Unit 19 - DEVELOPMENT AND PROVISION OF SPORT AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

- Summer Independent Learning 2022
- Extended Diploma (Year 13)



Unit 19 Introduction

January External Assessment 2023



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Tip This will help you for Question 1 in the assessment

Aims of the SL

Instructions - Using the resources on Slide 5 complete the activities on the PowerPoint

Resources Ctrl + Click on the links below

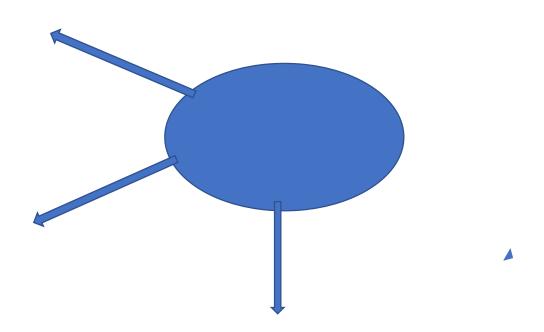
Tip Summarise each principle into one sentence

Identify the principles of sports development?



Principle 2 - INCLUSIVTY

Tip Use the resources on the links for support Annotate the slide





External Assessment Practice!

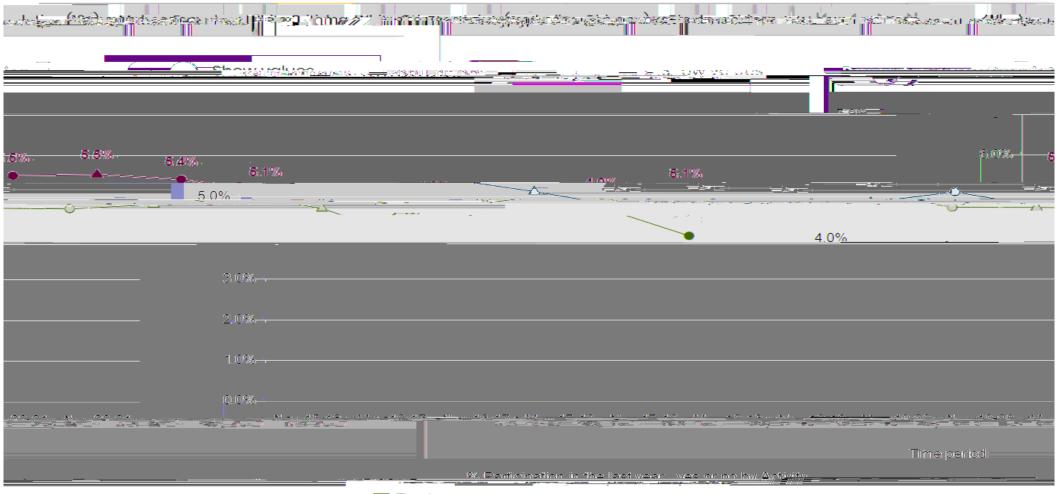
1 Provide and justify aims to meet your proposal.

Read the scenario and the data on the following slides

UKActive Lives ta

UK Active Lives Data - Female participation rates

Export chart



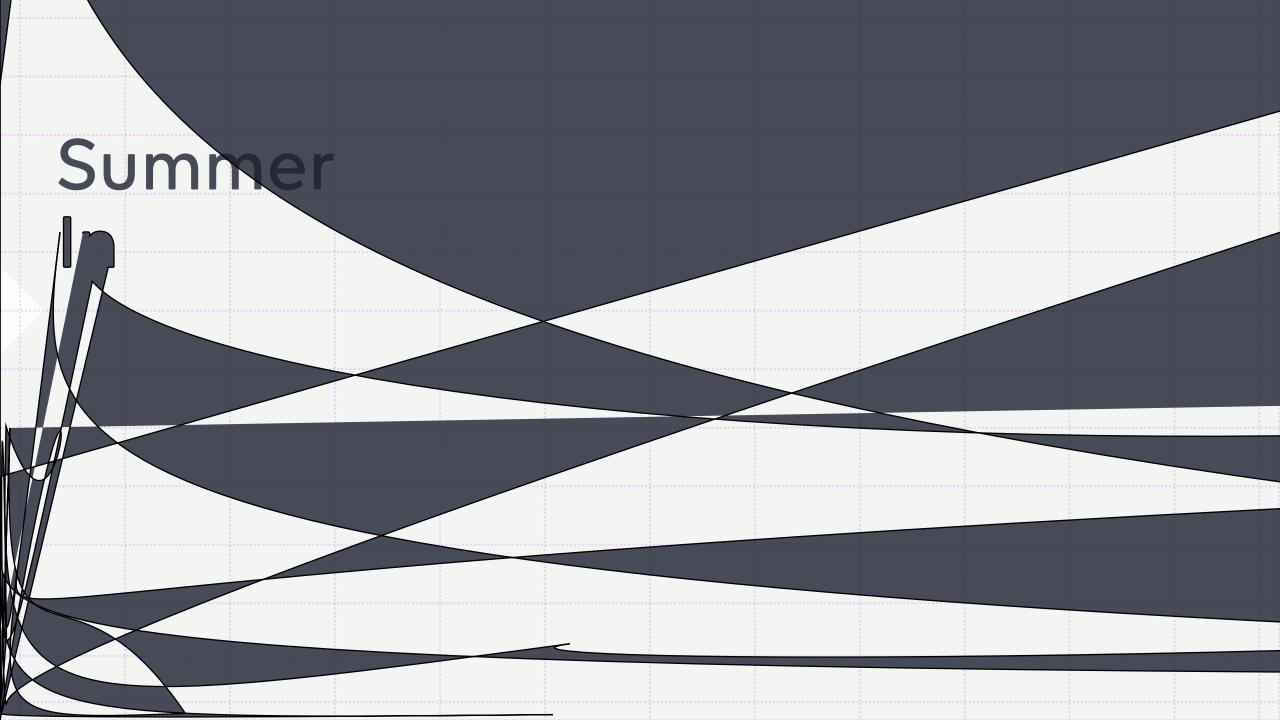
UKActive Lives Data - Male participation rates

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	9.0%	

External Assessment Practice!

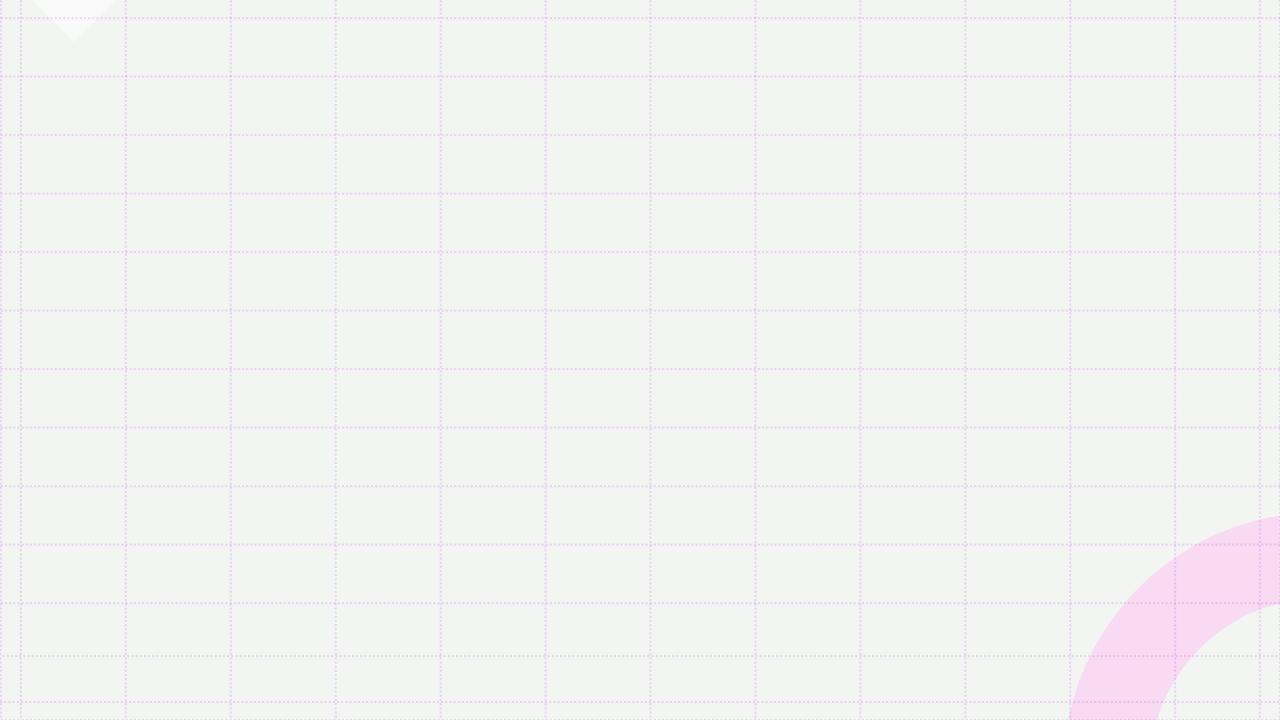
1 Provide and justify aims to meet your proposal.

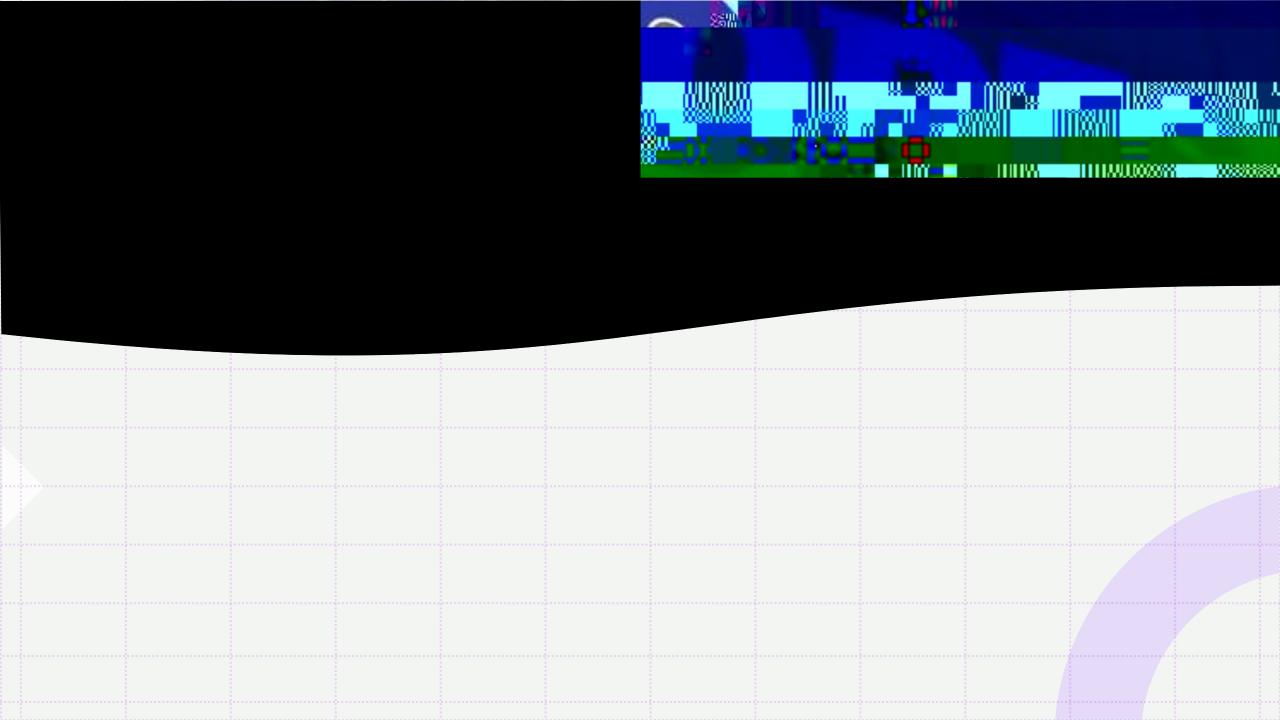
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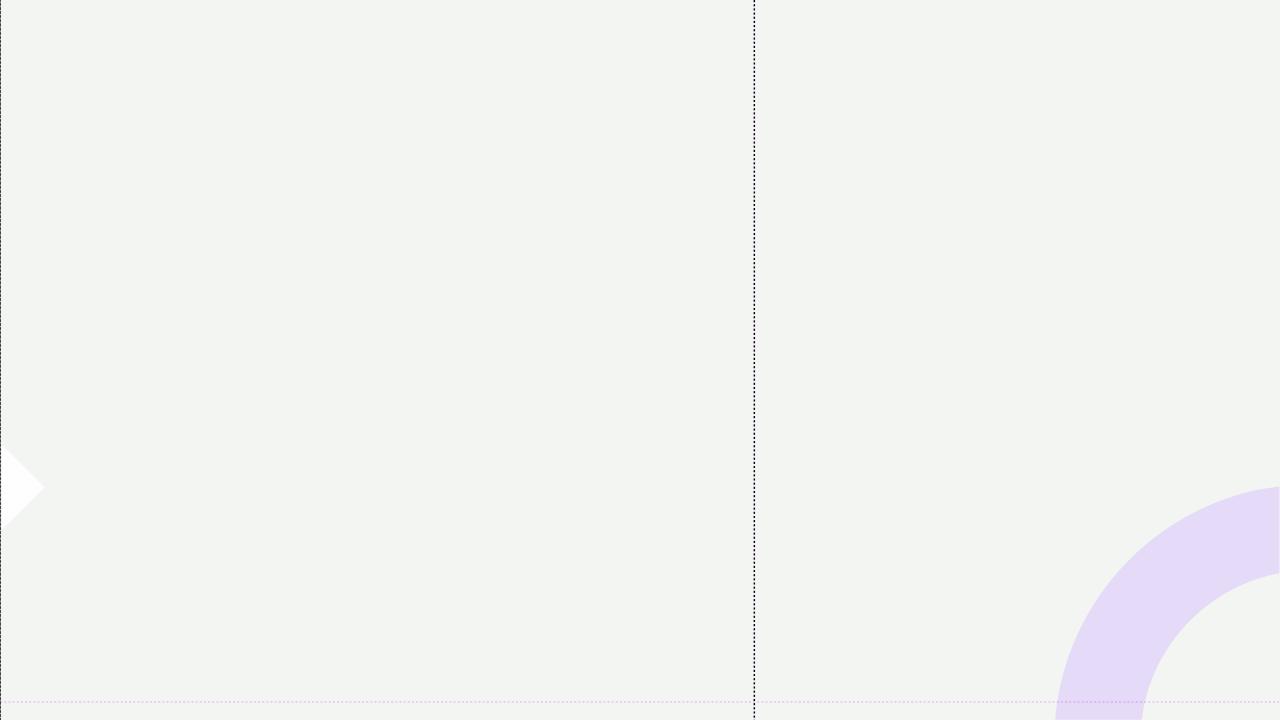




Sports businesses are always planning for growth and expansion in the availability of services, facilities and products. This unit looks at the skills needed to work in business, how sports businesses are organised and what makes a successful business. Areas of work could include professional sport; private, public and voluntary

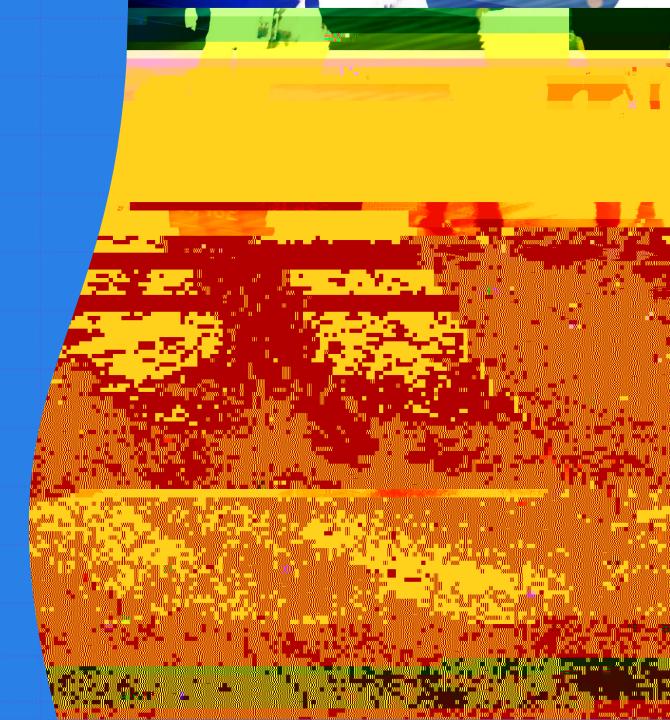






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These are generally smaller businesses organised with shareholders who invest money to buy a share of the company, with a private limited company, the share cannot be bought openly on the stock market but only by coming to a deal with existing shareholders.



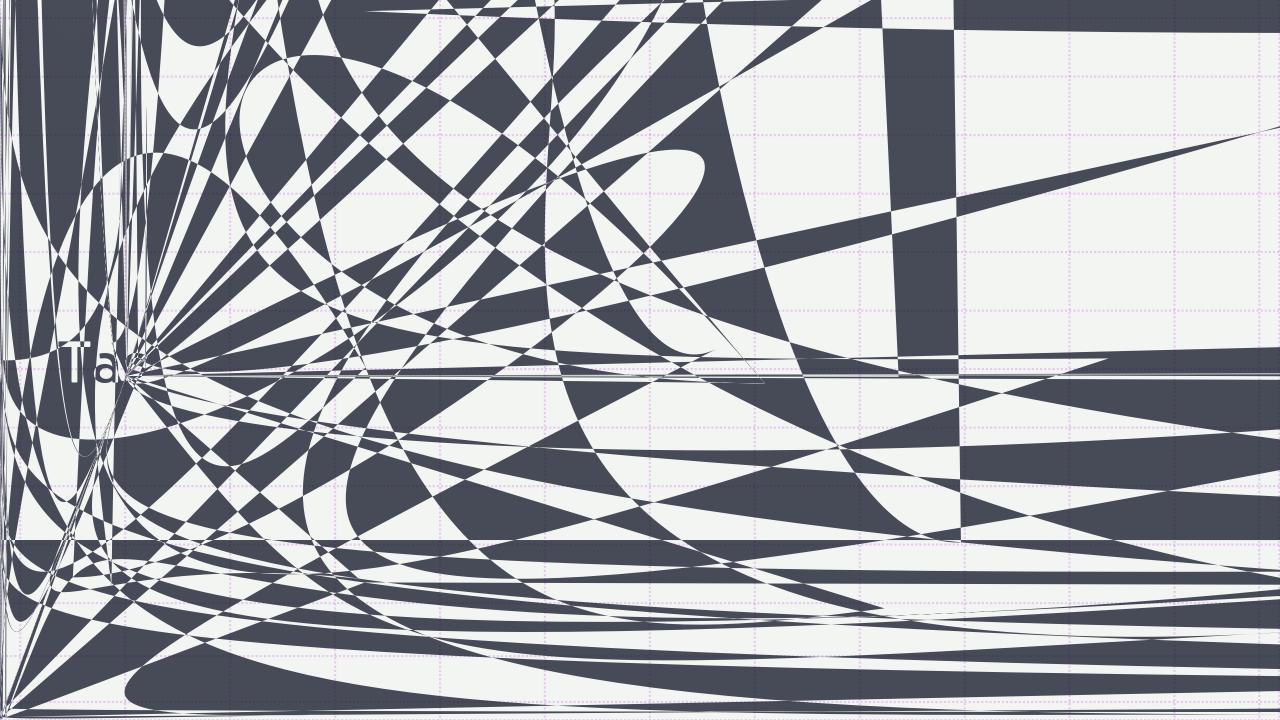


This business arrangement is used when two or more people wish to come together to form a business. They all have to share responsibilities which are written into a contract called a deed of partnership. The partners share the profits but are also liable for any debts. Any sports and active leisure business will belong to one of three types:

Private

Public

Voluntary.

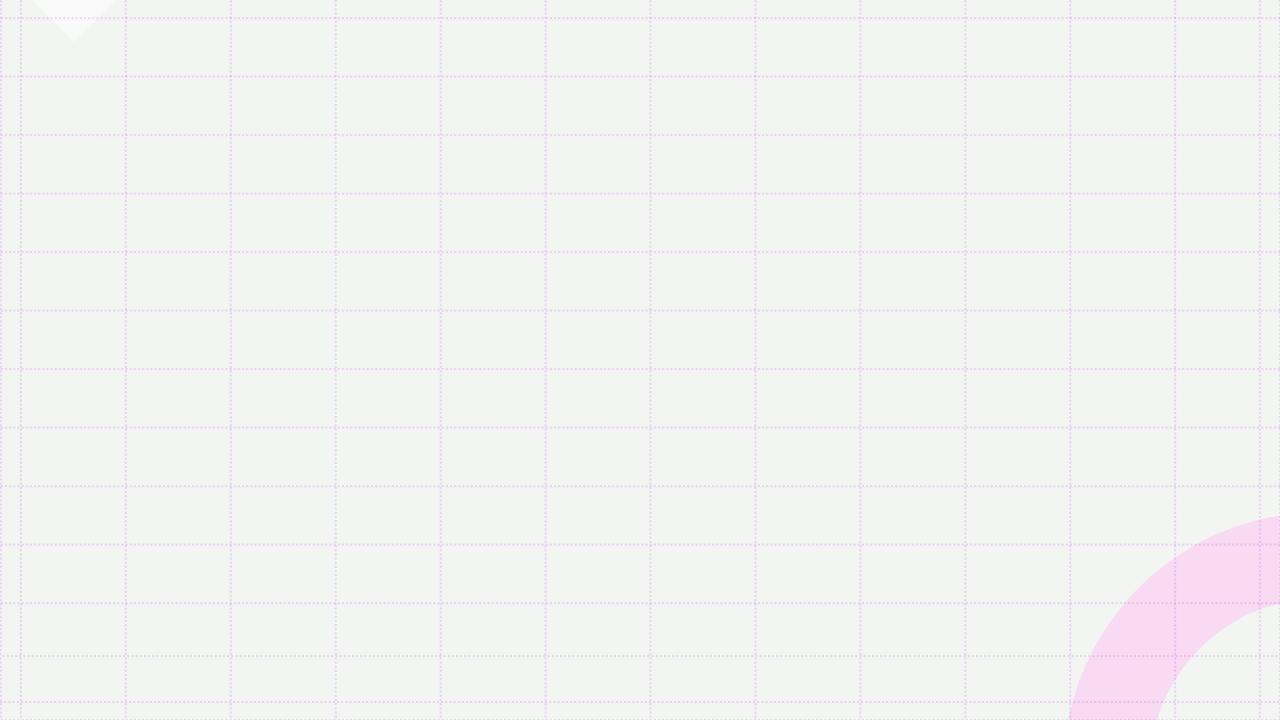


Privately owned businesses are not owned by local or national governments but are owned by an individual person or by a group of people, potentially up to thousands of them. There are several different ways that a privately owned business can be set up.

Task- Define all the keywords below linking it back to the private sector.

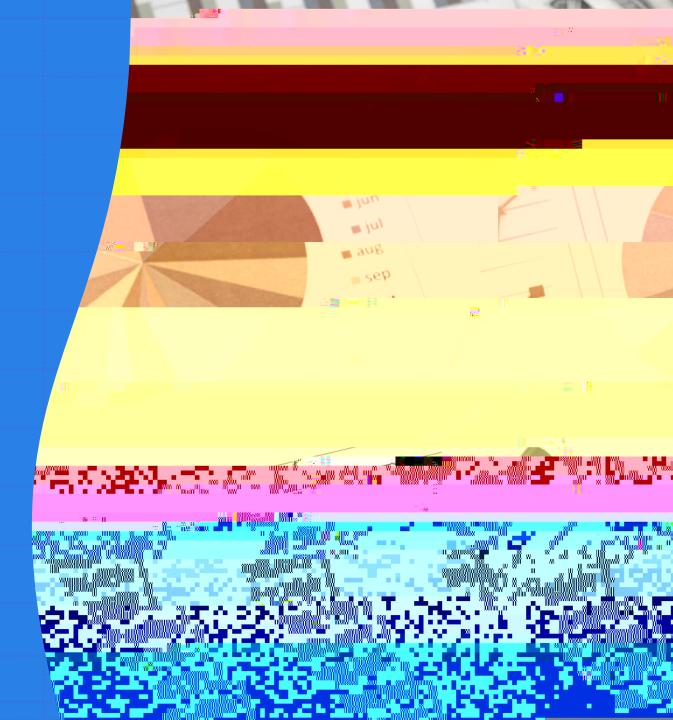
making profits, break-even, survival, growth, market leadership, diversification, service provision, strong customer service/satisfaction

Task- How do voluntary businesses support communities. Provide a description and explanation.



The size of a business generally refers to its total number of employees.

Micro-Up to 9 Small- 10-49 Medium- 50-249 Large- 250+

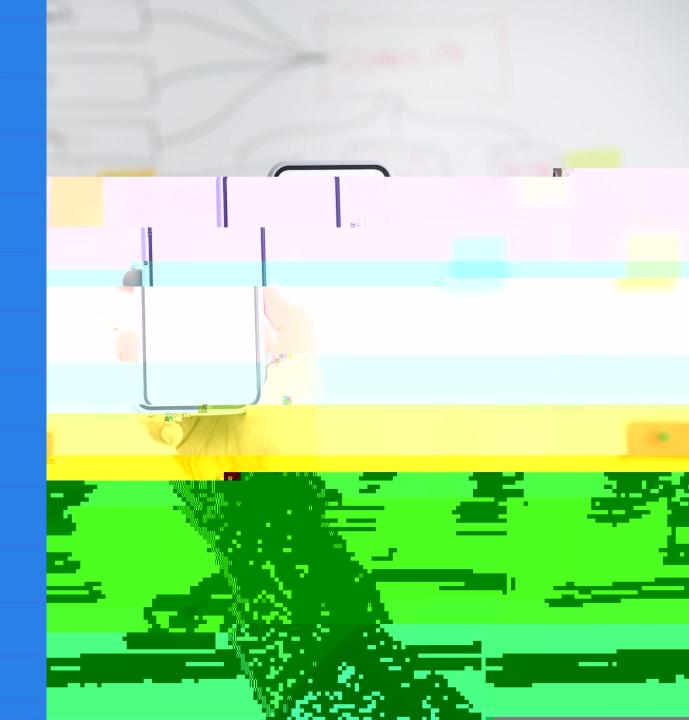




Specific	They say exactly what they mean.	To increase the profit margins for the business.
Measurable	You can prove that you have reached them.	To increase profit by 20%
Achievable	They are actions you can in fact achieve.	To increase the business profit margin by employing increased service provision with a strong customer service focus.
Realistic	You will be able to achieve them but will b EM	



You are now to use SMART targets to design a business plan. You are to create a business but this must be done using SMART targets.



Public sector funded facilities, programmes and service are paid for by local and national government out of taxes and through additional funding such as the National Lottery. Large multi-use facilities such as leisure centres, outdoor pitches and swimming pools are designed for the wider public use.



Many sport businesses have different provisions and services offered. These are categorised into seven sections:

Sainsbury's

The Education/schools programmes play a massive part in keeping people active. You need to look at The Physical Education in schools and see how this is run and where the funds are from.

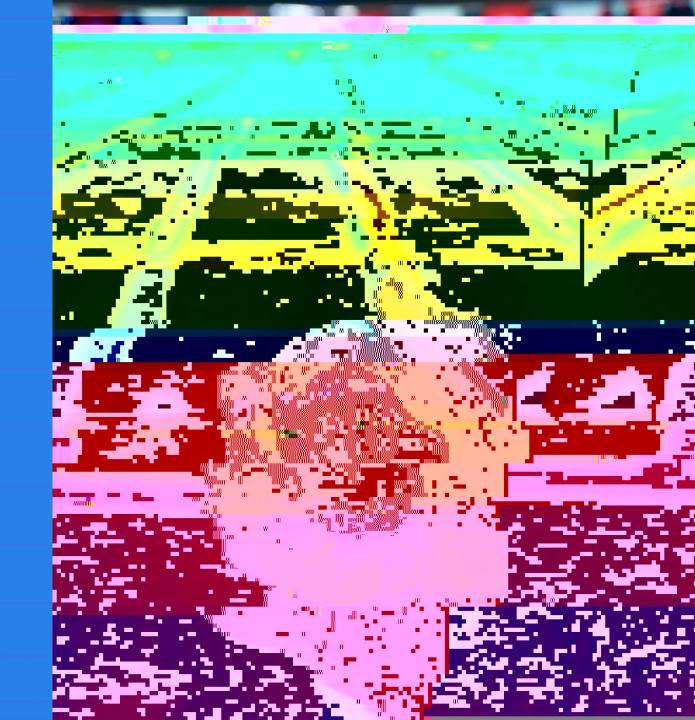
Activity 8

You are to research the different types of programmes for each. You must provide examples and relate to sports business.

Gym Programmes

Swimming Pool Programmes

Programmes to Serve Specific Groups

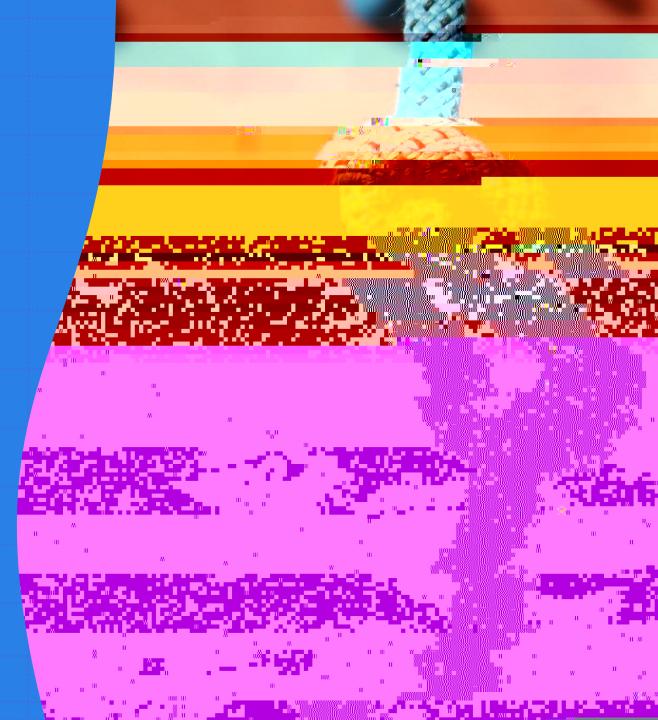


Many sports businesses are set up specifically to provide a service, such as instruction or sports injury treatment., but other businesses can increase their attraction to possible customers by arranging for these services to be offered within their facilities, too, either by using $f_{-}g^{-}$ No matter what the sport or activity, there is usually potential for a business to deliver instruction in it. For example:

A running coach might give advice on gait analysis to improve running.

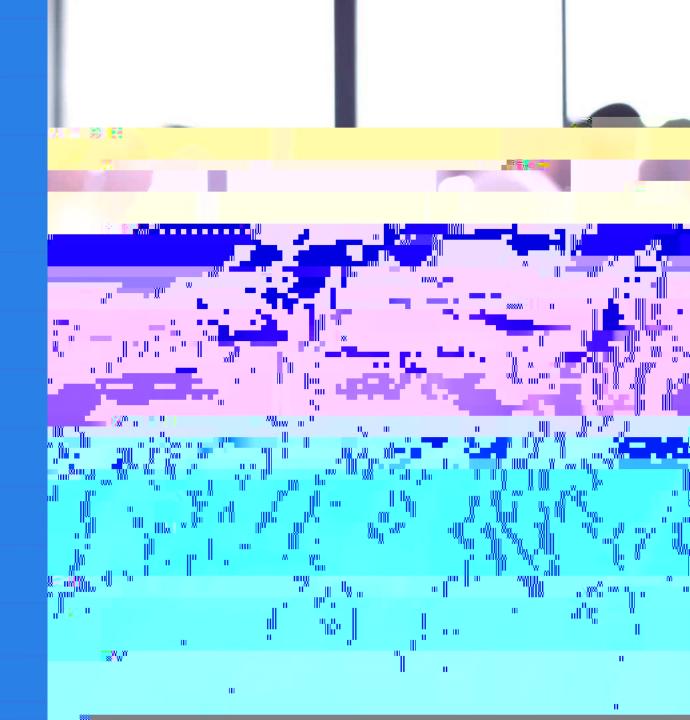
An indoor climbing business might employ people to reach customers how to climb safely.

The instruction could be provided on a one-to-one basis by a sole trader, offered as an extra service by private business.



Customer service is important for all businesses regardless of whether they are public or private, a big or small company, or a sole trader.

Good customer service can range from the welcome desk at the facility providing efficient and friendly welcome, to any issues being followed up promptly and resolved.



One way that a business can distinguish itself from its competitors is to offer additional facilities such as:

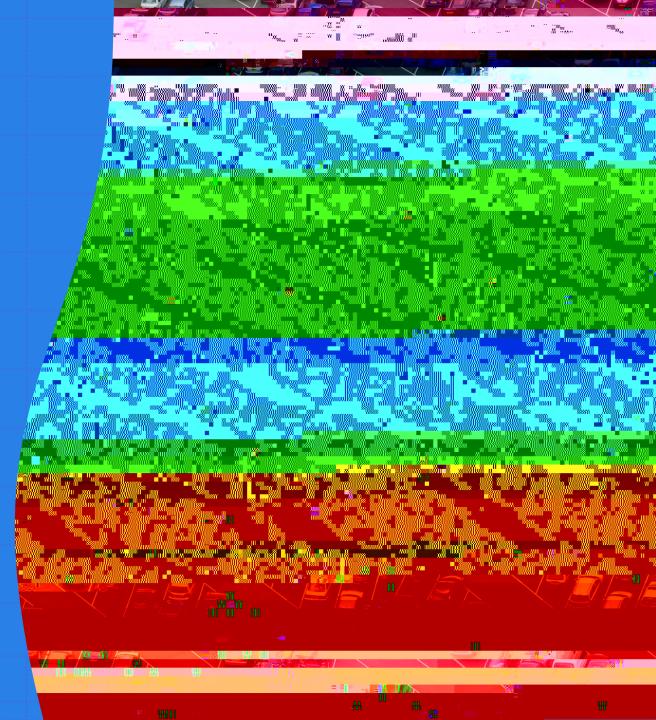
Refreshments

Car parking

Changing areas

Lockers

Creche



The set task questions are the same every academic year. The only thing that changes is the type of business. You will need to carry out extensive research so you can compare and contrast your researched businesses to that given by the exam board. You will have four hours to complete your research and you can take the notes in with you.

