

Research 8

Disability Sports Promotion within Comprehensive Community Sports Clubs

I. Overview

1. Purpose

The purpose of this study is to investigate the current situations of sports and recreation opportunities for people with disabilities in Comprehensive Community Sports Clubs (clubs), and to provide an evidence-based data to the government and relevant sectors for future policy development.

2. Data collection method

(1) Method

Written Questionnaire - Responded via mail, online, or E-mail

(2) Questions

- Number of members, activity locations etc
- Participation of people with disabilities
- Circumstances behind participation
- Disability type
- Events participated
- Club's plans and efforts

(3) Sample size

A written questionnaire was sent to 1,840 clubs registered under Comprehensive Community Sports Clubs National Network (SC National Network). However, in Hyogo Prefecture 20 clubs out of 833 clubs were randomly selected. A total 969 clubs responded and the response rate was 52.7%.

(4) Timeframe

June 18, 2012 – July 31, 2012

(5) Secondary data analysis

“MEXT’s Survey on Comprehensive Community Sports Clubs”

Club attributes such as the number of members, budgets, years established, number of club managers and full-time staff were obtained by conducting a secondary data analysis of “MEXT’s Survey on Comprehensive Community Sports Clubs” conducted in 2011.

II. Survey Results

A comprehensive community sports club is a sport club that is independently run by local residents, usually at a public facility or a school facility that is open to the public, and available for all members of the communities.

1. Clubs responded

(1) Number of members in responding clubs

Regarding the number of members in comprehensive community sports clubs (clubs), the most common was 101–300 members (45.1%), followed by 301–1,000 (26.5%) (Figure 8-1). Results of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology’s “Study on Comprehensive Community Sports Club for Fiscal Year 2011” (the “2011 MEXT Study”) (2,630 responses, 97.4% response rate, three prefectures excluded) followed the same trend as those of this study, showing the club membership structure to be: 101–300 people = 45.7%; 301–1,000 people = 24.4%; and 100 or less people = 22.9%.

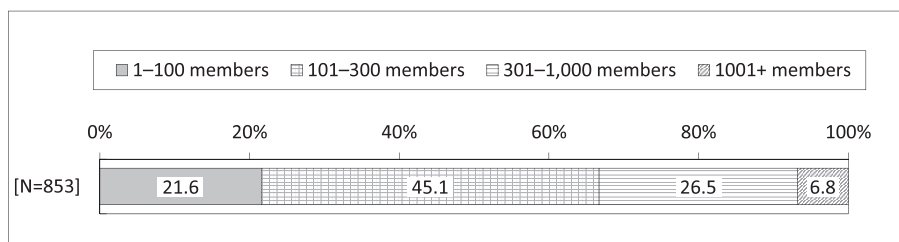


Figure 8-1 Number of members in responding clubs

Note: When comparing the MEXT study data with the data from this survey, newly established clubs as well as clubs without matching names for which membership information could be obtained were excluded from analysis.

(2) Activity locations for responding clubs

Regarding the clubs’ activity locations, “Gymnasiums” was the most common at 93.0% followed by “Sports fields” at 60.6% (Figure 8-2).

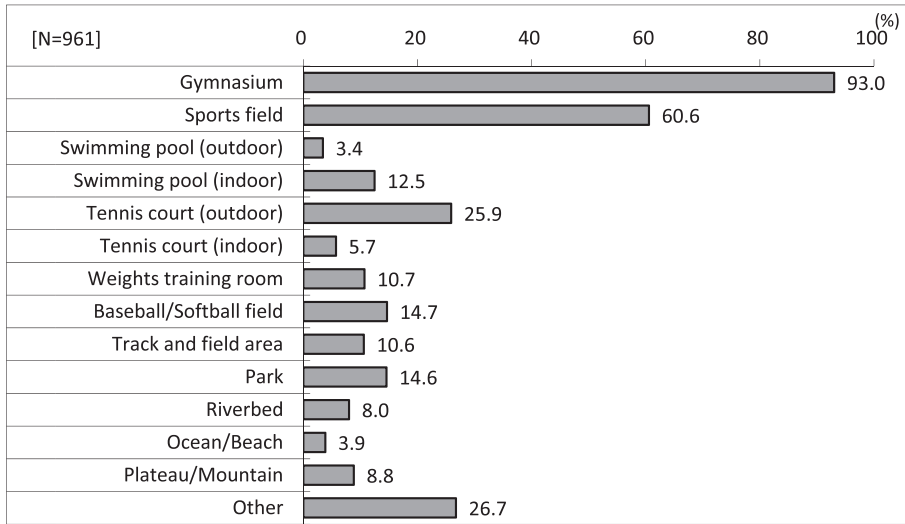


Figure 8-2 Activity locations (multiple responses)

2. Former or current participation of people with disabilities

Regarding the former or current participation of people with disabilities in clubs, the most common response was “No participation” (46.4%) followed by “Currently participating” (30.6%) (Figure 8-3).

Combining the “Formerly participated” (12.3%) and “Currently participating” (30.6%) responses reveals that people with disabilities have participated or are participating at 42.9% of the clubs.

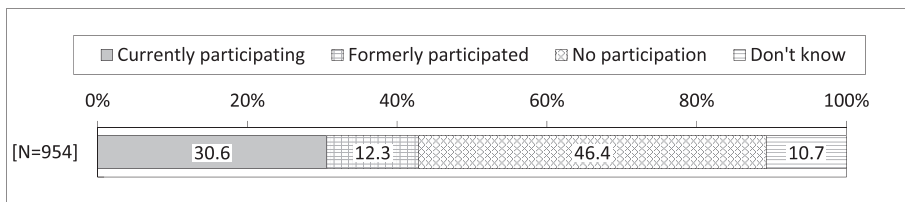


Figure 8-3 Former or current participation of people with disabilities

3. Clubs which responded that people with disabilities “Formerly participated” or are “Currently participating”

(1) Circumstances behind the participation of people with disabilities

Regarding the circumstances behind the participation of people with disabilities, the most common was “People with disabilities wanted to participate in a general program” (69.6%) followed by “We held an event in which people with disabilities and people without disabilities could participate together” (30.1%) and “People without disabilities who had a good understanding about people with disabilities were involved in the creation of the club” (18.0%) (Figure 8-4).

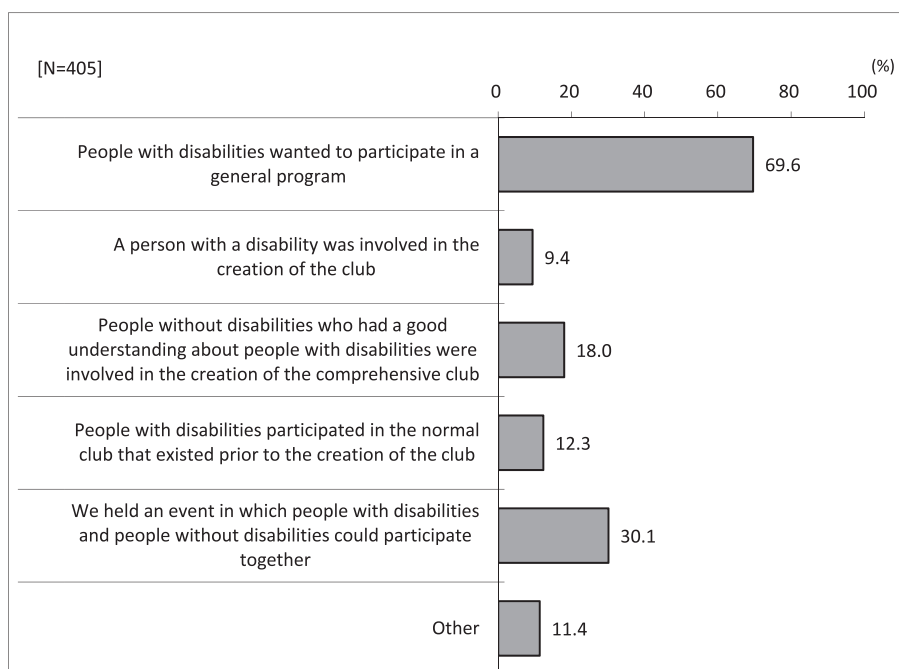


Figure 8-4 Circumstances behind participation (multiple responses)

(2) Disability types

Regarding the disability type of people who formerly participated or are currently participating, the most common was “Physical disability” (48.0%) followed by “Intellectual disability” (38.9%) and “Developmental disability” (28.5%) (Figure 8-5).

By looking at the number of clubs with the total number of disability types, “One type” was the most common (48.5%) followed by “Two types” (26.0%) and “Three types” (12.9%) (Table 8-1).

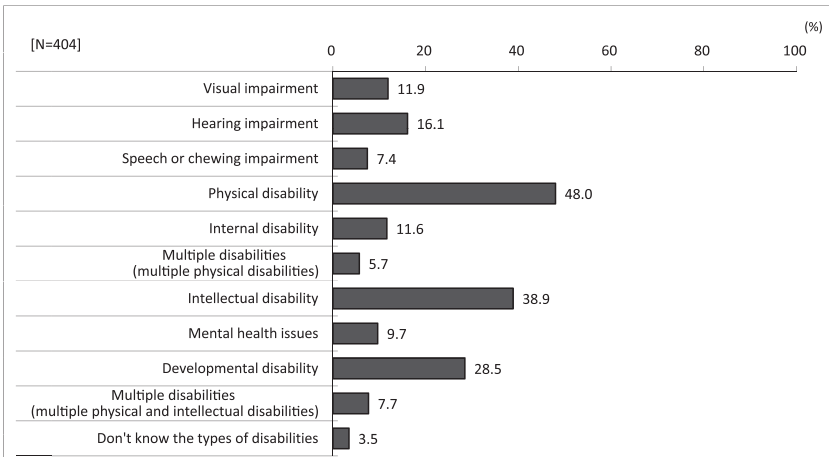


Figure 8-5 Types of disability (multiple responses)

Table 8-1 Clubs by total number of disability types

Number of types	Number of clubs	%
1 Type	196	48.5
2 Types	105	26.0
3 Types	52	12.9
4 Types	21	5.2
5 Types	6	1.5
6 Types	5	1.2
7 Types	2	0.5
8 Types	0	0.0
9 Types	1	0.2
10 Types	2	0.5
No response	14	3.5
Total	404	100.0

Note: Types of disabilities are based on the 11 categories in Figure 8-5

(3) Participation of people with disabilities

Regarding the participation of people with disabilities, the most common was “Participate or participated in general programs without any special consideration” (65.5%) followed by “Participate or participated in general programs with special consideration” (25.3%) and “Participate or participated in programs aimed at people with disabilities” (13.3%) (Figure 8-6).

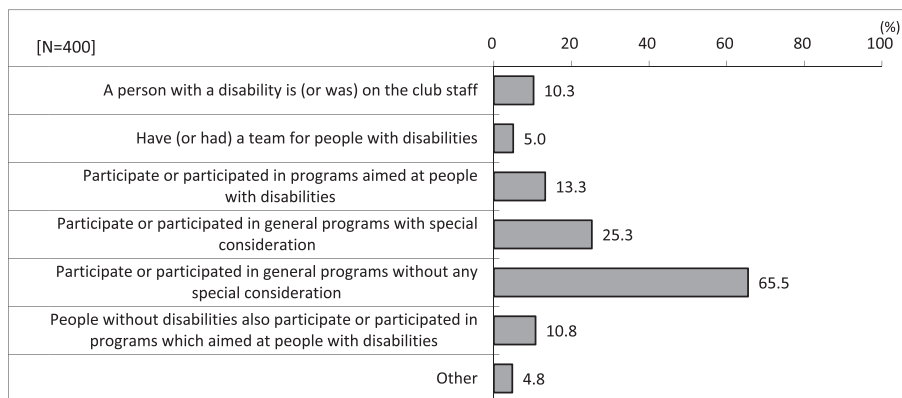


Figure 8-6 Participation of people with disabilities (multiple responses)

(4) Events participated in by people with disabilities

Regarding the events in which people with disabilities are participating or had participated, the most common was “Table tennis” (15.1%) followed by “Ground golf” (13.1%), “Stretching/Calisthenics” (11.4%), and “Walking/Hiking” (10.4%) (Table 8-2).

Table 8-2 Events participated in by people with disabilities (free answer)

Rank	Item	Number of responses (N = 405)	%
1	Table tennis	61	15.1
2	Ground golf	53	13.1
3	Stretching/Calisthenics	46	11.4
4	Walking/Hiking	42	10.4
5	Junior sports school	34	8.4
6	Soccer/Futsal	33	8.1
7	Badminton	30	7.4
8	Swimming pool classes/Swimming	26	6.4
9	Sport blowgun	23	5.7
10	Marathon/Track and field	22	5.4
	Soft Volleyball	22	5.4

Note: a tally of the number of responses of the top five events

(5) Plans and efforts to support participation of people with disabilities

We asked about efforts to support the participation of people with disabilities in terms of three categories: the safety aspect, the provision of information (public relations), and other efforts. Regarding the safety aspect, the most common was “Understanding health status and the details of disabilities” (53.8%) followed by “Knowing emergency contact information” (36.1%) and “Acquiring staff knowledge about disabilities” (34.4%) (Figure 8-7).

Regarding the provision of information (public relations), the most common was “Appeals from members (word of mouth)” (57.7%) followed by “Publication in municipal PR information” (32.4%) and “Information transmitted through the Internet and websites” (21.8%) (Figure 8-8).

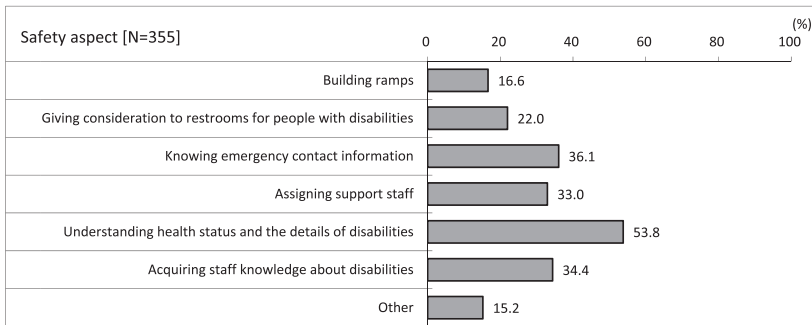


Figure 8-7 Efforts to support participation: the safety aspect (multiple responses)

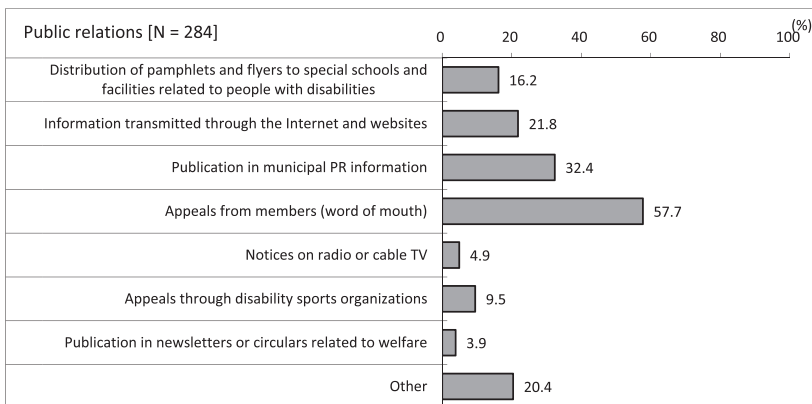


Figure 8-8 Efforts to support participation: the provision of information (multiple responses)

(6) Types of support desired for accepting people with disabilities

When the clubs were asked about which types of support would be desirable for accepting people with disabilities, the most common response was “Workshops or classes for club staff on the topics of accepting people with disabilities and introducing disability sports” (60.0%). It was followed by “Dispatching instructors to the club to conduct disability sports programs (outreach classes, hands-on events, etc.)” (47.2%) and “Dispatching instructors to club events” (34.8%) (Figure 8-9).

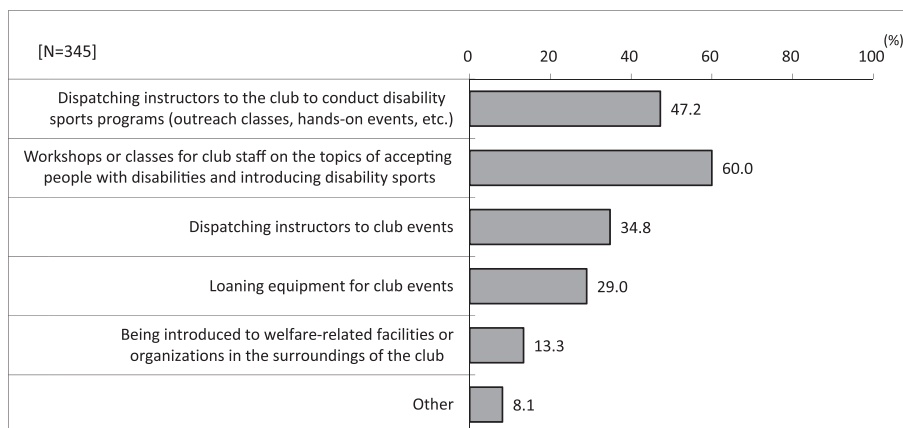


Figure 8-9 Types of support desired (multiple responses)