


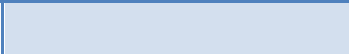
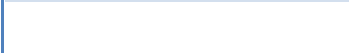


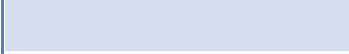

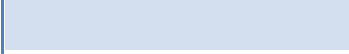


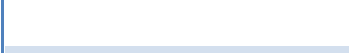
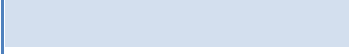
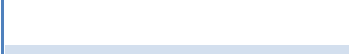
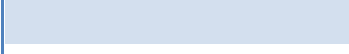
SUMMARY REPORT - ONTARIO INDIVIDUAL

Canadian Sport Policy Renewal 2011










ARE YOU ANSWERING THIS SURVEY ON BEHALF OF:

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|-----------------------------|---|------------------------|------------|
| Yourself (as an individual) |  | 100% | 635 |
| Your Organization |  | 0% | 0 |
| | | Total Responses | 635 |

IN WHAT PROVINCE/TERRITORY DO YOU RESIDE?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|---------------------------|---|------------------------|------------|
| Alberta |  | 0% | 0 |
| British Columbia |  | 0% | 0 |
| Manitoba |  | 0% | 0 |
| New Brunswick |  | 0% | 0 |
| Newfoundland and Labrador |  | 0% | 0 |
| Northwest Territories |  | 0% | 0 |
| Nova Scotia |  | 0% | 0 |
| Nunavut |  | 0% | 0 |
| Ontario |  | 100% | 635 |
| Prince Edward Island |  | 0% | 0 |
| Québec |  | 0% | 0 |
| Saskatchewan |  | 0% | 0 |
| Yukon |  | 0% | 0 |
| | | Total Responses | 635 |

HOW ARE YOU INVOLVED IN SPORT?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| Participant |  | 34% | 218 |
| Athlete |  | 43% | 274 |
| Coach |  | 39% | 246 |
| Official |  | 15% | 96 |
| Volunteer |  | 35% | 222 |
| Employee |  | 20% | 127 |
| Parent |  | 21% | 133 |
| Researcher |  | 7% | 47 |
| Not Involved | | 1% | 4 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 7% | 46 |
| Total Responses | | | 634 |






HOW ARE YOU INVOLVED IN SPORT? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

| # | Response |
|-----|---|
| 1. | consultant |
| 2. | communications |
| 3. | I am employed in sport at the University of Windsor |
| 4. | retired olympic athlete |
| 5. | Coach Instructor |
| 6. | innovator |
| 7. | innovator |
| 8. | National Sports Federation President |
| 9. | Board Member |
| 10. | For Profit Team Owner |
| 11. | physician |
| 12. | Athletic Therapist |
| 13. | physician |
| 14. | administrator |
| 15. | mental skills consultant |
| 16. | Consultant |

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|--|
| 17. Executive Administrator |
| 18. work: health promoter |
| 19. Sport Canada |
| 20. organizer |
| 21. Consultant |
| 22. I walk for exercise |
| 23. owner |
| 24. consultant |
| 25. media |
| 26. Sport media |
| 27. Recreation Practitioner |
| 28. Masters in Sport Management student |
| 29. VP of Players Association |
| 30. group leader |
| 31. Director of an organization |
| 32. grandparent |
| 33. Executive |
| 34. athletic therapy |
| 35. Educator |
| 36. Athletic Therapist |
| 37. Instructor |
| 38. Municipality, I work in sports/recreation |
| 39. Educator |
| 40. partner with people involved in sport; provide training etc. |
| 41. sporting goods retailer |
| 42. former media executive |
| 43. public health nurse with the physical activity program |
| 44. Educator |

AT WHICH LEVEL ARE YOU ENGAGED IN SPORT:

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------|-------|------------|-------|
|----------|-------|------------|-------|

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|------------|
| Community |  | 62% | 394 |
| Provincial/Territorial |  | 42% | 268 |
| National |  | 43% | 271 |
| N/A |  | 2% | 12 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 11% | 71 |
| Total Responses | | | 635 |







AT WHICH LEVEL ARE YOU ENGAGED IN SPORT: (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

| # | Response |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 1. | International |
| 2. | High School |
| 3. | Post Secondary |
| 4. | para olympians |
| 5. | university |
| 6. | University Sport |
| 7. | university |
| 8. | North American |
| 9. | international |
| 10. | Regional |
| 11. | international |
| 12. | global |
| 13. | University |
| 14. | International |
| 15. | International |
| 16. | coaching association of canada |
| 17. | School |
| 18. | CIS |
| 19. | high school |
| 20. | competitive club |
| 21. | International |
| 22. | Academic - Varsity |
| 23. | Regional |

| |
|---|
| 24. summer sports camp |
| 25. professional |
| 26. international |
| 27. International Sport for Development |
| 28. University |
| 29. olympics 2000, 2004 |
| 30. International/ national |
| 31. international |
| 32. Varsity |
| 33. Within school |
| 34. International |
| 35. international |
| 36. National/International |
| 37. International |
| 38. 5th ranked in world- ski cross |
| 39. international |
| 40. also compete intarnationally and at Military International levela |
| 41. International |
| 42. worlds |
| 43. International |
| 44. international |
| 45. International |
| 46. world |
| 47. Provincial/club |
| 48. Masters |
| 49. international |
| 50. High School |
| 51. Former Paralympic Swimmer |
| 52. University |
| 53. International |
| 54. regional |

| |
|-----------------------------|
| 55. College and high school |
| 56. University |
| 57. university |
| 58. recreational |
| 59. University |
| 60. CIS |
| 61. university |
| 62. University |
| 63. Junior Hockey |
| 64. city |
| 65. International |
| 66. International |
| 67. North American |
| 68. international |
| 69. college/university |
| 70. international |

WHY DO YOU OR WHY MIGHT YOU PARTICIPATE IN SPORT?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| Fun |  | 83% | 506 |
| Health |  | 77% | 473 |
| To be with friends |  | 59% | 359 |
| Competition |  | 75% | 462 |
| Skill development |  | 60% | 370 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 10% | 61 |
| Total Responses | | | 613 |

WHY DO YOU OR WHY MIGHT YOU PARTICIPATE IN SPORT? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)







| # | Response |
|----|-------------------|
| 1. | Career |
| 2. | achieve new goals |

| |
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| 3. travel! |
| 4. Character-building |
| 5. Development of children as athletes and people |
| 6. Personal Challenge |
| 7. swim my whole life |
| 8. rewarding, life skills |
| 9. to give back |
| 10. pushing myself to new heights |
| 11. community development |
| 12. Value to development of people, communities and nations |
| 13. Challenge |
| 14. To give back |
| 15. to contribute to my community and to my sport |
| 16. inclusion |
| 17. Team building skill; Keeping kids gainfully occupied |
| 18. Education |
| 19. Show support to child |
| 20. Education and Life Skills development |
| 21. for love of the game |
| 22. sense of personal accomplishment |
| 23. mentoring youngsters |
| 24. makes me feel good about myself |
| 25. promote healthy lifestyles in the community |
| 26. I care about my sport |
| 27. challenge myself to reach my potential |
| 28. For my children |
| 29. money |
| 30. continue my past activity level |
| 31. all of the above and for people with disabilities, to promote social inclusion |
| 32. Self-development, habit |
| 33. exercise |

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| 34. media |
| 35. income |
| 36. maintain heritage / tradition |
| 37. for love of the game |
| 38. life lesson, dealing with success and failure |
| 39. proffession |
| 40. community development/empowerment |
| 41. To develop a work ethic, independence, strength of character |
| 42. To develop a strong work ethic, independence, strength of character |
| 43. Improve performance |
| 44. International Travel |
| 45. Important to support youth |
| 46. to help inspire others |
| 47. encourage grandchildren |
| 48. To assist in developing character and social responsibility in youth via sport |
| 49. Canadian Pride |
| 50. love for the game |
| 51. Opportunity to play post-secondary football and receive scholarships (i.e. help players get an education as a result of sport) |
| 52. personal challenge |
| 53. to understand respect, principals of life throughout sport |
| 54. safety of participants |
| 55. Futures of athletes |
| 56. to give back to the community as a volunteer |
| 57. Jugding |
| 58. life skills development |
| 59. teaching ethical behaviour |

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES/BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATING IN SPORT?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------|---|------------|-------|
| Time |  | 61% | 370 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----|------------|
| Insufficient Programs |  | 32% | 195 |
| Language Availability |  | 0% | 3 |
| Cost |  | 68% | 407 |
| Location |  | 40% | 243 |
| Quality of programs |  | 31% | 184 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 15% | 91 |
| Total Responses | | | 602 |

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES/BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATING IN SPORT? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

| # | Response |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Limited information about available programs |
| 2. | injuries |
| 3. | Limited sport facilities |
| 4. | funding for coaches, even when you are considered a professional in the sport |
| 5. | lack of facilities and availability |
| 6. | facility quality/avail |
| 7. | Availability of resources |
| 8. | rules changing all the time |
| 9. | poor communication |
| 10. | ability, childcare, |
| 11. | lack of sports facilities |
| 12. | liability; facilities(particularly winter) |
| 13. | depends on what time timeframe we are talking about |
| 14. | health restrictions and age |
| 15. | lack of sport in and after school |
| 16. | certified coaches |
| 17. | conflicting priorities (e.g., family-related commitments & priorities) |
| 18. | for one child, because they have a disability |
| 19. | Difficult to find girls/womens pgms |
| 20. | overly competitive attitudes in minor sport |
| 21. | quality of coaching |
| 22. | In order to get certified as a coach, it has too many barriers...cost for young coaches....time- as |

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| being certified at level one requires many components which takes several months to complete. It is difficult to get coaches willing to do that |
| 23. All of the above. However, I see a poor link from school sports programs to community sports clubs for athletes to excel in sport. |
| 24. Administration |
| 25. Availability of facilities |
| 26. attracting sufficient interest in the sport, to have enough kids try out to make the team. |
| 27. Multiple associations running same sport - some are businesses for money |
| 28. Lack of Pay |
| 29. Need more available facilities, getting people to volunteer their time to coach, offering a quality program |
| 30. parental uninvolved |
| 31. None for me |
| 32. too much volunteering |
| 33. facilities |
| 34. infrastructure |
| 35. facility access |
| 36. adult programs are scheduled late at night |
| 37. lack of interest in older athletes |
| 38. Venues ie. track and field |
| 39. homophobia and transphobia in sport spaces making them inaccessible |
| 40. "Insufficient programs" - We have plenty of programs for very young children, competitive, elitist, costly etc. What we are lacking are programs for adolescents who are not the 'stars'; also affordable programs, and less structured physical activity programs for non-athletes of all ages. |
| 41. adaptations/program availability for person with a disability |
| 42. accessibility of facility |
| 43. I have no barriers to participate, if it is an important part of your lifestyle, you will overcome barriers |
| 44. lack of programs with appropriate skill development |
| 45. access to facilities |
| 46. support |
| 47. accessibility of programs for people with special needs, this includes lack of information, lack of adequate staff training, cost, location, need for special equipment and / or modifications (universal design) |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 48. | lack of facilities |
| 49. | Accessible infrastructure |
| 50. | nso |
| 51. | Balancing Education with a highly intensive athletics schedule involving lots of time off of school/university |
| 52. | insufficient facilities |
| 53. | lack of introduction/knowledge or parental support |
| 54. | school |
| 55. | lack of support after sport ends. |
| 56. | High costs involved in renting ice |
| 57. | Non-welcoming |
| 58. | unfair team selection |
| 59. | facilities |
| 60. | Not enough ice time available for figure skaters. |
| 61. | lack of coaches |
| 62. | more inclusive programing re diversity |
| 63. | Lack of quality and committed volunteers |
| 64. | Facilities in Toronto a disgrace |
| 65. | In a smaller city, sport organizations tend to cater more to competitive athletes, using recreational programs to generate income or to keep numbers up. This makes participation difficult for those adults who would simply like to play...The examples I am thinking of here are sports like rowing, figure skating (club sports) rather than large team sports like soccer. One of the issues for these sports is getting access to facilities -- ice, fields -- for new leagues. This is definitely the case with women's hockey. |
| 66. | health issues |
| 67. | Universities controlling poor practice times and discriminating against club and community teams on only track available. No respect for independent clubs with women leadership outside of university. No inclusion. |
| 68. | accessible wheel chair curling rinks |
| 69. | goverments and leaders do not seem to see value of good health and activity they talk about it but do not put our money where there mouth is |
| 70. | Quality of facilities; qualified referees; qualified coaches; common understanding of sport goals with parents and athletes |
| 71. | qualified coaching |
| 72. | weather dependent |

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| 73. overlap with other programs |
| 74. extreme lack of proper coaching for football |
| 75. facilities |
| 76. Resources i.e. funding for new field etc. |
| 77. Training for coaches (especially technical knowledge of the sport) |
| 78. transportation |
| 79. transportation, availability |
| 80. Funding of Programs |
| 81. Quality of instruction |
| 82. lack of proper facilities (fields) |
| 83. For myself, mainly time; for persons with a disability, most of these are significant challenges. |
| 84. community facilities |
| 85. Sufficient Training |
| 86. equipment availability; location |
| 87. Accessibility for children with disabilities |
| 88. outdoor facilities |
| 89. Lack of outreach/communication to the LGBT community |

HOW DO YOU DEFINE A QUALITY SPORT EXPERIENCE?

| # | Response |
|----|--|
| 1. | This depends on your level of participation. You might start out as an active child, become athletic and then move into a career in sport. In my youth, sport was a way to belong to a team, and hang out with my friends and have buckets of fun. Being fit was just a by product of playing sports and really didn't know any different. As well, a quality sports experience develops life long skills of motivation, perseverance, team building and confidence - a sort of 'never give up' attitude -- which are all skills that certainly translate towards having a successful adult life - whether the adult is involved in sports or not. |
| 2. | Having fun at a well run program with coaches/leaders that are informed and prepared for running their program. |
| 3. | A quality sport experience is one that is fun, I feel I learn something new, people involved are knowledgeable (coaches, administrators, etc), I feel welcome, I want to return. |
| 4. | A person can develop skills and grow as an individual through the development of interpersonal skills |
| 5. | When the goals and objectives of the sport participants are met |

| | |
|-----|---|
| 6. | Well organized, well scheduled, selfless volunteers, intelligent participants who recognize the level of play. Important to participate for fun - and have parents/athletes/coaches recognize that. Otherwise people won't keep playing. Also important not to 'dumb-down' the sport experience by making too many modifications at younger age groups. |
| 7. | A good coach who knows what they're doing and get's you to the level you want. |
| 8. | Being able to train with like minded people, have a clear goal to work towards, skilled coaches that are interested in helping the sport grow and competitive competitions to test the athletes progress. |
| 9. | quality of challenge and competition - seeing development in skill improvement, fun |
| 10. | A programme with qualified and knowledgeable coaches who are able to deliver quality training/conditioning sessions. A quality sport experience must happen in a quality facility where equipment is up-to-date, safe, and in proper working order. Need facilities closer to home - indoor and outdoor facilities. |
| 11. | A quality sport experience is fun, I learn something new, the people involved such as volunteers and coaches and even parents are knowledgeable. I want to go back. |
| 12. | I would say that a quality sport experience is when I have the opportunity to pursue excellence individually and as well be part of a team and see a sense of reward for all the hard work that we put in. It is important to have good communication and availability of the resources necessary to have a quality sport experience. |
| 13. | An experience in which I have the ability to improve my skills and fitness level, while still having fun. |
| 14. | Being able to participate in a sport you enjoy without having to worry about how it is affecting your other aspects of life. ie) cost, time, homework |
| 15. | Fun, Active, engaging, inclusive. |
| 16. | One where there is both an enjoyable experience and the level of competition is adequate for those competing |
| 17. | Engaging, Develop skills, fun |
| 18. | Walking away without injury. Enjoyable. Fair game. |
| 19. | One that provides, A) opportunity, B) competition, C) skill acquisition or practise |
| 20. | who knows |
| 21. | For me sport is for health, fun, friendship and competition. |
| 22. | The participant has fun while learning or expanding technical skills in a safe, encouraging environment. |
| 23. | Being able to compete with friends in a safe environment. |
| 24. | A quality sport experience is where everyone is interested in learning and improvement regardless of natural skills and/or abilities. Quality sport should build self-esteem in additon to skill development. |

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|-----|---|
| 25. | A child working to improve and having his or her efforts positively reinforced by a coach. |
| 26. | Each participant has an opportunity to learn and improve, to express themselves, and to strive for personal fulfillment. The sport structure should be supportive of each individual and facilitate the competitive processes aimed at individual and national excellence. |
| 27. | A quality sport experience is one where the participant enjoys the process and learns something new along the way to reaching their personal potential in their area of sport (athlete, coach, referee, administrator). |
| 28. | good facilities, organized leagues, quality reffing, length of season, consistency of games (same day each week) |
| 29. | Fun. Safe. At the right level of competitiveness for the athlete. |
| 30. | Engaging activity with trained, certified coaching geared to skill development of individual rather than competition results of the whole |
| 31. | one in which there is competent (certified) instruction or coaching in an environment which has proper equipment and facilities where individuals/teams are able to achieve their level of aspiration and whre they feel valued while doing so and have fun. |
| 32. | Frequent opportunities to participate, learn, and have fun in an activity that is positive. |
| 33. | One in which the individual is challenged at their skill level, learns and develops fitness, skill, confidence in a safe environment both mentally and physically. There should be opportunities for learning and improvement and competitions to test themselves at a suitable level. There should be ability to interact with the best in their sport so that they are inspired themselves to be the best they can possibly be. The concept of excellence needs to be taught in an ethical way and the excellence can and should be transferred to whatever the individuals do. |
| 34. | competing to the best of your ability. |
| 35. | One where the athlete has fun, learns and achieves |
| 36. | An opportunity to exercise with proper equipment and trained personal available for support and skills training, in a fun environment. |
| 37. | As an adult, satisfies my needs for fitness, fun and competition. As a youth, provides fun, health benefits, social benefits and skill development. |
| 38. | As a caoch I would define a quality experience as any time I see an athlete advance there skills and improve. I believe suces in sport leads to success in life. |
| 39. | one that increases a participant's quality of life in any manner (emotionally, physically, cognitively etc.) |
| 40. | nnnnnnn |
| 41. | Competition driven, skill based, quality programs that make the time and effort worthwhile |
| 42. | Good work out, creating a sense of team and bonding with others |
| 43. | How well it's organized is probably the first portion and second to that is how welcoming the community is to new members to participate. |

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|-----|---|
| 44. | good workout good fun, learning, community building, personal challenge |
| 45. | A quality sport experience is grounded in value and ethics. It is fun and challenging experience that allows people to excel to the level of their interest and ability. It is structured to encourage participation and has reasonable expectation based on age and level. LTAD and CS4L should be the PRIORITY. |
| 46. | One where you can build up a good sweat and still have fun. |
| 47. | A quality sport experience should be enjoyable and competitive at the same time. A good work out that leaves you feeling better about yourself physically and mentally. |
| 48. | Fun, competitive, positive, organized |
| 49. | Equality in the sport Level playing field, same rules for all athletes. High level Officials and athletes Canadian team funding, corporate sponsorship |
| 50. | A quality sport experience provides all participants (athletes, coaches, officials and volunteers) with the opportunity to practice and strengthen their skills in an environment that exemplifies the values of sportsmanship and fair play |
| 51. | fun good sport / ethical sport skill development |
| 52. | A quality sport experience is one that engages the individual in a challenging and enjoyable environment that allows the individual to achieve their individual sport goals. |
| 53. | no barriers to athletes in competition - food, travel, rest, venue, competition, success |
| 54. | Barrier free for athletes/coaches to experience opportunity and success |
| 55. | Enjoyment, learning, exercise, sense of accomplishment, camaraderie |
| 56. | A quality sport experience is one that enriches lives, builds better citizens, and creates a healthy foundation for all. |
| 57. | Fun & fair play |
| 58. | Life defining as a young adult - now more as a place to develop self satisfaction in what I do as an adult |
| 59. | One in which all participants are treated fairly and honestly and is free of doping and cheating |
| 60. | access to quality equipment and opportunity for repair/maintenance quality coaching - certified coaches with experience a comprehensive program that is well-planned, provide opportunity for effective development of athletes (in terms of difficulty |
| 61. | one that is safe and fun, where there is a feeling of respect and one that allows be to leave feeling exhilarated. |
| 62. | access good facilities/venue, technical leadership (coaching, technical direction, and critical mass of participants at similar level |
| 63. | Competitive, engaging, stimulating, skill based, well organized, etc |
| 64. | Values and ethics are upheld. Competition is fair, equal field of play. |
| 65. | A program offered that is well constructed - thought out in consideration of the level of participant; well organized; is designed and offered with the "right" attributes for the target |

| | |
|-----|---|
| | group it is directed at (proper level of coaching or instructors; facilities appropriate to the program; etc.) |
| 66. | One from which I would learn about myself, technical skills, teamwork, push individual boundaries, improve fitness. A win win experience. |
| 67. | enjoyable, pleasurable, social, inclusive, equitable, accessible, holistic (as in, developing various aspects of health - physical, social, emotional, etc), healthy, |
| 68. | -committed coaches and athletes to one goal -having reasonable equipment -the opportunity to practice and perform/race/compete |
| 69. | Meet the expectation of participants by optimizing their skills and health without jeopardizing fun. |
| 70. | one where you have an enjoyable time, meet new people and renew old acquaintances as well as getting good exercise |
| 71. | A challenge and a desire to strive with others for excellence. |
| 72. | It was fun and met my level of expectation/skills. |
| 73. | I would define it as one in which a participant enjoys playing or performing, thus it relates to having fun. Also, the level of competition must challenge ones abilities or skill level. Lastly the experience of playing and contributing to a team makes the effort even more worthwhile. |
| 74. | Competing at the best level you can and playing your best |
| 75. | organized, enjoyable, safe |
| 76. | Learning skills in a positive manner, at the level of your ability. |
| 77. | Healthy and learning are the two things that define sport for me in short. I want my players to live a healthy life and participate to learn. Sport is a microcosm of our environment and how you participate is how you lead your life. |
| 78. | Having proper facilities and equipment available. |
| 79. | learning skills, enjoying the physical sensations of movement and being fit |
| 80. | One that is safe, get me active, fun and affordable. |
| 81. | The experience captures all aspects that I would be looking for in sport: fun, competition, health benefits, learning/improving physical and life skills |
| 82. | good skill development, fitness components all included, social interaction and progress towards set goals |
| 83. | Fun, enjoyment moving the body, learning through play, improves health and well-being (physical and mental), social, fosters inclusion of all people, promotes environmental awareness and stewardship |
| 84. | A 'quality sport experience' will vary for each respondent based upon their personal involvement. My answer to the question will depend upon which 'hat I'm wearing': sports administrator, former varsity athlete, current recreational athlete, fan, etc. I cannot think of a generic answer to the question. |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 85. | For me as a rower, it is about getting my blades off the water with every stroke. More broadly, it is about having a place to store my boat, and a club where everyone contributes so that not too few ppl are doing all the work. It's about fellowship and contribution. |
| 86. | Contributes to the mental, social and physical health of the individual. Fair and ethical activity where winning is not the sole desired outcome |
| 87. | A quality sport experience is one where you feel fulfilled upon completion, have gained physical benefits, have healthy competition, and have fun. |
| 88. | 1. Fulfills the intended goal (whether that goal be high performance, health, fitness, fun, skill development etc.) 2. Run by trained coaches / instructors / administrators who are most suitable for the particular type of program (i.e. junior, grassroots coaches require a different skill set to senior, high performance coaches, who require a different skill set to adult, recreational coaches). 3. Conducted in a safe environment 4. Encourages wholistic development (as opposed to just physical development e.g. teaches skills such as goal setting, perseverance, team work, sportsmanship, commitment, time management, leadership etc. and promotes healthy behaviours such as good nutrition etc.) 5. Motivates the participant to continue involvement. |
| 89. | A quality sport experience is when the participant wants to return. The experience must be age and stage appropriate. Maximum participation is the key to this. |
| 90. | It's an experience at the end of which you can say "I learned something today" or "I had a great time". |
| 91. | Having enough fun and excitement (whether in a social atmosphere or competitive atmosphere) to offset any cost. |
| 92. | A quality sport experience is one where participation is fun,satisfying and challenging; where the experience is delivered/supported by competent officials, coaches and volunteers, and participants have an opportunity to both acquire and put into practise new skills. |
| 93. | fair play and dedicating yourself to excellence |
| 94. | One where there is a positive attitude throughout the entire game - from the dressing room, with a coach that speaks to each player individually each game - through to positive feedback and encouragement during the game, a positive pep talk to the team after the game - focusing on strengths and what they did right, but definitely presenting aspects to work on in the next practice - and assigning a skill for the team to practice at home before the next game. Ideally, each participant leaves with a positive image of themselves as either a player or a human being, and goes forward with the satisfaction that they contributed positively to a team effort that day. |
| 95. | Fun, family oriented, great coaches, great programs |
| 96. | Well organized with knowledgeable coaches and officials |
| 97. | Everyone is enjoying themselves. Teams compete according to established rules, with honesty and integrity. Players are giving their best effort, but show respect for opponents and officials. Competitors are approximately the same skill level so the competition is not one-sided. Parents and coaches show respect for all athletes (not just their own team). |

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| 98. | - promote love of sport/activity - learn life lessons through sport - promote healthy lifestyle |
| 99. | When it involves participation learning competition and enjoyment |
| 100. | Level of skill and competition. |
| 101. | Having good exercise, being with friends, enjoying the experiences. |
| 102. | Competitive, fun, meeting new challengers and making new friends |
| 103. | available, accessible, quality instruction/coaching/facility |
| 104. | Sport programming that follow LTAD principles. |
| 105. | One which can be experienced regularly with freinds and without the stress of exorbitant cost. |
| 106. | having fun and improving skills |
| 107. | ability to achieve and particpate at various levels based on performance/success, cost, and fun. Ability to gain higher technical, physical performance, knowledge etc when needed or available. Value in variety of ways. |
| 108. | to improve skills and to learn to work as a team while having fun doing it |
| 109. | one that is orchestrated by a qualified instructor,providing skill, a sense of challenge and continued growth and improvement. |
| 110. | One where young athletes gain knowledge and experience from practicing and competing with and against their peers and coming away with a smile on their face and having felt they have accomplished something. |
| 111. | Athlete centered leadership (club, events), excellent coaching and a supportive, positive relationships with teammates, competitors, coaches and officials. Safe, healthy training and competing in an environment where an athlete can develop their training capacities and skills in one or more sports. |
| 112. | fair play and as a coach and both official, the parents are getting out of hand. They are getting so close to the action in my sport that they think they are better at the job and it is creating some incidents. |
| 113. | Great workout in a reasonable period of time. Adequate competition and development reasonably close to home. |
| 114. | A quality sport experience is when the individual is able to participate in the sport without worrying about getting to the proper location and without worrying about being economically insufficient to keep playing the sport. The individual should be able to concentrate on development, growth, and fun. |
| 115. | Playing to the best of my potential, in a well organized event, great competition and achievement of personal goals. |
| 116. | Inspiring coaches and motivation |
| 117. | -developed program which is able to support you as an athlete, participant, spectator and meet your needs wether it be for enjoyment, competition, or health. |
| 118. | One that teaches our kids how to have, be competitive and enjoy the sport. |

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| 119. | One that is fun and allows me to learn and develop as an athlete |
| 120. | Good facility, good competition, good officials. |
| 121. | Fun and challenging, with lots of opportunity to set and achieve goals. |
| 122. | Quality is when athletes develop good skills in relation to their age. Quality is when athletes enjoy the experience, and get challenged at the same time. They must learn to develop the mental attitude to win the games they should. |
| 123. | One where you can experience that over our lifetime and that brings a sense of satisfaction each time you are involved in it. |
| 124. | Sufficient exercise. Similar level of competition. Did my best. |
| 125. | A quality sport program should offer quality coaching, appropriate competition, realistic rules and guidelines, plenty of fun for the participants at a reasonable cost. |
| 126. | A quality sport experience will differ with anyone you ask. With myself I would define it as the ability for any individual to engage in the sport in every level. Coaching, Playing, Officiating etc. |
| 127. | Fun. Healthy. Social. |
| 128. | une pratique régulière, des programmes de qualité, des personnels compétents. De bonnes installations. |
| 129. | Accessible with high quality competition. Time is well spent having fun, getting a workout and being with friends all while striving to compete |
| 130. | One that provides a mental and physical growth opportunity while simultaneously providing exercise and quality social interaction. |
| 131. | It engages the individual to wanting to participate and grow along with the sport. |
| 132. | Environment where skills can be enhanced, and a competitive environment |
| 133. | Fairness of players & refs, respect of fans to athletes & athletes to teammates/coaches/competitors, good competition, fair play. |
| 134. | Quality would be where there is positive feedback to improve skill. Competition that helps improve skill. Positive social environment |
| 135. | Having a quality sports facility for whatever the sport and the participants enjoying themselves and having fun at the same time. |
| 136. | A quality sport experience is one that offers good coaching, skillful progressions and retains athletes in that sport so they are participating and learning. Many of the same young athletes are good in a number of sports, and it is difficult for them to choose a direction. More and more athletes are starting to specialize in sport especially if it leads to a career where they get paid. ie hockey, golf, |
| 137. | One that offers a 'little bit of everything': some recreational/free play and fun, age-appropriate competition and skill development, and one that fully addresses the CS4L model. Much of sport on the ground unfortunately hasn't changed significantly since when I was a kid - it is largely unprofessional, run by unqualified coaches, and focuses on elite skills development rather than good formal instruction (i.e. age-appropriate, learning/teaching |

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| | skills). Recreational instruction is even further away from the CS4L model since it has even lower qualifications and does not see its mandate as skill development or preparing future athletes. |
| 138. | Learning how to integrate sports into a well rounded life journey. Learning skills relevant not only to the sport but to life. |
| 139. | One where the skills of a player are improved and the athlete is in a safe environment where they can feel comfortable. |
| 140. | There is a thrill emotionally and physically that raises the senses. The "doing" towers over the outcome. Competition is an end in itself and not purely measured by results or scores. There are always more games to be played and winning and losing are transient states. |
| 141. | Properly run program (rules and conditions clearly stated, officials are always better than "ref yourselves") High levels of competition (but also with varying levels for different skill sets) Affordable Facilities in good condition Fun Provides a good physical work out |
| 142. | you learn to get better |
| 143. | Lack of quality practices, coaching |
| 144. | Opportunities for all those who want to play to be able to do so at their level |
| 145. | An experience where I feel that I have been able to challenge myself, whether competing against other athletes or against the clock or against the body in a safe, inviting 'arena'. |
| 146. | Development of skills of young athletes and young children and to promote a positive attitude towards competition, officials, coaches AND have fun |
| 147. | safe, inclusive, trained coaches |
| 148. | An experience that is fun, safe, and offers challenges. |
| 149. | Fun, gets the heart pumping, opportunity for advancement in the sport if desired |
| 150. | activity that involves being physically active, organization, involvement of experts or experienced individuals and a balance of competition and community |
| 151. | one that provides fun, health benefits, social development and goal satisfying |
| 152. | One that makes all participants feel good about themselves, healthy, and richer for having competed...even if they didn't win. |
| 153. | Participating in an event that is well organized, where the rules are applied in the manner that they were envisaged, so that all those participating have a positive experience, irrespective of how well they play. |
| 154. | Participants competing in a friendly atmosphere to the best of their ability. |
| 155. | participating in competitive events for my age level |
| 156. | good exercise and challenge |
| 157. | overall very enjoyable except for the politically motivated and jealousy of individuals running the show |

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| 158. | an experience that sees an opportunity to gain or prove gained skills, where fairness is respected |
| 159. | Something that leaves a positive lasting impression on the individual. A life skill is developed. |
| 160. | The answer to this question will depend on the expectations of the individual. Quality - knowledgeable coach (if coaching is expected to be provided) - efficient use of time (i.e. some organized programs have kids idle more than they are active during an "organized practice") - safe facilities - safe equipment (if equipment is supplied) - knowledgeable officials (if officials are present) - cost suited to level of coaching and facilities provided Quality does not mean elite or selected teams/programs. |
| 161. | inclusive, relaxed, fun. |
| 162. | Having a quality instructor that knows how to teach and how to have fun |
| 163. | one which creates a great memory. |
| 164. | Being satisfied with the outcome win or lose. |
| 165. | fun, effort, cooperation.... physical effort/fitness testing the individual against her/herself |
| 166. | Time to immerse myself in the activity without distraction. |
| 167. | A positive satisfying activity. |
| 168. | Fosters the development of physical literacy (as defined by Physical and Health Education Canada) - includes the development of the whole individual (social, mental, physical, etc) |
| 169. | A quality sport experience involves good competition and all of the participants are having fun. It also involves seeing a game played by the participants under playing rules that are fair and achievable by all of the teams attending. |
| 170. | Fun, educational, competitive. |
| 171. | In my opinion, a quality sport experience is one in which the athlete can participate at a level comparable to their ability, (expertise, experience competitiveness) and yet enjoy the sport, the camaraderie and the competition of the game. In the younger categories, the learning process is extremely important. The activity and learning should be important. To use a very worn adage: It makes no difference whether you win or lose, it's how you play the game. |
| 172. | Participation, making friends, staying fit |
| 173. | One that has players improve their skill level while having fun |
| 174. | Fitness and fun |
| 175. | Having access to quality facilities, quality coaching, and quality support staff such as a sport psychologist. |
| 176. | From a community based recreational level parent perspective I am looking for a wide variety of local opportunities for my children. We have had a number of poor experiences in baseball and soccer and the primary reason is due to the inexperience of volunteer coaches and training from the organizations. They simply do not understand the necessity for building relationships between the players and helping them to belong. They do not do basic |

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| | <p>introductions! no name games, no icebreakers. They focus solely on skill development and they don't even do that well. All volunteer coaches should be encouraged to take High Five through Parks and Recreation Ontario. It would make such a difference for our kids. Our daughter had a horrible experience in community baseball and will not return. So sad because she really enjoyed playing. We define a quality recreational sport experience with the High Five principles: Friends, Mastery, Play, Participation and a Caring Adult. If any of these are missing the experience is not fruitful. PLEASE Sport Canada encourage coaches to take High Five - it works</p> |
| 177. | Challenging, positive, learning, fun |
| 178. | Seeing kids develop physical mental skills, becoming better people in the process of learning discipline of competition and the rewards of hard work. |
| 179. | opportunity to get access to excellent coaching and equipment at a reasonable cost. |
| 180. | Fun, energetic, challenging, healthy, positive |
| 181. | It is skill development, progressive, fun and the experience to be the best that you can be |
| 182. | Quality sport experience is one that's accessible for everyone to watch, participate and enjoy. It is usually highly competitive and the playing field is fair to all competitors. Finally, especially for community or local events/experiences, a clear link to a national identity or position is readily identifiable. |
| 183. | As a parent, I have been disappointed in the quality of the experiences provided by many local agencies. Many experiences for both of my daughters have been negative. Both of my girls are great basketball players, Yet because they are girls in particular they often get second rate experiences. Coaches do not know how to coach girls, conflict of gym times, even special events-boys large turnout girls very little turnout. |
| 184. | One where my children are actively engage and enjoy the sport they are participating in. |
| 185. | A quality sport experience would have programs for all levels of participation from house-league to elite for those who choose. It would be open to all and not too costly. When participants do go on to represent Canada in national competitions, financial support would be beneficial to ease the financial strain on parents. |
| 186. | Participating to one's own individual ability with the appropriate amount of skill development and competition based on age and physiological and psychological maturity. A quality sport experience contributes to overall life development and health and does not detract from the family structure or risk physical or mental injury due to over involvement. |
| 187. | Challenged at an appropriate level and wanting to continue being involved or participating |
| 188. | That everyone regardless of age, ability, ethnic background must have equal access to any or all sport |
| 189. | fun, develops skills, provides continuum to other levels, well organized, provides social / belonging environment, fair play, increases fitness |
| 190. | You have support and a knowledge base to learn how to set reachable goals, and you are able to reach them. |

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| 191. | Having fun training hard and racing to be the best you can be. |
| 192. | A quality sport experience is one 1) Where I am unrestricted by anything but my own abilities; and 2) Where teams are competing, they should be within a similar range of abilities; 3) Where facilities are required, they should be suitable and not detrimental to the experience; 4) Where officials are required, they should be well-trained and sensitive to the abilities of players. |
| 193. | Focus on health and long term athlete development. Sport experiences should be fun for youth and not progress towards burning out young athletes |
| 194. | On a personal level one that makes me excited to do it again. Competition, good and/or accessible venues, a city government that back athletes and participants in all sport. |
| 195. | learning, contributing, and making friends |
| 196. | Facilities, availability, cost, support, good weather and participants |
| 197. | Emphasis on commitment and focus to achieve success at any level, from recreational to international competitors. Emphasis should also be on the joy of sport and the excitement of seeing just how far you can go. It also should benefit the community, from making the residents healthier and more vibrant, to bringing more people together. |
| 198. | Safe, well-designed programs by competent administrators and coaches (knowledgeable in skill development and team organization, demonstrates ethical and fair behaviour) delivered in a respectful way. |
| 199. | Well organized supported by competent trained coaches supporting the needs of the participant |
| 200. | children enjoying event |
| 201. | Enjoyment in a safe and welcoming environment with friends or family |
| 202. | Enjoyment while still being challenged |
| 203. | As a coach, making sure my athletes enjoy their experience as much as possible, instil solid lifelong healthy values and ensure they have a sense of accomplishment at the end of the season. |
| 204. | Good instruction based on age appropriateness Fun environment Increasingly challenging as children grow into older age groups/competitiveness |
| 205. | lots and lots of fun. a good sense of accomplishment. feeling like i've worked hard but not necessarily broken a sweat. met new people. |
| 206. | Sport that is open to the public and is not hindered by cost. For myself as a representative of Canada on the international stage a quality sport experience is one where I can train and be funded to a level where I have no need to go looking for free services or going to find additional employment to be able to break even at the end of the month while still training to maximal levels. |
| 207. | Positive, fun, challenging both mentally and physically |
| 208. | Good competition with friends |

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| 209. | excellent competetive venue.. fair venue great officials and officiating good managaement fun |
| 210. | Recognizing a sporting challenge and meeting it. When I can reflect on that challenge and retrospectively enjoy the experience. |
| 211. | Participating to the utmost of ones ability in a team spirit and approach and translating these experiences into lifelong guiding principals |
| 212. | an engaging physical, mental, and spiritual challenge |
| 213. | For me, a quality sport experience is well-organized to thet point that the participants are happy and would want to return again and again. |
| 214. | an opportunity to play, participate and compete as an individual or as a team |
| 215. | Physical fitness and health Positive psychological and social development Skill development |
| 216. | One that provides equal opportunity to participate on an even basis regardless of location in ON or Canada. |
| 217. | a balance of fun and competition...the balance finding itself properly in each different situation depending on who is playing. |
| 218. | Sport for me should be based on a common set of core values that are reflective of what Canadians value most. In Canada, we have a national movement called True Sport that is now in over 2300 + communities. The values that underpin this movement, as shared by Canadians, are that above all else, sport should be fun, fair, excellent, and inclusive. These are what I believe should be the core values for Canadian Sport and the core values that should underpin the Canadian Sport Policy moving forward. |
| 219. | One that is structured, involves fun is cost efficient |
| 220. | an experience that makes you want to return to the sport. One where you further your knowledge/skills in the sport |
| 221. | An experience that is lead by knowledgeable and qualified/certified professionals that deliver valuable programs that are sutied to participants skill level, are age appropriate and provide an outlet and means for structured competition. Partipants gain transferable life skills, while at the same time learning that sport is not only winning but losing, nevertheless, fun! |
| 222. | - I am able to take part alongside other participants - Leaders/program providers who are knowledgeable about adapting an activity to accommodate my needs/limitations - availability of adapted equipment - appropriate access to facility |
| 223. | I have to enjoy the sport that I am doing. |
| 224. | a qulaity sport experience would be the ability to participate in the sport that is made easy to attend, contribute to and afford. Barriers to quality are things like inaccessible information on it, inappropriate locations (i.e. too small, inaccessible, poor air quality or surface quality), access to equipment is made difficult (cost too high, only a few suppliers of the equipment which raises the costs), and poor marketing of the sport in general makes it sometimes hard to make it a quality experience when there is no interest or support. |

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| 225. | participation by athletes at a variety of competitive abilities, in addition to opportunities for elite participation if the athlete has sufficient skill. Officiating that is commensurate with the level of skill... they also need competitive training and officiating opportunities Facilities that are accessible, including parking and ease of access to an entry point, within a reasonable entrance to the gym/court/field, etc.... accessible washrooms, and facilities. Organizations and administration that is stable, and with sufficient funding to administer programs and maintain the organization. |
| 226. | afordable, fun, competitive |
| 227. | no barriers to inclusion a good coach and well maintained facilities |
| 228. | That has no barriers for persons with disabilities both participation and par |
| 229. | Good coaching with good skill development. I don't want to feel like others are doing me a favour, but want to be needed as a valued member of a team. |
| 230. | qualified and educated officials, such as judges, coaches, etc organized and publisized events |
| 231. | Challenging yet fulfilling activity that challenges the mind and body. |
| 232. | a good opportunity to practice the sport |
| 233. | A reasonable workout that makes you feel like you have been active and where you leave with a sense of accomplishment in the outcome (either as a good winner or good loser) and where it makes you feel like you want to come back and do it all over again. |
| 234. | Affordable, fun, healthy enjoyment of the animal, environment and co-participants |
| 235. | funding opportunities, development models, areas to increase skill knowledge, team with focus on team building and communication, involvement in the community... |
| 236. | a program that is inclusive for ALL participants, regardless of age, income, language, ability, culture... and promotes full inclusion for people with special needs (whatever these are) |
| 237. | fair, open competition with a large number of competitors held in quality facilities supported by qualified officials and competent event organizers. |
| 238. | Re: Dressage the following improvements would enhance my experience of the sport on a national level : Objectivity, Inclusivity, Friendliness (Non-cliquishness), Expertise and Impartiality of commissioners and examiners; Better distribution and regulation of power-possessors; Integrity in Business practices, i.e the conduct of show organizers, the sales of horses; Transparency. |
| 239. | Satisfaction with the quality of the sporting experience Growing and sustaining the numbers of people taking part in sport Improving talent development to help more people excel. |
| 240. | a well organized good work out in a nice facility |
| 241. | Lots of opportunities for training camps and competition and financial rewards for participation. |
| 242. | Safe, with access to good facilities and trained coaches/officials |
| 243. | Fun and challenging |

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| 244. | Where all participants have fun, are treated fairly and with respect. |
| 245. | When the facilities match the quality expectations of the participants, both in training and in competitive situations. |
| 246. | competence excellent facilities, clean environment (particularly outdoors) |
| 247. | A quality sporting experience is one that allows an athlete to learn and grow in a fun, competitive environment. |
| 248. | Grouped as either a competitive or "fun" league, where participation is encouraged across all skill levels. Tournaments and games are well organized, facilities are clean. Support from the community of athletes and teams is also important. |
| 249. | having support from the NSO, government family and friends |
| 250. | Good value for the money, many different teams to compete against, having a fun filled, ethical, competitive experience |
| 251. | Consist programming across age levels that offer quality coaching for skill development. Also having good cohesion and consistency among provincial and national sporting bodies to offer this support. I also think it's important to have financial support for Canadian athletes at various levels, not just what we deem podium potential because the Olympic team is made up of more than just medalists. |
| 252. | Fun, Skill development based, Strong (qualified and experienced) coaches. Community support and using a long term athlete models to develop continued participation and passion for sports! |
| 253. | Competing against others while enjoying yourself at the same time. |
| 254. | A quality sport experience is one that where athletes are able to development their skills, build friendships and train and compete alongside there teammates or other athletes from different places around the world in a barrier free environment. |
| 255. | A fun positive experience where the person is learning new tasks and skills that will help them later on in life. |
| 256. | determined and hard working towards your goals with the assistance of dedicated coaches and staff |
| 257. | well organized, sufficient volunteers, well maintained equipment |
| 258. | One where you have the opportunity and resources to compete at a high level. Have your personal coach with you at the meets, and a low stress environment. |
| 259. | One that is safe, organized, well managed. |
| 260. | A well organized event where everyone gets to participate at the appropriate level. |
| 261. | FUN, Competitive, fair. |
| 262. | Contiuniously improving on one's skill. |
| 263. | Fun. Having proper equipment and facilities. |
| 264. | A well organized, motivating, empowering environment that allows me (or my kids) to |

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| | compete in a sport to my (their) best ability with no outside factors (poorly organized, officials, coaching, other athletes) interfering with enjoyment. positive, motivating, safe are key. |
| 265. | Enjoying a friendly and safe competition environment with friends. |
| 266. | Safety. Athletes have fun, and are challenged. |
| 267. | Provides an environment to challenge yourself physically and mentally |
| 268. | something in which you are engaged, thats requires concentration and skill. Rewarding and frustrating |
| 269. | Something where I can be challenged physically and mentally and have fun while doing it. Where I can gain health benefits, as well as mental and physical cognition gains |
| 270. | Large Rewards for large amount of training. To be exact National Legion Track and field championships have the best quality for experience. |
| 271. | A safe environment in which to compete/coach/spectate, with fair and knowledgeable officials and opponents. |
| 272. | Having the ability and skills to be competitive is the end goal. To reach this you need to have the opportunity to learn from your experiences, thus the funds to achieve this |
| 273. | Having fun while being physically active. |
| 274. | An environment is provided in which I can develop my skills, reach my potential, and push myself to do my best. |
| 275. | Time to enjoy the social or physical environment while engaging in challenging or exhilarating or fun physical activities |
| 276. | One that his a fun, challenging, rewarding and fosters a desire to continue. |
| 277. | fun, exciting, not having to worry about things, proper food, good coaching, nice accomidations |
| 278. | Enjoyable, athletic skills to some degree,life fitness skill and want to continue doing the sport to a healthy safe environment. |
| 279. | support that drives performance/success |
| 280. | my son skis on the escarpment team in south ontario, he found the 1st half of the seaosn very challenging. The setp up from K2 and the expectations were alot expecially combining it with a very rigorous IB boys school (UCC). However,t he second half of the season went alot better his confidecne increased and rose to the challeges. I know he is very much looking forward to his sencond year of fis. |
| 281. | enjoyed the activity, those involved in the activity and want to do it again |
| 282. | Developing skills with enjoyment. Seeing kids have a strong desire to participate |
| 283. | Learning and having fun at the same time. Being pleased with the coaching you are recieving |
| 284. | As an athlete, I define it as quality when there's a lot of help, support, and funding. The people around me must also be passionate about the sport in order to help create a positive atmosphere. |

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| 285. | A good time where I'm active and challenging myself. |
| 286. | n/a |
| 287. | Being able to represent your country and having the support from your country to make it to the top of the podium. If you are talented enough to stay competitive in sport for a number of years, then knowing that there is some sort of support or retirement benefits you can access would be helpful. |
| 288. | Fair teams, lots of time for practice, good coaching and competition. |
| 289. | High Quality coaches |
| 290. | great coaches, great working environment, needs to be some level of challenge |
| 291. | For me, my chosen sport I am pursuing excellence in is a many year journey. Through my involvement in high performance sport I have learned many valuable skills that not only pertain to sports but life in general. In light of this I think sports cannot be defined by one experience. Involvement in sports is a lifelong process that builds a foundation for an active healthy lifestyle. The most important ingredient in positive sport experiences is having fun. |
| 292. | I define quality sport experience as one which enriches me physically, and mentally. If I have fun as well as experience the joy of competing, then it's positive for me. |
| 293. | environment is well suited to developing skills - coaching, quality location/venue, equipment |
| 294. | healthy,fun,team spirit,commitment,self improvement |
| 295. | It contributes to a wholesome development of the athlete as a person--capable of training hard, competing seriously, manifesting humility when winning and graciousness when losing. |
| 296. | For me, to have a 'quality sport experience', one has to thoroughly enjoy participating/competing in one's respective sport. It is important that one feel that one's sport challenges oneself to excell, both technically and personally. A sport must also cultivate and promote such things as teamwork, perseverance, ability to handle nerves, sportsmanship, etc. |
| 297. | Developmentally appropriate, emotionally and physically safe and welcoming. |
| 298. | being able to find work that accommodates an athletes challenges to schedules, and realize the importance of succeeding nationally. (therefor, being able to earn money and attend important events) Being able to afford the proper coaching, communities supporting and promoting events, and contributions from sponsors |
| 299. | something you enjoy doing, get fit enjoy comraderie competition available |
| 300. | A well-organized system with a variety of levels for different participants and attention to all athletes at all levels - recreational or competitive |
| 301. | When a person enjoys what they are doing and at the same time benefit greatly. The benefits are health, goal setting, focus, confidence and most importantly keeping a person on a good life path. |
| 302. | Being instructed by coaches who are qualified at their specific positions. Also having access to quality training facilities. |
| 303. | Safe and friendly environment - from the people and the location |

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| 304. | Good competition at a proper facility |
| 305. | Challenging, fun, skill and fitness components, integrity |
| 306. | Challenging, disciplined environment, fun |
| 307. | Learning how to dedicate yourself to something. Learning how to stay committed. Learning how to become a tough strong individual person. Learning important morals and values and how to treat yourself and other people. Building a fire/desire for something. Getting to compete to the best of your abilities in an activity |
| 308. | Everybody will have a different quality of sport experience depending on their sport. We are all trained differently so it is hard to define it. A united group working towards a single goal would be how I would justify it. |
| 309. | I want to keep coming back I feel I am getting my money's worth I have learned something from the coach |
| 310. | Organized event with established structure, quick results and a good end user experience. |
| 311. | One that helps to develop yourself as a whole. Makes you healthy, dedicated, hard working etc. |
| 312. | As a coach, when a player improves their skill level and contributes to the team, that is a quality experience. |
| 313. | physical, emotional, and health are involved/benefit |
| 314. | Achieving personal goals on a competitive level as well as coaching and training programs for all levels is key. |
| 315. | One that is fair to all participants, fun, challenging and competitive with equal opportunity for all to excel |
| 316. | all the needs of the participants are met, competitive, developmental, strategic, social. The sport opportunities are athlete focused and driven from the position of "what does the participant need to develop to their highest potential. |
| 317. | Quality coaches and hill availability for training |
| 318. | Fun, informal, non-competitive or friendly competition, outdoors. |
| 319. | Quality sport for me is fun, in a safe environment, that shows gradual progression in skills and development in the sport. It includes learning to win graciously and losing with good sportsmanship. It is coaches that encourage and teach in a positive manner and build their athletes self esteem, while building their skills. |
| 320. | Going for a mountain bike ride & realizing that I was totally out of shape, but I felt alive & have turned my life around & in the best health of my life! |
| 321. | In HP sport over 30 years, out of 10 would rate a 6. Too many barriers just to participate of which sport is either ignoring or not fitting to suit Canada's diversity, cultural, social, physical and combination thereof. We try to speak to it often, CSP has been re-written several times speaking to many of the issues identified but never developed. It remains all in the language of the document. |

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| 322. | Something that is open to everyone making them feel welcome while have them develop skills they would never no they had. |
| 323. | Fun outdoor exercise, with friends. |
| 324. | Organized, punctual and lead by trained, skilled and passionate individuals. Administrators are in it for the benefit of the participants and not for their own selfish reasons. Free of politics. |
| 325. | Fun, balance of recreation VS competitive, quality programming and equitable resourcing. |
| 326. | with friends competing at a social level. don't take the results to seriously |
| 327. | A quality sport experience is one in which the participant is able to participate at an appropriate level (not too high or too low). It is challenging, provides the opportunity to develop and improve skills, it is fun, it is motivating, it is not achieved with undue cost or sacrifice, it is accessible to a range of people (i.e. not just people from wealthy neighbourhoods or people whose parents played the same sport). It is also an experience in which all participants are treated equally with regard to opportunity to play and develop. |
| 328. | Fun to experience and be a better person later in life from it |
| 329. | Well organized with knowledgeable staff/coaches and appropriate classes so all skill levels can enjoy. Affordable. |
| 330. | an experience were I learn something new, while having fun |
| 331. | pushing oneself beyond what they think they are capable. Competition |
| 332. | achiving my goal |
| 333. | Engaging, where learning happens, positive environment, quality equipment/premises, quality coaches, officials, available to all who want to try and the ability to play at a higher level if so desired |
| 334. | One that provides sufficient exercise, adrenalin rushes, and embodies good sportsmanship whether participating as a team or an individual. |
| 335. | One where I work up a sweat and get my heart rate going. |
| 336. | it's a physical activity where for me, there is minimal level of competition (or no competition) exist, where there is elements of play, where health benefits (social, mental physical health) are derived, where the spirit of collegiality and cooperation take place. It's fun and it's free of conflict! |
| 337. | One which is enjoyable, beneficial to the physical and mental health of the participant, inclusive, non-competitive, and accessible (cost and location) |
| 338. | High calibre coaching, opportunities for athletes to be well rounded athletically, educationally; safe; good organization, fun, |
| 339. | Fun, safe, high quality coaching, fair, respectful |
| 340. | Having knowledgeable staff/volunteers/coaches responsible for the sport. Ensure a fun and respectful atmosphere for all |
| 341. | Hassle free with potentially some cost where at the end you've received value for the |

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| | experience. |
| 342. | Where you can have lots of fun along with competition. I do not appreciate the sore losers. To be able to learn something everytime to play the sport. |
| 343. | The quality reflects on the excitement it generates for the individual, families, and community. The uniqueness on the delivery of the sport also is also a motivator for the participants not only to try the activity but wanting to include it into their lifestyle practice. Some of the best sports can be as simple as snowshoeing but offer it in close proximity to residential areas where there is a park to practice and a prospector's tent with a wood stove and hot chocolate waiting would be a good spin to workout. Our centre has 60+ pairs of snowshoes to lend out for a day or weekend at no cost to family and individuals. The activity is so good we ship out our shoes across Ontario to our sister agencies of the Metis Nation of Ontario. Now they are purchasing their own shoes... new presentation to an old sport is important. R.Aubin AHBHC Timmins, On. 705-264-3939 |
| 344. | One that demonstrates good life skill experience and lessons. |
| 345. | Challenging to reach a high level Experience of skill Perform in a group enjoy improvements and accomplishments |
| 346. | Good facilities, organization, competition, friends. |
| 347. | Knowledgeable and communicative coaches, with the interests of an athlete's long term development at heart; opportunities for experiencing fair competition; meritocratic and transparent progress through a program |
| 348. | Adequate resources for it to be a safe and challenging environment for participants. Opportunity for athletes to improve their ability. Sufficiently challenging to foster improvement. |
| 349. | interaction with others, affordable, focused, committed instructors |
| 350. | 1. Equity - equitable access to facilities 2. Equal opportunity - no discrimination of non university clubs. University athletes are given greater support and opportunities than women coaches with significant track records and accreditation. 3. Recognition of higher level coaches from clubs - universities biased against community clubs. 4. Universities can recruit any high school student because of no real CIS/OUA Recruiting Regulations (please review). This is shameful. NCAA coaches think Canada is bush league. 5. Provide regulations for Universities running community clubs in track & field and swimming. There are major ethical and legal issues with the lack of governance. |
| 351. | Where I am learning, getting fit, affordable and progressing. |
| 352. | fun |
| 353. | Fairness, Fraternity and Fun. |
| 354. | It should be fun for everybody. As a parent I like to see good coaching and encouragement of the young athletes. |
| 355. | it is an appreciation of youth doing what is natural at home mom says dont do this and that they go to school and again sit up straight do not run you might fall always don,t do this or that but in sports kids can yell scream run an do what is natural that is sports and every child should |

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| | be allowed to have the experience |
| 356. | One that is run proficiently with qualified officials in a timely manner under adequate weather conditions making the race fun and least stressful for the athletes. |
| 357. | Quality learning (technical and tactical skill development); leadership and communications skills development; learning independence, interdependence and accountability; fun; friendships for life; experiencing both success and failure and learning to deal with both with dignity and class |
| 358. | one in which you develop new skills and meet others with similar disabilities and most of all get out and have fun |
| 359. | fair play |
| 360. | Excitement, Engaging, Challenging (saw something or learned something new or watched an athlete in their element), bringing the Nation or community together (joining cultures). How it impacted the participants, athletes, volunteers & workers |
| 361. | clear goals and objectives of membership or participation in club or organization. strong leadership from staff and volunteers e.g. board of directors skilled and experienced coaches clear direction to athletes and parents re: schedules, fees, commitments, fundraising, skills development, competition |
| 362. | One where you learn, are challenged, but at the end looking back is enjoyable |
| 363. | top notch coaching giving athletes opportunity for growth combined with letting athletes develop at their level |
| 364. | pushes you but enjoyable |
| 365. | Offers an opportunity for successful participation and physical activity |
| 366. | A quality sport experience requires:consistent competition,pride and support. These requirements are not met in Canada for football. Not even proper coaching for competition or health purposes. |
| 367. | Personally my experience has been great. However I know more can be offered. |
| 368. | Proper facilities, high quality of coaches |
| 369. | Fun, winning team, good attitudes among players and coaches, a good learning environment |
| 370. | Being able to play the sport you desire, to the highest of your abilities, without being worried if you can afford to play. |
| 371. | competitive with great coaching |
| 372. | When lots of fans come out to watch you play |
| 373. | Positive social experience, combined with the learning of both technical (sport specific) skills as well as life skills (team building, perseverance, leadership etc.). |
| 374. | Well organized, clearly defined and consistent program that offers equal opportunity for all participants. One that is affordable, accessible,and stimulates interests and presents a challenge. |

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| 375. | A well organized, clearly defined, consistent program that offers an equal opportunity for all participants that is interesting and challenging. One that is affordable and accessible. |
| 376. | A good level of competition and winning something that is worth winning.... |
| 377. | Football for example is a sport that changed my life. It taught me the principals of team work, respect, how to channel negativity in life (ex. parents divorcing, single parent, not wealthy or poverty line). Something that challenges you but motivates you to do something with your life... for me I wouldn't be in university if it wasn't for football. I have a learning disability but football was never a learning curve for me only school, however that drove me to become better student, athlete, and person. Here i am now a university varsity football player, when all my teachers said I could never make to a university level... im now at one of the most prestigious schools in all of ontario, University of Waterloo. If any kid or person can gain something like that from sport... proves that it is a quality experience. |
| 378. | Proper playing field, enough officials and proper conditions such as washrooms and stands |
| 379. | A quality sport experience is multi-faceted as it must take place in an inclusive safe and fun environment which allows for skill development and competition with coaches, administrators, officials and others that are certified and supportive. |
| 380. | 1) A program suited to competitors of different skill and ability levels 2) offered close enough that you can access it without too much trouble 3) operated by competent coaches and other officials/volunteers 4) offering an appropriate balance between fun, skill development and pressure/desire to succeed. |
| 381. | When the child comes back to play the next year |
| 382. | Inclusive sporting experience that has both competitive and non-competitive opportunities for individuals of all socio-economic backgrounds and genders |
| 383. | The opportunity to compete, gain physical fitness, participate in a team, and enjoyment are all part of a quality Sport Experience. |
| 384. | Something that is fun, competitive, fair, and entertaining. |
| 385. | Solid coaching base, lots of accessible facilities to train, competitive league, recognition of sport by media peers other than just hockey. |
| 386. | An athlete should increase their skill level within the given sport they are participating in, while experiencing a certain level of enjoyment while doing so. Resources and finances should NEVER be an issue for young athletes to experience a quality sporting experience. |
| 387. | A quality sport experience is when an athlete is in a comfortable yet competitive learning environment in which he/she can enjoy themselves while developing their skills and ability. |
| 388. | Never wanting the season to end |
| 389. | Safe, Fun, Organized |
| 390. | FIRST ANSWER 1) Interacting with coaches and program directors that 1. played the sport 2. love the game 3. have been trained in various programs and styles and continues to pursue a better and more complete understanding of the game. Having athletes present who have been properly instructed on the rules and etiquettes of the game, in a positive, fun environment where they may work on their skills in practice, and then compete with the |

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| | highest level of determination against other teams. MOST HONEST) 2. A truly quality sport experience to me is one where there are low costs for parents so accessibility is not an issue, and a facility that supports the conditions necessary for a complete game to be prepared for and operated by officials and coaches. The fact that there are so many communities in Toronto that do not have grounds, resources (funding for equipment and maintenance) and coaches. Boys Football, Girls & Boys basketball, G&B Volleyball are some prime examples |
| 391. | -quality of the coaching staff -organization of the sport -includes medically trained professionals such as athletic therapists |
| 392. | doing what i love best with the people i love most. a quality experience is when we are at practice and we are all having fun and learning at the same time. |
| 393. | Participants are able to develop skills due to effective coaching and competitive opportunities. In addition there is a carry over of developing important individual traits such as commitment, hard work, character, learning to overcome adversity, respect etc. |
| 394. | Where the athletes learn about the skills of the sport, skills that will help them in real life, learns teamwork (if applicable) fair play and promotes good health. Provides an opportunity and access to options for those that want to an opportunity to further their career in sport as well as the others who are involved for health and well being. |
| 395. | An athlete is able to develop to be as competitive as they wish to be will enjoying themselves, developing relationships with coaches and other athletes and not being forced to compromise all other aspects of life due to cost or time and travel commitments |
| 396. | Quality of the organization you're apart of, support for the athletes, proper referring, coaching staff. Location is clean, well kept and free of hazards. Overall an enjoyable and competitive experience. |
| 397. | Creating a fun and rewarding base program for kids and having a set program for elite development. |
| 398. | high quality coaching and facilities, to ensure that the work put in is worth it. to ensure that skills learned are the right ones and will help develop the athlete. |
| 399. | - one that allows everyone in the community to participate, limits barriers and provides an educational and skill development environment - all while promoting physical activity for life |
| 400. | Kids and coaches need to feel they are in their environment with proper equipment. If I'm practicing at a local high school and the grass is 6 inches high, gopher holes in the end zones; it takes the fun out of the experience. When I waked onto a football field, I want to see a nice field layout either cut crass or field turf, lines I can see and proper line dimensions. |
| 401. | fun but too political |
| 402. | One in which you develop physical and personal growth and skills. |
| 403. | Opportunity to participate and having fun doing so. |
| 404. | Being able to achieve whatever level you desire without barriers of cost, language, program or coaching availability and any other challenges faced by Canadians. |

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| 405. | great |
| 406. | Where you have the full opportunity to participate at whatever level your ability will allow. Having easy access to good quality coaching and proper training facilities within your local area. Being able to participate at a reasonable cost. |
| 407. | proper equipment proper facilities for players |
| 408. | Good Coaches who focus on skill development, a good but level pool of competition and officiating that keeps the sport safe and within the rules without over involving themselves. |
| 409. | I define a quality sport experience through many lenses. - having experienced and qualified instructors/coaches - equal access to funding and support at all levels - providing a meaningful and positive experience |
| 410. | One that allows me to take part, equally, and is fun and active. Competition comes naturally, so you never need to ramp up the competitive levels. Sports should be less "organized" and more natural. |
| 411. | Enjoyable, successful, personally challenging and personally satisfying, social. In team situations, everyone is committed to a common goal and all participate with that goal in mind. |
| 412. | Opportunity to improve sport specific skills, teamwork, leadership while engaging in healthy competition. |
| 413. | Having fun & learning/improving on skills both physical & life ie. dicipline, working in a team, etc.... |
| 414. | A fun, inclusive experience where the athlete enhances their skills, knowledge and love of the game |
| 415. | Positive, inclusive experiences that allow me to develop my skills, learn from coaches and those around me and feel a sense of connection and community. |
| 416. | Good coaching, with a well organize professionally run organization. Where the players will develop, and learn new skills. |
| 417. | professional coaches - with knowledge in the specific sport, in instruction and with an educational approach. professional organization - i.e. competitions are organized and orderly (avoids biases, bad refereeing, unclear rules and regulations, etc.) |
| 418. | I would define it as an opportunity to develop young people in a sport that teaches all the qualities that we look for in life. Team work, training for a goal, success and failure to attain goals. Then what it takes to pick yourself up after a loss and drive toward another goal. I am currently coaching in Arkansas. (ASU 95-97, then HS since) I grew up in Ontario playing for Georgetown HS and the Burlington Stampeders organization. I presented at the FCCA this past spring and was so encouraged at the development of community FB and HS FB. I keep in contact with what is happening in Canadian FB through Canadafootballchat and am proud of what the sports governing body has done for minor FB in Canada. |
| 419. | opportunity to improve / learn/develop new skill - including learn new strategy etc. opportunity to have success (not necessarily winning but some kind of personal success or achievement) challenge supportive environment - fair play, encouragement physically active (not sitting on the sidelines) engaged in the activity |

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| 420. | as having fun, being challenged both mentally and physically, and being able to compete on a fair and equal basis. |
| 421. | If at the end of the season the people involved enjoyed their time and decided to return the next year. |
| 422. | Something that gets the heart racing and the competitive juices flowing. |
| 423. | Coming out of it feeling good about yourself and learnign something new. |
| 424. | inclusionary, where kids develop skills and a passion for the game |
| 425. | - Having my children learn and have sufficient time to practice basic skills. - Coaches encouraging children/youth regardless of ability - Respect shown by coaches and parents to officials - Parents understanding the role of sport in their children's lives - other than competition (health benefits, fair play, life-long skills) - All children having equal playing time |
| 426. | High level coaching experience, facilities and equipment. |
| 427. | 3 months of training and practicing from qualifyied coaches who have high expectations. This should be much more than we see today. Also sport should be affordable for all. \$300 to \$400 should be the max. |
| 428. | where the organization and the people involved in it are able to provide - excellence in coaching - solid financial management - opportunity for athletes to acheive their personal best |
| 429. | One that is challenging yet enjoyable. Leaves you wanting more. |
| 430. | Good facilities, well-run events, tough competition |
| 431. | Fun, No pressure, support for skill development, contributes to health |
| 432. | opportunity to engage, participation, mastery, opportunity for friendships, skill development |
| 433. | Where you gain physical abilities and confidence by being active. |
| 434. | Receiving a satisfactory level of service that allows all participants to meet expectations and achieve a level of skill for which they are striving |
| 435. | A quality sport experience is one that places the participant's (athlete) needs first -- where their social, psychological, and physiological level of development is considered the primary basis in developing programs. Where the participant is involved in ways that are appropriate for their level of development in the decisions that affect them. A quality sport experience is one that is accessible -- cost, quality facilities, quality coaching/instruction. |
| 436. | The training of judges prepares them for all the new events being added to the sport (freestyle) and the head judges supporting the scoring judges at events. |
| 437. | holistic - mind and body. |
| 438. | Quality of sport to me... where a participant has the availability of resourses to actively participate in a sport of choice not by equipment availability. Having fun doing something active they have the financial resources,equipment and location resources available. |
| 439. | One that allows for individual potential to be realized |

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| 440. | One that ensures participation for all members which includes new initiatives and a welcoming environment to encourage those people who are not participating in sport to consider trying a new activity. It is important to have educated and competent coaches, not only in skill development, but also in developing constructive characteristics within participants. It is important for sport organizations to support their coaches and encourage (and fund) ongoing training. |
| 441. | One where each individual is treated equally, is not made fun of, ridiculed or bullied. It's where people can have fun in a non competitive way and be praised for their efforts. Finally, it's where they can be valued and have an experience that goes over and above the physical aspect. |
| 442. | A quality sport experience is one in which an individual is able to participate to the fullest extent of their abilities in a sport that is fun and rewarding for that individual. |
| 443. | Accessible, fair play principles, inclusive |
| 444. | Something that I enjoy doing and want to do on a daily basis. |
| 445. | Un occasion de faire valoir ses habiletés dans un contexte de camaraderie et de concurrence saine. |
| 446. | I set the goal for myself and/or for my athletes; we work hard to achieve that goal and feel rewarded from the journey regardless of the results. |
| 447. | Excellent coaching to encourage highly skilled competition at a high fitness level. |
| 448. | Where an athlete can appreciate the level of improvement by reaching goals. |
| 449. | Canadian results at international competition and Canadian representation within international sports organizations, with access equal for both genders. |
| 450. | Fun, enjoyable, enhances skill development and promotes excellence |
| 451. | To me, a quality sport experience would be a chance to play a sport with, and against, people of similar skill levels on a court/field that is able to properly host the event. If the game has proper officials, that only improves the quality, but isn't entirely necessary. Playing sports that involve jumping on floors made of hard tile over cement is not a quality sport experience in my opinion because it is too painful. |
| 452. | - engaging, fun and fair for all involved, no bias based on skill level, supportive team members and coach |
| 453. | I feel safe I leave feeling good I have made friends I have participated |
| 454. | Safe and inclusive environment (free of discrimination on the basis of sex, race, etc.) facilitated by quality instructors; level of competition determined based on skill level, and consensus amongst participants |
| 455. | one that is fun and challenging, but allows for the participant to feel safe to try new skills |
| 456. | Fun, social, personally challenging, inclusive, successful |

WHAT VALUES DO YOU THINK SHOULD DEFINE SPORT, AS PRACTICED ON THE FIELD OF PLAY, IN CANADA?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|---|-------|------------|------------|
| Enjoyment | | 88% | 454 |
| Integrity | | 71% | 364 |
| Safety | | 67% | 346 |
| Teamwork | | 71% | 368 |
| Respect | | 87% | 448 |
| Fair play | | 80% | 412 |
| Pursuit of excellence (individual/personal) | | 80% | 413 |
| Pursuit of excellence (objective/measured) | | 52% | 268 |
| Accessibility for all | | 62% | 318 |
| Participant-centred | | 53% | 275 |
| Knowledge-based | | 44% | 225 |
| Ethical conduct | | 60% | 308 |
| Moral education and development | | 50% | 259 |
| Other, please specify: | | 9% | 44 |
| Total Responses | | | 516 |

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

| # | Response |
|----|---|
| 1. | knowledgeable (players, participants, coaches, spectators, officials should have sufficient knowledge to ensure a positive experience for everyone) |
| 2. | Winning |
| 3. | Qualified coaches |
| 4. | qualified coach leadership |
| 5. | Coaches held to accepted standards of conduct, fair play, etc |
| 6. | LTAD and high performance models |
| 7. | healthy competition |

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| 8. socialization |
| 9. Inclusive |
| 10. Long term athlete developement |
| 11. Enviromental awareness and stewardship |
| 12. I think all are important but I have selected my top 5 |
| 13. Why would we exclude any of the above???? |
| 14. CS4L and LTAD |
| 15. Life Skill Development |
| 16. regardless of economics |
| 17. Personal growth/development |
| 18. Part of our way of life for all Canadians |
| 19. Not opposed to pursuit of excellence - but not at the cost of all other values listed - so often the case |
| 20. This is a flawed question. Of course I want all of these to be reflected. But if you ask me which ones I believe in the most, I would have to say fairness, excellence, inclusion and fun. |
| 21. all are values, however I would select different values depending on the objective (ie learn to play, play to compete etc)! |
| 22. Sustainable infrastructure |
| 23. Strong development |
| 24. I think there should be levels that are participant centered and have accessibility for all. |
| 25. rewarding |
| 26. Inclusive |
| 27. desirse/dream development |
| 28. Being the best you can be, and removing own the podium |
| 29. creativity -- physical expression |
| 30. All of these values are important |
| 31. health education |
| 32. Aligned with Human Rights Code and Canadian Business Law especially anit competitive law |
| 33. Development of leadership skills for participants |
| 34. Active for Life |
| 35. perserverance and courage |
| 36. persistance and courage |

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| 37. | All of these factors are important, to varying degrees, depending on the level of the program. |
| 38. | problem solving- individual skill development and team self analysis |
| 39. | education at all levels for those who want to pursue excellence |
| 40. | Sport can and should help develop all of the above listed values in any individual participant. |
| 41. | All of the above but in particular, accessible for all. Canadians with a disability need access to inclusive and accessible sport opportunities and often do not have that opportunity. |
| 42. | Education and training |
| 43. | available to all socio-economic groups, women and visible minorities |
| 44. | gender equity |

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

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------------------------------|-------|------------------------|------------|
| Population Health | | 84% | 430 |
| Nation Building (National Pride) | | 48% | 246 |
| Community Building | | 56% | 284 |
| Social Development | | 52% | 267 |
| Civic Engagement (Volunteerism) | | 29% | 148 |
| Other, please specify: | | 9% | 48 |
| | | Total Responses | 511 |



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

| # | Response |
|----|--|
| 1. | Strengthening and empowering women: either female athletes or get more women in sport administrative roles to be role models |
| 2. | canadians are active and stay active, Proud to be Canadian |
| 3. | paying coaches what they deserve, not what sports organizations can afford (which is pennies for people who are highly educated/quaified for the jobs) |
| 4. | Teaching kids that hard work and commitment pays dividends |
| 5. | being productive in soc. |
| 6. | confidence building for our children |








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| 7. | All fo these apply |
| 8. | health & fitness |
| 9. | work ethic and drive |
| 10. | Encourage inclusion of all people (in and out of sport) |
| 11. | Global recognition and respect for our sporting ideals |
| 12. | make a change in the work force. It is obvious that they best employees have had a sports background |
| 13. | Education of Youth |
| 14. | increase childhood activity |
| 15. | Status Equalization |
| 16. | Canadians need to get off their butts and get in shape |
| 17. | positive influences that lead to healthy contributing citizens |
| 18. | Economic Development |
| 19. | Elite athletes as role models |
| 20. | world level athletes |
| 21. | Again - nation building and volunteerism - we already do this VERY well in Canada... But sport does NOTHING for population health, very little for community building and social development... Despite all our claims |
| 22. | supported elite athletes/programs ie. goal of Olympics and combat parents creating the problem obeisity and unhealthy/lazy youth |
| 23. | equal opportunity for all, including people with disabilities |
| 24. | social inclusion and cohesiveness |
| 25. | Ethical treatment of the Horse first and foremost: it is a non-volunteer |
| 26. | Fitness, Pride, and other physical and mental health benefits |
| 27. | Reduced Health Care costs |
| 28. | breaking down barriers |
| 29. | rid us of obesity! |
| 30. | mental health |
| 31. | education and language developer and community engagement |
| 32. | Inspiring and motivating people to develop their own capacities and skills and s |
| 33. | learning value to volunteer |
| 34. | Government funding for Athletes |
| 35. | Unity with other Countries |







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| 36. Improved health, Inclusion of all (sport for all) |
| 37. lots |
| 38. Teaching players to succeed in life (not necessarily tied to winning, but preparing for the rest of their life) |
| 39. inclusion and diversity |
| 40. diversity and inclusion |
| 41. becoming better people. |
| 42. new employment industry, coaches must be paid for time, licensing, insurance (all new industries that would grow from better funded sports and athletics) |
| 43. I think all of these areas, but in particular the health of the population and the networking/community building opportunities it provides. |
| 44. Development of excellence in judging |
| 45. Accessibility for all Canadians |
| 46. Ethical behaviour |
| 47. contributions to achieivng gender equity |

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

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| Yes |  | 93% | 471 |
| No |  | 7% | 35 |
| Total Responses | | | 506 |

IF YES, WHICH GROUPS SHOULD BE TARGETED?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------------------------|---|------------|-------|
| Children and Youth |  | 82% | 386 |
| Girls and Young Women |  | 55% | 260 |
| Aboriginal Peoples |  | 33% | 155 |
| Persons with a Disability |  | 41% | 194 |
| Youth at Risk |  | 54% | 254 |
| Visible Minorities |  | 27% | 128 |
| Economically Disadvantaged |  | 62% | 291 |

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| Individuals |  | | |
| Seniors |  | 33% | 158 |
| Persons at Risk for Obesity and Obesity-related Illness |  | 45% | 212 |
| Newcomers to Canada |  | 34% | 160 |
| Parents |  | 27% | 127 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 7% | 31 |
| Total Responses | | | 473 |

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

| # | Response |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Mental Health Populations - Schizophrenia |
| 2. | youth with disabilities |
| 3. | Obese |
| 4. | preteens and teens who seem to get stuck in the gap between child and adult |
| 5. | All of the above groups should be targeted. However as discussed in the background document, different communities, geographic locations etc. may wish/need to focus on a specific under-represented group as dictated by their population/setting and demographics. |
| 6. | Schools, clubs |
| 7. | High level athletes |
| 8. | the 50 plus age group |
| 9. | the queer and trans communities |
| 10. | regional areas |
| 11. | my specific interest is for people with disabilities, (who fall into all the other categories above) |
| 12. | Adults |
| 13. | University Students!!! |
| 14. | "children and youth" also applies to categories below |
| 15. | sedentary people |
| 16. | All diverse individuals: culturally, socially and physically |
| 17. | equal opportunity regardless of economic situation |
| 18. | adults, moms |
| 19. | See below... |
| 20. | Adults -- in our city most recreational sport programs are focused at children and youth. Adults |

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| | also need the opportunity to include sport as just a regular part of their daily lives. |
| 21. | Why not all of the above? |
| 22. | young adults who do not have children yet, 25 - 40 years of age |
| 23. | Teachers and Educators |
| 24. | young and old |
| 25. | 19 to 21 |
| 26. | All groups deserve consideration when it comes to developing sporting programs. |
| 27. | I think we do a fairly good job of providing opportunities for children and youth. Seniors are a growing portion of our population and many (especially younger seniors) are interested in sport and physical activity. Older seniors are more in need of quality physical activity opportunities versus sport. Persons with disabilities have been overlooked for many years and programs are still scarce or inadequate. |
| 28. | e athletes for coaches and judges |
| 29. | Ministers of Education |
| 30. | LGBT groups |

IF NOT, WHY NOT?

| # | Response |
|----|---|
| 1. | If efforts are spent on "Children and Youth" then almost all of the other areas listed should be affected positively, with the exception on Newcomers who won't have grown up in Canada. A Canadian attitude and expectation for participation in sport is something that becomes ingrained in a society, whether you realize it or not...you certainly don't know it as a child - you just did it because it was fun -- rarely for no other reason whatsoever...other tangible goals become apparent however as a child grows, but almost nobody will participate in sport if it is not fun. |
| 2. | Paradoxically, when we try to include everyone in sport by creating modifications and targets... we end up being exclusionary because those people begin to be able to participate in sport exclusively in their own segmented groups. |
| 3. | Groups should be freely allowed to pursue whatever sports interest them, and should not be persuaded by others to join. They should do it for the enjoyment of the sport, and not from outside pressure. |
| 4. | Sport should be for everyone. If we focus on certain groups, this would be at the expense of excluding other groups. Likewise, certain groups may have activities they consider "sport" which are not mainstream. Targeting specific populations to popular forms of Canadian sport, hegemonic ideals, is unfair to those groups. |
| 5. | because the focus needs to be put on qualified coaches, and paying coaches/staff what they deserve. If we do not start providing proper funds for coaches, we are going to find that our educated/qualified coaches will find other opportunities (and most likely will go to the USA or |



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| <p>other countries where sport actually rewards coaches). In Canada we do not reward our coaches; we rewarded athletes, board members, sponsors but we do not take care of our coaches!</p> |
| <p>6. All groups should be targeted to increase participation; anything else is exclusionary and (possibly) discriminatory.</p> |
| <p>7. As long as the policy does not "force" NSO/PSOs/Clubs into creating programs for very specific groups, when the fit is not there. Equestrian should not be forced to create programming for poor, homosexual disabled individuals (as an example) because they are far under-represented in their athlete population. Some common sense needs to be used.</p> |
| <p>8. My yes to this question is qualified. If "governments" or "bureaucrats" dictate that sport organizations have to target certain groups without supplying the resources, both people and dollars, the initiative will fail. Sport organizations are stretched to the limit with fewer and fewer volunteers and stretching them further will not meet anyone's goals. The issue of CAPACITY is enormous in Canada both in people, volunteers and facilities.</p> |
| <p>9. Implement LTAD and CS4L from the BOTTOM UP instead of TOP down.</p> |
| <p>10. Need to look at systems - adding "token" representation does not appear to be engaging diverse communities in Canadian society</p> |
| <p>11. sport should be equally accessible to everyone</p> |
| <p>12. it would be difficult to say "no" to any of the subset groups listed. Eventually the more important questions to ask will be "how" or what techniques should be used in with what level of priority to increase participation of any specific group. As well, since the thought of prioritizing groups will need to occur for costs reasons at some point, one needs to examine the questions of which bodies take the lead on certain groups.</p> |
| <p>13. Is a matter of priority. Historically children have come first. However if adults, and parents in particular, become enthused about sport then their children will naturally follow.</p> |
| <p>14. I have not highlighted children and youth or girls and young women because I think they are already involved.</p> |
| <p>15. I said yes, but I did not select children and youth from the list above because I believe that there are already many programs targeted towards children. I think our best bet for increasing participation in youth is to focus more specifically on the other youth groups identified as these are the particular children that currently have low participation rates in sport and physical activity.</p> |
| <p>16. All groups should be equally encouraged regardless of age, ethnicity, gender, etc</p> |
| <p>17. Sport affected people differently and many of the targeted groups face multiple barriers that are intersected.</p> |
| <p>18. Sport is inclusive. It is up to the individual to join and members to encourage membership. In most sports they are already defined by age group.</p> |
| <p>19. There are presently a wide variety of opportunities for the various groups. Its as if we are forcing people to take part just to make it look as if we have a diverse program. Let the people choose a sporting discipline based on its basic appeal not due to special incentives. In addition these</p> |

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| special efforts are often at the detriment of the "regular" participate. |
| 20. Sport should be encouraged to all groups equally. |
| 21. We do not have the financial resources to target all groups. |
| 22. You have to start somewhere with a focus. Having too many groups at one time blunts intervention efforts. Cost is a major factor that sport has made little progress on as well as integrating newcomers, so I believe newcomers and economically disadvantaged are priorities. Visible minorities, youth at risk, girls, children, seniors and obese individuals have been targeted previously. Research indicates parents have a pivotal role (they basically control the first 3-4 layers of CS4L including sport selection), so this should also be a new focus. Parents also finance the first few levels of sport, which should not be underestimated. |
| 23. it should be for everyone at the same time |
| 24. Our society already focuses too much on differences. Sport should be a place where we can all come together as equals. |
| 25. I think EVERYONE should be encouraged, but some groups have more barriers than others. |
| 26. Every body should have equal opportunity to compete at sports. Giving specific groups an advantage defeats a key element of sportsmanship. Provincial and Federal funding should be provided to top level athletes in there region regardless of race, status or age so they can pursue excellence in there sport. If someone chooses or chooses not to compete that is their choice. |
| 27. Diversity is not the issue. Getting Canadians involved in sports is your issue. |
| 28. It would be the ideal to be able financially to support full participation in all sports. But i cannot see how we can do this finacnially or with competent instructors. |
| 29. I don't believe in targeting groups. make all sport accessible, affordable and local. Recreational sport is MORE important for community building than Prov/National sport is for nation building. It impacts the masses versus the few. Focus on the grassroots neighborhood and elite sport will flow from there. Children will follow their passion and funding can happen through creative partnerships and strategic alliances versus tax dollars which are not a lot but we still want our tax dollars to go to local sport - not elite sport |
| 30. Although I feel that programs should meet the needs of participants it should also encompass everyone in the above mentioned list and not segregate. |
| 31. We need to build good habits in our youth and ensure that we build healthy mindsets for a lifetime. |
| 32. It is regarding horse welfare. Owing to the intrinsic expense along with the present economy, it makes horse sport inaccessible to many without massive gifts of resources. To give horses proper care and respect, requires more than casual or transient commitment. People who love horses will be drawn to participate with them without wholesale encouragement. |
| 33. I people that participation in any physical activity can increase health (mental, psychological and physical), strengthen community bonds and form relationship with others with whom you would not normally interact. Giving many people an opportunity to channel energy, provide an organized outlet for frustrations, and a respect for opponents and officials. |







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| 34. | People are already informed on sports, and its their choice not to become part of one, its a waste of time to inform people on things they already know they have the resources to get involved and are to lazy to do anything about it. it is their problem not yours. |
| 35. | if you catch the attention of children and youth you capture all the other categories |
| 36. | I don't know what group should be targeted specifically. I think the message should be clear that all are welcome and if program costs are a reason people cannot participate then financial assistance should be sought out. |
| 37. | focusing on specific groups may alienate other groups and create a perception that sport "x" is only for specific participants. Sport should be enjoyed by all. |
| 38. | We should target everyone |
| 39. | In essence all residents should have equal oppourtunities to engage in various sports and in particular schools and youth groups should be encouraged to re-introduce a proper/mandatory phys-ed program and their intramural/inter school programs. Newcomers to Canada should be introduced to non familiar sports (ie: winter sports if from no winter countries). Many of the special interest groups listed above wouldf cease to exist if sports were a more normal part of our day to day living and schools are the place to start |
| 40. | It is clear by the question asked and the way it is structured, you don't understand your own question moreover diversity. Diversity effects each one of us, that being cultural, social, physical and combination thereof. Using the multiculturalism model which is broken, by putting people into boxes forces division and barriers by social determined barriers. This is in-fact the problem, the model itself. Focus on "inclusion", and many and most of these presented "targeted groups" will go away... as they will feel able to participate and be part of greater society, thus sport. This is a social ethics issue. |
| 41. | Sport should be open to all people and if you start to focus on one group then you will lose other groups. This would just be another example of reverse discrimination by the Canadian Government. |
| 42. | It is what it is - if you want to participate then do so. This assumes general barriers of cost and and available location are available |
| 43. | All other groups are adult and, as such, responsible for themselves. |
| 44. | Most of my experience is with xc skiing which means that the athlete has to have access to specific equipment. While this is less costly than downhill, when the athlete gets better, the equipment and training/racing costs get higher. We tend to lose young women once they have to decide between university/college and sport. It's too bad because xc skiing is a late developing sport. Once they leave the competiive mindset, it's really difficult to get them back. |
| 45. | I believe Canadian sports should be equally open and accessible to ALL population groups, however that if we achieve that goal of openness - the decision within specific population groups is up to the individuals to choose to participate. To some extent the idea of targeting efforts to increase participation from specific groups seems to me to be akin to arm twisting someone that has chosen not to be there in the first place. I want all who want to be there to come. |
| 46. | Effort should be made to ALL, not one specifically. To me that would be discremination. |

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| 47. | The sport I am involved with is very diverse |
| 48. | If you don't want to be there and are tossed into a competitive environment it can make it a bad experience. It's something you need to be willing to do wholeheartedly and not convinced to do |
| 49. | Excellent sports programs are available to all Canadians these days. There is no need to target specific "groups". The ONLY exception I might make to this is to folks who are "disadvantaged". We need to continue efforts to keep kids from difficult family situations involved in sports as a way to build their self-worth and personal esteem, pride and respect. |
| 50. | It should be a level playing field for all. Targeting specific groups disadvantages the non-targeted. |
| 51. | Sport participation is an individual achievement and the value of sport as a way to enhance a lifestyle must be promoted for all. If there are segments of society that need greater encouragement so be it but not at the risk for any other sector. |
| 52. | Economics - Canada's single largest barrier to development of calibre at any level! |

CAN YOU ACCESS PROGRAMS IN THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE (ENGLISH/FRENCH) OF YOUR CHOICE?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------|---|------------------------|------------|
| Yes |  | 94% | 473 |
| No |  | 6% | 31 |
| | | Total Responses | 504 |

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT CHALLENGES IN ACCESSING SUCH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN BOTH OFFICIAL LANGUAGES?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|---|---|------------------------|------------|
| Availability |  | 40% | 143 |
| Location |  | 35% | 124 |
| Time |  | 19% | 67 |
| Cost |  | 38% | 134 |
| Staff/Volunteers with Appropriate Language Skills |  | 38% | 135 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 12% | 44 |
| | | Total Responses | 357 |

WHAT ARE THE CURRENT CHALLENGES IN ACCESSING SUCH PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN BOTH OFFICIAL LANGUAGES? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

| # | Response |
|-----|--|
| 1. | the official languages do not reflect the languages of new immigrants |
| 2. | Nobody cares and nobody should care. This is not a big issue. |
| 3. | Of my team that I do sports with, nobody speaks French as a first language, so it's not entirely necessary in all situations. |
| 4. | none |
| 5. | there is not a focus on providing english/french programs in my area |
| 6. | none |
| 7. | n/a |
| 8. | not an issue |
| 9. | Don't understand the question |
| 10. | not necessary. |
| 11. | N/A. Sport in itself is a language that doesn't require words. When travelling I have NOT found the rules of sport to be a communication barrier. Basic instruction for any game can be found online in any language. Sport is actually a fantastic ice breaker, and brings diverse nations together with a common interest. |
| 12. | N/A |
| 13. | there are none |
| 14. | no problems |
| 15. | french not spoken in our area. |
| 16. | none |
| 17. | I really don't know |
| 18. | English only in my community |
| 19. | unknown |
| 20. | neede |
| 21. | none |
| 22. | accessibility for people with disabilities |
| 23. | Not Applicable |
| 24. | N/A |
| 25. | not sure if the official language creates any challenge in sports accessibility |

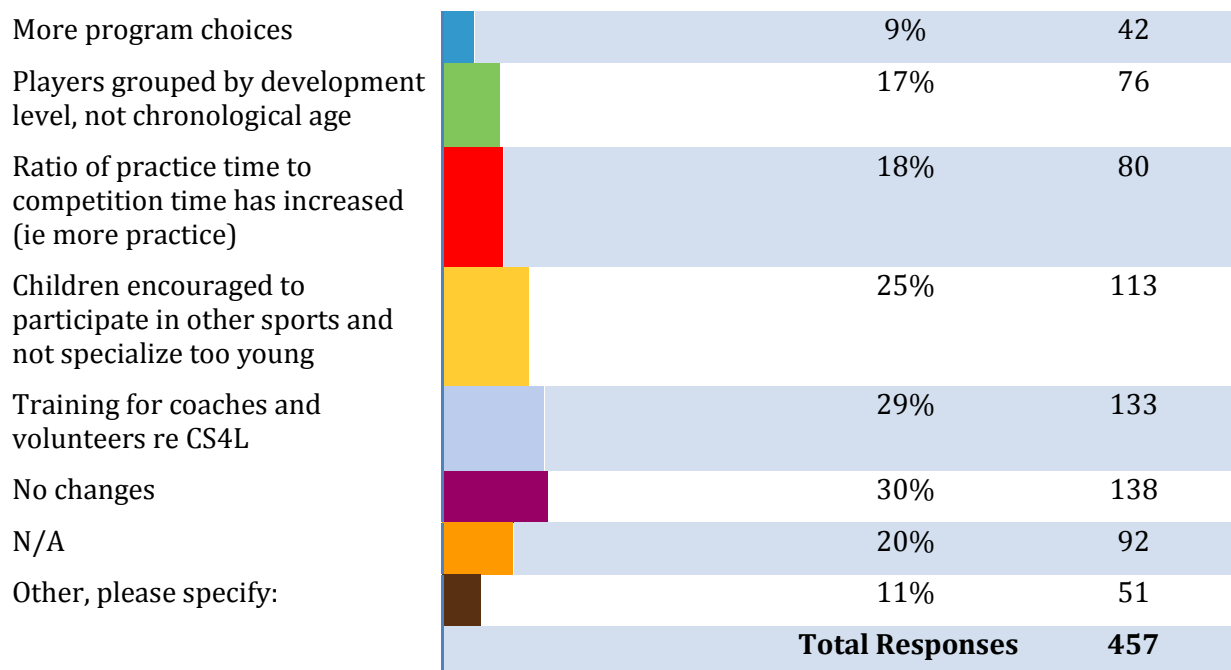
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| 26. no problem |
| 27. na |
| 28. don't know |
| 29. NA |
| 30. Not applicable in either province (On/BC) where i Coach/play |
| 31. Many people from ethnic communities do not speak either language, yet they may be those who most need the activities. |
| 32. not a problem |
| 33. level of coaching |
| 34. very limited |
| 35. specialize support/assistance/coaching/training,etc... |
| 36. specialize equipment, training and support |
| 37. don't know |
| 38. No nchallenge exists that needs to be addressed by Sports Canada...focus on Increasing participation by decreasing costs and stop worrying about language. |
| 39. In Quebec hard to get English services outside of the West Island. |
| 40. no problem |
| 41. no challenges |
| 42. n/a |
| 43. If the official languages don't serve the clients |

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

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------|-------|------------------------|------------|
| Yes | | 68% | 338 |
| No | | 32% | 158 |
| | | Total Responses | 496 |

HAVE YOU SEEN ANY CHANGES TO PROGRAMMING IN YOUR SPORT OR COMMUNITY RELATED TO CS4L OR LTAD?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------|-------|------------|-------|
|----------|-------|------------|-------|



HAVE YOU SEEN ANY CHANGES TO PROGRAMMING IN YOUR SPORT OR COMMUNITY RELATED TO CS4L OR LTAD? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

| # | Response |
|----|---|
| 1. | I still find that my children are encouraged to specialize at an early age. As a parent I am sometimes forced to make choices that limit their competitive options so that we can participate in another sport as a family. |
| 2. | Laughably, Baseball Ontario recently created a provincial championship tournament for 6 year olds. LTAD is not being followed by PSOs. |
| 3. | Age groups and genders have been combined at local competitions for younger athletes |
| 4. | this was wasted money by the governing boards as this is something that coaches should have known through their education already. the CS4L or LTAD was specifically to educate parents/board members who now feel they have the right to determine how coaches coach! it's a backwards way of educating the public. Thanks for making my job harder as a coach because now everyone has an opinion on how their child should be developed. |
| 5. | very few changes. No resources to implement these huge changes. Capacity of organizations is at their limit. Parents still push for the old way of doing things. This is an enormous sea change which will take years to properly implement. |
| 6. | I've seen some schools who are trying to adopt LTAD |
| 7. | increased international chances for juniors, YOG and Commonwealth youth games. |
| 8. | Not enough |
| 9. | not sure - don't pay close attention |

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| 10. | some slight awareness and use of terminology |
| 11. | some changes but not enough |
| 12. | rule changes |
| 13. | Sport always had some aspects, but seem to be going backwards with LTAD |
| 14. | not much change... those who do a good job do a good job those who didnt want to use those principals don't |
| 15. | we are training more in sculling boats than sweep boats. |
| 16. | change in championship format |
| 17. | I have not been directly involved in children & youth programs for a few years, so can not comment on any of these changes being realized. |
| 18. | Talk only NO implementation |
| 19. | In the areas I have seen the trend is to assist the elite athletes and ignore the grassroots/ just for fun participants |
| 20. | Knowledge does not mean implementation |
| 21. | In theory it is an excellent model, but not followed in many instances. It has the opposite effect. |
| 22. | rule changes |
| 23. | The LTAD IS GOOD IN MY SPORT BUT IS IN IYS EARLY STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT |
| 24. | Partnerships and delivery agents talking and trying to coordinate efforts |
| 25. | not aware of anything specifically |
| 26. | I haven't seen any changes but they may be there |
| 27. | what i still see is a focus on competition in younger age groups and a lot of ego driving some of the club systems and maintaining the old method of development. As soon as there are tryouts, the model in youth sport becomes obsolete because it can. This primarily applies to youth sports U18 and under. My club still maintains a single sport only policy and my athletes find it frustrating to choose at such a young age. |
| 28. | confusion, dislike, non participation, wrong values |
| 29. | Too much focus on the competitive stream... What about 'active for life'... How are we engaging and keeping engaged the non-athletes??? |
| 30. | would not be able to identify if it was a result of CS4L |
| 31. | Age graded carding system |
| 32. | less competition at younger age is actually causing our sport to lose individuals in favour of more competition |
| 33. | Resources put towards sports/events that Canada does well in because they're not popular world wide |

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| 34. more informed parents |
| 35. Some change |
| 36. increased tournaments |
| 37. a living document that lives but develops as needed |
| 38. In our club, we are still waiting for more information from our NSO and PSO |
| 39. A few changes towards LTAD |
| 40. Lack of awareness, poor communication |
| 41. nothing that is helping. |
| 42. Less emphasis on winning and more on skill development |
| 43. funding cut backs and funds changing names and application processes |
| 44. prices |
| 45. recruiting |
| 46. Thus far most people are saying it is becoming less fun and more like "training": |
| 47. But many training programs fail to include information about programming and coaching participants with disabilities. This area still receives little attention in the CS4L training materials and workshops. |
| 48. Waste of money "renaming" programming |
| 49. Still lacking coordination between sports levels - education to high performance |
| 50. It doesn't fit the LGBT community |

WHAT IS THE CURRENT IMPACT OF CS4L IMPLEMENTATION?

| # | Response |
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| 1. | CS4L is long overdue in Canada, but only the very engaged sport community is aware of it...what about all those Canadians that don't participate in organized sport in the PSO / NSO stream, but are very active anyway. Even though athletes doing duathlons, triathlons, road racing, marathoning, etc - all very fit and active -- are miles away from CS4L touching them right now...but hopefully the trickle down (and up) affect will occur. Some athletes are late bloomers in sport, only getting involved in their late 30s or 40s, with the new fitness craze...how does CS4L reach them. |
| 2. | Development of more options for everyone at different levels of participation (participant vs competitor). More options for fitness/sport later in life. |
| 3. | None. |
| 4. | Some sports are talking about LTAD. |
| 5. | Mainly follow LTAD |

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| 6. | None that I know of. |
| 7. | Increased practise:competition ratio -- will assist in fundamental development, reduce injuries, provide access to things like strength training, mental skills training, etc. |
| 8. | none. It has not changed peoples views on living actively for their entire life. It has only wasted money and allocated funds to the wrong people. The coaches need to be paid what they deserve which isn't happening. |
| 9. | NSO's and sports are understanding and committing to athlete development much more thoughtfully and knowledgably |
| 10. | Planning competitions becomes difficult if sport age, rather than chronological age, is used. Beginners of different ages may have strength, size, and maturity differences that will make competition inequitable. |
| 11. | The current impact allows for children to improve at their own pace which is very different for different individuals based on their own growth and development. It also allows for skills to be developed prior to the influence of competition. |
| 12. | Still fairly unknown in our community, but is inherent in the guidelines put forward by minor hockey and soccer. Many coaches bypass in favour of immediate results, reducing benefits to the kids as opposed to those gained by following the CS4L development path. |
| 13. | restriction of coaching - athlete choices |
| 14. | Current impact is increasing practice time and having people actually talk about the progression in development through the LTAD pathway. |
| 15. | I see that currently national/provincial organizations are moving first to restructure competition. This is happening slowly but it is happening. I also see the language around program development changing dramatically, and the terminology of stages is now much more commonplace, at least among those who work and volunteer extensively in sport. |
| 16. | Not much. |
| 17. | Most coaches in the system know about. Most agree with it. Implementation is limited because parents are often only interested in outcomes - win at all costs. There are limited resources to implement inside sports organizations who are stretched to the limit and can no capacity to take on these major changes. CS4L is a major societal sea change that will take enormous effort, resources and time to change. |
| 18. | gives novice coaches guidelines to become integrated into the sport |
| 19. | More well rounded, long term athletes |
| 20. | Nothing yet - lots of resistance, poor understanding, |
| 21. | - none yet |
| 22. | only change starting to be implemented is programs for athletes at a young age, however NO change in training (what little there is) for coaches. |
| 23. | N/A |
| 24. | The current impact is marginal as the implementation has been too slow and has not targeted |

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| | the PRIMARY audience. PARENTS who pay for and enrol their kids and who participate themselves. A bottom up social marketing campaign is needed sooner than later that strategically targets PARENTS with kids. |
| 25. | Adaptation de la formation des entraîneurs |
| 26. | mostly window dressing |
| 27. | A realization of the lifelong positive impact of sport on the lives of the participants and a renewed focus on sport and recreational activities as a means to the development and sustainment of an overall healthy population. |
| 28. | Sport are trying to make changes to reflect their LATD: different competitions, more practices, less score keeping for kids |
| 29. | The new CS4L model has only impacted those who coach and work in administration. I have not seen any significant change in the way that programs are delivered, or targeted. |
| 30. | Greater awareness amongst coaches and parents |
| 31. | It reminds us of the evolutionary role of sport in life, and the manner in which it should be practiced at each stage in life development for the overall holistic benefit of an individual |
| 32. | appropriate intervention by level vs age |
| 33. | This varies from sport to sport, but in some sports where implementation is advanced we see more alignment in competition schedules and changes in the way programs are being offered (e.g. recent modifications in soccer where scoring is being de-emphasized). |
| 34. | alignment of broad based programming to high performance sport. Finding the place for everyone in sport. |
| 35. | it's still being understood and adopted by governing bodies |
| 36. | Little evidence in rural and small-town Canada |
| 37. | We are just scratching the surface of LTAD implementation. It's been challenging to get people to accept change. My sport (Softball) is offering more programs that align with the objectives of each stage, we are incorporating LTAD in our NCCP and have just started to implement changes to our competition structures and systems (rule changes). |
| 38. | I believe that the greatest impact is that the general public have been made aware of the benefits of getting involved in sports for life. The benefits include a healthier life style, development of social skills, and a greater sense of commitment. It is evident in that more sports are being offered with trained coaches. Thus, volunteerism is also increased. |
| 39. | people are resistant to change |
| 40. | More practice time in baseball and basketball. I think development is becoming the buzz word as opposed to winning at all costs. |
| 41. | N/A |
| 42. | Coaching education and discussions hit upon LTAD |
| 43. | there remains resistance, it is particularly hard to implement in the large clubs, where limited |

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| | space to purchase new smaller boats is a barrier. |
| 44. | Refocusing of the objectives of physical activity. Emphasis on physical activity, skill development and participating in a variety of sports at a young age |
| 45. | Improved coach education and awareness of developmentally appropriate programming |
| 46. | Administrators and organizations are changing. Coach education has changed. Now we need to see a change at the coach level. |
| 47. | ? |
| 48. | More emphasis on fun at the beginning stages. |
| 49. | Somewhat non-existent. Many don't know about the change at a community level in some sports and others who do know about it a little don't want to devote the time to obtaining the full understanding about how it will better sport. |
| 50. | NSOs are definitely reviewing their programs and services to align with the LTAD model. However, at present the impact provincially or at community-level is probably minimal at best. |
| 51. | From personal experience, I believe that the CS4L program is still at a governmental level - marketing to government and NGOs, and trying to convince them to buy in. The Toronto Charter for Physical Activity: A Global Call for Action is an exercise in pushing paper; I have not really seen any results from it trickling down from it in the intended fashion, which ideally would be to see a list of parent, senior and even early adult (out of post-secondary and in the work force) - slated programs listed in the semi-annual Toronto Parks & Rec program guide. In reality, my kids were still hurt by the cost-cutting program cancellations the rec centres suffered in the early 2000s. They split my family in half - eg. my son got all his Red Cross swim badges, but my younger two got only 1/3 of the way through because we then had to pay for swim lessons, and the availability of lesson times was cut by 80%. So between the cost hit to the family budget and the spate of pool closures, 2/3s of the family fell through the cracks. On a positive note, I have noticed that agencies are applying for grants in order to create and deliver full age-spectrum physical activity. |
| 52. | No impact as it has not reached the PRIMARY target market parents with kids ages 0 - 16 or school age children. |
| 53. | Limited. Our volleyball club adopts it but I don't see it in other sports I coach with (basketball, football or hockey) |
| 54. | It is still in the board rooms |
| 55. | The impact seems to be more at the national and provincial levels. Not sure the impact has reached the community yet. |
| 56. | knowledge that assessment of the athlete/coach is primary at various levels and times throughout their development |
| 57. | I do not know |
| 58. | Young participants more active in games that foster skill development and promote fitness - health. Coaches that are more confident in what programming to offer. Event organizers offering appropriate competition. Parents that are more supportive of their children's |

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| | participation and becoming leaders in sport club. |
| 59. | No idea, never heard of it before. |
| 60. | Sports clubs/organizations are streamlining their program development and competition objectives with a more specific and focused goal - that of participation and ultimately elite athlete development. |
| 61. | its slowly being introduced and sports are adjusting to the changes as seen on the graphs diagram. |
| 62. | I do not know. |
| 63. | No idea... |
| 64. | They are pushing coaches to get athletes involved in sport for lifetime. It works for competitive athletes, not so much for non competitive players. |
| 65. | Better trained athletes. |
| 66. | Assists the elite athlete with an emphasis on International especially Olympic competition. |
| 67. | Can't comment I am unaware of CS4L. |
| 68. | There is little implimentation within the club levels of volleyball as a sport due to the competitive nature of the system. |
| 69. | Very little. Still far too many parents/coaches who are doing things the "old way". Those who practice good CS4L theory, get drummed out because their athletes are not "winning" or getting "promoted" well enough for the parent's liking... |
| 70. | Common language, connecting the early stages to active for life |
| 71. | Greater awareness in the appropriate development at age categories. Re-design of programs to ensure child development and success |
| 72. | In theory it is a very good model but realistically, it is hindered by a number of factors. |
| 73. | Minimal at the community level, and I'm highly involved with a variety of sports. I know the provincial/national orgs are working on this, but there is confusion/misinformation locally (or worse). Frankly I'm not even sure how committed provincial orgs are since there are few concrete actions/changes I've seen even proposed. Their strategy sounds nice, but I don't hear any of the big changes that are needed (i.e. tracking, quality-control, cutting the competition schedule, etc). It's also unclear to me how sports are accountable to this framework since no one (perhaps the expert group) has teeth to enforce it. |
| 74. | more practice time and more time spent on skill development rather than specializing. The working on making the player a well rounded player. |
| 75. | I have not witnessed any actions related to this initiative. |
| 76. | Not aware of it |
| 77. | Limited in soccer. Feel like we're on the edge of something big but need to remove politics and reeducate parents as to the best experience for their childs development and health. |
| 78. | not really aware that CS4L has been embraced in my community, if so only in pockets |

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| 79. | not aware of this |
| 80. | None |
| 81. | National sport organizations and their P/T colleagues have had the opportunity to examine thier programming and begin to make changes so that athletes/participants in their sport are being exposed to activities that will maximize their performance potential by following an appropriate athlete development pathway. |
| 82. | In my sport, implementation process is just beginning at the player level. |
| 83. | some athletes (elite) benefit from LTPD |
| 84. | I could use more exposure to CS4L so I can't really comment!! |
| 85. | Change can be hard for many people, and sport is no difference. It will take a long time to see the outcomes of sport for life and evaluate to see if the system works as well as the theory. |
| 86. | Modifying the number of practice vs games ration has been key. |
| 87. | none |
| 88. | n/a |
| 89. | It provides a clear path to achieve a goal. |
| 90. | minimal at this point but it is slowly creeping into club level sportsd |
| 91. | Participation is the major impact |
| 92. | Potential to be very impactful at the grassroots level by focussing on the development of physical literacy |
| 93. | Looking to the future. Specifying a vision. |
| 94. | Time, Volunteers, Money, the acceptance of change and committment of the volunteers and administrators. |
| 95. | More funding |
| 96. | I honestly have not seen any of the CS4L implemented. We know of it because we are professionals in the field and teach it, however, I have not seen any of the content come to life - yet. Just talk. |
| 97. | For those grassroot programs that are progressive you see them use the LTAD as the model for their programs. City organizations are using the LTAD as the guide in their program development |
| 98. | It is only recently known to me and I have not heard other parents who are aware of it. |
| 99. | CS4L has currently had minimal impact in my sport as the focus has been to enhance already-solid programs targeting children and youth (i.e. Active Start, FUNdamentals, Learning to Train). |
| 100. | Don't know |
| 101. | I am unaware of any impact. |

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| 102. | I have not seen it applied in a sport environment. I am only aware of it through research and teaching a children in physical activity class. |
| 103. | dialogue between service and delivery providers |
| 104. | Not very noticeable in Sprint canoe/ kayak |
| 105. | The current implementation of the LTAD has benefited the athletes but has hurt coach development. Although there is more education needed for the coaches the cost barrier is too high and the number of younger coaches becoming certified at the COMP. Dev. stage is decreasing thus hindering the chances for coaches to get more experience. |
| 106. | I am familiar with LTAD, not CS4L... are they the same thing? At my club (Burloak Canoe Club) the youth are involved in other sports and learn how to safely and comfortably train in a variety of boats, and dont start to specialize in a boat until 15 or so. |
| 107. | I was not aware of this until now! I love it and want to encourage all to participate. I see it having a great impact if the general population are aware of it ans you get a buy in from all levels of government. |
| 108. | i do not know? |
| 109. | I didn't know this was in place, but I'm sure it is having a positive impact making athletes stronger, smarter, and involving more people. |
| 110. | Public awareness |
| 111. | you will sound good but do nothing |
| 112. | Minimal impact today outside of sport insiders in each sport |
| 113. | we do play less games and practice more, but our PSO does not regulate the lesser tournaments very well. Convenors familiar with the old method, still apply their methods and often tournaments are altered on the fly. |
| 114. | n/a |
| 115. | I think it is fantastic, but I'm very involved in LTAD. Before I started working in this field I had heard almost nothing about it. Effort needs to be made to get the information out to people who are actually implementing sport for Canadians (phys ed teachers, coaches, volunteers... the grassroots of sport in Canada) It is not there yet, but it should be! |
| 116. | confusion amongst program organizers and volunteers |
| 117. | Better achievements at a world-wide level although not as quickly as I would hope. Geography and therefore cost is a formidable hurdle for sailors in Canada. |
| 118. | Total confusion and dislike, destroying the very foundations that the sport was worked for 50 years to establish. Has taken sport from a great team work play at your level enjoyment to a skills based competative pigeonholing of athletes and robbing of the volunteer and parent base. Sport should be about participation and fun not skills based learning and age and skill grouping of athelertes away from the participation they enjoy |
| 119. | I have not observed an impact |
| 120. | THE CS4L model is an evolving model... I feel national sport organizations have been forced to |

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| | adopt a model and grossly restructure their programs based on a model that is only partially based on research. |
| 121. | Not much change in Northern Ont. |
| 122. | Raising awareness for the importance of stage specific development programming for children and youth; increased understanding of physical literacy; importance of getting kids fit and healthy at a young age; avoidance of over-specialization; importance of quality coaching; the need for parental education. |
| 123. | Not sure |
| 124. | more high level training facilities. more high level training for those in the training to compete level |
| 125. | youth engagement at appropriate learning objective |
| 126. | Many sport organizations have adopted the CS4L model/process and it is now starting to be recognized/understood/valued by participants, parents, volunteer coaches and other stakeholders who are not as close to Sport Canada and the CS4L movement |
| 127. | Very quiet. I hadn't heard of CS4L implementation before this survey. |
| 128. | I think it allows for persons with disabilities to be able to develop their skills from childhood on. |
| 129. | Access to equipment and facilities as well as coaching |
| 130. | fully accepted so minimal |
| 131. | It is in transition and there isn't buy in by all sports organizations at the grass roots level. This is an evolutionary process and will take time to implement. |
| 132. | mention of it at coach clinic, but no follow up once sport has begun |
| 133. | - no idea - |
| 134. | None |
| 135. | Geared towards the younger group of athletes, while making the standards very difficult for seniors to attain |
| 136. | I've never heard of CS4L |
| 137. | Minimal. |
| 138. | knowledge |
| 139. | Emphasis on practise over game situations allows athletes of all skill level equal opportunity to learn and be involved. Moving away from game emphasis places more importance on skill development. |
| 140. | Children encouraged not to specialize too young. I have also noticed that in sports such as track and field at the elementary level they limit the number of events one student can participate in at a competitive level. I believe it is a limit of 3 events to encourage the participation of more children. I believe that participation is important however not at the cost of skilled and enthusiastic children. |

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| 141. | ? |
| 142. | Impacting younger athletes, but I think we need to be careful about putting too much funding in the hands of individual junior or young athlete at the cost of top senior athletes. We need to consider who needs it and how the money is being spent. I would rather see full teams being supported at the younger levels instead of individuals. Stats show that young athletes have a difficult time translating early performances to the senior level so we need to make sure we don't push them too early. |
| 143. | Lack of knowledge and experience with this new model.....will take a while but every sport needs to adopt this and really focus on parent education and involvement in this to support and understand these principles! |
| 144. | -excessive costs to local and provincial associations in order to provide a competition for all competitors regardless of ability -loss of interest by younger athletes and families because of increased "practice" time and less performance/competition opportunity -less "league play" results in less cost to individual families through lack of need to travel |
| 145. | I hope it is that children do not specialize too early. |
| 146. | n/a |
| 147. | na |
| 148. | healthier kids, who will gain all kinds of benefits that sport bring, from team play, sharing etc to movement development |
| 149. | Sport specific standards. |
| 150. | I am unaware of any CS4L implementation for Women's Lacrosse in my community. |
| 151. | Review your questionnaire programming. I should not be asked this question if I answered I did not know CS4L. |
| 152. | A more common strategy among the Provincial Sport Organizations across Canada. |
| 153. | most people don't know exists. Fitness and sport are not compulsory in school system. |
| 154. | don't know |
| 155. | a lot of pushback fro parents/athletes concerning amount and level of of competition |
| 156. | Means older athletes are replaced by younger athletes at the elite level. |
| 157. | Earlier opportunities |
| 158. | I have only heard of the LTAD, which is used in my sport as an outline for developing athletes. The model has affected how athletes are grouped for competition and their funding status. |
| 159. | not sure as of yet. |
| 160. | I feel that CS4L is a community practice that is not implemented, but integrated. |
| 161. | No affect at all within the school system |
| 162. | Fantastic impact on participation and duration in sport but it appears to be at the expense of elite streams. The studies on early specialization, what level of intensity represents specialization, and burnout vs optimal development appear to be inconclusive and the |

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| | approach favours a moderate level of intensity that does not promote success at the highest levels in some cases. There are dramatic differences in the approaches for ski racing and swimming for example. I understand the differentiation of early specialization versus late and the need for broader physical literacy skills in many sports but there appears to be a blanket approach. |
| 163. | I don't really know this program I only know of the Long Term Athlete development program |
| 164. | unsure |
| 165. | I dont know |
| 166. | It is giving us an opportunity to question and update how sport has been delivered. |
| 167. | In my sports (skiing/mtb'g)it is widely received and re-inforced |
| 168. | As long as coaching in Canada remains a volunteer position untill the participants reach an elite level, the CS4L has a very low impact oevrrall. its a great if=dea but, without consistant long term planning and consistant implimentation at the development levels it will remain an idea that performs below its potential. |
| 169. | I have seen no impact because I did not even know about this. |
| 170. | Very little - If any, focuses more on exclusion and not greater inclusion of Canadians, limiting access to sport - I have been in HP sport for over 30 years, little has changed, other than NSO debts getting bigger, and just in the HP cycle, less and less athletes in the pool, do to the ineffectiveness of the CS4L to reach and identify with Canada's mosaic and diverse population. |
| 171. | This is hard to say because as a NCCP registered coach and resent national athlete I would have to say its success is limited because this is the first I have even seen it. |
| 172. | Confusing everyone and making hosting races difficult. |
| 173. | General awareness of the concept and starting to plan how we will do this and beginning to implement it. |
| 174. | not sure |
| 175. | in my community I dont see one, there might be a few more programs that are designed for seniors but that is it |
| 176. | There hasn't been much impact here and no educaiton |
| 177. | N/A |
| 178. | ? |
| 179. | Don't know |
| 180. | It is still in progress |
| 181. | Don't see any. |
| 182. | While the theory is great, the implementation in terms of coaching accreditation is lagging behind. CCC needs to get it's house in order. |
| 183. | I believe it is getting more people involved in sport. |

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| 184. | I fully support CS4L and have attempted to coach my own teams on the basis of LATD, and to encourage others to do the same. In spite of that, implementation of CS4L in my sport, soccer, is taking far too long and facing considerable resistance. |
| 185. | N/A |
| 186. | CS4L is working with NSP, Media and Provinces to get the message out about the impacts of Non active individuals and how we need to focus our sports on the LTAD. The LTAD defines a correct development progression for infants up to senior for each sport and encourages active for life (getting involved with the sport in more than one way then being an ATHlete). |
| 187. | don't know |
| 188. | Haven't seen much impact at the local community level |
| 189. | Have not impacted Canadian football with the Canadian population. |
| 190. | Who is distributing this information, to who? |
| 191. | I have no clue. |
| 192. | Not sure |
| 193. | The model allows a development blueprint for sport to follow. |
| 194. | I have no personal experience with this program. |
| 195. | I do not know |
| 196. | Provides great education opportunities for coaches and accessibility |
| 197. | Very little. |
| 198. | No courses offered in my part of the province (Northern Ontario)...so no impact really. |
| 199. | From my experience within youth football in Ontario, there has been no evidence of CS4L implementation. Resources/ availability/ opportunity can still be difficult for people of all financial situations. |
| 200. | we have seen in our relationship with the tdsb that the Priority school initiative has run out of funds when we have needed support securing space for our non profit athletic association |
| 201. | ?? |
| 202. | Don't know |
| 203. | At this moment, from what i have seen there has NOT been ANY changes/impract in football. |
| 204. | N/A Don't know anything about it. |
| 205. | It gives us as coaches a guideline on how to approach each drill and activity. |
| 206. | Never heard of this one. Have heard of LTAD. In my sport, there hasn't been any impact. In my opinion, it hasn't worked. |
| 207. | Lots of talk, but little positive impact on local community sports. Too much time/money being spent on the bureaucracy and words. |
| 208. | Weak, few coaches at grassroots level have knowledge of the program or ideas behind it. |

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| 209. | none |
| 210. | changing of opportunities for children and youth to participate- i.e. participation/skill development opportunities available instead of just competitive streams |
| 211. | N/A |
| 212. | ?? |
| 213. | Haven't seen any at a local level |
| 214. | In Alpine skiing the ages have been increased for racing and the speed events delayed to age 18 . There will be more time for athletes to develop their technical skills before entering into serious racing. This will keep more racers in the sport longer. |
| 215. | unsure |
| 216. | Limited as there still needs to be greater education of participants regarding the longer term value of CS4L. Many sport agencies and parent do not understand the dynamics of this program |
| 217. | My observation at the community level is very little. There is specialization of very young children is single sports for 12 months of the year -- requiring them to make a choice of 'sport' if they want to participate at the "Rep" level. School sport -- the selection of teams which children as young as 9 does not consider the CS4L |
| 218. | Trained coaches in Freestyle skiing at higher levels |
| 219. | availability of Coaching courses |
| 220. | A lot of wasted effort in re-branding very functional "old" programs |
| 221. | sport more inclusive and participant focused |
| 222. | It is being talked about by policy-makers but not implemented at the grass-roots level. |
| 223. | More support for coaches and athletes. |
| 224. | I feel that athletes are getting better skills to build a better foundation |
| 225. | There appears to be recognition of the strategy and individual organizations working within it. However, there is a significant need for a single catalyst to ensure coordination between the various levels of sport so that limited resources are maximized and priorities shared within communities. |
| 226. | I was not aware of CS4L |
| 227. | ? |
| 228. | It's a cookie cutter programme that doesn't recognize or flex to the needs of the LGBT community. This results in potential athletes either aggravating their psychological performance by conforming or by Canada losing potential athletes that don't feel they fit in. |
| 229. | Enhanced quality of sport programs for younger ages, especially in the active start and fundamentals stages |

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

| # | Response |
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| 1. | We will indeed see the benefits of the CS4L in the next decade or two via the Canadian youth, providing the programs are embraced by sport coaches, organizers, etc. |
| 2. | Again, more options for all who want to participate and or compete regardless of age. More focus on engagement than development of excellence, thus catering to a larger audience. |
| 3. | The new CS4L should focus on participation and not focus on elite sport development and delivery - there should be increased links with the link with the existing delivery of sports at the public school level |
| 4. | Lawsuits re: developmental age of participant vs. chronological age of participant. |
| 5. | More people involved in sport, starting at a younger age and continuing later in life. |
| 6. | I hope it will result in a generally better sport system in which children are not being pushed past their abilities and treated like adults at young ages to simply get better at sports, when they may not peak until age 20 or 25. I think it will result in continued participation. |
| 7. | Mainly follow LTAD |
| 8. | Coach training. Parent training. Health education. |
| 9. | Ultimately, we should be able to produce better quality athletes at the top end. Recreationalists should also benefit from better thought-out league structures, timing, etc. |
| 10. | none. |
| 11. | We will have more competitive elite athletes and many more healthy talented but not exceptional athletes who have fuller lives. |
| 12. | More age-appropriate programs will be developed. Attempts to group competitors by sport age will be abandoned as younger participants withdraw, rather than compete with older and larger participants. |
| 13. | I think that we will see continued improvement in athletes due to the many years of skill development. |
| 14. | It will be greater if more coaches can be sold on it, rather than just giving it lip service. |
| 15. | Broader base and participation (retention) at recreational / low competitive levels |
| 16. | Hopefully, it will lead to higher performance for athletes who choose to train in an elite manner. Also, to have more people engaged in sport after they finish their playing careers with more knowledge about the sport and to have healthier adults who enjoy being active and have the functional movement skills to be as active as they want to be. |
| 17. | greater retention of participants more athletes achieving their potential greater personal satisfaction from sport more individuals enjoying physical activity and pursuing it through longer period of their life |
| 18. | Not much until parents can be educated that winning does not matter until much later in the athlete's career. |

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| 19. | I hope it will be that kids will stop playing a gazillion games and learning no skills. I hope it will be kids who are not specialized into one sport 365 days a year at ten years old. I hope parents will stop pushing kids to compete, compete, compete and let them enjoy multiple sports and specialize later and not drop out by the time they are 15 or 16. But the resources to make these changes are huge and not being supplied at all levels. It's as if the work to develop at the plans is done and then everyone believes that "poof" it will all work. The planning and concepts was the easy part. We have to recognize that now the hardest part is just beginning. |
| 20. | bigger and more successful base and more on the podium or in the big final |
| 21. | great Canadian Results |
| 22. | Change takes time - hopefully we will see a change |
| 23. | Possibly adopted in schools, but will be difficult for it to be adopted in the community (i.e. rep teams) as winning has become a greater priority for parents of young children. |
| 24. | I hope for more awareness of the lesser known sports brought about by increased grass root participation. |
| 25. | It will only be with better coach training that there will be an effect system wide. |
| 26. | N/A |
| 27. | This will change the face of Canadian Sport, the lives of Canadians as activity levels across the board will go up, which will have a positive impact on many social outcomes. This is over due and needs a concentrated investment. |
| 28. | Better Olympians and stronger national teams |
| 29. | - Augmentation de la participation - Amélioration des habiletés des participants - Amélioration des résultats des athlètes dans les épreuves olympiques et paralympiques |
| 30. | More people participating in sport more often |
| 31. | The impacts will continue as above, but will be limited by... 1. insufficient funding for and access to facilities, and 2. the continued void created by the absence of mandatory physical education in the school curriculum |
| 32. | Children playing more sports, children staying in sport longer because they have the fundamental skills, better results in international competitions. |
| 33. | The CS4L model will only have an impact if radical changes are made to the way we program and offer sport. We need to move away from highly competitive leagues and competitions for children, and look at ways to re-think talent identification. |
| 34. | a healthier sport environment in Canada |
| 35. | It needs to become more than a concept and needs to be embedded in general population thinking to have a future impact in Canadian society. If that step can be taken, then CS4L will become the model underpinning lifelong involvement in sport and fitness |
| 36. | not sure yet - will depend on level of investment |
| 37. | skill based sport development Kids enjoying sport more because they will be with kids of |

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| | equal skill base |
| 38. | The above changes will be seen in many/all sports. Better trained, better skilled athletes will be arriving at provincial team and national team levels. |
| 39. | I think it will create a healthier society with implications for the recreational athlete as well as producing better high performance athletes. |
| 40. | the future impact should be huge and should give many more individuals access to sports opportunities |
| 41. | Hard to predict |
| 42. | Within each sport, there will be better system alignment which will ensure resources (humand financial) are used more effectively and efficiently. Between sports, there is a huge shift in bring the sporting community together and in bringing sport together with other sectors. Awesome. |
| 43. | I believe it will lead to a greater development for elite athletes within the country, but more importantly it will create a large base of people that will continue to participate through recreational leagues and other venues. |
| 44. | lower frequency of athlete burnout |
| 45. | The future should be to develop all youth by identifying strengths of their abilities. |
| 46. | Do not know |
| 47. | Everyone will have the opportunity to play a sport at some time in their life. |
| 48. | Parents held to a higher standard with their expectations and program funding dependant on compliance |
| 49. | ultimately it will be implemented in our sport but it will take much longer than planned. |
| 50. | Hopefully a great % of the population will have the skills to participate in a wider variety of sports and be motivated to participate for life thus resulting in a healthier individuals and communities |
| 51. | Improved system alignment Improved retention of participants |
| 52. | Hopefully the fundamentals will be taught at a young age, to give children the confidence to be active and have a choice whether to participate in high performance sport and help us to nation build, to be involved in competitive sport or to be active for life. Having all Canadians active for life will increase health benefits, decrease crime and overall help society grow in a positive way |
| 53. | ? |
| 54. | Create well-rounded athletes of all levels. Help prevent burnout at around 12-14 yrs. |
| 55. | A stronger sport societ in the country. |
| 56. | I think when (if) the docterines of LTAD/CS4L percolate down to provincial and community-level sport systems, the impact will eventually be enormous. I think there will be a fair amount of push-back, particularly from some old-school coaches & volunteers as well as competitive parents, but with a newer generation being raised with these principles as fundamentals, sport |

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| | in Canada will be a much healthier institution. |
| 57. | I hope it will turn Canada into a more fitness-oriented country. Not that long ago, we toured a cave in Hallstadt, Austria that required a 10-storey walk up to the entrance. The middle-aged North Americans were all huffing and puffing, and resting along the way, while spry Europeans twice their age glided effortlessly to the top. The fitness parallel was unmistakable. Even just walking daily would benefit Canadians greatly, but we've succumbed to the US model where a car has replaced our legs! I know that my parents (now in their 80s) did not really follow an exercise model - especially as the mindset after age 65 was to relax and take it easy, and the number of seniors in physiotherapy today is testament to that fact. I hope to see programs that accept all fitness levels at all ages to do fun physical activity popping up in my community in the very near future, so that we don't suffer the same lack of physical fitness-related illnesses as we age. The trickle-down has to be via the most accessible organizations - school boards, universities, and municipal community centres, and perhaps even community health organizations - aspects of our communities VISIBLE TO ALL, and not just for the residents who have qualified for government-subsidized programs because they are socially or economically disadvantaged. There are many many people who don't qualify for any government aid who are in dire straits and need access to quality programs also. |
| 58. | This has the potential to systemically change sport in Canada in a very positive way. This is the best thing that has happened to the Canadian Sport System in decades. |
| 59. | If done right, we can develop kids properly. Pushing competition too much before skill development results in frustration. |
| 60. | I believe it has potential particularly dealing with the competitive nature of sport and encouraging people to stay involved in sport beyond their competitive years |
| 61. | I think the future impact has to be in the school system. |
| 62. | continued assessment and proper placement of the athlete and coach to maximize performance, etc |
| 63. | I do not know |
| 64. | There will be more "playing" and engagement in sports in our communities. Canadian elite athletes will have the training base and sport skills to compete internationally. |
| 65. | If done properly, it could improve the quality of sport and help with the growth of the athletes. |
| 66. | Better coaching and program development in a wider array of sports which will lead to an increase in better skilled youth coming up for future national level participation. |
| 67. | long term physical fitness for individuals |
| 68. | I do not know. |
| 69. | Hopefully a healthier population and also better results in international sporting events by Canada. |
| 70. | Should improve lasting sport athleticism. |
| 71. | Some sports won't adhere to this model. Hockey seems to be a sport that doesn't adhere to the model which in the end will mean Canadians will be left behind in certain sport areas. All |

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| | coaches need to understand the model and its importance. |
| 72. | Continuation of current elitism. |
| 73. | Can't comment I am unaware of CS4L. |
| 74. | The CS4L needs have more practical solutions to development. Theory's are good, however other variables need to be considered other than just "how you should do something". Time, Money, Staffing are bit issues especially when it comes to different coaching philosophies and the value of pure outcome/performance rather than development/education. |
| 75. | Eventually, society will shift to the new way of thinking, leading to healthier population and better international high performance results. |
| 76. | integrated sport system |
| 77. | These athletes will finish the process at a higher performance level ie. 18U today vs 18Us in the future. The future athletes should be better skilled, technical and tactically |
| 78. | Do not know. |
| 79. | Dubious unless it's brought under some sort of regulatory/audit model. Not legislation, but some sort of quality-control. Lots of promise though. |
| 80. | Stronger athletes who can be very versatile and can adapt to change easier than others. |
| 81. | A reinforcement of the value of sport for the already engaged and educated. |
| 82. | It can impact the whole nation attitude towards healthy living, having sports as a major part of people's life |
| 83. | Healthier population, programs that engage instead of isolate, smarter coaches with greater understanding of human growth instead of just where to put the cones. |
| 84. | those involved in sport will pay more attention to the messages in CS4L |
| 85. | not aware of this program |
| 86. | More public money wasted on developing elite level athletes, instead of focusing on access throughout the lifespan. Instead of investing billions in Olympic athletes, the money should be spent on developing infrastructure and programs for adults to play sports throughout their lifetime. |
| 87. | Canada will have more physically literate participants and athletes, and as we move up the performance scale Canada will more athletes with technically sound sport skills and who are better prepared for the rigours of high performance sport. |
| 88. | As more people are introduced to CS4L, more groups will try to implement. |
| 89. | Little unless extended to all skill levels and ages - must be sport dependent (i.e. golf, modified fastball, old timers hockey etc) |
| 90. | as above |
| 91. | once we start to see athletes who are strong who can relate to the fact that they were part of a CS4L system |

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| 92. | Implementation at the community and club level across Canada. |
| 93. | none |
| 94. | n/a |
| 95. | Better trained athletes. |
| 96. | None... unless it can be implemented into the school system (especially the elementary schools) and a mandate to maximize participation and not just the elite athlete. |
| 97. | Greater involvement in Sports |
| 98. | Increased grassroots opportunities, coordination and cooperation amongst sport organizations, making links to education (particularly physical education) |
| 99. | Increased participation. |
| 100. | If the program works the way it is intended - Coaches will be schooled to teach their sport in a correct manner with the emphasis on health, enjoyment and participation for one's entire life. Of course, there has to be an avenue for the "elit" or "olympic" type athletes. |
| 101. | publication available to all |
| 102. | not sure |
| 103. | we will see more healthier Canadians, we will see changes in the phys ed curriculum and more participation in phys ed at the high school level. Also we will see more elite athletes gaining success at the international level both in individual and team sports. |
| 104. | Increased participation in sports by all. Decreased "competitive" spirit in sport for young children and increased emphasis on fun, learning, participation. |
| 105. | It will be important to measure the participation on older-age groups (i.e. Training to Train, Compete and Win, and Active for Life) since these programs are not as well-developed nor consistently delivered in my sport. |
| 106. | I think you can provide a huge role in communicating to others the importance of sports. It can not only provide skill development but build self esteem, values to kids. This is currently not happening in many of the programs. Many times the children's skill development is more important than the self esteem of the individual and organizations do not realize that if you do not increase self esteem they will not be back to play again. |
| 107. | Don't know |
| 108. | Hopefully programs would be available to all who choose to participate, with limitations in resources expected. Starting with the young would allow for better health benefits for the country as a whole. We need to get youth/young adults more involved in sport. |
| 109. | I hope that it will stop sport specialization for children under 12 and that it will restrict the amount of ice,field time for athletes so that the seasonal athlete returns. I want to see more play and emphasis on fundamental movements and less emphasis on competition for children under 12. I would like to see this implemented in community and school based sports. |
| 110. | Coordinating delivery agents - schools and provincial sport organizations and national sport organizations coordinating efforts and sports working together at various stages that are |

| | |
|------|--|
| | appropriate (ie, track and field and gymnastics with all sports at an entry level) Hopefully dialogue with Health and Education ministries and not just "sport". |
| 111. | Too early to tell. |
| 112. | The Canadian sport system will be more aligned with accepted identified positive values and objectives; and it will be more coordinated across jurisdictions. |
| 113. | lifelong participation and enjoyment form sport |
| 114. | A healthier nation. A nation that stands alongside the worlds best in more competitions AND more events. A population that respects their body more and undertands the benefits of exercise and games. |
| 115. | ? |
| 116. | One impact could be a larger base of athletes from which to pick the teams to represent Canada at world championships and Olympic games. This could also increase our chances winning medals and being noticed on the world stage. At the grassroots level, it will give athletes of all levels, ages, and abilities, the training to become better athletes as well as teach them skills, such as focus, determination, and hard work, which can be translated to all areas of their lives. |
| 117. | Widespread public participation in sport with an outcome of improved health for the nation |
| 118. | lie cheat . steal |
| 119. | Has potential to become the blueprint for Canadian Sport |
| 120. | I hope there will be more checks and balances in the future and more mandatory webinars or courses are provided to coaches, administrators and parents so they too can understand the direction sport should be heading. |
| 121. | n/a |
| 122. | Children encouraged to do a variety of sports. Multi-sport programs for kids in schools and communities across Canada to prepare for lifetime involvement, and building a foundation of physical literacy so that kids can choose any sport and be competent and confident in their participation with their peers. |
| 123. | better programming |
| 124. | Progress including better accessibility and higher numbers of participants. Reasonable expectations regarding development and ultimate achievement may lead to less "burn out" and drop outs. |
| 125. | Slowly eroding of sports for fun and development of a competiton based level of excellance availability for the very few. WQeight create some super athletes but we will leave many more children sitting on the street corner looking for other activities to fill there days. |
| 126. | a re-energizing of commitment to physical activity |
| 127. | more opportunities to recognize and involve individuals, teams and groups |
| 128. | Not much if the government doesn't step up and recognize the importance of sport within our country. |

| | |
|------|---|
| 129. | i hope that it will lead to more compeptitive teams for canada on the international stage. and that it will lead to a more active lifestyle for all canadians. |
| 130. | I think we need to invest in the capacity of the organizations that deliver the programming if we can hope to have a greater impact for CS4L implementation. I also think we need to think about the language that is being presented so that it is simplified moving forward. Too many different terms and it is confusing for people. I also think that CS4L can be leveraged by connecting it to True Sport so that you not only build physical literacy but ethical literacy as well. |
| 131. | not sure |
| 132. | unsure |
| 133. | More alignment of sports across Canada. Clearer and more effective sport development pathways. Hopefully more alignment of activities/opportunities across sport-related sectors |
| 134. | It could be quite significant. |
| 135. | I think that if it offered more support and was funded properly, our paraolympians would be in a better position to make the podium becuase they are great athletes, but they need the support. I think it will also have a better impact on having sports in the community geared toward persons with disabilities and bring more awareness to adapted sports. |
| 136. | Hopefully a more healthy population and a reduced strain on our health care system |
| 137. | fully accepted so minimal |
| 138. | It should change the attitudes of players, coaches and parents about the real purpose of sport, especially at the young ages. More emphasis needs to be put on development and fair play at the early stages so that players can feel confident about moving on to more competitive levels on a solid basis. |
| 139. | better knowledge of coaches, encouraging kids to try many sports with little specialization |
| 140. | - no idea - |
| 141. | None |
| 142. | if more \$\$\$ are invested a more active and healthier population |
| 143. | Many senior athletes will lose their carding |
| 144. | I've never heard of CS4L |
| 145. | With better promotion and integration into Canadian sports, it has potential, but not without substantial funding for it sent to the NSOs specifically for its implementation. |
| 146. | A more varied sporting experience that will allow more athletes to experience different skill sets that they will be able to transfer over into other aspects of their life. |
| 147. | I hope that it will encourage parents to set an active example for their children and help to make a healthier generation of people. |
| 148. | ? |
| 149. | I think we can successfully implement grassroots and development programs by offering such |

| | |
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| | things as RJT and school-based programs to all ages. Kids need to be exposed to many different sports and have the opportunity for skill and endurance development at an early age. They should not suffer because they can't afford the program. We also need to profile our Canadian athletes more and get them involved with youth programs, both as experts and as role models to inspire our youth to live healthy lives and become athletes. |
| 150. | Increased participation for all ages and more skilled, athletic and healthy Canadians! |
| 151. | - I understand the principle that increased practice time should result in better trained athletes in the future, but they can't perform if they lose interest because of lack of opportunity to compete and hone practiced skills in a competitive environment |
| 152. | Long term athletic success and happier, less stressed out children. It is very scary what some sport programs are demanding of young kids - at age 7 they want them practicing 3-4 times a week in soccer & too many games in hockey and little other sport. This will lead to stress not a happy adults. |
| 153. | n/a |
| 154. | na |
| 155. | More participation will push the athletes to be better, which in turn will bring us closer athletically to other countries. We'll perform better on an international level. And also create healthier adults who will in turn push their kids to be healthier |
| 156. | Larger diversity of participants. More focus on opportunity to play, rather than the end result of winning. |
| 157. | Review your questionnaire programming. I should not be asked this question if I answered I did not know CS4L. |
| 158. | More informed parents and higher level of coaching expertise |
| 159. | no opinion |
| 160. | some people leaving the sport, total new way of providing programs/services for the sport |
| 161. | not sure |
| 162. | It has to be 'integrated' into the current offerings. It is only part of what community sport organizations require to ensure quality sport experiences. A multi-sector sport service coordinating organization at the community level is required for effective integration of CS4L. This organization i.e. sport council should be a collaborative of education, recreation, health and the social service sector. |
| 163. | none unless it can be properly implemented into the school system |
| 164. | Increased participation and a decline in elite sport success. |
| 165. | I don't really know this program, i only know of the long term athlete development program |
| 166. | unsure |
| 167. | No clue |
| 168. | Better skill level for more athletes. |

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| 169. | Better overall athletes who when time comes to specialize will be more competitive at an elite level. Throught the Windows of Oppourtunity single sport focus is not always the best option and overall development is a better result to strive for |
| 170. | see above, as long as amature sport in Canada remains based soley on a "user pay" system opportunities to develop young athletes into SP4L practitioners remain limited. we need to develop the infrastucture to promote a sporting culture in Canada. |
| 171. | This could change the way programs are set up where I coach, allowing athletes to train with people at a similar skill level and allowing skill to progress faster. |
| 172. | It need to be overhauled, and greater outreach in the development of which it has been and being done now, so it does reflect Canadian society. |
| 173. | It looks like a good model and follows the model used by most sport organizations. |
| 174. | Increased awareness. |
| 175. | Greater awareness of the need for physical literacy and the cooperation between sports rather than the competition against other sports for athletes. |
| 176. | not sure |
| 177. | hopwfully more communities and organizations will adopt CS4L and begin to provide more programing for all individuals. |
| 178. | Not sure if there will be any but I hope so. |
| 179. | N/A |
| 180. | ? |
| 181. | Don't know enough about it to comment |
| 182. | Hopefully there will be more changes accepted by the `traditional` sport groups Also, we need more support from government to be able to participate in sport programs (funding for sport in schools and universities; support to build and maintain sport facilities) |
| 183. | possibly healthier population |
| 184. | I hope that it means people will put less pressure on talented kids but I doubt it. |
| 185. | We will have a healthier population requiring less medical visits and having less medical problems. The aging population will be able to live independently much longer. |
| 186. | I believe CS4L is essential to developing quality athletes . We are eroding our own competitive base by focusing on winning at an early age, rather than development, and if this does not change it will make Canada uncompetitive on an international stage. |
| 187. | N/A |
| 188. | more inclusive |
| 189. | Hopefully it will do a much better job of making sport available to all individuals, not just those who are skilled or have enough money |
| 190. | With proper funding will impact Canadian football with the Canadian population. |

| | |
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| 191. | It will have no impact if there is insufficient awareness. |
| 192. | Needs to be over hauled and the government needs to give those that cannot nearly afford these programs funding so they can keep youth off the streets. |
| 193. | Not sure |
| 194. | More coordinated effort to grow particular sports. More strategic plans type plans and funding are also needed in all other areas of sport (e.g. volunteer development/ recruitment, administrative development...) |
| 195. | I do not know |
| 196. | Enhanced professionalism and ethical behaviour in sports |
| 197. | Without universally mandated compliance, very little. |
| 198. | Higher level of coaching at the minor levels. |
| 199. | now that we know how to navigate the application process and what is needed for grants and funding I hope that through more advertising and awareness may be made to know how to prepare for grants and funding, permit, space and equipment applications with tdsb, parks and rec, municipalities etc. |
| 200. | ?? |
| 201. | Time will tell due to the effect of future adjustments & programs |
| 202. | If these changes are made, better coaching, more competitive teams, more learning and more involved in the sport. Less athletes trying to pick up University level sports later in life. Better coaching to limit potential injuries and further the education and preparedness of athletes. A wider range of those involved in sport, practices and games means less time involved in 'other' activities. |
| 203. | Potentially, to reinforce that sport and physical activity is critical not only to our health, but to social development of our children and youth. They should be outside playing sports rather than being stuck inside with the increases in technology. We shouldn't have to employ such a thing only to prove that we can win when we host the Olympics in our country, it should be something that our country does regardless of those kinds of events. Sports have a huge impact on people's lives, without being a competitive athlete for 17 years, I may not be the person I am today. |
| 204. | As long as it's respected at each level of coaching, it should keep kids interested in sports down the road. |
| 205. | I don't expect it to change AT ALL until government stops ignoring less popular sports and starts giving them a budget to support current athletes and recruit new ones. Quit the National Team because I got tired of fighting the NSO over money they were not getting from the government. I could not afford to continue competing and improving without their help....and kept getting told funding would only come if I won medals. Hard to do with limited experience! |
| 206. | Not sure, depends on direction of efforts |
| 207. | I hope greater, could change the way sports in canada are played. Better athletes, more positive experience, stronger national teams could be an indirect outcome. |

| | |
|------|--|
| 208. | hopefully, better trained coaches. This will serve as the infrastructure for all other changes. |
| 209. | increase participants in lifelong PA |
| 210. | n/A |
| 211. | ?? |
| 212. | Hopefully there will be more emphasis on fundamental skills, practice times, fair play, equal play time and education to parents. |
| 213. | More focus on the athlete as a whole person. Athletes being able to stay in sport longer. Athletes being able to stay in multiple sports longer. |
| 214. | unsure |
| 215. | it should not be about the development of elite or high performance athletes but providing a system which provides the opportunity for athlete development. With out a broader education overview of CS4L for the general public my fear is that the impact will not reach it's full potential. |
| 216. | Impact will be in providing a common language for funding purposes at the national level. The CS4L needs to consider a more holistic approach including the psychological and social aspects to sport participation if the impact is to be a model for all sport in Canada. |
| 217. | Hopefully the result will mean more participation and more medals |
| 218. | minimal. policy piece that looks like a great idea without a true political will! |
| 219. | I hope there is more participation for coaches and athletes |
| 220. | Healthier sport system, focus on participation for all, performance for few |
| 221. | It will benefit all individuals. Better knowledge and participation. |
| 222. | more lifelong participation in sport |
| 223. | If there is the political will from municipal leaders, then recreational and community competitive programmes will mirror CS4L values. |
| 224. | More funding for programs and athletes. |
| 225. | I think we will have more elite athletes |
| 226. | Unless there is better and formalized coordination from high school and clubs to university/provincial sports offices to NSOs/Own the Podium and Major Games organizers (Commonwealth, COC) there will continue to be lost opportunities. This should be achieved within geographical communities, and organized by a single body (ie the catalyst). |
| 227. | I am not sure. |
| 228. | A programme that searches for a certain track of athletes will surely find them. However; is that what is best for Canada as a whole? Surely having healthy Canadian's is a bigger win, and is likely to create a culture of athleticism. |
| 229. | Enhanced sport programs at all levels, across the life span Enhanced opportunities for girls and women, as more information about their unique biomechanical, physiological, and psycho- |

social needs are integrated into program planning, training, and decision-making.

230. Less barriers for children to participate in more than one sport. Too much emphasis these days is on forcing children down a single sport road.

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

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|---|-------|------------------------|------------|
| Access to materials | | 20% | 83 |
| Geography (distances) | | 23% | 97 |
| Training costs | | 37% | 156 |
| Not enough facilitators | | 33% | 138 |
| Lack of Funding | | 41% | 173 |
| Unsupportive culture | | 29% | 122 |
| Training of coaches and/or volunteers | | 44% | 184 |
| Uninformed parents and/or participants | | 48% | 202 |
| Awareness | | 47% | 197 |
| Engagement of other sectors of society (health, education and recreation sectors) | | 28% | 118 |
| Not Sure | | 19% | 79 |
| Other, please specify: | | 9% | 36 |
| | | Total Responses | 418 |

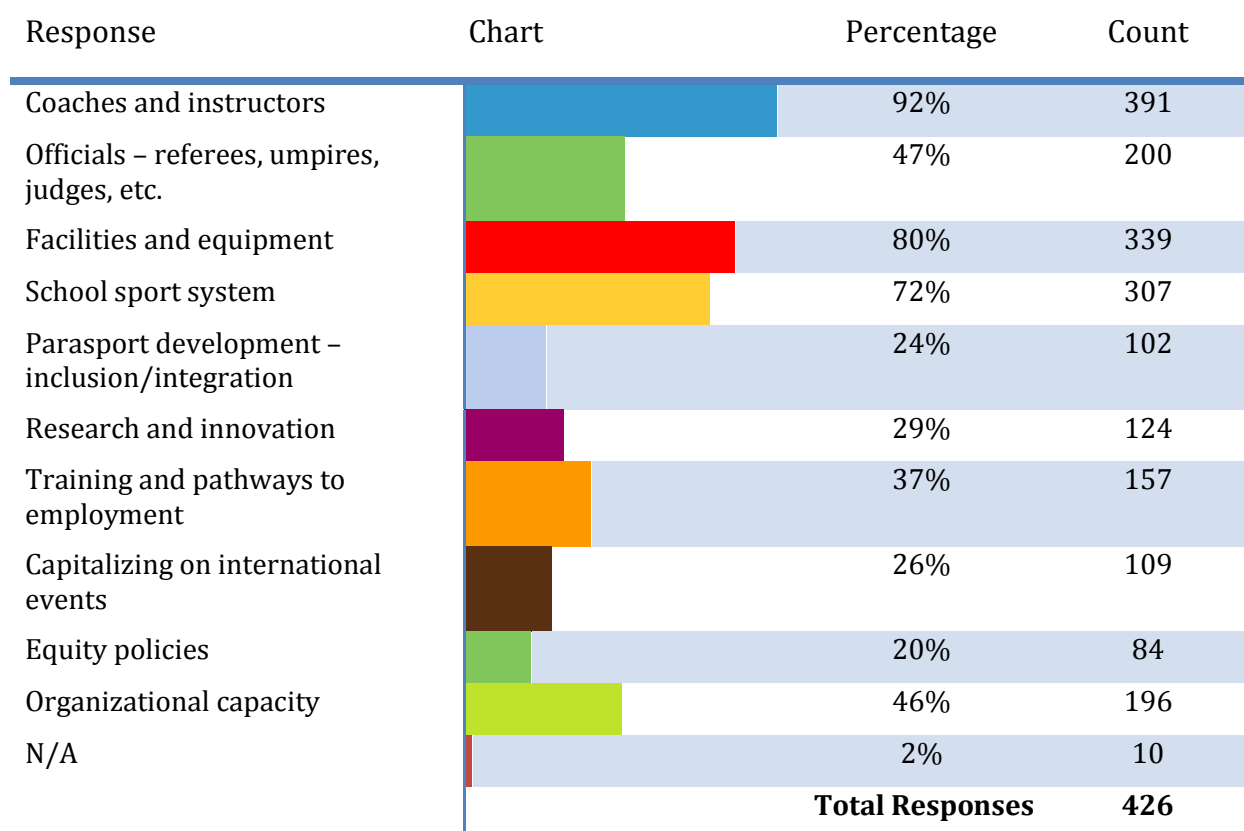
WHAT ARE THE BARRIERS TO SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CS4L MODEL? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

| # | Response |
|----|---|
| 1. | Coaches and parents resistant to change |
| 2. | single sport system/little incentive for multisport programming |
| 3. | putting the onus on the individual to participate in sport for life. We need to have the infrastructure, policies and funding to ensure that participation is facilitated for those who face barriers to access |
| 4. | wrong equipment; need different models for training newbies |

| | |
|-----|--|
| 5. | Administration difficulties in altering existing programs / creating new programs; Coaches not wanting to change the way that they coach |
| 6. | Again many of these intersect I could say they all are barriers to its successful implementation |
| 7. | Need to develop grassroots programs |
| 8. | The CS4L system itself. |
| 9. | complexity of model to apply to everyone in all sport at all levels from all ages |
| 10. | facilities |
| 11. | still too much focus on individual performance vs. play for fun |
| 12. | too much focus on Olympic events only |
| 13. | Entry Cost Barrier |
| 14. | what is this |
| 15. | |
| 16. | Integration with schools and communities |
| 17. | a real need for the poor concept of LTAD |
| 18. | Again, not convinced successful implementation should be such a high priority. |
| 19. | Lack of integration with True SPort |
| 20. | lack of interest |
| 21. | follow through |
| 22. | lack of awareness of unique needs for people with disabilities (including list above, access, training, funding...) |
| 23. | Review your questionnaire programming. I should not be asked this question if I answered I did not know CS4L. |
| 24. | don't know |
| 25. | There's not a designated or legitimized steward at the community level |
| 26. | who pays for sport |
| 27. | combination thereof. |
| 28. | Heavy heavy focus on early specialization in many sports (not just gymnastics, skating, etc.)...Parents and coaches wanting to get kids young! Over-emphasis on serious competition at a young age. This is part of the general culture that high performance sport has helped to shape. |
| 29. | At least in the GTA, facilities. There are none... |
| 30. | How do individuals hear about options |
| 31. | Costs Again |
| 32. | Bureaucracy |











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|---|
| 33. Especially for judging in freestyle |
| 34. political will |
| 35. see above |

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.













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.














| | | | |
|---|---|-----|------------|
| Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc. |  | 31% | 123 |
| Facilities and equipment |  | 11% | 45 |
| School sport system |  | 13% | 52 |
| Parasport development – inclusion/integration |  | 18% | 72 |
| Research and innovation |  | 24% | 95 |
| Training and pathways to employment |  | 16% | 64 |
| Capitalizing on international events |  | 25% | 98 |
| Equity policies |  | 42% | 164 |
| Organizational capacity |  | 18% | 71 |
| N/A |  | 24% | 95 |
| Total Responses | | | 393 |

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 |  | 58% | 236 |
| Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc. |  | 19% | 76 |
| Facilities and equipment |  | 57% | 232 |
| School sport system |  | 53% | 217 |
| Parasport development – inclusion/integration |  | 16% | 65 |
| Research and innovation |  | 19% | 77 |
| Training and pathways to employment |  | 20% | 80 |
| Capitalizing on international events |  | 12% | 47 |
| Equity policies |  | 9% | 38 |
| Organizational capacity |  | 24% | 97 |

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------------------|------------|
| N/A |  | 5% | 20 |
| | | Total Responses | 406 |

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 |  | 80% | 303 |
| Training and competition |  | 70% | 265 |
| Sport science, sport medicine and technology |  | 50% | 190 |
| Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development |  | 69% | 262 |
| Research and innovation |  | 17% | 64 |
| Integrated athlete development pathways |  | 31% | 116 |
| Organizational capacity and sustainability |  | 26% | 98 |
| Direct athlete support and incentives |  | 59% | 224 |
| Facilities and equipment |  | 45% | 172 |
| Hosting of international events in Canada |  | 19% | 72 |
| N/A |  | 4% | 14 |
| | | Total Responses | 380 |




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% | 78 |










| | | | |
|--|--|-----|------------|
| Training and competition | | 20% | 71 |
| Sport science, sport medicine and technology | | 31% | 113 |
| Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development | | 16% | 59 |
| Research and innovation | | 26% | 94 |
| Integrated athlete development pathways | | 20% | 73 |
| Organizational capacity and sustainability | | 21% | 77 |
| Direct athlete support and incentives | | 17% | 63 |
| Facilities and equipment | | 13% | 46 |
| Hosting of international events in Canada | | 37% | 134 |
| N/A | | 24% | 86 |
| Total Responses | | | 362 |

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 | | 43% | 160 |
| Training and competition | | 31% | 114 |
| Sport science, sport medicine and technology | | 19% | 72 |
| Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development | | 37% | 138 |
| Research and innovation | | 13% | 49 |
| Integrated athlete/coach/official development pathways | | 19% | 71 |
| Organizational capacity and sustainability | | 21% | 78 |
| Direct athlete and coach support and incentives | | 48% | 178 |

| | | | |
|---|---|-----|------------|
| Facilities and equipment |  | 37% | 137 |
| Hosting of international events in Canada |  | 16% | 61 |
| N/A |  | 6% | 22 |
| Total Responses | | | 371 |

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

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|--------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| Athlete Development |  | 79% | 305 |
| Coach/Leader Development |  | 71% | 272 |
| Program Partnerships |  | 53% | 203 |
| Relevant Programming |  | 37% | 141 |
| Knowledge Transfer |  | 69% | 266 |
| Improved Services |  | 52% | 200 |
| No benefits |  | 1% | 4 |
| N/A |  | 1% | 5 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 7% | 27 |
| Total Responses | | | 385 |

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

| # | Response |
|----|--|
| 1. | GOVERNANCE. Baseball Ontario actively feuds with Baseball Canada because Baseball Ontario is run by self-interested volunteers |
| 2. | coordination of programs |
| 3. | improved athlete pathways |
| 4. | improved organizational capacity |
| 5. | better use of resources |
| 6. | getting rid of some redundancy and saving money on office to spend it on athletes |
| 7. | Integrated strategic plans/objectives |
| 8. | This is a huge weakness that needs to be improved! |

| |
|---|
| 9. athlete identification, improved/smoothed governance |
| 10. Integrated athlete development pathways |
| 11. Only currently helps the elite athlete. |
| 12. Consistent Athlete Development Pathing |
| 13. eliminating redundancies |
| 14. reduce duplication, better communication |
| 15. shared resources |
| 16. community support for athletes drives increased motivation to youth |
| 17. social inclusion of people with disabilities, equity of programs and services across Canada, sharing of successful practices... |
| 18. Athlete Talent Identification |
| 19. international recognition for having a link b/w province and national |
| 20. consistency |
| 21. marketing, communications, shared funding and sport community relationships |
| 22. Less politics |
| 23. potential cost savings or increased efficiency |
| 24. Officials training |
| 25. improved communication to all stakeholders |
| 26. officials development |

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|------------------------|-------|------------|------------|
| Communication | | 65% | 248 |
| Human Resources | | 48% | 181 |
| Culture Conflicts | | 27% | 102 |
| Governance Structure | | 60% | 230 |
| Personalities | | 43% | 165 |
| N/A | | 3% | 11 |
| Other, please specify: | | 12% | 45 |
| Total Responses | | | 381 |

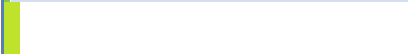
WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES? (OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY:)

| # | Response |
|-----|---|
| 1. | YES GOVERNANCE. Please let this be a salient theme. |
| 2. | Geographic distance |
| 3. | cost, required travel, willingness among all parties to collaborate |
| 4. | federated system/independence |
| 5. | Organisational Capacity |
| 6. | funding |
| 7. | NSO may not be doing a good enough job for people to have faith that this would be better |
| 8. | insufficient resources at the provincial level. |
| 9. | Political/self interest of Board members |
| 10. | historical tradition, "turf-protection" |
| 11. | cost |
| 12. | unknown |
| 13. | politics of families |
| 14. | NSO have no feel for the local grassroots programs. |
| 15. | National Sports System beginning from Schools |
| 16. | common goals |
| 17. | Neoliberal Politics and Policy |
| 18. | Turf protection; risk aversion |
| 19. | location |
| 20. | Media and marketing is done at an individual basis or national media does not run stories on non "highlight" sports |
| 21. | funding |
| 22. | funding support and collaboration interests |
| 23. | turf wars/athlete 'ownership' |
| 24. | geographics |
| 25. | organizational capacity |
| 26. | insufficient collaboration between organizations and all levels of government |
| 27. | Required funding for meetings |
| 28. | Funding |
| 29. | Change resistance |

| |
|--|
| 30. Funding |
| 31. Time |
| 32. shared funding pools and broader outreach |
| 33. Former Professional athletes pretending to know what is best for grass roots programs |
| 34. distances and money to get there |
| 35. Funding |
| 36. lack of finances |
| 37. Money... vast geography makes linkages challenging |
| 38. Cost |
| 39. funding for local teams and organizations to explore nation and meet teams from other provinces |
| 40. finances |
| 41. money |
| 42. The disconnect. National federations objectives based on Sport Canada and OTP funding support elite development provincial sport highlights participation with a minor commitment to high performance. Plus organizational leadership is lacking at both levels hence the conflict between goals and objectives. |
| 43. Money |
| 44. provincial & institutional resistance to work together |

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 | | 60% | 225 |
| Targeted Uptake | | 33% | 121 |
| Shared Expertise | | 64% | 239 |
| Partnerships | | 53% | 196 |
| Knowledge Transfer | | 68% | 252 |
| Improved Services | | 58% | 217 |
| Wider audience | | 52% | 192 |
| No benefits | | 1% | 3 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--|----|------------|
| N/A |  | 2% | 8 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 5% | 19 |
| Total Responses | | | 372 |

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. | systèmes intégrés (clear pathway) |
| 2. | coordination of programs and investment |
| 3. | decrease in admin cost |
| 4. | System Alignment |
| 5. | shared resources, better/increase of options for athletes |
| 6. | Integrated athlete development pathways |
| 7. | sharing resources, communication, aspiring to achieve |
| 8. | More sports accessible to more children |
| 9. | development of broader grassroots programs |
| 10. | national equity of access, shared resources, enhanced programs and services |
| 11. | Athlete Talent Identification |
| 12. | athlete identification |
| 13. | Role clarification |
| 14. | stronger foundation |
| 15. | Not burning the athlete out because they play the same sport at a club and school level |
| 16. | Talent ID |
| 17. | ministries of education finally understand CS4L |
| 18. | key linkage for maximizing resources and achieving success at national and international levels |

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|----------------------|---|------------|-------|
| Differing Objectives |  | 73% | 269 |
| Communication |  | 65% | 238 |



| | | | |
|------------------------|--|-----|------------|
| Developing Contacts | | 34% | 125 |
| Differing Cultures | | 27% | 98 |
| Human Resources | | 42% | 153 |
| Personalities | | 43% | 160 |
| N/A | | 3% | 11 |
| Other, please specify: | | 9% | 34 |
| Total Responses | | | 368 |

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



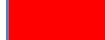



| # | Response |
|-----|--|
| 1. | Animosity. Clubs see the drawbacks (fees, rule changes) but none of the positives. |
| 2. | Geographical distance |
| 3. | lack of resources at the provincial level |
| 4. | Costs |
| 5. | willingness of all parties to communicate |
| 6. | fragmented funding systems |
| 7. | Organisational Capacity |
| 8. | governance structure |
| 9. | Different goals/interests. Rec level is focused on mass participation but sport orgs are not interested |
| 10. | insufficient capacity at the PSO level. |
| 11. | competing resources |
| 12. | Difficult for continuity of coaches in schools, people interested in coaching or sport, lack of physical educators in schools. |
| 13. | Politics, silo mentality |
| 14. | turf protection; risk aversion |
| 15. | time and availability |
| 16. | cost sharing |
| 17. | geography -small dispersed sport |
| 18. | organizations and governments working in isolation, with the result that clients fall through the cracks |
| 19. | Funding (or lack of) |
| 20. | Funding and grass roots knowledge transfer and program delivery |

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| 21. time/resources |
| 22. Determining leadership; turf protection |
| 23. Time to communicate |
| 24. distances and traveling expenses |
| 25. Funding |
| 26. lack of finances |
| 27. Cost |
| 28. websites and events, programs, government programs and offices dedicated to expanding awareness of local projects getting national attention and vice versa |
| 29. too much governance |
| 30. Bureaucracy and the inability for governments to cooperate |
| 31. ingrained silo-management style |
| 32. differing objectives, lack of incentive to work together |

DO YOU THINK SPORT SHOULD BE USED INTENTIONALLY FOR COMMUNITY-BUILDING PURPOSES?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| Yes |  | 93% | 351 |
| No |  | 7% | 26 |
| Total Responses | | | 377 |

IF YES, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING SHOULD BE THE FOCUS OF THE PROGRAMS?

| Response | Chart | Percentage | Count |
|------------------------|---|------------|------------|
| Youth Development |  | 81% | 286 |
| Health Promotion |  | 81% | 285 |
| Gender Equity |  | 28% | 100 |
| Social Inclusion |  | 58% | 205 |
| Conflict Resolution |  | 22% | 77 |
| Other, please specify: |  | 5% | 18 |
| Total Responses | | | 354 |

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

| # | Response |
|-----|--|
| 1. | making education interesting/engaging - new ways to learn |
| 2. | Inclusion of all abilities |
| 3. | depends on the community |
| 4. | at risk youth |
| 5. | ALL seriously - it changes lives for the better. literally saves kids lives. |
| 6. | There should be no specific focus, just everything open and available for everyone. |
| 7. | Developing Leadership through sport |
| 8. | disability inclusion |
| 9. | all of these are important |
| 10. | high level sport. Nobody watches people who cant perform well, and certainly no country takes pride in their athletes losinh. Give the money to those that have earned results |
| 11. | Social Democratization |
| 12. | Community Capacity Building |
| 13. | In many cases, sport connects people with other people in their communities and with the environment. Sport is a good way to generate a sense of community/place -- not just by watching but by playing. |
| 14. | rehabilitative |
| 15. | community pride |
| 16. | Giving opportunities to youth |
| 17. | communiyt development in a natural way, i.e. see former way city of Pointe Claire Quebec did it |

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 | 177 (47%) | 188 (50%) | 8 (2%) | 1 (0%) | 374 |
| Contributing to the governance of international sport bodies | 112 (30%) | 242 (65%) | 17 (5%) | 1 (0%) | 372 |

| | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|----------|---------|-----|
| Hosting international sporting events | 167 (45%) | 183 (49%) | 14 (4%) | 6 (2%) | 370 |
| Fighting doping in sport | 89 (24%) | 254 (69%) | 22 (6%) | 4 (1%) | 369 |
| Promoting quality sport for disadvantaged or underrepresented groups | 151 (40%) | 191 (51%) | 23 (6%) | 8 (2%) | 373 |
| Advancing sport for social development abroad | 106 (29%) | 195 (53%) | 52 (14%) | 14 (4%) | 367 |

OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY

| # | Response |
|-----|---|
| 1. | Advancing sport for social development at home |
| 2. | using sport for education |
| 3. | Promoting quality sport for disadvantaged groups (underrepresented groups should decrease or continue - as it should be based on desire, and not proportional representation) |
| 4. | don't think Canada currently contributes to international governance in an intentional or meaningful way |
| 5. | Sport to help the Obesity Issue - Increase |
| 6. | Hosting international sport research conferences / symposiums / meetings |
| 7. | School Sport! No leadership anywhere in the country yet a pillar of the current system. No funding or leadership for school sport anywhere in Canada |
| 8. | public money should not be used for high performance sport |
| 9. | not clear what you mean by advancing social development abroad - Do you mean the Red Ball program? |
| 10. | Ethical Use of Horses |
| 11. | Creating an inclusive and welcoming sport system |
| 12. | Fighting for reduced violence in sports |
| 13. | Facilities in the GTA! |
| 14. | Right to play is an awesome program |
| 15. | End Discrimination at home - I am tired of all of the equity talk....time to walk the talk... |
| 16. | Knowledge transfer from more successful regions (e.g. bringing US football coaches, including NCAA to Canada for training). |
| 17. | Promoting other sports other than Hockey at the international level (I.E. Football) |

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| 18. | Advocate for athlete centred sport |
| 19. | Promoting the development of judges for judged sports |

WE WELCOME ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK.

| # | Response |
|----|--|
| 1. | Thanks for the survey. It would be great if we could learn from each other and share the knowledge between sports, provinces and what other countries have done. |
| 2. | Canadian sport policy should be broad based - focusing on elite athlete development and hosting of international events should not be part of the sport policy -- sport policy should be focused on ensuring a the largest based of youth have access to sport and sporting experiences |
| 3. | Many times surveys are completed even though the government/stakeholders have already made a decision. It would be nice if the decision makers could actually respect the responses to the survey and implement the popular suggestions even if they are disliked to the decision-makers. For example, nobody like LTAD because it is difficult to understand and tough to implement. We are being given the sport we "need" (according to some) rather than the sport we want. It would be nice if the CSP could reflect the sport that we want. |
| 4. | Thank you. This online survey was very well done. |
| 5. | Sport as community building is not effective. It works temporarily for the duration of a sporting event. After everyone has taken advantage of what the event has to offer, nothing useful is left. The community dissipates and is left with a hefty clean up bill. Try building houses as a community, or planting a garden together, to build a community, while doing something productive. Likewise, sport to improve population health is optimistic but unlikely. For it is usual the most healthy individuals who wish to pursue sport. Even then, the most elite athletes are not always the healthiest. Although sport can benefit the people of our country, the population has relied to heavily on sport as a "productive" means towards health. Getting out and exercising is great, but a distinction between sport and exercise needs to be made. When focusing on sport specifically, it has become a corporate giant no different than tobacco or cola companies. Sport is entertainment more than anything. Although engaging, at the end of the day, it does not matter who wins or looses. In terms of building national identity or pride, we should focus on recruiting more soldiers towards the Canadian military. There they could get health benefits of being active while productively contributing towards helping people of this country. They could even volunteer for the national reserve. Sure sport creates lots of jobs for people, but again, this is all within an industry of entertainment, even at the community level. It is not at all so different than say going to see the latest Hollywood film, or hearing a concert by the locals who formed a band out of their garage. Sport is an art. It is not the solution to all our problems, so lets stop trying to give ourselves jobs and say that it is. |
| 6. | focus more on paying coaches/staff what they are educated for. There is an extremely backwards system in Canada where we actually pay amateur athletes more to compete, than we do for our coaches who train these elite athletes. We should also recognize people's post secondary education which would reflect the sport/programming. Canada does not recognize the value in post secondary education in regards to sport - therefore someone who has a Bachelors degree does not know any more than someone who graduated highschool - this |

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| | <p>according to board members who have no concept of the education system for sport or for post secondary institutions. We need to take the power away from board members and start hiring through governing boards such as Coaches of Canada or specific sports bodies such as CSCTA, etc. A lot of board members have no concept of what education is needed to coach a certain athlete, nor do they understand what a coach can possess beyond the general coaching certification. I know a lot of coaches who are highly educated but then are forced to work 60-70hrs per week for 20,000 or less. Seriously we need to start supporting our coaches and stop these dumb programs that give thousands of dollars to amateur sport/athletes. The whole concept of the word 'amateur' is that the athlete is doing what they love for nothing. If we want the create professional organizations like the NFL then do it, but stop giving millions of dollars each year to amateur athletes - start respecting the coach and give the coach a salary!</p> |
| 7. | Keep up this level of consultation, thanks. |
| 8. | Sports in the community should be supported more. There are basically no physical education classes in the elementary schools in Ontario - in a society where inactivity contributes heavily to health problems. Sports provides an avenue for important integrity, honesty, fair play, responsibility lessons and more, and our youth would benefit from more participation in sport. The high performance system is top heavy in administrators who justify their salaries by meeting with each other and creating documents which do nothing to help athletes and coaches get the real job done. This money should be routed directly to increasing program opportunities for athletes and coaches. |
| 9. | The two questions that asked us to identify the areas where there was sufficient capacity I have left blank because there are no areas where there are sufficient capacity in any areas. We are a "third" world country when it comes to sport and physical literacy. |
| 10. | Great new programs, LTADS is producing wonderful results. Survey should have a "# pages to go" on it. Swimming Canada is governed well but coaches need to start doing things together a little more, sharing training ideas openly, not always fighting within our Region, Province and Country. |
| 11. | We need a program designed to develop junior beginner participation and from that the elite athletes will emerge. Small sports NSOs need more help in developing programs as they often do not have the personel available that the larger groups do. Development of the new NCCP is an exapmle. Small NSOs with only 1 or 2 full time staff are very challenged to accomplish this. |
| 12. | This survey appears to ignore gaps in jurisdiction and purpose for sport (healthy living 'versus' high performance) Need to ascertain what sport is for the purposes of this discussion |
| 13. | Many questions were difficult to answer because without identifying the respondents bias (is this person involved in high performance, regional pso, municipal, etc...) the answers will have various meanings for each group. There was no clear definition of sport up front for people to use as a contextual reference for the questions. |
| 14. | Let's get the cost down, and bring back sports to the schools, boards are not giving teachers the resources to develop atheletes in schools. I brought this concern up to the board, there answer is a new healthy eating program is what we are doing. Although good it does not develop our students to be active. |
| 15. | Sport through school is the easiest way to hit amost every youth in the country... bring in better physical educators and coaches and run great programs with purpose and save |

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| | canadians time money and stress. Build better facilities! We should not have national level athletes in communities with less than regional level facilities Administrators who do nothing but administer are less needed than doers!! Find people to do and coach, and lead and build and find less people to talk and study and research and survey! |
| 16. | Involvement of the school system and government departments of health, social services, recreation, youth, International development are essential is sport is to become a truly integrated and valued part of the social fabric of Canada which is where we need it to be |
| 17. | School Sport is in danger. Every single child in Canada goes to school so Physical Literacy could be taught to every single child, yet physical literacy takes a back seat to math, english. There is very little training for primary teachers. Last year in Ontario the government gave their transfer payment to after school programming. There is no funding for actual school programs which would have the biggest impact of the first three stages of long term athlete development...this is where we have specialists with no agenda yet there is zero funding, zero policy and zero leadership in this area with the exception in a line in the sport policy. The government needs to look at school sport as one of the key ways to implement CS4L and look at supporting provinces in developing policies with teeth and funding that makes the ministry of education take sport seriously. |
| 18. | Survey provided opportunity for an interesting and comprehensive reflexion of Sport in Canada and its future direction. For the most part, the backgrounders were helpful in placing the accompanying question(s) in context. Was somewhat surprised/disappointed in the background paper on Community-building however. While thought provoking, I felt the paper provided a very bias position in favour of the addition of a 5th goal. It did not address some of the potential shortfalls of this position (e.g., re-allocation/re-direction of limited resources; sport community moving beyond its direct locus of control etc.) |
| 19. | I find provincial sports bodies very undemocratic. In fact in a recent tribunal that I was told that provincial sports bodies are dictatorships. Many sports bodies at the provincial level are interested only in getting as much of the ministry monies they can get and in control. Many of these provincial bodies do not offer training or instruction on a break even basis but how much money they can make to support themselves after the ministry seed money evaporates. |
| 20. | Teams are recruiting players from other areas to make their team stronger BUT causing other teams to fold eg Midget girls' softball and all teams in Volleyball. Result less players |
| 21. | I would like to see junior public school students be aware that there are provincial teams in a wide variety of sports other than hockey. They should know what opportunities are available for them. This information should also go to the parents, with the positive reasons why they should get their kids involved. |
| 22. | Similar to their direction, even this survey was biased to the development of elite athletes and minimal emphasis on the grassroots/ just want to have some exercise and fun people. |
| 23. | A better system that we have now would be to not have sports in schools and rely on clubs that offer full-time staff that specialize in specific fields of athletics. Australia's sport system would work very well in Canada, only if Canada is willing to provide the funding for it. |
| 24. | I feel the government for the most part is making funds available to communities to improve facilities but the communities continue to increase the participation costs which is limiting the number of families that can afford to join. There is also far too much emphasis on the |

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| | development of the elite athlete as opposed to trying to keep more people active at all levels as opposed to the gifted athlete. There needs to be some sort of happy medium for development and participation. I agree with training elite athletes but I also want to see everyone being able to continue participating. |
| 25. | Canada has to increase all activities related to sport. Having sport in one's life, from early age, develops healthy body and strong mind. |
| 26. | Women's sport need more media coverage in order to assist in finding sponsors. Canadian women's achievements are often invisible. Even sport governing bodies often treat their women as second class. E.g. poor ranking men's team get more attention than world leading women |
| 27. | Commonwealth Games Canada already have a strong overseas program that should be researched and farmed out to other organizations. My background is soccer and soccer in England. I have seen the growth of social agenda programs where soccer is used as the vehicle to address certain issues and this has proven successful. Soccer in Canada should be doing this but has limited funds or skillsets to achieve this at the highest level. Hockey DOES have these funds (not sure of skill sets) and should be taking a lead if it is truly Canada's game. LTPD is received positively at every Club, District and League I meet with, the philosophy is something that volunteers want to see infiltrate our current structure but there have to be tough decisions made and acceptance at all levels that what we currently know as sport may look a little different 5-10 years from now. |
| 28. | I believe that sport is one of humanities great social enterprises and has an infinite number of benefits; however, these are all destroyed by a focus on Olympic success and a reliance on political will and public financing. Government should use sport as a health promotion tool that could save millions in health care costs; however, high performance sport is something that should be left to fundraising, sponsorship, and support from the private sector. A sport system that caters to the whims of FIFA, the IOC, and other corrupt organizations, costs billions in public money, and focusses on a miniscule amount of the Canadian population while millions of adults go without adequate sport programming and infrastructure is an embarrassment. This survey, like most put out by the sport community, is biased and useless. If you ask "does hosting the Olympics bring positives for Canadians" of course most people will respond with a yes. You can then turn around and say "95% of Canadians feel that hosting the Olympics is good for Canada." However, if you ask "is hosting the Olympics worth \$2 billion to you," I think you would probably find a very different number who support hosting the Olympics. This survey and much of what the publicly-funded sport community does is great PR, but horrible public policy. |
| 29. | While I support the notion of sport being used intentionally for community development I do not believe that it should be a 5th goal of the policy. Rather I would like to see it integrated into the existing goals. |
| 30. | I was introduced to sport in high school after a traumatic event. I could have easily turned to negative pursuits but with encouragement from teachers and programs at school I took up sport in a variety of forms. I went on to University where I became an elite level athlete and was able to race internationally. I had the opportunity to learn about other cultures, to make friends internationally and to volunteer in my community. Thus, I think it is very important to enable people to participate in sport through our schools system and through access in the |

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| | community. Now as a physician, I know the importance of healthy lifestyles and more importantly sport as a significant health determinant. I think that accessibility is huge barrier to sport participation in our communities. But rectifying this can be as easy as putting in a multi-use trail in all communities, which allows people and easy and safe place where they can be active all year!! |
| 31. | please keep me in the loop with information and further research and developments based on information generated from questionnaires. Thank you for the outstanding work you are doing, using sport as a tool to enhance the quality of life and opportunities for athletes and families. Please keep me updated at supa.meikle@brampton.ca |
| 32. | Need to become a leader within the International Sport for Development and Peace initiative through the United Nations. We are not doing enough to support this initiative and we need to use Canada's reputation and knowledge and be a leader. |
| 33. | The offering of all Sports to all ethnic and diversified group is a challenging job for anyone and I applaud you intent to do the best you can with the resources, volunteers and finances that you have. |
| 34. | Thank you very much for using this wide consultation approach - it is so important to include citizen feedback and not just prov or fed sport reps and policy makers. Please continue to include the people who care and pay the bills. |
| 35. | When kids work hard to pursue a goal, then reach that goal, more resources should be available for them to reach further and continue to improve their accomplishments. The lack of funding available for athletes at a provincial/national level to compete out of province or region limits the calibre of athlete because some may not continue due to lack of available funds for training, travel and coaching. |
| 36. | Congratulations on improving sport policy in Canada. We must continue to invest into sport as a community builder. There are many who are unable to access sport due to the high costs and we must assure that all have the right to play |
| 37. | I feel a lot of focus is put onto athletes in Olympic events, while the rest of the athletes, in canoe/ kayak in particular, are forced to focus on not capable of achieving high standards in Olympic events are not encouraged to participate in more than one area of a specific sport, and many opportunities are then missed because coaches are scared to loose athletes from their specific discipline, rather than trying to develop the entire sport and encourage participants to keep in the sport for longer periods of time. |
| 38. | Sport is invaluable to the health and development not only for individuals but also for communities. High performance athletes can be fantastic, positive role models for everyone to look up to and try to emulate some of their behaviours. Without the proper facilities, coaches, and encouragement at the community level, we will not get the great athletes at the top. Ever olympic champion has to start somewhere, lets give them a chance! |
| 39. | Sport can be about continual renewal and can be a positive influence in the community, both locally and internationally. I am encourage that we are engaging in this important policy work. |
| 40. | put the kids first. stop people from stealing from our youth |

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| 41. | Compile the information as you are doing with this type of survey but then really take a leadership stance and lead. Attempting to keep everyone happy will only lead to a continuation of enabling and supporting mediocrity to pacify a few empire builders within the Canadian Sport world. Be willing to take a stand and lead! |
| 42. | Canada needs a clear and comprehensive sport policy where Sports Organizations, Schools, Communities and Health care all work together to build a healthier more sportive population, where people think of sport as something they DO rather than as something they can watch on TV. |
| 43. | Thank you |
| 44. | It has been proven that children, adults and seniors who participate in sports live longer healthier lives and are generally more productive in society. Our governments locally, provincially, and nationally need to take the lead and invest in our country's future. Recreational facilities need to be increased and recreational organizations need to be given tax breaks so they can continue to operate. ie. curling clubs, golf courses, exercise clubs, bowling alleys, social clubs that offer recreation areas etc. |
| 45. | I think the next phase of the Canadian Sport Policy will be about strengthening the connection between the four pillars, confirming and defining our collective expression of shared values, building a common vision for the impact we hope to have, raising the profile of sport so that there is more of an appreciation for the good that sport can do, and hopefully simplifying the linkages between many common expressions of good sport (CS4L, True Sport, LTAD, Sport Policy). I believe that Canadians need for thought leaders to simplify the message, to communicate in a coordinated and connected way, to leverage the good work that has been done, and build organizational capacity to support this work moving forward. |
| 46. | I think that if you want to get more people involved in sport. You'll have to help them see that playing sports is fun and very necessary to maintain your overall health. Great survey! |
| 47. | small or sports requiring special facilities are disadvantaged |
| 48. | Sport can be an excellent way to build healthy habits for life IF presented in the appropriate manner which builds confidence, team work and healthy fitness/eating habits. Our current society does not "move" as much as previous generations and it will cost us in health care, unrest, etc. We need to work together for a more positive involvement of sport in everyone's life. |
| 49. | People with disabilities are extremely under-represented in sport at all levels. What is needed is effective universal design in program delivery, with an intentional outreach to promote client interest, appropriate training for athletes and their coaches, awareness training for service providers to promote full inclusion, and sufficient funding to ensure people with special needs have access to the services and supports to be active, healthy and included. |
| 50. | we need to be careful to ensure investments in facilities are maintained. We have a number of excellent sport facilities that are falling apart because they aren't for hockey. I know for a fact this is the case with equestrian facilities and I see it for swimming too. These are capital assets that must be maintained. |
| 51. | With all the ideas on the table, the process could get beaurocratically top heavy. Change (dressage)may require new blood. One thing that has affected the quality, is for-profit |

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| | competitions which can empower "the customer" too much. Rules have been over-ruled through pressure from competitors. |
| 52. | The problem is that personalities play a large role in this sport. Issues exist whereby groups at the local community level do not support each other through broadcasting or marketing events. For example many clinicians are brought into an area to provide information but support the events. It really is empire building at a local level - the funny thing is that some of the people that don't support these events sit on the national committees and provincial committees. There is not enough communication about what the national committee or organization is doing around the welfare of within the sport - particularly with respect to the welfare of horses and providing valuable information such as items related to health and care. With regard to Canadian International Sport (athletes competing elsewhere representing Canada), I hear more news about them through the US and EU web sites/Facebook than my own organization - pretty poor. As well who makes up these national committees? I hear a committee is created (rules or sport committees) and in it seems these people are cherry picked by the organization. |
| 53. | to be successful Canada should make a radical change; invest in sport development and link sport development to high performance |
| 54. | This was way more than 'just a few minutes'. Next time give a time estimate if you want more people to complete the entire survey. |
| 55. | The lessons learned in sport are applicable in all aspects of life. Whether it is your job, school or your relationships. Hard work, team work, learning to win and lose are all things that sport teaches that carry over into so many aspects of life. The confidence gained from doing something you always wanted to do but never thought you could. Sport is life and life is sport. |
| 56. | Schools, recreation centres, conservation areas, trails, beaches and arena's should be areas where Canadian families gather together and enjoy active play. Cities, towns, schools and rec centres need to work together to reach out to families and get them moving! Children learn from the example shown to them by parents and if the goal is to have them active for life we need to begin within the community. Small towns are underfunded compared to urban centres and this needs to be addressed. |
| 57. | My own kids are registered in 4 provincial sport bodies - soccer, hockey, skiing, gymnastics and swimming....however many of their friends who have single parents are home do very little - in fact 1/2 of our school population do very litte. Sport HAS to come from schools - and from here clubs advertise and recruit creating soccer teams based on school districts (like they do in Australia). parents help each other, school help parents get kids to events that would otherwise never get there. School is a community based place and school based teams linked with municipal sport clubs (i.e. Collingwood soccer teams are aligned with elementary schools, etc) and from here the PSO can recruit, offer programs and develop talent. The state of our athletics in schools is shocking, worrisome, unfair and athletics and academics are closely related therefore it makes sense to have all kids in school, regardless of ability in sport. Look at how Sydney Australia is doing it and COPY. |
| 58. | I wasn't even aware there was a sport policy in place and I have been involved in competitive sports since childhood. You have no question on the communication aspect of the policy but if you did I would be curious to know to what extent people are aware of the policy and its |

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| | objectives. I hope you have other data collection tools because these questions won't allow you to get a good understanding of our "vision". |
| 59. | None |
| 60. | The Vancouver Olympics were awesome in Canada. I think Canadians felt a real sense of national pride because our athletes performed so well. Canada needs to continue to embrace international competition and continue to host international competition to further develop high performance sporting and build on the success of the Olympic Games. |
| 61. | We need to re-define sport. It should be viewed as something more positive than it currently is. The stakeholders in sport must put a little of their thrill for competition into a spirit for cooperation. We must think from an athlete-centred perspective. We must work diligently to include all Canadian residents and to make sure they can continue to compete to the level of their passion and predisposition. We must plan better at the community level. Sport services coordinating organizations i.e. sport councils are beneficial when governed in an inclusive and democratic manner. We should no longer be thinking we have to make a choice between high performance sport and community sport development. We can have both. The budget for sport in Canada can not find financial solutions to local problems -- the budget can establish policies that support a collaborative sport system by supporting an integrated approach from the first community experience to high performance. Community sport development can only be done in the community by the community, where issues and solutions are unique. Canada can do much better (at all levels of sport) but we must be prepared to do things differently. |
| 62. | As an athlete in a little recognized sport, my wish is that the government would support my/our international competitions. Training for such and event and preparing come at such a HUGE personal out of pocket cost. Even if the support was in the form of a plane ticket etc. Especially after having already WON at the international level some kind of recognition would be nice :) Good luck! |
| 63. | Until the school systems (not specifically the teachers but the population of the schools) can be involved in the development of a comprehensive fitness and skill development program nothing will work. Values must be developed that encourage participation for the love of the activity and not the victory of the competition. Too many sports programs give the children the message that you are only successful if you can move to the next level. Therefore once it is evident that that move is not possible they give up. |
| 64. | Canada needs to look at becoming more than just a one sport national (aka. Hockey Canada). There are so many other sports out there that Canada needs to get involved with for funding and support. If we want to increase our nationals health through sport we can't expect everyone to pick up a hockey stick. Especially with our growing cultural diversity Canada needs to begin to recognize the potential it has in other sports for growth both recreationally and internationally (ex. Badminton) |
| 65. | I think most importantly it is acknowledging that the program has not been effective. Most importantly and have not seen in this questionnaire that it is clear that CSP that it is an old model, and does not fit structurally to that of Canadian society. Much like trying to put a round peg in a square hole. You are asking to create diversity and more inclusive sport, but the structure of the very questionnaire illustrates the very foundation of the problem. If we are to talk inclusion and greater engagement and participation in Canadian sport, then the structure should be as such. The multiculturalism model in Canada forces exclusion and by |

determining a person(s) difference of your own, more or less and putting them in a box based on their given diversity, does this exactly -EXCLUDES. We need fresh ideas, and education and language ore towards "Best Practices" then we do policy and tell people on how to be human and behave. Most importantly, we are all part of the same team, first and foremost no matter ones individual diversity of which each Canadian is and has. It should be celebrated... the power of sport and Canadian sport is to drive this message. The growth and development of Canadian sport recreational and or HP, will flourish. Not how it is being done... It is no different then over 10 years ago of the last rendition of this policy was done. It didn't get any further then the paper it was written on. For this to occur, it takes leadership and we are lacking that in Canadian sport direction and by sport leaders inhibited by the current funding model by the federal government. I look forward to seeing what come of this, and hope it won't be just an idle exercise.

66. The rules that apply to people in the workplace, such as harassment and discrimination, should also apply to all sport organizations - volunteer or not; not for profit or for profit. The biggest single problem in sport today is on the administrative side. If a volunteer is discriminated against or harassed, there is no effective way to deal with this. The rules should be administered by an independant or government agency, not the sport body as too many things get swept under the carpet or trivialized. If a person is denied a volunteer position because an administrator does not like that individual, there should be real and substantial consequences to the organization and the individuals who engage in these types of activities. Sport is incapable of policing their own. The Ministry of Labour should have responsibility and the consequences should be as real as if the volunteer were a paid employee of a corporation. At the moment, we are not there as a society.

67. Please do not let population health goals or the increasing 'healthification' of our daily lives take over sport policy. Sport has much to contribute and is easy to justify without making claims about how healthy it is for us (and, of course, it is often very very bad for our health!). Sport is a source of great creativity for many people, I hope that we can continue to make it more accessible to a greater range of people in our communities. We need a policy that helps to nurture a vibrant high performance sector but that also fosters traditional and new approaches to sport at the community level -- especially for adults of all ages who are, generally, under-served in this regard.

68. More funding for full time coaches

69. Physical activity for all is much more important than competitive sport for a few. Resources should go to daily, compulsory, generally non-competitive physical activity in all schools; the amount to correspond with Health Canada's recommendations. Groups such as immigrants and socioeconomically disadvantaged people should have inexpensive or free access to sport and activity programs. The current notion of a tax credit for attending activities will do nothing for those people but give back to those who can already afford fees. More emphasis could be placed on low cost activities such as walking, jogging and bike riding, cross-country skiing, community soccer, pickup hockey, etc.

70. Decrease the beauracrats and ensure money gets to the grass roots.

71. My main point here is that the facilities for sport in the Toronto area are a freaking disgrace. Two olympic sized swimming pools for 5,000,000 people? Sydney has 50. We only have 2 proper tracks. The nearest international velodrome is on the West coast. Athletes from the

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| | GTA must move to Calgary, Montreal, Quebec or Vancouver to train. Edmonton has superior cycling facilities to Toronto! (velodrome) look at the proportion of olympic athletes from Toronto vs the rest of Canada. |
| 72. | I am the president of a high performance organization (xc skiing). We struggle because our funding is on a yearly basis. We cannot plan and we cannot commit because we spend all of our VOLUNTEER time chasing money. This is a complete waste of talent and energy and wears people out. You cannot raise Olympians with Bake sales and that's what we are being asked to do. |
| 73. | Sport is not credible in Canada when Universities, specifically the CIS/OUA will not create credible recruiting policies. Sport in Canada is not credible, from an ethical and inclusive perspective when major sports groups do not align, or agree to support programs like True Sport, or even Canadian Human Rights Law and Canadian Business Law. All NSO/PSO and the CIS/OUA should resign the London Declaration and I would challenge all of these stakeholders, who should be taking a leadership role to outline their programs to align their support for the new priorities of the Canadian Sport Policy, especially for inclusion of women, especially highly qualified women coaches. |
| 74. | I am blind and would like chance to learn and compete in various sports for me and my seeing kids that are affordable. I hate drugs in sports. |
| 75. | build mountain bike trails |
| 76. | I love sport and follow most of the sports and our elite athletes on television. However I would like to see a greater percentage of the population engaged in sport activities, be it simply walking, cycling, cross country skiing, snow shoeing, etc. These sports are all fairly inexpensive. The population needs to be made more aware of the necessity for keeping fit and proper nutrition to help in the fight against obesity. Obviously our youth are overweight. Fun programs are needed to get them away from their computers. The aging (senior) population needs more affordable fitness programs designed for them, to keep them active in a safe environment. For me, we do need to focus on our elite athletes and promote them on the international stage. But at the same time there needs to be more focus on the health and fitness of the general population. Canadians need to be educated on the benefits of health and fitness. There should be affordable programs for everybody to enjoy. So much money can be saved by getting everybody active. |
| 77. | MORE FUNDING FOR THE ATHLETES AND NATIONAL BODIES. PROUD TO BE CANADIAN. |
| 78. | As a parent I am surprised how some sports such as soccer in Ontario continue to stream children so young. I am not a fan of the promote and regulate system in operation as in looking at the Long Term Development model the focus should be on training until the early teen years. I am heartened to see that Alpine Canada is taking steps as are provincial ski organization to increase the opportunities for ski racers so that more athletes will stay in the sport to compete. |
| 79. | Extreme funding should be placed into football. The sport will continually be played in Canada. For, health reasons alone a lot of teenager boys with limited knowledge and really with none or extremely limited coaching put themselves at a very dangerous risk in an attempt to have fun playing football. With proper coaching, facilities and community support football has the ability to be Canada's most popular sport/pastime. |

80. Canadian football is becoming an increasingly important sport due to the opportunity for student-athletes to obtain scholarships and access to a University education through the sport. As a result, it is important that these students be appropriately prepared to make that transition. Canadian policy on sports should recognize and address the clear divide between the quality of coaching south of the border in the US and that in Canada. In addition, players should be given opportunity to play. In Canada, cost is often a barrier to kids being able to play in the best leagues for football, and as a result disadvantages kids and further hindered in their likelihood of achieving similar success to their cohorts.
81. Individuals who are independent of organizations, schools, clubs, etc. but participate in sport for personal reasons do not necessarily have access or a means of receiving updated information. Being independent does not mean a lack of interest for participation. Awareness of changes to the availability of equipment, training, coaching, events, funding programs, etc. may be a stimulus to encourage more involvement. Negative past experience can discourage even the best athletes. A place to start is with a good public relation campaign, promoting open communication and community integration. "Access = Opportunity"
82. Sport is underfunded at the National and especially the Provincial level. It is difficult for a PSO to work efficiently with sometimes only 1-3 staff.
83. The #1 thing we can do to increase sports participation is to dramatically increase physical education programs in our schools, which have been allowed to languish, and been cut severely, in recent decades. This is important to more than sports ... it will save us billions in health costs on the back end, and create a more healthy and vibrant society. The side benefit is a more physically active population will also increase the focus on sports and sports programs. This is not a short-range thing ... it will take a long time but is more than worth the effort.
84. Canadian football is the most inclusive sport in Canada. From a body-type, to socio-economic background, to age groups young and old. It needs to be a top level supported sport to increase women / girl participation and to increase the international opportunities that the International Federation of American Football (IFAF) offer. No other sport keeps young males in school than football. And for health matters, it is a sport that is inclusive from a skill and athleticism standpoint. For increased societal health and an increase of education and values the sport teaches this sport needs to be looked at differently. Follow the Quebec's governments lead in realizing the 'greater' values.
85. I feel there should be less emphasis on the Olympic sports, especially when looking at funding at the grass-roots level. I fully agree with funding high-level international athletes, but we can't forget about the grassroots level. Additional funding for Olympic and International medals for athletes in Individual or pairs competition should go to the athlete not to the federation. Additional funding for international results should also be based on the number of team members not by the medals won.
86. Football is a sport that requires considerable funding and efforts, and for the most part is lacking in most areas. The personal/social benefits of being apart of a football team are unique and should be a focus in increasing community bonding.
87. My name is Hamilton Baudner I represent True North Strong Athletic Association however I filled this out as an Individual. Thank you so much for doing this, it is really an important thing for youth in the larger cities. We operate in two areas of the GTA Central and East and

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| | <p>we are seeking the funds and support to expand out to a national audience. our pilot project is the CFF (Canadian Football Factory) we are expanding out to basketball and volleyball in the next 6 months, and intend on organizing teams to travel Canada and abroad. our website is theCFF.com Please feel free to contact me any time thanks very much for your time! Hamilton Baudner CEO True North Strong Athletic Association H@theCFF.com</p> |
| 88. | Go Canada! |
| 89. | As a coach, I would like to see better training facilities and access to more clinics either online or in the community. |
| 90. | facility infrastructure for Football changeroom bathrooms artificial turf field for football |
| 91. | Thanks for creating this survey! |
| 92. | Professional coaches are the basis of any good sport program. In order for coaches to become professional, they need to be trained, but they also need to be paid. Once you pay someone, you can have legitimate expectations and demands. If you rely on volunteers, there is just so much you can expect. |
| 93. | Football is a sport that has been highly neglected and requires more money for equipment, and training at the grassroots level. |
| 94. | When we consider funding for sports much of the expenditures are at the local level (infrastructure, subsidies for low income residents to participate, etc). However the social and health benefits are often felt at the provincial or federal level (increased health preventing hospital days/doctor visits, crime prevention, etc). I believe that this needs to be considered when deciding funding formulas. |
| 95. | Provinces and Territorial endorsement of the CSP needs to reach communities -- Municipal level governments/services need to be aware of the policy to be able to leverage the policy and address the needs of community sport and meet the demands for sport at that level. "Mixed" Consultations with representatives from various sectors need to occur if sport is to develop "non traditional" partners and ensure sport develops as a relevant pan Canadian policy initiative at all levels and across the breadth of each level of sport. Building a base of participation is critical for a healthy sustainable sport system -- this required community sport development -- more multi purpose facilities, school sport where there is qualified P.E. or sport specialists, stronger Provincial-Territorial -- community links. |
| 96. | Freestyle is a judged sport and with the quick growth in new maneuvers it is hard to get good training for the judges even from the international bodies. We need to develop training materials nationally and locally and share with other Provincial organizations. Currently there is very little development that is coordinated with the provinces by our national body which is then splitting the development of training into east vs west. |
| 97. | the school system does not support local track club coaches. Club Coaches have a wealth of information and contacts full of knowledge, yet at school level some, (not all) teachers do not permit attendance at clubs when prepping for high school track season. Why is the 100m ambulatory sprint the only sprint permitted within competitive high school sport system? Why not include 200, 400, wheelies, tie down throw events, or blind with guides included? A entire group is being eliminated to, 'feed', Canada's Para program. |

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| 98. | Educational institutions at all levels must implement a CS4L policy in order for anything to improve in this country. In particular, private schools and clubs need to mandate it into their operational plans and mission statements. |
| 99. | See notes on need to significantly improve coordination between various levels of sports delivery/participation. Also require measurable expectations as it relates to funding and resourcing to incentivize sports delivery systems to work on common priorities and to coordinate and maximize resources. Really require single entity to act as catalyst for this action. |
| 100. | Canada's sport policy, while advancing athletes, has missed an opportunity to influence a culture of athleticism. Here is a great chance to promote participation, and break down cultural and social barriers to generate a greater pool of potential top tier athletes. |
| 101. | Thanks for the opportunity to contribute. And thanks to Sport Canada and SIRC for providing the avenue for making these contributions, keep up the good work. |
| 102. | I believe ParaSport needs more government support, especially at the grass roots level. I also believe that there needs to be a much stronger connection and more collaboration between ParaSport organizations (such as CPC, ParaSport Ontario) and other organizations whose mission and mandate it is to provide physical activity opportunities for Canadians with a disability (e.g. the ALACD). There is a great amount of information and expertise to share but the communication and collaboration is not occurring to the extent that it should. Organizations who are rich in support (e.g. CPC) are not willing to share. The government funding structure perpetuates this; it seems to give a lot of money to one area (e.g. the CPC is heavily funded at the present time) versus spreading it more evenly across several organizations/levels. You can't have elite athletes in ParaSport (or any other sport constituency) without grass roots development, appropriate programs, accessible facilities, informed and trained program leaders, coaches, etc. |