

GLOBAL OVERVIEW OF TAFISA MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS

Yoshida TOMOHIKO
Sasakawa Sports Foundation, Tokyo, Japan
Yamaguchi YASUO
Kobe University, Hyogo, Japan
Tamazawa MASANORI
Sasakawa Sports Foundation, Tokyo, Japan
Shibuya SHIGEKI
Sasakawa Sports Foundation, Tokyo, Japan
Yamaguchi SHIRO
Sasakawa Sports Foundation, Tokyo, Japan

“TAFISA Active World 2011 – The Global Almanac on Sport for All” aims to detail information about the sport structures and the organizations which promote Sport for All and physical activities in TAFISA member countries. This Almanac helps to strengthen the bond amongst the TAFISA members and the global Sport for All Movement. It contains the information obtained from 78 organizations in 57 countries and regions.

In cooperation with TAFISA, the global survey was held by Sasakawa Sports Foundation, a member organization of TAFISA in Japan, and supervised by Dr. Yamaguchi, a TAFISA Board Member. A questionnaire survey was conducted to all 202 member organizations of TAFISA, as of October 2010, by the internet and e-mail. The web-questionnaire was launched in October of 2010. Completed questionnaires were returned from November of 2010 through March of 2011. E-mails were sent every month until the final deadline to remind those organizations who had not yet returned a questionnaire. For those organizations that were not possible to reach by email, the questionnaire was sent by either fax or post mail.

The purpose of the survey was to obtain a comprehensive view of the factors of Sport for All in the member countries. The result is expected to encourage exchange of information and foster interactive networks amongst the TAFISA member organizations to advance further international Sport for All movement in the future.

Findings

Findings show the status of Sport for All in their countries, and the profile of the organizations including their activities, annual budget scale, number of staffs and period of membership with TAFISA. The major findings here reflect the main categories of the questionnaire for the organization profiles.

Of the 202 TAFISA member organizations, 78 returned a completed questionnaire, 38.6 percent return rate. Included in this data set, were 31 European organizations, 27 Asian organizations, 7 North

American organizations, 6 African organizations, 4 Oceania organizations, and 3 South American organizations, respectively (Figure 1).

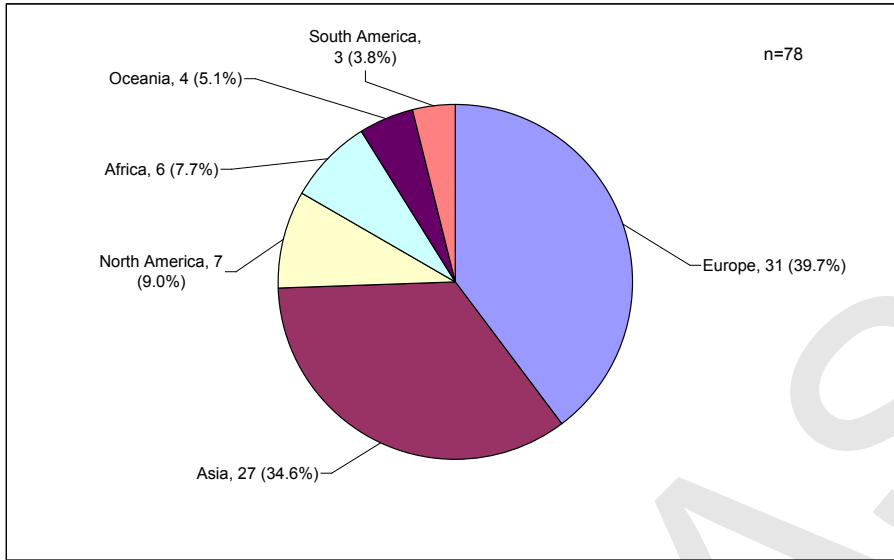


Figure1. Segmentation of the 78 answered organizations by continent.

It almost reflects the percentage of all TAFISA member organizations in each continent. One-third is composed of the organizations from Asia and another one-third is from Europe. Mixture of the organizations from four other continents makes up the rest of the third. This demonstrates the survey could be considered as an epitome of the affiliated members. (Figure2)

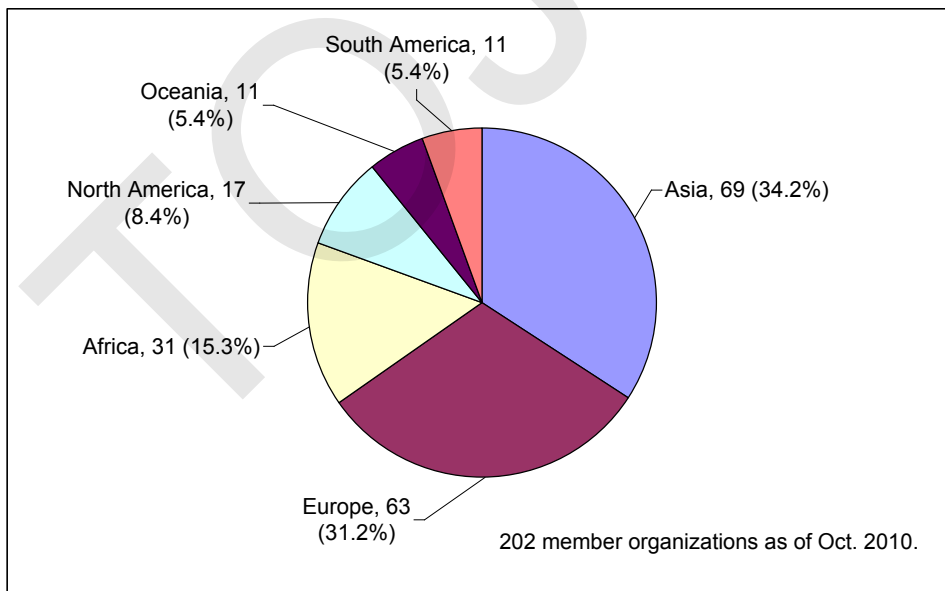


Figure2. TAFISA affiliated member by continent

The Year of Establishment

Figure 3 shows the year of establishment of the answered organizations. About 70% of them were established after 1980's. This could be thought as the European Sport for All Charter in 1975 backed up the establishment of new organizations. In addition, establishment of TAFISA itself in 1991 supported to boost the Sport for All Movement all over the world.

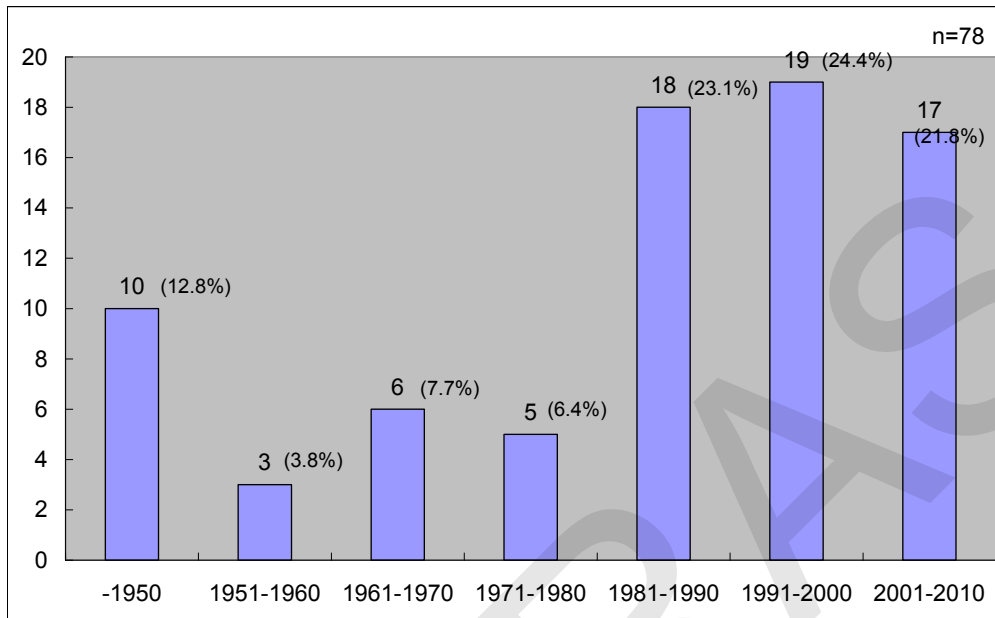


Figure3. The year of establishment.

Sport for All Priority

The member organizations were asked “Is Sport for All the main objective/mission of your organization?”. (Figure 4) Nearly 80% of them answered that it is their main objective/mission to promote Sport for All in their country. Sport for All is not a top priority for the rest of the members but this is because they are governments, NOCs, International Federations, etc., which are promoting elite sport and others as well.

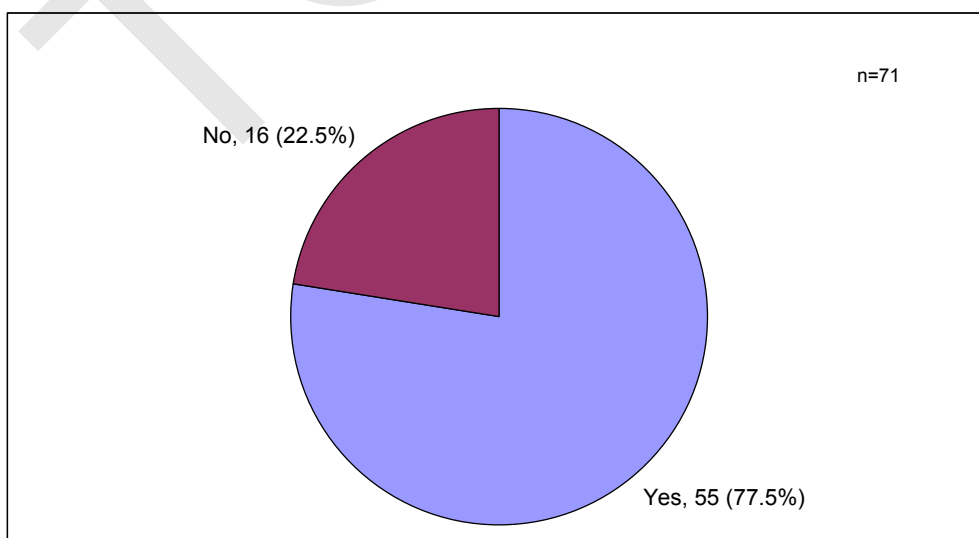


Figure4. Sport for All priority

Budget in 2010

Figure 5 shows the budget scale in 2010. Budget scale amongst the member organizations varied greatly from under US\$10,000 to over US\$10million. The organizations that do NOT only promote Sport for All tend to have a larger amount of budget.

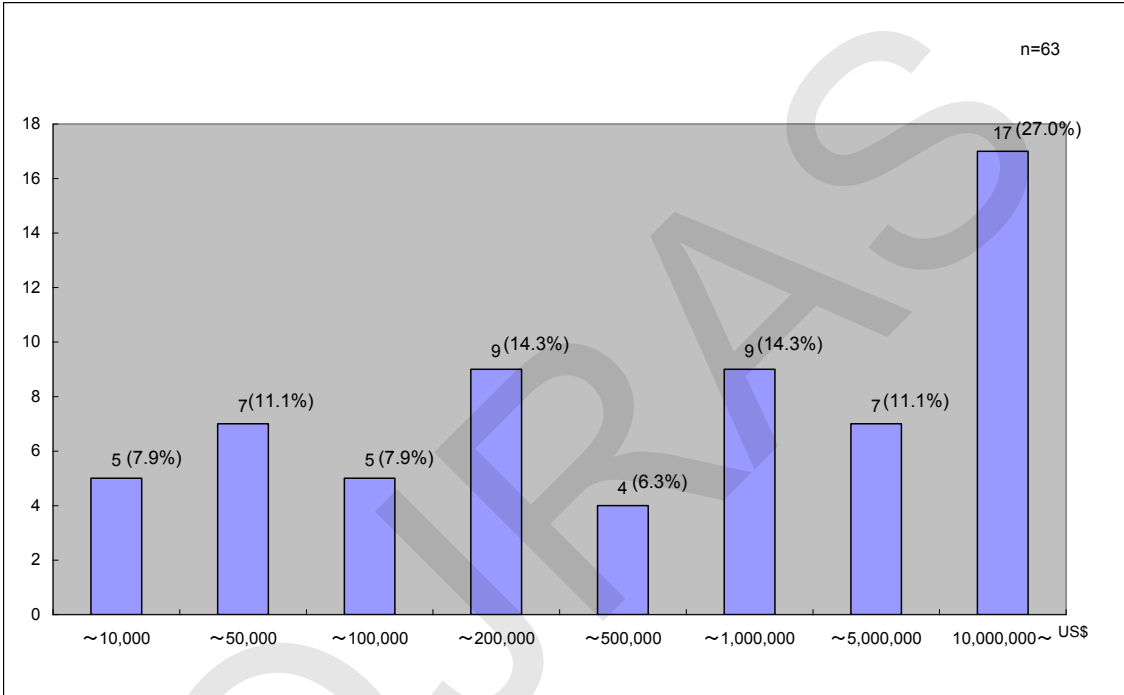


Figure5. Budget in 2010

Currency conversion rate to US dollar is based on the rate as of 15th December 2010, which was the 2nd deadline of submission of the survey.

Organization Status

The member organizations were asked their organization status whether it is “Governmental Organization” or “Non-governmental organization with partial financial support from the central/local government” or “Non-governmental organization without any financial support from the central/local government”. (Figure 6) Thirteen out of 77 answered organizations are Governmental organization. Regardless of its financial support from the government, 64 organizations are Non-governmental.

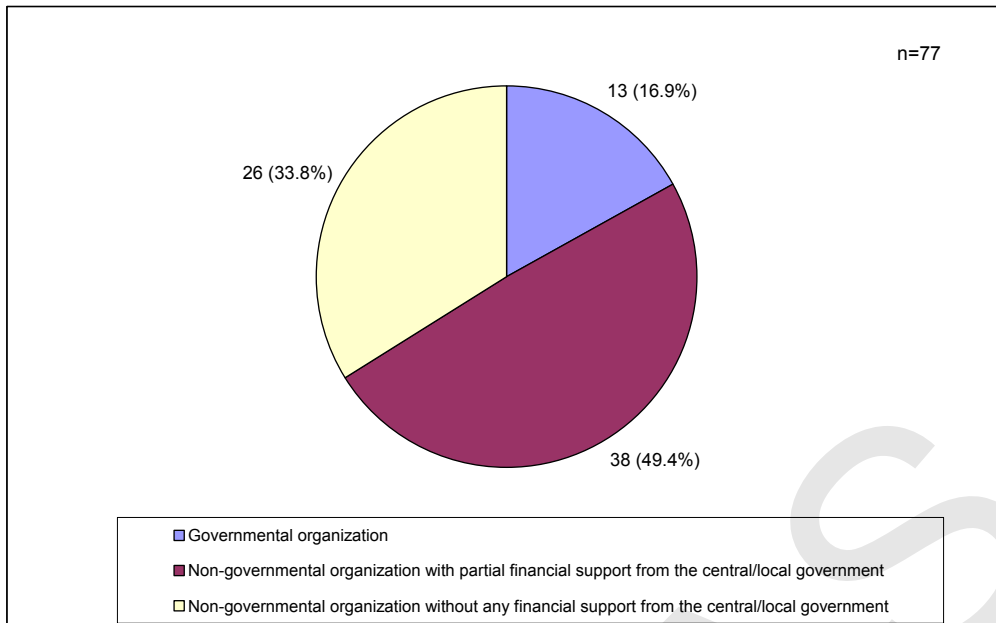


Figure6. Organization status

Number of Staffs

Figure 7 shows the number of staffs including their board of directors who work for the member organizations. In total, there are 6,127 people engaging as either “Paid Fulltime”, “Paid Part time”, “Fulltime Volunteer”, and “Part time Volunteer”. Of 1,819 “Paid Fulltime”, 816(44.0%) are employed by thirteen “Governmental organizations” shown above in Figure 6, while 907(49.9%) are fulltime paid staff at Non-governmental organizations with partial funded by national or local government. More than 3,000 people are supporting as volunteer, and they are taking important role to administrate the sport organizations.

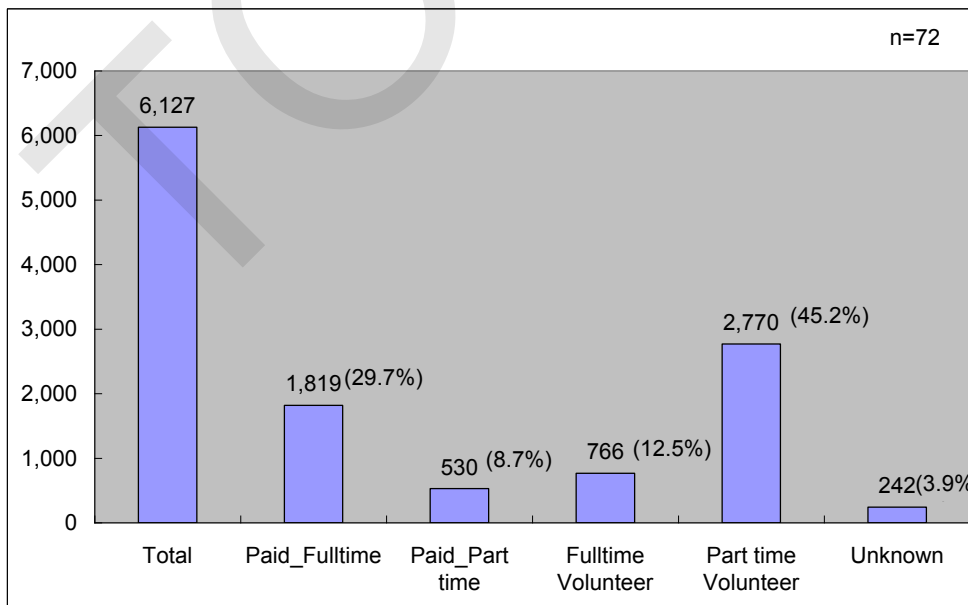


Figure7. Number of staffs including board members.

Partnership with TAFISA

The member organizations were asked “Since when has your organization been a member of TAFISA?”. (Figure 8) Thirteen organizations are affiliated with TAFISA since its official establishment in 1991. Almost one-third of the answered organizations have been a member from 2006. The recent TAFISA initiatives such as Sport for All Games in Busan (2008), Certified Leadership Course, as known as CLC, could be thought as a hook to become a new member.

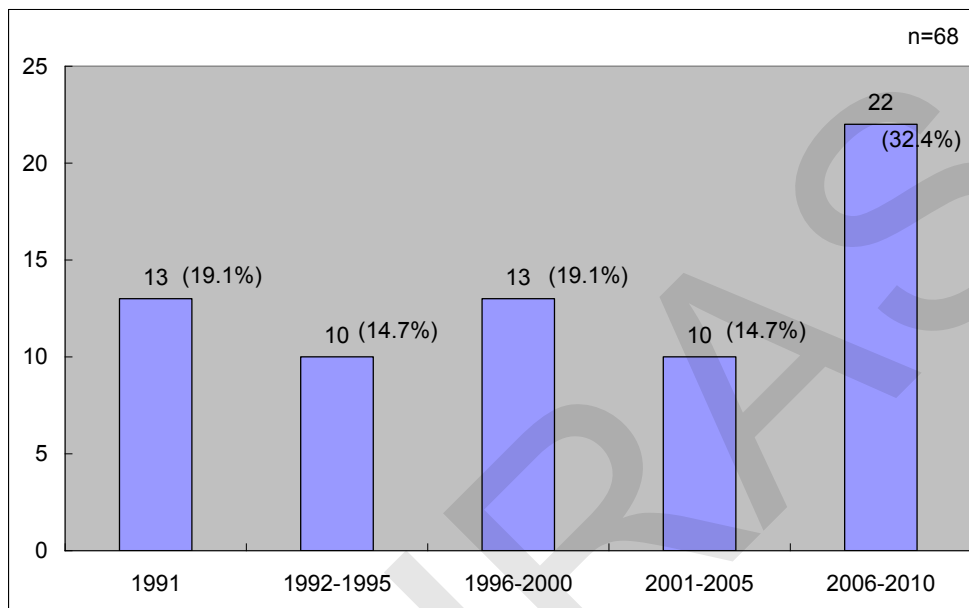


Figure8. Partnership with TAFISA

TAFISA Events

Figure 9 shows the number of organizations who have participated in any of the TAFISA major events (multiple answers). The World Congress and the World Walking Day got the best majority of participation, followed by the World Challenge Day, Sport for All Games including the former “Traditional Sports and Games Festival”, and CLC.

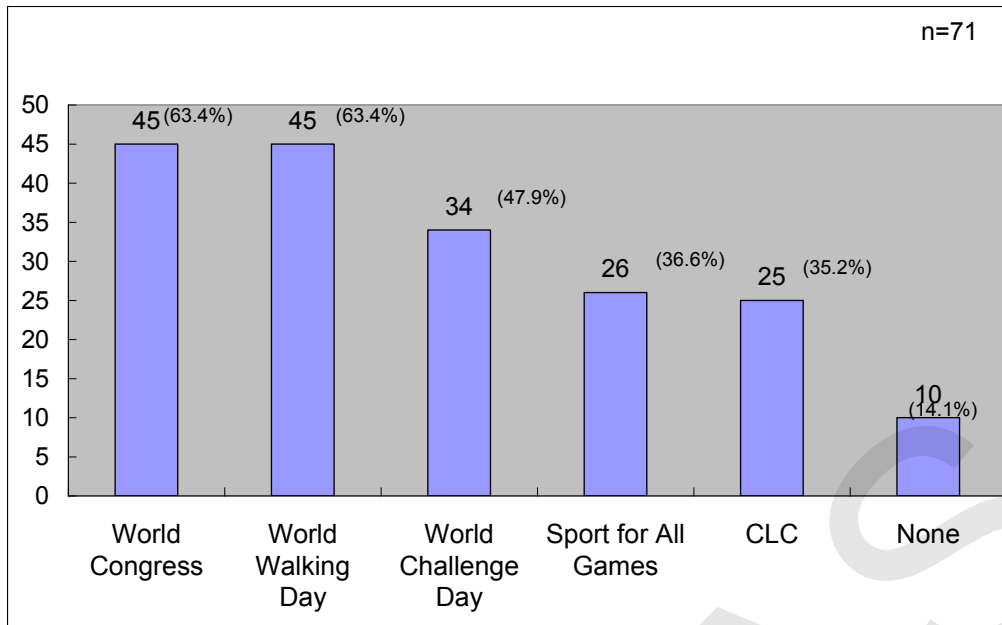


Figure9. TAFISA events.

“Sport for All Games” includes the former “TAFISA Traditional Sport sand Games Festival” which was held in Bonn (1992), Bangkok (1996), and Hanover (2000).

Conclusion

The number of answered organizations is almost as similar proportion as all 202 TAFISA members when they were divided into continents. This suggests that the survey is an epitome of a whole members and the Almanac is a proper tool for comprehensive understanding of the member organization status.

It could be presumed that the establishment of Sport for All organizations was first backed up by adoption of the European Sport for All Charter in 1975. Then, the official establishment of TAFISA in 1991 helped to boost the Sport for All movement. Thirty six (46.2%) out of 78 answered organizations were established after 1991. Many of the countries sympathized with the ideal of promoting Sport for All as people became physically inactive and started considering health-enhancing physical activities for preventing obesity and other diet related chronic diseases.

There is a variety of budget scales amongst the member organizations from US\$5,000 to over US\$10million. The governments and NOCs, International Federations which are promoting not only Sport for All but elite sport and others as well tend to have a larger amount of budget.

Sixty four organizations, 83.1 percent, are Non-governmental organization. However, 38 of them are partially funded by the national or local government. This indicates that Sport for All is well acknowledged and understood by their governments.

There are 6,127 people engaging in Sport for All as either paid staff or volunteer. Of all 1,819 fulltime paid employee, 816 in Governmental organizations, 907 in NGOs with financial support from governments, 96 in NGOs without any financial support from governments, respectively. One of the strongest trends to emerge from this survey is that the volunteers are taking significant role within the member organizations. More than 3,000 volunteers are supporting their activities in over 50 countries.

The current initiatives by TAFISA such as Sport for All Games known as Trex Games in Busan 2008 and the Certified Leadership Course (CLC) encouraged new TAFISA members. Merging IANOS (International Assembly of National Organizations of Sport) was also thought as an epoch for enlargement of TAFISA. It could be expected to have more organizations to become a member as TAFISA expands its activities with regional bodies to advance the importance and benefit of the physical activity.

In five major TAFISA world events, the World Congress and the World Walking Day are the most participated events amongst the answered organizations. Ten organizations answered they have not taken part in any of them. This could be thought whether “some of them are relatively new members” or “the person who answered the questionnaire him/herself is not much familiar with TAFISA events for some reason”.

There is much to be learned from a general perspective, however, the real power of these data need to be extracted for the global strategy of TAFISA. An answer-by-answer analysis would provide valuable guidance toward Active World in terms of understanding the organization status in each country.

It is also important and necessary to keep updating the each TAFISA member contact details so that the survey of this kind would be conducted much smoothly. It would be beneficial for this questionnaire to be distributed by using social networks such as Facebook in order to increase the size of the database, thus providing valid and reliable data.

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