularly of marginalized groups. This requires addressing the various barriers to participation that children and youth confront on a

	daily basis. In addition, effective sport and play activities must take place in safe play spaces and regular opportunities for sport and play must be accessible to all children and youth. To encourage lasting impacts, it is crucial that the design and delivery of these initiatives must involve community members, parents, teachers, peers and participants. Finally, successful sport and play programs must also be delivered under the supervision of well-trained and supportive role models. To ensure the greatest impact, all coaches and teachers delivering sport and play programs should be trained and sensitized to issues related to child development, gender, child protection, disability and adaptive sport.
479.	An activity which enables people to participate as members of a community in acquiring sports skills
480.	Un e
481.	A quality sport experience is a sport exoerience that is values-based and principle driven. The values are inclusion, fairness, excellence and fun adn the principles are: `go for it`; play fair; stay safe;respect others; keep it fun; include everyone; and give back. Thes values and principles must live and be explicit within the policies, programs and practices of sport organizations and their members. In Canada we hae come to call this true sport.
482.	one whereby the participants are able to experience sport at a level that suits their needs from the recreational athlete to high performance. Provide educated and experienced coaching to the participants in a first rate facility.
483.	Depending on the context of the sport experience, with respect to age, stage of development and objectives of the program... LTAD MODEL - FOR EXAMPLE competitive recreation... fun, fitness, friendship, fundamentals... Competitive (high performance) - great coaching, athlete commitment, appropriate facilities, well organized & operating support & admininstrative structure, appropriate competition structure,
484.	One that is fun, inclusive, and supportive of the individual as well as the team. Instills confidence and builds self-esteem. Exercises the body and mind to enrich one's life.
485.	Enjoyment and/or Improvement Socially Engaging - with friends, made friends Physically challenging Improving performance
486.	Quality sport is defined as a values-based and principle driven sport experience. This means the policies, programs and practices of the sport organization are informed by and driven by these values and principles. The values that Canadians have agreed are the ones they want their sport to be based on are:fairness; excellence; inclusion; and fun. The principles Canadians have told us they want their sport driven by, which flow from these values are: 'go for it';'play fair'; 'respect others'; 'stay safe'; 'find the joy'; include everyone'; and 'give back'. When sport is based on these values and these principles are explicit in the sport experience, with one principle never being crowded out in favour of another principle, then we have a quality sport experience.
487.	Development of physical skills and experiences that last a lifetime. A sport for life.
488.	A quality spor experience is one where the sport policies, programs and practices of the sport organization and its members are values-based and principle-driven. The values should be thos Canadians have agreed to which are: fairness; excellence; inclusion; and fun. The principles should be those Canadians have agreed to which are: 'go for it'; 'play fair'; 'keep it safe';

	'respect others'; 'find the joy'; 'include everyone'; and 'give back'. Together these values and principles are referred to as the true sport values and principles in Canada.
489.	fun competitive engaging
490.	Includes an enjoyable experience, acquisition of skill or knowledge, pride in performance; teamwork, social experience, physical exertion.
491.	well organized. equal opportunity to participate. Clean and safe environment.
492.	Kids are safe and having fun.
493.	A quality sport experience is one that is fair, safe and open to all Canadians and one which is values-based and principle driven. Values of Fairness, Fun, Inclusion and Excellence. Principles of Go For it; Play Fair; Respect Others; Keep it Fun; Stay Healthy; Give Back; Include Everyone
494.	Fun, fitness and fundamentals - a sport experience provided in a safe and welcoming environment
495.	BMX, an Olympic event
496.	A quality sport experience is one that inspires people to continue to engage themselves in the sport.
497.	Participants experience enhanced customer service including field of play and programs & services.
498.	The ability to improve your performance and by learning new skills.
499.	A quality sport experience means that a person with a disability knows what sport opportunities are available to them, can get themselves to the experience, has a positive experience with a qualified coach while they are there and leaves wanting to come back again.
500.	quality sport experience is when the participants are welcomed, actively engaged, respected, taught by qualified coaches with appropriate level of skill and interest
501.	Inclusion and participation of all within a supportive, comfortable environment for growth and development as an athlete and person.
502.	Increasing knowledge on how to include people with disabilities to participate in local community sport and recreation programs and to give coaches, trainers and instructors no matter what the levels is the tools to assist and work with individuals with disabilities.
503.	Participation, meet new people, comply with codes of conduct. Enjoy sport and travel. Have fun. Hard work and physical fitness.
504.	Define a quality sport experience would be Boccia Ball, In NL we have set up a volunteer Boccia Ball program for all ages and all disabilities.
505.	An all inclusive spectrum of activity that through skill development, fairplay, and organization in a safe environment is fun to be involved with.
506.	INCLUSIVE!!! EVERYONE PARTICIPATES
507.	An activity that promotes participation, physical growth and social awareness, one that is

	enjoyable for participants and spectators.
508.	Well organized events with lots of athletes enjoying their experiences at all levels.
509.	Sport whether entry level or competitive should be a challenging, exciting, rewarding and fun experience. One where the participant will enjoy and wish to continue at what ever level they choose.
510.	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.
511.	when kids develop knowledge and love of the sport
512.	participating in an organized sport activity in a safe environment under qualified instruction, in which the participant has fun and looks forward to participating again.
513.	teammates has to be enjoy their time. we need a place to play baseball.
514.	Opportunities for all to participate with an adequate level of skill and fitness.
515.	We are a therapeutic riding program so it is an experience that can would offer facilities and opportunities to encourage those with disabilities to participate
516.	A quality sport experience is one where both the participants and the spectators have an enjoyable experience. Win or lose, the goal is to have fun and be entertained.
517.	Growth of the individual and growth of the community. This is achieved through 22 service objectives, including fitness, basic recreation skills, advanced skills for school aged children, and spectator sports, among others.
518.	An experience that provides a safe and dynamic setting where fairness and quality are exemplified.
519.	A quality sports experience is from birth through adulthood the population is living a healthy active lifestyle.
520.	Equal opportunities; equal participation for girls and boys, men and women. The development of attitudes and skills that will promote sport participation over the life course for women.
521.	mn
522.	We try to ensure that the kids are instilled with leadership qualities they can take into other aspects of their lives. We also promote them moving to the next level. When our kids move on, our goal is to have bettered them for the rest of their lives.
523.	A quality experience would not focus so much on organized "sport", but organized recreation or physical activity opportunities.
524.	-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. -
525.	.exceeding customer expectations
526.	Learning through fun! Our goals are to have the girls participate in learning individual & team skill development within a team sport -to learn to work together to achieve a common goals within our sport, to foster self confidence and a sense of healthy well-being and respect for others.
527.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Qui apporte du plaisir</li> <li>• Qui est diversifiée (évite la spécialisation en bas âge)</li> <li>• Qui permet le développement des habiletés sociales</li> <li>• Qui apporte du succès pour développer l'estime de soi et la confiance</li> <li>• Qui améliore la condition physique du participant</li> <li>• Qui tient compte des besoins des clients (jeunes, adultes, familles).</li> </ul>
528.	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.
529.	really try to get young people in getting involve in sports,be a team leader.
530.	Providing opportunities to athletes, coaches and officials who would otherwise be unable to participate to have fun, gain experience and stay active.
531.	Keeping the Youth busy during summer months, stay away from Drug and Alcohol.
532.	Builds and fosters self esteem, and self reliance. Provides social , mental , and physical expanded experience
533.	An experience where individuals of all ages can participate and learn in a healthy safe environment, not only learning about the sport but also learning life skills
534.	If sport is run well and led by person's who model, teach and promote the importance of hardwork, persistance, fairplay, presonal responsibility, confidence, integrity, then sport is a vital component of one's overall education. The quality sport of a experience is determined by those who teach, coach and create the emotional atmosphere in which the event takes place.
535.	A quality sport experience is one in which an individual has the opportunity to participate in sport to his or her fullest potential in an equitable manner, regardless of gender, economic status, race or disability. This experience should include a safe, supportive environment with quality instruction/coaching, appropriate equipment, and a clear pathway for development.
536.	For us a quality sport experience is when our participants are able to take something out of it, new skills, networking, and reaching their goals.
537.	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.
538.	active participation, connetion with other athletes and adults, regular attendance, progress in skill development, ability to access programing
539.	By providing youth with access to trained and qualified volunteers (coaches), resulting in new skills or existing skill being learned or improved respectively.
540.	n m,m
541.	Because of our distinct mandate to provide enjoyable sports atmospheres for children, parents, and seniors that are French speaking, the method by which we define a “success” in

<p>sports is quite different from other Sports Manitoba organizations. For example, a “quality sport experience” for DAS is an experience where the organizers and the participants are fully satisfied and overjoyed with the experience of being a part of our organization. We are an organization committed to community integration, cultural preservation, and healthy lifestyles as opposed to competition. With other organizations, the quality of the program is measured based on performance and placement in competition. This organization is focused on participation. Overall, we look to make sure that the program is organized well, that participants can speak French in a fun atmosphere, that all sports occur in a secure/safe area, and that our participants receive everything that was promised to them. Even though we work with Sport Manitoba, we are the only branch that operates in French. Because of this, it is hard to get the resources that other organizations receive because they have resources readily available in English. Therefore, it is harder to receive training and additional support for our coaches and volunteers because there are not heavy amounts of resources quickly available within Sport Manitoba.</p>
<p>542. fun, affordable, meet great people, good competition, friends and family time</p>
<p>543. Members of the sport organization are committed and are experiencing enjoyment and growth within the sport. Members are encouraging others to participate and offering time to assist with operations. Members are provided the opportunity for development by the sport body. Another factor is the exposure to P/T and national events that are possible for participants, both at the novice and competitive level.</p>
<p>544. After trying it for the first time an individual says " Wow that was fun - Can I do it again?" A participant can see improvement over time. A participant wants to learn/participate more.</p>
<p>545. Participation in the sport of curling with at either a competitive or recreational level in which all participants experience sportsmanship, fair play and fellowship.</p>
<p>546. When the experience is conducted in a safe environment and the integrity of the experience is ensured by observing the applicable rules. When all participants enjoy a positive sport experience during which the activity is conducted in a safe environment and when the integrity of the contest is preserved and when the rules of the game are adhered to. when all participants</p>
<p>547. When the experience is conducted in a safe environment according to the rules of the game.</p>
<p>548. A quality sport experience for us is not necessarily the competition although that does usually have a factor. We are involved in different sport experiences, both recreation and sport achievement. So it depends on the event. Overall a quality sport experience provides skill development, fair play, organization, and enjoyment for all participants.</p>
<p>549. My organization doesn't have a formal definition but for us a quality sport experience means that all participants are getting the opportunity to surpass themselves while maintaining a healthy life style. A quality sport experience gives participants an opportunity to feel better both physically and mentally.</p>
<p>550. One in which the participants are able to safely and fairly compete in a context that is fun and fulfilling.</p>
<p>551. National Officials Committee of Athletics Canada in combination with PSO's seeks to staff track and field competitions with qualified officials so that the competition is run effectively and</p>

fairly.
552. we have good coach and we pay him good money
553. Access for all who want to play at their chosen level of competition with the opportunity to improve and develop to play at their chosen level of participation and commitment.

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Enjoyment		90%	606
Integrity		69%	462
Safety		77%	519
Teamwork		71%	478
Respect		89%	599
Fair play		78%	528
Pursuit of excellence (individual/personal)		74%	498
Pursuit of excellence (objective/measured)		47%	317
Accessibility for all		74%	498
Participant-centred		64%	434
Knowledge-based		46%	309
Ethical conduct		67%	449
Moral education and development		53%	354
Other, please specify:		6%	42
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>674</b>

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

#	Response
1.	Same as previous question, why do we need to define sport?
2.	avoidance of violence and poor sportsmanship
3.	physical fitness and skill development

4.	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.
5.	Character building
6.	safe sport behaviours
7.	Healthy lifestyle across the lifespan
8.	Physical Fitness, Health and wellness
9.	all of the above
10.	Equal Opportunity for all athletes in sport. In Manitoba more programs should be offered to Rural people. Not just for the people that are in the City of Winnipeg. PSO's need to do more about making Sport Manitoba more than just Winnipeg and Surrounding Region.
11.	FUN!
12.	Cultural
13.	a sense of community
14.	universally designed
15.	Community involvement
16.	servant leadership
17.	economic generator
18.	True Sport Values
19.	community building
20.	Skill based learning
21.	equitable opportunity for athletes with a disability
22.	controlled aggression
23.	Education - peace, health, conflict resolution
24.	innovation
25.	participant focused
26.	To be participant ntered we must have the facilities to participate in not a pool time at 9 pm in the evening.
27.	build character of all for a better society
28.	Affordable
29.	Where is inclusion of health environment ie air and water?
30.	leadership and life long learning
31.	give back to community
32.	give back to broader community



33. give back to broader community
34. Equity
35. 1. Equal Opportunity for participation in sport. With emphasis on reaching Francophone community.

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Population Health		82%	548
Nation Building (national pride)		43%	287
Community Building		57%	380
Social Development		51%	343
Civic Engagement (Volunteerism)		37%	245
Other, please specify:		6%	43
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>670</b>

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

#	Response
1.	Educational Attainment
2.	Healthy Lifestyles
3.	benefits of committment
4.	advocate for persons living with a disability
5.	alternate transportation
6.	healty body = healty mind!!!
7.	all of the above
8.	More funding to amateur sports
9.	sport can be many things to many people and everyone should have the opportunity
10.	Canadian history education (specifically sporting history)
11.	All the above
12.	Provide elite athletes with the opportunity to receive scholarships for post-secondary education



- rather than attending schools in the states.
13. a culture that values activity
14. Niveau d'études plus élevé
15. social inclusion
16. Balance the sedetary
17. more inclusiveness
18. mentoring youth
19. Increased world class performances
20. Youth Development
21. Conscience de l'importance de s'investir pour l'atteinte d'un objectif
22. Inclusion
23. inspire other Canadians
24. active for life
25. Excellance in Results
26. Sport can play an important role in education
27. Employment!
28. ONLY 14 % of youth are active after school today if we do not put money into helath and fitness sport for life there will be no money in twenty years for sport as it will all be tied up trying to treat an unhelathy country due to lack of sport opportunities. Schools could play a key role in facilitating sports.
29. peace and respect of each other
30. produce more freestyle ski athletes at the provincial and national levels
31. Elevating this great public asset and creating an environment that all want to be part of and celebrate
32. Community well-being
33. all participants have success at some level, building esteem and encouraging further participation. We get children moving!
34. to become a lifestyle habit for all individuals both young and old alike
35. developing a sport culture
36. Issue Resolution
37. An increase in the quality component in terms of coaching and leadership.
38. inclusion of all abilities
39. We are actually an organization that exists because of this very reason, as we have identified

Franco-Manitobans as an under-represented group. But yes, we do believe that there is going to be a consistent stream of new French speaking residents in Winnipeg over the next few years and desire to continue to see these






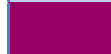






40. personal development

41. to produce international wrestlers

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		92%	605
No		8%	51
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>656</b>

### IF YES, WHICH GROUPS SHOULD BE TARGETED?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Children and Youth		84%	517
Girls and Young Women		61%	375
Aboriginal Peoples		46%	283
Persons with a Disability		52%	323
Youth at Risk		56%	344
Visible Minorities		31%	190
Economically Disadvantaged Individuals		56%	344
Aging Population		39%	240
Persons at Risk for Obesity and Obesity-related Illness		45%	279
Newcomers to Canada		35%	216
Parents		33%	203
Other, please specify:		6%	39
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>618</b>

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

#	Response
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1. students
2. DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING
3. EVERYONE!!! we are becomming a society of couch potatos.
4. All people should be included, not specific groups
5. support emerging and elite athletes to reach their podium goals
6. all groups should and need to be targeted.
7. everyone should be targeted
8. age of increased sport drop outs
9. All of the above, everyone deserves an opportunity to physical activity and healthy living.
10. we need a broad emphasis for all
11. Gender equality
12. and then all of the above
13. The larger the base the higher a pinnacle the top athletes can achieve.
14. Rural and remote locations
15. Performance criteria
16. Deaf sports groups
17. family; seniors
18. All youth are "at risk" if they are not involved in positive leisure/recreation activities
19. boys, males, who are dropping out
20. JUDO has the eclipse program and a aboriginal director.. both of which are relativeli new but limited to the help they can do.
21. volunteers
22. INclusive of all
23. all groups
24. college & university grads who are setting the stage for their life. They will be the parents of the next generation.
25. System needs to be inclusive of all
26. All the above
27. all of the above
28. asthma and other disease sufferers
29. all everyone should have access
30. Transitioning & Transitioned Individuals

31.	all the above
32.	We all could use an increase.
33.	linguistic minority communities
34.	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.	Etra programming is not required - a reprogramming of our social values needs to be addressed which is broader than sport.
4.	Many of those groups are allready targeted and receiving much support. Due to this some of the "average" canadians fall through the cracks.
5.	At a recreational level every person should have a chance at sport and be encouraged with the sport's open arms. At a competitive level individuals should not be pushed through guilt or marketing to compete, it should be of their free choice based on their desire.
6.	Include anyone and everyone.
7.	Accessible and available options should exist for everyone.
8.	We believe that all groups should be equity.
9.	All groups important, I noted groups with specific importance to our organization.
10.	Efforts should be made to encourage sport and physical activity broadly
11.	Mainly we try to teach the fundamentals and safe participation that can be used for a lifetime.
12.	Sport should be dedicated to all groups and not specific populations
13.	Race, gender, age, and income should have no bearing on whether or not someone is encouraged, or not, to participate.
14.	We feel that we should work to increase particiation in sport for everyone.
15.	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.
16.	As it stands now every population group has the same opportunity to become involved in any sport. It is best handled by the grassroots personnel to expand each and every sport they are

	involved with. They just need the help and support to do so. It would be difficult to blanket cover every and all groups.
17.	I think that it is important to be inclusive to every category and not just target one or two specific groups.
18.	can't force participation and risk becoming fragmented and inefficient use of resources. a better focus is on wide availability of many different sports at all levels (national, provincial, municipal, community) with varied streams of involvement from low cost community based participation to highly competitive streams
19.	Sport should include all within the same organization to increase understanding of the different groups and also contribute to our diverse country.
20.	I wouldn't say no to any of the targets. Even though I didn't check visible minorities this could be a target as long as the program didn't exclude others participating. All programming should strive for an inclusive attribute.
21.	Our organization's mandate caters to people 55 years of age and up.
22.	Youth (a.k.a. the future) is important but sometimes too much emphasis on youth hinders adult participation. Therefore ALL populations should be encouraged to participate in sport. Sport benefits all ages in various ways.
23.	Everyone needs to become more physically active, obesity and inactivity are reducing quality of life and increasing health costs across all age groups and populations.
24.	I have left off newcomers because we must wait until we see what their interest is and then encourage and promote rather than target them.
25.	We are an equestrian organization so I am not sure that the ageing population or the persons at risk of obesity would relate.
26.	Sport as a whole is suffering from declining enrollment, efforts are best spent increasing membership as a whole (which will also increase membership of targeted groups as well)
27.	We encourage all to participate in sport but you cannot favour one group over another. When they come to our club they are all the same - young athletes - but these athletes need the desire to be there. If specific populations want to get involved it is up to them to get involved - we cannot force them to nor should BIG BROTHER babysit them. But money could be put to programs like ours for facilities and to help us lower costs or quietly help economically disadvantaged youth that want to participate in our sport.
28.	Why should we direct resources to specific groups. Sport is about inclusion not exclusion based on race, disability or gender
29.	participation of all Canadians is important. Targeting programs can lead to less programming for all. I think it is important not to over-target.
30.	Les gens feront ce qui leur plaît. Mais une bonne visibilité, des nouvelles sportives diverses, des accès télévisuels de différentes compétitions (pas juste le hockey) pourrait aider les gens à participer à une diversité de sports (comme l'escrime, le karaté, l'athlétisme, le hockey sous-marin...). Offrir une meilleure diffusion des sports (radio, télé, journaux) permettra à des gens de connaître de nouveaux sports et de, peut-être, s'y intéresser...


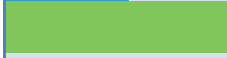
31.	If people want to play a certain sport they will. Why try to force persons into something they may not care about.
32.	you really can have an almost limitless number of "subgroups" - e.g. Aboriginal children, then Aboriginal youth at risk, then Aboriginal aging pop, etc., etc./ each needing a very specialized approach
33.	Programs that target certain demographics are often conducted at the expense of groups that already support and sustain the sport.
34.	It should be based on personal interest. Only an athlete who shows interest will put their best foot forward. Now if the question means also to increase the exposure to the sport then the answer should be yes and ALL groups should be targeted.
35.	Our sport is already fully integrated and capable of including all groups; forcing further integration requires a huge amount of time and effort for a few and at the expense of the majority.
36.	Sport should be offered and it is up to the individual to choose. The last thing that we wish to have occur in all sports in Canada is to have our provincial or federal associations running programs that start with the question "Are you female, disabled or of native origin?"
37.	There tends to be an overlap of focus and funding on aboriginal and persons with disability from various government sources. There is no question that opportunities in sport are important for all groups, however, organizations created for the masses should be allowed to remain primarily focused on their core market, while partnering with organizations that are principally focused on representing special interest groups. Both human and financial resources are drained from principal programming by artificially created priorities, providing a dis-service to all.
38.	There is very little attention paid to participation of those with a disability. We feel that there is too much attention paid to excellence. Only a small fraction of those with a disability pursue paralympic podium status
39.	all of the above and everyone else should be included, so I am not in favor of creating a bias in the overall policies of sports in Canada.
40.	Answering no is not to address any needs in these populations, rather it's a reflection of capacity at a provincial level. The delivery of programs would likely occur at a provincial level, primarily let by volunteers. These organizations do not have the capacity to delivery regular programming and then add programs specific to certain populations. If the provincial organizations can get capacity support or if multi-sport organizations can take on a supportive role, perhaps it's possible. However, I don't believe that each sport organization can tackle each population group. Perhaps specific sports can target specific populations that could be successful. Stronger programming will attract people from all walks of life.
41.	All children are at risk...           Aboriginals are the largest growing population in the country.
42.	Efforts should be targeted at everyone.
43.	Présentement le pratique du biathlon n'est pas accécible à tous et chacun étant donné que nous sommes pas présents partout et que la pratique du biathlon représente quelques particularité dont le tir à la carabine. Le manque de ressources contribue également également au

	ralentissement du sport et finalement la marginalité du sport qui est comparé au sport de masse pour son financement ne facilite pas le développement et son financement.
44.	Because the effort should be to increase participation of 'all' Canadians which encompasses all of the above!
45.	Newcomers to Canada, and Parents fall into other categories: aging population, visible minorities, economically disadvantaged, children, youth, youth at risk girls & women etc.
46.	Look think of sport as a Canadian Value that we all embrace rather than defining by groups. If sports are offered in schools, for example aquatics in a physical education program we stop one of the number one causes of death of children in Canada drowning. Provide a month were the children take swimming lessons, try diving, and water polo and Synchro. If the opportunities are there the sports will provide the education and coaching required for such programs. If we target schools in physical education programs we will reach all the youth and develop a healthy educated life style for the future. We can make the programs and extracurricular activities part of a school curriculum you will have many more youth sign up, access will be easy and parents will not have to drive from one place to another to get there children to their desired activities. By in will be much easier and we create a healthy Canadian Population because we value what sports teaches our children.
47.	I believe the categories I have selected would not exclude any of the other groups.
48.	Efforts should be made to increase the participation of all...universally
49.	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.
50.	Equal opportunity in sport is very important. However, by asking PSOs and NSOs to suddenly have equal or proportional representation of certain groups in their sport is not realistic. Our organization has been working on encouraging female participation in our sport. However, it is not practical for us to be expected to generate equal participation between men and women within the next couple years.
51.	every individual regardless of 'special' population should be recruited to engage in sport.
52.	Sport should be promoted for every group. When there is directed advertising or promotion it misses out on people who don't feel included in the promotion whereas if sport is promoted for everyone then access is much more inclusive. Keep in mind that we specialize in Adaptive Sports but we don't believe that efforts should be made to increase participation just to those with disabilities - sport participation should be inclusive and promoted for all groups. There can be some promotion that is aimed at certain groups to ensure they know what is available to them but sport overall should be promoted for everyone.
53.	Focus should be on increasing public awareness of the diversity of the sports being offered/available. There is something out there for everyone already regardless of their age, ethnicity, disability etc as listed above. People need to know/see what is available and they can decide what works best for them. Better marketing/promotions strategies.
54.	All should be targeted however our sport doesn't appeal to all
55.	lack of funding from public sources is the principal barrier to more participation at all levels



56.	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.
57.	I don't think targeting specific demographics is the answer - but providing equality for everyone no matter the status is the key
58.	All Canadians should be encouraged to participate.
59.	Every Canadian should have the opportunity to participate in sport. By targeting specific groups there becomes less funding (support) for other deserving groups that equally deserve attention. Read the "Outliers" by Malcolm Gladwell... opportunity is critical to achievement. The education system provides the ONLY opportunity for EVERY Canadian to develop the habits & sporting experience to encourage them to participate in sport for life.
60.	Sport is for everyone, no matter what their background. So there should be no need to target specific groups.
61.	I understand making the sport accesable to all, but to do a sport one must choose to do it rather than be targeted or skill learning will be poorly done and interest will be short. So providing or maintaining oportunities easily accesable to where people live and providing motivation for everyone in general is more important.
62.	no
63.	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.
64.	n/a
65.	All of these groups are excellent groups to target. Speaking from my organizations point which is Ringette. Our main focus is girls, but we would never turn boys away. I would have to say the main issues are money and population base - small communities just don't have the #'s to do a lot of specifics (ie. people with disabilities)
66.	Athletics officiating is open to All and no specific group should be targeted.

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		36%	237
No		64%	427
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>664</b>

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Human Resources		63%	397
Funding		68%	429
Resource Support (Tools, Programs, etc)		38%	240
Program Enrollment		25%	161
Other, please specify:		21%	134
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>635</b>

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

#	Response
1.	This is not expected in my region.
2.	not necessary b/c participants don't speak French
3.	translation costs
4.	Timing
5.	Not requested
6.	Not necessary
7.	immediate need for communications and the time lag in translation
8.	we live in Alberta, most people speak english. However, our National Sport Association does offer services in French and English.
9.	English is the only language used in Alberta dojos.
10.	not an identified need
11.	fields and facilities
12.	Low number of residents which speak the other official language.
13.	Ce n'est pas un défi, nous sommes dans une institution d'enseignement francophone
14.	post program retention
15.	Less than 1% of our province is Francophone so programs are offered in English.
16.	Need
17.	Couverture du territoire anglophone inexistante pour le moment.

18.	less than 1% of our membership is francophone
19.	Need currently not there in our community
20.	"Mandate overlap" or failure of organizations to collaborate when appropriate
21.	Education
22.	Location (Being in BC makes offering service in French hard to sustain)
23.	1. i'm not confident enough with my french. 2. up here there are three official languages...
24.	no request for 2nd language
25.	Lack of Facility
26.	Pas nécessaire puisque nous sommes un établissement scolaire uniquement francophone
27.	We offer programs in Inuktitut, rather than French.
28.	manque de clientèle anglophone dans notre région
29.	université francophone, ne s'applique pas
30.	Conforme aux politiques provinciales en matière de langues officielles
31.	not requested
32.	We currently have 2 french schools as members, the teachers first language is English for both schools, so this issue has not come up yet.
33.	Not necessary in this area!!!
34.	there is no current need
35.	No demand - asian languages would be the demand
36.	The language used m=by or Northern participants is Cree or Ojibway first, English second
37.	no one has asked for service in French
38.	Translation costs
39.	Lack of Support for various organizations to come north.
40.	no demand
41.	No demand at this time
42.	Not really necessary as the NSO provides in two languages and we serve a uni-lingual population
43.	Why would we in an anglophone community?
44.	no one needing this service at this time
45.	insufficient demand to justify additional expense.
46.	Both official languages are available, but we don't advertise (nor require the use of) french here.

47.	No interest in our area
48.	Our community population is basically English, but we do have several members in our group who are well versed in both languages if the need was there.
49.	lack of necessity
50.	Heritage language
51.	lack of need
52.	Nous sommes une institution scolaire francophone
53.	Geographical issues (to spread out)
54.	No need
55.	lack of population engaged in the french language
56.	Facility availability
57.	public and private strategy for sport tourism
58.	Lack of defined culture, cost,
59.	facility venues
60.	french not relevant, other languages more prominent
61.	no requirement, all athletes only speak english
62.	all english only athletes
63.	no demand
64.	very small francophone base of schools and participants
65.	Volunteers
66.	No demand for French
67.	Although the national sport body provides training manuals in both English and French, we haven't been asked for French information.
68.	No population base for french language in this area
69.	Field access, availability
70.	small number of residents that speak French
71.	There is not the demand in Nova Scotia and in most cases at least one coach on the ice has enough french to explain elements
72.	nous sommes une école unilingue
73.	locaux disponibles
74.	Facility availability
75.	no need

76.	NOus sommes dans un milieu presque exclusivement francophones donc pas de besoin d'offrir les cours en anglais
77.	facilities
78.	Little no demand for French language services
79.	no current demand
80.	authentic partnership and engagement of key stakeholders
81.	Demographic requiring this service
82.	Have material but no requirement
83.	ensureing access by Canadians who are blind
84.	time, volunteers
85.	Not applicable
86.	Nationally they present pamphlets. We dont have a french club or no one has brought this to our attention.
87.	Facilities
88.	no requirement in BC
89.	Lack of demand.
90.	we are English speaking Prov
91.	Distance, sparcity of population. We provide service to 42 First Nation Communities, 8 Metis Settlements
92.	It is extremely expensive to translate all documents into both langauges . The money we are provided is never enough. We have to offer cocahes manulas officails manulas, volunteer manuals policies , governance, while it is most desireable I am not sure why we do not use our money more effectively and encourage google translation. In FINA English is the working langauge and we goggle all other documents that come to us in Spanish , Chineese etc and it works fine. This was not avialble yaers ago but really intodays technology I find there is much nmoney wasted in this area.
93.	No demand, we live in an anglophone community
94.	transportation and accessibility barriers
95.	Facilities
96.	n/a
97.	we do try to match instructors to groups ie if they speak french but it is very rare.
98.	no market for anything but English
99.	There are too many options available for most people in a small population base
100.	we need qualified coaches

101.	Access to Information for participants
102.	Need?
103.	No one speaks french in our community
104.	No demand in our area
105.	There are very few French speaking communities in this province.
106.	Policy support for quality physical education
107.	hard enough to deliver in one language much less two
108.	no interest
109.	instructors/ training
110.	volunteer organization that hasn't been approached with that concern yet. Would seach out other volunteer to help if needed.
111.	Time
112.	not required
113.	Location
114.	There is no demand at present
115.	Not a priority that anyone has identified yet
116.	only if other participants can translate, No programming offered specifically in languages other than english
117.	Timelines and Expectations
118.	We are also being asked to offer services in other languages - mandarin, hindu, etc and we do not have the capacity for this
119.	all members speak english
120.	no requirement
121.	Opportunities to compete against all post-secondary institutions
122.	no need
123.	there is no demonstrated need at this time
124.	Not relevant
125.	Demand
126.	At this time, there is not been an expressed need for bi-lingual services with the exception of hosting national championships. When we host nationals, the entire event is bi-lingual. Interestingly, it appears that the majority of francophone participants can also speak and understand English while the majority of ANglophones cannot speak/understand French nearly as well.
127.	Our unique programming at DAS was created specifically for those in Manitoba who desire to

preserve their French culture and language, thus we have all of our programming in French as a means to effectively serve our city. The English language will be heard at most of our events, but the French language is encouraged as it aligns with our vision and mission to serve the Franco-Manitoban population.


128. Remote location makes travel expensive when bringing in trainers

129. not necessary in our area

130. We use Inuktitut when possible

131. 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		79%	508
No		21%	134
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>642</b>

## WHAT IS THE CURRENT IMPACT OF CS4L IMPLEMENTATION?

#	Response
1.	In smaller sectors the stages don't correspond to the same levels in larger sectors. i.e our learn to train is probably an older athlete than a larger population.
2.	It is in a growth stage. People are gradually becoming familiar with it in our sport. Families are adapting to the changes and learning the new terminology. We are starting to get more requests for the "Active for Life" stage and the recreation side of sport rather than just the competitive side of sport. Our organization embraces this initiative and is interested in it further promotion.
3.	more coaches and sport organizations are aware of the LTAD and they actively pursuing to implement it into their programs
4.	LTAD has redefined our programs
5.	I think small communities like mine have been following this model without even knowing it. It is hard for us to implement the higher stages of LTAD b/c of lack of trained coaches, facilities, and participant numbers. Kids with potential have to leave to continue to develop their skills. If anything the LTAD gets people involved in sports talking about how to best develop the whole child. The ultimate goal is Fit for Life and a healthy happy community so hopefully we will see this in the future.
6.	Negligible. It's a long term project.
7.	It has gotten people thinking. Has made some real change at the U12 level.

8.	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
9.	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.
10.	None. Too many people don't know about the program or they do not agree with the program.
11.	Not sure
12.	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.
13.	Volunteers who have the time to implement into our programs
14.	Not too great!
15.	I believe that awareness is on the increase
16.	Les enfants, les athlètes les personnes adultes et âgées valorisent le sport pour ses bienfaits
17.	We are following the lead and example of Speed Skating Canada
18.	MSOs and NSOs are aware of CS4L, but it needs to get to the grass root participation levels and to parents.
19.	This has not been implemented yet in process of printing the manual
20.	not sure
21.	Increases the ability to educate coaches for relevant learning for the ability of their athletes.
22.	Helping coaches understand the appropriate age for athletes to enter competition.
23.	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.
24.	I'm only slightly familiar with LTAD.
25.	We love it! and have been actively following it since its release
26.	I believe at a national level it has made the NSOs look at how they develop athletes and move them towards a high performance system. I don't think this has filtered down to the provincial level for a variety of reasons. I also believe that many people have equated this with developing only high performance athletes and have neglected the other areas such as recreation and coaching.
27.	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
28.	from an athletes perspective its playing an important role in the athletes lives
29.	Very little
30.	As an organization in a small community we find the shift into LTAD is slow and we are still working on it.



31.	No idea
32.	The impact is positive but the change management and change of phylosophy related to its implementation has been sometimes a challenge for stakeholders; it is an agent for change in organisation but the amount of changes to implement is a substantial task to overtake specifically for domestic programming;
33.	I hav e seen little impact to date.
34.	awareness of athlete development at various ages.
35.	Little as it is only beginning to hit community sport organizations. This is a long term initiative.
36.	I believe that we are still at the very early stages of CS4L implementation, even nationally. But ultimately, the challenge will be to develop/facilitate implementation capacity with the provincial, club and community sport and physical activity sectors andthe ability to mobilize a cross-sector change movement with health, education and community sport.
37.	We just informed our members about CS4L in 2010, yet to see impacts.
38.	growing impact on program design, development and delivery. Starting to pay attention to the right things. Better connections to and through education and post-secondary ed.
39.	Bringing a scientific, evidence based approach to sport and physical activity.
40.	Provides a systematic participant centered approach
41.	Meilleure éducation (données tangibles sur la participation et ce qui est normal à différents âges) pour le milieu du sport et surtout les parents.
42.	Je ne saurais dire
43.	We are hopeful that it will change the culture from leisure recreational to sport community supporting
44.	We have been fully implementing this program for 3 years and have seen a dramatic improvement in fitness and skill level amongst our youger synchronized swimmers.
45.	NEED TO IMPROVE SERVICE FOR THE ATHLETES (DEAF & HARD OF HEARING)
46.	A national focus across all sports on the development of our athletes, as well as general physical activity for everyone.
47.	I am unsure of this question, but believe that CS4L defines a continuum of which every level should be valued and supportive to nurture individuals to progress through a thoroughly as possible. In doing so, it is critical to ensure that each of the environments that influence CS4L delivery are supported in their efforts.
48.	Highlighting the 'stay at home to develop' culture; Setting the foundation of skills and experiences right in order that natural and enjoyable participation in high performance & / or leadership & / or ongoing recreational development and engagement for life is inevitable.
49.	Not sure there is one
50.	Funding, lack of resources
51.	It is making the public more aware that no matter what age you are there is something to keep

	you active.
52.	I'm not sure but encouraging a healthy and active lifestyle throughout is important for an individual's mental and physical well being.
53.	Révision du modèle de développement des athlètes, développement de formations d'entraîneurs communautaires
54.	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.
55.	Je ne les ai pas vu concrètement sur le terrain.
56.	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.
57.	It is a great tool but we currently utilize both CS4L an the Rugby Canada LTAD program as well
58.	it is slow and difficult to roll out because of the lack of understanding by mostly the parents of young participants that have an antiquated view of how sport should be run. There needs to be more "big picture" communication in order to support this initiative.
59.	We are working to align our programs with CS4L and LTAD philosophies
60.	difficult for our sport to fit the programs as we do not have involvement below teenage.
61.	We have our own LTPD through the CSA.
62.	Not really sure.
63.	Our sport has athletes from the ages of 5 - 105 so CS4L is the model of our existence.
64.	Our National Sport organization has developed an LTAD plan and is in the process of implementing. Pilots at various stages are currently taking place accross the country.
65.	More developmental/age appropriate programs are being offered.
66.	Truthfully, I am not aware of what CS4L has done in the past to be able to assess their performance.
67.	In dealing with the First Nations communities there has been such as learning curve for them. It has been a struggle in implementing the LTAD/CS4L as the idea is quite far advanced.
68.	It provides a seamless, coordinated approach to the delivery of sport, and can serve as the basis on which different organisations or program contribute to sport and physical activity. It has been well received at the national level, and need to be much better understood and used at the communityclub level.
69.	The concept is good, however I see little impact in our schools thus far.
70.	From our perspective, rethinking how we engage and educate participants
71.	Within Canada, the CS4L program provides organizations with a baseline for organizing their competitive structure. The immediate implications of this program, however, are that it does

	not align with the programs of the international bodies (focus is on younger athletes competing). Currently, this might impact our performance within the international community.
72.	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.
73.	?
74.	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.
75.	no interest
76.	At the moment, we are not heavily involved in the CS4L program, as we leave that portion of the sport industry up to the experts at our Provincial Sport Organizations.
77.	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.
78.	Gettings kids into sport programs at a younger age will help create positive attitudes towards physical activity and increase the opportunity to life-long participation therefore acting as a preventative method to many health related issues, crime, safety, etc.
79.	Clearer ways to see pathways for development. Understanding of fundamental movement skills.
80.	Changes to the NCCP content and coach/instructor training - to deliver a participant appropriate sport program
81.	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
82.	Slowly there is becoming more and more opportunity for participants of ALL ages to participate in sports/physical activity
83.	the integration of sport and Municipal recreation will be occurring for the first time in a program that is designed for both interests. CS4L is an awesome program and needs to have more attention paid to it. Provincial Sport agencies need to get on board as the concept is implemented.
84.	We are alligning allocation of facilities to match those from the CS4L model. Fostering grassroots and active living opportunitites for as many as possible.
85.	Je n'en vois pas.
86.	Focus on physical literacy which is the foundation for future sport performance and lifelong physical activity.
87.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Resources developed specifically focusing on the Active Start and FUNDamentals stages.</li> <li>- Funds distributed to provincial/territorial chapters who support and develop these two stages.</li> <li>- Competitions identified for the various stages.</li> <li>- CS4L information incorporated into the NCCP Courses.</li> </ul>

88.	Playground to Podium. Planning for the sporting excellence and well-being of Canadians.
89.	This has had a good impact on our children. We have implemented the CS4L policies and have had success in doing so!
90.	Il y a un gros travail de conscientisation envers les municipalités via les clubs reconnus ainsi que les écoles qui ont développé les sports études (unisport) pendant 5 ans. Selon moi, ce n'est pas la bonne façon d'appliquer le DLTA. Dans ma région, le triathlon vient d'être implanté chez les tous petits!!! Il y a encore beaucoup d'ignorance. Les municipalités n'ont pas les moyens financiers et humains de supporter autant de clubs!
91.	Softball is in great shape reagrding resources and upgrade opportunities. Our Canadian LTAD guide for coaches as well as our guide for parents lays out the softball model in a great way and focuses on an improved path of softball development for all ages and ability starting at 5 years right on up to 105.
92.	Le programme est développé pour entreprendre les enfants en bas âge et les sensibiliser à l'activité physique et le plaisir d'y participer.
93.	Aucune perçue
94.	So far, mostly talk although there has been some recognition of the need to continue activity and training beyond the youth activity years
95.	It encourages parents to start their children at a young age of sport to foster a healthy lifestyle for the rest of their life.
96.	Significant
97.	In this particular area at present it doesn't have a very large impact because of the small population. But that said it has to start somewhere if at this grassroot level we can get the help and support to do so.
98.	I think it's still a pretty new idea and, for the most part, isn't something that kids/parents think about. At the youngest ages (4 - 8) parents just want their kids to have fund - then it's either fun or they want them to be the next professional atheletes!
99.	Aucune
100.	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.
101.	unclear at this time
102.	Sport activity that is based on sound principles
103.	it has allowed for rules of play to be adapted to provide na better experience for kids
104.	Currently the CS4L is just being introduced by most sports in MB. The change in focus of certain sports (ie. soccer) has created confusion with the parents. Before everything was competative, now the youth wont keep score and are learning skills as a number one priority.
105.	CCNL is using it as the model for new program introduction throughout the province
106.	none

107.	It assists sporting bodies to target specific audiences with specific programs aimed at their level of age, sexperience and achievement.
108.	très peu diffusée
109.	The 2010 - 2011 season was our first year using the LTPAD model for our programs. Result have been positive so far
110.	People are becoming educated slowly about how to properly develop athletes so that they stay involved and healthy. It also provides a better road map for those who are gifted to continually move towards elite competition.
111.	We find with our baseball program starting early (4 years) that we can start with keeping kids active and learning some of the basic rules and skills to keep them enjoying the sport and progressing with their skills as they continue into the next age level.
112.	A general greater awareness of sport.
113.	There would appear to be a greater understanding within the sport community of the need to develop programs that are more suitable to the age and developmental levels of the athletes.
114.	Low in our area. We rely heavily on volunteers to run our sports programs, many are not interested in professional development or spending more time than they have to.
115.	It is heavily entrenched in our LTAD and training program development, we continue to further refine and improve our attention to the relevant stages. The greatest impact is on our training programs, coaching progression, athletes centred activities and club support. There is still much work to do at the club level to entrench the principles of CS4L into club level training programs.
116.	Encore très peu de changement constaté sur le terrain. Chaque fédération sportive défend son sport d'abord et avant tout.
117.	transformation of training and competition along LTAD lines
118.	It seems it's starting to spread this idea but need to "push" this idea harder.. for example mass media that would do the trick... reason that we need to brreak the barrier between the athletes and non-athletes becasue non-athletes might want to become one of the future athletes...
119.	None I am directly aware of.
120.	On commence à peine à se rendre compte de l'importance du développement des habiletés motrices mais il y a encore trop d'emphase mis sur la compétition trop tôt, spécialisation encore trop hâtive
121.	it has been promoted and discussed by the governing body (HNB)
122.	Not enough! Not enough of the sport governing bodies really emphasize ti, and do not work with this framework in their dealings with other organizations that are interested in promoting sport.
123.	It is shrinking our competitive sport as we follow LTAD demands for training as there is no community stream.

124.	It's a big undertaking for a volunteer organization with limited funding.
125.	In our organization, the LTAD has affected the way we target our programs and run our regattas. The regattas used to be based on age classes, however, community regattas now have no age classes and run on LTAD groups. This has created a more competitive and more level field of play. This closeness in competition has increased athlete retention.
126.	More inclusion. More thought being put into what activities should be available to children as they progress through the system.
127.	I think it provides clear direction and purpose to athlete sport development.
128.	Has not really had an impact in this region.
129.	A more age appropriate introduction of skills and activities needed when introducing sport or activities.
130.	I think it appears to just be beginning in paddlesports.
131.	We offer over 50 different sport and recreational activities in our organization and we depend a lot on volunteer support to make sure the programs are successful. We will continue to take pride in our offerings and improve the value of service to our members.
132.	For our sport, we are in the early phases of adopting LTAD models and understandings.
133.	Sur une échelle de 1 à 10 ( 1 pas connu et 10 excellent..je dirais 4
134.	not much impact yet
135.	My organization has fully adopted the CS4L long terms athlete development model in the design and delivery of our programs. We have changed the age groups and the activities done within the programs to align to what is appropriate for the stage of development of the individual athlete. The most significant impact is the impact on organizations and the need to educate parents and coaches so they know what is going on and to design systems that can cope with individual needs in a much larger group setting.
136.	Certain sports have already implemented CS4L or similar plans in their organizations and do quite well others not as much. Probably related to registration numbers/popularity of that sport which would impact the number of athletes to draw from who want to make the jump from learning to train to wanting to go further in their sport
137.	None
138.	Our sport and recreation sector conducted a meeting to see how CS4L could guide how we work together to make our sector more meaningful and effective. It was a great way to work together which is sometimes a challenge since sport and recreation have some different philosophies tied to them.
139.	Undetermined in our sport.
140.	Minimal
141.	Little or no visible impact.
142.	Changement au niveau de l'éducation du sport dans les écoles. Plus de diversité dans les activités sportives offertes et moins de spécialisation chez les jeunes du primaire.

143.	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.
144.	CS4L provides valuable support for all sectors and abilities to be able to participate in physical activity and Active Living through sport and recreation. The Sport for Life model is well received and encourages participation in sport for a lifetime.
145.	Not too sure
146.	The aim to provide the best program for overall developemnt of the individual from youth and/or novice through to High Performance or to the best level for that person, both in ability and aspiration.
147.	Canoe/Kayak has already been practicing most CS4L principles, and as such the changes have been minimal. If anything at the current time it has been detrimental as many have jumped on the boat for radical change when all the is necessary is a more gradual and subtle shift to fix our remaining weak areas.
148.	I do not think it has been well communicated at the grass roots levels for people providing these sports
149.	The Ontario Volleyball Assoc has adopted LTAD and it has been very successful at the grass roots of vb in our Provinc
150.	Unsure. Too high level. Need to make it have impact at the community/individual level.
151.	At the PSO level we have been trying to work the LTED into our programing and fill holes in our sport system. At the NSO the LTED has only bee embrassed by the coaching section and not the competition system. We are still very much competition centered not athlete centered.
152.	Not implemented yet but soon
153.	Programs implementing CS4L standards, but are limited due to lack of staffing.
154.	Insignificant
155.	We are implementing a plan to ensure all of our programs follow the CS4L model.
156.	Connaît pas...
157.	Encouraging all ages to get active. Recognizing that sport is not just for those who are the best and the fastest and the ability to provide funding at all levels not just elite athletes
158.	Somewhat difficult in its implementation for sport groups that specifically deal with individuals with an intellectual disability
159.	Little at the moment. Our sport was practicing basic principles before LTAD/ CS4L came along. Our NSO offers little direction or guidance because they don't have the human or financial resources. Provinces changing funding around to "align" with CS4L/ LTAD is also bit of a joke. Sports wasting time on changing their literature/ funding documents in order to maintain funding. All sports hould know what they have to do...obvious. More time wasted in bureaucracy at espense of sport on the gym floor, runk or pool...made an increase in paper pushing.
160.	Our coaches mostly are level 4 NCCP professionals so this is "what we do"

161.	Positive Good for participants.
162.	not sure how it works
163.	Officials are not currently recognized in the program. Funding has not been made available for LTOD development.
164.	To get more players involved across the board.
165.	Positive impact that outlines participation for all stages of life.
166.	The CS4L is practiced provincially and nationally with the sport of rowing. I do believe the program was well thought out and has been very important in program planning.
167.	It is very significant if the model is integrated at all levels. It cannot be top down or bottom up only. There must be connectedness, communication and a good working relationship from NSO down to the club, school level.
168.	Currently many NSO and P/TSO are struggling to align themselves with the model. Many new programs are being created, not all successful. Those that are currently in the process of aligning are having a difficult time implementation or changing the public's perception in regard to the model or lifecycle put forward by CS4L. The impact of CS4L implementations on Lifesaving Society programs is negligible as the Society programs have always been in alignment with CS4L principles.
169.	Little impact seen. Needs to be officially adopted by public education to have a more substantial impact.
170.	We are still a very new sport, as such have not been able to implement and CS4L programming into our development. As we progress over the next 2-3 years, we will be using the CS4L as the base for our strategic planning for player development.
171.	Am not sure as we see any real evidence of it. So much is given to mainstream sports and not enough of the "pie" is given to minor or non-traditional sports. As a multi-cultural society Canada does not truly encourage non-typical Canadian sports so that immigrants from other countries are encouraged to do typically Canadian mainstream sport.
172.	I have only heard a bit of it and not enough to answer this question
173.	We have fully adopted our national CS4L training and competition guidelines. The changes have helped to offer programs that are better suited for each age group and has impacted all of our programs.
174.	To educate about disability sports
175.	Better focus on grass roots skill development. More focus on practice to game ratio and implementation of learn to train, and train to train principles. Better preparation by coaches to focus on practice planning and implementation of skill development. Focus on the development of the athlete for their personal future success as opposed to the success of the present team.
176.	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.



177.	INCREASE IN PARTICIPATION AT THE 8-10 AGE GROUP.
178.	no idea
179.	taking the fun out of sport. competition is what everyone wants
180.	It has helped our organization develop the youth groups in our area.
181.	Minime pour le moment, il s'agit plutôt de transmission de connaissance et recherche de solutions.
182.	Increases the development of life long skills for physical activity and sport participation.
183.	has provided a common framework for all sports to plan, speak the same language and share common resources more easily
184.	Only a study could reveal this.
185.	Resistance from the “not interested in any change” – majority of the old generation coaches. Confusion in the initial stages of implementation of age specific programs. Resistance to implementation of consistent all across Canada and age specific tournament standards.
186.	Joint partnerships between sports organizations with the start of a sports alliance
187.	Not much as we have always had our programming designed in accordance with these principles.
188.	Toujours trop accès sur le développement de l'athlète et pas assez sur le développement d'un modèle dit plus de loisirs participatifs. Il faut permettre aux gens de diversifier les sports pratiqués et d'en essayer plusieurs même si les athlètes changent de domaine ce qui n'est pas tellement le cas lorsque l'objectif premier est de développer seulement l'excellence.
189.	Time, education, awareness, buy-in
190.	Inclusion - all can participate/compete at a level they are comfortable with
191.	Very little.
192.	not much - once again another good idea sitting on too many shelves. I huge disconnect between NSO, PSO and other like minded organizations.
193.	Clearly defined roadmap. Gives our sport the ability to accomodate those who would just like to participate as well as those who would like to compete at a higher level
194.	very little for us right now.
195.	same as previous
196.	Changes to our competition structure and programs.
197.	All programs are being reviewed and held up to the principles of CS4L. Adjustments are being made accordingly to make programming CS4L appropriate.
198.	participation
199.	It causes all groups to take a closer look at what they are doing, why they are doing it and if there are better ways to do it. Much more difficult in smaller and more remote areas as specialization may or may not present additional issues.

200.	Lots of changes in programming and infrastructure - creates a financial challenge as changes cost money and time on volunteers
201.	Positive. Nationally we are adapting CS4L to apply to our sport requirements.
202.	Lifelong involvement and enjoyment in sport for all
203.	This has not impacted our organization.
204.	Our members seem to appreciate the CS4L; however, with a change in the size of net, we are seeing about a \$300,000 expense in BC alone to replace all of the nets currently in the arenas.
205.	In the beginning the LTAD focused on the middle aged young athlete and forgot about the older youth athlete. Now there is parity in the program and it is just now starting to have the impact originally intended. The only other problem is the recognition of the late blooming athletes. It seems that if your not recognized early you have little chance of experiencing the high end training and competition of those already recognized in the program.
206.	it is not getting to the people who really need it - it tends to get to those that are already engaged in sport there needs to be a better campaign to target and reach those that are NOT involved - better access and info going to public schools - more Phys Ed and sports in ALL school for ALL children - make activity mandatory everyday - ad campaigns in high traffic TV time - simple user friendly video tips and information - people will not read pamphlets - give them a link to you tube/face book / take the message out there and broadcast it - make it interesting and engaging - but a strong message - exercise or die !
207.	As a relatively new sport few changes needed to be made. The major stumbling block is the existing culture and resistance to change from coaches.
208.	As a national sport organization we do not have the time or funding to implement the program.
209.	Minimal
210.	Better coaching and increased opportunities for growth for youth.
211.	We have adopted it in our school programs and overall approach to increasing physical activity rates.
212.	has had impact on coaching programs and on competition structure
213.	Used in the design of program
214.	We are working from the National Office with development of new programming to reflect the LTAD. Piloting of these programs has begun and changes from feedback will be made before programs are rolled out Nationally.
215.	Slowly moving towards the CS4L, lots of education required among parents, Coaches and Club administrators.
216.	Not sure if it wide spread, if the word is getting down to parents and smaller communities.
217.	positive with early stage models such as FUNdenmentals, learn-to-train and train-to-play ages for the participants and the rethinking of Provincial associations mandates and their role in the sport

218.	not great - few people seem interested in it. Even the Coaches that should be championing it are not even understanding its big picture ramifications.
219.	It is defining how coaches are trained to develop athletes at each stage of their skill level.
220.	Assistance to athletes and coaches
221.	We have been following an informal version for many years prior. Important that implementation is realistic in terms of age appropriateness, sport-specific, and delivery development. Finding that municipalities are very slow to support and implement, while sport organizations are ahead of their pace.
222.	The impact at this time is minor.
223.	Just starting.
224.	HUGE IMPACT
225.	It is raising the awareness of the need for purposeful and strategic planning in sport.
226.	J'ai entendu parlé de ce concept à titre personnel via mon implication dans une association sportive régionale (rugby). Par contre via l'organisation que je représente, un centre de loisir, je n'ai pas entendu parlé de ce concept, qui je pense serait fort pertinent car nous sommes à la base, au niveau récréatif.
227.	Très peu, ce sont de grandes politiques qui tardent encore à avoir des répercussions. Cependant, nous sommes convaincus que certains résultats pourraient être visibles si nous connaissions leur provenance.
228.	keeping up to standards accross Canada
229.	More attention should be focused on awareness, first contact and sport for life.
230.	There is an inconsistency in some Provincial Sport Organizations in their interpretation and implementation of LTAD.
231.	no impact in out community
232.	In our sport, we are at the very beginning stages of organizing the LTAD structure/model. So for our specific sport, there is no impact at this time to our sport. We do however, believe it has the potential to provide a positive framework for our athletes.
233.	Seems to be not well understood at LSO level and therefore implementation is sporadic. As a concept it needs to penetrate the social consciousness of our communities to understand the value as a foundation for development of healthier communities.
234.	CS4L is an excellent theoretical model in plotting the various progressive stages in athlete development. Our organization operates principally at the Awareness and First-Contact stage, with some work in the Fundamental stage. In targeting persons with a disability, the entry point into the CS4L model can vary compared to the ablebodied population and those with a disability often take up physical activity later in life. A fundamental challenge we see has to do with connecting individuals to the organizations most appropriate to the part of the LTAD continuum at which the individual finds him or herself. There does not seem to be the capacity to link individuals who are identified through Awareness and First-Contact programs to the later stages of the model.

235.	The LTAD component has altered our sports approach to developmen Provincially and Nationally
236.	Many club sports are being asked to reduce performance level and take a grass root approach. Need to be careful that we do not alienate the performance need and become a recreational sport country.
237.	We have blended our training and program materials in with this framework.
238.	It is an excellent approach to building FMS for successful participation in sport and lifelong participation in physicl activity. The FMS/physical literacyapproach is an excellent link to the Physical Education curriculum and learning outcomes. Education & sport are beginning to speak the same language!
239.	Education, planning/implementation
240.	Our sport - synchronized skating - has seen changes to programming as we adapted a LTAD program. Which saw the focus on the skaters and NOT the programs.
241.	In our sports it has had a very diverse impact. Some it serves very well as much if not all of our LTAD's are complete. In others we have seen a minimal impact due to the lack of focus on our particular demographic as many of the LTAD's for persons with a disability are integrated as an afterthought into the able bodied LTAD.
242.	sport is being looked at on a continuum deliniating who is the prime delivering agency at the specific phases
243.	significant to many of the discussions we hold. A center piece.
244.	We are getting more people involved in motor development/sport at an earlier age. This is starting to show us stronger, better athletes.
245.	If applied properly, the "child" not only is given the optimal opportunity to succeed in sport (at all levels) but has a tremendous sporting experience and is likely to give back to sport.
246.	it is beginning to have an effect on some programs at the commuinity level.
247.	Unsure. There's a lot of talk, a lot of materials, but not sure on buy-in or delivery, particularly with parents and coaches. Sport organizations and coaches seem frustrated - old thinking vs new thinking. There also appears that the sports think they have to completely change, instead of incorporating pieces or slowly.
248.	general sport focus, very limited impact on our organization
249.	It's not particularly relevant to my organization.
250.	Currently it is being introduced at different grade levels for implemntation.
251.	It presently has minimal impact on our sport
252.	Tournament sanctioning policy was nationally created. Recognizing different rules needed for each age group so judo for an adult looks very different for a child. Our Coaching level has changed and so has the course...
253.	Impact can only be positive and offers everyone a chance at living a much healthier lifestyle.

254.	To implement CS4L the key to success is education of parents and families. For some sport groups their is a significant shift in programming, but without the buy in from parents and consumers, CS4L cannot make the impact it needs and can.
255.	All priorities, strategies, and departments aligned with teh LTAD.
256.	With our new competition structure/system, we have been able to organize local, regional and provincial competitions, as well as national and international competitions in Canada. The new system is also used as a qualifying system used by our national team coach to select teams for international events. The CS4L model has also helped in solidifying the coaching programs in assuring there are quality trained coaches and instructors for the children getting involved in sport.
257.	Broader awareness and discussions amongst parents/coaches/administrators regarding fair play, appropriate competition, stages of development, physical literacy, etc. Also, more attention being paid to program design and sport delivery models.
258.	CS4L along LTAD have provided structure for our organization, which has helped streamline our programs.
259.	From my knowledge, it has helped guide the LTAD formation for many Canadian NSO's.
260.	the adjustment of all coaching education and participant/athlete progams is very costly in terms of human resources and funding
261.	The currewnt impact is that it has not been totally incorporated into everyday programing in our program. Our NSO has only had the LTAD in place for a short time and has not offered any assistance in initiating the new program nationally and more specifically provincially. At this time the CS4L is only a pipe dream.
262.	Engagement with the schools, clubs and rec centres to promote sport for life.....
263.	Flexibility of athletes fitting in at different stages of development depending on age and competition.
264.	The Rugby Club uses the document to set its approach and philosophy for age-grade teams and squads.
265.	We are working closely with Volleyball Canada implementing the Volleyball Centre of Excellence. 4 centres devoted to meeting the LTAD guidelines for athlete development. This is a new project that has been piloted in Richmond, BC with 3 more centers opening this fall.
266.	we are trying to name our programs after the LTAD model with some confusion from people already in the sport
267.	It has been a slow process to implement at the Provincial level caused, in part, by NSO/NGO direction with inadequate funding support.
268.	Community sport 4 life strategy has been developed
269.	The system currently uses win/loss record as the measure of success. whether it is youth/ adults or elite or participation athletes. The two streams of athletes nedd to be seperated and material developed & distributed for Coaches and most importantly parents on atlternative

	measures of success
270.	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.
271.	I don't know enough about it. I'm learning now.
272.	Great for educating coaches and families. do exercises at age appropriate levels.
273.	some good rethinking of traditional ways that we have presented sport - that really don't make sense.
274.	CS4L informs all aspects of the services provided by my organization. It is a key component of what we do.
275.	we have adapted our program to reflect the recommendation of the CS4L
276.	We use it extensively as our program development and service delivery model.
277.	Implementation has been instrumental in program development, however, there remains a significant segment of "non-adopters".
278.	It seems to be disconnected.
279.	We are just starting implementation but it is starting to change the way we teach the sport fundamentals and the way we program competition
280.	Not practical. Not all sports are benefited.
281.	boring
282.	Ensuring we have certified leaders and coaching for each level of the LTAD in each of our programs
283.	People don't like change, but once the plan was showing progress it would be better for all.
284.	It has created a language and guidelines that have helped make the sport more systematic in athlete development/progressions to international excellence.
285.	We are currently implementing this program.
286.	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.
287.	Towards all programming that is offered or delivered.
288.	awareness of need for physical activity in early stages of childhood to provide good base for future activity/competition/health
289.	It is definitely having an impact but it is not penetrating below the Provincial Organizational level yet.

290.	Very little at the present time.
291.	It is a slow process in our communities. LTAD promoted through newsletters, information brochures etc.
292.	In our sport we have been effectively implementing LTAD and the various stages of training through the coaching manuals. It has been effective and we see more clubs with higher enrolment at younger ages because we have a good program to offer our customers the parents for their daughters.
293.	na
294.	We are starting to see a common language between sports at the various levels, including national, provincial and municipal.
295.	Creating awareness of the importance of being active for life. Shifting the paradigm of how the population thinks about sport and learning sport.
296.	As the sport of bowling has always been a sport for life the impact of the CS4L has not been as affected as it should be.
297.	Most sport organizations, the members are not aware of CS4L
298.	All of our sport development programs and coach training are aligned with LTAD.
299.	CS4L has enabled nso's to define an athlete pathway specific for their sport. This ha
300.	Long term athletes with skills to achieve whatever goals
301.	unknown
302.	Slowly making an impact.
303.	The program has evolved and makes sense, but is more demanding from participants (is time consuming)- in my sport, not yet available in French and not all modules
304.	Helps to formalize and organize sport participation.
305.	We don't agree with sport being about competition. Look at Mountain biking for example... some people race, most just ride for fun and personal challenge, goals, etc.
306.	More success in developing and retaining athletes.
307.	Our organization along with our NSO have been working hard to have our clubs and teams deliver stage appropriate programs to our athletes. We have also have started to deliver programs to athletes in stages that were previously not addressed by our sport.
308.	none
309.	Ce modèle amène graduellement un bassin d'athlètes qui pourront représenter le Canada dignement aux différentes compétitions internationales. Plus il y aura des athlètes canadien reconnus plus les jeunes pourront s'identifier à ces athlètes.
310.	Hockey Canada is currently developing a LTAD program, it will be rolled out to the branches and filtered down to the local Minor Hockey Associations.
311.	many people do not understand the concept yet. it is an educational process.

312.	It is helping some organizations and their members understand the concepts but many are still confused and many pretend to be implementing policies but are not really following the guidelines.
313.	Just starting to do this in our organization. Lots of opportunity, but too soon to tell.
314.	creates awareness why/how to live a healthy lifestyle and why/how to start early
315.	Impacted on the way our sport is the development of the "athlete" being athlete centered. Modifications to rules, tie into the NCCP, etc...
316.	lack of funding at the provincial levels - only funding seems to be at the national level and therefore, only those athletes who come from "deep pockets" have the funding behind them to push towards the national level. There are quite a number of very talented individuals at the local and provincial levels who do not have the funding behind them and are left behind. So those who progress must have talent but they are not necessarily "the best".
317.	Not enough information on what they are doing.
318.	breaking the old mold of 'how we always did it' to a more scientific approach of athlete/sport development
319.	I can't really say except that the funding model keeps shifting which makes it very difficult to promote and offer ongoing stable sport programs.
320.	Organizations involved in sport are analyzing and evaluating their programs against the CS4L concepts and adjusting their programs as a result of this review.
321.	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.
322.	More participation of individuals throughout the life
323.	Impact not visible in our community for the most part. Target groups are not accessed due to lack of availability
324.	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.
325.	For the sport of football it allows athletes to participate with a two year age group.
326.	At our club, we have focussed on training athletes to become coaches so that when they "retire" from competition at age 19 yr, they can still stay connected to their sport as a coach (as athlete opportunities are diminished after high school)
327.	We unfortunately know little about it
328.	No impact
329.	It is the foundation on which all programs are built
330.	not aware of cs4l
331.	awareness which leads to motivation in many different areas; athletic participation, volunteerism, administration, program development all creates integrity of sport.



332.	This provincial sport is in the planning stages of the CS4L program. Impact is expected to be significant on programming and already is being utilized as we move forward. An excellent concept and one that fits in ideally to strategic plans.
333.	Alignment of coaching development/curriculum with development stages. Parents understanding their children's athletic development and refraining from making bad decisions. Aligning athlete development from Club to Regional to PSO to NSO, in order to better develop Elite athletes; thus, improving Canada's results on the Int'l stage.
334.	knowledge of coaches and teachers at all levels sports is so divided in schools and at the various recreational and club levels- how can we get everyone to be working with the same framework for the sports and skill development needed for this model to work effectively
335.	CS4L has been affective at raising awareness of the importance of quality physical education to the development of physical literacy among children and youth. It has also enabled the development of some useful support resources. Much more is needed to advocate for important policy changes such as the delivery of Qaulity Daily Physical Education, the importance of quality physical education teachers, supported by Physical Education Consultants and Specialists.
336.	Not sure it can be measured in our organization. I believe the impact has been minimal to date.
337.	No noticable impact on our sport.
338.	No current impact on our sport.
339.	It is one of the most critical documents we have produced. It is forming the frame for our organizations programs moving forward.
340.	Elles sont substantielles, et contribuent à mieux cerner les structures et programmes adéquats selon le stade de développement des participant(e)s, nous permettant ainsi de mieux servir les différents groupes de participant(e)s, de diversifier et élargir le bassin de pratiquant(e)s et aussi de mieux développer et identifier les athlètes d'élite potentiels. Cela permet aussi le maintien de la pratique du sport de façon soutenue à tout âge, et donc la promotion de saines habitudes de vie à long terme.
341.	- incité les fédérations sportives nationales et provinciales à revoir leur modèle de développement de l'athlète et à apporter des changements dans leurs programmes, leurs réseaux de compétitions
342.	more sophistacted programming throughout the development stages. healthy challenge to conventional thinking
343.	goid
344.	Slowly gaining strength. Has to be an increased awareness-publicity campaign. General population is not familiar with the movement. Partners must be working collaboratively to support the movement.
345.	Ultimately to benefit athletes ensuring a more enriching, supported and successful sport career
346.	Increasing participation in sport at all levels of ability. Promoting life-long participation.

347.	Very little for the masters swimming program.
348.	creating more interest from a wider range of potential participants
349.	I am familiar with the initiative, but not with any impacts.
350.	NSOs are adopting into their policy and programs but implementation at the grassroots level has not taken place.
351.	grouping athletes according to their age/development rather than at measured skill levels. Expecting development to be correlated with their physical development.
352.	CS4L has provided the blue print for our sport-specific LTAD model. It has the potential if fully implemented (one generation of Canadians who were born into this era).
353.	We have a major push at the younger ages at the fundamental level to start children younger to broaden the base of participation with the understanding that the younger they get involved the more likely they will stay involved.
354.	Limited in our sport.
355.	NSO's are developing plans around LTAD but community sport is yet to hear about it.
356.	More information available on how to coach
357.	nso's are incorporating into their policies but community sport is not engaged.
358.	none
359.	Many sports have been successful at introducing the concept to their membership. Some adjustments are being witnessed in traditional sport development approaches.
360.	Sets the framework for appropriate sport delivery for all ages and level of abilities.
361.	Canadians are being exposed to sport in a more structured manner, which is based on principles of physical and cognitive development.
362.	We are in full implementation mode.
363.	All ages can skate but need encouragement.
364.	CS4L is requiring all of us to analyze the programs we offer through the lens of LTAD, clearly identify the skills required at each stage of our sport, and then determine what level of competition is appropriate to support each stage. This process has required many NSOs to challenge the status quo and look carefully at what they're doing. "Because we've always done it that way" is no longer acceptable. This is a good thing.
365.	Changes are needed to Multi Sport Games - ages and competition levels, P/TSO are struggling in some area with capacity to make the necessary changes. The current model is based on a male model so information about how girls and women are affected need to be addressed.
366.	Affects the way sport is structured within governing bodies and programs, as well as simple mindsets behind people's reasons for participation.
367.	is to early
368.	none

369.	Made us look at a larger spectrum of sport activity for us to be all encompassing
370.	Confirms our organizations view that physical activity is an important part of leading a healthy and enjoyable life.
371.	We fully endorse the CS4L and promote it in our community as much as possible.
372.	not sure
373.	- too much emphasis on developing LTAD plans over last 5 years, but little support for implementation - impact has been limited as LTAD plans have been developed at national level, but have not been successfully promoted and implemented at provincial and community level - impact also has been limited by failure to develop clear roles and responsibilities for LTAD delivery at each stage, and lack of mechanisms to support and manage change within a sport
374.	It has made a difference. As a physical education teacher it is part of the curriculum and is part of the foundation of sound pedagogy.
375.	Currently, the LTAD model is helping identify high performance athletes and providing them with the tools to enhance their skills.
376.	Not yet implemented
377.	N/A
378.	no
379.	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.
380.	We are just at the being stages.
381.	Educates the organizers of activities to promote fitness, without getting caught up in strictly competitive streams
382.	need to redefine existing focuses
383.	No impact known here in Nunavut.
384.	None at our university
385.	Provides a solid framework for the creation of programs and plans along the athlete development pathway based on scientific evidence. Creates a common language in the sport system.
386.	There is little impact of the CS4L in Nunavut.
387.	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.
388.	Our organization has used this model in preparing programs for all age groups identified. We had a pilot program with pre schoolers that was designed with the info in the model. It was very useful.
389.	This is not applicable for us, because at the moment we do not have a competitive element to our organization.
390.	Increase in awareness
391.	Within Nunavut there is very little impact. The territorial government will fund youth sports at 100% but adults only at a maximum of 50%
392.	Marginal at present
393.	There is really little impact. We follow the age groups when applying for funding, etc.
394.	Too early to tell in lacrosse - implementation has just been made. With officials, we are in the early stages of the roll out
395.	None
396.	only beginning to be felt in our sport

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

#	Response
1.	Need national governing bodies to endorse. i.e Canada Games council
2.	More sport participation by more people for a greater part of their lives. Healthier population. More acceptance of sport and rec activities in our communities. A downside will be the loss of spontaneous play by children. They are already being heavily organized for all their activities rather than developing the skills to entertain themselves in an active way outside (ie riding bikes, playing in the park, organizing neighbourhood ball games etc). Lots of social learning will also be lost as kids will always be looking for the next person to organize them and tell them what to do.
3.	knowledgeable and educated parents will make better choices for their children, sport organizations and programs will focus on children/participants needs rather than quick, fast results and glory
4.	increase participation in sport increase awareness about ideal training and coaching
5.	I still think in large centers kids aren't getting exposure to many different sports to develop their physical literacy. I think there really are no seasons and they tend to do one sport b/c the seasons go so long. In my community we do have seasons. It helps to have natural ice b/c hockey season starts and ends when God decides. It usually goes 3-4 months which is lots of time for little kids. Also with limited numbers of kids we have to move along in order to be able to participate in the next sport because those who do, do it all. I am hoping the future impact will be on the health of the community and nation.
6.	Awareness not to miss windows of opportunity for child development.

7.	More athlete retention.
8.	A more healthy, active, and happy society.
9.	Increasing sports performance and success, leading to increasing sports participation for future generations.
10.	Unclear.
11.	Not sure
12.	It will be highly successful in larger cities, but harder to implement in smaller cities and rural areas.
13.	Hopefully positive.
14.	Going forward from awareness to participation
15.	Une population plus en santé
16.	greater integration by age into high performance athletics
17.	If it can be filtered down to grass roots levels and embraced. The elementary and secondary school system need to play a leading role, otherwise the impact will be minimal. If not an active start then hard to be active for life.
18.	Not sure at this time
19.	to help athletes reach the next level of sport in canada
20.	Continued learning of LTAD will greatly benefit schools, sport clubs and coaches. LTAD will help encourage "masters athletes" to continue to train and win.
21.	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.)
22.	It will help define us for the better if we let it.
23.	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"
24.	CS4L needs to take a broader focus and include healt and wellness in its vocabulary. The system is needed for all levels of athletes but in order to be successful there needs to be better buy-in from the general public. CS4L has the opportunity to make the sporting system better for everyone.
25.	Information to parents on how to apply CS4L to their child
26.	i personally think in the long term it will be getting better
27.	Will require additional promotion and complete 'Sport' buy in.
28.	Positive, once it is fully embraced.
29.	Funding. Quantity and quality of facilities.
30.	Better train coaches to produce better training environment for participants and athletes....and hopefully a great pool of high quality participants to pick from for better high

	performance result for Canada as a country
31.	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.
32.	more awareness and implementation
33.	A healthier society (physically and mentally) and a stronger physical activity/sport system
34.	Very positive. Especially the Active for life area of the LTAD - this is where Paddle Alberta really helps support paddlers in Alberta.
35.	continued as above. Sport experiences will become more appropriate to the participants. Program design and delivery will be more appropriate to user. Improved physical literacy and increased ongoing participation because of improved skill levels, self-confidence, levels of enjoyment and ability to transfer from one sport (perhaps more child or youth based) to be Active for Life through other sports
36.	A better experience for each individual.
37.	Greater and longer term participation
38.	Too early to comment
39.	Meilleure participation sportive et surtout plus qualitative.
40.	We are hopeful that the impact will be large. Focus on sport for life.
41.	continued improvement at all levels as this younger age cohort continues with sport.
42.	IT MUST APPLY TO ALL AS MENTION ABOVE... NATION BUILDING, PRIDE... THIS SHOULD NOT APPLY FOR NEWCOMER...
43.	Time will tell . . .but it should include increased knowledge of how and why people participate in sport, and identification of proven best practices for the development of children in sport.
44.	If implemented successfully, a generation of children that have been nurtured throughout the continuum and, as a result, have the skills, interest, habits and understanding of why it is important to engage in sport and physical activity as part of healthy living. This is not just about supporting CS4L but supporting the environments that can ensure the principles behind CS4L can be attended to.
45.	Young adults with confidence to make choices for what they will do for their own activity level; An increase in provision of opportunities for families to engage -together or in the same venue - in 90 minutes of physical activity daily An integration of mandatory activity programming built into extended hours primary, junior and high school educational curriculums - delivered by sport instructors and coaches specifically put in place by School Boards to deliver the credit 2-3 x per week in a 3 - 5:30 PM timeslot. A culture amongst majority of average somewhat like 'church'
46.	none unless there is a whole lot of money marketing it, monitoring it and implementing it
47.	We have developed a very good implementation plan our biggest issue is our organization has funding issues and the provinces have resisted change.

48.	People will be living longer , be in better condition and feel better about themselves.
49.	Longer life spans, a more engaged and active population.
50.	Athlètes plus complets, moins de carences sur les habiletés de bases
51.	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.
52.	Je ne les vois pas, car sur le terrain, il est difficile d'en voir la mise en œuvre concrète.
53.	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.
54.	It will grow and flex with the growth of sport in Canada.
55.	Very positive, if it gets over the hurdle referenced above.
56.	Ongoing improvements to population health
57.	I think it depends on how the sport plan is modified because it needs to impact all areas of the population including recreation, competitive and elite. I do not think it will impact the future unless changed as noted above and more funding provided to the NSOs including the current non-funded sports.
58.	It will continue to motivate organizations to include a wide array of individuals from all walks of life at all ages.
59.	Full implementation will not be seen for at least another two years. However, the future impact will include: earlier development of crucial skills (at an earlier age). This will translate into stronger and more competitive athletes at the elite levels.
60.	Better sports programs available for a wider number of participants.
61.	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.
62.	With further education to the First Nation communities benefits may come slowly.
63.	It will be the model for the design and delivery of sport, with True Sport values embedded in each of the stages and in the sport for all concept.
64.	Activity should be mandatory, as academics are. More \$\$ need to be going into health and education of sport at all levels, it is contagious if our national teams do well, and equally important to help out communities with programs. volunteers are great, but we need to find a way to provide \$\$ for these coaches and organizers Work to continue to

	professionalize coaching
65.	Capacity for increased participation across the lifespan and population spectrum
66.	As the CS4L model becomes more widely implemented, we will begin to see athletes performing more successfully within the world stage. The program will also offer continued athlete retention nationally, and a greater collaboration between sport organizations.
67.	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.
68.	?
69.	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.
70.	no change unless we have athletes who are interested in excellence programs
71.	Please see above.
72.	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.
73.	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.
74.	Better fundamental skills. Skilled athletes. Clearer pathways for participants and competitive athletes. Increased focus on Active Start and Active for Life.
75.	Sport programming adapted to the needs of a larger population
76.	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.
77.	More participation in sport and a healthier population country wide.
78.	more athletes participating, more athletes staying in sport, and the integration of sport and Municipal Recreation taking place.
79.	Continue the great work and get the model into more organizations at the grassroots level.
80.	Un plus grand accent sur la diversification des activités en jeune âge.
81.	Continued focus on the full spectrum of sport participation.
82.	- Increased opportunities for athletes at every age and ability level. - New programs/resources created: The entire sport/recreation system has a responsibility to review existing programs and fill in the gaps with new programs/resources. - More athletes training at higher stages of the CS4L model. - Increase in the number of volunteers needed as more programs are created and increase intensity of training at the higher stages of the model. - Increased partnership opportunities with recreation, childhood, educators, public health, etc.



83.	Incorporate FUNdamental activities into sport-specific sessions for younger children, especially during warm-up and fun activities.
84.	une culture de sport un mode de vie
85.	Je crois que le goût de bouger restera pour toute la vie. Le recrutement pour les jeunes talents sera mieux fait et mieux encadrer. Les jeunes seront mieux préparés à la compétition. Il y a beaucoup de travail à faire..penser au développement du hockey! Le DLTA est sain!
86.	mise en place d'infrastructure disponible partout pour tous dans le pays développer le réseau de pistes cyclables
87.	Hopefully it will improve sport as written and outlined.
88.	Une population qui sera plus en santé, ce qui aura des conséquences positives sur plusieurs facteurs tels la diminution des frais de santé.
89.	Aucune perçue
90.	Eventually the message will creep out to a greater percentage of the population.
91.	We will have more skilled athletes and hopefully we will see a decline in obesity.
92.	This is the foundation from which to build outstanding, nation-wide sport programs.
93.	It is looking to be a good program but with all things it just takes time and should be focused on the long term.
94.	I think it's important to work on coaches and coaching because what a child gets out of sport is directly proportional to how good their coach is. If it's just a parent stepping in so the kids can play, it's fun but not very developmental. If you have a coach who's focused on development, then kids have a real opportunity to continue to grow and play at higher levels, if they want, and still have fun.
95.	intéressant mais mal diffusé
96.	not aware enough of its mandate
97.	Growth in sport activities
98.	it will make sport more enjoyable and beneficial for kids and parents
99.	If followed, athletes will have a better grounding in the skills of their particular sport.
100.	It will serve to foster the development of cross country skiing across all age and societal groups
101.	little
102.	plus de diffusions comme ça on y croira encore plus ( croyance)
103.	Development of better athletes and keeping people active throughout their lives.
104.	Hopefully it reduces one dimensional youth, adds a measure of control so as not to allow children to be weeded out too early or told they are not able at too young of an age. It will hopefully lead to more clear purpose behind every program and ensure that there is a supply for the demand at every level. It would be great to see the best coaches involved at the younger ages, either directly or indirectly in their support of others.

105.	I think we will have better rounded athletes that really enjoy the sport they are playing in and therefore are able to excell.
106.	A greater overall health and well-being of the people involved.
107.	Communication between sports organizations
108.	We will see more athletes remaining engaged in sport for a longer period of time, fewer injuries, and a greater understanding by the general population of what is an appropriate balance of training to competition.
109.	I think if the nation embraces it and provides the resources to the "on the ground" coach/programmer, it could have a wide reach.
110.	Continued improvement in training and development of athletes and coaches. Increased focus on engaging adults in the sport. Further segmenting of the team structure and training-to-competition focus of developing athletes to better reflect the CS4L stages
111.	Un meilleur développement pour les athlètes d'élite et pour avoir des adultes actifs.
112.	better training and precise instruction; more international podium achievements
113.	I believe that this would be good start and keep going....
114.	An increase in focus on specific programs correlating to the CS4L goals.
115.	Des jeunes qui demeurent des sportifs engagés plus longtemps et dans plusieurs sports
116.	not sure
117.	It could be huge, if everyone got on the same page.
118.	We are changing our organization to work more closely with partners and differentiate streams to provide specific programming to the correct communities.
119.	I think it's a great idea once fully implemented and more people should be involved in sport overall.
120.	Further development of sport infrastructure and programs in a variety of sports.
121.	Hopefully more athletes with better skill sets. Sport for life, constant participation throughout the life cycle.
122.	Hopefully a healthier, happier population
123.	I think it will be good the pursuit of excellence. My only concern lies with staying in sport because it is fun and stays a lifelong activity. Need to ensure that those that are not focused on high level participation continue to have an avenue for participation.
124.	More participation and healthier, happier people.
125.	Should be a better retention of our population in activity which will promote healthy life styles.
126.	Influential.
127.	Everyone should be participating and enjoying the benefits of play.
128.	Hopefully, a recognition of the differing needs participants require to have a quality sporting experience. Using the implementation to understand that sport can mean different things to

	different participants and that that is okay and have value. Kids who naturally strive to perform need avenues for that but equally, kids who what their activities to have more of a play focus have avenues as well and that that is valued by the systems in place.
129.	c'est un travail sur un long terme avec des objectifs à redéfinir à chaque année...Pour se réajuster.
130.	I believe this is a good foundation to start from
131.	The future impact will be on athlete engagement over the long-term. We will be able to keep athletes in sport for a longer period of time because they will not be burned out - we cn focus on developing the whole athlete and as a result have an overall healthier attitude towards sport
132.	As emphasis on the Active start/fundamentals and learning to train areas continue to develop and athletes progress through the other levels Canadian athletes will compete even better on a worldwide stage in an increased number of sports
133.	Hopefully more individuals continue on with a sport for life, whether it be recreational, competitive, or both.
134.	It will be positive. The terminology "Sport" may deter some people (ie. youth that don't want competition or the aging) from buy in with this policy/model. Sport may have an association for some people to be competitive or elite centred participation.
135.	Unclear. I hope that it will give our sport and recreation sector a clearer direction. Our organization has had very little participation in CS4L implementation.
136.	Structure and accountability, ideally enhancing our national programs from the ground up.
137.	Hopefully it will be a major factor in the development of young athletes.
138.	Could be huge if it were given the appropriate resources and priority
139.	Moins de décrochage sportif; Plus d'athlètes polyvalents.
140.	More growth as we leaders continue to teach the importance of LTAD to all of the people, no matter age, gender, etc...
141.	The continuation of CS4L will encourage all Canadians to become more physically active and will provide opportunities for physical literacy and participation in activity as part of a healthy lifestyle through both competitive and non-competitive sport opportunities.
142.	More youth will be involved at more elite level because they will develop a wider variety of skills
143.	nothing but positive as long as 1. all groups work to the same mission statement and plan. 2. The funding is available for these programs to run through to the end of their objective
144.	Unclear at this point. Though a great theoretical model it still is highly lacking at the implementation level. It is yet to be scene how well organizations can make it work under the restrictions of actual practical use.
145.	not sure
146.	Hopefully we will develop a much stronger pool of National team talent

147.	Could be positive but need to recongize the unique assets of smaller provinces and communities. Too focused on major centres. Also, needs to focus more on partnerships with disability organizations who are experts in engaging the population of persons with disabilities. So tired of hearing that no one attends programs or initiatives offered by sport groups....there is an interest and need, but need to meaningfully engage persons with disabilities.
148.	I think the LTED is an important tool for sport and helps us focus on the athlete and the appropriateness certain training and competition at different development levels.
149.	Unkown
150.	Consistency in sport delivery for specific age demographics.
151.	Very significant
152.	Healthier, more effective system with more people staying involved throughout their life.
153.	Je ne sais pas.
154.	The development of proper fundamental movement skills at the younger ages and recreation for those who don't want to be competitive but want to stay "active for life"
155.	Who knows. There are too many bureaucracies as it is...too many groups wanting to protect their turf. How will CS4L really sort out problems with access to facilities etc. given the unions that represent custodians at schools across the country? Also, fundamental flaw with sport in Canada is the mantra "Sport is Volunteer Driven" ...this mantra or fundamental principle must be revisited.
156.	LATD is not for the non-athlete thus is no answer to the whole population
157.	Keep up the good work.
158.	depends on the drive and passion of the implementers finding the right value propositons for the receivers
159.	If it were to include all sectors of the sport community it would have a significant impact on participation.
160.	Unless more funding comes our way, we will stay the way we are.
161.	Increased participation by gfroups of all ages.
162.	healthier more active canadian youth more formal approach to training at all levels
163.	If everyone, meaning all of the sport bodies embrace the CS4L I believe it will help keep Canada fit from youth to the elderly.
164.	More and better prepared participants in sport at all levels.
165.	From a sport perspective the future impact will be positive, more collaboartion between 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 children and parents, and reduction in health care, etc.
166.	Minimal without proper government and educational support.
167.	We see the CS4L becoming an integral part of our sport, as well as our sport integrating well in development models for other ball and stick sports. Floorball is already being used by many Hockey Skills Academies for off-ice training and provides benefits to Hockey sports in terms of cross-training the fundamental hand-eye coordination and cardio strength attributes of many sports.
168.	It can work if it is truly all sport encompassing but it must do more outreach to non traditional sports.
169.	Same as above
170.	The goal is that we have better trained athletes who stay in the sport for life.
171.	Should be able to get everyone understand the concept of disability sports.
172.	CS4L will only continue to be a useful model if the implementation of of the philosophy trickles down to the grass roots. There also has to be continued by in by the PSo's as athletes get to the train to train levels stage of their development. There is still too much emphasis based on competition. Parents continue to believe that competition is the key to success and this is a tough battle to win from a coaching perspective.
173.	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.
174.	ONLY AN INCREASE IN NUMBERS ACROSS THE BOARD IE: MALE AND FEMALE
175.	no idea
176.	loss of participants at the provincial organized level but growth in the community club/fun level
177.	More athletes will be coming up with a basic knowledge of skills in sports and the desire to continue to participate.
178.	Si tous s'engagent à travailler dans un but commun avec des balises communes, il sera plus facile de mobiliser les différents partenaires et ainsi favoriser la mise en oeuvre du modèle à tous les niveaux afin que la population puisse en bénéficier pleinement.
179.	Children, youth and their families will be better prepared to be active for life.
180.	see previous answer improved participation, health and enjoyment
181.	Unsure
182.	somewhat better understanding of the path leading to high performance
183.	We are always striving to make our sport and programming to be more inclusive to all. We have begun to design or trails to allow for more Para Nordic skiers.
184.	Ça ne permet ABSOLUMENT PAS à la population "moyenne" d'accroître la participation et l'intérêt au sport. Ça favorise prioritairement le développement des meilleurs et n'ont pas de tous et chacun selon leur besoin, leur moyen etc...

185.	More life long participants in sport including an increased base of volunteers to deliver sport to future generations.
186.	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.
187.	Fantastic potential if properly funded and promoted
188.	Nothing at this rate.....there truly has to be an extra effort made to get educational organizations involved (high school sport and university sport) and recognized to a greater extent to build this philosophy and or model into a successful and adopted program.
189.	Retain as well as braoden participation
190.	Unless it is led by the National and Provincial organizations it will not filter down to community based. It must have strong National support and be implemented from the top down to have the communities become stakeholders in this. This deviates from many other programs that are from the bottom up but a big change like this needs leadership and direction to be a success
191.	same as previous
192.	More successful athletic achievements and life-long activity. A more physically literate nation.
193.	Once we convince all the parents of Canada that CS4L is the best thing for their child, CS4L will have a great impact on Canadian sport development.
194.	more exposure for all
195.	It has the potential, long term, of creating a more active population and a society which views sport as more than in a competitive format.
196.	Positive if there is more financial support and volunteer development programs available
197.	Positive. It provides a framework for more realistic expectations for athletes so they can grow and develop in a natural progression without over emphasis on competition.
198.	HOpefully same as above
199.	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).
200.	It further organizes the way that our members are trained, and it assists us to focus on the appropriate development of athletes, coaches and referees.
201.	It is my hope that we have a better trained and performing athlete at national and international competitions while instilling a sense of giving back to younger athletes once the zest for competition has subsided.
202.	depends on how it marketed and promoted - could be amazing
203.	In our sport, not a lot - triathlon was designed for CS4L, but in older sports without youth, age group and high performance focus it will require a lot of change.
204.	May work in some sports

205.	It could be the cornerstone of moving forward with many sports. The opportunity to receive quality instruction and guidance is huge.
206.	We need evaluation to determine that.
207.	will continue to expand to other areas of sport
208.	Youth playing sport with proper technique Youth enjoying sport again Sport participation for life Healthy lifestyles
209.	Challenging.....some members will embrace the change and some will resist change thinking what they have done has been OK so why change
210.	Sport specific at later stages of development.
211.	Increase of participants involved with sport over the next 10 years
212.	I hope we all can keep it to the forefront and eventually change the culture around sport and physical activity.
213.	Higher quality coaching and better organized sport development at the grass root level.
214.	Better understanding of the role of sport in the various stages of life, especially for children through the ages of rapid development. Healthier lifestyle for Canadians.
215.	The future impact will be a much healthier attitude towards sport.
216.	Could be huge and very beneficial to Canadian sport population
217.	Will impact very much.
218.	Collaborative planning for athlete development.
219.	Je souhaite une participation accrue à l'activité physique Que les individus adoptent des comportements sains qui favorisent un mode physiquement actif.
220.	Nous espérons grandement une participation sportive accessible à TOUS, indépendamment de l'implication familiale(quoique ce dernier soit primordial lorsque les parents sont en mesure de le faire).
221.	persons with disabilities will have to gain more access and be provided with training and funding targeted to disabilities including Deaf sports category
222.	I would hope to see more consistency across the board, especially in the competition sector.
223.	Not enough focus on recreation and activity for health
224.	The model focus is on elite development of high performance athletic and neglects the development, promotion and support of grass root sport.
225.	With the appropriate resources & support, CS4L has the potential to facilitate cross sectoral engagement which will then allow for improved efficiencies in resources. Ideally, an engaged nation steeped in an understanding of CS4L would result in reduced pressure on health care system, social services, justice etc.
226.	The success of CS4L in the future will depend on the linkages which can be created between organizations working at various stages of the model.

227.	It will improve the development pathway for athletes -providing a hogher number of elite performers and it will increase participation levels in all asports
228.	It would be good if everyone is educated about this. Then get everyone 'on-board'. I think it is a solid model with lots of potential. I hope it produces 'high performance' caliber in the future. Will it create medals or top 5 in world rankings??? I do not know.
229.	More participation in general for sport. Healthier lifestyles.
230.	As coaches, parents and community programs begin to learn about and apply the CS4L model it will aid in keeping kids active, learning FMS & FSS and enjoying sport participation.
231.	healthier populations
232.	Sports organizations will have more accountability to their participants as the programming must meet the requirements.
233.	It has great potential to be successful if approached in the right way. If you see it as a way to perform a gap analysis and then think out side the box as to how to address these gaps. If, like some sports, you just take what you already do and place it in the structure of LTAD you never really address the gaps and the program as a whole will not go well.
234.	I hope we will see a comprehensive approach to sport activity across all age groups
235.	bright, long-lived
236.	We will have more individuals getting activer earlier and staying active longer because they will be more skilled and as such have a better sport experience.
237.	More success as per above.
238.	better quality programs, more diverse programs throughout the LTAD stages. an opportunity to express a generic LTAD model for Canadians who are blind, or Canadians who are deaf.
239.	The potential is there for a significant impact on the delivery of sport, but it's going to take a while. Don't think it will have an effect on high performance, but hopefully it will get more people in sport, and keep them in sport.
240.	would like to offer courses to volunteers / coaches
241.	It will enable young people to develop the fundamental skills that they will be able to transfer to a variety of sports and be successful participants.
242.	We are feeling it now. Lots of changes to rules... Lots...
243.	Need to reach out and get rural communities on board. This is not always so easy due to lack of resources and getting people to buy into the program. It is much easier to push in schools, and reach all the children, but not so easy to get parents and especially seniors involved. Impact, however, would be great, and hopefully help free up our medical system somewhat.
244.	I beleive that we will have a healthy Canadian population and curb many of the taxing health issues we have today in youth and young people. As well, Canadians will remain active as a norm.
245.	A seamless pathway of programs from the entry level to the high performance level. Ease of



	access to participate.
246.	better quality programs geared to promote healthy living better quality trained coaches available to all stronger competition structures achievable goal setting (short and long term) participant driven sport system better understanding of all sports to all stake holders
247.	Lower sport drop out rates, more youth becoming involved in sports programs, better athlete performance.
248.	With some 'tweaking' along the way it will continue improve quality and access to sport in Canada
249.	Sport participation increases in all age ranges and a decline in healthcare costs country-wide.
250.	healthy approaches and better programs for participants/athletes
251.	On paper the CS4L model is a great working paper, but resistance to change will make it a hard sell. The objectives of the model are excellent and are focusing on the development of the person. When and if the implementation starts from the NSO, we think it will be a very positive strategy for sport.
252.	Engagement in the Canadian movement to activate all Canadians to make sport and physical activity part of their lifestyle. Also, to promote the real value of sport and physical activities so that all Canadians appreciate it's worth.
253.	If the document is implemented properly, there will be more enjoyment at each age level.
254.	we hope participants will stay longer in the sport, some of them in the competitive stream
255.	Only if NSO's/NGO's fully support (funding and human resources) the process BELOW them. As a PSO we can not fully implement our (NSO) version of CS4L without their committed support. Provincial initiatives - at least as far as our sport is concerned - is dependant on the Govt of BC acknowledging our reliance and compliance on and with NSO direction.
256.	Depending on next question, the system will change but it could be a very slow process
257.	I don't know. I'm learning.
258.	More long term enjoyment of all sports. slow down on sport specialization.
259.	ideally less drop-out from sport. more life long participation in sport and physical activity.
260.	better understanding of the values of sport by the general population
261.	Helps sport organizations ensure that all segments of their potential community are addressed.
262.	Better programs, better coaching, better HP outcomes
263.	It could be great providing the multiple organizations that have a role to play understand the benefits and values in the model.
264.	There will be more skill development, programs directed to the appropriate age and stage and one outcome will be better athletes with fewer injuries
265.	Not practical.

266.	boring
267.	Positive, hopefully it will raise the standard of coaching and instruction across the board
268.	Health and fitness levels for all ages and back grounds would improve and the number of people in sports would increase for a longer period of time.
269.	higher involvement in sport and possibly better athletes
270.	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.
271.	More concrete planned approach to athlete development.
272.	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!
273.	A more developed sport system in Canada that has no gaps.
274.	if successful, this could decrease inactivity amongst the population, decrease obesity and health related diseases etc. Hopefully it would also prepare future elite level athletes from an early stage in terms of their skills and training loads which would bring our level of competitiveness as a nation up in the world.
275.	I believe it is the right way to go and that it will have substantial impact on sport participation and the quality of the experience for participants in the future.
276.	A more focused approach to implementing the sport at the grassroots level.
277.	If we are talking 5-10 years we should begin to see impact.
278.	Future might be limited as sports trends and new technology will change as sports science grows and evolves. Again it is more about getting Canadians to believe passionately in the value of sports. Just like a strategic plan use to be done two quads out. It is impossible to do that effectively with the changing world.
279.	na
280.	A fitter, more goal oriented Canada with less health problems and less financial strain because of visits to the hospital and other health support.
281.	More programs and opportunities for participants to stay involved in sport.
282.	More age and stage appropriate level sport programming. Hopefully greater participation in sport and longer participation in sport.
283.	Has to be much more significant
284.	It may be understood more broadly in the public among club executives, parents and athletes. Currently our coaches, NSO/PSO staff and NSO Board members are familiar with it but not the general public.

285.	Longer lasting athletes in sport with more overall skill
286.	unknown
287.	With appropriate support (marketing) the impact could be great and most beneficial to sport and recreation, and the Canadian populace in many ways.
288.	As more people (moms and dads) are trained to support the role of a coach in teaching the basic fundamentals of physical development, everyone will benefit and be better fit.
289.	Increase participation.
290.	too much focus on competition and training for performance, not enough grass roots focus.
291.	Improved participation and performance.
292.	A more logical and effective approach to athlete development. It is expected that through the implementation of our LTAD we will create stronger athletes with fewer plateaus.
293.	none
294.	The resources designed by Hockey Canada are world class and will help to continue to develop the players within Hockey Canada. The focus on skill development may be a big adjustment for some coaching styles.
295.	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.
296.	I think it will be successful as more people learn about it, understand it and accept it. We will have a healthier nation with reduced medical issues and costs. We will be more active in the later years of our lives and we will also reap the benefits on the World stage with Elite athletes and teams.
297.	Increase physical activity in general population and contribute to long-term athlete development
298.	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
299.	Better alignment and more opportunities for participation at all levels.
300.	see above if we don't get more funding, there will be less people participating at all levels, and we will have fewer national athletes.
301.	To help other provinces to be more informed. To hold workshops.
302.	streamlined effort of producing athletes that have the greatest chance of reaching their athletic potential
303.	I can't really say but I don't know if it will be felt by people with disabilities as the athletes that contact our organization have never heard of CS4L.
304.	An athlete centered approach means that the whole of the athlete and participant is considered. The breakdown for us happens around ethical literacy. LTAD has done a fantastic job around physical literacy and articulating its importance. If we are trying to prepare our athletes holistically, the ethical literacy piece is crucial and currently missing at all






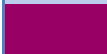



	levels.
305.	fewer sport dropouts in the 13-18 age group. More programs for young adults and an increase in sport for older adults. (45+)
306.	More of the population will relate to staying active for life. More people with disabilities will become active.
307.	There will be a need to provide more facilities and more coaches to deal the increased number of participants in various programs
308.	It must be implemented at all levels of sport
309.	Hopefully it will keep people connected to their sport over their lifetime.
310.	Would like to learn more.
311.	No impact
312.	Improved quality of sport programs and improved experience for the user.
313.	more participation and more quality ownership on behalf of organizations
314.	We anticipate increased participation in all aspects that will lead to increased levels of excellence for those participating in elite competitive channels of sport. Increased participation will lead also to continued participation in the recreation levels of the sport resulting in improved health and social/emotional well being of individuals involved.
315.	Owning the podium! People having a positive feeling about sport once they retire. Keeping athletes in the sport system after retirement.
316.	hard to say at this point, depends on how the provincial and national developmental programs are using it in various sports. It certainly has not filtered down to local clubs and certainly not in school programs. School programs are key to educations especially at the elementary level and through to high school.
317.	If implemented successfully and thoroughly (engaging not only the sport sector, but also education, health, recreation), the CS4L is capable of raising awareness and supporting improved program delivery. This can then enable better access by all children and youth to a broader range of programs, such as Physical Education and community recreation programs), thus influencing the development of physical literacy.
318.	Time will tell. Hopefully, a more well-rounded participation across all demographics in sport activity across the country.
319.	Cannot say.
320.	Unsure.
321.	See above. If implented effectively it can have a big impact nationally.
322.	Voir ci-dessus.
323.	- promouvoir l'importance de l'activité physique, les saines habitudes de vie, l'équilibre dans les activités physiques et sportives - inciter les fédérations sportives à revoir leur modèle de développement de l'athlète et à apporter des changements dans leurs programmes et transmettre les messages dans leur membership (athlètes, entraîneurs, administrateurs) et les

	programmes de formation pertinents - influencer le milieu scolaire dans la révision de ses programmes -
324.	higher levels of performance greater retention more transition to active for life
325.	Will take time and energy to impact the next generation. Paradigm shift for Society to embrace.
326.	Producing a population of athletes, coaches and citizens with a more positive overall sport experience
327.	Need to engage overweight and obese individuals as they now make up a large proportion of our population.
328.	Hopefully will lead to more facilities and ultimately more pool time for clubs.
329.	Increase the numbers and involvement of a wider range of participants
330.	Could change the approach to skill development in sport (ages and stages approach to physical literacy which should reduce drop out from sport and encourage lifelong involvement in sport.
331.	To present sport as a life long commitment. Keep older teens engaged in sport.
332.	It will be outstanding IF the "will" is there to see it through to full implementation (one generation). That means the funding support is provided & all stakeholders embrace the philosophy & principles of CS4L.
333.	With the broader base there will be more participation at all levels as more participants play and stay involved. Also this will mean more participants will reach a higher level of performance. It should grow sport, the activity level, the level of performance, etc.
334.	Difficult to implement due to history and culture of our sport.
335.	it will change the way we approach skill development in sport in Canada.
336.	more youth with the necessary skills that can make the choices to achieve their goals as they get older.
337.	will change our approach to skill development in sport, reduce drop out rate and encourage lifelong involvement in sport.
338.	Current/future revitalization project based around CS4L
339.	Ideally, it will contribute to superior sport programming and help to entice newcomers to sport and contribute to more effective sport delivery and all that entails.
340.	Sets the framework for the new Canadian Sport Policy.
341.	Athletes will develop and mature in specialized sport according to their rate of physical, mental and cognitive maturity.
342.	Focused programming of services
343.	We hope more skaters.
344.	If we see it through to completion, and truly apply the principles across all sports and at all levels of delivery, the future impact should be fewer injuries, less burnout, less young athletes

	dropping out of sport and more participation in sport at every age across the country.
345.	Vehicle to use to make other changes in the sport system as there is lots of focus by sports on CS4L
346.	More emphasis on measured outcomes and attainable goals, versus individual enjoyment and personal growth.
347.	looks interesting
348.	there will be more need for therapy services with more participation.
349.	Increased awareness of the importants of sports and physical activity.
350.	I believe it will develop better athletes.
351.	- tremendous future potential to increase participation, and establish a clear pathway from playground to podium for each sport in Canada - particularly LTAD could have tremendous impact in enhancing both participation and excellence for athletes with a disability, as currently there are tremendous gaps at the community and provincial level
352.	CS4L, physical literacy, QDPE, DPA, InMotion, the future is looking exciting.
353.	I think as LTAD continues to be fostered at the provincial and national level, our number of high performance athletes will continue to climb, leading to an increased presence at world championships.
354.	Very important. But the perception of the correct way to implement sport needs to change
355.	Greater reach of participation
356.	no
357.	-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
358.	It should have positive outcomes for the young. My main concerns would be population and money for my area.
359.	Athletes remaining in their sports longer due to less injury and more enjoyment
360.	minimal in our sport as youth and early sport accessibility as well as participation by athletes of all ages currently exists
361.	Reduce obesity levels, improve quality of life and teach important life skills.
362.	No idea at this point
363.	Hopefully there will be a long term change in the way that some sports development their athletes with less emphasis on single sport specialization of children at a young age. Overall, sports and the system overall, will undertake a more planned approach and be able to identify gaps within the LTAD and address these as needed.

364.	With organization the CS4L could have more impact in Nunavut in regards to training opportunities and coach certification.
365.	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.
366.	The impact we see for the CS4L is similar to what is outlined, an increase in involvement in sport or physical activity throughout life, resulting in a healthier population in Canada ultimately reducing the pressure on the National Health Care system.
367.	With the ability to reach out to isolated communities and those with lack of resources to engage in the sport across Canada there is great potential for increased participation and success.
368.	Not sure
369.	The potential impact in the future can have a huge impact in the areas of health and well being for all segments of the population.
370.	Hopefully with more implementation there will be more training opportunities for coaches and officials. Also, focus on younger kids and find ways to get them involved.
371.	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.
372.	no idea
373.	Major impact on levels of competition, standards of coaching and development

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Access to materials		24%	128
Geography (distances)		36%	196
Training costs		48%	259
Not enough facilitators		43%	231
Lack of funding		62%	335
Unsupportive culture		30%	162
Training of coaches and/or volunteers		59%	317
Uninformed parents and/or participants		57%	306
Awareness		58%	313

Engagement of other sectors of society (health, education and recreation sectors)		39%	212
Other, please specify:		12%	63
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>539</b>

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









#	Response
1.	Making sure the LTAD model is correct
2.	Les fédérations unisports ne tiennent pas vraiment compte du DLTA, elles «s'accaparent» des jeunes très rapidement et laisse peu de place aux autres sports...
3.	We have not been stymied in implementing this. Synchro Canada has developed a wonderful program and our coach chair/facilitator has trained all our coaches in this.
4.	financement
5.	Manque de démarches concrètes
6.	model may need to be refined
7.	I don't know what you model is
8.	Research
9.	Le modèle proposé comporte de nombreuses lacunes qui nuit à son adhésion par le milieu autre que "sportif".
10.	Knowledge on how to integrate into current sport model
11.	Overcoming entrenched behaviours and practices
12.	du temps et de l'argent pour l'accession à la formation
13.	communication and comprehension at the club level, need to continue to create materials and apply scarce resources
14.	Volunteer based sport asks a great deal of its leaders already
15.	confusing NCCP program
16.	Translation from high level guide to practical implementation
17.	Too much focus on large provinces and cities.
18.	Ignorance
19.	competition with other sports for participants
20.	Je ne sais pas
21.	Volunteer "leadership" of sport is major problem.



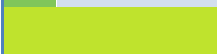



22.	lack of corporate and all levels of government supports
23.	INCLUDE OFFICIALS!!
24.	Consistant terminoly, uniform acceptance by of the implementations, its affact on all Canadians and not just athletes.
25.	sport specific venues & expensive rent of facilities, bureaucratic municipal hurdles.
26.	N/A
27.	Varying needs of the different areas of the province.
28.	Unrealistic expectations regarding the collaboration of other sectors
29.	evaluation
30.	buy in from parents
31.	getting youth involved in its implementation
32.	Conflict with current organizations policy
33.	not knowing what Deaf athletes needs
34.	lack of knowledge in the sport system about the needs of, and how to program for diverse popultions.
35.	coaches who buy in realize its importance. people who dont... dont.
36.	Implementation from the NSO
37.	Parents too caught up in a competitive culture
38.	NSO plan implementation is unrealistic.
39.	people
40.	time committment required
41.	unwillingness to make the effort to make change and get educated (as parents)
42.	CS4L is a great resource tool and educaion peice and our customers like knowledge and education.
43.	Are people with disabilities or chronic conditions represented in this model?
44.	not everyone is into competition!
45.	cumbersome administration by CAC
46.	as noted above
47.	Community groups being informed about CS4L
48.	It is not a priority
49.	Policy for Quality Physical Education Program delivery
50.	No real barriers












51.	Dans le cas de notre discipline sportive par exemple, une certaine culture et vision traditionnelle pose parfois obstacle. Par ailleurs, l'accent mis par les gouvernements sur la haute performance et l'élite tend parfois à faire négliger les autres aspects de la pratique sportive par des organismes aux ressources limitées.
52.	Environmental issues again not mentioned
53.	To meet the suggested level of involvement specific to ages is hard to achieve sustainably with only volunteers.
54.	potentially may not have enough therapists to provide coverage
55.	Clear roles and responsibilities in delivering each LTAD stage
56.	Don't know
57.	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.
58.	population
59.	I don't have knowledge to answer this appropriately.
60.	Creation of CS4L's for sports including athletes with a disability (either included, or in addition to the model created for the able-bodied sport counterpart)
61.	lack of technical officials, referees and judges in organized sports

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		92%	549
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		59%	353
Facilities and equipment		84%	505
School sport system		74%	444
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		26%	153
Research and innovation		21%	126
Training and pathways to employment		29%	174
Capitalizing on international		16%	96

events			
Equity policies		16%	94
Organizational capacity		63%	379
N/A		2%	12
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>600</b>

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		20%	111
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		24%	131
Facilities and equipment		16%	87
School sport system		13%	69
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		13%	71
Research and innovation		30%	163
Training and pathways to employment		17%	90
Capitalizing on international events		34%	186
Equity policies		32%	174
Organizational capacity		13%	70
N/A		24%	133
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>544</b>

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.





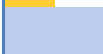






Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and instructors		60%	352
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		30%	175
Facilities and equipment		58%	340
School sport system		48%	282
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		17%	97
Research and innovation		13%	78
Training and pathways to employment		15%	89
Capitalizing on international events		8%	47
Equity policies		9%	53
Organizational capacity		32%	189
N/A		4%	26
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>587</b>

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		83%	461
Training and competition		72%	403
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		46%	255
Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		68%	377
Research and innovation		14%	78
Integrated athlete development pathways		31%	173
Organizational capacity and sustainability		31%	173












Direct athlete support and incentives		54%	301
Facilities and equipment		43%	240
Hosting of international events in Canada		18%	100
N/A		6%	33
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>558</b>

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.


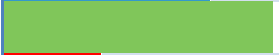




Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and technical leadership		22%	114
Training and competition		20%	102
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		31%	161
Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		15%	77
Research and innovation		29%	150
Integrated athlete development pathways		13%	65
Organizational capacity and sustainability		19%	95
Direct athlete support and incentives		11%	54
Facilities and equipment		16%	83
Hosting of international events in Canada		33%	168
N/A		27%	140
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>513</b>


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		46%	249
Training and competition		33%	180
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		17%	95
Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		37%	203
Research and innovation		10%	54
Integrated athlete development pathways		19%	104
Organizational capacity and sustainability		24%	129
Direct athlete support and incentives		42%	230
Facilities and equipment		39%	210
Hosting of international events in Canada		11%	58
N/A		9%	47
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>544</b>

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Human Resources		60%	337
Financial		78%	441
Program (equipment, tools, etc)		28%	159
Governance (templates, training, assistance, etc)		18%	104
Facilities		46%	259
Strategic Plan		17%	99

Clear programming objectives		16%	93
Other, please specify:		5%	31
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>566</b>

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.	facilities
2.	Appropriate leadership in the larger sport community to ensure all organizations are working together and heading in the right direction.
3.	ability for Sport NS to assist in our community
4.	équité
5.	Media exposure for all sport not just selected sports
6.	government policies that support sport development
7.	full support from Ministry of Health Promoytion &Sport
8.	equipment
9.	Recruitment tools
10.	access to schools
11.	Get rid of volunteer driven Boards and Executive's...is often like letting phone callers phone in and call team plays for a Grey Cup Game!
12.	public and private collaboration at a strategic level
13.	volenteers
14.	Reconnaissance et soutien et aide au développement de l'excellence
15.	youth leadership
16.	sport canada recognition
17.	facility operational funding
18.	That Park & Recreation Departments give priority to youth & organized sport
19.	People, whether coaches, officials, organizers or administrators who are willing to work to develop the sport.
20.	Access to Information
21.	gov't on same page
22.	Policy Support

23.	time
24.	Increase opportunities to compete against other post-secondary institutions.
25.	National Awareness Campaign promoting opportunities to participate in sport for people with a disability
26.	Partners with expertise in this area
27.	Partnerships & System Development
28.	Proper levels of funding to train and increase the numbers of trained technical officials in all sports to satisfy the increase in participation.
29.	improved behaviour from other participants (coaches/players)

## WHAT ARE SOME OF THE CURRENT LIMITATIONS?

#	Response
1.	Need more human resources and less reliance on volunteers.
2.	-Not enough qualified volunteers to sustain programs. Volunteers in small, isolated communities are maxed out in their time commitments. Greater buy-in from participating families to help in the organization of sports. - High costs for travel to other communities for competitions and tournaments. -high costs of equipment (artificial vs natural ice etc).
3.	lack of adequate training space( swimming pool)and very high cost of rental. This limits the potential participants as due to high enrollment fees(pool cost). Even with the athletes we currently have in the program our high end athletes are behind in training due to limited space and hours we have pool/facility available to our team.
4.	lack of sufficient qualified coaches lack of training space
5.	lack of volunteers to coach kids- kids want to come an skate but hard for one volunteer who coaches all the sports
6.	OTP and COC funding driving organizational priorities leads to overemphasis at NSO level on small percentage of elite athletes, without sufficient funding for development of programs for lower LTAD stages/grassroots participation, which is where the future high performance athletes are...leaves the sport dependent on a lot of coincidences aligning to have top athletes, rather than properly building a wide base of the talent funnel and generally increasing the stream of athletes through each LTAD stage of the talent funnel. We're sending athletes to international competition, but there is no system to produce excellence ten years from now, because th elower ends of LTAD funnel are off funding radars. also there is funding to launch new coaching certification programs, but no funding to launch the support materials coaches need on an ongoing basis, or to provide for coach talent development and education, especially regarding LTAD.
7.	distinct disinterest in volunteerism among 20 to 40 year olds
8.	drop in government funding
9.	Board of directors - very challenging to work with. Geographic Location - trouble with



	coaching staff.
10.	Finances to support the athletes and coaches more.
11.	Not enough gyms - particularly full size which our sport requires
12.	Lack of facilities and coaches.
13.	facility and equipment
14.	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.
15.	Nous Avons un projet : le sport c'est sérieux qui consiste à offrir dans les écoles primaire différents animation parascolaire équipements de toutes sortes pour animer les cours d'écoles Mais nous n'avons pas budget
16.	We lose many of our best athletes in Canada to Hockey, which in the end does not fulfill its promise to many of these young people and then they get disillusioned and drop out of sports period. We need to support a wider range of sports, especially minority sports, like luge or women's ski jumping or archery or judo or speed skating !
17.	Need for qualified volunteers. The constant Human resources turn over in both volunteer and NSO staff sector.
18.	lack of coaches in rural areas
19.	Funding
20.	Coaches, facilities, funding.
21.	Not enough money to send the high performance elite athletes to national or international tournaments, and there's not enough "high performance" coaches.
22.	Limited financial resources have an impact on all the other areas. IT is difficult to deliver the programs that are needed without the human resources, equipment, tools, facilities etc that are needed. More sources of funding would be beneficial.
23.	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 built a proper athletic park in 20 years.
24.	lack of funding for competitions
25.	Lack of Funding Lack of Coaches Lack of Officials Decline in Volunteerism
26.	Our population is small therefore we are last to hear or be involved in many activities or programs often offered to more urban centres. We run on very tight budgets, relying on volunteers and local service clubs. This results in limitations in the way of finances and the ability to create opportunities.
27.	Lack of facilities. Cost to use existing facilities. Governing body is disorganized.

28.	Finding the people to do the various leadership jobs required with the right skill set and also having enough funding to compensate them appropriately
29.	Cost of upkeep of facilities using money needed to attract top class coaches. an all most non-existence of volunteers
30.	Involvement from parents and community, financial, facilities, and numbers of players.
31.	Lots of new staff in the organization as of 2011. Will need a year to get everyone trained up.
32.	Coaching expertise Competitive structure
33.	Manques d'espace pour l'entraînement, limitation du budget pour l'embauche d'entraîneurs compétents et manque de budgets pour la participation à des compétitions internationales.
34.	Le recrutement d'entraîneurs est très difficile.
35.	For us it is financial and facilities , there are other issues that can't be fixed, ie population and location but the finances and facilities are the big 2 and with Government help they could solve alot of issues...
36.	Or leisure culture is our greatest limitation
37.	Insufficient access to pool facilities due to competition for pool use time and for cost reasons. Where possible our programs should be integrated with school or other facility programs. Instead, we are simply another organization renting pool time at great cost and with great frustration. Governments (Municipal, provincial and federal) do not support concept of aquatic sports when facilities are constructed. If we have no facilities and little support we cannot succeed at any level.
38.	LIMITATION: LACK OF INTERPRETERS DURING THE TRAINING, LACK OF FUNDING FROM A TO Z... DEAF ATHLETES DO NOT RECEIVED THE SAME ENDORSEMENT FROM VARIOUS SPORTS ORGANIZATION SUCH AS WINNING THE GOLD AND RECEIVE INCENTIVE REWARD.
39.	Lack of facilities, resulting in shortage of work for qualified coaches.
40.	Policy and HR support at a school level to ensure access to all children for PE and sport, physical activity programs.
41.	Traditional Cultures imbeded in the volunteer leadership of the organizations; Engaging and ensuring buy-in of greater national representation of stakeholder groups is significant challenge. Travel expenses to attend meetings and forums, volunteer time away from family, work and responsibilities, and two language preparation and physical, voice or face delivery of any publication.
42.	Not enough funding to cover the cost of training facilities and what you have to settle for is facility that is too small.
43.	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.
44.	Le programme actuellement ne reconnaît pas pleinement les entreprises privées qui oeuvrent au même niveau que les organismes unisports.

45.	Fund raising opportunities are limited. Our organization is dependent on casino revenue.
46.	Sustained funding- program based rather than project based.
47.	Financial support to retain highly trained staff, in addition to access to fully accessible training facilities.
48.	funding, clear National direction
49.	Capacity
50.	Large disconnect between funders and accountabilities of organizations across the sport system.
51.	Lack of foresight and planning of new programs.
52.	Not enough proper facilities equitably across the province
53.	We currently do not receive any federal funding under any programs and so all our programs are self-funded. How do you focus on other resources when your largest challenge is finding enough funding to run the existing programs?
54.	insufficient funding; lack of facilities
55.	Lack of technically sound coaches in communities outside major training centres. Lack of training facilities and funding so that the costs for training (to parents) is reasonably affordable. Many talented young athletes do not pursue the sport further due to costs.
56.	Involvement of Youth: need to look to the future and involve younger individuals in roles of responsibility. The need to encourage younger people to fill the roles on the Board, to act as Managers and Chefs for travel and to be responsible for the hosting of competitions. We as an organization cannot continue to depend on our tried and true volunteers – we need to develop new, enthusiastic volunteers if we wish to continue at the high level of organization that is currently in place. To maintain the coaches working at the High Performance level for the benefit of the gymnasts. The coaches who work with High Performance gymnasts are coaches by profession. It is important for more coaches to become involved at this level.
57.	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.
58.	Funding is based on federal/provincial bilateral agreements. Without the \$0.50 the Government of New Brunswick would not be catering to Aboriginal sport. This hampers growth as the organization needs leadership dollars by way of an executive director and core funding support. Government works on 4-year cycles, unfortunately it will take First Nations more time to attain governments goals that have been set out for them. Sport and recreation are well down the list on First Nation communities priority list as Band Councils must first worry about health, education, roads and other social issues. Maybe Government could engage the First Nations leadership, organizations and champions.
59.	Lack of stable, lon-term resources (human, financial)on which to plan and build. Difficulty in attracting resources to innovative approaches to sport development. Difficulty of government

	levels and government departments to work together. Not enough evidenced-based decision making.
60.	University budgets are dwindling, we are relying on philanthropic \$\$ Donor driven is our future
61.	Much of our work involves accessing decision makers who are not always willing to engage in evidence-based decision making.
62.	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.
63.	volunteers, facilities (storage space), number of coaches, participation, turnover
64.	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.
65.	Where we can go with the kids.
66.	High cost of travel between communities, facilities, lack of competition.
67.	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.
68.	Facilities, weather. Having athletes make transition from school to club. Need a deeper pool of coaches.
69.	Turn-over of staff and volunteers and the disconnect between PSO and NSO objectives/planning
70.	current staff need more time and support, to be able to ensure the region is supported to move towards CS4L philosophies and LTAD principles
71.	Availability of suitable locations and instructors near population areas.
72.	Currently we are low on trained coaches and volunteers to help build an interest in sport for the younger population of the community. Also, with living in a fly in only community, we are always in need financial assistance to help pay for athletes flying out and/or coaches instructors flying in.
73.	lack of human resources
74.	living so far north in an isolated community makes it tough as there is a whole new dimension of barriers that need to be overcome.
75.	il y a douze université québécoises et elles sont très différentes nous sommes en faveur de la création de niveau de jeux différents canadien québécois deuxième division
76.	Manque de plateaux sportifs
77.	Instability of provincial grants from year to year. We've been hearing about possible budgetary role backs for a long time.
78.	pas de gymnase pas de locaux pour rangements pas de matériel sportif en quantité

	suffisante
79.	trop peu d'argent pour acheter du matériel entraîneur pas très expérimenté
80.	Geography LTAD still requires some maturing (More qualified clinicians required)
81.	Ressources financières : - les entraîneurs n'ont pas des salaires respectables vs le nombre d'heures investies - on ne peut fournir que "la base" aux athlètes, nous n'avons pas les moyens de leur donner plus
82.	Manque de ressources humaines, financières et matérielles pour favoriser adéquatement un mode de vie physiquement actif.
83.	volunteer burnout
84.	We are a non-profit association our biggest limitation is time. Volunteer time.
85.	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.
86.	Not easy or cheap to start up a sport that has been missing from the area for 30 years. Any assistance at all is a great help from all resources listed above.
87.	We operate a minor softball/baseball program in rural Manitoba - our biggest challenge is encouraging new Board Members to maintain our programs and do all of the things that need doing (grounds maintenance and improvement, player development and recruiting, coach training, etc.) and finding individuals to put in the time and effort required to become good coaches.
88.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity in some provinces</li> <li>• Insufficient swimming pools that meet the needs of the sport</li> <li>• Capacity in national organization to realize new resources</li> </ul>
89.	our organization is in a great situation but equipment and playing fields are lacking in the region
90.	Not enough facilities - or facilities in dire need of repair. Human Resources and finances to do all that we are wanting (and capable) of doing. To many places to go, to many athletes and not enough staff to get to everyone. More trained volunteers would help, but definitely more staff to go into the communities.
91.	lack of support from other societal participants: Schools, parent groups
92.	volunteer base - participant numbers are limited by the number of volunteers
93.	MEDIA: Preoccupation with limited number of sports and their desire to highlight the "sensationalism" in these sports (violence, concussion, etc) rather than the positive elements of sport.
94.	Cost of providing safety equipment not provided by rink operators. Availability of ice time to run programs.
95.	Our university has a very poor athletic centre and gymnasium, limiting our programs. We also do not get funding to develop our varsity programs and our wellness/recreation programs. The funding seems to be going mostly toward Olympic sports and the elite level athletes. There are competing demands for athletes with little cooperation from the club system to the

	school system. School systems tend to have better control over respect/moral behaviour within the sport context and fit the CS4L model better in my mind. Yet the club system is getting more of the athlete's time and the better coaches, doing a better job of the the significant development of athletes at the more elite levels.
96.	We find it very hard in our small community to provide adequate equipment and facilities to provide the proper and safe training area for our children.
97.	Lack of Facilities and population
98.	There needs to be a great recognition by governments that sport has many benefits to Canadian society that go beyond athletic performance. Reduction in crime, increased health benefits, better performance in academics, and a greater development of 'community', are all benefits that sport offer. To develop a strong sport system there needs to be a greater level of funding provided to the provincial sport governing bodies to further develop qualified, competent, coaches, and in the creation of strong club system that helps to drive participation.
99.	Lack of funding means we rely heavily on inconsistent volunteer base to execute critical components of the strategic plan, lack of proper year round sport focused training facilities is key short coming in Ontario - we have excellent nationally competitive half pipe and slope style skiers in Ontario despite the desperate lack of properly year round training facilities, athletes must travel to the US or other provinces to train year round
100.	Nous aurions besoin de deux autres employés temps plein pour nous aider à accélérer le développement.
101.	MofHP&S does not have any influence on non-legitimate karate instructions and competitions
102.	Funding, politics, organization
103.	difficulty finding the youth deaf/hard of hearing athletes in Manitoba and need to set up better communicaitons between PSO to share the information...
104.	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.
105.	Manque flagrant d'installations sportives de haut niveau à proximité. Cela aurait indéniablement un incitatif sur tous les jeunes athlètes
106.	Nous chapeautons 16 équipes et n'avons qu'une personne responsable des sports. Nous devons faire appel à une corporation à but non lucratif pour supporter financièrement nos équipes. Les coûts pour de meilleurs équipements sont hors de notre portée.
107.	Icetime, and Finances
108.	A bit of a mish mash in what programs are offered, and who should be doing what.
109.	Geography and regional variation in support. Alberta provides small clubs with more public money from a single Casino (to fund programming for 50 kids) than Manitoba or any Atlantic province provides it's PSO. Quebec funds individual athletes thousands of dollars each year to play a sport and train and offers many athletes free facility access. These provincial differences make it very difficult to develop a true National Program with a standard economic model since all partners have different public resource streams. Add that to the already

	unequal population distribution and placement of facilities in urban centres that are isolate from one another ..... Have I covered enough big picture hurdles that get in the way?
110.	Funding.
111.	100% volunteer based organization which makes it hard to do everything needed.
112.	Our club's head coach has been working in a near full time position for no salary for over one year now. This has to do with little to no enrollment in new programs. Competition from other sport is too great and cooperation from the City owned facility we are based out of id difficult at best. If our City implemented an LTAD of their own to help clubs located in their city, they may be able to understand how top recruit and retain athletes for their sports.
113.	Volunteer capacity and coaching expertise
114.	Lack of enrollment, competition with other sports for the same athletes. Lack of volunteers and champions within the community willing to sacrifice their time.
115.	Lack of funding is a huge obstacle. Limited grants available - hard to find the correct grant for funding, and of the available grants the eligible criteria is very rigid. Small volunteer base (same people who are getting burnt out). Employee base not qualified for positions. Not enough profit to hire professionals for roles.
116.	The amount of human resource to implement initiatives.
117.	Not enough gym space of good quality available and at good times.
118.	geography small communities with limited resources lack of leadership
119.	Post secondary funding is limited. Health and wellness facilities are not top priority when comparted to expanding educational offerings.
120.	We are expanding beyond our capacity at our current location. As a non-profit, we've begun producing provincial and national athletes without technical coaching nor have we enough money to pay for a high performance coach, good quality equipment, or our own clubhouse. With an initial federal, provincial, local investment/partnership we could offer sustainable public programming for our province and region, with both a recreational and competitive stream in multi-paddlersports disciplines. We could produce Canadian olympians from some fabulous raw talent, locally, and in BC.
121.	funding, resource allocation, volunteers
122.	The current limitation is to ensure all coaches have taken some coaching session in order to ensure the coaches are able to work with the players from a technical perspective and from a code of ethics perspective.
123.	We have aging facilities and a continual reduction of financial resourses to meet even the minimum standard. If we are to move ahead, more programs are needed to ensure the infrastructure of sport in this country can be properly maintained.
124.	Manque d'espace Terrain extérieur inadéquat Mise à niveau des installations
125.	Distance between pockets of our ethnic group presents a financial burden on willing participants in our programs.

126.	Nous n'avons pas assez de ressources financières pour avoir des installations propice aux développements des athlètes et avoir des entraîneurs qui sont payés à temps pleins.
127.	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
128.	Outlying communities in the Yukon have difficulty with access to appropriately sized facilities required to host larger groups of participants. Regarding the national body, Canada 55+ Seniors Games held every 2nd year, has never had any Federally mandated funding. Regular and consistent Federal funding promoting the National Seniors Board for the purpose of promoting and implementing biannual activities would be much appreciated.
129.	As a not for profit sport organization that straddles the border between quebec and ontario we find that funding is hard to find. We need funding to both run our programs but also to develop our facilities. Increasingly the facility costs and improvements needed to host specific competitions places a significant burden on our membership. While we do hav some profesional staff, program fees are not at a level to fully support the porgrams we offer and as such create issues with respect to long term sustainability of key resources.
130.	Aging infrastructure in communities, especially rural communities in this province (Saskatchewan). The infrastructure is owned by the municipality and revenue primarily comes from the tax base or tax payers to operate and maintain these facilities. The facilities are heavily subsidized by the tax payers of which some may not be users of the facilities. Pressure to renovate or enhance the facilities for multi-purpose use in the community needs to be weighed against the pressure from the tax base at the municipal level. When demands are placed on municipalities or facilities for improvements to be inline with elite or higher levels of competitions additional costs are incurred. In some cases the communities can not maintain what they currently have without the heavy subsidization. What happens when these communities and tax payers can no longer shoulder the burden? Facilities close. Opportunities in rural areas are no longer available. Participants drop out or are forced to relocate to larger centres which may already be pressured by population factors. Human Resources are the volunteer base and they are a limiting factor to sport and recreation programs and services in the community. Volunteer burnout due to lack of volunteer appreciation, recruitment and rentention efforts at the community level. Need the human resources to run the facilities, programs, services, etc. Without the human aspect the rest of the system will fail. Clear programming objectives and roles/responsibilities in the system from the community to district to provincial to national levels. There is duplication in the system; territorialism over resources; and in most cases a failure at the higher levels (provincial and national) to work together. At the community level the schools, health, recreation and sport groups work together but not at the higher levels. Yes this may be due to their funding agencies and requirements but come on... let's get together on this.
131.	available facilities and resources
132.	human resources (quality employees and volunteers hard to attract to non-profit organizations due to limited funds for salary/benefits. Unable to pay program consultants an appropriate fee due to funding.
133.	The ability to train coaches and maintain volunteer involvement



134.	Budget, time, # of employees and volunteers, commitment level of all concerned, buy in of the public to the vision
135.	High turnover of volunteers, inconsistent opportunities for participation, access to facilities, programs and equipment, transportation, access to competition
136.	Plateaux sportifs désuets qui ne sont pas au goût de notre clientèle et ne répondent plus aux standards d'aujourd'hui. Manque de ressource humaine et financière pour répondre à la demande et aux besoins de nos étudiants.
137.	Geographical is huge for us as well as the resources (human and financial) to best serve our communities
138.	training distance from competition events/ sites travel costs for HP athletes, coaches and officials sport specific certification training in smaller cities
139.	Financial and Geographical issues seem to pose limitations.
140.	Lack of volunteers to run a volunteer based club.
141.	see above
142.	À notre collège, nous n'avons pas assez de locaux sportifs pour répondre à la demande. Nous sommes obligés de louer des espaces dans des écoles primaires et secondaires pour offrir des activités sportives à nos étudiants.
143.	No velodrome in Ontario. The cost of racing bicycles on the road due to road closure costs ie police. Quebec has no fees for policing therefore all international events are held in that province.
144.	1) we are volunteers and have limited time to organize what goes into the back end of running a sports organization 2) there is a shortage of Aquatic facilities that can be used at times that are suitable for school age athletes 3) financial costs for renting facilities are too high (HST insurance etc) compared to our US counterparts
145.	Not enough inventory of volleyball ready gymnasiums Funding for not for profit youth organizations Funding for quality equipment
146.	Sport organizations struggle to meaningfully engage persons with disabilities so disability organizations, such as ours, are leading sport opportunities. We always bring in a sport group for expertise and it works well as we have the trust of our membership of persons with disabilities. This model needs to be explored to further engage persons with disabilities. We need less research and more on the group implementation and delivery.
147.	The challenge is that the sport system requires basic (core) funding to be effective. As a summer non-targeted sport we often do not know where our funding will come from or how much it will be until we are 4 - 6 months through our fiscal year. This limits our ability to plan well and make the most effective use of funding. Multi year funding from government and clear objectives for that period would allow us to be better at what we do.
148.	we need more people involved in our sport
149.	Year to year consistency in funding. Case in point, 2010 funding was issued to provincial sport organizations approximately 8 months late. We are expected to deliver programs and report on the success of identified projects - having a secure budget in place would help

	tremendously in planning.
150.	Sport for profit is taboo Business for profit is expected
151.	Achilles heel is dysfunctional volunteer leadership at various member facilities which leads to a lot of unnecessary internal discord.
152.	Small community with limited resources and conflicts in scheduling of participants with other sports.
153.	Un seul coach pour superviser les athlètes en compétition. Le coach est parfois appelé à faire de l'arbitrage et ne s'occupe plus des jeunes en compétition... Pas assez de ressources... Autre exemple? Il y a eu un an de délai avant d'avoir du matériel de compétition. Nous avons réussi grâce à un contact politique et une «chicane de clocher». Les délais impliquaient des décisions sous 3 différents palliers organisationnels. Une fois la réponse obtenue, la soumission n'était plus valide... Il fallait répéter l'opération à partir du début! Un an plus tard, nous pratiquons sur du matériel officiel lorsque le Centre à le temps de l'installer...
154.	geographical barriers for those in northern communities recruiting and retaining volunteers
155.	Human resources and lack of access to facilities at an affordable cost. Sport funding bodies constantly changing models and systems. Volunteers...yes, need them at entry levels for sure...but higher up ladder you go you need professionals to drive...not volunteers.
156.	Disconnect between variuos sport systems - provincial, NSO, Univeristy sport, etc. - shodul all be leveraging each other's strengths and unique abilites
157.	Human resources (Volunteerism) Cost to athletes
158.	Lack of facilities - indoor velodrome, BMX tracks, ...
159.	Finding out funding in July/August of the fiscal year is unacceptable. Smaller organizations which depend on Sport Canada funding lose 1/4 of each fiscal year due to late responses. Difficult to plan not knowing what \$ is available.
160.	La formation des entraîneurs Le choix des entraîneurs La viabilité des organismes sportifs Les bénévoles
161.	Lack of funding means more dependancy on volunteers. Lack of funding means facilities are stretched too far. Municipal regulations are barriers in some sports.
162.	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.
163.	-P/TSO capacity -Orginzational Capacity (NSO) -Clear definition of NSO and P/TSO responsibilities -Lack of defined culture
164.	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.
165.	As a new and growing sport, we have limited engagement from volunteers to develop the necessary goals and objectives and carry them out. Funding and Human Resources are the biggest gaps, as we need to be able to recruit people with the right skill set to effectively grow

	our sport and develop along the Canadian Sport model.
166.	Restrictive, bureaucratic & unfair permits procedure at municipal level. Lack of non traditional sport specific venues and or truly multi sport facilities. Cost of renting facilities is prohibitive. Huge amount of volunteer time taken to complete funding application to Trillium - difficult for smaller non traditional sport groups.
167.	Decreasing number of participants and facilities. These are the most important
168.	No Sport or recreation leader in the community, no sporting facilities, no volunteers,
169.	Facilities are the most urgent issue. We are doing our absolute best to follow the LTAD model in terms of practice to competition ratio, but access to facilities to train our athletes is our biggest liability. There needs to be an opportunity for partnership btwn post secondary institutions and athlete development in the community. The facilities sit idle because we cannot afford to rent them.
170.	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.
171.	OTHER SPORTS ARE TAKING AWAY NUMBERS FROM SOFTBALL....IE: SOCCER
172.	Lack of interest in the sport of rowing locally
173.	Volunteers, money and training facilities example gym costs prohibitive, international competition costs are very high
174.	Funding. As a non-profit organization funding is an issue in delivering our programs. Everyone is looking for a "piece of the pie" but access to that is limited.
175.	to much demand on coaches/refs being certified in order to run a team. it is costly and time restraitive and most young coaches dont want to do it therefore it is hard to get coaches and refs for low level teams
176.	volunteers are always needed and turn over is fairly high
177.	hosting grants, competition from other communities, facility upgrades
178.	Ressources financières: moins de participants, moins de revenus, moins de développement. Ressources matérielles: équipements désuets Installations: manque à tous les niveaux.
179.	a lack of resources and a lack of guidance
180.	We are an adult group. What happens when the youth of today becomes an adult? Many drop out because there are not enough facilities to include everybody, and if then they are extremely expensive.
181.	The Guiding program includes opportunities for sports (team and individual) and physical activities for girls. Our limitations here in the Yukon are mostly human resource based (having folks with the skills to teach / evaluate) but also climate based.

182.	volunteer delivery leads to volunteers being over extended and over worked.
183.	Too many changes in a short time. NSO being put in charge of all LTDM implementation programs across Canada. Resources are not increased. Small NSO's are given examples of best practices coming from federations with multifold greater human resources... .
184.	We are unable to expand our trail system due to costs associated with land purchases. Dryland training facilities and cost of athletes to attend high level race and training opportunities.
185.	Notre sport n'est pas encore aux Jeux du Québec Notre sport n'a pas de programme d'excellence Dernier dans les accès aux installations Peu de crédibilité alors que nous connaissons une des plus fortes croissances Besoin de se battre pour se faire connaître Accès à aucun programme financier pour développer le sport, la fédération, les compétitions...
186.	Financial and HR.
187.	Lack of facilities to hold programs. Lack of volunteers to run programs. Lack of funds to promote, market, recruit, train.
188.	capacity, engagement
189.	Our main barrier is funding for HR.
190.	Disconnect between the various levels within the sport sector...a lack of leadership and vision.....and the lack of consultation and communication.
191.	Facilities, \$\$\$\$
192.	Financial.
193.	Volunteers, Financial supports, and training
194.	The aging population, particularly of the volunteer sector and the different mindset of a younger generation making securing the necessary volunteers more difficult. In addition, the increased need for checks and balances (codes of conduct, liability waivers, restrictions on volunteers, etc), although understandable to a certain degree, does make it more difficult to operate programs.
195.	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
196.	Small volunteer base. Limited financial support for new facilities, promotion and resource staff.
197.	Availability of facilities, rental costs, manpower to develop programs and to put what we do onto paper.
198.	Not knowing what funding we will be receiving from year to year. Not receiving an equitable level of funding as some other PSOs with the same or greater membership numbers, even though we provide the same or higher level of service and programming than our counterparts. Not being able to get our sport into the Western Canada Games or the Canada Games, even though we are Canada's National Summer Sport!
199.	Sponsorship challenges, retention of volunteers and staff
200.	we do not have the financial means to develop our sport effectively it is an expensive sport

	due to our climate and geographic situation and there are simply very few families that can afford it
201.	Money and qualified staff limit what we can deliver to our athletes.
202.	NO funding from either COC or Sport Canada, yet we continue to qualify for the olympics and will qualify for London 2012. We will podium in Pan Ams, but we have NO funding! If you are not a targeted sport in this country you get nothing, despite making Olympic qualifications! If you are not targeted, you do not exist in the eyes of Sport Canada!
203.	Collaboration within a holistic perspective of sport
204.	Human resources and funds
205.	We had just embarked on a coaching program two years ago and this year had attracted another great coach only to find that assistance was cut 50%. Pretty tough to attract kids when you are on again off again as an organization!!!
206.	Municipal councils do not place priority on parks & recreation/sports vs. roads. We need a change in mindset and understanding of the importance, not only to Councils but to Parents. there is a real fear of getting involved because of parental feedback/behaviour towards coaches/trainers. In rural areas there are a number of issues: siloed sports, groups not working together to offer training, policy development, fundraising, etc. There is the barrier of travel, high costs due to limited enrolment. There is also a lack of knowledge and funds (higher poverty rates) and access is an issue.
207.	Municipal mandates change
208.	High volunteer burnout; good volunteers get stretched too thin (many sports competing for the same resources)
209.	Youth engagement
210.	Mainly a volunteer based organization the wishes of the association often change with the volunteers. While funding is improving so are the costs and finances remain a challenge for both the securing of facilities and coaching
211.	Finances to cover costs of coaching education, officials etc. Funding is decreasing. Difficult to maintain what we do now.
212.	Not enough facilities to provide adequate training and competitive opportunities.
213.	il n'y a pas d'installation permanente ( gymnase équipé) pour promouvoir et entrainer les jeunes en athlétisme au Yukon ( sauts, lancer, courses...)
214.	People thinking at a local level and not seeing the big picture.
215.	Decreasing funding and the heavy reliance on unpaid volunteers are the two major limiting factors in the success of delivering our program.
216.	You need organisation to deliver services. The question is when is the funding for organization exceed the funding for athletes and coaches?
217.	National sport policy rooted in old philosophies of sport, with insufficient focus on emerging sports that have significant relevance to Canadians by way of real participation. This causes funds to be misallocated to sports perceived to be priorities through media or periodic

	international focus, even though many of these sports are extremely little participated in Canada.
218.	Reliance on volunteers. Reliance on inadequate, poorly maintained, aging and bureaucratically complex public school facilities. Governance of volunteers by volunteers. Training of volunteers.
219.	Geography with regards to travel for coaches , athletes and officials.
220.	Limitation dans l'achat de matériels pour la pratique (ex.: ballon de soccer, de basket, hockey cosom). Manque de financement pour rénover nos infrastructure (surface du gymnase) Manque de communication avec les associations sportives afin de créer des ponts, éviter le dédoublement et mieux agir en fonction de la trajectoire de l'athlète.
221.	Peu de gens sont formés étant donné un relâchement marqué des activités sportives et récréatives depuis plus ou moins 10 ans. Ainsi, les bénévoles eux-mêmes ne connaissent plus les bases d'un mode de vie actif et/ou sportif.
222.	Because of the spiraling decline of support from the public health association of Canada to the area of Canadians with a disability, the capacity of our organization has been seriously affected over the past 5 years.
223.	Not enough facilities for training/practices. Funding for equipment.
224.	The current cost of operating facilities gets passes onto community sport groups, which causes barriers and limitations in thier programs. The number of facilites available to community sport groups
225.	Our PSO is entirely membership funded and supported - no regular government funding. In order to take things to the next level, funding would allow us to pursue projects to better develop our Association and athletes.
226.	Ability to engage various sectors (sport, health, rec, education) in collaborative enterprise.
227.	In recent years, health promotion funding has been reactionary and has been targeted at things such as H1N1 and SARS, with little emphasis on the role of sport and physical activity as a tool in promoting health. This has dramatically impacted the capacity of our organization to mobilize our network of provincial / territorial representatives in leading the delivery of Awareness and First-Contact programs educating physical activity leaders and targeting people with a disability at the community level. The work of our organization in recent years has in many ways become reactionary also, and has been largely dictated by the policy directions taken by the Public Health Agency of Canada emphasizing various subpopulations. Consideration of persons with a disability has been marginal in this thinking at best. At one time our organization operated as a focal point in promoting health and wellness among Canadians with a disability. Today, our capacity in carrying out this work has been dramatically diminished due to a lack of funding, and more ominously, due to what appears to be a lack of political will.
228.	Finding quality club coaches who are both willing and able to commit the time into coaching and developing their coaching skills.
229.	Lack of train coaches and volunteer, lack of facilities and funding.

230.	Travel and location of your community
231.	Trained & competent volunteer coaches (community & School) on the CS4L model - FMS & FSS.
232.	Finding sustainable long term funding. Funding is key with our demographic as the cost to involve someone with a disability in sport is much greater than that of an able bodied athlete
233.	current limitations exist because of a fragmented system - need to integrate the cooperative use of resources in a unified approach
234.	The TD and ED programs are excellent. Enabling them to grow would be wonderful as we find it so hard to raise the \$\$ to do this on our own.
235.	We can often find the athletes, the coaches etc to run a program but to find a facility at a price we can afford at a time that makes sense (I.E.not 2:00 p.m. on a Thursday)has become a barrier to implementing our Active Start & FUNDamental programs as well as our traditional programs.
236.	capacity, ability to deliver across the country. diversity of provincial membership in NSO lack of support for interaction - between NSO's, amongst NSO and PSO lack of acknowledgement of disability specific (disability by disability) expertise within the Canadian Sport System - held in disability specific NSO's and PSO's
237.	In our province, sport is primarily driven by volunteers with very few full-time. part-time, or shared staff. The expectations on volunteer organizations are extremely high, and sometimes it seems we expect more, support less and then complain when our provincial organization don't meet our expectations, which isn't fair. Bilateral programs have been invaluable, but unless we can grow within the programs, we only create more work and still don't have the capacity to achieve what we really want.
238.	volunteer driven sport program, one person seems to do it all
239.	The sport has limited human resources and financial capacity to offer a comprehensive program that will be inclusive, develop new coaches, volunteer base, officials and address the needs at all levels of player development
240.	Coaches are volunteers... JUDO IS MOVING SLOWLY INTO BEING A PROFESSIONAL SPORT. COACHES NOT ON THE BANDWAGON WILL BE LEFT BEHIND. We have to get away from the idea where judo is supposed to be the cheapest sport around. If we value our sport and think its worth participating in we will increase registration. Being professionals people would use it as a job... They would put more effort into getting more people into the club and thus raise the talent pool the nation can draw from...
241.	We are a SMALL rural community and do not have the resources available to promote sport in our community.
242.	We are a small organization with limited financial and human resources. We are in a small province and have huge competition for the same dollar.
243.	Human resources to cover the large geographic area. People solely dedicated to sport for persons with a disability.
244.	There are no indoor cycling tracks in Calgary and few facilities for groups to train.



245.	Funding is a significant limitation, as is human resources. We rely very heavily on volunteers, however additional staff would significantly increase our capacity for program delivery.
246.	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.
247.	access to sporting organizations and funding
248.	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!
249.	We need the financial resources and human resources in order to provide the best possible programs, training and competition opportunities for our top athletes - right now we do not have that and it creates a downward cycle: not enough success = less funding = less success and on...
250.	Old School thinking. Finances are definitely a major concern.
251.	The present 350 members of the Club across all age levels, have to use only one school field for training and games and have no changing facilities, WCs or admin office. High NSO dues (insurance cover) discourage participation, while fees for elite athletes discourage players from trying for representative honors.
252.	As a non-profit society we are limited in how we can generate net revenues to cover payroll for administrative staff.
253.	Volunteer based makes it difficult to follow up any developments. Funds are needed to "professionalization" of the sport management at the club level
254.	Our sport requires professional(paid)coaches, with up-to-date knowledge, to pass on/instruct programs. It is not realistic, with the demands on families, to expect volunteers to take on this task. There is NO funding for intermediate/high level coaches within our sport which leaves the sport trailing most other provinces. The Quebec model - while imposing a tax burden on the population - has proven to be successful over the past 20+ years in attracting professional coaches.
255.	Other sports buying into multi sported athletes. Many sports are trying to sport specialize which puts pressure on kids in the off season.
256.	organizational capacity. over dependence on volunteers. funding.
257.	passionate staff and volunteers
258.	People, whether coaches, officials, organizers or administrators who are willing to work to develop the sport.
259.	Limited by facility access and cost of sport
260.	small club, recruiting new volunteers, and raising the money required to be able to sustain a paid coach/ program manager to expand the club



261.	financial, always cocentrating on fundraising
262.	We are a facility sport, so our program goals are only achieved if the Venue is willing to provide us the time.
263.	Lack of knowledge affects how sports and recreation programs are delivered. Lack of faciites rectrict 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 communities resources (facilities and volunteers) away from groups who would like to take the LTAD route.
264.	human resources for low funded sports is problematic because it is people who will get the job done and we can only count on volunteers for a certain level of time and energy. paid staff in areas of coaching, administration etc are really going to be able to drive the strategic plans and get programs jump started (for the volunteers to run).
265.	Funding is always limited and restricts the ability of organizations to do the job required.
266.	Being an outdoor sport, we are hampered by poor weather conditions. Lacking a suitable indoor training facility we can access when required, we are behind many other provinces in training opportunity.
267.	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.
268.	Lack of aquatic pools that are three meters deep that also have the capacity to seat an audience and host is a problem right across the country. There is a shortage of competitive aquatic facilities and it is hard to offer more programs because there is limited pool time available. Funding for a team sport is always a challenge as you are moving a team of athletes and their coaches and support staff. To do training camp prior to World Championship is 125,000. That is one training camp. We have to have development teams attend training camps, as well if we want a sustainable sport for the future. Our competitor is Russia we want to beat the Russians and believe we can do it but we have to be supported effectively to do so, it has helped with the support of OTP and our new partners B210. Synchronized Swimming is always a contender for podium... Yet Synchro is not identified as a team sport. A team sport is defined as a team that competes on the field of play with the opposing team at the same time. I think this philosophy is very limiting to the sport itself. Limiting beliefs sin sport can be a problem. Canadians love Synchro and the world loves to watch Synchro. It is always sold out at the Olympics or World events, in Canada we do not show case it to Canadians enough. Amateur sport is more then hockey and soccer. The sheer size of Canadian is always a challenge to ensure the developmental team get out to help every province, but using technology like dart fish is helping to bridge the gaps.
269.	too much reliance on volunteers. Would like to see more integration with school system
270.	No practice space and not enough volunteers to help the sport succeed.
271.	A serious lack of funding which inhibits potential athlete development.

272.	We rely heavily on volunteers in the Spring and Summer and it limits the amount of programming we can offer.
273.	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.
274.	Lack of investors to build facilities.
275.	Organization capacity\ Board governance restrictive Community Facilities and Accessibility Stronger connections with health ministry and a specific sport ministry
276.	A limited very small (overworked) staff at the NSO drives programming, events and grant funding. There is a need for personnel to develop more sustained corporate sponsorship opportunities.
277.	Money the cost of programs that is the biggest challenge
278.	Our only limitations at this time are acquiring enough funding in order to continue to develop opportunities for our athletes and also for more assistance in order to do so.
279.	Too much depends on long term volunteers.
280.	The athletes are surpassing the referring abilities. The new competent based NCCP courses are not yet offered. There are political conflicts and all efforts towards competitive results. If efforts with rewards and or recognition were present at a lower level, our foundation would be stronger and ultimately developed to produce higher level quality champions.
281.	All of the funding and support in our sport (mountain biking) goes towards competition and 'training' athletes. 99% of participants in this sport, do it for recreation (even though they will race occasionally, for fun!). We need to support sports like this at a grass roots level to activate population, battle obesity, lack of activity etc.
282.	Accessibility and limited number of spaces available in Summer Camp
283.	volunteers and funding.
284.	We are a small branch, with a large geographical area. We have limited resources both financially and in human resources. Our populations base is decreasing making it more challenging to keep volunteers to run the local Minor Hockey Associations. Plus the cost to play in hockey is continuing to rise and some areas of our branch have been greatly impacted by economic downturn in their mainstream industries.
285.	Not enough facilities or quality facilities to handle the number of participants that would like to be part of our organization. Equipment at many of our facilities (schools) is inadequate. We always need more coaches and it's harder to get volunteers these days.
286.	Funding, aging infrastructure, competing priorities
287.	Funding for national team programs to compete internationally not being an Olympic sport.
288.	Constant political interference, inadequate and weak leadership from senior managers, toxic work environment as created by the first two, and insufficient staffing to carry out all but bare bones programs.

289.	The ability to engage the physically disabled due to lack of access to population group, adapted sports equipment and limits of personal transportation.
290.	Try to get more people involed in sports.
291.	Information is not getting to the athletes. There is not sufficient transportation options for people with disabilities involed in sport.
292.	Volunteers at the executive level
293.	Very low wages, poor and ryn down facilities, poor management.
294.	funding and human resources
295.	Facility shortage/lack of respect to the sport ie other sport always has preferential treatment, and the cost of facilities
296.	We need to attract and train more coaches. To do this we need the funding.
297.	Governments at all levels are failing to sufficiently fund sports in low-income / inner city / immigrant communities. Too much talk and not enough action. We have strived to run programs in these communities even though the communities cannot support them financially and it is unfair to our group as the value that sports brings to the children of these communities is greater than it brings to other communities that are self funding
298.	limited access to high quality training and playing facilities. limited amount of qualified coaches. money and lack of it is always an issue.
299.	I think as always with non-profit sport organizations whether a national association or provincial'territorial: money to support services is always a limitation. They need staff to support the organizations and their programs whether it be coaches/instructors or their admin staff to impliment programming and support, technical and sport specific postitions. This will take money and education.
300.	all of the individulas involed in our sport council are volunteers, juggling jobs, coaching and administrative duties, therefore time and fiances are the issues in getting more of our mandate and objectives completed. We have a supportive City Culture and Recreation Department that we work closely with and are happy to continue this relationship.
301.	Funding challenges. The lack of willingness to influence the education system (provincial).
302.	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.
303.	Current limitations include resources both human and financial as well of a lack of office space for an expanding work force.
304.	The small size of our membership.
305.	En dépit du fait qu'il s'agit d'une association nationale représentant environ 15 000 membres dans un sport présent au programme des Jeux Panaméricains, nous n'avons qu'un employé permanent, et n'avons jamais eu qu'un entraîneur national à temps partiel. De plus, même si nous cherchons à maintenir nos activités et programmes d'élite et d'équipe nationale au

	même niveau (voire à les accroître), le Comité Olympique Canadien a depuis peu retiré son appui financier aux programmes de haute performance de fédérations telles que la nôtre.
306.	- Contraintes liées au financement fédéral qui oblige la dépense des fonds durant la période de référence (1er avril au 31 mars) - Contraintes de plus en plus sévères dues au fait que le financement est de plus en plus ciblé, et moins flexible/discrétionnaire qu'auparavant - Délais de confirmation de financement opérationnel additionnel. Nous devons obtenir les ressources financières pour notre budget d'opération, qui devra croître au cours des 4-5 prochaines années, afin d'augmenter notre capacité de services aux athlètes, entraîneurs et groupes d'entraînement, et atteindre la capacité de services visée par un Institut de sport. Présentement, nous avons de la difficulté à obtenir cet engagement, tant du côté fédéral que provincial. Ce délai pourrait entraîner un délai dans l'accès aux fonds dédiés à la construction de l'Institut.
307.	still too much is on the shoulders of volunteers. sport has to professionalize with great full time job opportunities. Volunteers should help with setting policy and staff should implement it.
308.	Could use more money to hire people to do things to help our sport.
309.	The lack of leadership in implementing a strategy to develop high performance programs.
310.	Financial implications for Members relative to providing programs. Lack of qualified coaches and officials. Access to other Facilities.
311.	short term funding...always a challenge and prevents quality, sustainable programming
312.	With respect to promoting physical activity for all Canadians, there would appear to be a lot of room to improve infrastructure of all types that supports physical activity. This includes things like sidewalks, bike lanes, recreational paths and parks, but also dedicated facilities like running tracks, ski trails, swimming pools, gyms and skating rinks.
313.	Currently there is very little funding available for sports in the area and even less so for language minority groups. Most sports activities are available only in French. There are few, if any, sports/study programs in the area.
314.	sustained funding coordination with stakeholders
315.	Communications Distance
316.	shortage of coaches & learning facilitators as well as funding and availability of facilities
317.	Retention of coaches Sustainable fundraising Branding-lack of public awareness of sport as a tool for social development
318.	Having the volunteers available with experience and knowledge to develop sufficient programs to engage and retain participants. Lack of funding to assist in implementation of planning. Too few people doing too much work with little or no thanks. Sport relies heavily on volunteers to administer and coach.
319.	Insufficient human resources @ NSO & PSO Levels... this may be a fact of life @ within the School Sport setting & municipal recreation setting as well. Insufficient funding to develop resources & implement programs Lack of sport fields & indoor field house facilities

320.	we need more dollars to support our work in True Sport so that we can continue to support the growth of the True Sport Movement in Canada and ensure that more and more sport is quality sport. the more we can provide young athletes with a quality sport experience through our community sport system the greater likelihood they will compete clean as high performance athletes and the greater likelihood they will not engage in other unethical behaviours. we need dollars to work with CS4L so that we can integrate the values and principles of True Sport into the physical literacy model and ensure that LTAD is delivered in a way that ensures a quality sport experience. we need more dollars to increase our testing of high performance athletes to deter and detect doping. Canada has fallen way behind other countries in the testing of their high performance athletes. we need more dollars to implement requirements under the World anti Doping Code to which Canada is a signatory through the UNESCO Convention - this is particularly tru in the areas of investigations and the biological passport.
321.	Inability to grow True Sport Movement to ensure quality sport experience at all levels of sport and to prevent doping and other unethical issues. inability to address other important ethical issues includeing, violence , parental behaviour, influence of professional sport and match fixing, inclusion and access and sport governance issues inability to carry out all requirements under the World Anti Doping Code that Canada has signed onto through the UNESCO convention, including number of tests, lab costs, biological passport and investigations
322.	We're a parasport - the population we serve (people with physical disabilities) has a terribly low rate of participation, especially in children. Funding to educate teachers and the community on sport options, and access to good, accessible facilities and certified/experienced coaches will go a long way towards achieving our potential.
323.	Demand and opportunity currently outpaces resourcing. Elements of sport policy and departmental priority setting confounds key organizational growth and implementation priorities.
324.	Financial and human resources are the biggest limitations.
325.	funding, and location
326.	Mainstream sport, particularly winter sport, continues to receive the majority of funding available from government sources in Canada. Corporate and private sponsorship in sport is still largely untapped.
327.	In paralympic sport, in many cases we are still a mile wide and an inch deep. Some parts of the country still have very limited programming available, so even when we find potential athletes, coaches or volunteers, there may not be a club for them to join. Competitions include wide age ranges and new athletes compete against elite athletes because the field is not deep enough to allow for levels. Many programs depend on one or two dedicated volunteers, and if they move on, the program folds. Cost of equipment and facility rental is still a huge barrier in some cases, and so is lack of accessible transportation and facilities. Internationally, our limitation is that there aren't many opportunities to test ourselves against the best in the world, and most of the ones that exist are in Europe so we are limited in participating by finances. We are also limited by our talent pool - we need to find athletes who are at the top of their classification (have the most physical ability but fit within the classification description).

328.	Not enough hours in the day. More people committed to gender equity and the work to increase the involvement of women in leadership in sport - coaches, officials, technical leaders, volunteer leaders, board members
329.	Facilities, equipment, awareness, and funding.
330.	Promotions, Funding, Staffing
331.	Facilities, coaching, community involvement, school programs, resources for funding.
332.	Lack of number, Funding
333.	A PRESENT voice at the sport table representing issues facing individuals with disabilities... FINANCIAL SUPPORT!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
334.	Youth that are not willing to dedicate much time to their training.
335.	Funding and lack of importance to our local politicians.
336.	Current CIS/Canada West restrictions
337.	- lack of alignment between federal and provincial governments in sport policy, funding and governance - lack of a clear development pathway and LTAD roles/responsibilities at the provincial and community levels - lack of coordinated strategy and involvement of other government departments - health, education, etc - limited media coverage for amateur sport - television coverage of major Games (except Olympic), national awareness campaign to promote participation in sport for people with disabilities, etc
338.	Funding Lack of resources getting to the grassroots level.
339.	Funding and facilities
340.	Currently, our organization is struggling with sport infrastructure and financial assistance to successfully bid for and manage events. Without the necessary infrastructure, it is difficult to convince sport governing bodies that our city is an ideal place to host their sport events.
341.	Political involvement, older facilities, community culture that is resistant to change
342.	We do not have the staff to fulfill the needs. Communication barriers with stakeholders. Lack of support by PSO's
343.	In our area we have extremely high transportation costs to send our athletes to events and schools are poorly equipped. The athletes that are making to provincial events lack coaching to take them to the next level.
344.	-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
345.	Small community where a lot people work seasonal and just can't afford to have their children in this sport. Unfortunately registration costs cannot go down due to the costs to run the program. We have had some success with programs like KidSport for some families.
346.	• Avoir plus de flexibilité quant à l'utilisation des fonds, ce qui nous permettrait d'accomplir

	davantage au même coût. • Un engagement formel de la part des deux niveaux de gouvernements quant au financement des opérations du futur institut. • La clarté des rôles et des responsabilités de chacun des acteurs évoluant dans la sphère du sport de haut niveau.
347.	Limited funds, limited qualified coaching
348.	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.....)
349.	Funding, geographic distances between communities
350.	Campus growth has exceeded facility capacity. This has negative impacts on both the recreational (campus and community) and high performance areas (campus and community).
351.	Communication is a big limitation. It is difficult to keep in touch and updated with all of the sport organizations in the territory. We lack in human resources as well.
352.	Funding
353.	Volunteers (coaches and officials)
354.	Our organization needs most of these resources to fully achieve our potential in delivering sports programs and services to the Franco-Manitoban populations in our Province. The biggest need is financial, as we are barely able to cover minimal, daily needs and have the inability to receive charitable donations. So, unless we significantly increase the costs for all of our participants across the board, leaving many of the unable to be a part of our organization, then we are going to constantly be unable to achieve our potential. The inability to pay for adequate training for volunteers and coaches in French and the inability to pay adequate full-time salaries inhibit us from reaching our full potential. Human resources are also a constant need as we need individuals who speak French fluently enough to lead a group, class, or coaching session (not to mention the aforementioned inability to attain adequate training material in French). Facilities are another aspect of our organization that impede our ability to reach our full potential as the city requires that we pay to have our fields cut and drawn for our programming.
355.	geography - cost for competition are high
356.	Not enough Coaches; therefore participation is limited.
357.	Cannot raise membership fees as 70% of fees go to facility owner (Municipality). Facility is shared so we only have it for a limited season. Facility does not have proper change rooms/locker rooms for participants. We have to supply all our own equipment and maintain the facility using volunteer labour. facvility is not accessibilty to those with disabilities. Limited volunteer base. Only some volunteers have formal training as coaches, etc.
358.	human resources volunteerism funding for both above
359.	The current levels of funding for coaching development should be more equal in order to satisfy the increased number of sport participants.
360.	Our organization is meant to support our athletes in the community. We assist with travel cost, registration, uniforms, etc. Limitations are lack of human resources, we don't have enough volunteers. Our board of directors has seen a high turnover since the beginning and it is



difficult to get everybody working towards the same goal.
361. 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
362. Athletics Officials require continued support for education and training at competitions.

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		20%	109
No		80%	449
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>558</b>

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Recruitment		55%	306
Retention		54%	304
Training		42%	234
Skill Set		36%	200
Compensation		55%	309
Language Capacity		8%	44
Other, please specify:		9%	48
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>559</b>

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

#	Response
1.	We don't have funding to pay them.












2. suitability
3. recruitment of youth coaches and officiators
4. Burnout. Length of time to resolve issues with City of Calgary
5. lack of accountability
6. undergoing org change
7. Lack of funding to meet the needs of the organization's goals.
8. funding
9. employment stability
10. Not enough staff to meet the need of the program
11. none
12. overloading volunteers
13. The lack of respect given to match officials (referees, judges, umpires, etc) in all sports in this country.
14. Lack of funding
15. Finding facilities to host competitions
16. leadership is missing
17. funding for expansion of workforce.
18. Ours is a non-profit club and requires volunteer recruitment. If we could pay a progressive salary we could attract a high performance coach.
19. Volunteers
20. Trained staff are needed to deliver programs and services.
21. Time available for volunteers - all very busy
22. Turnover of staff and volunteers
23. Integration and internal support
24. management of various political agendas representing the diverse interests of Canadians living in different Provinces.
25. Running a national sport federation with volunteers.
26. Competing job demands
27. shortage of people willing to take leadership roles
28. lack of money for more paid positions
29. minorité linguistique
30. providing access such as interpeters

31. lack of funds to hire staff
32. professional development opportunities in working with sensory disabled populations
33. lack of volunteers in a volunteer-based organization
34. funds for professional development opportunities
35. Not enough money to hire more staff
36. motivation to do it
37. Better facilities and equipment would make volunteering easier and better compensation would encourage more staff.
38. leadership
39. We are a very small organization
40. Difficulty engaging the young professionals entering the profession.
41. scope and resourcing
42. Stress and Overwork - we can't hire enough staff so we overwork the ones we have
43. General funding for positions
44. financial
45. available time
46. Our organization, being only a few years old, mostly operate on an annual basis. There needs to be more consistency and stability before we can develop an in-depth, long-term plan. There are new Francophone newcomers every year., with L'Accueil Francophone recording the numbers becoming larger every year. For our organization, this signifies that there is a constant stream of French speaking individuals that can be trained to coach and participate in our organization. If Sport Manitoba provides good resources and programming in French to these newcomers, our organization can have a large basis of potential volunteers that could propel us into the next decade quite easily, while allowing us to reach an under-reached area of our Province. Not only this, but having this type of training in French would help us retain these newcomers. For example, if these newcomers knew that they could get the same Francophone resources in Winnipeg as they can in Quebec, they would be more inclined to stay and build, or give back, into our community. Our organization is perfect for the aging Franco-Manitoban population as we have programming not just for children and newcomers, but also for the elderly population. Our programming for this age group is amazingly adequate, with wonderful classes provided at several locations.
47. burnout - volunteers wear many hats - maintain facility, fund raise, run events, and participate

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
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Athlete Development		74%	408
Coach/Leader Development		76%	417
Program Partnerships		65%	361
Relevant Programming		47%	261
Knowledge Transfer		72%	397
Improved Services		55%	306
No benefits		1%	7
N/A		2%	11
Other, please specify:		7%	40
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>552</b>

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.	Efficiencies in all areas, assuming buy-in at all levels.
3.	Concertation et cohérence dans les actions
4.	significantly improved athlete development and LTAD implementation
5.	ensures consistency with LTAD, leverage funding opportunities
6.	consistent D.R. and Risk management practices
7.	Talent Identification Pathways
8.	development of official and judges including curriculum development, ongoing training and skill improvement, proper segmentation of judges by discipline, policy sharing and development, LTAD communication and implementation (materials, marketing support etc)
9.	Increased inter-provincial competitions
10.	Shared Marketing Material
11.	The national sport organization would need to have deep pockets, along with the above benefits, to really influence outcomes.
12.	Biannual competition beneficial for our remote residents
13.	team work!
14.	Wisdom
15.	avoid duplication and waste
16.	Where are the Officials???

17. Consistency in competition across country
18. Financial savings to reduce redundancy
19. integration of programs
20. Shared Vision
21. consistent messaging, collective buying power?
22. Efficiencies
23. support of less resourced PSO's
24. Top heavy structures ignore grass roots.
25. The NSO HAS to acknowledge their role in this pathway
26. event hosting
27. Role models of the athletes is an important piece of engaging the next generation and inspiring them to be the best they can be.
28. mutual respect and support
29. more & inclusive opportunities
30. prevent duplication of effort
31. program integration & synergy
32. integrated priority development and training pathways
33. efficiency - better use of available resources; clear development pathway for athletes and coaches;
34. Need more involvement from Provincial Governments, PSO's and local sport groups. Municipalities can't meet all the sport needs- especially for facilities
35. 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
36. Seamless pathways
37. Our major issue in retaining and acquiring staff and volunteers appears to be linked to the instability of the staffing within the organization. For the past few years, there has been a new Director almost annually as frustrations and financial restrictions have created friction. Because of this, volunteers are less likely to stick around with a shifting of leadership every year. It would be better for volunteers if there were more consistency and continuity in the staff personnel because the constant turnover causes confusion and frustration as it takes time for that person to learn the ropes.
38. development of officials
39. keep a national standard of officiating

## WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Communication		70%	386
Human Resources		48%	266
Culture Conflicts		26%	145
Governance Structure		46%	253
Personalities		38%	207
N/A		3%	19
Other, please specify:		12%	66
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>551</b>


## 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.	Financial Limitations
3.	Jurisdictional issues
4.	balance of power between PSO and NSO
5.	budgets
6.	competition
7.	Geography
8.	different accountabilities for funding
9.	perceived threat
10.	lack of focus on grass roots - National body focused on national competitors
11.	general awareness of need
12.	\$\$\$\$
13.	Politics
14.	locations / facilities, travel
15.	lack of real will to align, despite overwhelming evidence we can only be better
16.	reliance on volunteerism
17.	inter-provincial politics/power struggles

18.	egos/silos
19.	Completely different mandates based on requirement from government funding - National is about putting small number of athletes on the podium at world events, Provincial is about sport development across the province
20.	financial support
21.	time
22.	Trop d'égo, les acteurs ne sont pas vraiment sincères quand vient le temps de vraiment échanger et partager, ils veulent d'abord réussir et bien paraître avant de vraiment vouloir partager
23.	diverse sources of revenue NSO vs PSO
24.	Physical distances
25.	geography
26.	Funding
27.	Remote location
28.	Effort
29.	"Volunteer leadership"
30.	Absence of measurable outcomes that can illustrate advances or failures regarding strategic plan
31.	The CIS/OUA need regulation especially around recruiting and support for coaches of carded athletes
32.	Big country, communication is difficult
33.	political will
34.	éloignement, cout du transport
35.	NSO not funded by Sport Canada
36.	The national sport organizations have to more inclusive . Too many decisions made by the big provinces with the majority of the population.
37.	Leadership
38.	Personalities and lack of vision to see potential greater benefits beyond their own sport domain.
39.	Communication strategy with comon outcomes
40.	The above apply to each NSO we are involved with differently. They do not necessary represent all of the NSO's we are involved with
41.	financial
42.	PSO's which have no support or staff
43.	NSO mandate + funding to support a wide scope
44.	Disjointed Governance/Egos

45. Do not know
46. Lack of willingness on behalf of some Alberta PSO to partner with our organization Indigenous Sport Council of Alberta
47. Funding traveling the country
48. awareness of programs, who to contact and how they can help
49. different priorities PSO stakeholders versus NSO
50. Financial vision or lack thereof. Continuity. Compensation. Understanding how to work with and for grass roots to elite athletes
51. geography
52. knowing who to contact
53. workload : time and commitment to projects, funded mainly by our own securing or funds/sponsorship and fundraising.
54. Respect de l'autonomie de gouvernance des partenaires provinciaux
55. better knowledge translation
56. Distance for face to face accountability
57. 'p'OLITICAL limitations
58. At times a disconnect between grassroots coaching and provincial/national directives.
59. 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.
60. continual administrative duties by volunteers tend to keep innovative thinking/doing to a minimum
61. Resources
62. differnt priorities between counterparts. Other counterparts have better financial and human resources.
63. Education & training in competition

**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		66%	360
Targeted Uptake		36%	194

Shared Expertise		68%	369
Partnerships		70%	380
Knowledge Transfer		64%	348
Improved Services		62%	337
Wider audience		53%	288
No benefits		0%	2
N/A		3%	19
Other, please specify:		6%	33
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>545</b>





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:)


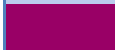


#	Response
1.	giving everyone the chance to try new sports with the right expertise teaching the program
2.	recruitment of athletes
3.	increase in results with team Alberta
4.	Meilleur respect de la part des fédérations unisports envers le travail et l'encadrement offert par le milieu de l'éducation
5.	Community level awareness of being recognized as part of a province / nation-wide standardized program.
6.	advocate for healthy, active living
7.	sharing dispute resolution and risk management policies and practices
8.	Facilities development aligned with sport evolution, coach training alignment and requirements, athlete identification, consistent allocation of grants, burseries, athlete scholarships & funding
9.	Recruitment from schools into club level programs which streams into HP programs.
10.	Retention
11.	Get on same page, who is doing what, access to facilities etc.
12.	a more strategic approach to facility utilization, maintenance and cost sharing
13.	Increased capacity, participation and advocacy fro healthy active living
14.	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.
15.	do not see it happening yet



16. Better Governance
17. increased profile and perhaps resources
18. community building; physical literacy
19. Long Term athlete development
20. improved coaching competencies
21. improved performance
22. does not necessarily apply in the disability sector
23. Event Hosting
24. event hosting
25. Community by into the bigger picture
26. it's in the best interest of the participant
27. local nsport organizations ARE THE DELIVERY AGENT TO THE COMMUNITY.
28. Sport Expertise is at the club level for technical training not at the school level
29. Integrated and comprehensive program and service development and delivery.
30. assist in establishment of clear athlete and coach development pathway - no gaps in system; clear roles and responsibilities, reducing duplication and enhancing efficiency
31. Recruitment and Talent ID
32. We believe that it is helpful to have a network of shared resources and ideas between other organizations, both with national sport organizations and their Provincial counterparts. It is possible that other national organizations would have useful documents that are currently in French that would greatly help in training current and future leadership for our organization. These organizations would also have more resources and experience. However, these relationships can be difficult to organize with the lack of sufficient resources to bring people together across distances (travel and lodging fares). These face to face meetings can be better because its easier to develop trust and understanding between parties, whereas simply receiving documents could be more tedious and frustrating because of differing visions and methodologies.

## WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Differing Objectives		65%	349
Communication		65%	354
Developing Contacts		39%	210
Differing Cultures		27%	147



Human Resources		52%	279
Personalities		33%	177
N/A		3%	17
Other, please specify:		9%	47
<b>Total Responses</b>			<b>541</b>

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







#	Response
1.	Financial resources
2.	red tape, insurance(no common sense rules), lack of funds
3.	large distances between clubs and the expenses incurred in making connections
4.	money
5.	Territoriality
6.	coach availability
7.	governance
8.	territoriality
9.	egos
10.	lack of knowledge of karate sport
11.	liability insurance being accepted by school boards
12.	Protectionism by schools
13.	geography
14.	Lack of Coordinators specifically geared to seniors in outlying communities
15.	missing partnerships with the disability organizations
16.	affordable access to entry level
17.	Empire building & protection of
18.	School Safety Policies
19.	no strategic vision for the greater good of sport
20.	competing priorities, lack of clearly defined jurisdiction and roles and responsibilities between all the stakeholders and multiple sport demand
21.	Absence of incentive to change...it isn't bad enough yet for people to realize we need to do things differently.
22.	CIS/OUA need to be integrated....roles & goals

23. political will
24. pas assez d"habitants
25. lack of priority for other groups
26. Bureaucracy
27. limited resources (financial and facilites) causes each group to think only about their immediate specfic needs
28. linking strategies and outcomes
29. financial
30. recognition of the need to transfer of disability knowledge (expertise) to community, on an athlete by athlete basis, and on an ongoing basis.
31. We dont have enough coaches that can do work in the schools during the allotted times. The schools facilitys are used by SCHOOL SPORTS.
32. Pressure of other sports on limited facilities
33. Lack of desire to partner with PSO's who are seen as been a separate entity as opposed to being a partner
34. time to put toward this objective
35. mandates attached to funding
36. MONEY
37. financial, geographical
38. IIMITED VISION OF WHAT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED BECAUSE THE PSO AND NSO DO NOT DELIVER THE PROGRAMS TO THE VAST MAJORITY OF THE SPORT PARTICIPANTS.
39. Funding for grass roots programs
40. Governance Structures
41. paradigmes en place depuis plusieurs années
42. vast number of municipalities in Canada
43. Resourcing and jurisdictional challenges.
44. funding
45. need to establish common goals, and illustrate role each organization can play in achieving; also must recognize contributions by each partner
46. Once again, our organization does not have the exact same limits and preference of most of the other Sport Manitoba subsidiaries. We do have links between Francophone schools and other community organizations, but we exist to begin and cultivate partnerships and networking among Franco-Manitobans, not necessarily for high performance sports (as our present Mandate prescribes).

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		68%	366
No		32%	173
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>539</b>

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Youth Development		86%	328
Health Promotion		74%	282
Gender Equity		31%	120
Social Inclusion		51%	196
Conflict Resolution		13%	51
Other, please specify:		8%	32
		<b>Total Responses</b>	<b>382</b>

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

#	Response
1.	lifelong adult engagement
2.	Democratic Governance
3.	life long sport participation
4.	Environmental Stewardship
5.	University participation
6.	civic responsibility
7.	self improvement
8.	Contre le décrochage scolaire et favoriser l'engagement
9.	Generating interest/involvement by First Nations Community
10.	civic engagement
11.	maintaining use of public riding facilities and trails
12.	aging populations

13. increased volunteers which leads to self sustainability and overall community development
14. reduction in crime & other unhealthy behaviours
15. inclusion for those with a disability
16. soical networking; sense of place
17. Disability awareness
18. Building leaders of tomorrow
19. The value of women in sport for all ages
20. Official and host volunteer involvement
21. A group of people working together for a common goal in a rewarding and positive environment.
22. Confidence, Goal-Setting
23. LEADERSHIP DEVELOPMENT
24. inclusion of people with disabilities
25. leadership
26. Incorporating environmental issues of air quality/water/reducing climate change
27. Asset based development
28. Social development
29. integration of people with disabilities
30. Integration of individuals with disabilities
31. Yes. This aligns with our mandate and is our official responsibility as an organization.

## WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS FOR PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BUILDING PROGRAMS?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Not a policy or organizational mandate/objective		35%	171
Lack of funding		71%	345
Human Resources		58%	283
Programming		21%	104
Partnerships		31%	150
Lack of Communications Strategies		31%	150
Other, please specify:		9%	43

**WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS FOR PROMOTING COMMUNITY-BUILDING PROGRAMS? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)**

#	Response
1.	affordable facilities
2.	facilities
3.	governmnet jurisdictional divisions
4.	community support
5.	facilities
6.	lack of facilities, locations, & equipment.
7.	sailing is a low profile activity
8.	Silo mentality
9.	Not shared moral objectives
10.	lack of information on role of Karate Ontario
11.	We are too small of a club to have an impact on our community.
12.	Lack of volunteers
13.	School Board Approvals and Politicians
14.	too focused on own agendas.
15.	no access to schools
16.	Lack of leadership for seniors in outlying communities
17.	facilities
18.	municipal buy-in
19.	we are loosing community facilities for equestrian
20.	Je le fais personnellement à l'intérieur de l'enseignement de mon sport.
21.	Lack of facilites
22.	Lack of recognition for efforts
23.	no volunteers
24.	financement et déjà surcharge de développement avec les projets actuels
25.	CIS/OUA are poor partners
26.	limited potential due to high cost of sport

27. differing priorities
28. not a priority/lack of evaluation of impact of such programming to prove its' impact and importance
29. not a priority for government
30. Strategic leadership
31. facilities
32. There are no barriers which we haven't easily resolved.
33. facilities
34. Lack of trust in communities
35. Synchro is still a developing sport around the world were Canda is a world class leader in the sport but is ofeten not regognized for this in our own country . We support and offer both officail and coaches sprograms because with out those working together you cannot have a successful sport.
36. private club
37. it mainly depends on the personal level of importance
38. LSO's are very busy keeping the basics running.
39. sustainability
40. 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.
41. public preception of particular sport
42. Time available

**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	191 (36%)	330 (63%)	4 (1%)	1 (0%)	526
Contributing to the governance of international sport bodies	139 (27%)	341 (66%)	37 (7%)	1 (0%)	518
Hosting international sporting events	231 (44%)	281 (54%)	11 (2%)	1 (0%)	524

Fighting doping in sport	127 (24%)	359 (69%)	32 (6%)	2 (0%)	520
Promoting quality sport for disadvantaged or underrepresented groups	228 (44%)	270 (52%)	22 (4%)	2 (0%)	522
Advancing sport for social development abroad	103 (21%)	307 (61%)	79 (16%)	13 (3%)	502

### OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:

#	Response
1.	life long sport participation
2.	Increased support for La relève athletes, developing coaches and officials to get abroad in order to engage in 'best practises' and bring home what is taking place out there to the next in line.
3.	Ce n'est pas au Canada, mais aux organismes de piloter de tel projets.
4.	domestic social development
5.	Promote Safe Sport Participation
6.	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
7.	Protecting the integrity of sport by ensuring respect from all involved. Character over skill!
8.	domestic sport participation for ALL and support our high performance athletes should be our focus
9.	sport and family initiatives - huge bang for buck and get whole families at one time
10.	Soutenir les sports en émergences
11.	Define Roles and Goals of NSO/PSO and CIS/OUA
12.	Advancing sport for Development at home
13.	bilinguisme dans les evenements interantionaux organisés au Canada
14.	increase on community level
15.	Promote LTAD Internationally
16.	I don't disagree with advancing sport for social development abroad but funds available for Canadian Athletes is insufficient and should be dealt with first
17.	Gender Equity
18.	Knowledge exchange, learn from others, share with others
19.	Facilities, Funding, Nutrition
20.	Promotion recreation and competitive models without constant funding changes



21.	augmentation de la capacité de son réseau de centres canadiens multisports et création de son réseau d'instituts canadiens de sport
22.	Advancing sport for social development nationally
23.	Capacity building, training and development
24.	funding
25.	increase in equity in sport awareness

## WE WELCOME ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK.

#	Response
1.	The CSL model is good and needs continuous support from decision makers. The sport system isn't funded on the same level across the country. Smaller jurisdictions try to do too many things instead of focussing on what they do well.
2.	I think that the LTPAD is key but I do know people don't like change and so some of the older coaches have not bought in and want to continue as in the past b/c they think that worked for them. I think it has to work for the kids and where they are in their lives and development. I think that talent ID does happen but there is no capacity to support families of identified kids- parents don't know how to support their kids to move to higher levels - barriers are lack of funding, knowing which programs to go into, kids being sent away from family, local coaching, equipment, and peers may not be available. I think there are lots of good athletes in the North but many never go beyond their school gym, rink, or field b/c even though people know they are talented there are no advocates or system to guide them to the next level.
3.	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 phys ed 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 phys ed 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 yeild short term, marginal results. These groups are pretty set in their ways - seniors even moreso. 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

4. There is too much senseless violence in Hockey and the increasing concerns about concussions and other forms of physical and emotional harassment are having a spill over effect which impacts on all sports. The idea that Hockey is our national sport has to change or be dropped. We have many sports in Canada which are doing much more for National Unity and also for promoting Healthy Lifestyles !
5. Organizations that run sports bodies have the perception of being disorganized and greedy.
6. 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.
7. Better co-operation between Provinces.
8. PROVIDE GREATER SUPPORTS FOR THE "PERSON WITH DISABILITIES" SUCH AS DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING. PARALYMPIC AND SPECIAL OLYMPIC RECEIVED WIDE RANGE OF SUPPORTS. IT SHOULD APPLY TO THE DEAF AND HARD OF HEARING ATHLETES.
9. Glad to be of help.
10. Le financement n'est pas une mince tâche pour toute organisation sportive, cependant le volet communautaire étant le plus difficile à vendre, il serait bien qu'il soit mieux financé car les coûts sociaux que nous pourrions éviter si les jeunes sont actifs justifient à eux seul cet investissement
11. Donnez plus de pouvoirs, liberté et obligé l'autonomie chez les organismes qui travaillent dans le milieu sportif. Les actions sur le terrain seront concrètes car le sportif devient client. De vrai répercussions pourront être mesurés.
12. It is hard to fit trapshooting into the current community programs.
13. I believe that we need to focus on all areas of the population and therefore need to find ways to increase funding to the NSOs so they can be more involved. Currently the priorities of the municipal, provincial and national organizations involved with sport could be dramatically different. Most national organizations are only involved with the elite portion of programming

	however I believe in order to have an improved sport plan we all need to work together starting with recreation programs thru the elite programs. Health and fitness for everyone should be the priority.
14.	Thank you for this opportunity to voice my organizations opinion.
15.	Sport and physical activity related injuries pose a significant detriment to enrolment and continuation in sport and physical activity. Little to no attention is given to promoting safe sporting practices, rather there is an attitude of inevitability around injury. The Canadian Sport Policy must also acknowledge and address the issue of injury and work to promote safe participation.
16.	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.
17.	thanks for giving the opportunity to provide feedback.
18.	In order to provide a service to Canada and ALL Canadians, we should be focussed on providing the most benefits for as MANY participants and we possibly can.. Thank you for allowing me to express my thoughts on Canada's sports and sport organizational development!!
19.	I am looking forward to attending the public sport consultaions within my Province.
20.	I think we need more regional and provincial support from the more larger organizations from across Canada, we live in an isolated area, in a population of 2400+ we do not have enough funding for the distance needed to travel to productive facilities to reach elite and professional levels as I do believe there are many in our territory who are capable of moving to the highest level of sports. Funding has always been an issue, coaches and volunteerism are minimal and has always been an issue.
21.	J'espère que vous aurez beaucoup de commentaires! Merci de nous lire!
22.	Il fut difficile de répondre à votre questionnaire compte tenu que le mandat de mon organisme mise sur une vision élargie d'un mode de vie physiquement actif qui inclut la pratique sportive mais ne le voit pas comme une finalité. Vos efforts quant au renouvellement de la PCS semble outrepasser une étape importante et incontournable. Il est nécessaire de placer le sport par rapport à la pratique de l'activité physique ou plus largement encore par rapport à un mode de vie physiquement actif qui englobe les activités sportives mais également les activités physiques de loisir et de transport. Il semble y avoir un fossé, une divergence de point de vue entre l'activité physique et le sport. La PCS semble positionner le sport comme la finalité qui intègre les autres formes d'activités physiques comme celles reliées au loisir. Il est essentielle de faire un exercice de définition des termes où l'on pourra mieux comprendre le sport par rapport à l'activité physique, par rapport au loisir actif, par rapport à l'exercice physique, le

conditionnement physique, etc. Dans sa forme proposée, la PCS souffre d'un certain nombrilisme où elle fait abstraction du fait que certaines personnes peuvent être physiquement actives sans pour autant être sportives. La PCS intègre dans un même modèle la pratique de l'activité physique, mais superposée par la pratique sportive. La mention "Au Canada, le sport, c'est pour la vie" n'est pas réaliste. Il se peut fort bien qu'une personne soit sportive (donc physiquement active) durant son l'adolescence mais qu'elle ne le soit pas à l'âge adulte alors qu'elle intègre néanmoins à son quotidien diverses formes d'activités physiques à des fins de loisir et de transport. De plus, cette même personne pourrait soutenir ses enfants dans la pratique d'activités physiques en agissant comme modèle, en pratiquant des activités physiques avec eux, en leur inculquant le plaisir de bouger. Manifestement, il y a divergence d'opinion sur la question. La vision promeut par la PCS (Politique canadienne du sport) convient aux athlètes, entraîneurs, administrateurs, fonctionnaires du domaine sportif. Toutefois, une très grande partie de la population ne perçoit pas le sport comme une finalité. Loin de moi de diminuer le sport car je l'ai pratiqué pendant de nombreuses années et j'ai adoré mon expérience. C'est de évidemment formateur à tout point de vue. Toutefois, je trouve dommage que le modèle sportif canadien s'appuie sur une approche franchement dépassée. Le sport a sa place dans l'échiquier, dans la vision globale d'un mode de vie physiquement actif. Mais il n'en est aucunement le porte étendard, celui qui porte le nom (Au Canada, sport, c'est pour la vie). La PCS ne semble pas respecter les développements récents de la promotion de l'activité physique. Elle semble être centrée sur elle même. Elle positionne, probablement par bonne conscience, la notion d'un mode de vie physiquement actif (Active Living) à l'intérieur de son modèle hiérarchique, pyramidale. C'est un peu prétentieux. Les auteurs de la PCS à Sport Canada auraient avantage à travailler plus étroitement avec leurs collègues de Santé Canada afin d'obtenir un autre point de vue. Je vous invite donc fortement à consulter plus largement le milieu sportif, récréatif, associatif, des parents, de la kinésiologie, de l'éducation, de la promotion de l'activité physique, etc. pour mieux saisir les enjeux. La PCS sera ainsi beaucoup mieux représentative de la réalité de la population canadienne et constatera qu'elle n'intervient que dans une partie de l'adoption d'un mode de vie physiquement actif. Merci d'en prendre note.

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| 23. | Governance - this is the most important issue CSP needs to address.   |
| 24. | Just hope the survey answers were helpful and lead in the right directions for these programs to expand and prosper.  |
| 25. | At a community level, more people (parents) need to develop a greater appreciation for the benefit of sport and what's required from a human resource perspective to operate quality sporting programs. Community sport organizations are a perfect mechanism for building community spirit, encouraging volunteerism AND helping kids. Societal trends fight against all of these things and that puts them at risk. |
| 26. | Pas d'argent pas de programmes convenables. Il faut investir dans les communautés, dans les écoles pour développer la base de la pyramide. c'est comme ça que nous pourrions cibler éventuellement des athlètes nationaux.  |
| 27. | Try to keep policy manuals as 'reader friendly' as possible. many such journals/manuals are often written by insiders using unfamiliar wording to the average layperson/volunteer.  |
| 28. | the biggest obstacle at the community based level is volunteer / funding to train volunteers / funding for non-charity organizations.   |

29. Sport in Canada needs to address the issue of referee development in all sports. This should focus upon three issues
1. Initiate quality programs to regain respect for referees and other match officials from players, captains, coaches, spectators and media commentators.
  2. Canadian athletes will not reach their ultimate level of achievement without high quality match officials. What national funding programs exist that focus upon the talent identification and in-service development of High Performance Referees/ Match Officials. Does this funding equate to the same emphasis placed upon players and coaches? If not, why not? if we wish to produce internationally successful athletes they must train and compete with international standard referees therefore programs and funding support should be specifically targeted for this area of development.
  3. This questionnaire reflects the current status of referees and match officials in sport planning in this country. How many questions were asked about referees/match officials?
30. On se doit d'être fière de notre pays sportif, on a de la difficulté à trouver notre identité sportive au Canada, toute cette divergence entre l'ouest et L'est du pays. il faut réduire les frontières...sportives
31. If Sport can be an effective way to develop healthy people who consistently show respect and care for others, increased funding should help to decrease many other social problems and health costs. It is prevention of problems and deserves much more funding now and for the long-term, and this funding should not be contingent only on measurements like the number of Olympic medals won, or sport success at the international level, but more so on its impact on encouraging good character and health, confidence, respect, etc. in our entire countries population. Doping is not the only negative issue is sport - we should be handing out stiffer penalties to those who show no respect. Poor behaviour towards others is NOT part of sport, fighting is NOT part of sport - no matter how many involved in professional sports say it is. Professional sports is business to make money and damages the true nature of sport too often. Canada needs to fight against increasing poor behaviour and attitude. It is not just about what is best for the individual and his/her rights, but about how an individual treats others - and sport puts this on display and allows an arena for the proper training of children so they learn that treating others well is #1, winning is not everything.
32. We find it very hard being a small town (less than 300 hundred) with alot of immigrant, low income households to provide a safe and adequate facility. We are turned down from grant applications because we are small and yet this year we have some of the highest registration numbers in Southern Manitoba. We are not equipped to host major tournaments due to the condition of our playing area and this seems to be the requirement for any type of Government funding. Despite this, we hold the only rookie jamboree in Southern Manitoba and have done so for the last number of years. I think that grants from the Government should be considered for small towns to keep the programs available for the area children.
33. As our sport system develops, there needs to be a greater recognition at the national level of the diversity that exists in Canada. At every national event that I have attended in the past 10 years there is a very noticeable lack of representation from any visible minority group. We continue to promote diversity, but we don't seem to embrace it at any level of the sport system, with the exception of the local clubs. If we are to encourage engagement of 'new' Canadians, or any underrepresented population group in the country, we need to find ways to bring them on Board at a National and Provincial level. It may be through this form of engagement that we can set an example for other members of their community to show that there are leaders who believe in sport and who see the benefits of physical activity. This 'buy-

	in' may help to foster greater participation.
34.	Bonne chance et merci de vos efforts!
35.	Great survey and should make it to dvd with closed captioned or hire someone with sign language to sign each questions since my first language is American Sign Language...
36.	There is enough money being spent on sport in this country right now to do much of what is needed to be a success in all we attempt. However, it is not coordinated, it's spent in "education budgets", community activity plans, PSO admin staff salaries (to generate grants for those salaries), on civic facilities that sit empty all day and are spread too thin in the evening.
37.	This survey was too long
38.	Found myself checking off most boxes in regards to the benefits as there are no real negatives listed. Same as in the target groups, the country as a whole needs to get more active to I would not exclude anyone.
39.	A federal (sectioned off into regions ie provincial) inclusive online resource centre for sport and recreation would be great - a kind of one-stop shop for tools, resources, information, best practices, related business listing, networking opportunities etc.
40.	The elementary school physical education system should be scraped. They should run internal school leagues in multiple sports throughout the year. This way kids will be exposed to multiples sports and partipcate in a way that in motivational and foster better fitness. Currently the system is sad kids gain no benefit from it.
41.	We have a tremendous program with wonderful potential and held back by lack of ability to expand (funding and an alternate location).
42.	Look forward to the results
43.	My biggest concern is we need to further enhance a culture that values activity in Canada among all our communities and populations. A culture that recognizes our high performance successes and provides opportunities for those individuals but also fully supports others to be active through all stages of life.
44.	We appreciate having an opportunity to submit information. Because we are a very small area, we don't feel we have a lot of info to contribute to this survey. We do realize the importance of sporting activities and we work at promoting physical activity to our community but on a very different level than what we are reading here.
45.	minority summer sports are not supported, we all pay taxes, how come we don't have access to public facilities for our sports?
46.	There is a need for Federal support to the Canada 55+ Seniors Games held biannually. There is a need for community leadership coordinators for seniors across the north. Small populations in outlying communities result in lack of resources and support for seniors.
47.	A collective goals needs to be shared - similar to that of the Vancouver 2010 olympics - that goals was to create a shared experience across Canada. What will be the shared goal for sport in Canada - we need a simple yet singular goal that can guide our decision-making.
48.	We all support sport, sport is important. There is a huge benefit to all individuals that participate in sport at whatever their levels along the continuum. Any sport policy should



	<p>have a focus on the roles of the communities/municipalities as the keepers of the facilities. There is a limitation of municipalities to meet some of the elite standards (ie. facilities) due to financial constraints (ie. tax base). We need a clear definition of roles and responsibilities in the system. There is a greater need for collaboration. The CS4L is a continuum which is good because it provides a visual and covers the different life stages. Has the reason for participating in sport shifted from elite/competitive focus to a participation for a purely quality of life, active living and health benefits reason? If so how can we use this shift in our promotion of reasons for participation? Focus on participation vs. elite/winning/medals. Having people from other sectors at the varying levels of government and bureaucracy are important to this process. A seamless sport system in Canada that includes the Aboriginal component instead of a separate system. A seamless sport system in Canada that includes high performance and grass roots sport as you do not have one without the other.</p>
49.	<p>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?</p>
50.	<p>There needs to be more support for non-competitive physical activity through life-long sport. There needs to be more support for introductory involvement in sport and physical literacy opportunities. There needs to be more opportunities for people of all ages to become involved in sport and physical activity through non-competitive activities.</p>
51.	<p>Something that I am sure everyone is aware of is that the rural sports are declining due to the competitive nature now (kids have to be playing with the best to get anywhere).</p>
52.	<p>Thank you for giving me the opportunity to respond,</p>
53.	<p>Please take the time to talk to the grassroots of sport in this country. Going through Provincial and National bodies is a waste of time; talk to the community clubs being run by regular coaches/administrators. Don't waste resources talking to 'paid' sportocrats.</p>
54.	<p>I believe a key partner is missing in this survey. Disability organizations. Need to explore these partnerships. We have the trust of our memberships. NB has the second highest rate of disability in Canada. A recent survey validated that persons with mobility disabilities are largely inactive due to lack of knowledge of what is available, lack of adapted or truly universally designed programs, and funding such as cost for activities and transportation.</p>
55.	<p>I would like to thank you for continuing to make sport a priority for Canada. Sport makes strong communities and teaches values to our young people. I think sport should be put back into our schools, we are failing to teach physical literacy to our young kids and let them have quality exposure to different sports in the school system.</p>
56.	<p>I would be happy to work on a committee or sub-committee to assist with this process.</p>
57.	<p>Merci de cette démarche de consultation. Je me suis sentie interpellée pour une première fois sur le plan national... (et aussi, en français...).</p>
58.	<p>Everyone is trying to make sport too "organized"...let the children play for the fun of it. If they like it, and want to develop and improve, then let them. Too much of sport funding is tied to business models...we do not have the resources of IBM/microsoft whoever...throw out these stupid funding models. Furthermore, the mantra of "sport is volunteer" driven, has gotta go. Yes, certainly at grass roots level...but results-wise the higher up ladder you go, you</p>

	have to let professionals manage and get rid of volunteer BOD's, Executives etc.
59.	Keep asking good questions - ensure you engage and hear from the DOERS - and listen to those who accomplish/achieve - not the theoretical naysayers - who is doing what you want to do that can be used as a model
60.	There needs to be a recognition of the simple fact that with regard to officials: You can't start without us!
61.	Avant tout, miser sur la base, le terrain... Former les entraîneurs, les officiels, les bénévoles et les organismes. Mettre en place des subventions pour développer les compétences des intervenants auprès des jeunes afin que tous parlent du même langage, DLTA, etc. Le travail de partenariat est la clé du succès!
62.	Promoting outreach and dialogue is appreciated. Consideration should be given to helping minor sports access suitable funding through seminars on how to get funding, what is needed to qualify for funding, where to go to get funding & resources.
63.	As a high performance coach I absolutely support all principle of the CS4L model. However in order to make this model work, we need better access to facilities, parents need to become educated about the model, and the school systems need to get on board.
64.	I represent soccer. Unfortunately, as stated earlier, due to its status as a new sport there are some miscalculations. There is a lot of work being done for the youth soccer. And that is good. But if these youth players want to continue past their 18th. B-day they either have to be really good or need to know somebody in soccer. My community of about 50000 people there is only two (2) full-size adult soccer fields available. The youth program boast that it has over 2000 children playing. Two adult size soccer field will support probably 200 adult players. This is a very big discrepancy.
65.	Girl Guides of Canada - Guides du Canada offers a safe, accepting environment with diverse and exciting programs and activities that offers girls the chance to learn, grow and discover through age-appropriate programming. Sports and physical activities are one part of this -- Inspiring girl greatness has always remained the cornerstone of our organization. I did not answer the sports-specific questions in this survey because I am not familiar with the issues and they do not relate significantly to GGC's activities and goals. Thank you for the opportunity to participate, however!
66.	The only vehicle to successfully implement the CS4L are educational institutions of Canada. It is way too big of a task to be accomplished by sport federations. Too many sports lack the capacity to do it well.
67.	La roue administrative est difficile pour un sport en émergence. Développement bénévole donc difficile de faire les démarches pour obtenir une reconnaissance, pas de financement puisque pas de reconnaissance, etc. En gros, nous avons vraiment l'impression que nous passons dans le tourbillon (la fédération) et que toutes les démarches afin d'obtenir de l'aide se sont complexifiées et que nous devons travailler TRÈS TRÈS fort pour développer notre fédération et notre fonctionnement que ce soit provincial ou régional.
68.	Looking forward to seeing the overall results from the survey!
69.	To have any success it is important to include all levels of sport from the Community grassroots levels right up to the elite National levels and everything in between. There must be attention



	given to all aspects. This sometimes means limiting or concentrating on a workable number of sports as there are not enough resources to meet the demand of everything that is out there. How can we get the best bang with the finite amount of resources we have
70.	For 4 years I have tried to get my PSO to work with/collaborate with the CIS/OUA to ensure alignment and definition of roles and goals, with no appreciable outcome. For 4 years I have asked my NSO/PSO to get clear recruiting regulations in my sport to ensure the viability of the club system, with absolutely no success. This is unacceptable. Also I keep reading about Canadian Sport Policy being aligned with the London Declaration and the values in that Federal Provincial government charter. The truth is that not one PSO, or CIS/Provincial University Group would sign that document today. I have tried, in writing for 4 years, to ensure that the PSO and CIS/OUA agree to use basic Canadian Human Rights Legislation and Canadian Business Laws for anti competitive behaviour to be included in NSO/PSO and CIS/OUA ethics. This is shameful. The lack of clear goals, alignment, and ethical standards with teeth, is killing the sport of Athletics.
71.	Thank you for the opportunity to participate.
72.	Sport and Recreation needs to be supported more by Government Funds - Child Fitness credit is a joke - most families are spending \$500/month at least for their children to get the activities and involvement in sport that they need due to insufficient programs at school. Most children do NOT even have a qualified trained Physical Education teacher to lead them - they have a music or math teacher that has taken a short course to do basic activities - forget actually developing sport skills - we need to wake up and realize that the only way to get ahead in this battle against childhood obesity and inactivity is to deal with it in the schools and include all children - not just the children whose parents have the time and money and knowledge to involve them in sport outside the school we will not have a need for Elite HIGH PERFORMANCE PROGRAMS soon as our development systems are too restrictive and exclude millions of kids that could potentially be our next Olympians but whose families do not have the resources to put them in sport - the public system needs to deliver sport programs and be the venue for talent identification - school sports are a joke - we will never move ahead until we fix the systemic problem that our schools are inadequate in providing the essentials of Physical Fitness required for a healthy lifestyle - if they don't learn there - the battle is lost
73.	too much focus on participation and little on high performance! International success directly impacts on mass participation as demonstrated after every successful Olympic performance. More effort should be made to develop and support high performance athletes understanding that their success inspires others and encourages young athletes to participate.
74.	There has to be a commitment from Government and a realization of what sport does for the social fabric of our country.
75.	As I work across urban and rural areas I am struck by the unique challenges of the rural areas -- why don't the kids just "work" on the farm? Parents and municipal Councils don't understand the bigger picture and the long-term implications or the importance of sport, as a nation and for the individual.
76.	Importance should be focused on getting the masses involved in sport vs advance elite athletes
77.	Sport for Development should be on par with High Performance Sport

78.	Thank you for the opportunity
79.	Valorisation du sport populaire versus sport d'élite
80.	The base in many sports in Canada is narrow as far as numbers and experience within that sport. If you think of a triangle. The broader the base the more people are included and more advance to the upper level of competition which is the point. There are many limiting factors which could be improved. I would look forward to drawing some of these to the attention of those whom it would concern.
81.	My sport is soccer - most popular sport in our municipality, Ontario, Canada and the world. Yet public funding and infrastructure for soccer seem to be a lower priority. There is a shortage of qualified volunteers, especially coaches, with top coaches and instructors being primarily of European descent. Soccer governance in Canada is sub-optimal, in my opinion, and focusses on team and club wins rather than player development. It is unfortunate and embarassing for Canada that we cannot field an internationally competitive team in the most popular sport in the country and globe.
82.	Merci de nous consulter. Merci de nous achemiener les résultats du sondage car ça nous permet de contribuer, comme milieu, à notre façon à la promotion du sport.
83.	We need to be consistent across the nation. It seems that each province has their own practice and governance (rightly so)but we need leadership from our national governing body.
84.	Thanks for the opportunity to provide some input. Hope to see the renewed Policy build on the CS4L model of success!
85.	The TD and ED programs are major reasons for the success of sport today in Canada. Make them stronger, the various sports clubs will grow stronger. Fostering competition between regions or provinces, everyone will improve.
86.	This is a great opportunity to advance sport participation among people with disabilities. It is great to see the increase in resources devoted to Paralympic sport--that's fantastic. But there still is tremendous need at the grassroots, participation level. Most people with a disability probably do not dream of being a paralympian, but many do have interest in playing a sport at a recreational level. This desire need to be addressed as a means of improving health and well-being among Canadians with a disability.
87.	Judo is changing across canada along with the world. If WE (CANADIANS) want to be a leader we need to make broad and risky steps.
88.	Being a small community, we don't have the resources (location/people/funding) to be involved in organized sport, however, we do promote living a healthier lifestyle as much as possible, i.e. by walking/cycling and making healthier food choices
89.	Funding for sports for persons with a disability needs to increase to create more equity within the sport system.
90.	Canadian Sport Policy has changed dramatically over the last decade -and in a positive way for sport in my opinion. The support and hosting of the 2010 Olympics created an impact on all Canadians and improved the visibility and value of sport in our national culture. For Sport, the funding and resources applied to the Games, proved that Canada can compete and win on he international stage!

91.	High performance sport has the capacity to ignite the Nation. Participacion should be engaged with HP sport in so much as the heros will motivate the nation. Healthy active living funding and high performance sport funding should be linked to the health care budget in some capacity. National/Provincial sporting bodies should receive funding based on their ability to increase their membership base. Not only would this show increased involvement in sport and activity by Canadians but it would also assist in identifying talent which may lead to HP athletes.
92.	I would like to note that I was unable to answer a number of questions directly related to sport, because it is not my expertise, but wanted to provide input to this survey in the hopes that recommendations will be made to increase access for persons with disabilities.
93.	The Relationship between PSO and NSO is inefficient, lacks focus, is dominated by turf protection, sees duplication of services that could be best served at the National level (Back End support) and wastes resources on duplicate services instead of on athletes and programs
94.	The active infovlemen of women and firls will enhance the Canadian sport system from increasing the pool of high perofrmance athletes, coaches and officials, to contributing to organization decision making and operations. The Canadian Sport Policy must identify practical, specific, measurable outcomes, with timelines for achievement, related to gender equity in the sport system. Organizations must be held accoutnabel for meeting national standards, tied to funding mechanisms (i.e. providing incentives for organizations that meet the standards; decreasing funding for those that disregard the standards): e.g. 30% of national/p/t board members must be female 30% of national/p/t team coaches must be female 30% of national/p/t officials must be female 50% of national/p/t orgs budgets should be focused on 50% of population (50/50 women/men)
95.	Supporting smaller organizations in their efforts to attract and retain paid coaches and program managers would go a long way to help Clubs increase their memebership, provide opportunity and reduce the reliance on only volunteers. Secondly as a country we need to get people participating in sport and making it a part of our culture, not just a nation of armchair athletes watching professional sports on TV
96.	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 Candian Sport Policy but more from the willingness of the Winter Sport NSO's to work together.
97.	Thank you for putting this survey together. After the huge success of the 2010 Olympics I think the country has given you a great platform to embrace the value of sports within our homes and educational systems in Canada. I wish you much luck in this endeavor and if I can be of any help in any way I would be honored to do so. I remain an advocate of sports for kids. Good luck
98.	Recognize Roller Derby as an up and coming sport worth contributing.
99.	Thank you for asking our opinion. It's good to see you are using technology and available resources to get feedback on the next policy. SIRC is doing a great job, keep it up. We've sent the survey to our membership, so we hope you get helpful information to craft the/our next sport policy.

100.	The Canadian Freestyle Ski Association has begun creating an excellent athlete and coach LTAD development pathway that needs continued financial support to complete and operate. We have a new Olympic discipline that will need additional support to establish nationally. To continue our record of outstanding successes at the international level our identified international and NorAm athletes need more financial assistance to train and compete.
101.	We need to continue to support athletes in anyway possible, they need to see a return with all the hard work they do.
102.	survey is too long... I hope it helps.
103.	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!
104.	Move Sport up the food chain by allocating more funding for athletes, coaches, facilities and equipment, like many other nations. Help put us on the world map which will encourage more youth to participate. When U.S. hockey won the miracle on ice there was a direct increase in hockey participation... same with women's soccer... Beach Volleyball is growing rapidly because of the attention at the Olympics. Our youth needs to have Canadian heroes in every sport not just hockey to get them interested in being active.
105.	Though being one the most popular sports in Canada the absence of funding for national programs to compete internationally because we are not an Olympic sport severely restricts our ability to participate at this level.
106.	Canada is well behind many other countries in the level of funding for our athletes. Currently only the national athletes (at least in our sport) are the ones that get any funding. Everyone else participates on their own dime and that certainly limits the amount of athletes we have.
107.	You are doing a good job in sports at home and around the world.
108.	<a href="http://www.theCFF.com">www.theCFF.com</a> We are a football based organization in Toronto, Ontario. We are revolutionary in the fact that we are based on the 3 pillars of training, coaching, and mentorship. We work with youth from the downtown Toronto area and many are classified as "at-risk" or are marginalized in some way. We have seen sport make an hugely positive impact on our athletes lives many times over and appreciate the time and effort our governments put into providing sport for our Canadian youth.
109.	Thanks for providing the opportunity
110.	The sport of football is one of the biggest sport in the world both professionally and amateur. It is also a heritage sport but does not receive the precognition it deserves.
111.	I would just like to learn more about the policy and how it would impact my sport.
112.	Dramatically increase funding for grass roots programs in low income / inner city / immigrant communities
113.	This is a wonderful policy that needs to have continuous renewal and updating. Continued emphasis on the development/participatory levels of sport will ensure the High Performance

	levels will continue to flourish.
114.	Ensuring that every child in Canada has access to a quality physical education program, and hence the skills, understanding and confidence to participate in sport and physical activity will enhance the Canadian Sport System, supporting increases in levels of sport participation and the development of high performance athletes.
115.	From our perspective we need to work with elite amateur athletics in our country like the CIS to encourage more of our best and brightest student athletes to stay in Canada to persue their athletics and their post secondary education. This is crucial to the future development of sport in Canada.
116.	<p>Bilinguisme -- Je pense que l'on doit regarder de près la performance canadienne au niveau de la conformité à sa politique sur le bilinguisme. Il est bien triste de constater qu'en 2011, les francophones aient encore à se battre pour obtenir un respect de son droit à l'usage de sa langue dans ce pays. Le simple usage d'un indice de performance tel que « élaboration et mise en oeuvre d'une politique sur le bilinguisme » ou quelque chose du genre n'est pas suffisant. On doit réellement mesurer le rendement des différents organismes et exiger les ajustements requis.</p> <p>- Le sport de haut niveau est en mouvance : positionnement et mouvements dans les organisations au niveau national (changements, développement, etc.). Afin de s'assurer d'un développement harmonieux de la sphère du sport de haut niveau, il est impératif que la nouvelle Politique canadienne du sport établisse clairement les rôles et les responsabilités de chacun des acteurs concernés. Ceci doit inclure le rôle joué par les provinces.</p> <p>- Le niveau de développement du sport en général et celui du sport de haut niveau en particulier n'est pas uniforme d'une région à une autre au Canada. Les provinces n'ont pas toutes la même vision de leur rôle dans le sport de haut niveau. L'application de mesures uniformes ou encore « mur à mur » est contre indiqué et pourrait s'avérer contre productive.</p> <p>- La définition des rôles et des mandats propres à chacun des acteurs de la sphère du sport de haut niveau dans la nouvelle Politique canadienne du sport est importante. En cas contraire, cela risque d'entraîner de la confusion dans le milieu sportif et également des dédoublements coûteux. Il est nécessaire de clarifier les rôles et les mandats de chacun, incluant Sport Canada.</p> <p>- Compte tenu de haut degré d'implication du Gouvernement du Québec au niveau du développement sportif de base et du sport de haut niveau – il est souhaitable que la nouvelle Politique canadienne du sport tienne compte de cette réalité et que les engagements du gouvernement fédéral et ceux du Québec fassent l'objet d'une entente bilatérale entre les deux niveaux de gouvernements.</p> <p>- Le mot clé est l'harmonisation des actions et des efforts. Une reconnaissance des rôles et mandats de chacun. Il faut porter une attention particulière aux interfaces entre Sport Canada/ANP et les ONS, comme entre Sport Canada/ANP et les CCM/instituts de sport et bien sûr, les provinces qui sont engagées dans le sport de haut niveau.</p>
117.	sport has enormous benefits for society but relies entirely on very small provincial sport budgets. Much more funding should come from Health depts., tax breaks and incentives should come from Revenue Canada.
118.	We come from a unique but critical perspective related to sport...that is around the issues of improving air quality and reducing climate change and we use sport and promotion of active, health lifestyles as the solution. No where in this policy is there mention of the air we all need to breathe and the risks to athletes and those at risk groups (athletes have one of the highest rates of asthma of any group). This topic, in our view, is a missing piece that needs to be

	incorporated..its an ethical, morale, health and due diligence issue that should no longer be left out of sport policy.Happy to discuss further. Deirdre
119.	Canadians are getting older. As the stats show the older people get the less physical activity they do. Health issues increase. The best sport for the aging population is swimming and specifically the Masters program. This is a specialized structured program that not only encourages competition at all ages but also has a very important social aspect to it. Over the next few years availability of pool time will become critical in some communities. The cost of swimming pools and/or multi-sport complexes which include pools should far outweigh the increased cost of healthcare for an aging population.
120.	A bar for the survey to let me know what percentage of completion I am at would help me to gauge how much longer it would take. It may also decrease the drop out rate of people taking the survey.
121.	Sport as a tool for development grow exponentially. Sport and play stakeholders and governments worldwide have made significant advancements in drawing international attention to the power of sport and using sport and play to achieve national, regional and global development goals. These advancements can be largely attributed to the leadership of governments such as Canada, particularly Canadian Heritage (Sport Canada). Although significant gains have been made, there is a great deal of work still to be done. We believe that Canada has unique knowledge to offer the world when it comes to how to build a comprehensive, high quality sport environment that is equitable, and accessible to all. As such, there is a critical need for continued Canadian leadership in the global sport for development and peace movement.
122.	Re-emphasize the importance of committing to CS4L (LTAD) through one generation of Canadians... I liked what I read in "The Canadian Sport Policy: Toward a More Comprehensive Vision". I look forward to the conversations @ the consultation meeting
123.	A quality sport experience as defined through the values and principles of True Sport and there activation at all levels of sport in Canada is a critically important element of the Canadian Sport Policy if we wish to ensure that we maximize the benefits of sport to individuals and to communities. Therefore, all levels of government and sport should be encouraged, within the Canadian Sport Policy, to support the True Sport Movement in Canada.
124.	In the questions dealing with the assessment of the sufficiency of sport programming approaches, without a clearer understanding of the current levels of sport programming approaches in the areas in question, I found it impossible to comment on the sufficiency aspect and opted to select N/A.
125.	The sport policy with an action should be a tool that people use and focus their work around and be accountable for their actions.
126.	Recreation and Sport for all is a healthy way to live. This will bring a more healthier Canada and less on the medical systme and have more success stories in employmnet, education and family.
127.	To increase sport and fitness we need more facilities and sport and sporting complexes. People love to go and hang out at these places and use what they have.
128.	Key enhancements for CSP renewal: - include targets and measurables, to illustrate if



	<p>policy is being successfully implemented - coordinate policy with provincial governments, to ensure aligned sport system across all provinces (this is the single greatest potential improvement to the Canadian sport system) - utilize the LTAD as a blueprint to establish clear roles and responsibilities for sport delivery, outlining key roles of municipal, provincial and national organizations (each organization must strive to deliver their key roles at a world-class level, instead of trying to do a little bit of everything at a mediocre level)</p>
129.	<p>We are on the right track in Canada. I am always in favor of more funding to increase the human resources working with our youth and athletes.</p>
130.	<p>no</p>
131.	<p>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.</p>
132.	<p>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.</p>
133.	<p>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</p>
134.	<p>We spread ourselves very thin trying to do too many things to do them all well. Many sports that are traditionally contested internationally have little or no current relevance to the Canadian public (luge, skeleton, race walking, etc.). A survey to determine the sport on which Canada should focus should be done and its results respected.</p>
135.	<p>We have seen a lot of improvement and success in our organization; however, like any organization, we still have a long way to go. We see a lot of improvement in various segments of our population here in Winnipeg and in other cities, especially in regards to newcomers and their accessibility to become quickly involved in our organization. Our organization has also been a conduit for allowing children the ability to be kids and participate in sports with other children from vastly different backgrounds, while we have also been able to facilitate all of the programming in the French language (the common denominator between these children). Our programming for adults is the exact same scenario. When people suit up and get on the field, their differences decrease and they are on the same playing field and can talk about other issues as well. Canada's objective should be to win, on and off the playing field. Possibly investing more money into sport programming would help with this, as it takes a great deal of money to be good (good coaching, equipment, nutrition, general health, etc). It is important to budget money for sports more often than just when Canada hosts a world event such as the Olympics. If we are going to be in international competition, we need to be good.</p>
136.	<p>As technical officials such as referees and judges and coaches are the main protectors of the</p>

integrity of sport there should be greater interaction between the two groups.

137. This survey was not directed at Sport Officiating directly so national issues were not the focus. Answers were given from that perspective as best as possible.