

Rozvoj organizační základny sportu v České republice do roku 2013

The development of an organizational base of the sport in the Czech Republic until 2013

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Abstrakt

Organizační základna českého sportu prochází hlubokou krizí. Počty členů klesají. Nepříznivý demografický vývoj po roce 1990 má negativní dopad na věkovou strukturu, klesající počet žen atd. Významně se tento jev projevuje i po změně financování činnosti sportovních klubů po bankrotu společnosti SAZKA. Cílem tohoto příspěvku je upozornit na rostoucí negativní trendy ve vývoji členské základny, které souvisí se snížením finančních zdrojů, jež sportovním organizacím poskytovala SAZKA. Druhým důležitým faktorem je nízká porodnost, která v České republice nastala po roce 1990, jejímž důsledkem je nižší počet dětí. Ke zpracování textu byla využita sekundární analýza statistických dat s informacemi ze Statistiky ČSTV (Český svaz tělesné výchovy), ČUS (Česká unie sportu) a dalších sportovních organizací. Příspěvek nepřihlíží k dalším faktorům spojeným s prohlubující se individualizací české společnosti po roce 1990, která se zjevně také odráží v negativním trendu formální účasti českých občanů v prostředí českého sportu.

Abstract

Organizational base of the Czech sport is going through a deep crisis. There are decreases in the number of members. The adverse demographic developments after 1990 has a negative affects to the age structure, the declining number of women etc. Significantly to this phenomenon manifests itself even a change the financing of activities of sports clubs after the bankruptcy of the SAZKA company. The aim of this article is to highlight growing negative trends in the development of membership which are associated with the decline of financial resources, which provided to sports organizations SAZKA. The second important factor is the low birth rate in the Czech Republic appeared after r. 1990, resulting in a lower number of children. For the text processing was used secondary analysis of statistical data with information from Statistics of ČSTV (Český svaz tělesné výchovy), ČUS (Česká unie sportu) and other sports organizations. The paper abstracts from other factors associated with the deepening individualization of the Czech society after 1990 which is apparently also reflected in the negative trend in the formal participation of the Czech citizens in the Czech sports environment.

Klíčová slova: členství, organizační základna, sport, statistika.

Key words: membership, organizational base, sport, statistic.

Pokrývá IGA VŠE F3/123/2014

Characteristics of the Czech Republic population

The population reached its peak during the 2nd World War, when the number slightly exceeded 11 million people. After the 2nd World War, on the contrary, the population decreased by about two million inhabitants (mainly due to the expulsion of German population). According to Czech Statistical Office (Český statistický úřad) there were 10 562 214 inhabitants living in the Czech Republic in Census 2011. The ethnic structure of the population is homogenous – nearly 95 %

are the Czechs. We are interested in the research of development of population participation in sports organized by sport clubs.

The main sources for this report were Internal brochures of ČSTV: Statistika ČSTV 1974 – Výsledky statistického šetření k 31. 12. 1974, Statistika ČSTV 1984 – Výsledky statistického šetření k 31. 12. 1984, Statistika ČSTV 1988 – Výsledky statistického šetření k 31. 12. 1974 edited by Organizační oddělení ÚV ČSTV. The actual information is from Internet sources of ČSTV and ČUS as <http://www.cuscz.cz/o-nas/statistika.html>. Other sport organizations do not have such complex information. Only ČASPV has full Anniversary reports on <http://www.caspv.cz/cz/o-nas/dokumenty/vyrocnizpravy/> and ATJSK on <http://www.atjsk.cz/vyrocnizprava>. Traditional sport organizations such as Sokol (<http://www.sokol.cz/sokol/>) and Orel (http://www.orel.cz/?ukaz=profil_orla) do not present on their Internet sites any statistic information about number of members and clubs. The niggardly information about them and others are from the Ministry of education, youth and sport.

MAIN PROBLEMS OF CZECH SPORT MOVEMENTS IN THE LAST 25 YEARS

Since 2000 Czech sport movements and all amateurs sport clubs are facing two main problems, both associated with deep political and social changes, which occurred in 1990. Firstly, it was the decrease of the birth index with lower share of youth in the population. Secondly, it was the bankruptcy of the lottery company SAZKA, which was one of the main sources of financing amateur sports in Czech Republic.

The bankruptcy of Sazka did not cause of financial problems of the Czech sport movements. They persist since 1990, viz Novotný, J. (2011, chap. 8), Strachová, M. (2014). After 25 years of transition, the Czech society we find out that it is grossly underfunded maintenance and upgrading sports facilities and are not the investment to sports clubs facilities. Lack of funding falls mainly on the villages clubs and to the audience unattractive sports sectors. Lack of funding forces clubs to collect more and more money on the sports education of children from their parents.

Lottery Company SAZKA was established on September 15th, 1956 as a state company. The main tasks were the operation of betting on sport results. A year later it was binding with the newly established and a unified amateur organization ČSTV. The whole profit of this business was used for funding the sport in Czechoslovakia. In 1992 SAZKA was transformed into a joint stock company, with its owners being civic associations active in the field of sports and physical education. These shareholders were the Czech Association of Physical Education (ČSTV) with 68% share, Czech Sokol Organization – Česká obec sokolská (owning 13.5%), the Czech Association Sport for All – Česká asociace sport pro všechny (ČASPV, 5.55%), Autoklub Czech Republic (4%), Association of Sports Federations Czech Republic – Sdružení sportovních svazů České republiky (3.55%), Czech Olympic Committee – Český olympijský výbor (2%), Czech shooting Federation – Český střelecký svaz (1.5%), Association of Sports Clubs – Asociace tělovýchovných jednot a sportovních klubů (1%) and Orel (0.9%). (http://web-nlb.sazka.cz/Vyrocky/v-right-2009/cz/vlastnicka_struktura.html). The main problems of SAZKA were managerial failures during the build-up of the largest sports arena in Czech Republic in 2004. The failures resulted in the inability to pay back the loans used for financing the construction of the arena and meet its financial commitments towards the sport associations. The bankruptcy of SAZKA in 2011 and subsequent amendment of the Act no. 202/1990 Sb. on lotteries and other similar games in 2012 were the main problems for sport clubs. The amendment of law has changed the distribution of proceeds from gambling from 2012 on and has negatively affected the Czech sports – even more, than the fall of the company SAZKA itself. According to the amendment the Ministry of finance started sending the yields from the taxation from gambling in Czech Republic directly to the municipalities. Sports covering organizations as ČUS and Czech Olympic Committee were omitted from the distribution of the funds for sport clubs. Analysis has shown that municipalities in 2012 did improved by 6.1 billion CZK. The comparison with the previous year indicated the increase of the

budget of municipalities by about 4.3 billion CZK. Municipalities had provided grants for sport clubs in the same volume as was years ago. At least Czech sports environment lost two billion CZK per year, which could previously count the sport for his activity. For sport clubs it is a hard impact. For sport clubs in combination with decrease of number of youth, it is a hard blow with negative impact to the development of the member's base.

In the present system, the free organizational set of sport in the Czech Republic is applied and clubs are organized in covering sports federations. There are several clubs, which are independent (are not under any of the existing sports federations). Since 1990 the activities of covering sports associations such as are SOKOL or OREL was reestablished and the Czech Association Sport for All (ČASPV) was newly founded in 1992. These associations are more focused on all-round development of man.

Česká Unie sportu (ČUS) in English Czech Union of Sport. All the sports clubs focused on sports performance in their sports associations are under the umbrella - covering Czech Sports Association (CSTV). On 2013 it was renamed to Česká Unie sportu. It is the biggest sport organization with 74 sports or sports branches and is the biggest owner of sports facilities in the Czech Republic. Currently, the clubs have major problems with financing of sports and therefore they try to convert those into municipal ownership. Types of clubs mainly oriented for competitive sports.

SOKOL is the second biggest the umbrella - covering sports association. After 40 years had been restore the activity in 1990. Sokol exercise was and still is addressed for everybody and in the categorization of clubs are types of traditional sports clubs. It develops motoric skills - speed, strength, agility and endurance exercisers learn to win and lose, do not give up when you fail, not to be afraid. Sokol has sport sections too, there are 57 sports overall. Sokol is the second largest owner of sports facilities in the Czech Republic after ČUS. Types of clubs as traditional sports clubs.

Česká asociace sport pro všechny (ČASPV) in English Czech Association Sport for All is the covering sports federation and was established as a new association from 1992. The federation aim is (through physical education and sport,) to get a keep fit while you relax from daily worries. Therefore, it should be our physical activity appropriately challenging to develop young body and elderly to maintain its function at an optimal level. They offer their members a varied selection of effective physical activity: general gymnastics, recreational sports, aerobics, rhythmic gymnastics, yoga, health physical education, psychomotor, exercise and outdoor activities, dance sport, step, exercise preschool children, training parents with children etc. ČASPV is not an owner of sport facilities. Types of clubs as traditional sports clubs.

Klub českých turistů (KČT) in English Czech Tourist Club got out of union ČSTV and began to function independently since 1993. Many of these clubs are departments and operate in other umbrella - covering federations. The association is maintaining and marking all hiking trails. The club really began going trail-marking after the World War II. Today more than 40,000 kilometers of marked routes maintained by 1350 volunteers are available. The club also coordinates the bike and skiing trails across the country. Today the hiking trails are still maintained by Czech Tourist Club members on a voluntary basis. KČT is owner of a few Mountain tourist lodges.

OREL is the covering sports association, a Christian sports organization. After 40 years had been restore the activity in 1990. The aim is to educate young people and children through sports and other activities. The aim is not to educate the world champions; their goal is to pursue a sport that promotes positive human qualities - a sport that is fair, respecting opponents and teammates. Orel owns range of sports facilities and gyms. Types of clubs as traditional sports clubs.

Asociace tělovýchovných jednot a sportovních klubů (ATJSK) in English Association of Sports Clubs is the smallest umbrella organization was established as a new association from 1990. Types of clubs mainly oriented for competitive sports.

There is a main umbrella - covering sport association with sport clubs. In the Czech Republic, there are also many other covering federations, but those are smaller and only have dozens of clubs. One of the biggest is Autoklub České republiky (AČR) - officially it is impossible to

find any information about statistics of members and clubs of the federation. According to the information from Ministry of education the number was about 20 000 members.

TROUBLES WITH THE REGISTRATION OF MEMBERS AND CLUBS.

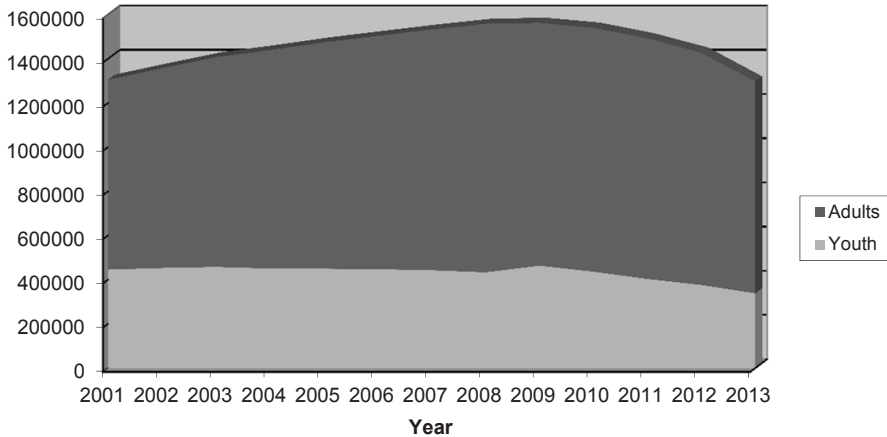
In the Czech Republic is allocating of public money based on three main criteria: sporting successes, the size of the membership and financial value of assets. Without troubles is the only demonstrating of sporting success. In the last four years has significantly deteriorated the quality of the economic reporting of amateur sports clubs in the ČUS-ČSTV as the largest umbrella sport association. The annual differences in the value of assets are in the order of tens of percent. If clubs do not receive subsidies, they do not have the objective need to send statements to the umbrella association ČUS. Since the second world war the Czech Republic has not been compiled the passport of all sports facilities. The reporting about the membership of sports clubs and associations is strongly a distorted too.

Each covering Sports Association in the Czech Republic has its own registry. It performs an educational role here, and in particular also social role in a rural society. It is therefore a difficult comparison between the systems. Since the scope it on amateur sports clubs and volunteers carried out administrative, quality and topicality of the records is sometimes problematic. They differ in the details of evidence, and terminology is not uniform. The longest time series of the numbers and structure of members has ČUS (formerly ČSTV). Its records are from the mid-60's being relatively consistent. The most accurate information is from the period of socialism, i. e. up to 1989. Thanks to the fact that was the only overarching sports organizations for the whole Czechoslovakia. There were not duplications or triplications in the registry of members. A member was firstly registered in the parent sports club (e. g. a football section in the club) and in case he was active in other sports section, such as an ice hockey, he only had the hosting in the second section of the club or other club. Identification of the members was by birth numbers and, therefore, the member could not be counted twice to the total number of members of the sports organization in Czechoslovakia. Under the present system it does not work that way. For example, the Ministry of Education presented a number of 2.7 million of registered members, but it has been severely distorted by duplicity and triplicates. The number was also significantly increased by the so-called inactive members, who were registered, but do not pay membership fee (so they did only inflate the numbers). Currently, the clubs are in the financial crisis and begin to consistently collect member fees, so the numbers were decreased due to reduction of inactive members. There is a purification of the member's base.

National data on sport participation in the Czech Republic

Česká Unie Sportu is focused on top-performance sport. Participation has showed up in the amount of 1,6 million members in 2010, a dramatic change in the conditions of the financing of sports associations and the bankruptcy of lottery company SAZKA owned by sports associations, there was a significant decline in the membership base. For example Football Association of Czech Republic did show 520 000 members and now it only is 280 000.

Memberships in ČUS as of 31. 12. 2013 persists in the trend of the last few years, which is a slight decline. ČUS has 1,297,898 members and 8731 clubs. This represents an annual loss of 298 sport clubs and approximately 130 thousand members, from which the 37 thousand is among the young. Picture 1 shows the same trend in the overall statistics on sports branches after the inclusion of the rest of the members belonging to the line of national sports associations. This is caused by the unfavorable demographic development in the Czech Republic. In the nineties the birth rate declined. The unfavorable trend was stooped after the year 2005. The trend could change after a few years.



Picture 1: Development of Membership of the ČUS in the period from 2001 to 2013

Source: <http://www.cuscz.cz/o-nas/statistika.html>

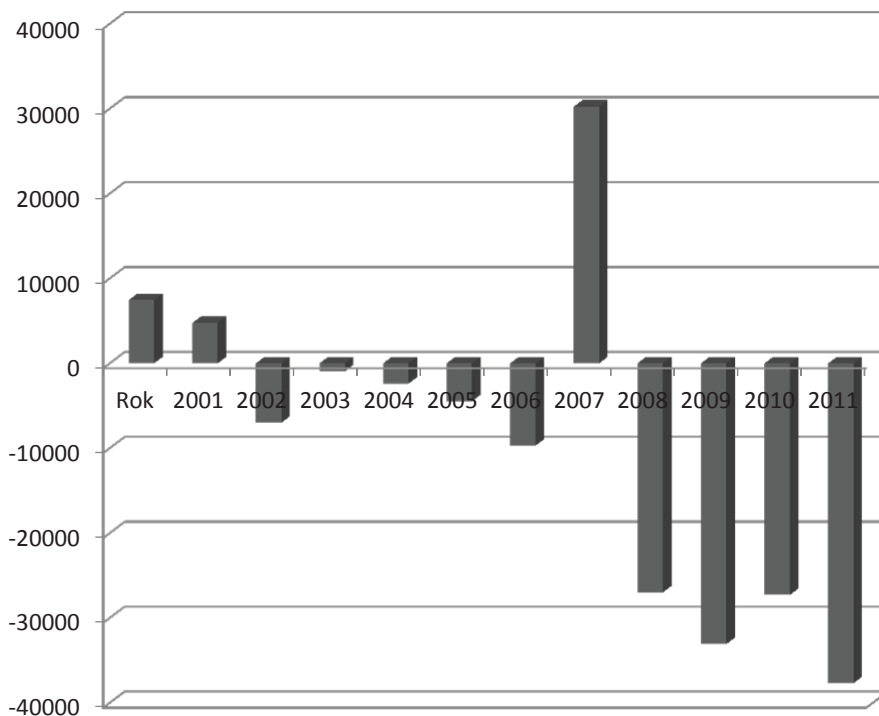
In the age structure and decomposition we can demonstrate unfavorable demographic development on the picture 2. We can see permanently decreasing of the share of the youth participations in the sport organizations and it is bad news. The question is whether this is due only bad demographic development of the Czech population or worse by funding of the sport in the Czech since 1990.



Picture 2: The share of youth in the membership base of ČUS during the years 2000–2012

Source: <http://www.cuscz.cz/o-nas/statistika.html>

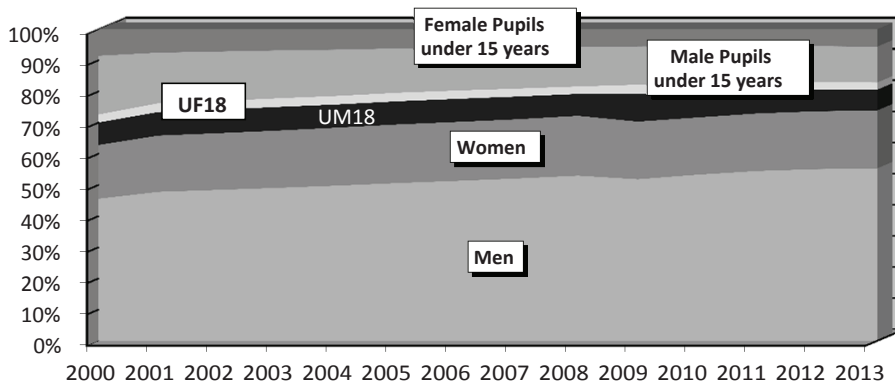
Since 2002 we see only permanently decreasing of newly coming youth peoples. The picture 3 shows us the increasing decline of newly registered youth in the membership of ČUS-ČSTV. In 2007, the graph shows the positive growth of youth about 30 000 but this was due to a change in the reporting methodology of the youth. The overall trend is downward. Since 2008 the number of newly registered of the youth were significantly decreased. The question is whether it is related to the decline in fertility in the past or if on it has the affect of the deteriorating financial situation in clubs.



Picture 3: Differences in additions/ loss – youth ČSTV-ČUS since 2001–2011

Source: <http://www.cuscz.cz/o-nas/statistika.html>

Picture 4 show the development of Membership ČUS when dividing them into three age categories with aspect of sex. To the category of students/pupils as a male or a female fall members under the age of 15 years, (whereby the member, who turned 15 years of age during 2013 is counted in adolescents), again divided to male and female. The member who during 2013 turned 19 years of age, for this year is already counted in the category of adults with dividing to men and women.



Picture 4: Development of the share the membership base ČSTV-ČUS during the years 2000–2012 by ages and gender

Source: <http://www.cuscz.cz/o-nas/statistika.html>

On the picture 4 we can see the decreasing share of female mainly in categories U15 and adult women. There are probably two main reasons; unfavorable demographic development and the lack of sporting activities suitable for women offering by sports in ČUS.

The tab. 1 captures development of citizen's participation in the biggest sport organization ČSTV-ČUS in the Czech Republic. In the period between years 1974-1988 only one umbrella – covering sports organization for the whole Czechoslovakia did exist. The unitary system of the sport did exist for the whole republic. Years 2008–2013 are in the period of the pluralistic system of the covering sports federations in the Czech Republic. ČSTV and now ČUS is still continuing as the biggest sports covering – umbrella organization until now. It is necessary to keep in mind that the last data of members are distorted by duplications and triplications.

The number of membership was growing until 2008. In recent years it has significantly reduced. A possible cause could be a bankruptcy of the company SAZKA and troubles with funding of sport clubs. Numbers of clubs until 1988 increased slightly. In the nineties there was a sharp increase in the number of clubs and in 2008 it was about 51% more than it was 20 years ago. In contrast of this development, the average size of the club was reduced to 150 members and it is about 41% lower if compared with 1988. In the period of the socialism the average size of the club has been slightly increasing (20,2 %). After political change in Czechoslovakia in 1990 a trend of increasing number of sport clubs and decreasing average size of the clubs is obvious. A possible explanation could be in increased number of single-subject clubs, emergence of new popular sports and troubles with financing. If 2008 were 5514 clubs in 2013 the number increases to 5826. There was 67 % from total number of clubs. On the contrary the number of multidisciplinary clubs with more than 6 disciplinary was reduced from 574 to 555 with share of 6 % in 2013. An unfavorable development is in the structure of members by gender and age. The share of men is continually increasing. It is 73,9 % in the year 2013. In contrast of this development, the share of women is decreasing – a top share was 36,3 % in 1988 whereas in 2013 it declined to 26,5 %. The possible cause could be a lack of attractive supply for women and girls from sport clubs. In large cities it could be a competition offer of the commercial fit centers. Decreases in the number of young people could be caused by lower birth rate in the Czech population in between years 1993 -2003. The decrease in the number of trainers and referees can be explained firstly by underestimation of the importance of the training volunteers from a side of sport federations and secondly it could be affected by the changes in the labor market. Employers do not want to free employees for the education courses organized by sport federations. Czech clubs move closer to the standards of Western Europe. It may be the result of problems with financing of sport in the Czech Republic and sports clubs trying to convert sports facilities to municipalities.

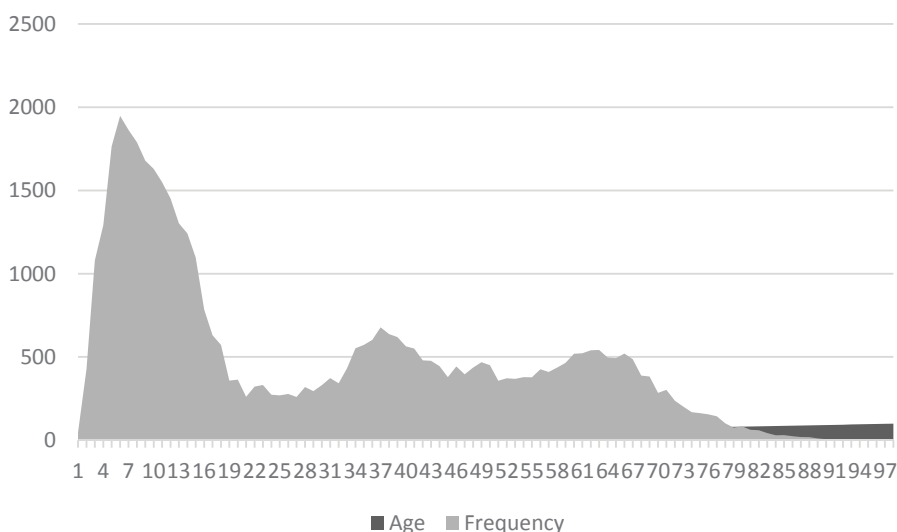
Table 1: Development of the membership ČSTV/ČUS period 1974–2013 (age, gender, position)

Year	1974	1984	1988	2008	2013
Memberships total	1 134 531	1 341 778	1 423 012	1 535 787	1 297 898
Number of clubs	5 324	5 479	5 558	8 412	8 645
Average size of the club	213	249	256	183	150
Men	470 413	522 656	528 757	748 239	718 302
Women	196 593	260 524	275 732	269 580	241 092
Adults male U18	95 990	102 837	115 208	176 607	86 450
Adults female U18	39 187	40 266	49 467	59 058	30 080
Pupils male U15	185 086	236 034	259 398	194 986	149 357
Pupils female U15	146 962	179 461	194 450	87 317	72 617
The share of the male	69,4 %	64,20 %	63,70 %	72,90 %	73,92 %
The share of the female	30,6 %	35,80 %	36,30 %	27,10 %	26,49 %
Trainers	69 877	136 421	152 818	50 550	53 792
Referees	28 933	44 710	50 602	17 946	20 877

Sources: Statistika ČSTV za roky 1974, 1984, 1988, and Statistika ČSTV2008, Statistika ČUS za r. 2013 on <http://www.cuscz.cz/o-nas/statistika.html>

It is necessary to take into consideration that ČASPV, falcon, eagle are in a different situation of the age and gender structure of their members.

SOKOL was having 1002 clubs with 160 460 members in 2013. According to the age structure 65,4 % of members are adults and 34,8 % are young. The gender structure is not officially listed. ČASPV was having 770 departments or sections with 45 603 members in 2013. Only 117 of them are as the club of ČASPV, others belong under another covering sport association. For example, 629 departments are as sport sections in the clubs of ČUS. Chart 5 shows the age structure of the ČASPV as the tree of life. They have a 47,8 % share of the youth from 45 603 members base. In the gender structure they have 59,55 % of female. Since 2012 it has seen dramatic fall of members – from 240 000 to 45 000 members.

**Picture 5:** The Tree of Life members ČASPV to December 31, 2013

Source: Výroční zpráva ČASPV 2013, on <http://www.caspv.cz/cz/o-nas/dokumenty/vyrocnizpravy/>

OREL was having around 17 thousand members in 250 clubs with sport facilities mainly gymnasiums.

SOKOL and **OREL** are differing significantly from **ČASPV** in age structures of the membership because they are associations with a very long tradition. In the age structure are clubs of these associations in better situation than clubs from **ČUS**. It is obvious from the fragmentary information that these organizations provide to the public.

KČT has around 40 thousand members in 461 departments. Almost one quarter of the members are young people.

Asociace tělovýchovných jednot a sportovních klubů (ATJSK) Association of Sports Clubs in 2013 encompassed 62 clubs with 14 006 members. The proportion of young and adults in the membership was 47.6%. There were registered 33 disabled sportsmen and 1633 seniors.

CONCLUSION

The Czech sport movement is going through a difficult period, especially in sport clubs. The numbers of young members are reduced and clubs have financial problems that were exacerbated in the context of bankruptcy the lottery company **SAZKA**. A large share of the decline in the number of youths had a decreasing number of newborns in the Czech population. In recapitulation of available information we can say that the Czech Republic has 10 162 sport clubs in the five main umbrella sport associations. It does not count of 461 departments of the Czech Tourist Club. It is not clear if every club exist as sport clubs or the department of bigger sport clubs in other associations. Since 1990 the share of one-branch clubs slowly increase, now it is 67 %. This reduces the size of the clubs, now at 150 members. In the **ČUS**, the proportion of female component falls to historic minimum 26,5 %. Only **ČASPV** has the share of the female component on 59,9 % and the 47,8 % share of the youth. All amateur clubs are part of social life in communities. The club is playing greater role in smaller towns and villages. The Czech sport movement has a long historical tradition and we must hope that everything will overcome and clubs will offer sport for all in the optimal structure.

For an explanation of these negative phenomena in Czech sport movement would be appropriate to undertake the investigations. Find out what is the main cause of the decline in membership, a decline in female constituents why a growing number of sports clubs only with one branch and why and why an average size of the sport amateur sport clubs is still decreasing since 1990? Objectively determine roofing sports clubs in the sport association. The government should fund the researches of this focus.

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