



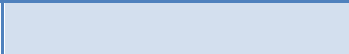
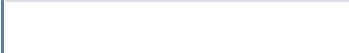


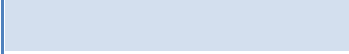

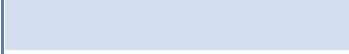
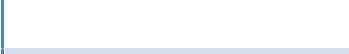
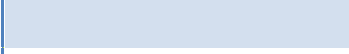
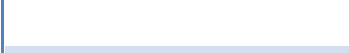
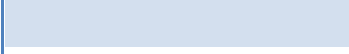
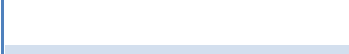
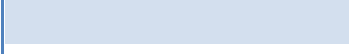
SUMMARY REPORT - MANITOBA INDIVIDUAL

Canadian Sport Policy Renewal 2011











ARE YOU ANSWERING THIS SURVEY ON BEHALF OF:

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yourself (as an individual)		100%	299
Your Organization		0%	0
		Total Responses	299

IN WHAT PROVINCE/TERRITORY DO YOU RESIDE?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Alberta		0%	0
British Columbia		0%	0
Manitoba		100%	299
New Brunswick		0%	0
Newfoundland and Labrador		0%	0
Northwest Territories		0%	0
Nova Scotia		0%	0
Nunavut		0%	0
Ontario		0%	0
Prince Edward Island		0%	0
Québec		0%	0
Saskatchewan		0%	0
Yukon		0%	0
		Total Responses	299

HOW ARE YOU INVOLVED IN SPORT?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Participant		42%	126
Athlete		34%	101
Coach		43%	130
Official		18%	53
Volunteer		47%	141
Employee		20%	59
Parent		40%	121
Researcher		5%	15
Not Involved		2%	5
Other, please specify:		9%	26
Total Responses			299

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

#	Response
1.	Administrator
2.	PSO Director
3.	PSO Board member
4.	recreation commission
5.	Administrator
6.	Allied Health Professional
7.	fund raiser
8.	assistant coach
9.	Board Member of Provincial Organization
10.	Involved as LTAD leadership group
11.	performance enhancement
12.	Grandparent
13.	Consultant
14.	recreation participant
15.	Educator
16.	Retired coach

17. Athletic Director
18. Kinesiologist (Fitness Trainer)
19. Instructor
20. Counsellor
21. Chaplain
22. Association President
23. health profession
24. Regional Representative
25. Physical Education specialist
26. Board director

AT WHICH LEVEL ARE YOU ENGAGED IN SPORT:







Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Community		73%	219
Provincial/Territorial		50%	150
National		23%	68
N/A		4%	11
Other, please specify:		7%	20
		Total Responses	299

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

#	Response
1.	Coach of National Team athletes
2.	international
3.	World
4.	High School
5.	club competitive
6.	Club Team (AAU)
7.	learn to program
8.	regional
9.	school

10. adult soccer
11. elite league
12. North American games
13. high school
14. University
15. university
16. School
17. University/Pro
18. NCAA
19. School sport

WHY DO YOU OR WHY MIGHT YOU PARTICIPATE IN SPORT?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Fun		87%	254
Health		86%	249
To be with friends		65%	188
Competition		71%	208
Skill development		61%	178
Other, please specify:		6%	18
Total Responses			291

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

#	Response
1.	Accomplishment
2.	Apprenticeship for Life
3.	reduce stress
4.	better the community
5.	to help out child's team
6.	Parent / Child involvement
7.	The love of the sport
8.	keep kids off the streets

9. parent support son
10. importance of sport to the development of young people
11. help others
12. Positive role model.
13. coaching
14. learn respect for self & others
15. parent enrollment
16. to enjoy outdoors in winter
17. Family Activity
18. love it

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES/BARRIERS TO PARTICIPATING IN SPORT?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Time		69%	197
Insufficient Programs		28%	81
Language Availability		1%	4
Cost		58%	167
Location		40%	114
Quality of programs		24%	70
Other, please specify:		16%	46
		Total Responses	286

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

#	Response
1.	Lack of Vision and Facilities at Provincial level
2.	Female over 30 (team sports)
3.	Disabilities
4.	age
5.	Lack of facilities
6.	Gun Control
7.	Lack of facilities

8.	lack of facilities
9.	Politics with boards, community clubs, parents, coaches
10.	weather
11.	Gym availability
12.	Lack of opportunities for adults to continue to compete in sport
13.	facilities
14.	Cliques in Organization
15.	Practise facility availability ie. Schools, community centers for adults to use evenings/weekends
16.	Not enough teams in manitoba travel costs
17.	funding for participating at a national level
18.	underqualified refs
19.	very little master age sports events/clubs
20.	to much parent control of programs.Parents become coaches or directors to ensure their child is on the team to the exclusion of others. Some parent coaches go as far as sittinf kids whose parents have paid for them to play. The removal of tiering in sports would help to rliminate this problem,along with the unhealthy competition.
21.	Facility
22.	Quality of venue
23.	As a non elite adult competitor, there is no big "events" (ie Manitoba Games) to participate in any more
24.	Actually none. Cost is just prioritization, just likeeverything else in life.
25.	fanatic lunatics
26.	to many cheifs involved
27.	Motivation
28.	red tape and disrespect
29.	injury
30.	politics
31.	solely athlete drivin and not really participatory, also does not control violence
32.	Weather. Not as favorable as Southern Ontario for example.
33.	Poor facilities
34.	facilities availability
35.	some children/families can't afford it, aggressive/verbally violent parents are definitely a "turn off"

36. Sometimes inadequate support and /or resources available.
37. health
38. lack of funding at national level
39. Bullying, Harrassment & Hegemony in sport body.
40. facility maintenance
41. weather and snow conditions for skiing
42. winter and lack of indoor walking track rurally
43. Local sports focus on elite athletes and do not even offer sports programs in the communities I work in.
44. Driving times, overly competitive coaches and parents
45. Scheduling - evening timeslots for young children
46. Government policies

HOW DO YOU DEFINE A QUALITY SPORT EXPERIENCE?

#	Response
1.	One that helps to bring enjoyment and fulfillment to the day and my life.
2.	1) If I have enjoyed the experience. 2) If I have achieved my goals. 3) Success (winning)
3.	Along healthy career in sport leading to personal achievement of personal goals in a sport of choice. To look back at a sport with a sense of being part of it and making it better.
4.	Fair competition Fair play Respect for all participants
5.	One in which I can immerse myself fully..as either a participant, parent, official, volunteer or employee.. from which I come out of with a feeling of personal satisfaction and sense of well being... as well as a renewed appreciation for the values and benefits of participating in sport for my family, community and country
6.	I have learned/improved my skill. I feel I have expended energy. I have shared the experience with others.
7.	- competition. Taking the skills I have worked to master and seeing how well I am doing. Competition is a very important yardstick to me and drives me to train harder.
8.	Sense of accomplishment/success, belonging, and overall well-being.
9.	Fun, easily accessible, easy to fit in schedule
10.	something fun, with ++ exercise, team oriented
11.	Both physical and fun
12.	Entertaining! Watching two equally matched opponents (individuals or teams) compete against one another. There is nothing more exciting than watching two well matched

	teams/individuals struggle against one another to see who will win.
13.	Something that can fulfill my social, physical and intellectual abilities while also making it a fun experience in the process.
14.	accessible, fair, developmental, fun
15.	Learning new skills with a competent to well-trained coach/instructor who provides you with an enjoyable experience as well as passing along training
16.	an enjoyable experience with quality coaching and facilities
17.	Fun and competitive.
18.	An experience that combines fun, fitness and competition that results in comradeship and life-long friends. A chance to reach for something and try to get there, regardless of whether one succeeds or not, and the knowledge that one can always get another chance to make it.
19.	Opportunity to learn game skills, to have fun, to participate in a healthy activity and to meet people in a pleasant and safe environment.
20.	Having fun and staying active
21.	A quality sport experience is one which allows for personal growth while participating at whatever level you are capable of.
22.	Having a competent - to - well-trained coach provide the training and skill development necessary to provide participants the skills they need to play to the best of their ability in a "fun" environment
23.	Program that is well run and adequately staffed. Staff should have the appropriate training and enough volunteers to make the program run smoothly. Venues that are properly constructed and maintained add to a quality experience. Most important is participation, when a lot of people participate it makes the experience special.
24.	I define a quality sport experience as having the opportunity to compete in the sport of my choice in a safe/friendly environment allowing for personal growth and physical accomplishment.
25.	to experience the sport to its highest level/form
26.	Everybody gets a positive sport experience including access to a qualified coach every time they show up.
27.	By achieving a pre determined aim and goal
28.	Acquisition and expression of skill, knowledge and a positive experience
29.	Led by a qualified coach, combines fun and skill development for youth, affordable sustained experience for everyone.
30.	a good workout
31.	- Defined by the individual. Challenging, motivational, opportunity for (individual) success.
32.	Having had fun and having been challenged.

33.	Having fun, because if your not enjoying it you won't want to continue.
34.	participation, skill development, affordability, and fun
35.	A program that will be beneficial in developing skill / respect / fun .
36.	A quality sport experience would allow a participant to feel confident in his/her abilities and to feel part of a group/community with a common goal.
37.	A great combination of fun, exercise, competitiveness.
38.	Fun for my children
39.	Enjoyable, well organized, adequate level of competition
40.	One that is inclusive and has age appropriate development and competition and treats parents, athletes with respect.
41.	Fun, challenge, keeping fit but being tested
42.	Having fun while learning about the sport and yourself
43.	- a participant is presented with an opportunity to challenge them self. - a participant's differences are recognized. - a participant learns new skills that can be transferred into other aspects of their life. - part of a participants identity is tied to the sport(s) they participate in.
44.	Exercise, fun and competition
45.	Work hard, have fun and develop
46.	Well organized. Good communication to those involved. Quality facilities and equipment. Knowledgeable officials Fairness, equal opportunity for everyone to compete
47.	When the program is ran well and is organized. Continue to see ongoing skill improvement
48.	A sport expearence should be rembered for ever.
49.	Fun & challenging with significant skill development/refinement opportunities.
50.	Where the coach is there for the right reasons and not his or her own agenda. The coach has had standardized training. That the practices are usually held at the same location and not all over the place. That the communication is forthright and professional from the management.
51.	having fun
52.	One where you are having fun, learning and improving your skills in the sport, the coaches lay out the plan for the team. The coaches are not all focused on "winning". The parents are not all focuses on "winning". If a player is on the team and it is competitive then it should be noted - such as All players will play on the team, if we have a tough game, playoffs, some players will play more than others. The coaches are continuing to take new courses and update their skills, not just a parent taken from a list. Officials are fair and continue to upgrade their skills. Zero tolerance for players, coaches parent abusing officials. Winnipeg Minor Basketball has this rule and it works. finally, keep the politics out of the players and coaches areas.
53.	have fun while competing

54.	Safe Enhance Skill Development well coached
55.	development of full high performance potential in conjunction with fairplay, respect and enjoyment
56.	a rewarding athletic endeavor that is challenging physically and mentally
57.	Reaching one's greatest potential if given the opportunity to do so!
58.	Opportunity for progressive advancement. Lots of recreational opportunities exist for participation, but the barriers to high performance are substantial. Coaching, location, competition. A quality experience would allow an athlete to learn a sport, develop a love and ability for the sport and then provide opportunities to excel at the sport on a National or International level. This requires facilities, coaching, competitive opportunities, sport science.....
59.	A program that promotes a balance between excellence in sport yet promoting fun and healthy living. The program would need to include qualified and skilled coaches.
60.	Good coaching, positive feedback, fun, active
61.	the program has to have sound and committed leadership a great facility can make a huge difference/impact on the experience where like-minded people can compete/participate with each other
62.	One that is fun, and is available to all individuals regardless of skill level or financial availability.
63.	Winning which is accomplished by improvement and competitive drive
64.	When an individual is able to participate to the best of their abilities in a safe, supportive environment enhanced by a knowledgeable coach.
65.	opportunity, cost effective, challenging, developmental, and fun.
66.	knowledgeable coaching staff. Fair/knowledgeable referees (harder to come by each season).
67.	fun, skill development, fitness benefits,
68.	A quality program with certified instructors. Feeling part of the team Making the program enjoyable and make me want to come back again
69.	Any activity that is makes a person healthy, fit and having fun striving to be their best.
70.	where you have fun or enjoy the time
71.	Fun...skill development.....fellowship
72.	I honestly do not know how to answer this question as I coach individual athletes and NOT a team sport. I know from having taken the Making Ethical Decisions and Respect in Sport Tutorials/Exams i had a tough time answering the questions because I do not coach a team sport. So for me, a quality sport experience would be different for each skater depending on what their goals are. Whether it be recreational, competitive or someone who just wants to work on passing tests.
73.	A program which major objective is to make you a better citizen!
74.	fair competitive play. clean facilities. reasonable hours

75.	Enjoyment and satisfaction of participation to the best of my ability, without conflict/controversy.
76.	Any activity that combines teamwork/belonging, movement, challenge at various levels, achievable goals, quality leadership.
77.	Everyone who wants to can compete at the best of their ability
78.	Learning, Fun Reasonable expectation of competition, Professional attitude toward coaching and or facilities.
79.	quality sport is positive and a learning experience
80.	Lots of people involved social events and fair play
81.	Lots of fun, personal success without DRAMA" and POLITICS that get in the way... for example people going to a tournament in Grey dress pants being told not able to participate if not black.. these are people that traveled miles and spent lots of money to be told NO. SAD
82.	Organized with well-trained officials, appropriate facility (clean, safe and maintained grounds/ playing surface to reduce injury), ammeneties such as washrooms/change rooms and scoreboard(s) are an appreciated (but rare) bonus
83.	Adequate competition offered at an reasonable/affordable cost, with engaged and rational officials, monitored by an accessible and motivated organizational body.
84.	One in which the participant is given the opportunity to develop excellence in his/her chosen sport with quality coaches in a positive environment.
85.	One where every athlete can compete and be challenged according to there level; one where (particularly in the case of younger athletes) health and emotional well-being are valued and no/minimal physical or psychological damage is tolerated.
86.	Physical activity,fun,interaction,learning experience and exercise.
87.	Accessible to all who wish to participate, at a variety of levels. Safe. Encouraging, fun atmosphere.
88.	An experience that is free of harassment and is available at different times. Coaches that recognize that children and adults have commitments out side of the sport and adjust for it. A much better level of cooperation between school and sports. Today, many teachers do NOT accommodate sports and many coaches do NOT accommodate school commitments.
89.	Having a fun time with friends playing a competitive game.
90.	A sport where you leave with a willingness to return to the sport over and over again. to play from youth to masters age.
91.	excellent coaching, ample funding to attend out of province competitions
92.	Organized (little down time) and Fun
93.	the young people i'm training are able to develop as both an athlete and as a person
94.	It is the experience that allows the individual to be successful, as defined by them whether as an athlete, coach or volunteer. this means meaningful goals, quality opportunities that are

	accessible.
95.	The ability to have fun in a competitive endeavour and feel safe and supported by the community
96.	fun,learning,healthy
97.	A variety of opportunities available for people to participate recreationally, to high performance and master level to meet the needs of as many people as possible.
98.	developmentally appropriate sport based on goals.
99.	fun, camaraderie, excellent coaching, skill level and health improvements
100.	acquiring skills as well as having a good time meeting new people
101.	must have fun doing the sport learning new things each week improvement of fitness level social events/competition
102.	It is a combination of the personal value in comparison to how much I payed for the experience in comparison to other options I have. Having fun, the competitiveness, making friends, quality facilities,...
103.	learning new skills, having fun, learning how to be a good winner and loser by competing
104.	One where all participants are developing skills,fiendships,teammateship,self confidence in a healthy environment. Where developing the player comes before winning.Where the health and well being of the team comes before any individual player,but the welfare of the player comes before winning.Benching of players would be eliminated and Winning would be a result of good coaching coaching and skill development.
105.	Safe, respectful, skill building, and fun.
106.	Have fun, feel accepted, feel like I have accomplished something and that I am progressing.
107.	A positive environment where participants are focused on having fun, developing skills and do not fear being yelled at for making mistakes. Coaches communicate goals for the athletes that are realistic to the individual players skills and have relevnace for the athlete and his/her family. For instance many families are not interested in winning all games to get to a provincial or national championship tournament but some coaches in their approach and communications want this. There would be less pressure to preform for children under 12. It would be helpful to have natural and planned breaks in the sports so that kids could play more sports. Today a child seems to have to play year round soccer/hockey/volleyball/ringette to achieve the level of performance expected to make competitive teams.
108.	Having fun, participating with friends, improving skill, and overall enjoying participating and wanting to come back to every training session and every game.
109.	One where the players have enjoyed the experience and there has been no abusive behavior from fans/parents, coaches or players.
110.	By participating in the growth and skill development of younger athletes fostering a better understanding of the game and community involvement.
111.	Fairness. Giving your best. Working on fitness. Friendship.

112.	Where the participants are challenged to develop sport specific skills and the associated social/personal skills
113.	The chance to participate in a safe environment.
114.	One where you make new friends of like-sport individuals, enjoy the sport, and learn some new skills to take you to the next level.
115.	Safe, fun event with peers.
116.	Having fun , learning sports and social skills. Having a desire to excel and continuing to learn. Making lifelong friends and gaining a sense of accomplishment, confidence and self esteem.
117.	Have fun a compete
118.	A quality sport experience will provide the participant with the opportunity to compete in a chosen sport, while maximizing the fitness value, as well as it will assist in the development of team work, cooperation and group dynamics
119.	A quality sport experience is on where the athlete of any age continually learns and progresses in a fun and safe environment.
120.	A Quality Sport Experience, as I see it, would be one where I had the opportunity to compete alongside many other athletes from different areas, be the best that I could have been, and left the event having made friends and performed to my ability.
121.	Afterwards, the vast majority of your physical, mental, and emotional feelings are positive (or very positive).
122.	Provides challenges, provides opportunities to develop, and most importantly provides opportunity to have fun.
123.	Fun, Challenging, Build self esteem, meet friends, learn teamwork, learn to set goals, learn time management between sports and school
124.	If my son has fun and gets to play
125.	A positive experience begins with support from the sport organization and proper coaching.
126.	having the kids play there hardest in no matter what sport and do there best WIN or LOOSE..to just see there expretions is amazing..
127.	Quand le défi du sport est au niveau des habiletés de l'athlète.
128.	Provides the participants with an opportunity to engage in a positive experiences, that provides both physical benefits to one's health, plus provides a positive mental involvement that enhances one's confidence and self-image.
129.	A quality experience is one where participants may develop their skills in a meaningful way in a fun, competitive atmosphere.
130.	one that enhances skills, sportsmanship, attitudes towards activity and sport (health related), competitiveness, fun, achieving goals, ngmaking new relationships and friends, learning
131.	When my skill level matches those of who I am playing with, while still being slightly challenged, and I have fun, that is a quality sport experience.

132.	One which enables all participants to participate at a level which is compatible with their own. One which enables all participants to develop their skills in a reasonably competitive environment.
133.	Organized program that has carefully considered player development.
134.	The opportunity to learn and use what was learnt to compete in a fair environment. Whether at a recreational or elite level, everybody should have an equal chance to play sport.
135.	A positive experience where you not only develop sport specific skills but also human/personal skills.
136.	One that allows an individual to have options as to what they want to participate in, have fun with friends, participate on quality fields of play with proper officiating and coaching.
137.	well organized and sticks with the plan put together originally.
138.	Opportunity to challenge my skill level and have fun.
139.	A successful sport program can be defined as one that provides a safe environment; that contributes to and fosters the physical, emotional, and social well-being of participants. In addition, the successful program will provide an opportunity for the individual to develop a healthy lifestyle, life long learning, skill development, participation and extend health and wellness to family and community.
140.	One in which the coach is a coach, qualified, dedicated, team player, communicative, respectful, open minded, skilled, fair players. The sport should be well organized, have adequate training, skilled coaches, facilities in which to train, funding for low income families who have dedicated youth who want to fulfill their dreams, government support for the program for all, just not the gifted.
141.	multiple levels of skills that are taught fun, challenging, improvement or refinement
142.	Having a positive experience in all four quadrants (ala Ken Wilber`s AQAL model): psychologically, physically, community wise, and environemntally
143.	When athletes commit toward a goal and are supported by sufficient coaching, facilities, volunteer involvement, community support, and funding to achieve that goal no matter where they live in the country.
144.	Good supportive commnuity
145.	Les infrasrtuctures sportives doivent être de qualité, il doit y avoir un nombre significatif d'athlètes qui participent et ils doivent être en nombre suffisant dans tous les catégories d'habileté.
146.	Rewarding and exhilarating
147.	as an adult the sport need to be well organized by the PSO and affordable. When I was involved as a youth quality coaching is important, emphasis on fun and respect, opportunities to compete
148.	A quality sport experience is one where at the end you feel you have been able to participate at a level that allows you to develop and improve your skill level while at the same time improving and/or maintaining your fitness level and physical and mental conditioning.

149.	Enjoyment of experience giving you a feeling of wellbeing and getting your exercise and a good social experience, in touch with people
150.	When the coach/instructor is in good physical shape to demonstrate and physically participate alongside his/her athletes. Where he/she is consistently fair, firm and fun to be respected by the athlete as a coach/instructor.
151.	A well organized event, on a challenging but safe course. (Bicycle racing) As above for bicycle tours.
152.	To have fun while participating at a level with peers.
153.	The kids are having fun, learning new skills, be able to challenge the children's ability so that they are the best that they can be.
154.	Quality leadership, personal growth, skills development
155.	Having Fun, developing skills, improving health. Some competition
156.	One that encourages all to participate and develops long-term interest to grow the sport and the athlete. Also, encourages and promotes fair play and sportsmanship.
157.	A quality sport experience is one where individuals are challenged physically, mentally, emotionally and spiritually. A sport experience that balances the aspects of these four areas that are believed to be pillars of a holistic lifestyle with a focus on sport participation.
158.	Having a reasonably priced sport which is well organized at a location which meets the specific dimensions of the sport. Having fields available which are well maintained, level and safe from groundhog holes.
159.	A sport experience should allow an individual to develop to the fullest potential. Winning should be a by product of working hard, working with others, integrity, skill development, etc.
160.	Enjoyment and benefits for all.
161.	One where an individual can participate at a level suitable to them resulting in a positive response to the participation at the psychological or physical levels for the participant. I am concerned about the definition of a sport though. For the non-professional, sport is part of recreation and is a leisure time pursuit. But many physically active leisure time pursuits are often confused with sport, when they are distinct. As an example, there is plenty of contradiction in the Active For Life concept due to this discrepancy.
162.	activity, people, competition
163.	One that is close to home that focused on skill development, fun, and quality well organized programming.
164.	Enjoyable, active and educational experience where you can learn and use basic skills that leads to life long participation and increased personal health and well being. An opportunity to develop cooperation, sportsmanship, self esteem in a positive environment
165.	That would be a fun, safe, positive and fair experience that provides enough of a challenge (physical and/or psychological) to the athlete as they think they need/want at the time.
166.	learning is taking place. Participants are being challenged and are having fun. There is a






	great deal of respect between players, coaches, fans and officials.
167.	Having fun, learning new skills, meeting new people, developing lifelong skills (such as teamwork, achieving success based on skills and passion rather than who you know and what height you are, (preconceived notions of ability)
168.	- you leave feeling a combination of exhaustion satisfaction and happiness
169.	An opportunity participate at a level that allows for a positive experience and encourages me to continue to participate as a life long participant.
170.	Different expectations with different sports; in general however: A unique venue; Cost is reasonable (eg. entry fees); Well organized (eg. details readily available, amenities); A good number of participants (eg. running event).
171.	C'est une expérience où on apprend, on s'améliore, et on s'amuse. Ça prend des entraîneurs engagés et bien éduqués.
172.	Have fun Able to develop skills in sport itself but also globally as a team player, developing lifelong healthy active living Engaging coaches All able to participate Fair play
173.	A quality sport experience would be fun,safe,positive,fair,and respectful. It should provide a physiological and/or psychological challenge (if desired) that would be comfortable, attainable and positive to the participant/athlete.
174.	The athletes continue participating
175.	I have a feeling of satisfaction and accomplishment at the conclusion of the event.
176.	- experience skill, cognitive, and emotional development - participant wants to continue with program and/or sport
177.	Before one can define a quality sport experience, one needs to know the level of participation, such as developmental, recreational, or competitive. For example, at the developmental level a quality sport experience involves learning and improving performance.
178.	a safe environment to develop fundamental skills in a sport of your choosing. emphasis is placed on skill development, fitness, teamwork and leadership skills. sport is a vehicle to teach skills required to be a successful adult.
179.	Learn new skills, new ways to challenge self & others, help others have fun/get more confident in themselves, learn how to win & lose, help others become better athletes/people to compete on the "worlds" scene/make stronger canadian competitors that represent our amazing & diverse country, help develop & give opportunity to underprivileged children, bring world peace (via gracefully winning &/or losing)
180.	seems when an event is well planned and run (volunteers) the enjoy factor increases. having quality facilities also increases,venues also helps define the experience.
181.	Rejuvenation of mind body and soul
182.	A quality sport experience provides athletes a safe, fun, competitive and athlete centered environment in which they can develop their skills and excel in sport. A quality sport experience includes use of appropriate and up to date practice/competition facilities, use of sporting equipment in good working order and the guidance of certified coaches, exercise










	science staff and volunteers.
183.	Good well maintained facilities, well groomed trails, good organization, competent coaches / officials / well trained volunteers. Proper equipment.
184.	The opportunity to learn skills at a high level that lead to being able to compete at a high level
185.	One in which the entire team enjoys the experience, gives 100% effort, learns teamwork and respect, and improves their skills.
186.	A good healthy workout, fun, you feel energized when you are finished and are looking forward to the next opportunity.
187.	A quality sport experience is one where an athlete is given an opportunity to be their best. Winning is not a requirement as long as the athlete feels they have given their all in meaningful competition. Other participating athletes taking the event seriously and giving it their all is another component, as sport is not as much fun when teammates do not take it as seriously and prove to be a liability. Fun should be had but by competing, not by hindering others through willful disinterest or action.
188.	anytime that I can get a good workout or maximize my experience and enjoyment participating with friends
189.	good for the health, family orientated, affordable, fun
190.	Playing hard being able to state that I gave it my best win or lose
191.	A professional coach in charge of the program. Good knowledgeable coaches. Support for judges officials and referees. Adequate space for the program. Field space or pool space. Good safe environment. A coach can yell but be positive. Give correction. Know that trying hard is more important than winning.
192.	A quality sport experience would be an event that is well thought out, a planned safe course and an atmosphere in which all people are treated respectfully: volunteers, organizers as well as participants.
193.	Sport run by an organization whose structure involves individuals, parents, volunteers and staff to create multilevel participation in that sport(from leisure to elite level of competition). The facility is a quality venue that allows access for all abilities and encourages input from individuals who may be from different groups that share the venue. Adequate sports dollars allotted to keep the venue operating and to coordinate the groups that use the facilities. The sport itself has central coordination and importantly has a good website for access to information throughout the province and there may be interprovincial communication
194.	Allows participant to grow, learn and having fun in activity of interest. To be competitive with respect for other participants/teams and regulations.
195.	A satisfying balance between competition, sportsmanship, performance excellence.
196.	For me this means that the experience is fun and that the people involved demonstrate good sportsman ship. Also, the experience has to be reliable. That is, schedules are followed, referees show up, etc. Finally, a quality sport experience makes you work (i.e., sweat).
197.	Great fun, good relationships,

198.	Positive reinforcement, free from abuse, and a safe environment for all participants
199.	a safe, fun experience with family and friends.
200.	A sport program should include a progression from introduction to competition while maintaining focus on participation within the local associations/communities. Sport experience must include respect for both opponents and officials, without which there would be no event.
201.	Participation for all regardless of ability level. I believe this would lead to a more active healthier population. At present it seems that many of our sports are oriented toward the identification and development of elite athletes. This comes at the expense of the many potential participants who then become spectators due to a lack of a " place to play".
202.	Playing with peers at a unified level of competition (from recreational to premier) in a sport that you enjoy.
203.	A quality sport experience consists of a good physical workout in an appropriate physical setting (outdoor or indoor) amongst people of similar interests and skill levels.
204.	a non-stressful competitive environment, with people pushing you to be your best
205.	being able to compete at the very highest level of competition in the world
206.	Every time I learn something new
207.	Feeling of achievement - good competition - rewards of teamwork.
208.	Giving everything you have in competition and not in competition. Never having regrets, and always having fun with it
209.	facilitated by trained trainers/class fitness instructors and accessible in my local community
210.	Sport (recreation or competitive)in it's purest form brings people together fostering a sense of identity and community. There are of course the social, mental and physical benefits of participation in sport as well. A good sport experience is one that enhances the life of the participant and those around them.
211.	Inclusive
212.	ability to reach new levels
213.	training, competing, improving, working towards a goal
214.	A quality sport experience in my mind is an opportunity to participate in a sport of choice where an individual(s) is/are able to gain individual sport skills and team skills while enjoying a positive social setting within a FUN and competitive environment.
215.	A quality sport experience is fun, takes place in a supportive environment (supportive coaches, team mates, parents, and opposing teams and/or competitors), and builds self esteem. Skill development is an important component at all ages.
216.	fair play and officiating, good facilities, positive team members / support staff
217.	An experience that is fun, rewarding and positive with health benefits involved
218.	Fun and supportive environment (support from parents, coaches, team mates, opposing

	teams, referees/judges, etc). Also skill development is much more important than games.Competition and "elite" athletes should not be emphasized at a young age for the majority of sports.
219.	make new friends learning teaching seeing results
220.	Proper coaching, Support from the people responsible for running the program.
221.	Sport needs to be people first. Wnning should not be the reason for sport it has become to competative. Make it fun no traveling notr competition until 16 years of age. Develop the player in all sports not just one.
222.	entertaining and exciting!
223.	the access to the sport. having access to more teams,competition for these teams, facilities, coaching and solid organisation at all levels
224.	Knowing you have put in as much effort as required to perfrom at your best, then putting your best game out there and seeing if the other team can match it.
225.	Fun, safe, competitive, accessible to everyone.
226.	Proper organization, skill development, and most importantly a good facility that enables all participants to have a quality experience.
227.	An atmosphere of friendly competition is critical. A good field and good organization are important. Raising the level of participation is also important. A reasonable level of funding helps keep things running smoothly.
228.	The participant is challenged to do his/her best by a coach who is knowledgeable about skill development, appropriate expectations for the level they are coaching and has taken the time to plan practices that offer variety, maximum activity and drills that apply to the sport being taught. The coach allows for personal development levels and works to bring the participants to maximum performance levels through a positive, but firm environment. This results in an experience that is FUN.
229.	The opportunity to participate, have fun, friendly competition, be active and be with friends
230.	Great fellowship in a competitive but respectful environment

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Enjoyment		91%	229
Integrity		75%	189
Safety		75%	190
Teamwork		78%	198
Respect		92%	232







Fair play		74%	188
Pursuit of excellence (individual/personal)		77%	196
Pursuit of excellence (objective/measured)		53%	133
Accessibility for all		67%	170
Participant-centred		57%	144
Knowledge-based		49%	125
Ethical conduct		70%	178
Moral education and development		55%	138
Other, please specify:		9%	22
Total Responses			253

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

#	Response
1.	All of the values listed are important to an enjoyable experience.
2.	Personal Health as the Foundation.
3.	Of course, ALL positive values
4.	Fitness
5.	Winning needs to be higher
6.	Citizenship
7.	For 'every person' sport teaches so much throughout ones lifetimes. At the elite level, it garners a strong sense of national pride and patriotism
8.	health ie sports nutrition
9.	no age or ability discrimination
10.	all of the above
11.	no one person is the same and to help them learn to their best that they can.
12.	funding for the financial struggling athlete
13.	research-informed
14.	violence and disrespect, episodic alcohol consumption - once again you only have positive framing in the responses above !!!
15.	Player attitude (more applicable to team sports)

16. At the developmental and competitive levels the pursuit of excellence is paramount.
17. develop leadership skills
18. world peace (stop wars) - I truly believe sports can play role in this, accessible to underprivileged children
19. Fair play doesn't mean equal time. High performance is different than recreation.
20. self development
21. Crime prevention
22. Involvement / Integration

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Population Health		81%	203
Nation Building (National Pride)		37%	94
Community Building		57%	143
Social Development		56%	140
Civic Engagement (Volunteerism)		27%	69
Other, please specify:		5%	12
Total Responses			251



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

#	Response
1.	A sense of equality of opportunity.
2.	personal growth
3.	eliminate age discrimination in sports now after high school most sports through you aside just because you are not on the national team for that sport. It is important that we as a nation start having respect for individual who wish to continue doing their sport because they love it. In Manitoba there is no real outdoor Track and Field /Most sports have no over 25 & masters in sports individual who are involved are put aside when school age children come along. They are seen as more important. This needs to change. I have coached since 1972 and have seen so many trends come and go. Speed Skating used to be a true family sport where everyone skated in the club and they were all very welcome. After the B.C. government removed all skaters over the age of 18 the sport clubs started to discriminate by age. The skaters over the

age of 16 was starting (& still is) seen as not important. The first to be eliminated from everything specially competition. This is only one example I am sighting there are many more across this country. I don't know how long it will take for the light bulb to go on. When master skaters were respected & allowed to compete at all levels in the sport they were healthy and passing on there healthy way to their children. You need to start at the top and work up not at the bottom with children. By the time they are in Grade 5 if they are not the top in the sport they do they drop out. A side note from 1993 there were 32 female skaters in midget class by the time these females turned 19 there were only 2 still skating. In most European country these numbers would be 32 and 30 over same period of time. You need to get all levels of government to make sport there for all ages not just for those who are eligible for the Olympics. Medical expenses would go down and individuals health would be excellent.. I have coached athletes of all ages, but the ones who stand out are the Master track and field athletes that are in there 60's - 90's they are in better shape and have no health issues. Sorry for going on but there a lot to say. But will stop here.












4.	keeping people out of the picture that have no idea whats good for a child
5.	moral and ethics
6.	more resources and information
7.	development of pride, respect, honour, and integrity
8.	opportunity for people to have peasurbale and meaningful leisure time, it clearly has not impacted on the decline of population health!
9.	place for children to grow/develop amongst others
10.	paradigm shift putting longterm funding into the health for Canadians. Creating a social fabric in which sport is integral to Canadian society
11.	Understanding/Cognitive
12.	National Pride and Community Building are NB as well.

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		88%	221
No		12%	29
		Total Responses	250

IF YES, WHICH GROUPS SHOULD BE TARGETED?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Children and Youth		79%	174

Girls and Young Women		57%	127
Aboriginal Peoples		47%	104
Persons with a Disability		42%	92
Youth at Risk		67%	149
Visible Minorities		32%	70
Economically Disadvantaged Individuals		61%	135
Seniors		41%	91
Persons at Risk for Obesity and Obesity-related Illness		53%	117
Newcomers to Canada		39%	87
Parents		36%	79
Other, please specify:		6%	13
Total Responses			221

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

#	Response
1.	total access
2.	gay and lesbian
3.	geographically disadvantaged
4.	Everybody
5.	Those groups traditionally ignored as they do not identify themselves through ethnicity, equality statements, or under age persons that currently have access to mainstream funding.
6.	all of the above
7.	schools encouraged to work with athletes in reaching educational goals as well as athletic goals
8.	all people
9.	Youth that have the potential to compete internationally.
10.	All the above. if you look at socialist nations, there is strong support at maternal health, school programming, accessibility to facilities, visibility of sport that allows access for all citizens, and a CULTURE of positive health where people build activity into their day- less reliance on cars- decreased travel time to allow for leisure time and for families to engage in healthy living. Achieving work /life balance can be created by governments by investing in local community facilities. If you build it, they will come.
11.	people with health issues related to inactivity

12. workplaces
13. "Middle Income" Families and "day care" kids
14. Middle Income Families and Children that spend a lot of time in day care centres



IF NOT, WHY NOT?

#	Response
1.	The goal should be to engage every Canadian!
2.	All groups need to be targeted
3.	It is difficult to service all groups - might be best to create a system the promotes access for all instead of creating programs for specific target groups
4.	I have never agreed with affirmative action programs to persuade population groups to do something, not even a sport, especially if it is at the expense of those populations already committed to and enjoying a sport experience. Let it happen naturally and it will.
5.	Obesity and Obesity-related illness people from my experience are not at a fitness level where they can participate in organized sport and it can be demoralizing. Basic fitness programs to achieve a level of fitness where participation becomes possible should be the goal for this population.
6.	Really we should be trying to increase everyone's participation in sport and exercise.
7.	all people should be targeted for inclusion into all sport, whether or not their barriers to participation are visible, be it a disability, language barrier, economic status etc.
8.	People have their own skills and mind set for sports. We should encourage all people to participate not just specific populations.
9.	the programs are there, we just need to grow for everybody, focusing on certain groups might leave other groups out
10.	Efforts should be made to increase participation in sport by ALL Canadians. No one group should be targetted over any other.
11.	Access should be equivalent for all (not just equal but equivalent)
12.	All Canadians should be encouraged to join, not just a "specific population group"
13.	I assume this means "why not target" the groups above that I did not check? Mainly because you can't "target" everything. I indicated that I thought that the greatest impact of sport could be improving national health. So I selected groups that I felt could most benefit from a health perspective by being involved in sport (i.e., categories that would give the most "bang for the buck"). For example, I suggested targeting young people since they have the most years left to live, hopefully in a healthy way. People who are at risk for obesity, etc. are also at risk for huge health problems, and so could benefit from increased activity. Aboriginal peoples are at a huge risk for diabetes and some types of cancer, and the "odds" of both can be reduced if they are active (certainly not the only preventative measure, but important). I am not aware that visible minorities are less active in sport or have higher health risks; same with the other





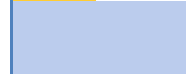

<p>categories I did not check. The only category that I did check that did not fit with my "theme" in an obvious way was "youth at risk", since I thought that getting them active in sport may help them to avoid being drawn into gangs, etc. where drug use and violence would negatively affect their health. (There is also a bigger societal concern here, but that is just an added benefit).</p>
<p>14. We should increase participation for everyone to help have a healthier community.</p>
<p>15. Consider accessibility as the goal, and level the playing field for everyone. As an example encourage policies that put sport subsidies from all levels of government, where they are needed most. Generally at age 12 girls begin to drop out of sport or physical activity, what would it take to keep them involved and how do all the partners in sport delivery address that delima.</p>
<p>16. I believe persons with disabilities, visible minorities, and newcomers to Canada will be covered in the other areas selected.</p>
<p>17. The choices are out there for people to make. If they do not choose to do so, you cannot make them participate.</p>
<p>18. I believe that if parents get involved in sports, they first benefit for the exercise. More importantly, they become lifelong models of physically active citizens for their own children.</p>
<p>19. A quota system is by definition racist. If people want to play, let them, don't make some half baked recruiting drive</p>
<p>20. Targeting specific groups is a form of discrimination. Making sport accessible to all who are interested is very important, but individual groups per se, should not be targetted</p>
<p>21. having sport be "responsible" for "persons at risk for obesity" is inappropriate</p>
<p>22. -targeting a specific group smells wrong, if the activity is not attractive enough on its own, and if it hasn't taken its own account on how to be beneficial to all then the sport should have to look at itself not those its trying to "recruit"</p>
<p>23. C'est important pour tous, de façon égale.</p>
<p>24. We cannot do everything with the reasources that are available.</p>
<p>25. every demographic in canada would benefit from increased participation</p>
<p>26. Participation should be on a as needs basis. Already in Canada we have a very weak coaching pool for too many sports. Costs could also be prohibitive.</p>
<p>27. Everyone should have (and in most cases does have) the same opportunity as the next person. Why target specific groups only?</p>
<p>28. I feel that all Canadians should be given an equal opportunity to participate in sport, and should be afforded the same opportunities. As a coach, I find it frustrating that there are grants targeted at female coaches, or aboriginal coaches, that I am not eligible for simply because I am a caucasian male; if there was a caucasian male grant, the world would be up in arms about it. I feel that such programs should be based on the merit of the application and the applicant, not based on gender or colour of skin.</p>
<p>29. If you wish to play any sport you should man up and do it. Wasting money on targeting a specific population is not going to solve the problem</p>

30.	Those that have interest and the means will participate regardless.
31.	Policies should apply to the population as a whole. By ensuring availability of sport to the populace, members of sub-groups are free to engage. Continuing focus on sub-groups ensures the divisions will continue to exist.
32.	I think there is a general message out there to get involved and participate. People still have to decide for themselves if they want to be involved in sport. I believe opportunities are available if people look for them.
33.	i believe that sport and participation has to come from within the individual as opposed to being targetted
34.	Not sure specific groups should be targeted but it sure has to be more accessable to all
35.	All groups/individuals should be targeted.
36.	I think for a lot of middle income working class families it is becoming increasingly difficult to find time for sport and/or find the money for sport. The substitute for involvement in sport has become attending before and after child care. Sport programming and/or a physical activity component and proper "sports" training for child care workers could significantly improve the physical activity level of Canadian children.

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		90%	220
No		10%	25
		Total Responses	245



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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Availability		51%	93
Location		31%	57
Time		14%	25
Cost		25%	45
Staff/Volunteers with Appropriate Language Skills		52%	95
Other, please specify:		8%	15

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

#	Response
1.	do not know as I've only tried to access in English where programs are prevalent
2.	none seen
3.	English is our language. Get over it. Sorry but this is getting just silly.
4.	I would rather the money be spent on quality rather than be concerned with language. I think sport (as is music) can be done with concentrating on this aspect.
5.	none
6.	n/a
7.	none
8.	not an issue that prohibits participation
9.	none
10.	Who cares, English is the majority
11.	closed doors policy
12.	not a concern
13.	Relevance depends on locale.
14.	N/A
15.	Lack of community based programs in either language

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		82%	201
No		18%	45
		Total Responses	246

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
More program choices		9%	22
Players grouped by development level, not chronological age		19%	46
Ratio of practice time to competition time has increased (ie more practice)		17%	41
Children encouraged to participate in other sports and not specialize too young		24%	58
Training for coaches and volunteers re CS4L		41%	97
No changes		33%	80
N/A		12%	28
Other, please specify:		14%	33
Total Responses			239

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

#	Response
1.	not sure
2.	Changes to make the events in the sport more suitable to younger athletes
3.	CS4L is providing opportunities for the avrious partners in sport to consider their symbiotic roles in preparing our children youth, adults and seniors to be active for life.
4.	the theory is very much alive, but the practice is absent
5.	cost of participating for all has gone way up
6.	re-alignment of programs; more intentional decisions re:competition and training for junior athletes
7.	announcements that change is coming
8.	Practice and Competition structure changes.
9.	Rule modification for more individual involvement in team sports
10.	Greater emphasis placed on high level competition in the sport of Athletics as opposed to recreational competition
11.	selected
12.	Loss of funding for our inclusive sport hurt our visibility

13.	Coaches have really emphasized the use of "games" at earlier stages of development... sometimes at the expense of building knowledge and skill
14.	actually things moved backwards in Synchro: they moved athletes out of their developmental grouping, in favour of grouping by chronological age.
15.	people running sport "pay lip service" to it and use it only when it suits their own agendas
16.	change in competition format for young athletes
17.	removal of keeping score
18.	less competitive and more fun at younger age
19.	LTAD is very wrong,
20.	They have screwed up the local game trying to meet national targets for a sport without a national team, flag football
21.	do to certain reasons we have had a decline in some of our sports.....?
22.	oublie des tournois compétitifs pour les jeunes de moins de 14 ans
23.	I'm seeing greater specialization in certain sports like hockey and volleyball
24.	favoratism not fair play
25.	schools are unaware of the documents and are making foolish decisions based on old school models
26.	Small changes, I think many people don't understand the real reasons behind LTAD.
27.	negative impact in terms of confusion regarding how to treat athletes - certain sports following ltad but other not! hockey for example, in specialization - violates LTAD all the time
28.	removal of tiering at earlier ages, which I oppose
29.	at the beginning of change
30.	justification for certain policy changes
31.	Hockey is generally left to run independent of sport policies. While Canada Sport is moving to remove tiering for youth sport, hockey tiering is becoming more widespread.
32.	CS4L and LTAD program material distributed to parents
33.	Dissemination of CS4L and LTAD written material to parents

WHAT IS THE CURRENT IMPACT OF CS4L IMPLEMENTATION?

#	Response
1.	We are seeing athletes training and competing at a more suitable training level with a progression in training and competition from year to year as the athletes move towards maturity. Negatively, we are seeing some movement to keeping athletes in multi-sports non-specific training past the age where CS4L says they should specialize through misinterpretation or misunderstanding of the model.

2.	CS4L is creating a dialogue between the front-runner leaders at the national, provincial and community levels of sport, recreation and education about which CS4L stage(s) their organizations can/should play a primary, complimentary or supplementary role.
3.	Coaches have an improved understanding, parents/volunteer administrators have misunderstanding.
4.	I have serious concerns about the removal of competition from sport. There are plenty of sports and ways to be physically active, why apply this to all sports?
5.	less focus on negative aspects of sport: competition at expense of skills
6.	Don't Know!
7.	More proper training is starting to focus on overall skill development for all skills not just one or two specific skills. ie; a player playing all positions in hockey and not just defense, goalie etc..
8.	focussing on sport development vs win/loss ratio
9.	I haven't personally seen any impact at the community level yet, but I know our community is aware of it and will be implementing at least some aspects of it over the next few (possibly more) years. We need a lot more promotion of CS4L in the media before the majority of parents, coaches, officials will start to implement it.
10.	none noticed so far
11.	With so many options available to today's youth, many of which are sedentary, it is critical to engage young people in sport at an early age and ensure that their early experiences in sport are positive, with well-trained coaches and volunteers, and the ability to develop physically into athletes without specialization at ridiculously young ages.
12.	People are ambivalent and not ready for the shift. There needs to be more consistent preparation and training at the community level so that everyone buys into the implementation.
13.	It is still in the introduction level in my community
14.	Not noticeable at the community level yet, but am hearing conversations about CS4L from local presidents, coaches - no one is really familiar with it, though.
15.	Long term fitness and sport participation.
16.	Our sport has lost its impact on being a sport for the "everyday" individual
17.	I do not see it in the sports that I am a very active participant.
18.	minimal at the moment, but the de-emphasis on competition is not useful at all. Some sports with early "maturity for competition" ages will not be helped here. Already I hear kids talk about the score and "the real score" so they are already operating as if there is the official story of what is happening and the real story (or under story) that they can't or aren't supposed to talk about.
19.	No impact currently that I can see.
20.	Do not know

21.	Getting youths in sport.
22.	unknown.....first time exposure
23.	nothing
24.	In some ways it is dividing our sport because people can't agree on how to implement.
25.	negligible
26.	Still not down to the community level
27.	Minimal- just beginning to see impact
28.	not sure
29.	more development.
30.	confusion
31.	no idea
32.	Change will and needs to happen in sport. However, you need those who sit behind a desk in Ottawa, Toronto and write the CS4L to get out in the field, spend time with coaches, parents, the children, young adults, adults in the programs. This will take time. You have to start at the youth level, get the young adults involved and see what happens. It is a mindset change.
33.	still early, not sure a lot of the general population gets it
34.	Broad based education not much impact as yet
35.	Generating a discussion amongst Canadians - what is the purpose of sport, what is the right level of participation for me/my child.
36.	Encourage all to participate in sport and reducing burnout at a early age.
37.	Early have not yet seen impact filtered down to many sports at the community level, still being reviewed/evaluated nationally and provincially.
38.	Little
39.	There is greater emphasis on developing the basic sport skills amongst children, however, this is still done in a very sport specific manner. i.e. Run, Jump, Throw is based solely on the sport of Athletics rather than its application to soccer, basketball, baseball, etc.
40.	people are becoming aware, but there has been little impact to date.
41.	The recognition that participants grow and develop at different times Kids should not be pushed into competitive sport too early
42.	Minimal, people and PSOs seem to be only paying lip service to LTAD rather than jumping both feet and actually trying to implement it. I am still seeing 12 month sport specialization for youth. Very few sports seem comfortable with the multisport approach.
43.	not sure if it is good in the short term
44.	Coaches are being made aware of long term athletic development but leagues and competition

	are major challenges.
45.	Coaches are learning a new (and better) coaching philosophy. Unfortunately, some "old school" coaches are not embracing this yet.
46.	Getting other sports to consider being more like orienteering--we first coined the phrase "your sport for life"
47.	?
48.	coaches are more aware of training windows and starting to utilize these in training athletes
49.	not sure
50.	Right now, I see very little implementation beyond a few coaches, who are interested in obtaining higher-level coaching positions on the national level, emphasizing the "games" approach at younger stages of development whenever a senior national-level coach is around (I'm assuming in an effort to impress them). I see very little improvement in building knowledge and conveying strategy to athletes. I see a great deal of focus on building offensive skills and very little focus on developing defensive skills, philosophies, and mentality. I see far too much measurement of athleticism and focus on the "potential national-level athlete" without any measurement of athletes with higher cognitive/mental abilities and potential. I see more emphasis on identifying national-level athletes than I do on identifying potential coaches, building a collective knowledge base, or educating/mentoring younger coaches. I see far too much focus on implementing international rules of play than understanding which rules can be modified to enhance the development of younger athletes.
51.	- increased discussion as to questioning some things that have been a part of sport for many years - less emphasis on competition and more on training
52.	With our recreational soccer for my children, I have seen a slight attempt to increase the practice/game ratio (not effectively), and a slight attempt to make the game less competitive/more fun to foster development (so more athlete participation). In a practical sense, though, it would be best if they fixed the potholes in the fields: on a practical level, long-term athlete development is not possible if the athletes have been damaged (ruined knees, ankles and backs) and forced to quit the sport due to poor quality of the playing field.
53.	Improvement in level of athletes and coaches
54.	While I've heard of it, I'm not sure how it's being implemented.
55.	none that i can see
56.	In cycling at the community level we have lowered the # of back to back races and tried to make it about it having fun
57.	lack of direction due to shoddy implementation of a program whose goal is poorly stated and whose methods are poorly planned and implemented
58.	very unsure
59.	changes in competitive groupings better educated coaching better educated athletes
60.	none here where i live

61.	Our athletes are being encouraged to participate in a variety of sport; cross training
62.	Better idea of what should happen when to help people stay involved in sport and physical activity. More welcoming environment for those not on the excellence pathway
63.	Small. It seems there is not enough knowledge of how to implement its policies/recommendations -- or not enough local support to do so.
64.	More age discrimination for those over 19 who would like to do a sport. The clubs main focus is on school age children. I have found over the years that having all the age groups practice & compete together keeps children more in love with the sport and stay in the sport also if the others are involved in the sport the eat healthier and pass on to their children. An adult who is involved as an athlete in that sport the children will see there parent or an adult doing the sport & use as a role model. Children have no real role models in sport. By the time they are 19 they are dropped or they drop out of their sport.
65.	havn't notice any change
66.	increased young competitors because they enjoy the new format
67.	To date not really implemented in the sports I participate in, but has the potentially to help develop young athletes, but is missing reimplementatation of elite athletes into the general athletic population after they retire from their respective sport.
68.	Competition formats are changing
69.	CS4L is causing organizers and coaches to change their way of thinking. This then causes the parents and the athletes to look at things differently.
70.	unknown
71.	There is more opportunity for "sport for life".
72.	Clubs are rethinking their vision and program delivery. Still confusing as some parents are expecting their kid to be the next national hero and pushing for more intense development and coaches trying to stick to the LTAD. There needs to be more education for parents...possibly mandatory parent meeting at the start of year to explain LTAD and hopefully take pressure off volunteer coaches. My son plays on baseball team where no one was cut. We play against community club that fielded 3 teams and put the strongest players on one team. This team is winning and it is discouraging for opposing teams. This club does not understand the principles of LTAD with 9 year olds. I believe high schools need to be targeted . Students are cut from teams and often never play again. Those who make the team likely don't play much longer after high school. Schools need to evolve away from sports like football, hockey, etc and move towards sports than can involve diverse ability level and that students can do for life. cross country skiing, curling, tai chi, etc.
73.	Standardization with no logic
74.	makes people aware of diversity in traning opportunities
75.	loss of kids particepating in sports...being forced to play at levels that they don't want to play in..
76.	-changement de noms pour les niveaux -plus de pratiques -changement du format de

	grands championnats -oublie des tournois compétitifs pour les moins de 14 ans
77.	Not familiar with this program.
78.	Better understanding of where a particular athlete fits in the developmental stages. This is resulting in more appropriate training plans and for how new skills are developed in young athletes.
79.	It is just beginning to take hold in Manitoba through the Manitoba Soccer Association, which has targeted different practice/game ratios and skill development as priorities over competitive games. Its new guidelines will take effect in competition next season but coaches are already being prepared for its implementation.
80.	more emphasis on watching the emotional state of athletes.
81.	I find there is more emphasis on trained knowledgeable coaches.
82.	-Our Provincial Sport Organizations are starting to implement the stages into their programming as instructed by Sport Manitoba and the Partner Funding Unit. -Our Regional Grants have been changed to include the CS4L model and the language accompanied with it. -Those involved with sport (athletes, coaches and officials) are slowly starting to know and appreciate the model and it's different stages and how it is/will affect them.
83.	more opportunities
84.	More awareness within sport of the basic tenets of CS4L
85.	lack of communication and promises not practiced... you don't know what their role is and you are left in the dark.
86.	At the club level, it is inconsistently practiced. At the schools, there is absolutely zero awareness. I am a teacher educator and can state with authority that my colleagues don't know about it.
87.	Je ne sais pas, je n'en ai jamais entendu parler.
88.	Seems to be weak in that the visibility is low and there does not seem to be an increase in participation.
89.	Not a lot, but at least someone is taking notice of the need for more effort to increase sport participation. Better to have more young people interested in sport, than to put them in prison!
90.	Drop out at certain ages. Change is hard and not all people are interested in new challenges.
91.	It is hard to make an impact in small community's.
92.	In equestrian sport, an improved coaching programme by Equine Canada. I don't know enough about other coaching systems. Equine competition is more or less based on activity level, not age. Many people do not begin riding until adult and continue well into middle and even old age. I am 69 and still active in this sport... and others
93.	More discussions are taking place in communities to work together to promote the positive development of sports and initiatives to keep kids playing.
94.	I honestly really haven't seen the impact yet.

95.	It is starting debates/questions of what we are doing.
96.	It has both positive and negative impact, the problem is that it appears only the positive elements are being considered! There is serious contradiction in sport regarding this! Making this a wonderful idea but with so many exceptions.
97.	not much at the community level for us at this point
98.	Confusion. Sports are stuck between the 'traditional, way it is always been done' type of competitions and training. Many want to change but are slowed by 'old school' ways of thinking/planning.
99.	I am not seeing very much so far
100.	Have not seen any difference
101.	- the loss of some highly skilled players to another ice sport as the parents refuse to not have the younguns tiered. The increase in tryouts at tween AA as more want a more intense competitive route. A lot of ticked off parents, who are the ones who pay the shot, and it seems some people have forgotten this.
102.	The importance of developmental programs at a young age to ensure quality in fundamental movement patterns.
103.	Not sure.
104.	Ça va peut-être aider les gens à voir l'importance de l'activité physique tout au long de la vie.
105.	Improvement of 'sport' life
106.	Currently, it is causing confusion and some ambivalence. The old school vs. the new school way of thinking. The old school is hanging on to traditional methodology and competition strategies and scheduling because that's the way IT has always been done. This type of thinking is the biggest hurdle that CS4L Implementation has to clear.
107.	Thge ideas are being put on the table
108.	not sure
109.	there is "life after competition", and even before for that matter, ie. children/athletes not made to specialize so young so they are better developed & more fully rounded competitors by the time they chose their own sport
110.	- Improving delivery of sport programing. - Providing athletes/participants a long term athlete development plan for success within their sport, be it competitive or recreational.
111.	The emphasis on deleoamental level and maturity in the sport is helpful
112.	Healthier sport development for kids.
113.	In rural areas, where such things as the CS4L take longer to trickle down, I would say the impact has been minimal. In small rural communities, it is harder to access the training, and therefore even harder to get coaches to buy in. Organizations have "always done it this way" and that is a huge barrier to overcome.
114.	more knowledgable

115.	hockey is first the other sports have to play catch up
116.	Sport organizations not understanding the idea and unwilling to change. People in power thinking they know but not understanding so actually hurt it's growth
117.	Visibility of elite athlete and support
118.	Awareness of personal health and participation at all levels.
119.	Unsure
120.	Hockey is generally left to run independent of sport policies. While Canada Sport is moving to remove tiering for youth sport, hockey tiering is becoming more widespread.
121.	Needs greater awareness with the general population.
122.	NA
123.	adopted by Sport Manitoba and being pushed onto sports. Not embraced by individual sports.
124.	I have have seen very little - it is talked but not practiced
125.	In my opinion, lack of understanding and buy-in from some parents/coaches has made CS4L implementation challenging. CS4L messaging is good and should result in long term benefits to Canadians and sport in Canada. Prevailing attitude among parents is still that kids have to specialize and excell at a young age in order to "go anywhere" with sport. Early specialization and focus on winning is still a big problem.
126.	The impact is good for individuals currently involved in sport, but seems to miss the targeted groups that need to become involved and there is less stress on play.
127.	In some sports I think there has been an attempt to put less emphasis on competition however I think there may be a lack of buy-in from some coaches/parents. This can lead to an uneven playing field which is troubling. I think CS4L is a move in the right direction but I think it will take a long time to shift the current focus from competition/early specialization to S4L/LTAD.
128.	I can't quantify this.
129.	the changes are slow the training happen but who is watching the whay is it that change is not happening
130.	havent noticed
131.	The PSO's are currently working on incorporating the CS4L principles in their coaching philosophies and rewriting their training manuals and training programs for coaches. This will, in turn create coaches that are cognisant of the the developmental levels of the groups they are working with. In Manitoba, Sport Manitoba and Physical Education leadership associations are working together to look at the physical literacy learned in school PE and incorporating those learned skills into sport situations. Through the levels of CS4L, there is a definite correlation between the first 3 levels and how our children and youth are instructed in a quality PE class.
132.	More program choices for a wider range of children, youth, adults and seniors.
133.	Creating dialogue between different partners and stakeholders

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

#	Response
1.	More Canadians participating at higher levels of skill and performance.
2.	CS4L has been adopted by the stakeholders in sport, recreation, education and health as a framework from which their organizations can and do work together to achieve common goals and shared outcomes.
3.	Better training programs. Struggles with HP training issues related early specialization sports. There is still a strong belief (and some anecdotal evidence) that certain practices that don't align with C4SL lead to performance success.
4.	unknown
5.	More people happier with the Canadian Sport System. Less people thinking sport is for high-performance athletes only.
6.	don't know.
7.	Having our youth grow up and possessing multiple skills in all sports and hopefully encouraging individuals to participate in sport and physical activity across there lifespan.
8.	skill levels will increase, furthering the life/career of an athlete as they progress through the programs
9.	With enough promotion, the impact of CS4L should be significant. If children have fun learning and don't specialize (with some exceptions)too early on any specific sport, they will be far better athletes in the long run and, even if they don't move into the high performance development aspect of a sport, they will have enough sport experiences in their development years to participate in most sports as they get older.
10.	better sport programs for life
11.	More well-rounded athletes who will play in (compete) and stay in (coach and volunteer) a variety of sports for longer periods of time. It should also help with our elite level athletes if they are more well-rounded athletes to achive greater things in their chosen sport.
12.	This will boost recreational sport participation. Athletes will have the opportunity to have the best fun, not be "benched" because they're not "good enough" players to win for the team and development those athletes who have the desire and skill to play competitive sport.
13.	Hopefully more people will be active and we have a healthier population
14.	I think it will be a huge improvement to the sports system we are currently in and I believe more children will play and stay playing a sport if they can be grouped to the skill level they are and parents and children will enjoy that such a large emphasis isnt put on Winning and the focus changed to development and building a life love love of the game. However I do believe the impact of CS4L will take a long time before you see a major impact.
15.	Far more rounded athletes. When you don't specialize too early in a specific sport, the chances of succeeding at a more elite level later in your athletic career seems to increase.
16.	Decrease the healthcare system burden of citizens that are subject to disease as a result of

	poor health caused by poor physical fitness.
17.	I think less people will be competing in our sport
18.	I think if there were more 'active, physical' involvement, we might see some impact from it.
19.	too much of a pendulum swing in the other direction. The optimal lies somewhere in the middle.
20.	Well rounded participants, more enjoyable experiences, involved in sport for longer span of time.
21.	Do not know
22.	People speaking the same language. Better athletes.
23.	worth a shot
24.	Moving the right direction , just need change in the provincial areas where old boys clubs still control
25.	I think kids will have more fun and there will be less pressure on them when they are just starting out in sports. I worry that we will produce fewer elite / serious athletes.
26.	hopefully a more active community, not just 'athletes' invollved in sport
27.	Challenges from the more popular sports that have operated the same for years and the public being so pasionate about certain sports
28.	not sure
29.	stronger canadian competition.
30.	Hopefully better skilled, athletic participants who stay in the sport longer
31.	no idea
32.	If it works and implemented properly across all sports then you will begin to see a change and healthier population across Canada. Time will Tell.
33.	it will take time but once all are on board it will definitely increase athleticism in Canada
34.	A much more balanced system
35.	Increased participation, particularly at the Active for Life stage. Better identification, opportunities, and support focussed on athletes training to compete/win.
36.	Increased participation in sport for all, whether at a compttiive level or recreational level.
37.	Stronger sport system that develops better all round athletes and keep participants engaged in the sport system for life.
38.	Little
39.	Less burnout of top level athletes who have not been introduced to their sport at a young age.
40.	As a "hockey Mom" - children are grouped by age and not always by develoment level - although there is tiering based on skill level,children generally must play within thier age group. Also, it is still difficult to have your kids play multi sports due to cost and time

	commitments, and I feel that children must "specialize" at too young an age.
41.	I think it will have a positive impact but it is difficult for coaches and sport organization volunteers to take on new challenges.
42.	It will make all sports better
43.	Unless the sport authorities become more aggressive in implementing it we will still be asking this question in 10 years.
44.	not sure
45.	It will only have an impact if we can change the culture.
46.	Consistency of coaching philosophy across all sports. Also, the encouragement of younger children to participate in multiple sports (and therefore, not specialize too early).
47.	I anticipate more involvement by those who thought they were left out before (physically/mentally challenged, immigrants, minority groups, those who want exercise without a lot of competition).
48.	If we can get over the vicarious living of children's lives by parents we could have much more engaged and happy children and youth
49.	?
50.	not sure - depends on the education and providing the public with knowledge about CS4L
51.	not sure
52.	Overall, I think we will narrow our focus to a few basic aspects of athlete-development, while ignoring the mental development of athletes and the lack of knowledge within the coaching community.
53.	- less emphasis on early specialization - more rule and game modifications to make sport more appropriate for younger ages - hopefully, people staying involved in sport longer
54.	May affect number of volunteers willing to coach. Some sports may be considered too organized eg hockey.
55.	More fun focus for life
56.	things'll get worse
57.	It could have a tremendous impact on how children are engaged in sport. Programs will be offered differently, youth will gather a broader interest in many sports and the retention rate in programs will increase due to individual success.
58.	Athletes reaching a higher level of sports excellence
59.	hopefully healthier people, less crime, more respect for other races & religions
60.	Could have a huge impact on the fitness/health of the country if done correctly
61.	It could be important to everyone's health if it saw more implementation.
62.	It needs to change to see as a family unit not as a children in a sport. They will not stay in sport very long. But if the whole family skates or swims or does athletics at practices and

	competition. Kids will see a future in continuation of a sport. Over the years kids have always said what is the point if I can keep doing it. Or look how those older athlete are being treated I don't want to go there.
63.	hopefully making sport a psychologically,emotionally,physically healthy experience
64.	hopefully more competitors for our sport
65.	Less pressure to do only one sport. Better coaching should occur with more opportunity to attend clinics. Parental expectations will ease to reduce competition and wanting their child to become a superstar at an early age.
66.	Should help to improve the coaching that young athletes receive to allow them all the ability to realize there potential, but may create more of a divid between the really good and the participating for fun participants and doesn't have enough focus on reintegration after competitive competition.
67.	Practice objectives will change
68.	Hopefully the impact will be a greater participatin in all sports.
69.	unknown
70.	Hopefully, "sport for life" becomes dominant and the norm, but probably not.
71.	Cautiously optimistic. We have not seen too much as of yet. I hope we have more athletes stay in sports longer...for life. Less athlete burnout and injuries.
72.	Aimed at competition and will kill off any recreational sport
73.	make people reflect on why they get their kids into sport.
74.	even less kids if we don't try to promote the sport as fun and freindly to all..please don't forget that times have changed and we need to change with them. The kids have a different additude and way of approaching things not like it used to be..treat them as young adults but have fun with it...not just children...? Personal issure should not interfer with matters if they are good coaches..
75.	frustration car les gens ne sont jamais prêts pour de grands changements, et les éduquer peut être difficile
76.	Not familiar with this program.
77.	I think a lot of emphasis is being put on the high performance athlete in the model to date and the impact could see kids dropping out of competitive sports even earlier than before.
78.	Young soccer players will be more skillful at an earlier age and will not drop out of the game when the transition is made from mini-soccer to a more competitive game, which currently happens at age 9 in Manitoba and which sees a marked drop-off in participation.
79.	less and less competition, more "feel good" attitude.
80.	A larger population of youth playing sport, more accessability for all, stronger national teams.
81.	I think that those involved with sport (athletes, coaches and officials) will slowly start to see the benefits of the CS4L model. More programs will be offered using the stages as benchmarks and, where there are sport alliances, they can become a key in education of the

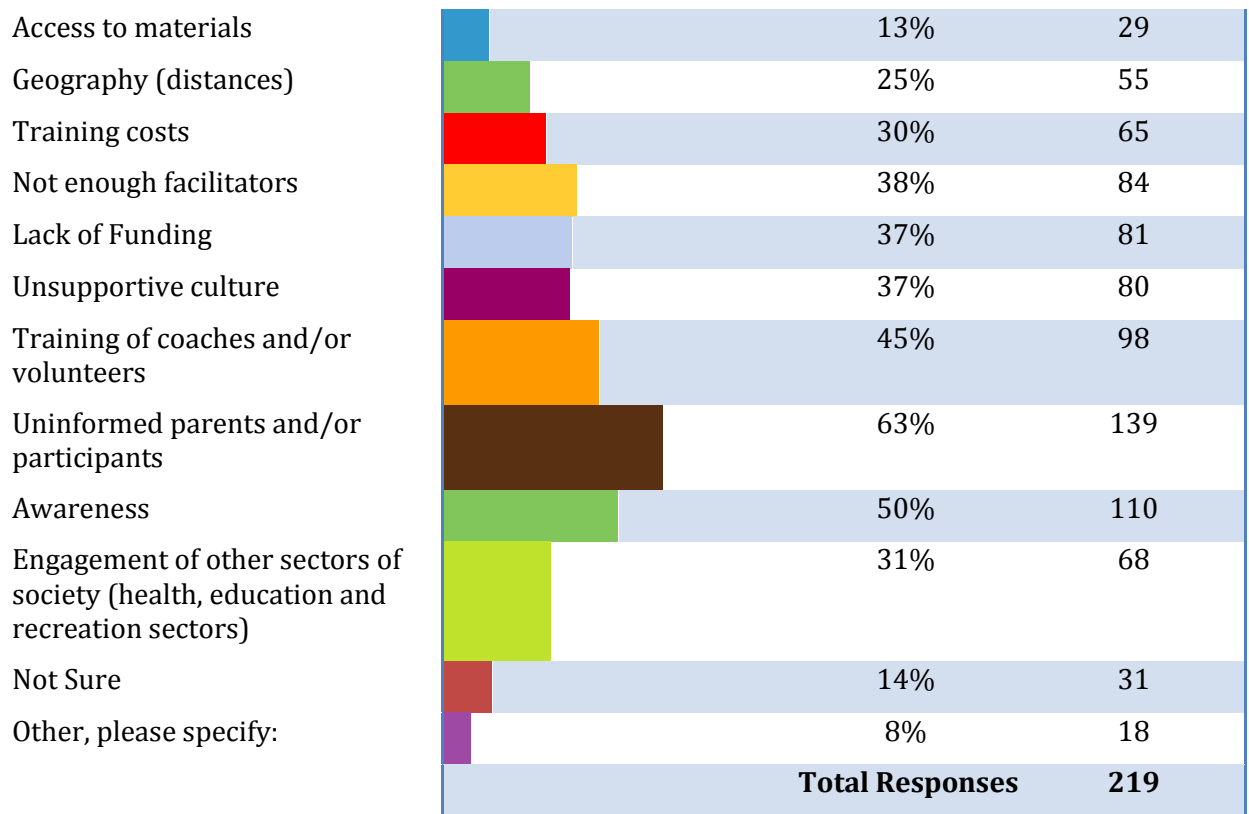
	CS4L model and working with sports to implement working together to achieve a better sport delivery system.
82.	a wider variety of programming options
83.	Physical literacy development leading to more options for children
84.	only the gifted will be selected, other who have ability but lack of finances or information will be left out
85.	Unless there are careful measure in place, it will kill certain sports in less populated areas and create cluster centers for some sports. This is frustrating, since Winnipeg is not a cluster center.
86.	Aucune idée, puisque je ne le connais pas.
87.	Increased participation in all sport - racquet sports, field sports and water sport, all of which will require funding to make it accessible to all with an improvement in the quality of life and healthy living.
88.	I hope it will increase participation in sports
89.	I think that there needs to be more education at the parent level to get better involvement.
90.	The future in CS4L will do great in big communities, the the small communities need to get together to be it better for are future stars.
91.	Hopefully a safe and enjoyment environment for any participant whatever their skill level
92.	Our youth will stay involved in sport for a longer time-frame instead of dropping out of sports programs in their early teens. This will result in a healthier population and lead to potential elite athletes. Also, thru education,parents will understand the importance of not pressuring their children,and hopefully keeping sport as a positive entity in their life. It is important to recognize and respect the developmental needs of non-elite athletes to retain their involvement in healthy,active living.
93.	I think that the impact will be more people getting involved in sport as part of their lifestyle and people competing in sport for very good reasons, whether it's physical, emotional or social.
94.	Hopefully get more people involved and help them to stay involved longer.
95.	It is a grand experiment with very little accountability and assessment. Therefore we will never know it's effects nationally. OR we will make claims to its benefits without actual data to support it! I am a huge supporter of the idea however, and I think we lead the world in the thinking.
96.	hopefully more diversity - not focused on just one sport - if you don't pick one now you get left behind
97.	I think that sport will be able to communicate more accurately, as far a development and describing skill levels. I think that it will be a very long time before we see any benefit/results at elite/international levels, because there are too many other variables there most obvious being the amount that the country supports those programs other than in olympic years.

98.	People will stay involved longer. There is a level of intensity for everyone.
99.	hopefully more skill development, less screaming and shouting!
100.	- if not all sports are forced to implement it, and implement it in a similiar fashion I really think you will see the demise or a much smaller niche grouping in certain sports that compete for similiar athletes. I also think it will evetually lead to a less competitive more socialistic society where entitlement will be more of a problem than it is now. People come to Canada because anything is possible, its a competitive society with some safety nets should you fall, but the average athlete that goes through LTAD learns what? - especially if he/she does not really go the competitive route at the later stages. By the way explain why PSO's are implementing this yet school boards are still allowing grade 9 students to compete against grade 12 students in certain contact sports, eg girls rugby.
101.	There needs to be more impact on long term sport participation and not just sport solely for competition sake.
102.	'Active for Life' objective achieved. Ideally this will result in LTAD cycle continuing with subsequent generations.
103.	Je ne le sais pas.
104.	continued improvement of 'sport' life
105.	Hopefully more physically literate kids/program participants/athletes! There may be more clarity when discussing athlete development, thanks to the terminology introduce by the LTAD document. A few years after full implementation we should see some far better young athletes start to come up through the system. Hopefully, it will be easier to retain these same athletes (in sport) for longer periods of their lives.
106.	Once the movers and shakers get on board there will be change.
107.	i think the future impact should be positive it is carried out with enthusiasm and eagerness. It should encourage overall health for the community.
108.	not sure
109.	Hopefully a more active nation
110.	- Improve long term success of sport (team/individual) within Canada at all levels (community, Provincial/Territorial, National). - Improve retention of athletes into active for life stage of LTAD thereby helping to improve the overall health of our Nation. - Help ensure participants/athletes develop to their best ability within sport.
111.	Hopefully more emphasis on developmental level ratehr than chronological age
112.	Healthier and more active and engaged population.
113.	I would love to see more of an emphasis on development of physical skills at a young age, as the more capable the athlete the more they will enjoy themselves and hopefully stick with the sport.
114.	more teachers in the sports
115.	Not much will change unless you play hockey

116.	Better rounded athletes. Coaches supporting multiple sports for youth and children
117.	If adopted by the bulk of the population would result in healthier/happier citizens with less health issues throughout their life cycle.
118.	If applied, increased participation in sport through life.
119.	The model seems to indicate that participation by many and elite athlete development are not mutually exclusive goals.
120.	I would love to see the development of sport by skill rather than by age.
121.	Not sure
122.	Positive impact once embraced at all levels.
123.	Hopefully we will follow it more closely and see more development at younger ages prior to specialization
124.	Increased long-term participation (which will have positive social and health benefits), focus on skills development versus competition should result in development of better athletes in the long run, less athlete burnout, encouragement of late entry into sport
125.	a slow growing awareness for the increased physical literacy education of our population.
126.	Hopefully CS4L will lead to long term involvement in sport and physical activity which will lead to better social outcomes. In addition, if further efforts to implement the model are successful, there should be less burn-out/quitting of middle age children and higher participation in new sports among this same group. Theoretically this should lead to a greater pool of athletes to develop in the late specialization sports.
127.	it should see increase in participation
128.	None unless we make real changes to sport and we make it about the person development not one sport or any sport
129.	I hope it will allow for more teams and more leagues
130.	Participants will be considered athletes at whatever stage of the CS4L system they are at. There will be increased participation as all levels of participation and competition are valued. There will be further cooperation between schools and sport associations which will benefit our children and youth. Physical literacy taught in schools will transfer to sport situations and participants will feel competent and confident in their participation.
131.	The opportunity to participate in sport through all stages of life and more people adopting a healthier lifestyle.
132.	It is the best thing to happen to sport ever!

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

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

#	Response
1.	Seems to be penetrating deeply into sport and education.
2.	hockey (nuff said?)
3.	don't like the model
4.	apathy
5.	It is not a sufficient model
6.	Focus on winning rather than personal development.
7.	It's hard for some people to change.
8.	it's not a good plan
9.	National change in our sport back to age groupings rather than development
10.	all sports should embrace this at the same time. what is happening now is hesitant participation because a sport like hockey is not following the rules
11.	let your community club handle the funding, educating, and coaching of all the sport teams involved..

12. young athletes don't respond well because many times the non-competitive and competitive are lumped together
13. contradiction by sport administrators
14. motivation
15. 1) 'High Performance' calibre athletes may go unnoticed; various factors may relate. 2) Some sports may receive more recognition and/or funding than others
16. misunderstanding or misinterpretation
17. Not a primary priority of Fed/Prov/Municipal governments
18. Funding model - funding is partially based on success at competitions

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and instructors		94%	203
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		67%	144
Facilities and equipment		86%	184
School sport system		69%	148
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		19%	40
Research and innovation		25%	53
Training and pathways to employment		30%	65
Capitalizing on international events		19%	41
Equity policies		18%	39
Organizational capacity		52%	112
N/A		0%	1
Total Responses			215

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and instructors		20%	39
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		16%	33
Facilities and equipment		10%	19
School sport system		24%	49
Parasport development – inclusion/integration		14%	27
Research and innovation		30%	60
Training and pathways to employment		12%	25
Capitalizing on international events		33%	66
Equity policies		30%	59
Organizational capacity		18%	35
N/A		27%	54
		Total Responses	200

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		63%	134
Officials – referees, umpires, judges, etc.		32%	68
Facilities and equipment		63%	133
School sport system		46%	97

Parasport development – inclusion/integration		12%	26
Research and innovation		16%	34
Training and pathways to employment		17%	35
Capitalizing on international events		9%	20
Equity policies		10%	21
Organizational capacity		25%	52
N/A		2%	5
Total Responses			212




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


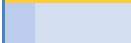






Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and technical leadership		81%	166
Training and competition		71%	145
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		48%	97
Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		66%	135
Research and innovation		17%	35
Integrated athlete development pathways		35%	72
Organizational capacity and sustainability		20%	40
Direct athlete support and incentives		62%	126
Facilities and equipment		45%	91
Hosting of international events in Canada		14%	28
N/A		6%	12
Total Responses			204

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









Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Coaches and technical leadership		19%	37
Training and competition		16%	31
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		31%	61
Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		14%	28
Research and innovation		28%	56
Integrated athlete development pathways		13%	26
Organizational capacity and sustainability		24%	48
Direct athlete support and incentives		8%	15
Facilities and equipment		9%	17
Hosting of international events in Canada		35%	69
N/A		30%	60
Total Responses			199

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		40%	80
Training and competition		34%	69
Sport science, sport medicine and technology		14%	28

Athlete talent identification, recruitment and development		37%	75
Research and innovation		9%	19
Integrated athlete/coach/official development pathways		25%	50
Organizational capacity and sustainability		14%	28
Direct athlete and coach support and incentives		46%	93
Facilities and equipment		39%	79
Hosting of international events in Canada		11%	22
N/A		10%	20
Total Responses			202

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Athlete Development		83%	167
Coach/Leader Development		79%	159
Program Partnerships		57%	115
Relevant Programming		39%	79
Knowledge Transfer		66%	134
Improved Services		50%	100
No benefits		1%	3
N/A		1%	2
Other, please specify:		4%	8
Total Responses			202

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

#	Response
1.	When we say High Performance - where do athletes go and train? Is it in Winnipeg or Toronto. Is it Halifax or B.C.?

2. building sport communities
3. funding
4. friendship and the participating of good sportsmanship amongst all..
5. mentorship by national team athletes
6. Increased opportunities for athletes (eg. competition, recognition)
7. greater access to resources for athletes, and better relationships with both organizations

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Communication		76%	152
Human Resources		54%	109
Culture Conflicts		24%	49
Governance Structure		55%	111
Personalities		44%	89
N/A		2%	4
Other, please specify:		8%	17
		Total Responses	201

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

#	Response
1.	money
2.	advance planning
3.	Politics
4.	distance, MB gets forgotten sometimes
5.	geography (distance)
6.	distances/ Ontario-Quebec centric
7.	inability to address or accout for regional disparities
8.	employment standards of coaches
9.	geographic location
10.	funding and sport leadership
11.	size of athletic pools

12. Associated funding
13. Funding
14. cost
15. Time
16. I've had feedback on the coach mentorship program that grassroots coaches are intimidated to contact mentors. Even with the positive participation of elite coaches, there is a disconnect between coaches and potential mentors.



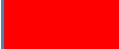





WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF IMPROVING LINKAGES BETWEEN PROVINCIAL/TERRITORIAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS AND MUNICIPAL-LEVEL SPORT CLUBS AND RECREATION DEPARTMENTS/ORGANIZATIONS AND/OR SCHOOLS?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Relevant Programming		62%	122
Targeted Uptake		31%	61
Shared Expertise		69%	135
Partnerships		57%	112
Knowledge Transfer		68%	133
Improved Services		64%	126
Wider audience		56%	109
No benefits		0%	0
N/A		1%	2
Other, please specify:		2%	4
Total Responses			196

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.	athlete safety is the business of all organizations and clubs
2.	it would be nice to have recreation tie to sport directly
3.	Increased opportunities for athletes (eg. competition, recognition)
4.	hopefully less "territorialism", eg. that's my athlete and only I can say what's done with him/her

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO IMPROVING THESE LINKAGES?

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Differing Objectives		68%	132
Communication		71%	138
Developing Contacts		35%	68
Differing Cultures		24%	47
Human Resources		47%	92
Personalities		44%	85
N/A		1%	2
Other, please specify:		6%	11
		Total Responses	195

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

#	Response
1.	money
2.	finances
3.	Politics
4.	Facilities
5.	conflicting goals at the different levels
6.	helping each other and not having people in power pick and do what they feel is better for everyone..
7.	Associated funding
8.	some cultures have a "win at all cost" attitude that may harm final desired outcomes
9.	cost
10.	I've had feedback on the coach mentorship program that grassroots coaches are intimidated to contact mentors. Even with the positive participation of elite coaches, there is a disconnect between coaches and potential mentors.
11.	Different boundaries/ jurisdictions

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING A COMMON COMMUNITY SPORT FOR LIFE PLAN THAT COULD BE SHARED BETWEEN LOCAL SPORT ORGANIZATIONS/CLUBS, SCHOOLS , MUNICIPAL RECREATION DEPARTMENTS

/ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDER ORGANIZATIONS WITHIN YOUR COMMUNITY?

#	Response
1.	If CS4L is to be successful it must be bought into, committed to and owned by all partners in sport at the community level as this is where 95% of all sport development and delivery happens...by embracing and adopt the Canadian Sport for Life model as the fundamental framework from which their own unique Community Sport for Life plans could be built upon.
2.	It would get everyone on the same page moving sport forward to the benefit of the participants rather than to some local, potentially misguided agenda.
3.	Increase participation
4.	more involvement
5.	Prevents mixed messages, cheaper.
6.	continuity
7.	The message will reach all participants and, eventually, be implemented in a larger area than if it is not shared
8.	shared resources build a healthier community
9.	a common vision that is flexible enough to apply on any level of governance would benefit all levels and find easier buy-in
10.	An organized plan will facilitate better communication and development good working relationships amongst all stakeholders. It will assist continual athlete skill development thru easier access to facilities and equipment as well as athlete participation in key community/regional/national/international sporting events.
11.	Groups could share players and allow them to have a multi sport experience, free up of space and equipment, sharing of resources.
12.	Increases likelihood of everyone "buying in" on the program.
13.	Program support from the national body, interprovincial equity in training and athlete development.
14.	Developing such plan might refocus our sights towards 'one' definite goal/vision
15.	Work together to develop efficient programming.
16.	Shared dryland training. Time coaches spend coaching multiple sports will be lessend. Time saved in registration.
17.	keeping youth physically fit
18.	Smaller sports need help recruiting potential athletes. Local organizations could help with that.
19.	organizations on the same path as opposed to each individual one doing whatever they think is best

20.	A seamless opportunity for all residents to participate in a sport of their choice with a community that gets healthy and safe.
21.	Seamless integration of planning & goals including access to wider range of participants.
22.	All ages are of the same understanding. Common terminology, training, identification. Healthier and better trained population. Increased understanding of needs of sport bodies, increased understanding of community and school orgs.
23.	Allows all participants to be speaking a common language across sports and levels of sport. Which should translate into a clearer path for athletes/coaches/officials and a more consistent approach to development, recruitment, and identification of these participants at various levels.
24.	Equal access to all Canadians regardless of the province in which the athlete lives.
25.	Developing partnerships to avoid duplication of resources and programs to expand the opportunities available to community members. Equity amongst the programs offered throughout the community in terms of quality. Create more opportunities for under-represented groups to become involved.
26.	increased participation
27.	Everyone will be on the same page
28.	Developing adequate facilities sharing cross sport knowledge.
29.	time
30.	It could possibly remove the territorial behavior that each club has because everyone is sooooo competitive.
31.	Everyone is working under the same rules.
32.	Consistency - everybody on the same page. If everyone's working towards the same objectives, with a similar plan/philosophy, then there's a better chance of success.
33.	90% of population think of sport as only hockey/soccer/basketball and very few Canadians will participate in these sports after high school
34.	don't know
35.	Brings more athletes to the sports increases competition and friendships
36.	I think the uniform message would be helpful. Also, we would be ensuring a standard knowledge base across the country. It would also ensure that the national-level coaches could possibly incorporate successful techniques from lower-level coaches (likely CIS coaches).
37.	- increased and improved communication - more efficient and more effective use of facilities
38.	better use of resources, equipment, facilities people. eg organizers, coaches, officials
39.	I believe the key benefit would be improved accessibility. Community and school-based programs offer the greatest accessibility for young athletes, thus conferring health and social benefits to the greatest number of Canadians. In addition, a plan to assist those that may be ready to transition to higher performance programs would help broaden the pool from which

	Canada can draw, and provide a measure of equality.
40.	Access to a wider variety of sports, better fund raising efforts and greater access and coordination for volunteers. Sharing of knowledge and expertise and greater support for the athlete
41.	exposing school children to sports that are not necessarily mainstream, that they would not otherwise have access to. Longterm fitness and health
42.	Focus
43.	A clear future direction that would stimulate future thinking. Create a focus on what is important and build consensus and enhance partnership opportunities Increase communications and manage expectations build on the strength and weaknesses in the delivery system Establish means to measure success
44.	more people involved
45.	A more efficient use of resources.
46.	All sports for all ages. The whole family then would be involved in the sport for life. When you have municipal government charge more for one age group to use eg. an arena (ice time). Club will choose the age group they pay less for.
47.	hopefully leadership would develop at the community level where parents would not be inclined to coach from a selfish agenda nepotism would be thwarted. Coaching would be based from a perspective of developing the whole athlete within the team and the team within the community
48.	greater participation in sport for all ages
49.	better health!!!!, increased participation, role models, increased revenue, increased sense of belonging to the community
50.	common goals & wider availability to different people
51.	Communication and building partnerships.
52.	You would have a much better chance of getting right down to the grassroots athletes and have some continuity of identifying potential athletes right through to the elite status.
53.	Education & communication.
54.	A clearer understanding of the goal of physical activity. A clearer understanding of the developmental traits and a higher athlete retention.
55.	avoid duplication and maximize resources
56.	Everybody would be on the same page.
57.	"oh" there are great benefits for the reasoning of what i've mentioned before...all organizations will be on the same page which would make the schools,clubs, and recreational facilities, be more profitable in every way, which would improve thier abilities to do certian things..
58.	Prevents some of the nepotism/elitist leadership styles that is currently happening in many

	pockets of the community.
59.	More efficient use of funds available for sport
60.	An integrated approach to sport which encourages participation and offers an opportunity for athletes, coaches and organizations to develop and grow talents and capabilities.
61.	all athletes would be developed with the same opportunity. coaching qualifications would be the same across the board.
62.	A common goal that those implementing and facilitating sport can strive for.
63.	Help to fit the pieces together for introduction, skill development, participation, training, competition to elite participation.
64.	The benefits of developing a common Community Sport for Life Plan would encourage social change and improve community health and wellness. A commitment to health promotion and disease prevention with the belief that sport is a healthy and positive tool to build strong and vibrant citizens and communities.
65.	better team selection for the sport
66.	I am not sure there are many. Adults can take responsibility for themselves. Sport for life should not be the primary focus of young people. They should be pursuing excellence in sport in the same way they are encouraged to pursue excellence at school--or more. They have a lifetime to cram useless knowledge in their heads and only a few years to develop a physicality that will last forever.
67.	Increased participation and improved quality of life as well as community building and respect.
68.	better partnerships less "territorial" differences no duplication of common strategies
69.	infinite advantages to the young,new and minorities, leading to a better country for all
70.	All about the kids and giving them all the opportunities to succeed.
71.	There are children in small communities that could go farther in there sport if they had the resources.
72.	Shared vision & long term-mission
73.	Shared expertise. Less duplication. Shared facilities. More appropriate use of facility and manpower
74.	Sport could then be viewed with a holostic approach, identifying strengths and weaknesses, and how to offer the best with what we have. Possible duplication of schedules and programs could be avoided or minimized. Consistency is needed in sending a collective statement on the importance of respect in sport...that may be accomplished by key stakeholders promoting this message within their specific groups/sports.
75.	An improved overall sport delivery system that keeps the participants in focus, not on personal or organizational agendas.
76.	Well I think that is a ok idea but one needs to deal with the limitation of the LTAD model in that it is NOT all inclusive! It is athlete based and not participant based. This needs to be addressed, and in my opinion revised. The sport LTAD process ignores non-sport based physical

	activity and physical literacy
77.	same goals and focus
78.	For Developing Physical Literacy primarily. And for community club type sports: baseball, football, soccer, hockey etc. Which are good for mass participation and as I said, developing Physical Literacy.
79.	financial times are tough and volunteers are in short supply. Usage would be streamlined.
80.	People would have the same aims and the same rules and regulations to follow. Pressure would be alleviated within elite teams and school teams, maybe more children would be able to play, rather than the very small pool of athletes that get to do all the teams and the rest get left out.
81.	- other than funding I can't think of any.
82.	A common message to society.
83.	Les différents palliers de gouvernements et d'organismes pourront mieux travailler ensemble.
84.	Improved healthy active living for children, parents and athletes at all levels - long term health and societal benefits and cultural change
85.	I think that a plan such as this would contribute to more physically literate young program participants/potential athletes. I am not sure how much it would contribute to getting people off the couch, away from the computer or Xbox, however.
86.	There is a comprehensive understanding of the goal of the nation
87.	more holistic approach
88.	- Standardized plan to develop athletes from active start to active for life. - Improve ability of athletes to transfer from one sport to another - Help guide coaches, volunteers and participants on the long term plan and goals within their sport - Create a network for coaches to help athletes transfer to new sports upon athlete retiring or for cross training purposes
89.	Making better use of available resources. Making the linkage between expertise at the club or community level and the schools. Introducing more people to the support in a way that makes it more attractive for them to continue
90.	Shared resources
91.	Shared resources and expertise
92.	Shared services/equipment/facilities, programs coordinated to take advantage of the LTAD model to develop physical literacy through involvement in a variety of sports.
93.	development of better athletes at the elite level
94.	Creating a culture that values health. All Canadians will feel invested in individual health and health of a nation. And thus support putting tax dollars into programs that promote health.
95.	Broader population base having access to the same programming throughout different organizations. Create community culture of health and fitness. Broader access to programs for varying (personal) incomes.

96.	Integration of this kind could facilitate athlete and coach development and identification. Could facilitate facility development as well.
97.	the end user/participant/family benefits from over-all improvements in accessibility and useage of programs.
98.	A wider perspective on sports or on specific sport participation.
99.	It would help develop a culture of participation in our community.
100.	Overall movement to develop skilled athletes as well as providing recreational opportunities just for involvement.
101.	A more efficient and coordinated delivery of sport programming.
102.	A pathway for all people to engage sport from grassroots to high performance.
103.	Involvement of more participants
104.	Education, awareness and increases heath of the community
105.	improved health, structured development increase volunteerism and participation
106.	Everything is laid out the same. There is a chain to follow and athletes will not be left behind because of not knowing what to do.
107.	we would have to put the child first, lets make good people that play for the fun
108.	Improved uptake. Higher levels of participation. Higher quality coaching.
109.	Participants could maximize their participation by having the same philosphy ruling their experiences as they train and compete at different levels. The playing field would be level in that all participants have the benefits of the same expertise in their learning and developing. The efforts of one group are reinforced by the the other group. For example, physical literacy skills learned in school, are used in a variety of sporting situations.
110.	Enhanced participation, greater awareness, shared vision and leadership, greater collarboration, new partnerships, wider audience
111.	It is the only thing that can successfully implement CS4L between the partners in sport in a community

WHAT ARE THE CHALLENGES TO BE ADDRESSED PRIOR TO INITIATING THIS PROCESS?

#	Response
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Initiate an ongoing process to bring key national, provincial and municipal stakeholders and organizations together to find common grounds from which they can ensure more seamless planning and effective delivery of each of their mandates to improve sport, recreation and active living. o CS4L Experts to lead the initiation of a program and process to train and resource Community Sport for Life planning facilitators, as required, in each province/territory. o Develop methods to engage community based groups as well as the public in the development of a Sport for Life Plan for their community. o Ensure that there is an ongoing

	joint planning process to keep each Community's Sport for Life Plan alive, updated and adapting to challenges.
2.	Education, education, education!
3.	I worry that a lot of money will be spent with little in the way of tangible results. I question the priorities of some of the national governing bodies which seems more interested in their standing within the international community than advancing the athletes.
4.	getting people on board
5.	Getting everyone (all interested parties) on board.
6.	communication and understanding of the process
7.	Complete lack of knowledge, in the public, of the benefits.
8.	communication willingness to put the work in to make changes
9.	change scares people and they like to hang onto their 'piece of the pie'; if they could see that we are all making the same pie and the whole approach must be based upon 'what's best for the athlete', then it would be better
10.	Define all areas of responsibilities on both sides of the table and give stakeholders a precise view of the advantages they will receive ("what's in it for them").
11.	Common Goals, Someone to take the leadership role, communication, ensuring people understand the CS4L Model in full
12.	Promotion/communication - very few people know about or understand CS4L
13.	Getting all to agree on a national program.
14.	define our goals
15.	One size does not fit all. You are moving to a single model for sport. That means, you fit or you don't.
16.	Tendency of the PSO priorities to not line up with local priorities. The first being geared towards athlete development and the population of the latter being of the 'for life' type athlete. These two objectives don't always coincide.
17.	Communicating, prioritizing goals and objectives, working together.
18.	Selling it to the sports organization.
19.	communication and personalities
20.	Sports knowing who to work with and how. Lack of facility access and coaches for potential programs.
21.	communication and cooperation between organizations
22.	Expertise, cost, commitment, global vision
23.	Getting everyone to buy-in to the same goals. Each stakeholder having a job to achieve the set goals. Knocking down the walls of everyone's "kingdom to encourage better collaboration.

24.	- all parties have to buy in to the plan. You need to have properly trained people who run and understand it. Trainers etc. You need to make sure all parents and kids are involved and the schools buy in.
25.	Cultural differences. Personality differences. Natural resistance to change.
26.	Objectives of provinces and level of economic growth in provinces that limits money for sport development
27.	Lack of cooperation between organizations.
28.	communication and funding
29.	Staff resources Making sure everyone buys into it
30.	Everyone is competing for a bigger piece of the pie rather than sharing it.
31.	time
32.	People do not like change.
33.	Getting everybody on board. Must educate everyone about CS4L philosophies and benefits.
34.	TV sports hero culture Need to be more like the Yukon/Norway/Australia in our sports thinking
35.	Older people on the Board not wanting to allow new people in
36.	I think there will certainly be some resistance, whether from individuals or in terms of established bureaucracy.
37.	- getting all those involved together - breaking down some mistrust between sports - convincing some that the process will be beneficial
38.	communicating the advantages of cooperation.
39.	We seem to be moving to an elite model of sports programming where full access is only afforded to those with \$. While some programs to assist young aspiring athletes do exist, they are often very limited and there is little outreach to make those who could most benefit from them aware they exist. In the some of the sports that my children and I participate in (soccer, gymnastics), the jump from community to the more competitive levels is cost-prohibitive for many families
40.	personalities, empire building, lack of willingness to share.
41.	Most funding / focus is on conventional sports that boys typically participate in i.e. hockey, soccer and football
42.	communication
43.	People are affraid of change - "we always and we never". Getting buy in from the sectors/key stakeholders Identifying the champions Very busy people being aksed to do more
44.	lack of funding, lack of coaches, lack of facilities
45.	Communication between organizations; getting all stakeholders to see a benefit to them
46.	More changes need to be made for it to truly work.

47.	change can be difficult to implement due to the status quo
48.	resources
49.	communication between all parties, and all parties getting on board and not seeing it has a hassle, but as a way to increase the health of the population and a way to get people involved in the community again
50.	getting the different organizations to agree on goals, values and process
51.	Human resources.
52.	The lines of communication need to be opened wide open, and local interest groups need to be onside without "empire building". Full and transparent accountings also need to be forthcoming in able to reach the very base of the organizations and aligning the process through to fruition.
53.	Old/outdated ideas and procedures.
54.	Parents should not be living vicariously through their children. Training kids to win at a young age. Winning is more important than sportsmanship.
55.	Overcoming local cliques
56.	Getting rid of old thinking in terms of athlete development.
57.	having these organizations do this with thier own poeple, not to be controlled by the larger organizations..
58.	Lack of will and/or ability of umbrella organizations that govern many sports to impose their will on these smaller community organizations.
59.	Governance. Local groups don't like being told what to do by the Provincial Sport Organizations who often are very centred on Provincial Teams. For example: About four years ago Sport MB put out a plan to have Manitoba High School Athletics come under their umbrella along with the Junior High Schools. This was viewed by many as a 'take over' attempt and by the lack of previous communication to this proposed 'new plan' I would concur. As a result educators roundly critisized Sport MB for their ham fistted attempt to integrate sports programming in Manitoba and set back any positive elements in the proposal .
60.	Overcoming an obsession with competition and results. Emphasizing that training and practise rather than playing is ultimately the pathway to development, especially at the young ages.
61.	find the people who can evaluate athletes. are there enough people to fill all positions required. how are these standards going to be enforced.
62.	-Acceptance of a new way of implementing and facilitating sport. -Communication -A clear understanding of what the Community Sport for Life Plan will be.
63.	As with many things sufficient financial resources to support the entire system and perhaps varying philosophies amongst levels of the servive providers.
64.	Challenges that need to be addressed are awarness and communication with Canadians. Strive to communicate better with average Canadians and that our children and youth are at risk due to the increase in chronic diseases, particularly diabetes, and the role that sport can play in improving community and individual wellness and health, initiatives and strategies addressing

	sport and physical activity are urgently needed.
65.	communication and exposure of sport
66.	Who are the relevant stakeholders who should be authorized to participate in development
67.	Facilities and facilitators as well as long term commitments to the program/sport enhancement.
68.	communication
69.	leaders, funding and expertise
70.	To figure out overlap of programs.
71.	The family's of these children should get help with resources, maybe through the schools. All I know is that family's leave small communities so their child will have better opportunity by going to schools in bigger communities.
72.	Communication, overcoming politics at all levels
73.	Getting all groups on the same page with respect to goals
74.	Recruiting the "SHAKERS AND MOVERS" from within each sport/organization who are willing to give of their time to help make this a successful process. Recruiting a community leader who has the necessary skills to move this initiative forward, both short-term and long-term.
75.	Different agendas for different individuals and organizations. Individuals and groups must set aside differences and work on and strengthen the similarities they share.
76.	see above. Even at the Sport for Life conferences this is a bone of contention that NEEDS to be addressed and not simply rolled over.
77.	getting people to accept and not just think of their own goals
78.	The "plan" needs to be embraced in the school curriculum as well, to provide a "seamless" continuum for the youngster/potential athlete.
79.	involvement of all parties at all levels in plan.
80.	No-one agrees, everyone thinks their slice of the pie is more important and will feel that their territory is being invaded.
81.	- very few support LTAD, simple as that, it is viewed with suspicion, and worry that we will lose our athletes to another sport, and it is happening.
82.	We need a cultural change that involves all sections of sport administration and provision.
83.	communication
84.	The allure of electronic games, the safety and security of kids when away from home and the cost (of some) organized sports. Most certainly, participation in sport HAS to be FUN or it will never succeed in prying the kids away from the electronic game/social media.
85.	differences in objectives between the two
86.	communication, personalities, difference of objectives/goals, cultural differences

87.	- Creating a network within communities - Creating awareness within communities - Promoting the benefits of the CS4L LTAD model - Educating coaches, volunteers, participants, parents, schools, etc on the new model - Ensuring sports have the necessary funds, coaching staff/support staff and infrastructure to support the new CS4L LTAD model within their sporting facilities
88.	Developing appropriate facilities, equipment coordination / organization communication between the various levels.
89.	Differeing objectives
90.	People's lack of knowledge and acceptance for a sport for life model. Everyone wants to just concentrate on the elite athlete that will win gold medals.
91.	In rural areas, convincing small communities (and sport organizations) not to operate in a silo, but to look beyond their own community for ways to grow and collaborate.
92.	communication and goals
93.	Funding, creating this culture.
94.	Funding; Human Resources;
95.	Main challenge is to persuade others of the benefit of this model to encourage support.
96.	not wanting to implement new technologies/changes to improve programs; lack of communication between communities, sport groups, provincial and federal counterparts.
97.	Changing certain sport cultures (i.e. hockey) so they acknowledge the benefit of multi-sport participation. More widely published/available research supporting this would be helpful.
98.	Communication Time Volunteers Resources
99.	Communication between schools and club programs.
100.	Ensuring there are common objectives to which all can work.
101.	Money, will to partner and guidance from national level.
102.	Territorial conflicts appear to exist, no cooperation.
103.	Common focus not based on personal gain
104.	communication between stakeholders big egos and not understanding the process
105.	Training, schools have different agendas then community clubs etc.
106.	sport is to controlling and is very self centered group.
107.	Having a well defined objective. Trying to get Canadians as a whole fit and trying to produce some elite athletes are two very different tasks!
108.	Cooperation between groups. There has to be agreement as to the most positive way to train our athletes. They should not feel pulled in several directions, by competing groups. The reinforcement of all groups working to the same end goal will benefit everyone. Groups must learn to "share their power". This means that all levels must work to create the best possible experience at all times, not just see their influence over the athlete as the best and only way to

approach s[port development. We are all pieces of the puzzle.
109. Inadequate funding, geography, communication, organizational culture, human resources
110. leadership, leadership, leadership!

PLEASE ADD ANY SUCCESSFUL PRACTICES WHERE YOUR COMMUNITY'S PARTNERS SPORT, EDUCATION, RECREATION AND HEALTHY LIVING ARE CURRENTLY WORKING TOGETHER.

#	Response
1.	There are many ways to tackle community issues. The Community Sport Alliance/Council approach employs the ingenuity of our greatest asset... people coming together for the good of our community. More and more, organizations are realizing the value of partnering. Sport Alliances/Councils find ways of working together to make better uses of our community's limited resources. They can work in communities of any size. While there may be possible drawbacks, (for example the loss of some organizational identity or the need for multi-group consensus decision making), they are far outweighed by the advantages. The following benefits can result from two or more organizations that plan and work together to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide continuity between, and addressing possible gaps, in services and programs • avoid conflicting dates for major initiatives or events • avoid competing for the same 'targeted participants' • reduce duplication of programs, service and facilities; and their associated costs • rank community issues and needs by their overall importance • coordinate the allocation of resources more effectively • share ideas and ways & means of doing business together • have greater access to the wide variety of skills and resources within the entire community • and even possibility ... having more coordinated and more effective fundraising.
2.	We are initiating a partnership between the two Universities and the local communities entitled: "Community Recreation and Leisure" (CRAL) which provides funded opportunities to the community while providing experiential opportunities for students a research opportunities for faculty.
3.	Winnipeg Community Sport Policy
4.	shared use of agreement between rec department and local schools
5.	Our community level baseball organization has been working with the Regional organization and the Provincial Sport Organization to split multiple teams in certain age categories with an even split for the regular season and tournaments and an elite roster for season-ending competition at Regionals and then Provincials. The old system was to split the two teams into a really good team and a really bad team and then put them in the same league to play each other. The late-bloomers quit baseball more often than not and pitching development was limited.
6.	Unknown
7.	We are only in the implementing stage of CS4L / Community Sport Alliances but have recieved positive feedback about our schedule meeting in June.
8.	N/A at this time

9.	Kids Of Mud program-17 and under mountain bike program that has 2 streams i) recreation ii) competition.
10.	?
11.	A newly formed Sport Alliance.
12.	Breakfast clubs in hockey - no age limit skill developement and provides breakfast.
13.	Pointe Claire Quebec, Learn-to swimming lessons that are a partnership between the 4 major aquatic sports, and the city, that deliberately funnel people into the aquatic sports or life-guarding.
14.	Supporting elite athletes to attend some international focused swim meets
15.	Interprovincial Games and Provincial games
16.	None
17.	Completely dependant on a few forward thinking individuals
18.	soccer and ringette are two sports where all levels help each other by having older players coach or mentor younger athletes and teams, from national players down thru prov.teams to the grass roots level.
19.	Public schools are, within their limited means, doing a pretty good job of providing sport opportunities at a variety of competitive levels (lunch-hour intramurals open to all, and more competitive school teams). In the public school paradigm, your ability to get on the elite team is not generally [as] dependant on the financial means of your family (compared to, say, AAA Hockey). Our local community club also offers affordable sport opportunities, but the ability of an athlete to move to higher levels of competition are definately limited by \$.
20.	unaware
21.	football
22.	Look at swim program across this country Program & competitions
23.	university of manitoba intramurals
24.	Sport Alliances
25.	Our local club has, and continues to work closely with our sport governing body to provide resources to our young up and coming athletes. We have hosted big name events and provided requested and received coaching clinics so that the grassroots players can both see the results of training, and partake of it themselves.
26.	Winnipeg had a Ski MOtion event this winter. Winnipeg regional health authority, XC ski manitoba, rec facilities, and schools participated together to organize a xc ski / snowshoe open house to invite people to come out and get active. Free equipment usage, free lessons, and a whole lot of fun.
27.	In the school that I teach at, I have made an effort to make contact with sport organizations to come and expose my students to a variety of activities.
28.	all working together as a team..







29.	To organize a regional event, in order to properly coordinate their efforts and ensure volunteers are provided in sufficient numbers.
30.	We have a facility sharing arrangement between the City Rec Dept and our local highschool.
31.	Can't think of any.
32.	none that I know of.
33.	We are currently working on a new Winnipeg Community Sport Policy with 6 partners and stakeholders that include: Winnipeg Community Sport Alliance, General Council of Winnipeg Community Centres, City of Winnipeg, Winnipeg Regional Health Authority, Sport Manitoba, Manitoba Physical Education Supervisors Association. We have all worked very diligently to come to a consensus on what the new policy should look like. We are working towards a sport delivery system that will improve the general well being of our city and we will succeed by working together.
34.	Good luck finding those in Manitoba. Schools actually try to block high performance athletes from competing because the kids will miss school time. High performance athletes are frustrated by the lack of commitment of recreational sports participants.
35.	Badminton Manitoba's initiative to promote the sport in schools by holding exhibitions and using the Provincial Coach to deliver training sessions in remote communities.
36.	the local community are very supportive of local sports teams, although if it doesn't happen on ice the local newspaper doesn't seem to be very interested in minor sports
37.	Use of provincial park (Bird's Hill, MB) as a facility for many aspects of equine sport
38.	A SPORT COUNCIL was formed many years ago that included the key stakeholders. It has not be active in recent times but the framework is still in place to move forward. The key stakeholders worked together to see the establishment of a outdoor soccer facility.
39.	Swim club has great communication through website and emails directly from coaching staff. Board of directors sit aside providing opportunity for more parent-coach communication. Board is not micro managing, they are allowing for growth of its staff and communication with the parents.
40.	The interlake regional health authority in Manitoba has a ok partnership program but even though it is successful from "opinion" we dont know if it actually works.
41.	No, please tell us!
42.	I have not seen anything successful, if anything as Ive moved along the community/school route, things have become a lot more difficult, narrow, pressuried and amatuearish. Coaches (not all) look for what they are getting out it, students are made to feel inadequate if they are not training 5 days a week. More pressure to be bigger/better/fitter leads to more expense and eventual disappointment, when only 12 children are wanted. Communities lose coaching staff which impacts childrens learning, and it generally becomes an old boys club, children are picked out at very early ages and then no-one else is looked at, and the fun aspect disappears, equality and learning is thrown out of the window, win at all costs appears. There are not enough challenges for those left behind so they walk away from it all. When new people are interested in joining in, doors are slammed shut, or it is made so difficult with no help or mentorship for younger adults to join in that they eventually walk away, leaving more children

	no opportunities to play. certain sports have more time/money/funding allocated to them.
43.	sport helmet campaign in Manitoba last year.
44.	The "camp" experience, where participants can try different sports.
45.	1. Head coach having a healthy perspective on recreation, health and competition makes a difference - the separateness but also the overlap and respect for each 2. having parents involved that are concerned about the "welfare of all", and understand that it's not just about their child(ren) but everyone helps everyone get better/improve
46.	We have some success in working between clubs and pulling together resources. Some clubs are better connected to the provincial organization.
47.	In the Interlake region of Manitoba monthly Interlake Recreation Professionals meetings are held, with representatives from Recreation, Government, Health, Education, and Sport are all in regular attendance to network, collaborate, and share training opportunities.
48.	Red River Nordic Ski and Biathlon Club has dedicated volunteers/ parents. This club can celebrate its success.
49.	n/a
50.	Unsure
51.	Sports with smaller bases have been collaborating on issues such as scheduling so people can participate in both/all.
52.	We have some eggs of working together. Mostly through the schools. We have no recreation department to develop community based programs.
53.	City recreational department head works with various community clubs to organize a variety of sporting activities.
54.	Sport Programs in Inner City Neighbourhood - SPIN
55.	N/A
56.	Physical Education model: Teaching games for understanding strategies
57.	none
58.	none that I have seen they are completely different.
59.	we support volunteers that that run fun programs for kids, we don't worry about if are they trained or do the have insurance but do they have fun. Do the kids want to come back.
60.	KOM (Kids Of Mud)
61.	Physical literacy taught in PE classes, is being reinforced through activities and drills being used by our communities soccer coaches.
62.	Recreation Connections Manitoba Physical Activity Coalition of Manitoba After School Recreation Project High Five Everybody gets to play
63.	Winnipeg community sport policy

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Yes		94%	170
No		6%	11
		Total Responses	181

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

Response	Chart	Percentage	Count
Youth Development		82%	145
Health Promotion		80%	141
Gender Equity		26%	46
Social Inclusion		56%	98
Conflict Resolution		25%	44
Other, please specify:		9%	16
		Total Responses	176

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

#	Response
1.	Disadvantaged & Disability Inclusion
2.	points above are good! The word 'intentionally' is not
3.	sport can be used for its own purposes!
4.	community awareness and pride
5.	age equity
6.	all of the above
7.	total community control,(care of parents,youths and volunteers, inputs)..
8.	Sport is an element of a community BUT not the focus.
9.	You'd better train your coaches if you want them to take on the social ills of a country
10.	underprivileged children
11.	teambuilding

12. lifelong participation
13. Active living
14. youth at risk
15. Sport fo community-building is very important in some communities (not so important in other communities)

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	72 (39%)	105 (57%)	5 (3%)	1 (1%)	183
Contributing to the governance of international sport bodies	42 (23%)	131 (73%)	6 (3%)	1 (1%)	180
Hosting international sporting events	69 (38%)	104 (57%)	9 (5%)	1 (1%)	183
Fighting doping in sport	73 (40%)	104 (57%)	2 (1%)	2 (1%)	181
Promoting quality sport for disadvantaged or underrepresented groups	72 (40%)	99 (55%)	7 (4%)	1 (1%)	179
Advancing sport for social development abroad	39 (22%)	122 (69%)	12 (7%)	5 (3%)	178

OTHER, PLEASE SPECIFY

#	Response
1.	international research contributions
2.	We need to incrase the possibility of having our athletes train as a full time job. The OWN THE PODIUM effort was to be commended and should be fully embraced and enhanced for the future of Canadian sport
3.	more help from the community levels..and not just AAA (AA & A) levels also
4.	sport does not equal social development. Sport is athletic development. That is a badly phrased point.
5.	Advancing sport for increased pysical activity participation

6. somehow getting high profile athletes & coaches involved in a) peace-keeping missions, b) being role-model for underprivileged/at risk children, c) in tv commercials so sport comes across as "doable" for all (take off of Hal & Joanne but NOT the same)

WE WELCOME ADDITIONAL COMMENTS AND FEEDBACK.

#	Response
1.	Thanks to Sport Canada and SIRC for providing this opportunity for "Joe/Josie Public" to have our say in the development of our... to be shared... Canadian Sport Policy.
2.	thanks for the opportunity.
3.	This survey had too many "tick box" answers that were very leading. The level of potential bias presented in the options is troubling.
4.	Programs like KidSport are more and more critical as costs soar as no child should be unable to play simply because his/her family income cannot afford it and I am not talking about things like that when I say decrease specialized affirmative programs and efforts. What I am referring to is something like the GTA hockey panicking because their numbers are down and new immigrants to Canada are not filling the void because ice hockey is not part of their culture yet. It will be some day as more and more Nazim Kadri's make the NHL, so let it happen naturally. Don't push them into such programs. Overall, I think the LTAD and CS4L initiatives are a long-needed step in the right direction for sport in Canada at all levels.
5.	I find the survey frustrating - with little room for why we might want things in sport to be different than what is being modeled. I am asked to comment on strengths of the model and challenges to its implementation - but not whether I think that model is a good thing for sport in Canada. I don't know, for sure, that I even like the model.
6.	It is very important in the teenage years for social acceptance and forming life time healthy habits.
7.	I have found that at the middle school level, the lack of quality trained coaches is a drain on the system. We have talented, hard working kids who are getting lost in the system especially at school. It is frustrating to a parent of two children (one at middle school - one on her way)
8.	Thank-you for this opportunity to participate. I doubt the present economic situations in Canada afford us the ability to enact on any of the things that should be done within sports. I value sport and think it is integral to the individual and community health and social wellbeing.
9.	Particular attention needs to be paid to the constraints impacting the sport engagement of urban Aboriginal children and children who rely on public housing for shelter.
10.	Second half of survey seems to be more tilted to the large high profile sports and their high-level athletes. The way forward is to grow all sports
11.	Well done - we will all benefit from this.
12.	As may have been evident from my earlier remarks, I think a key objective of Canadian Sport Policy should be to make sport, and the social and health benefits that accrue from it, as accessible to as many Canadians as possible. Local, community-based models offer the best opportunity to do this, and should therefore be well-supported. Secondly, I would also

	encourage support for those young athletes that may wish to move to a more a competitive level, such that one's ability to persue excellence in a sport is less limited by the financial means (and in some cases other social barriers) of the athlete's family.
13.	Please don't make it racial. Supplie funding to all under funded athlete's on an equal basis. There is enough government promoted racism out there that we have to battle.
14.	If the basis of this questionnaire is to seek validation of the LTAD model it does a great job. If it is to seek out feedback on the effectiveness of the model as implemented in the sports in which I am involved it fails.
15.	We need to engage the youth today, they need to develop their physical literacy and have fun. The youth need to exchange their screen time with active play at an activity of their choice. The challenge for the stakeholders is HOW?
16.	Sport is an extremely powerful tool that we currently under utilize. The only way that we can use it to its full extent is to increase funding and to start getting everyone on board. This means creating many different levels for people to participate in (ie. complete recreation and never played before to ex-elite but still wants to compete and everything in between) and having facilities and people around to help run these programs. Currently we try and there are lots of people that are going through our Kinesiology programs in the universities that are looking for jobs exactly like this, but there is no funding to support these programs currently and there needs to be if we want to start using sport to its full potential.
17.	Sport is an integral part of Canadian society. Thanks for the effort in trying to improve sport for all Canadians!
18.	I would like to see a throw back to the times that the Provincial Winter Games included adults as well as youth to provide a place where non elite players could compete on a Provincial stage to make sport a way of life and not just something to do in your youth.
19.	Thanks
20.	we need to find a way to keep kids involved in sports for life. Being cut from teams is being told they are not good enough and this usually results in them abandoning the sport and all too often giving up on sports all together. Athletes who parents placed an emphasis on having fun at a young age may see themselves being cut from teams where athletes whose parents pushed at an early age and developed specific skills. Eventually these kids may rebel and leave the sport but in the process they also led to later bloomers to leave the sport as well. It is so important to find a way to reduce the competition at a younger level and to give all kids an opportunity to play for fun. We parents need to step aside and trust in the coaches.
21.	Canada has produced many stars and has won many international competitions (hockey specific) in the past - LTAD will destroy this. Identifying potential stars early in age and allowing them to compete with similar skilled athletes is imperative if we want to produce stars and continue to win championships
22.	The whole drive of sports to "develop our athletes" has made it an elitist activity driven by money and ambition. Hockey is the worst example, but all sports are basically the same. If it doesn't involve referees, uniforms, and painful tryouts no one plays. Flag football started out wonderfully. A group of friends could enter a team, and play together no questions. Growth was phenomenal. Now the "Football Canada" has taken over, some of the same issues are

	starting, we have to change things to meet the national standard. Why? Every thing is far too geared to competition and development. In the case of flag there is no professional league, just let the kids play.
23.	I hope that this will get Canadians on track to support the great athletes that we can develop in the future.
24.	I agree with all areas, levels, and bodies, of sports, but dis-agree when higher governings take control over the lower levels just for income purposes, and contributories...i've been coaching for 15 years in most levels of sports, but do not like it when personal issues get in the way..i do not have any of these, and don't expect others executives to have these, for the only ones that suffer are the kids in the long run, we need these kids to participate in more sports at all levels..in our area there has been to many coaches or volunteers let go for personal dislikes (they stood up and questioned the matters)...Thank-you for your time and understanding..
25.	Would be glad to speak with someone further on my views. Thanks. Email address is laurgreg@mts.net
26.	governing bodies in sport seem to be more focused on "feel good" participation instead of tiering (there are a few exceptions). there are many athletes that are interested in a future in sport but lack the structure in a particular sport to excel. this includes a severe lack of facilities. to allow young athletes the opportunity to reach the highest level, sport organizations need to take a more aggressive approach to providing a suitable environment for competitive and non-competitive athletes to compete and develop.
27.	In order to be a successful sport should rely on four key components - building partnerships, targeted community strategies, measuring success, and building community awareness. In order to achieve this Sport needs to build and work through strategic alliances work towards health promotion and disease prevention.With this in mind, viewing sport as a healthy and positive tool to build strong and vibrant citizens and communities in turn will produce a larger pool of athletes to draw upon for elite level competition.
28.	It would be nice if all questions were sport specific. We are involved with water polo, rowing, canoe/kayak, competitive swimming, martial arts (kendo and ju jitsu), and track. Each of these sports is presented with different challenges. One thing that is patently clear and unfair is that swimming is over funded compared to our abilities internationally. Being in a water sport that is not swimming is like being in bed with an elephant. For example, Canada is good at water polo internationally. Yet, water polo athletes get a teeny tiny fraction of the pool space that swimmers get and a teeny tiny fraction of the funding. What there is is distributed only in Quebec, Ontario, BC and Alberta. Canada is not good at swimming, but there is money galore to spend on that sport. Canada is good at rowing--but too much of our water is frozen much of the year. Inequity is rampant.
29.	Establishing multi-sport facilities for the disadvantaged persons/communities and core areas of a city. The benefits will trump the costs - reduction in health costs, crime, conflicts. In addition, sport will allow individuals to fill their lives in a positive manner rather than simply becoming couch potatoes or engrossed in computer related activieies.
30.	my son's hockey registration gives us a receipt that can be claimed. The amount maximum is too low. His participation in Track & Field and Triathlon takes him mostly out of town and costs cannot be claimed. Swim training has to be done in major centres requiring commitment, time

	and costs.
31.	I live in a small community and find it hard for my children to be the best that they can be, for in my community they promote fair play for everyone but do not promote greatness in children (talent children that could go the distance. I feel if a child has talent and they want to take it to the next level they should have the opportunity to do so without the family moving for their child to get these opportunities.
32.	Than you for the opportunity to participate on this and the face to face meetings
33.	Parents of young athletes play the most important role of all in the pleasure and benefits their children get from participating...helping parents keep this in proper perspective is critical. Is there more that can be done to help parents understand their role? Thank you.
34.	There were some questions that I did not answer due to structure of the question - in particular there were choose three priorities but you had N/A as an option (not applicable). I wanted to check "choose not to respond" or disagree with choices. The LTAD model needs revision to be inclusive of all Canadians. PHE Canada has made some revisions that are in the right track.
35.	i think there still needs to be minor sports for kids with fair play being followed - difficult to incorporate both inclusion and excellence in a smaller town.
36.	- I really think you have to look at LTAD in the sport of Ringette, 3 years ago a rep. from Saskatchewan spoke at our AGM on how great LTAD was, since then their AA program has almost completely collapsed. If hockey had no elite level in Ontario, Quebec etc what would the public outcry be then, especially if they had adopted a policy that was to save it and ended up destroying it. We have a National Championship that will now be more than half filled by drawing out of a hat rather than by skill, what does that teach those that will soon be heading to university and the work force, other than to put your fate in chance and by lotto tickets. I was brought up to believe that sport was like life you got out of it what you put into it, it will be very interesting to see what my grandchildren will believe.
37.	I congratulate on this immense task.
38.	Need to emphasize safe play, injury prevention, return to play for players, coaches and parents.
39.	i think too much emphasis is put on developing international athletes. we need to concentrate on a broader base of Canadians in order to help them learn to be happy, productive and contributing citizens in their adult years. sport teaches work ethic and leadership skills that aren't taught enough to Canadian youth.
40.	Good luck!
41.	The most significant challenge is in having better facilities. There is little coordination between the schools, local clubs and provincial governing body. Community clubs have increasingly taken over the role of developing the sport.
42.	Increased focus on women in sport, developing women as athletes and coaches and universal agreement/compliance on the importance of gender appropriate coaching and bench presence
43.	Fighting doping in sport - Canada should research mass testing processes. Rather than waiting for an athlete to get caught doping during a competition, Canada should ensure we only send athletes that are clean. This could be accomplished through regular, frequent testing of all Canada sponsored athletes. It's time we acknowledge that most elite athletes are on some form

of artificial enhancements and take steps to address it. Promoting quality sport for disadvantaged or underrepresented groups - These groups should not be in the same question. Disadvantaged groups should be supported. Underrepresented groups should not be targeted for support or promotion. The focus should be on general promotion and each person has the freedom to participate. Highlighting a sub-group makes it easier to keep groups separate.

44. I have been involved with sports for many years since I was a child. I started with organized sports at age 7 and continued until my teens. This was a wonderful part of my childhood that I remember fondly. It seems that today's youth have less opportunity to get involved with organized sports, particularly in northern and rural areas due to lack of programming and costs. Our provincial sports bodies in Manitoba need to focus on the development of province wide participation [as they seem to do in Saskatchewan to a greater extent].

45. I am personally very, very frustrated at the rigidity in youth sports as it relates to age classification in Canada. My son is a December-born child and we held him back in school. When it comes to club programs (we have experienced it at the minor hockey level and now with volleyball) he is not allowed to play with his peers which is a huge component when you are a shy teenage boy. I have found the inflexibility very frustrating. If the age classification issue could be addressed at the government level, I would be thrilled. I believe kids should be allowed to play all sports with their peers of similar skill levels and grade levels.

46. It is good to seek input as you are doing. However this survey is not particularly valid - it would be easy to say yes to every question. I don't see how you will have much meaningful information from this when it is just a reiteration of very broad discussion papers.

47. Thanks for seeking input, a difficult thing to know exactly where to prioritize but asking for input cannot hurt the process. THANK YOU

48. Sport has got out of hand the public business of sport does not set a good example for any one, Why can sports pay for sports does a HOckey player really need to make 1 million dollars or should that money fund free sports for all.

49. Here is an example of government beaurocrats hindering a sport. I've heard rumors that bike racing events are hard to organize in the city of Winnipeg because, the City wants \$7000 to close down streets. For amature cycling we used to race in industrial parks on weekends, and evenings, where the traffic is dead. There is no way we can afford \$7000 a week to have an amature race. Birds Hill Provincial Park is another example, every year they have discouraged bike racing, to the point that there are very few races allowed there. There was one incident last year when we were kicked out at the last minute, even though the organizer had permission from them in advance. Shame on Birds Hill Provincial Park. The roads there were paved during the 1997 Pan Am games, for roller sports, cycling, etc. International Events like the Pan Am games are supposed to leave a legacy for the Host Nation/Province/City. Sadly this is not the case here. It cost next to nothing to allow bike racing in the park, compared to indoor building and sports arenas built. Bicycle racing in Manitoba is fast declining. The good cyclists from Manitoba must go to other provinces/countries to train and be competitive. I believe sports should be for everyone, not just the few elites. We used to criticize the Russians who would put all their resources into the few elites to win Medals. Are we not becoming those whom we criticized.

50. As a physical education specialist, I feel that I have a major contribution to the development of a well-rounded athlete. Through my programs, I am able to teach fundamental movement

patterns that are basic to all sport categories. My students are able to learn and practice these skills in a non-threatening environment and progress to using the skills in more and more complicated situations. A quality physical education program is a major building block to confident and competent athletes willing to put forth their best effort in whatever sport they desire to participate.

51. I believe there would be huge value and impact in developing a Canadian Sport and Recreation Policy/Manitoba Sport and Recreation Policy . . . as the recreation service delivery system plays a major role in how sport is supported and promoted at the community level.