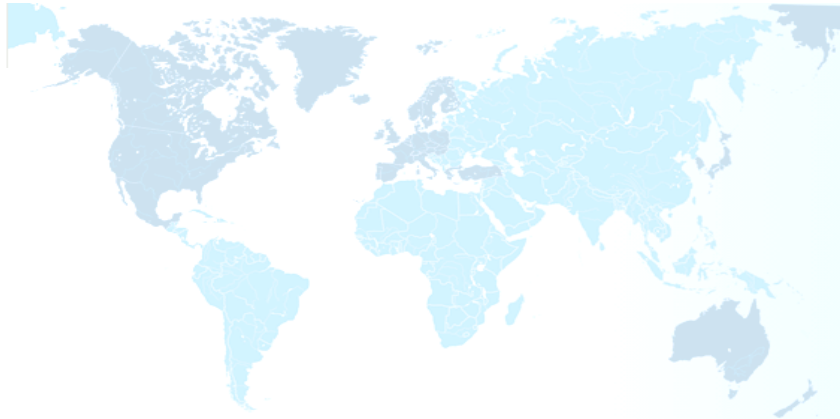


**ERASMUS MUNDUS
MASTER OF ADAPTED PHYSICAL ACTIVITY**



**DEVELOPING COUNTRY PARTICIPATION IN
INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY SPORT COMPETITION:
A HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE**



MASTER THESIS

JACKIE LAUFF

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Promotor	Nina Kahrs Norwegian School of Sport Science, Oslo
Co-promotor	Gudrun Doll-Teppe Freie Universiteit, Berlin

Abstract

This study analyses the historic participation of developing countries in international disability sport competition to determine how the increases in international participation around the world have presented in developing countries.

The international competitions included in the study are the four summer and four winter games between 1991 and 2006 in Paralympic, Deaflympic and Special Olympics World Summer and Winter Games. The data analysis evaluates participating and non-participating developing countries along with the ratio of male to female participation.

This study provides new insights into the international participation of developing countries in the context of sport, disability and international development. It is intended to provide a platform for further research to guide development assistance and improve international participation in disability sport in developing countries.

This thesis was prepared under the Erasmus Mundus Master of Adapted Physical Activity (EMMAPA) coordinated by the Catholic University Leuven, Belgium during the academic year 2006-2007. The thesis was researched and written from January to June 2007 in accordance with the guidelines of the Norwegian School of Sport Science (NSSS).

The Erasmus Mundus Master in Adapted Physical Activity is a postgraduate university programme that provides state-of-the-art research and teaching methodology in Adapted Physical Activity (APA). The program is organised by a consortium of four universities: The Catholic University of Leuven, The University of Limerick, The Palacky University Olomouc and the Norwegian School of Sport Sciences.

For more information about the EMMAPA program visit <http://www.erasmusmundus.be/>

Value Statement

I have a keen interest in games particularly for athletes with a disability. I've worked on a number of international multi-sport games including, the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games, the Suva 2003 South Pacific Games, the Melbourne 2005 Deaflympic Games and the Melbourne 2006 Commonwealth Games in various functional areas.

My passion for disability sport has grown from undergraduate studies in occupational therapy along with involvement with wheelchair basketball and the Disability Education Program in Australia. My interest in developing countries was inspired by two in-country placements in Fiji, through which I've been fortunate to develop a close association with the Fiji Association of Sport and National Olympic Committee (FASANOC). This has broadened both my understanding and curiosity of the issues that developing countries face in relation to sport.

I believe that every individual should have opportunity and choice to participate in sport regardless of their ability. In many developing countries people with a disability do not have access and opportunity to participate in sport, which is taken for granted by so many in the developed world. I would like to see disability sport included on the international development agenda, not only to increase opportunities for international participation in developing countries but also to initiate sport and physical activity at the fundamental grassroots level where so many people with a disability are inactive.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

CISS	Comité International des Sports des Sourds
CPISRA	Cerebral Palsy International Sports and Recreation Association
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
EAD	Elite Athletes with a Disability
EU	European Union
GMS	Games Management System
GNI	Gross National Income
HIPC	Heavily Indebted Poor Countries
IBSA	International Blind Sports Federation
ICC	International Coordinating Committee
ICSD	International Committee of Sports for the Deaf
IGB	International Governing Body
INAS-FID	International Sports Federation for Persons with Intellectual Disability
IOC	International Olympic Committee
IPC	International Paralympic Committee
ISMGF	International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation
ISOD	International Sports Organisation for the Disabled
IWAS	International Wheelchair and Amputee Sports Federation
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
MATP	Motor Activity Training Programme
MENA	Middle East North Africa
SOI	Special Olympics International
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation

**I know the time will come
when sports become
universal language of
inter-state communication.
From world history we
know that even the smallest
state wants to show its
strength and power only
sports give such opportunity.
Perhaps that is why during
the days of big international
competitions the whole
world holds its breath
waiting for the results and
the winners become national
heroes. I wish the day came
when the roar of the fans
on the stadiums is the
loudest sound in the
world and not explosions
of bomb or missiles. I wish
people compete on the
mat, in the gym, on the stadium
and not at the battlefield.**

**Valery Rukhledev
Russia**

Source: Deaf Olympian (2004)

Chapter 1 Introduction

*By its very meaning in language, the past cannot be recreated again, and certainly not in the form of written text. The past has happened, finished, it cannot be repeated. But we can aspire to producing an account of the experience of the past which aims to capture the essential elements of that chosen period and those who participated in it.*¹

This paper will explore the historic participation of developing countries in international disability sport competition through an analysis of Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Summer and Winter Games from 1991 to 2006. Development of disability sport in developing countries is inextricably linked to the history of disability sport and the context of international sport development.

1.1 Disability Sport

Disability sport is a term that refers to “... sport designed for, or specifically practiced, by athletes with disabilities.”² The athletes with a disability that will be discussed are those that are eligible to enter the Deaflympic, Paralympic or Special Olympic Games which includes the following disability groups:

- Deaflympics: deaf or hearing impairment
- Paralympics: amputee, visual impairment, cerebral palsy, intellectual disability, les autre³ and spinal cord injury
- Special Olympics: intellectual disability

Paralympics cater for elite athletes with intellectual disabilities while Special Olympics offers sport to all persons with intellectual disabilities from elite to those with severe and profound challenges.⁴

Deaf sport is distinguished from other groups of people with disabilities as “deaf people are not disabled in any manner except communication”⁵ and the rules for deaf sport are not

¹ Roy Hay, “Approaches to Sports History: Theory and Practice,” *Sporting Traditions* 22, no. 2 (2006): 76.

² Karen P. Depauw & Susan J. Gavron, *Disability and Sport* (Champaign: Human Kinetics, 1995), 6.

³ Those athletes that do not fit into any other disability group.

⁴ Special Olympics International, “Special Olympics and the Olympics Movement,” colour brochure (undated).

altered in any way. The debate over whether deafness is or should be considered a disability reaches far beyond the scope of this paper.⁶ The Deaflympics have been included in this study based on the assumption that in many developing countries deafness is still considered a disability.

For an athlete to participate in these games, they must first meet minimum eligibility criteria and be a member of an affiliated national association.⁷ The sports on the Games program of Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Summer and Winter Games shall be referred to as ‘official sports’. In reference to the wider concept of sport in developing countries, sport will be defined as “all forms of physical activity that contribute to physical fitness, mental well-being and social interaction. These include play; recreation; organised, casual or competitive sport; and indigenous sports or games”⁸

1.2 International Disability Sport Competition

This paper will refer to international disability sport competition specifically as Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics Summer and Winter Games. The preferred name of each games is:

- Summer Deaflympics & Winter Deaflympics⁹
- Paralympic Summer Games & Paralympic Winter Games¹⁰
- Special Olympics World Summer Games & Special Olympics World Winter Games¹¹

⁵ David Stewart & Donald Ammons, “Future Directions of the Deaflympics,” *Palaestra* 17, no. 3 (2001): 47.

⁶ See for example: Karen, P. De Pauw & Susan, J. Gavron, *Disability Sport* 2nd edition (Champaign Illinois: Human Kinetics, 2005); David. A. Stewart, *Deaf Sport: The Impact of Sports within the Deaf Community*. (Washington DC: Gallaudet University Press, 1993); Martin Atherton, David Russell & Graham Turner, “Playing to the Flag: A History of Deaf Football and Deaf Footballers in Britain”, *The Sports Historian* 19, no 1 (1999): 38-60; Siv Fosshaug, “Deaf Sport in an Empowerment Perspective” (Master thesis, The Norwegian University of Sport and Physical Education, 2002).

⁷ Minimum eligibility criteria and membership is explored further in Chapter 3.

⁸ UN Inter-Agency Task Force on Sport for Development and Peace, *Sport as a Tool for Development and Peace: Towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals*, United Nations, New York, 2003.

⁹ International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, <http://www.deaflympics.com/about/> (accessed March 5, 2007).

¹⁰ International Paralympic Committee, “IPC Style Guide,” International Paralympic Committee, http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/IPC/Reference_Documents/IPC_Style_Guide.pdf; (accessed February 28, 2007).

¹¹ Special Olympics International, “Special Olympics Style Guide” Special Olympics International, http://www.specialolympics.org/Special+Olympics+Public+Website/English/Press_Room/Language_Guide/default.htm (accessed March 7, 2007).

In this study, the accepted informal name of each games shall be used; Deaflympics, Paralympics and Special Olympics, listed in the order in which they were created historically. The International Governing Bodies (IGBs) responsible for each games are:

- International Committee of Sport for the Deaf (ICSD)
- International Paralympic Committee (IPC)
- Special Olympics International (SOI)

To distinguish from individual Games, the three entities of Deaflympics, Paralympics and Special Olympics will be referred to as ‘movements’ which encompass all members, athletes, officials, committees and recognised bodies and their global reach. Analysis of international participation has been limited to these games as they are well known as the international domain for their athletes and each provides:

- International competition for all regions of the world
- Multi-sport and where relevant multi-disability events
- Competition for large numbers of athletes both male and female

It is recognised that these are not the only international competitions that provide opportunities for athletes with a disability to participate in.

As a result of a successful history of international competitions for athletes with disabilities (eg., Paralympics, World Games for the Deaf, Special Olympics), sport is no longer the sole prerogative of non-disabled male athletes.¹²

International opportunities for athletes with a disability range from sport and disability specific world Championships, regional multi-sport tournaments such as European championships, events for athletes with a disability in Olympic and Commonwealth Games and some athletes with a disability compete in mainstream competitions against able-bodied athletes. International participation has been focused on for this analysis based on the assumption that the participation data for Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games would be easiest to collect given the strict timeline for this project.

¹² Karen P. DePauw, The Paralympic Movement: Past, Present, and Future, *Journal of International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance*, XXXVII, no. 2 (2001): 47.

As the intention of this study is to shed light on developing country participation internationally, the inclusion of all three movements is important. Even though the public awareness of international disability sport has increased significantly in recent years, there are still many people who are unaware of the difference between Paralympic and Special Olympic Games, for example. It is hoped that this analysis will highlight the overall participation of developing countries and stimulate growth and development of sport for all people, regardless of an athlete's ability or potential to compete in one games or another.

1.3 Participation

*How many people participate in sport? An apparently simple question – but one that in reality is fraught with issues of interpretation and methodological complexity.*¹³

For international games, participation data is often quoted to indicate the size of an event through the number of countries and number of athletes participating. In international disability sport competition, the number of participating athletes and countries has increased significantly over time. Since 1990, a high period of growth saw increases in Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Summer and World Winter Games.¹⁴

However, it is not yet known how these increases have been distributed across the world and in particular, the changes in developing countries. Since 2000, the Special Olympics have produced participation reports in an effort to reach two million participants by 2005¹⁵. Whilst providing evidence-based targets for growth in the Special Olympics Movement and means for comparison and reporting, these reports include local and national training and competition and are not limited to Special Olympics World Summer and World Winter Games. An analysis of developing country participation in international disability sport has

¹³ Nicholas Rowe, "How Many People Participate in Sport? The Politics, Practice and Realities of Measurement – the English Experience," in Proceedings of The 12th IASI World Congress: The Value of Sports Information Towards Beijing, Beijing, May 19-21, 2005, (Beijing: International Olympic Committee, 2005), 191.

¹⁴ Refer to Appendix 1 Table of Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games Participation from 1991 to 2006.

¹⁵ Andrei Chursov, "Adding it up," Special Olympics International, http://www.specialolympics.org/Special+Olympics+Public+Website/English/About_Us/Campaign_Celebration/Adding+It+Up.htm (accessed February 5, 2007).

never been conducted before. The focus on developing countries, the inclusion of all three movements together and the use of historical method make this study the first of its kind.

The participation data included in the study is very much a product of how each IGB defines participation and what is included in their records. As much as possible, the data presented includes athletes entered in official sport competition. Participation data in international games is created by the organising committees responsible for hosting each individual games. It is used extensively by the organising committee to scope the equipment, services and operations required to stage an event. There are no standard methods or processes for recording participation data with the result that organising committees produce varying formats. At the conclusion of a games, the organising committee is required to report the participation data to the IGB. Consequently, one would expect that the IGBs would have the best records available on past participation of international games.

Unfortunately, participation data is quite complex and even the IGB struggle to maintain accurate records of each games. As games are hosted in different cities, the data is rarely transferred to the next city and organising committees often inflate numbers to please IGBs and claim to have “the largest Games ever.”¹⁶ Daniel Bell in his *Encyclopedia of International Games* discovered that almost every large games have claimed to be second largest after the Olympics¹⁷ Yet, even the Olympic Games participation data is not finite and the three leading Olympic historians cannot agree on how many athletes competed at each Olympic Games.¹⁸ It seems the more ‘official’ sources that are consulted, the more confusing the picture becomes.¹⁹

In international disability sport competition the participation data listed on the IGB websites highlights some of these inconsistencies.²⁰ The Special Olympics data often appears as large round numbers with descriptors such as ‘more than’, ‘approximately’ and ‘nearly’ which are often estimates that include a number of people who may have been

¹⁶ Daniel Bell, *Encyclopedia of International Games* (USA: McFarland & Company Inc, 2003), 3.

¹⁷ Ibid., 2.

¹⁸ Ibid., 540.

¹⁹ Ibid., 4.

²⁰ Refer to Appendix 1 Table of Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games Participation from 1991 to 2006.

involved in a Special Olympics initiatives but not necessarily participants in official sports competition.

The IPC website states for the Sydney 2000 Paralympics that 122 or 123 countries participated, including or not including East Timor. Yet, only one figure is quoted for the number of athletes.²¹ Does that include East Timor or not? Also, the ICSD lists conflicting figures for the Melbourne 2005 Deaflympics on different pages of their official website. Whilst these are not intentional errors on the part of the IGBs, these examples highlight the complexity of participation data and reinforce the difficulties in finding accurate and reliable data for any international games.

Every attempt has been made to find the most accurate participation data from the International Governing Bodies and to thoroughly evaluate beyond the numbers that appear on the websites. As the intention of this study is to show how the participation of developing countries has developed over time, the scope is limited to a description of participation without exploring causation.

1.4 Developing Countries

In much of the literature on developing countries and sport, a definition of a developing country is often assumed. There is currently no global consensus on a single definition of developing countries, which is problematic, and an issue which is “as much a political one as an economic one.”²²

The United Nations (UN) does not have “... an established convention for defining developing countries within the United Nations system”.²³ The World Bank refers to low-income and middle-income economies as developing economies assessed by per capita

²¹ International Paralympic Committee “Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games: General Information,” International Paralympic Committee, http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/Paralympic_Games/Past_Games/Sydney_2000/general_information.html (accessed February 5, 2007).

²² BBC Caribbean, “Defining Developing Countries” *BBC Caribbean*, October 20, 2006, http://www.bbc.co.uk/caribbean/news/story/2006/10/printable/061020_developing.shtml (accessed November 24, 2006).

²³ United Nations, “Definition of: Developed, Developing Countries” United Nations, http://unstats.un.org/unsd/cdb/cdb_dict_xrxx.asp?def_code=491 (accessed February 7, 2007).

Gross National Income²⁴ (GNI) with the stipulation that these income classes do not reflect the development status of a particular country.²⁵ The World Trade Organisation (WTO) allows countries to select their own development category which can be challenged by other members but is initially announced themselves.²⁶

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) provides the clearest structure for defining developing countries as those eligible for official development assistance (ODA). The OECD established a Development Assistance Committee (DAC) in 1961 and since then, the DAC has collected data on aid flows and produced a List of Aid Recipients that is revised every three years. “The DAC statistics, based on the DAC List, provide an authoritative guide to aid flows which is accepted and used by donors, recipients and international bodies.”²⁷

For this study, the DAC List of ODA will be used to define developing countries.²⁸ Countries are classified as least developed, other low income, lower middle income and upper middle income based on per capita GNI²⁹. This latest list was revised³⁰ on 7 December 2005 and is current for reporting of aid flows for 2005, 2006 and 2007.

This latest DAC List includes all low and middle income countries, consistent with the World Bank, except that it excludes countries that are members of the G8,³¹ or the European Union (EU), or that have a date of admission to the EU.³²

²⁴ GNI is a new system of national accounts which has replaced Gross National Product (GDP). It includes country income in addition to the goods and service produced.

²⁵ World Bank Indicators Database, World Bank List of Economies (July 2006), 6, <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/DATASTATISTICS/Resources/CLASS.XLS> (accessed February 7, 2007).

²⁶ World Trade Organisation, “Who are the Developing Countries in the WTO?”, World Trade Organisation, http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/devel_e/d1who_e.htm (accessed November 19, 2006).

²⁷ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, “History of DAC Lists of Aid Recipient Countries”, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, http://www.oecd.org/document/55/0,2340,en_2649_34447_35832055_1_1_1_1,00.html (accessed February 28, 2007).

²⁸ Refer to Appendix 2 Development Assistance Committee List of Official Development Assistance Recipients.

²⁹ The per capita GNI brackets for OECD classification differ slightly from the World Bank system.

³⁰ Minor adjustments to the previous list saw Bahrain removed from the list as it is now a high income country and the addition of the middle income countries of Belarus, Libya and Ukraine.

³¹ The ‘Group of Eight’ (G8) is an international forum for the governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom and United States.

It is recognised that the period of inquiry of this thesis is from 1991 to 2006 and some countries may have appeared on earlier DAC Lists. As this paper is analysing historic participation in order to guide decisions for the future, only the developing countries that appear on the latest DAC List will be included.

1.5 Developed and Developing Countries

International sporting competition is dominated by developed countries. The gap between developed and developing countries “... has become so wide that the latter have lost any hope of closing it.”³³

Wladimir Andreff claims that this gap is related to “... a shortage of physical education and sport for all programmes, a lack of financing for sport, few sport facilities and little equipment, a ‘muscle drain’ to developed countries, and no capacity to host major sporting events”³⁴ with the result that developing countries have fewer world-level sport performances than developed countries.³⁵ Limited access to sport services³⁶, sports information³⁷ and the issue of doping³⁸ are becoming increasingly problematic. Developing countries also face a range of social and cultural barriers that impact on sport participation including: religion, culture, language, and the lingering influence of colonialism in many parts of the world.³⁹

Women in developing countries experience additional barriers to sport participation.

“More than two-thirds of the world’s women live in developing countries, but the overall

³² Consequently the following middle income countries have been excluded from the list: Russia, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovenia and Slovak Republic.

³³ Wladimir Andreff, “The Correlation between Economic Underdevelopment and Sport,” *European Sport Management Quarterly* no.1 (2001): 252.

³⁴ *Ibid.*, 251.

³⁵ *Ibid.*, 258.

³⁶ International Olympic Committee, “Challenges Facing Developing Countries” in *Sport Administration Manual* 129-131 (Lausanne: McAra Printing, 2001).

³⁷ Clement Fasan, “Problems and Prospects of Sports Information Management in Developing Countries,” in *Proceedings of the 11th IASI World Congress: Sports Information in the Third Millennium*, Lausanne 25-27 April, 2001 (Lausanne: International Olympic Committee, 2001), 461-462.

³⁸ Fékrou Kidane, “Doping and Developing Countries,” *Olympic Review*(Lausanne) 26, no.22 (1998), 5-6.

³⁹ Robert Chappell, “The Problems and Prospects of Physical Education in Developing Countries,” *International Sports Studies* 23 (2001): 88-95.

participation rates for sport is minimal.”⁴⁰ This has been linked to issues such as the male dominated world of sport, class, culture, body image and dress in addition to religious, traditional and cultural beliefs regarding the role of women.⁴¹

The experience of sport for people with a disability in developing countries is further compounded by religious and cultural beliefs and attitudes towards disability. A deaf sports administrator in the Philippines claims, for example, that this is because “most developing countries, due to particular religious beliefs, think deaf and disabled people are sinners and deserved to be punished.”⁴² The additional cost of sport-specific equipment and technological advances in disability sport are also prohibitive for developing countries.

There are a significant number of people with a disability in developing countries. The latest World Health Assembly resolution states that:

*About six hundred million people live with disabilities of various types, and the number is increasing due to the rise of chronic diseases, injuries, car crashes, falls, violence and other causes such as ageing. Of this total, 80% live in low-income countries; most are poor and have limited or no access to basic services, including rehabilitation facilities.*⁴³

Statistics on disability are difficult to compare internationally and also disability statistics do not only include people who are eligible for international disability sport competition. However, in 2002 the World Health Organisation (WHO) estimates that 10% of the world’s population has a disability of which, people with intellectual disabilities comprise the largest disability population of up to 90 million people. The incidence of disability is rising, with a significantly high prevalence in developing countries.

International sport competition can benefit individuals, communities and nations. “Clearly, being involved in world sporting events can be in itself a satisfactory experience whether

⁴⁰ Robert Chappell, “Sport in Developing Countries: Opportunities for Girls and Women,” *Women in Sport and Physical Activity Journal* 8, no. 2 (1999), 6.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 1-16.

⁴² Simeon Hart, “Deaf Sports in Developing Countries” in *CISS 2001: A review* (eds.) John M. Lovett, Jordan Eickman and Terry Giansanti, (Great Britain: Red Lizard, 2001), 68.

⁴³ World Health Organisation, “Disability, including Prevention, Management and Rehabilitation, World Health Organisation, <http://www.who.int/nmh/a5817/en/> (accessed May 23, 2007).

or not medals are won.”⁴⁴ Success at international sporting events can be a vehicle for encouraging a sense of national identity, pride and recognition and “ ... many developing countries do in fact try to find their identity through sport just as developed countries have done in the past.”⁴⁵ “Sport events and sport teams cannot make people forget underdevelopment, poverty and hunger,”⁴⁶ and sport poses some challenges for governments in developing countries regarding the sporting priorities for their populations. The benefits of sport for people with disabilities has been well-documented, however, sport for people with a disability is often given little attention in developing countries.

This paper highlights the participation of developing countries in disability sport with a view to lessen the gap between developed and developing countries and aim towards more equal access to and opportunities in international competition for athletes with a disability.

⁴⁴ Dick Fisher, “The Promotion of Sporting Excellence in the Third World,” in *Sport For All: Into the 90s*, eds. Joy Standeven, Ken Hardman & Dick Fisher, 154-162 (Germany: Meyer & Meyer Verlag, 1991), 155.

⁴⁵ Chappell 1999, 6

⁴⁶ Wladimir Andreff 2001, 251

Chapter 2 Methodology

*There has been little previous research carried out into the history or social aspects of any branch of disabled sport. Most work is largely concerned with the practicalities of sport for disabled athletes, with occasional references to the history of a particular sporting body.*⁴⁷

There are a number of publications that describe the historical development of disability sport. Some of the earliest references to disability sport history appear in 1976 with Sir Ludwig Guttmann's *Textbook of Sport for the Disabled*, James Haskin's *A New Kind of Joy: The Story of the Special Olympics* and Claudine Sherrill's first edition of *Adapted Physical Activity, Recreation, and Sport*. The most comprehensive history of disability sport emerged in DePauw and Gavron's⁴⁸ text *Disability and Sport* and Gudrun Doll-Teppe is a noted author that includes historical perspective on disability sport. There are also a number of authors who have produced historical accounts of Deaflympic⁴⁹, Paralympic⁵⁰ and Special Olympic⁵¹ history. More recently, each IGB have collated historical records, some of which appears on their webpages, some published in books⁵² and, in fact, SOI have a fully documented chronology detailing their history from inception in 1968 to 2000, which is as yet unpublished.⁵³

However, each of these sources lacks context and theoretical perspective resulting in simple chronologies of events and organisations - the people and significant decisions that have shaped their development. Whilst this is important for providing a documented and published history of facts, sport history has much more to offer disability sport. The understanding and interpretation upon which sport history is based can add perspective to

⁴⁷ Martin Atherton, David Russell & Graham Turner 1999, 40.

⁴⁸ Karen, P. DePauw & Susan, J. Gavron 2005, *Disability Sport* (Champaign: Human Kinetics, 2005).

⁴⁹ David A. Stewart, 1991.

⁵⁰ Sir Ludwig Guttmann, *Textbook of Sport for the Disabled*, (Oxford: H.M & M. Publishers, 1976); Joan Scruton, *Stoke Mandeville: Road to the Paralympics* (England: The Peterhouse Press, 1998).

⁵¹ James Haskins, *A New Kind of Joy: The Story of the Special Olympics* (USA: Library of Congress, 1976).

⁵² Dr. Robert Steadward & Cynthia Peterson, *Paralympics: Where Heroes Come* (Canada: DW Friesens Ltd., 1997); John M. Lovett, Jordan Eickman and Terry Giansanti, *CISS 2001: A Review* (Great Britain: Red Lizard, 2001); International Paralympic Committee, *Paralympic Winter Games 1976 – 2006 Örnsköldsvik – Torino* (France: International Paralympic Committee: 2006).

⁵³ History Associates Incorporated, "Special Olympics Chronology" Special Olympics International, March 2000 (unpublished) 1-68.

disability sport and help us understand historical evidence in the wider context of its time and place in history.

There is much debate within sport history regarding the application of historical theory. Some historians argue that fact and meaning “... emerge from the material itself rather than from rigid application of theory and arbitrary selection of data.”⁵⁴ Historians attempt to reconstruct the past as much as possible based on the evidence that is left behind. Whilst reconstructionists place great importance on historical evidence, it is also important to acknowledge the influence of the historian and their time and place in history. “Historians writing from relativist positions, however, view the notion of ‘historical truth’ as problematic due to the incomplete and subjective nature of the evidence itself”⁵⁵

This author’s prior knowledge and experience was the motivation for the selection of the topic and formed the basis of the research questions posed.

*The questions that the historian utilizes to extract the desired information from his document are influenced by what he is, what he knows, what he lives and what he has lived. Seen in this light, a historical construction cannot hope to aspire to achieve objectivity; indeed, the mere aspiration towards objectivity is a feat in itself.*⁵⁶

The paper was also influenced by personal attitudes towards disability which is evident in the language used and the selection of facts included. The focus on developing countries and sport history is indicative of the time in history that the study was conducted and a study of this kind would not have been possible even ten years ago.

⁵⁴ Holt, Richard, “The Uses of History in Comparative Physical Culture,” in *Old Borders, New Borders, No Borders: Sport and Physical Education in a Period of Change*, eds. J. Tolleneer & R. Renson, 49 – 56 (Belgium: Meyer & Meyer Sport, 2000), 51.

⁵⁵ Martin Polley, *Sports History: A Practical Guide* (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007), 3.

⁵⁶ Christian Vivier and Jean-Francois Loudcher, “Study of the Role of the Document in Sports History,” in *Proceedings of the 11th IASI World Congress: Sports Information in the Third Millennium*, Lausanne, April 25-27, 2001 (International Olympic Committee, 2001), 30.

2.2 Research Questions

The aim of this research is to explore the historic participation of developing countries in international disability sport. A non-narrative history will be presented in a question and answer format, which is commonly used in social history but “academic sport history also tends to follow this format.”⁵⁷ Non-narrative history “openly adopts a perspective that looks out on the world and reports it.”⁵⁸

*Scientific historians construct evidence. They start from the premise that every remnant of the past contains potential evidence and that the extraction of that evidence depends primarily on the questions historians ask of those remnants. In this sense, questions are the motors of history.*⁵⁹

This paper attempts to answer the following questions:

- Which developing countries participated in Deaflympic, Paralympic or Special Olympics World Games from 1991 to 2006?
- Which developing countries did not participate in Deaflympic, Paralympic or Special Olympics World Games from 1991 to 2006?
- What was the ratio of male to female participation in developing countries in Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games from 1991 to 2006?

In this descriptive history, the questions will be answered through a process of critically analysing source data in the wider international context of sport and development.

*There is a place for empirical study in history, attempting to get the record straight, what happened when and how. It may be a low-level, first-stage effort, but it is not to be traduced. It opens the door to all of the why questions, which of course is where interpretation reigns.*⁶⁰

It is the interpretation of historical data that is critical to understanding history in context of its time and place.

⁵⁷ Douglas Booth, *The Field: Truth and Fiction in Sport History* (Abingdon: Routledge, 2005), 68.

⁵⁸ Ibid., 69

⁵⁹ Ibid., 67

⁶⁰ Roy Hay 2006, 78

2.3 Inclusions

Table 1: Games included in the study

SUMMER GAMES			WINTER GAMES		
Deaflympics					
1993	Sofia	BULGARIA	1991	Banff	CANADA
1997	Copenhagen	DENMARK	1995	Yllas	FINLAND
2001	Rome	ITALY	1999	Davos	SWITZERLAND
2005	Melbourne	AUSTRALIA	2003	Sundsvall	SWEDEN
Paralympics					
1992	Barcelona	SPAIN	1994 ⁶¹	Lillehammer	NORWAY
1996	Atlanta	USA	1998	Nagano	JAPAN
2000	Sydney	AUSTRALIA	2002	Salt Lake City	USA
2004	Athens	GREECE	2006	Torino	ITALY
Special Olympics World Games					
1991	Minnesota	USA	1993	Salzburg/Schladming	AUSTRIA
1995	Connecticut	USA	1997	Ontario	CANADA
1999	North Carolina	USA	2001	Anchorage	ALASKA
2003	Dublin	IRELAND	2005	Nagano	JAPAN

2.4 Data Collection

The data was collected in February and March of 2007 from the headquarters of the following International Governing Bodies:

- IPC Bonn, Germany 5 days
- ICSD Frederick, Maryland USA 3 days
- SOI Washington DC, USA 3 days
- IOC Lausanne, Switzerland 3 days

⁶¹ The 1992 Winter Paralympic Games held in Tignes-Albertville will not be included in this study in order to limit the analysis to four summer and four winter Games from each movement. In 1992, the decision was made to host the Paralympic Games every four years in the same city as the Olympic Games and the Lillehammer Games were held two years later. Refer to Appendix 3 Table of Participation Data for Tignes-Albertville 1992 Paralympic Winter Games.

Formal research approval was not required by any of these organisations, based on the fact that the research was not being carried out at an actual Summer or Winter Games.

Permission was required and granted to access the IPC Documentation Centre⁶² and the IOC Olympic Studies Centre.⁶³ Additionally, SOI requested a letter regarding the ethical status of the project.⁶⁴

The Norwegian School of Sport Science is satisfied that this project did not require Ethics Committee approval as it deals only with public documents and some internal working documents from the headquarters, libraries and archives of ICSD, IPC, SOI and IOC and does not include confidential documents or data of a personal or private nature in relation to any of these governing bodies or their members.⁶⁵

During the data collection, the focus was on searching for primary evidence of participation in each of the included games, as well as contextual evidence of history, development and the evolution of each IGB and their games. As, Martin Polley⁶⁶ states, “there is no substitute for getting into the archives of a sports organisation to see that sport’s development and evolution”. At the same time he acknowledges that this type of evidence “has not survived well”, hence, the participation, development and historic data are supplemented with published literature.

2.5 Primary Sources

Sport history is about finding historical evidence in primary and secondary sources and critically analysing the integrity and objectivity of those sources.

*A primary source is one with a direct link, in time and place, to the person, event, situation or culture under study. Secondary sources, in contradistinction, provide commentary on, or interpretations of, past events.*⁶⁷

⁶² Refer to Appendix 4 IPC Documentation Centre Request Form.

⁶³ Refer to Appendix 5 IOC Olympic Studies Centre Application.

⁶⁴ Refer to Appendix 6 Ethics Letter to Special Olympics International.

⁶⁵ National Committee for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and the Humanities, NESH, <http://www.etikkom.no/English/NESH> (accessed May 7, 2007).

⁶⁶ Martin Polley 2007, 101

⁶⁷ Douglas Booth 2005, 27

“The selection of sources is justified by the nature of the project,”⁶⁸ and for this exploration of participation in disability sport, the electronic databases maintained at each IGB were the best source of participation data. Each IGB has a different system and requires some explanation in order to understand the primary sources that have been included.

Deaflympics

The ICSD participation data is located on a web-based system at the headquarters of ICSD. It was developed and managed by the Technical Operations Manager at ICSD who has been employed since 2005. The initial data was entered directly from the official results of each games published by sport by each organising committee with the following disclaimer:

“This archives database is compiled using data taken from official entry forms and papers from various sources. The information is not yet completed and this section is continually under development. Development is in two stages: first, names are entered from entry forms, then, at a later date, the results of each event will be added. International Committee of Sports for the Deaf shall not be responsible for any errors or omissions obtained from other sources.”⁶⁹

The ICSD website enables users to access the participation data for each games down to the name of each individual athlete who participated. This publicly available information does not indicate the gender of each athlete so the Technical Operations Manager produced an additional report for the specific purpose of this research on 6 March that detailed the number of male and female athletes for each of the games from 1991 to 2006.⁷⁰

There are a small number of discrepancies in the Deaflympic participation data and the sport manager is diligently attempting to update the records. The total numbers of male and female athletes accurately matched the totals displayed on the ICSD website from each

⁶⁸ Martin Polley 2007, 83

⁶⁹ International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, “Disclaimer,” International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, <http://www.deaflympics.com/games/participant.asp?> (accessed May 27, 2007).

⁷⁰ Data for Salt Lake City 2007 Winter Deaflympics was also collected since it was held whilst the research was being conducted.

country. The ICSD database is the best available source of participation data for Deaflympic Summer and Winter Games.

Paralympics

The IPC have developed a comprehensive results database that was launched on the IPC website in November 2006⁷¹. Through the sport division at IPC, the online database allows users to search for specific sport results, medals, records and country participation. The IPC database has been created from official sport results that were produced by each organising committee and are located in the IPC archives.

The IPC website mentions the following disclaimer in relation to the database:

*All data has been prepared in accordance with the original sources (eg, result booklets). However, the IPC offers no guarantees, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained or referenced therein.*⁷²

From the MS Excel files that the IPC database reads from, a series of reports were collected on 1 March 2007. For each of the Paralympic Games included in the study, the report listed participation numbers - male, female and total.

Special Olympics

SOI have developed a very comprehensive Games Management System (GMS) which has been purpose-built to meet the specific needs of SOI and their regional organisation. After a series of attempts at creating a system to manage SOI sports information, the final product is a result of years of consultation and testing. The system is now used by SOI headquarters and regional staff. The GMS manager, located at SOI headquarters, is responsible for the overall management of the system, for training users, for training accreditation and sport teams from organising committees and for quality control of the database.

Every attempt has been made for the purpose of this paper to include participants in the sport competition. The Special Olympics World Games data included in this paper does not include alternates, partners or people who participate in the Healthy Athletes Screening

⁷¹ International Paralympic Committee, "IPC Launches Paralympic Games Historical Results Database," *The Paralympian* 4 (2006), 7.

⁷² International Paralympic Committee, "Results," International Paralympic Committee, http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/Sports/Results/ (accessed 5 May, 2007).

Program. It does include athletes in the Motor Activity Training Program (MATP) who are generally from the host country.

For Special Olympics, a summary report by delegation and gender was produced from GMS on 8 February for each the Special Olympic World Games from 1997 to 2005. The output format of the GMS reports requires some knowledge of the system and some interpretation to ensure that accurate reports are produced. The GMS that contains all the Special Olympics World Games data can produce different figures, depending on which reports are run. For example, one of the files that was intended to be used in this analysis included an extra column listing the sports each country participated in. A new report was requested that did not include the sport column and the total number of athletes was different on these two reports of the same games. This example highlights the complexity of the GMS system which has the capacity to manage the large volumes of SOI participation data. Extracting the total numbers of participants is not its purpose and of the three movements, SOI has the least focus on reporting the exact number of countries and athletes at each games.

For the purpose of this analysis, the data from GMS has been manipulated to allow comparison to the IPC and ICSD in the same format. The Special Olympics World Games used to have US states compete as separate teams and have gradually combined to form one Team USA. The total figures for all participating US states have been combined into one country representing United States. There were also a small number of “unknown” athletes whose gender was not identified. For the purpose of this analysis, these participants have been included as male athletes.⁷³

⁷³ This was only relevant for South Carolina and St Vincent & Grenadines in the Dublin 1999 Special Olympic Summer Games.

2.6 Exceptions

The Game Management System (GMS) at Special Olympics International only dates back to 1997 so participation data for the following Special Olympics World Games was not available:

- 1991 Minnesota, USA World Summer Games
- 1993 Salzburg/Schladming, Austria World Winter Games
- 1995 Connecticut, USA World Summer Games

2.7 Source Analysis

The primary sources used for this analysis have been carefully selected and interrogated in order to ensure that the most accurate available data was used. Participation data is constantly changing as new information becomes available and consequently, these databases are being continually updated. Both IPC and ICSD websites request users to advice of any corrects or additions. ICSD is even going so far as contacting countries and individual athletes to confirm their participation in past games. This highlights the fluid nature of historic participation data which provides a challenge for historians who are reliant on historic evidence to interpret the past.

An assumption held prior to the start of this research was that the post games reports would contain the most accurate participation records; however, many post games reports did not include participation data, and instead included either a medal tally or simply the sport results. Participation data is also published in many secondary sources often without direct reference to the original source. For example, Daniel Bell⁷⁴, in his *Encyclopedia of International Games* includes medal tallies, participating countries and total number of athletes where available for each of the games included in this study. Much of this data is incomplete and the sources are not specifically identified. As soon as one begins to question the sources of participation data, every table of participation data is approached with great skepticism.

⁷⁴ Daniel Bell, 2003.

2.8 Data analysis

The participation data collected from the electronic databases of each IGB required some manipulation in order for proper analysis. The raw data was first worked into a table format that showed the country name, total athletes, women & men. The development level and region of each country was added and each list sorted alphabetically by country name. The complete participation data was then consolidated into three detailed MS Excel spreadsheets with Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games data. Each figure is linked to the original tables eliminating any manual re-entry of the data.

All care has been taken to ensure that the participation data has been presented accurately, however, the possibility of human error cannot be ruled out. During the data collection, processing and analysis the participation data has been carefully stored and repeatedly checked against the primary source data to minimise any handling errors.

2.9 Notes on developing countries

For country names, the name that appears on the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List is used with the exception of Macedonia and Palestine.⁷⁵ IGBs use slightly different names for some delegations so country names have been modified accordingly. For example, in Special Olympics data India is listed as Bharat but for this analysis the participation data is included with India.

The IOC regions of Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania have been used in the analysis as they allow the best comparison of the disability sport data that will be presented.⁷⁶

Table 2: Total number of developing countries by region

Region:	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Total no. countries:	55	36	34	12	16	153

⁷⁵ Macedonia was shortened from Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Palestine was shortened from Palestinian Admin. Areas.

⁷⁶ International Olympic Committee, "National Olympic Committees", International Olympic Committee, http://www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/noc/index_uk.asp (accessed April 16, 2007).

For regional analysis, territories have been categorised in their geographic location in accordance with the DAC statistics,⁷⁷ since the territories are not independent members of the IOC. For example, Anguilla is a British overseas territory in the Caribbean. It has been included in the region of America rather than Europe.

Table 3: Territories included in the study

Territory	Sovereignty	Region
Anguilla	British	America
Mayotte	French	Africa
Montserrat	British	America
St Helena	British	Africa
Tokelau	New Zealand	Oceania
Turks & Caicos	British	America
Wallis & Futuna	French	Oceania

There are two variations of Congo's; Congo Republic and Congo Democratic Republic. Both appear on the DAC List so they are included in the analysis. It has been confirmed that Congo Republic is a member of the IPC and Congo Democratic Republic is an accredited program of SOI.⁷⁸

Kosovo does not appear on the DAC List. However, in DAC statistics “... as of reporting on 2006 flows, aid to Kosovo is classified in Serbia. Through reporting year 2005, aid to Kosovo was included in Serbia & Montenegro, which has since become two distinct countries.”⁷⁹ Accordingly, the SOI participation data for Kosovo⁸⁰ has been included with Serbia & Montenegro.

Each IGB refers to participation from “Korea” without further clarification. Korea Democratic Republic (former North Korea) is included on the DAC List. Each IGB has confirmed that their delegations are from Korea Republic (former South Korea), which is

⁷⁷ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, “Table DAC 2A – Destination of Official Development Assistance – Disbursement” 2007 edition.

⁷⁸ Sabine Mikulas, phone conversation May 5, 2007; Reuben Silva, email message to author, 11 May, 2007.

⁷⁹ Ann Zimmerman, email message to author, May 17, 2007.

⁸⁰ Kosovo had 4 athletes, 2 male and 2 female, in the Dublin 2003 Special Olympics World Games.

not recognized on the DAC list as a developing country. Therefore, data for Korea Republic is not included.

The participation data from former Czechoslovakia, Soviet Union and Yugoslavia are also not included since these countries do not appear on the DAC List.

The participation data also includes independent teams for some Games⁸¹:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| ▪ MENA Select ⁸² | Algeria, Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Qatar, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen |
| ▪ Caribbean | Jamaica & Trinidad and Tobago |
| ▪ Independent Paralympic Athletes | East Timor |
| ▪ Individual Paralympic Participants | Former Yugoslavia & Serbia and Montenegro |
| ▪ Unified Team | Former Soviet Union |

These teams have been included in the participation data because, with the exception of Kuwait and Qatar, they represent developing countries.

⁸¹ Reuben Silva, email message to author, April 25, 2007; Michael Behr, email message to author, May 25, 2007.

⁸² MENA is the SOI region of Middle East and North Africa.

Chapter 3 Disability Sport History

This chapter provides some historical context to add value to the presentation of the participation data. Rather than present a comprehensive chronology of each games' history, some selected facts will be presented.

The modern Olympics were the inspiration for the creation of the Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games. The modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 by the French Baron Pierre de Coubertin.⁸³ Between 1920 and 1930 new international games, based on the format of the modern Olympics, were established for women, universities, masters and youth games.⁸⁴ In 1924, when the first Deaflympic Games were held in Paris, the Olympic Games were also held in Paris – not only the same year but in the same city.

All international games activity ceased during World Wars I and II but recommenced soon afterward. The most significant post-war developments were the birth of the Stoke Mandeville Games in 1948, which later became the Paralympics, followed closely by the first Winter Deaflympics in 1949. The IOC soon came to recognize the growth that was inspired from the Olympic Games and began to exercise some control over the use of their flags and logo by sanctioning international games. The first international disability sport to be recognised by the IOC was the Deaflympics in 1955. The IOC recognised CISS as an “International Federation with Olympic Standing”⁸⁵ and in 1966 CISS gained further recognition when it was awarded the Olympic Cup for its services to sport.

“Sport and human rights have always been interconnected, particularly where societies reputation or national pride were at stake.”⁸⁶ In 1961, the IOC introduced Olympic Solidarity to provide financial assistance to developing countries with funds from Olympic

⁸³ International Olympic Committee, *Olympic History Volume 1 The International Olympic Committee: One Hundred Years the Idea – the Presidents – the Achievements*, vols. III (Lausanne: International Olympic Committee, 1996).

⁸⁴ Daniel Bell, 2003.

⁸⁵ Ibid., 13.

⁸⁶ Doris Corbett, “The Politics of Race and Sport in the Promotion of Human Rights,” *ICSSPE Bulletin* 48, 27-31 (2006), 30.

Games broadcasting and media royalties.⁸⁷ In the same decade, the Council of Europe began formulating a policy on Sport For All which was passed in 1966 declaring that “ ... every individual shall have the right to participate in sport.”⁸⁸

The UN declared 1981 the *International Year of Disabled People*. Although there was much debate over the term “disabled people” in the title, this was the first step in raising global awareness about people with disabilities and some of the issues they were facing. In 1987, the Council of Europe extended their recognition of the right to participate in sport, by creating the *Sport For All: Disabled People* charter.

“What matters most for the Council of Europe, as reflected in the words of Sir Ludwig Guttmann, is that ‘sport should become a driving force for the disabled to seek or restore his contact with the world around him and thus his recognition as an equal and respected citizen.’”⁸⁹

It was not until 1988 that the IOC “ ... agreed to cooperate with SOI as a representative of the interests of athletes with mental retardation.”⁹⁰ Formal relations between the IOC and IPC also emerged in 1988 when it was agreed to host the Paralympic Games in the same sporting venues and facilities as the Olympic Games. However, an Agreement of Cooperation to that effect was not signed until 2000, and then extended in 2001 to include Paralympic Games in the Olympic bid process.

The IOC plenary session minutes highlight the difficulties of early discussions between the IOC and disability sport bodies and follow the struggle that disability sport experienced to gain international recognition and acceptance. At the same time as establishing relationships with disability sport, the IOC was also forming close ties to the United Nations (UN) and in 1976 the United Nations Education, Science and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) adopted an *International Charter of Physical Education and*

⁸⁷ International Olympic Committee, 1996.

⁸⁸ James Marchand, “Sport For All in Europe” (London: HMSO, 1990) 16.

⁸⁹ Council of Europe, *European Charter for Sport for All: Disabled Persons* (Strasbourg: Council of Europe, 1987), 50.

⁹⁰ Special Olympics International, “General Rules,” Section 2.09 (2004).

*Sport*⁹¹ which stated that every person is entitled to participate in sport, including specifically women, young people, the elderly and those with a disability.⁹²

While many developing countries across the globe were gaining independence, international sport was impacted by political developments. South Africa was absent from Olympic competition for 32 years due to their apartheid system in sport and the largest boycott occurred in 1980 when fifty-four nations participated in the boycott of the Moscow Games.⁹³ In 1992, sport was included as an element of sanction against Yugoslavia which was going to prevent its participation in the Barcelona Olympiad. In response, the UN unanimously adopted a resolution in 1993 on the observance of the Olympic Truce during the Olympic Games.⁹⁴

The 1990's saw the largest period of growth in each disability sport movement and each increased their membership while becoming truly global movements alongside significant regional growth and a large number of regional competitions for athletes with a disability.⁹⁵

In 1993, the *UN Standard Rules on the Equalization of Persons with Disabilities for Disability* were developed which importantly, included a rule on recreation and sport for people with a disability.⁹⁶ Sport for people with a disability has been included on the international agenda with the latest development, the *UN Convention of Rights for Persons with a Disability* in 2006 which recognises sport as a human right for persons with disability,

⁹¹ IOC Department of International Cooperation, *The International Olympic Committee and the United Nations System: Building a Peaceful and Better World Through Sport and the Olympic Ideal* (Lausanne: International Olympic Committee, 2002), 8.

⁹² UNESCO, "International Charter of Physical Education and Sport," UNESCO, http://portal.unesco.org/education/en/ev.php-URL_ID=10704&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html (accessed May 25, 2007).

⁹³ Doris Corbett 2006.

⁹⁴ IOC Department of International Cooperation 2002, 9.

⁹⁵ Daniel Bell, 2003

⁹⁶ United Nations, "The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities," United Nations, <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/dissre00.htm> (accessed May 25, 2007).

*... which means countries that sign up to the convention will be charged with creating laws and other measures to improve disability rights and do away with legislation, customs and practices that discriminate against disabled people.*⁹⁷

Importantly, this latest convention includes an article regarding participation in cultural life, recreation, leisure and sport.⁹⁸

After the successful Olympic boycotts, Juan Antonio Samaranch realised the need to establish working relationships with governments and international agencies.⁹⁹ This led to a number of signed cooperation agreements with UNESCO, WHO, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)¹⁰⁰ and the World Bank. In 1994, Olympic Aid was introduced at the Lillehammer Olympics, which developed into Right to Play, an organization that uses sport to " ... improve health, build life skills, and foster peace for children and communities affected by war, poverty, disease."¹⁰¹ Also in 1994, "the First International Conference on Women in Sport made a major impact on international and national sports organisations"¹⁰² which lead to the creation of an IOC Women in Sport committee to improve women's sport in the Olympics.

In 2000, the UN set up the Millennium Development Goals programme to eradicate poverty by 2015 but the new millennium brought with it new international issues. "The global security agenda and the 'war on terror' launched by a coalition led by the United States have become key defining elements for international policy in the new millennium."¹⁰³ Whilst aid to developing countries increased in the 1990s, these new developments have created a shift in aid spending from donor countries.

⁹⁷ Center for the Study of Sport in Society "UN Adopts Right to Sport and Recreation in Disability Treaty," Center for the Study of Sport in Society, <http://www.sportinsociety.org/news.php?nid=81> (accessed May 20, 2007).

⁹⁸ United Nations, "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities," United Nations, <http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/enable/rights/convtexte.htm>, (accessed May 25, 2007).

⁹⁹ Fékrou Kidane, "The Olympic Movement in Developing Countries," Journal of International Council for Health, Physical Education, Recreation, Sport and Dance XXXVII, no. 2 (2002): 17-22.

¹⁰⁰ IOC Department of International Cooperation 2002, 9.

¹⁰¹ Right to Play "About Right to Play," Right to Play, <http://www.righttoplay.com/site/PageServer?pagename=overview> (accessed May 25, 2007).

¹⁰² Robert Chappell 2001, 93.

¹⁰³ The Reality of Aid Management Committee, *The Reality of Aid 2006: Focus on Conflict, Security and Development* (Philippines: IBON Books, 2006), 3.

*The year 2005 will be remembered as the year of the tsunami, of devastating earthquakes and other natural disasters in which tens of thousands died. But in 2005 as in years previous, many millions of people were devastated by “silent tsunamis” resulting from conflict, systemic human rights violations, and preventable diseases.*¹⁰⁴

In this new era, international sport began to focus on human rights and the important role that sport can play in the pursuit of human rights for all. The UN declared 2005 the International Year of Sport and Physical Education which raised the profile of sport internationally and promoted sport as a tool for development and peace.¹⁰⁵

3.1 Deaflympic History

The oldest of the three movements is the Deaflympic Games which were established in 1924 in Paris, France. Two men are credited with pioneering the first International Silent Games, Mr Eugène Rubens-Alcais of France and Antoine Dresse of Belgium.¹⁰⁶ There were no games held between 1939 and 1949 because of World War II but in 1949 the first International Winter Silent Games were held in Seefeld, Austria.¹⁰⁷



Figure 1: Eugène Rubens-Alcais



Figure 2 : Antoine Dresse

¹⁰⁴ Ibid., 4.

¹⁰⁵ United Nations, *Report on the International Year of Sport and Physical Education 2005* (Geneva: United Nations Publishing Service, 2005).

¹⁰⁶ John M. Lovett, Jordan Eickman and Terry Giansanti 2001, 12.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid., 13.

In 1965, the games were held in Washington DC in the United States, the first time they were held outside of Europe. Only two Deaflympic Games have been held in the southern hemisphere to date: New Zealand in 1998 and Melbourne in 2005.¹⁰⁸

The official sports on the Deaflympics program¹⁰⁹ are not altered or adapted. The only difference between Deaflympic and Olympic sport is the use of flags and lights instead of whistles and start guns.



Figure 3: First International Silent Games in Paris 1924

The Deaflympic Games provide competition for athletes who are deaf or have a hearing impairment. Participants in the Deaflympics must be deaf, where deafness is defined as a hearing loss of at least 55 decibels in the better ear. This eligibility standard was established in 1976 and although it has been continually challenged, it has not been altered.¹¹⁰ Athletes are forbidden to use any kind of hearing aid or amplifications during competition to avoid taking an unfair advantage over those not using these devices.¹¹¹ Qualifying standards were introduced to Deaflympics to increase the standard of the competition and not to exclude athletes based on performance.

¹⁰⁸ Refer to Appendix 7 Table of Deaflympics Participation – Total Countries and Athletes.

¹⁰⁹ Refer to Appendix 8 Official Deaflympic Sports.

¹¹⁰ International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, “40th Congress Minutes – Salt Lake City,” <http://www.deaflympics.com/about/index.asp?DID=1218> (accessed 17 March, 2007).

¹¹¹ International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, “Audiogram Regulations,” International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, <http://www.deaflympics.com/pdf/AudiogramRegulations.pdf> (accessed May 5, 2007).

The governing body was created at the first games in Paris under the name Comité International des Sports des Sourds (CISS). The headquarters are in Frederick, Maryland USA and for that reason, the English version International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD) is currently used. Only deaf people are eligible to serve on the board and executive bodies which makes Deaflympics the only games sanctioned by the International Olympic Committee (IOC) that is run exclusively by members of the community they serve.¹¹²

Both the Deaflympic Games and the governing body have seen a number of name changes since their inception. The Games have been named International Silent Games, World Games for the Deaf, Deaf World Games and Deaflympics¹¹³.

The mission statement of the Deaflympics is “Equal through Sports”. The social interaction that the Deaflympics provides for deaf athletes is an “... equally vital part of the games.”¹¹⁴

ICSD membership has increased steadily and seen the most growth since 1990. ICSD currently has 96 members organised in four regional confederations, Europe, Asia-Pacific, Pan-America and Africa. The fee structure for ICSD membership was updated in 2006 and is now based on the economic level of members rather than the number of members they have. A “New Developing Member” category allows new members to pay the minimum membership fee for the first three years.

For a brief period ICSD came under the umbrella of the IPC in a move from the IOC to have all disability sport organisations together under one governing body. In 1988, ICSD joined the IPC but unfortunately the relationship did not develop in the best interest of deaf athletes and ICSD withdrew from IPC in 1998 whilst retaining IOC recognition and support. Even though ICSD was a member of the IPC they never participated in any Paralympic Games. A memorandum of understanding was signed by IPC and ICSD in 2004 which clarifies the areas of responsibility and cooperation with both organisations.

¹¹² International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, “History,” International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, <http://www.deaflympics.com/news/index.asp?ID=242> (accessed May 5, 2007).

¹¹³ Refer to Appendix 3 for Table of Deaflympics Past Participation including past names of each Games.

¹¹⁴ International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, “About,” International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, <http://www.deaflympics.com/about/> (accessed May 5, 2007).

3.2 Paralympic History

In 1944, Sir Ludwig Guttman organised a sports competition for World War II veterans with spinal cord injury in Stoke Mandeville, England. By 1948 this had quickly developed into the first Stoke Mandeville Games, which were the precursor to the Paralympic Games. The first Paralympic Games were held in Rome in 1960. In 1976, the games expanded to include other disability groups and the first Paralympic Winter Games were held in Sweden.¹¹⁵

The Paralympics have always been held in an Olympic year, however, since the Seoul 1988 Paralympics and the Albertville 1992 Winter Paralympics they have taken place in the same city and venue as the Olympic Games.¹¹⁶ The word “Paralympic” represents “parallel” and “Olympic” highlighting the close relationship of the Paralympic and Olympic movements. Official Paralympic sports¹¹⁷ include four disability-specific sports: boccia, goalball, powerlifting and wheelchair rugby. Some sports have also been adapted for athletes with a disability such as sitting volleyball and wheelchair basketball.

Paralympics provide international competition for six different disability groups including amputee, cerebral palsy, visual impairment, spinal cord injuries, intellectual disability and les autres. Athletes with intellectual disability competed in the Sydney 2000 Paralympics but have since been withdrawn from Paralympic competition whilst eligibility criteria for intellectual disability is refined and developed.¹¹⁸

Athletes must meet specific minimum eligibility criteria to participate in Paralympic Games official sports. These criteria differ between sports and disability groups. Once eligible for a sport or event, an athlete is then classified according to their level of functional ability. The classification system varies for each sport but is simply a system of

¹¹⁵ International Paralympic Committee, “History of Sport for Persons with a Disability,” International Paralympic Committee, http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/IPC/About_the_IPC/History_of_Sport_for_Persons_with_a_Disability/ (accessed May 20, 2007).

¹¹⁶ Refer to Appendix 9 Table of Paralympics Participation – Total Countries and Athletes

¹¹⁷ Refer to Appendix 10 Official Paralympic Sports.

¹¹⁸ International Paralympic Committee, “Memorandum: Position Statement Regarding the Participation of Athletes with an Intellectual Disability at IPC Sanctioned Competitions,” International Paralympic Committee, http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/Classification/2006_12_19_INAS_Position_Statement.pdf (accessed May 28, 2007).

grouping athletes of similar abilities for sport competition. Additionally, athletes must meet qualification standards that are in place for individual and team sports while there is a quota limit for countries restricting the total number of athletes at each Paralympics.

The governing body for the Paralympics is the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) which was created in 1989. As the Paralympic Games grew from its earliest form, the Stoke Mandeville Games, the International Stoke Mandeville Games Federation (ISMGF) was responsible for the early development of the Games. In 1964 the International Sports Organisation for the Disabled was established, after which time each disability group started to form a governing body. To bring all of disability organisations together under the one body, the International Coordinating Committee (ICC) was established in 1982 and this became the IPC in 1989.¹¹⁹ The IPC, located in Bonn, Germany is now an umbrella organisation that is also the representative body for four International Sports Organisations for the Disabled (ISODs) Cerebral Palsy International Sport and Recreation Association (CP-ISRA), International Blind Sports Federation (IBSA), International Sports Federation for Persons with Intellectual Disability (INAS-FID) and International Wheelchair and Amputee Sports Federation (IWAS).¹²⁰

The mission statement of IPC was reviewed in March 2003 and the new vision is “To Enable Paralympic Athletes to Achieve Sporting Excellence and Inspire and Excite the World.”¹²¹ Whilst the Paralympic Games have grown rapidly since 1960, the membership to the governing body is relatively new given the IPC was only established in 1989. The IPC currently has 162 Members from five IPC regions: Africa, America, Asia, Europe and Oceania.

¹¹⁹ Scruton, 1998.

¹²⁰ International Paralympic Committee, “About the IPC,” International Paralympic Committee, http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/IPC/About_the_IPC/ (accessed May 27, 2007).

¹²¹ International Paralympic Committee, *Annual Report 2004*, 2.

3.3 Special Olympics History

In June 1962, Eunice Kennedy Shriver started a summer day camp for children and adults with intellectual disabilities at her home. This rapidly developed into the first Special Olympic Games in 1968 at Soldier Field in Chicago, USA. The first winter games were held in 1977 in Colorado, USA.



Figure 4: Eunice Kennedy Shriver opening the first Special Olympic Games

The Special Olympics World Games were held in the United States until the 1970s then slowly became more international with the inclusion of Canada and France, and the establishment of the a European chapter soon followed. Since then, the Special Olympics have rapidly become a worldwide movement.¹²²

Special Olympics provide year round training and competitions for athletes with intellectual disabilities of all levels. To be eligible for the Special Olympics, an athlete must be at least eight years of age and be identified by an agency or professional as having an intellectual disability.¹²³ The Special Olympics have a unique focus and value the participation of every athlete. Accordingly, some sports and events have been modified to

¹²² Refer to Appendix 11 Table of Special Olympics World Games Participation – Total Countries and Athletes.

¹²³ Special Olympics International, “Information,” (undated).

allow maximum participation for athletes of all levels of ability.¹²⁴ A unique system of “divisioning” groups athletes together for competition based on age, gender and ability.¹²⁵



Figure 5: Athletes marching in to the first Special Olympics in 1968

The governing body of Special Olympics is Special Olympics International (SOI) located in Washington DC, USA. The early games were financed and based on the model created by The Kennedy Foundation.¹²⁶ With this assistance and subsequent fundraising efforts, SOI has grown into a large organization with offices and staff all over the world.

Since the first games in 1968, the mission statement has remained vigilantly:

...to provide year-round sports training and athletic competition in a variety of Olympic-type sports for children and adults with mental retardation, giving them continuing opportunities to develop physical fitness, demonstrate courage, experience joy and participate in the sharing of gifts, skills and friendship with their families, other Special Olympics athletes and the community¹²⁷.

The Special Olympics have introduced a number of initiatives to maximise participation in line with their mission statement. A Motor Activity Training Programme (MATP) offers modified activities for people with higher support needs. Unified partners encourage people without intellectual disability to participate in Special Olympics alongside people

¹²⁴ Refer to Appendix 12 Official Special Olympics World Games Sports.

¹²⁵ Special Olympics International, “World Games,” Special Olympics International, http://www.specialolympics.org/Special+Olympics+Public+Website/English/Compete/World_Games/default.htm (accessed May 21, 2007).

¹²⁶ Spirit Magazine, 30th Anniversary Special Edition, Special Olympics International, 1998, 14.

¹²⁷ Special Olympics International, “General Rules,” January 2004, 1.

with disabilities and a Healthy Athlete Screening Programme allows all athletes at a Special Olympics to complete medical screening.

The goal of the Special Olympics ultimately is to “ ... help persons with mental retardation participate as productive and respected members of society at large,”¹²⁸ and this is reflected in the activities of SOI that stretch far beyond the sporting arena. Special Olympics, lead by Mrs Shriver, have lobbied for improved services and recognition of people with a disability through education, employment, social services and community awareness and attitudes towards intellectual disability.

SOI currently has 160 accredited National Organizations in seven regional categories: Africa, Asia Pacific, East Asia, Europe/Eurasia, Latin America, Middle East and North Africa (MENA) and North America.

¹²⁸ Ibid., 1.

Chapter 4 Developing Country Participation

Data & Discussion

This chapter includes discussion on developing country participation in international disability sport competition and refers to the participation data included in the appendices.¹²⁹

If a country participated in at least one games during the period of analysis it is included as a participating country. Participating countries are listed by region for summer games in Appendix 13 followed by winter games in Appendix 14.

If a country did not participate in either games during 1991 to 2006 it is included as a non-participating country. The countries that did not participate in either Deaflympic, Paralympic or Special Olympics World Games are included on the list of Total Non-Participating Countries in Appendix 15. This is followed by non-participating countries by region which includes countries that did not participate in each movement during the period of analysis.

The ratios of male to female participation have been calculated from the included participation data. A ratio can only be calculated where there is a figure for both male and female participation for a country. The ratios are listed by region for summer games in Appendix 16 followed by winter games in Appendix 17.

¹²⁹ The shaded columns represent the years for which Special Olympic World Games data was unavailable. Independent Teams are listed with the participation data for historical accuracy but since they do not represent a single country or region, they have not been included in the analysis of total participation.

4.1 Participating Countries

Summer Games

Since 1990, thirty one new countries have been created which has had a direct influence on the increase in the number of countries participating in international disability sport.¹³⁰

Some of the increase in participating countries is likely to be due to this political change in the world rather than a reflection of the growth of disability sport.

It is difficult to interpret trends in the participation data given that there is no available data for Special Olympics World Games in 1991, 1993 and 1995, though there appears to be a relationship between developing level and participation numbers. The total number of athletes increases as a country's economy increases. The participation data also shows a significant increase in participation between the second and third games of each movement from lower middle income countries, particularly from America.¹³¹

The geographic location of the games may have impacted on the total number of athletes and the total number of developing countries participating due to the high cost of traveling to the games. This is highlighted in the reduced developing country participation from Europe in Melbourne 2005 Summer Deaflympics and also in the reduced participation from the region of America in Dublin 2003 Special Olympics World Games.

Across all three movements, participation in Asia is increasing, whilst Europe is declining. Fifty percent of the total participation in summer games is from Special Olympics figures, which are significantly large in America. Special Olympics participation in Europe, Asia and Africa is consistently larger than Paralympics and Deaflympics in those regions.

Special Olympics participation has been influenced by the strong United States origins, given that development of Special Olympics occurred in all US states before their international growth. Special Olympics have a number of successful fundraising initiatives that have enabled both the growth of SOI and funding grants to assist developing countries

¹³⁰ About Geography, "New Countries of the World," About Geography, <http://geography.about.com/cs/newcountries.htm> (accessed January 18, 2007).

¹³¹ As each games were held in different years, this increase was between 1995-1998 and 1999-2002.

to participate in Special Olympics World Games. As a result of SOI's focus on local year-round training and competition, a large number of regional and local programmes support participation in the World Games. Special Olympics participation data is also influenced by the high prevalence of intellectual disability compared with that of physical disability and deafness. Special Olympics data shows no participation from any developing countries in Oceania which is surprising given their high participation in all other regions.

The number of countries participating in international disability sport increased over time, with the largest increases seen in Paralympic Summer Games. Given that the IPC was only established in 1989 and it took some years to determine the disability groups that would come under the Paralympic umbrella, the growth of Paralympic participation is quite remarkable. The close relationship that the IPC has formed with the IOC may have had some influence on the growth and development of the Paralympics. Compared to the other movements, Paralympic participation in developing countries is most likely to be influenced by war. For example, the standing volleyball team players from Cambodia, Iran and Ethiopia in the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games who acquired their disabilities as a result of landmine explosions.¹³²

During the period of study the number of official sports and events offered on each Games Program increased which will have impacted on the data, particularly if a team sport was introduced. This would have particularly impacted on Paralympics given the country quota system. Without the qualification standards and country quota system, Paralympic participation may have been much higher. The Paralympic country wild card system could have made a significant impact on developing country participation within the Paralympic system which enables countries who may not have qualified any athletes in line with the qualification standards.¹³³

Also with Paralympic sport, the participation of developing countries may have been influenced by the event classes on the Games program. For example, if there is only one athlete in a developing country and their sport specific class is not on the Games program,

¹³² Asian Political News, "Cambodian Land Mine Victims to Compete in Sydney Paralympics," May 8, 2000, http://findarticles.com/p/articles/mi_m0WDQ/is_2000_May_8/ai_62170596 (accessed May 27, 2007).

¹³³ Folder: Sydney 2000 Paralympic Summer Games Qualification Guide, 1999. From: Box "Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games Sports, IPC Archives, Bonn/Germany.

they will be unable to compete. During the period of study, events for people with intellectual disability were included on the Games program and then removed. This fluctuation in eligible disability groups may also have impacted on the participation data.

The participation data shows that Paralympics have the highest participation in Oceania, given that there was no representation in Oceania from Deaflympic or Special Olympics. This may be the result of further regional development of the IPC with the establishment of the South Pacific Paralympic Committee in 2001 with funding support from the Australian and New Zealand governments.¹³⁴

Participation in Deaflympics has increased slowly, particularly in America, Africa and Asia. Whilst the incidence of deafness is lower than that of physical and intellectual disability, the lower participation numbers in Deaflympics in developing countries is most influenced by the comparatively small size of the governing body, given that they have two full-time staff.¹³⁵ The growth in Deaflympics is a result of the commitment of executive members and volunteers and has been driven from within developing countries rather than from large initiatives from the governing body. This may also be a reflection of the size of ICSD's membership of 96 countries, compared with both IPC and SOI which are over 160 countries.

Winter Games

The participation in winter games reflects the obvious issues of climate and geography in relation to winter sport. "Sport, as part of culture, are undoubtably shaped by topography and the climate of the country where it exists."¹³⁶

Oceania has no winter participation from either Deaflympic, Paralympic or Special Olympic World Games which reinforces the need for further development in all three movements in the region of Oceania. This data is also consistent with Oceania's

¹³⁴ The Paralympian Online, "South Pacific Founds Regional Committee," International Paralympic Committee, <http://www.paralympic.org/paralympian/20013/2001324.htm> (accessed May 25, 2007).

¹³⁵ International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, "Annual Report 2005-2006," presented at 40th Congress Salt Lake City, USA 1-2 February 2007.

¹³⁶ Inge Morisbak, "Winter Sports – What it is, what it does, and how to live with it – and enjoy it!," in Proceedings of the Winter Paralympic Experts Congress: Trends and Issues in Winter Paralympic Sport (Japan: Nagano Paralympic Organizing Committee, 1998), 3.

participation in Olympic winter sport and highlights the geographic barriers to participation in winter games.

Ninety percent of the total participation in winter sport is from Special Olympics. These higher numbers of Special Olympic participation may have been influenced by the introduction of floor hockey as an official sport to enable a larger number of countries to participate in winter games. Floor hockey is the only team sport in Special Olympics World Winter Games and was created to provide opportunities for athletes who live in warm climates.¹³⁷

4.2 Non-participating Countries

Almost a quarter of the developing countries have not been reached by any IGB. Out of the total number of developing countries, 23% have never participated in Deaflympic, Paralympic or Special Olympic World Games.

Table 4: Total non-participating developing countries by region

Region:	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Total no. countries:	13	7	4	0	11	35

The total number of countries within a region has an influence on the interpretation of non-participating countries. For example, Africa has the highest number of developing countries who have not participated, however, this should be considered in relation to the total number of developing countries. Africa has 55 developing countries whilst Oceania has 16. Therefore, the total non-participation of Africa equates to 27% whereas Oceania's non-participation is 69%, indicating that Oceania, in fact, has the highest non-participation.

There are a very large number of developed countries in Europe and only a small number of developing countries. Additionally, each of the three disability sport movements has had strong historical development in Europe. This is reflected in the participation data given that Europe does not have any developing countries listed as non-participating. European

¹³⁷ Special Olympics International, "Floor Hockey," Special Olympics International, <http://www.specialolympics.org/Special+Olympics+Public+Website/English/Compete/Sports+Offered/Floor+Hockey.htm> (accessed May 25, 2007).

development in disability sport is also interesting given the response to the new countries that evolved from the former Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia. In Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games, the new countries have become members and participated in disability sport soon after their creation which is further indicative of the strong European heritage of each movement.

By comparison, Timor-Leste, a country that gained independence in 2002 appears on the list of non-participating countries. The participation data shows that two athletes from East Timor participating in the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games as Independent Paralympic Athletes. Since gaining independence, Timor Leste's gained membership to the IPC, however, participation in international disability sport has not progressed.

The table of non-participating countries by region for each movement highlights that Deaflympics have a higher number of developing countries that are not participating. Also, the Paralympic Games have the least number of non-participating countries in Asia which shows Paralympics regional growth in Asia.

This data does not show, however, the membership status of countries and which countries were members of an IGB and still did not participate. The IPC have eight developing countries that were members of the IPC but did not participate in a Paralympic Games; Burundi, Congo Republic, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sao Tome & Principe, Haiti, Timor-Leste and Nauru. SOI membership data was only available from 2002 to 2007, however, it showed a similar situation with six developing countries who were accredited to SOI but did not participate in a Special Olympic World Games; Dominica, Grenada, Turks & Caicos Islands, Montserrat, Belize and Liberia. The ICSD had no countries in this category as all their non-participating countries were also not members of ICSD. Membership data for each organization is in varying formats and detailed information relating to countries that had their membership suspended during the period of analysis was not available.

There are a high percentage of least developed countries that are not participating in international disability sport. Also, one third of the total non-participating countries are identified as Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) according to the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List and the World Bank. Given the economic climate of

these countries, international disability sport may be an even lower priority than other developing countries.

Of the developing countries that have never participated in any games, only Niue and Tokelau do not have IOC membership.¹³⁸ This would indicate that for the other non-participating countries, there is existing sports infrastructure for international competition.

4.3 Ratio of Male to Female Participation

Summer Games

Whilst female participation has increased since 1991 it still is less than half the total male participation. Of the three movements, women are best represented in Special Olympics World Games. Female participation in Paralympic summer sport increased steadily. The increases may be a reflection of the increased opportunities for women in sports, events and classifications during the period of analysis.

The source data was surprisingly comprehensive in detailing the gender of each athlete. There were only four athletes, out of the available source data, that did not have their gender identified. This may be a reflection of the period of analysis with the introduction of the international women's movement and the growth of women in sport. In line with these developments, the IPC established a Women's Committee which has been actively pursuing more equal participation of women in all areas of the Paralympic movement,¹³⁹ and the activities of the IPC Women's Committee may have contributed to the growth in female participation in Paralympics.

There are statistically less women with disabilities across the spectrum and women are less prone to taking up sport than men. Women with disabilities have "double discrimination in disability sport – being disabled and being a woman."¹⁴⁰ The barriers to participation for women with disabilities in developing countries have not been widely researched but may

¹³⁸ International Olympic Committee, "National Olympic Committees," International Olympic Committee, http://www.olympic.org/uk/organisation/noc/index_uk.asp (accessed May 25, 2007).

¹³⁹ International Paralympic Committee, "Women in Sport Committee," International Paralympic Committee, http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/IPC/Organization/Standing_Committees/Commission_Women_Sport/index.html (accessed March 1, 2007).

¹⁴⁰ Lisa Olenik, Joan Matthews and Robert D Steadward, "Women, Disability and Sport: Unheard Voices," *Canadian Woman Studies* 15, no. 4 (1995): 54.

have been a contributing factor to the relatively low participation of women in international disability sport.

It has been claimed the lack of women in Olympic sport is due to a lack of funding but it has also been linked to social, cultural and religious reasons.¹⁴¹ “Failure to sustain the participation of today’s female athletes with a disability, will result in a decrease in participation numbers tomorrow.”¹⁴² The low numbers of female athletes in disability sport is problematic and if older female athletes with a disability retire or are injured, it can have a significant effect on the participation data.

Winter Games

The participation of women in winter sport is fluctuating. Whilst there appear to be increases, there is no uniformity to the changes across the three movements. Comparing the last games to the one before,¹⁴³ the participation of women in winter sport has declined 47% overall. This figure may have been influenced by the Special Olympics World winter games in 2005 being held in Nagano, Japan which will have limited the number of female athletes traveling from the United States. Overall, Deaflympic winter games have very little participation of women in winter sport with only four women from Europe. Women are also underrepresented in Africa with Special Olympics only showing participation of women in winter sport in Africa.

The lack of participation opportunities in women’s winter games is linked to male participation. “While female participation numbers grow, men’s participation is increasing more, creating backsliding in the percentage of women competing in the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.”¹⁴⁴ Further investigation is required to discover the reasons behind the decline in the participation of women in winter sport.

¹⁴¹ Women’s Sports Foundation 2006, 2.

¹⁴² Lisa Olenik, Joan Matthews and Robert D Steadward 1995, 56

¹⁴³ Since Special Olympics data is missing.

¹⁴⁴ Women’s Sports Foundation 2006, 4

Chapter 6 Conclusions & Recommendations

“Knowing about the past helps you make sense of the present, and it can help you to understand change in sport that takes place in your own lifetime.”¹⁴⁵ The intention of this paper was to use sport history to explore the participation of developing countries in international disability sport.

The countries that did and did not participate in Deaflympic, Paralympic or Special Olympics World Summer and Winter Games from 1991 to 2006 have been identified, along with the ratio of male to female participation. Limited source data was available for three Special Olympics World Games which has an impact on the results but, with these exceptions, the participation over time of developing countries in international disability sport has been revealed. Participation by developing countries is a product of the historical development of each movements, their origins and subsequent regional growth. The increases and developments since 1991 in developing country participation are influenced by economic level, prevalence of disability, geographic location of each games and specific initiatives from each IGB to increase participation.

Special Olympics high participation in America is a reflection of the strong United States origins of Special Olympics. The comparatively high participation and large number of participating countries reflect SOI's long standing commitment to grassroots development and growth. Paralympic participation has increased the most which is a benefit from the IPC's close relationship with the IOC. The comparatively lower participation in Deaflympic Games is most influenced by the size of the governing body and their membership, since Deaflympics have the longest history.

There is still a long road ahead with 23% of developing countries that have not yet been reached by either movement. Oceania has been identified as the region with the least participation historically followed by Africa and Asia. Winter Games participation from developing countries is very low, whilst the participation of women in winter sport is even lower and declining with time.

¹⁴⁵ Martin Polley 2007, 148.

“History advances when new evidence is discovered, sometimes as a result of looking in different places or more closely and systematically at old places.”¹⁴⁶ The participation of developing countries in international disability sport has never before been researched in this way. There are many potential uses for these results both to stimulate further research and to target developing countries or regions for the development of specific strategies to increase participation in disability sport.

If this study were to be repeated a number of aspects may change beginning with the source data. Participation data is constantly being updated as new information is revealed and in that sense the historic evidence will continue to evolve. Given that the Olympic Games have even more variations in participation data, as disability sport continues to grow the accuracy of the participation data will continue to provide challenges for historians.

Sport history has shown that another study will be relative to the historian who conducts it and two historians looking at the same evidence could come up with different results depending on the theoretical framework they use. The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of developing countries will be updated in 2008 and this may affect the countries classified as ‘developing’ based on the changing economies in the developing world. Also, developing country participation is continuing to grow within each movement and a number of countries are already in the process of becoming members.

Disability sport has been shown in light of the global sporting context throughout its evolution. A thorough and critical analysis of primary sources has highlighted the complex and changing nature of participation data and the difficulties that presents in understanding participation in games. One cannot assume that this data represents the level of national or local participation in disability sport, the interpretation of this data is limited to participation in Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympic World Games.

¹⁴⁶ Roy Hay 2006, 77

This analysis of international participation is the beginning of the story. “Collecting data can raise as many questions as it answers. Whose data, which data and why bother? Research may reveal differences without explaining *why* such differences exist.”¹⁴⁷

Further academic research is necessary to answer some of the questions raised by this data and explore the reasons behind developing country participation. Further research could also be expanded to include other international and regional competitions. More qualitative studies are required in order to identify effective strategies to develop disability sport at the grassroots level in developing countries and overcome the barriers to participation.

Closer communication and collaboration between the governing bodies could also contribute to the development and recording of participation data and procedures for archiving and storing historical data. Furthermore, in the spirit of international sport development, the governing bodies could work more closely together on improving disability sport participation in developing countries. Given that each IGB has a clearly defined athlete base and are not in competition with each other, there is much potential for collaborative projects to introduce sport in non-participating countries and to strengthen existing participation of developing countries.

In relation to joint initiatives of the IOC and International Amateur Athletics Federation (IAAF), Dick Fisher commented:

*One can only support such ventures in the hopes that the vast reservoir of sporting talent in the Third World can then play its full part in world and Olympic sporting events, to the mutual benefit of the individuals and countries concerned, and world sport itself.*¹⁴⁸

This statement can easily be extended to include disability sport and highlights the potentials of partnerships in harnessing the sporting talent and potential that exists in sport for people with a disability in the developing world. Representing your country is one of the highest achievements for an athlete and provides national pride and respect and an opportunity to promote the abilities of athletes with a disability.

¹⁴⁷ Richard Holt 2000, 49

¹⁴⁸ Dick Fisher 1999, 161

The incidence of disability is rising rapidly, particularly in developing countries. Developing countries are under-represented in international sport and this data has shown the gaps in developing country participation in disability sport. History has shown that the Olympic Solidarity program has had the greatest impact on developing country participation in the Olympic Games. Without significant financial assistance, the economic barriers that developing countries face will continue to hinder participation in international disability sport competition across all three movements.

With sport now on the international agenda, the global attention of Sport for Development and Peace and sport's inclusion on the recent UN Convention on Rights for Persons with a Disability, the stage has been set for increased participation of all people with a disability in sport.

History has shown us the past in order to better understand the present. However, it is the decisions that are made in the present that have the most impact. The games will go on but what will happen to the participation of developing countries in the future?

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APPENDIX 1 Table of Deaflympic, Paralympic and Special Olympics World Games Participation 1991 to 2006

Event	Year	No. Countries	No. Athletes
SUMMER GAMES			
Deaflympic Games			
Melbourne, AUSTRALIA	2005	70/75	2300/2200
Rome, ITALY	2001	71	2405
Copenhagen, DENMARK	1997	62	2068
Sofia, BULGARIA	1993	51	1705
Paralympic Games			
Athens, GREECE	2004	136	3806
Sydney, AUSTRALIA	2000	122/123(East Timor)	3824
Atlanta, USA	1996	103	3195
Barcelona, SPAIN	1992	82/83	3020
Special Olympic World Games			
Dublin, IRELAND	2003	150	6500
North Carolina, USA	1999	150	7000
Connecticut, USA	1995	143	7000
Minnesota, USA	1991	More than 100	6000
Deaflympic Games – WINTER			
Sundsvall, SWEDEN	2003	21	253
Davos, SWITZERLAND	1999	18	273
Yllas, FINLAND	1995	19	267
Banff, CANADA	1991	16	175
Paralympic Games – WINTER			
Torino, ITALY	2006	39	474
Salt Lake City, USA	2002	36	416
Nagano, JAPAN	1998	32	1146
Lillehammer, NORWAY	1994		
Special Olympic Games – WINTER			
Nagano, JAPAN	2005	84	1800
Anchorage, ALASKA	2001	Approx. 70	1800
Ontario, CANADA	1997	73	Nearly 2000
Salzburg/Schladming AUSTRIA	1993	More than 50	1600

Source: Official websites of ICSD, IPC and SOI, February 2006

APPENDIX 2 Development Assistance Committee List of Official Development Assistance Recipients

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories
	(per capita GNI < \$825 in 2004)	(per capita GNI \$826-\$3 255 in 2004)	(per capita GNI \$3 256- \$10 065 in 2004)
Afghanistan	Cameroon	Albania	* Anguilla
Angola	Congo, Rep.	Algeria	Antigua and Barbuda
Bangladesh	Côte d'Ivoire	Armenia	Argentina
Benin	Ghana	Azerbaijan	Barbados
Bhutan	India	Belarus	Belize
Burkina Faso	Kenya	Bolivia	Botswana
Burundi	Korea, Dem.Rep.	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Chile
Cambodia	Kyrgyz Rep.	Brazil	Cook Islands
Cape Verde	Moldova	China	Costa Rica
Central African Rep.	Mongolia	Colombia	Croatia
Chad	Nicaragua	Cuba	Dominica
Comoros	Nigeria	Dominican Republic	Gabon
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Pakistan	Ecuador	Grenada
Djibouti	Papua New Guinea	Egypt	Lebanon
Equatorial Guinea	Tajikistan	El Salvador	Libya
Eritrea	Uzbekistan	Fiji	Malaysia
Ethiopia	Viet Nam	Georgia	Mauritius
Gambia	Zimbabwe	Guatemala	* Mayotte
Guinea		Guyana	Mexico
Guinea-Bissau		Honduras	* Montserrat
Haiti		Indonesia	Nauru
Kiribati		Iran	Oman
Laos		Iraq	Palau
Lesotho		Jamaica	Panama
Liberia		Jordan	Saudi Arabia (1)
Madagascar		Kazakhstan	Seychelles
Malawi		Macedonia, Former Yugoslav Republic of	South Africa
Maldives		Marshall Islands	* St. Helena
Mali		Micronesia,Fed. States	St. Kitts-Nevis
Mauritania		Morocco	St. Lucia
Mozambique		Namibia	St. Vincent & Grenadines
Myanmar		Niue	Trinidad & Tobago

Least Developed Countries	Other Low Income Countries	Lower Middle Income Countries and Territories	Upper Middle Income Countries and Territories
	(per capita GNI < \$825 in 2004)	(per capita GNI \$826-\$3 255 in 2004)	(per capita GNI \$3 256- \$10 065 in 2004)
Nepal		Palestinian Adm. Areas	Turkey
Niger		Paraguay	* Turks & Caicos Islands
Rwanda		Peru	Uruguay
Samoa		Philippines	Venezuela
Sao Tome & Principe		Serbia & Montenegro	
Senegal		Sri Lanka	
Sierra Leone		Suriname	
Solomon Islands		Swaziland	
Somalia		Syria	
Sudan		Thailand	
Tanzania		* Tokelau	
Timor-Leste		Tonga	
Togo		Tunisia	
Tuvalu		Turkmenistan	
Uganda		Ukraine	
Vanuatu		* Wallis & Futuna	
Yemen			
Zambia			
<p>* Territory.</p> <p>(1) Saudi Arabia passed the high income country threshold in 2004. In accordance with the DAC rules for revision of this List, it will graduate from the List in 2008 if it remains a high income country in 2005 and 2006. As of November 2006, the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC)s are : Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo (Dem. Rep.), Congo (Rep.), Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Kyrgyz Republic, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda and Zambia.</p>			

APPENDIX 3 Table of Participation Data for Tignes – Albertville 1992 Paralympic Winter Games

Country	Male	Female	Total
Australia	5	0	5
Austria	22	9	31
Belgium	3	0	3
Canada	14	5	19
Czechoslovakia	13	3	16
Denmark	4	1	5
Estonia	0	1	1
Finland	14	3	17
France	28	3	31
Germany	30	6	36
Great Britain	14	1	15
Italy	19	8	27
Japan	11	4	15
Liechtenstein	1	0	1
Netherlands	5	2	7
New Zealand	7	0	7
Norway	19	4	23
Poland	11	2	13
South Korea	2	0	2
Spain	10	3	13
Sweden	5	4	9
Switzerland	14	5	19
USA	21	8	29
Unified Team	16	5	21
Total (25 Countries)	288	77	365

APPENDIX 4 IPC Documentation Centre Request Form



International Paralympic Committee
Documentation Centre

REQUEST FOR RESEARCH AT THE IPC DOCUMENTATION CENTRE

In order to prepare your stay and inform you of the publications and collections available for your research project, please fill in and return this form to the IPC in advance (see address below).

To gain a better understanding of the IPC's collections, we recommend you to consult our website at the following address:

[http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/IPC/About the IPC/IPC Documentation Centre/](http://www.paralympic.org/release/Main_Sections_Menu/IPC/About_the_IPC/IPC_Documentation_Centre/).

Contact: International Paralympic Committee – IPC Documentation Centre,
Adenauerallee 212-214, 53113 Bonn, Germany,
Tel. +49-228-2097-200, Fax +49-228-2097-209
stefanie.pohle@paralympic.org

1 PERSONAL INFORMATION

FAMILY NAME:	LAUFF
FIRST NAME:	JACKIE
Home address:	Kringsja studentby Olav M. Trouvik vei 24, H0410 0864, Oslo NORWAY
Telephone:	+47 4819 5419
Fax:	
E-mail:	jakwak@hotmail.com
Professional activity:	Erasmus Munder Master of Adapted Physical Activity
UNIVERSITY/SCHOOL/ OTHER INSTITUTION:	Norwegian School of Sport Science
Address:	P.B. 4014 - Ullevål stadion 0806, Oslo, NORWAY

Page 1 of 4



Telephone:	+47 23 26 2409
Fax:	
E-mail:	Nina.Kahrs@nih.no
Name of the professor/supervisor supporting your request:	Nina Kahrs

2 DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH PROJECT

Level of study:

- ☐ Elementary School ☐ University (undergraduate)
☐ Secondary/High School ☒ University (postgraduate)
☐ Other: _____

Purpose of study:

- ☐ Article ☐ 'Diplomarbeit'
☐ Book ☐ PhD Thesis
☒ Master's Thesis ☐ Personal Research
☐ Other: _____

Please provide a brief description of the research project, its title, its aim, objectives, research plan, etc, including dates of the period you are researching:

TITLE: A pilot study of the historical participation by developing countries in international disability sport competition.

AIM: Analyse the participation in the last 4 Summer and 4 winter Paralympic, Deaflympic and Special Olympic Games from 1991 - 2006

OBJECTIVES: Explore participation in the areas of membership, sport,



(Description of the research project continued)

gender, classification and results.

Research Plan: Collect data from the Headquarters of each governing body including, IPC, International Committee of Sports for the Deaf, Special Olympics International, IOC and UN Headquarters

Deadline for completion: June, 2007

3 ASSISTANCE NEEDED FROM THE IPC

Estimated dates of stay at the IPC Documentation Centre

Date of arrival:	Date of departure:
<u>Mon 26 February 2007</u>	<u>Fri 1 March 2007</u>

Please specify your request for the IPC services listed below.

IPC LIBRARY

Any available data relating to participation in Paralympic Summer + Winter Games between 1991-2006 in the areas of membership, sport, gender, classification + results and related history items.

IPC ARCHIVES

As above

Note: Currently, we can only grant access to selected materials, in particular to catalogued collections of Paralympic Games-related material (eg published guides, manuals, After Games Reports). Access to IPC departmental records is not possible. Records created by the organising committees for the Olympic and Paralympic Games are not kept at IPC Archives.



4 RULES

I, the undersigned, fully accept the following rules:

- I will not take any copy of library publications, archive documents or images without proper authorization.
- I will acknowledge the publications, documents, objects etc consulted in the IPC Library and/or IPC Archives according to general academic standards.
- All IPC marks, images (including photographs) and reference materials used must be properly credited in bylines, footnotes and/or the reference section of the publication.
- IPC trademarks and copyrights are owned by the IPC. The appropriate registration notice should be included and the owner (IPC) be credited.
- In the event that I am given any material under limited access or copyright protection, I will not make any copy without special clearance from the IPC.
- Any written research documentation based on archival materials with restricted access must be done in strictly anonymous form, unless the person concerned (or his or her heirs) explicitly authorises the researcher to publish their name.
- I will send, free of charge, two copies of the publication concerned to the IPC Documentation Centre.
- I agree to adhere to existing German copyright and rights of personal privacy. In the case of infringement of these rights I assume full responsibility in court.
- I understand that there may be expenses incurred for some of the services requested and if this is the case, I will be advised accordingly via an estimate.

Place, date and signature: Oslo 31/1/07 J. Hauff

Office use only

Approved by:

Place and date:

APPENDIX 5 IOC Olympic Studies Centre Application B.



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

OLYMPIC STUDIES CENTRE (OSC)

Before completing this form, please read the information concerning the collections and access to the various OSC services on the official IOC website, at the following address:
www.olympic.org/studies.

REQUEST RESEARCH FORM

Please complete and send us this form (see contact at the bottom of the page). After we receive the form and check availability, a staff member will contact you as soon as possible to confirm your visit.

PLANNED PERIOD OF STAY AT THE OSC

Date of arrival at the OSC

> 19/March/ 2007 at 09 00 am

Date of departure at the OSC

> 22/March/ 2007

Please note that the OSC is open only from 9 a.m. to 12 p.m. and from 2 to 5 p.m., from Monday to Friday (the Library is open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. continuously). The OSC is *closed on Mondays* from the end of October to the end of March.

PERSONAL INFORMATION

Family name: >LAUFF

Home address: >Krinsja Studentby
Olav M Troviks vei 24, H0410
0864, Oslo Norway

First name: >Jackie

Telephone: >+49 4819 5419

Fax: >

E-mail: >jakwak@hotmail.com

University/
institution: >Norwegian School of Sport Sciences

Work address: >P.B. 4014 Ulleval Stadion
0806 Oslo, Norway

Profession: >Faculty of Culture & Society

Fax: >

Telephone: >4723262409

Name of the professor supporting your
request:

> Nina Kahrs, Associate Professor



DESCRIPTION OF THE RESEARCH PROJECT

Level of study:	<input type="checkbox"/> High school	<input type="checkbox"/> University (undergraduate)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> University (postgraduate)
Purpose of study:	<input type="checkbox"/> Article	<input type="checkbox"/> Dissertation	<input type="checkbox"/> Personal research
	<input type="checkbox"/> Book	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thesis	<input type="checkbox"/> Other :

Title of study: >A pilot study of the historical participation by developing countries in international disability sport competition

Brief description of research project or plan: >Analysis of last 4 Summer & 4 Winter Paralympic, Deaflympic and Special Olympic Games between 1991 and 2006. Participation will analysed in the areas of membership, sport, gender, classification and results. Comparison of Membership with IOC will also be included.

Period studied (i.e. 1948-1964): >1991 - 2006

SERVICES NEEDED FROM THE OSC

Please indicate (by ticking the boxes) the services you are likely to need.

For more detailed information, consult www.olympic.org/studies

☐ **IMAGE ARCHIVES** - Films, audio and photographic documents (consultation free of charge, copies invoiced at the applicable rates)

☐ PHOTO >

☐ VIDEO >

☒ **HISTORICAL ARCHIVES**- See "Rules on Access to the IOC Historical Archives" at: www.olympic.org/archives

>

☒ **LIBRARY**- Books/periodicals/CD-ROMs/ Heracles and Sportdiscus databases/Ordering articles / Consult the online catalogue at www.olympic.org/library

>

CONTACT

Centre d'Études Olympiques, Quai d'Ouchy 1, Case postale, 1001 Lausanne, Suisse
Fax: +41 (0)21 621 67 18
E-mail: infocentre@olympic.org

APPENDIX 6 Ethics Letter to Special Olympics International



7 May 2007

Darcie Mersereau
Senior Manager of Research and Evaluation
Special Olympics International
1133 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20036-3604 USA

Dear Darcie Mersereau,

I'm writing in reference to a research project currently being undertaken by Jackie Lauff, one of our Master Students at the Norwegian School of Sport Science.

Jackie is currently enrolled in the Erasmus Mundus Master of Adapted Physical Activity that is a joint program with the Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium.

The research conducted by this student deals only with public documents and some internal working documents from the Headquarters, libraries, museums and archives of Special Olympics International (SOI), International Paralympic Committee (IPC), International Committee of Sports for the Deaf (ICSD) and International Olympic Committee (IOC). The collected data does not include confidential documents or data of a personal or private nature in relation to any of the International Governing Bodies mentioned above or their members.

The Norwegian School of Sport Science is satisfied that this project does not require Ethics Committee approval. This is in accordance with the general ethical guidelines of the Norwegian National Committee for Research Ethics in the Social Sciences and the Humanities.

I hope this is sufficient for your records. Please don't hesitate to contact me at; nina.kahrs@nih.no if any further information is required.

Kind regards,

Norges idrettshøgskole
The Norwegian School
of Sport Sciences

Postadresse:
P. O. BOX 4014 - Ullevål Stadion
N0-0806 Oslo

Besøksadresse:
Sognsv. 220
www.nih.no

Tel.: (+47) 23 26 20 00
Org.nr.: NO 971526033
postmottak@nih.no

APPENDIX 7 Table of Deaflympic Participation - Total Countries and Athletes

<i>Deaflympics – SUMMER</i>	Year	Host Country	No. Countries	No. Athletes
21 st Summer Deaflympics	2009	Taipei		
20 th Deaflympic Games	2005	Melbourne, AUSTRALIA	70/75	2300/2200
19 th Summer Deaflympics	2001	Rome, ITALY	71	2405
18 th World Games for the Deaf	1997	Copenhagen, DENMARK	62	2068
XVII World Games for the Deaf	1993	Sofia, BULGARIA	51	1705
XVI World Games for the Deaf	1989	Christchurch, NEW ZEALAND	30	959
XV World Games for the Deaf	1985	Los Angeles, USA	29	1053
XIV World Games for the Deaf	1981	Koln, GERMANY	32	1213
XIII World Games for the Deaf	1977	Bucharest	32	1118
XII World Games for the Deaf	1973	Malmo	32	1061
XI World Games of the Deaf	1969	Belgrade	33	1183
X International Games for the Deaf	1965	Washington DC, USA	27	697
IX International Games of the Deaf	1961	Helsinki, FINLAND	24	595
VIII International Silent Games	1957	Milan, ITALY	25	625
VII International Silent Games	1953	Brussels, BELGIUM	16	524
VI International Silent Games	1949	Copenhagen, DENMARK	14	405
V International Silent Games	1939	Stockholm, SWEDEN	13	264
International Games for the Deaf	1935	London, UK	12	293
International Silent Games	1931	Nurnberg, GERMANY	14	316
International Silent Games	1928	Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS	10	210
International Silent Games	1924	Paris, FRANCE	9	145

Deaflympics – WINTER	Year	Host Country	No. Countries	No. Athletes
16 th Winter Deaflympics	2007	Salt Lake City, USA	23	298
15 th Winter Deaflympics	2003	Sundsvall, SWEDEN	21	253
14 th Winter World Games for the Deaf	1999	Davos, SWITZERLAND	18	273
XIII World Winter Games for the Deaf	1995	Yllas, FINLAND	19	267
XII World Winter Games for the Deaf	1991	Banff, CANADA	16	175
11 th World Winter Games for the Deaf	1987	Oslo, NORWAY	15	136
X World Winter Games for the Deaf	1983	Madonna di Campiglio	15	146
IX World Winter Games for the Deaf	1979	Meribel	14	180
VIII World Winter Games for the Deaf	1975	Lake Placid	15	268
VII World Winter Games for the Deaf	1971	Adelboden	13	92
VI International Winter Games for the Deaf	1967	Berchtesgaden	12	86
V International Winter Games for the Deaf	1963	Are	9	58
IV International Winter Games for the Deaf	1959	Montana	8	42
3. International Winter Silent Games	1955	Oberammergau	8	61
II International Winter Games for the Deaf	1953	Oslo	6	44
I International Winter Games for the Deaf	1949	Seefeld	5	33

APPENDIX 8 Official Deaflympic Sports

SUMMER SPORTS	Year became Official sport
Athletics	1924
Badminton	1985
Basketball	1949
Beach Volleyball	2005
Bowling (tenpin)	1997
Cycling Road	1924
Football	1924
Handball	1969
<i>Judo</i>	<i>2009</i>
<i>Karate</i>	<i>2009</i>
Orienteering	1997
Shooting	1924
Swimming	1924
Table Tennis	1957
<i>Taekwondo</i>	<i>2009</i>
Tennis	1924
Volleyball	1969
Waterpolo	1949
Wrestling Freestyle	1961
Wrestling Greco Roman	1961
WINTER SPORTS	Year became Official sport
Alpine Skiing	1949
Cross Country Skiing	1949
<i>Curling</i>	<i>2007</i>
Ice Hockey	Demo 1975; 1991 – 2007
Snowboarding	Demonstration 1999 & 2003
<i>Speed skating</i>	<i>Demonstration 1975; 1983 – 1991</i>

Appendix 9 Table of Paralympic Participation - Total Countries and Athletes

Event	Year	No. Countries	No. Athletes
<i>Paralympic Games – SUMMER</i>			
Athens, GREECE	2004	136	3806
Sydney, AUSTRALIA	2000	122/123 (East Timor)	3824
Atlanta, USA	1996	103	3195
Barcelona, SPAIN	1992	82/83	3020
Seoul, KOREA	1988	61	3053
Stoke Mandeville, UK & New York, USA	1984	45	1800
Arnhem, NETHERLANDS	1980	42	1973
Toronto, CANADA	1976	6*	1657
Hiedelberg, GERMANY	1972	41	1004
Tel Aviv, ISRAEL	1968	29	750
Tokyo, JAPAN	1964	21	375
Rome, ITALY	1960	23	400
<i>Paralympic Games – WINTER</i>			
Torino, ITALY	2006	39	474
Salt Lake City, USA	2002	36	416
Nagano, JAPAN	1998	32	1146
Lillehamer, NORWAY	1994		
Tignes-Albertville, FRANCE	1992	25	
Innsbruck, AUSTRIA	1988	22	397
Innsbruck, AUSTRIA	1984		
Geilo, NORWAY	1980		
Ornskoldsvik, SWEDEN	1976	16	

APPENDIX 10 Official Paralympic Sports

Sport	Discipline	2004	2000	1996	1992	1988	1984	1980	1976	1972	1968	1964	1960	=
Archery		7	7	8	7	9	18	15	18	12	13	12	8	134
Athletics		194	234	210	214	344	449	275	208	73	70	42	25	2338
Basketball ID			1											1
Boccia		7	5	5	3	3	5							28
Cycling	Road	15	12	12	9	7	7							62
	Tracks	16	15	11										42
Dartchery									3	3	1	1	1	9
Equestrian		9	9	9			12							39
Football 5-a-side		1												1
Football 7-a-side		1	1	1	1	1	2							7
Goalball		2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1					14
Judo		13	7	7	7	6								40
Lawn Bowls				8		6	11	19	16	4	4			68
Powerlifting		20	20	10	10	9	7							76
Sailing		2	2	1										5
Shooting		12	12	15	16	23	29	11	3					121
Snooker						1	2		2	2	1	1	1	10
Swimming		166	169	168	163	257	345	192	146	56	68	62	62	1854
Table Tennis		28	30	28	30	37	39	32	28	19	15	12	11	309
Volleyball	Standing		1	1	1	1	1	1	1					7
	Sitting	2	1	1	1	1	1	1						8
Weightlifting					5	7	14	11	6	6	4	4		57
Wheelchair Basketball		2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	24
Wheelchair Fencing		15	15	15	14	14	15	17	14	11	10	7	3	150
Wheelchair Rugby		1	1	1										3
Wheelchair Tennis		6	4	4	4	2								20
Wrestling							9	10						19

Sport	2006	2002	1998	1994	1992	1988	1984	1980	1976	=	
Alpine Skiing	24	53	54	66	48	44	56	22	28	395	
Biathlon	12	6	12	10	4	3				47	
Ice Sledge Hockey	1	1	1	1						4	
Ice Sledge Speed Racing			16	8		12	16	14		66	
Nordic Skiing	20	32	39	48	27	38	35	27	25	291	
Wheelchair Curling	1									1	804

APPENDIX 11 Table of Special Olympics World Games Participation – Total Countries and Athletes

Event	Year	No. Countries	No. Athletes
<i>Special Olympic Games – SUMMER</i>			
Dublin, IRELAND	2003	150	6500
North Carolina, USA	1999	150	7000
Connecticut, USA	1995	143	7000
Minnesota, USA	1991	More than 100	6000
Indiana, USA	1987	More than 70	More than 4700
Baton Rouge, USA	1983		Approx. 4000
Brockport, USA	1979	More than 20 & every US State	More than 3500
Michigan, USA	1975	10	3200
Los Angeles, USA	1972		2500
Chicago, Illinois	1970	All 50 US States	2000
Chicago, USA	1968	26 US States	1000
<i>Special Olympic Games – WINTER</i>			
Nagano, JAPAN	2005	84	1800
Anchorage, ALASKA	2001	Approx. 70	1800
Ontario, CANADA	1997	73	Nearly 2000
Salzburg/Schladming AUSTRIA	1993	More than 50	1600
Nevada & California, USA	1989	18	More than 1000
Utah, USA	1985	14	
Vermont, USA	1981		More than 600
Colorado, USA	1977		500

APPENDIX 12

Special Olympics World Games Official Sports

Special Olympics Official Sports	
Alpine Skiing	Gymnastics
Aquatics	Judo
Athletics	Powerlifting
Badminton	Roller Skating
Basketball	Sailing
Bocce	Snowboarding
Bowling	Snowshoeing
Cross Country Skiing	Softball
Cycling	Speed Skating
Equestrian	Table Tennis
Figure Skating	Team Handball
Floor Hockey	Tennis
Football (Soccer)	Volleyball
Golf	
Special Olympics Recognized Sports	
Cricket	
Kayaking	
Netball	

APPENDIX 13 Table of Participating Countries in Summer Games

AFRICA

DEAFLYMPICS – SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Algeria	Lower Middle	11	9	29	0	0	1	2	0	11	8	27	0
2	Cameroon	Other Low Income	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
3	Ghana	Other Low Income	0	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
4	Guinea	Least	0	0	8	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	6	2
5	Kenya	Other Low Income	0	13	16	16	0	7	5	2	0	6	11	14
6	Nigeria	Other Low Income	0	0	29	15	0	0	9	5	0	0	20	10
7	Senegal	Least	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
8	South Africa	Upper Middle	36	30	14	22	10	9	4	4	26	21	10	18
9	Swaziland	Lower Middle	0	9	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
10	Uganda	Least	0	13	96	0	0	1	38	0	0	12	58	0
11	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES		49	74	192	76	10	20	60	13	39	54	132	63

PARALYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Algeria	Lower Middle	8	9	8	18	0	0	1	4	8	9	7	14
2	Angola	Least	0	2	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	3
3	Benin	Least	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
4	Botswana	Upper Middle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
5	Burkina Faso	Least	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0
6	Cape Verde	Least	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
7	Central African Rep.	Least	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
8	Côte d'Ivoire	Other Low Income	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	2

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER continued...			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
9	Egypt	Lower Middle	41	31	45	46	0	5	12	10	41	26	33	36
10	Ethiopia	Least	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11	Ghana	Other Low Income	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
12	Guinea	Least	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
13	Kenya	Other Low Income	15	17	13	16	6	6	5	8	9	11	8	8
14	Lesotho	Least	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
15	Libya	Upper Middle	0	4	17	2	0	0	1	1	0	4	16	1
16	Madagascar	Least	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17	Mali	Least	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
18	Mauritania	Least	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
19	Mauritius	Upper Middle	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
20	Morocco	Lower Middle	5	4	7	10	0	0	2	3	5	4	5	7
21	Namibia	Lower Middle	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
22	Niger	Least	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
23	Nigeria	Other Low Income	6	8	29	14	0	0	11	8	6	8	18	6
24	Rwanda	Least	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
25	Senegal	Least	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
26	Seychelles	Upper Middle	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
27	Sierra Leone	Least	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
28	South Africa	Upper Middle	10	40	66	51	1	11	16	20	9	29	50	31
29	Sudan	Least	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
30	Tanzania	Least	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1
31	Tunisia	Lower Middle	1	3	10	22	0	1	2	8	1	2	8	14
32	Uganda	Least	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1
33	Zambia	Least	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0
34	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income	0	2	3	2	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		94	130	213	216	9	23	55	76	85	107	158	140

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Algeria	Lower Middle			4	35			1	7			3	28
2	Benin	Least			18	9			5	4			13	5
3	Botswana	Upper Middle			9	14			4	4			5	10
4	Burkina Faso	Least			7	4			2	2			5	2
5	Cameroon	Other Low Income			8	0			4	0			4	0
6	Chad	Least			3	3			0	2			3	1
7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Least			3	0			1	0			2	0
8	Côte d'Ivoire	Other Low Income			9	16			4	4			5	12
9	Egypt	Lower Middle			31	63			6	24			25	39
10	Gabon	Upper Middle			11	3			3	3			8	0
11	Gambia	Least			11	4			3	2			8	2
12	Ghana	Other Low Income			17	8			5	4			12	4
13	Kenya	Other Low Income			48	22			14	6			34	16
14	Lesotho	Least			4	15			2	4			2	11
15	Libya	Upper Middle			1	7			0	0			1	7
16	Malawi	Least			0	8			0	4			0	4
17	Mali	Least			11	1			2	0			9	1
18	Mauritania	Least			4	8			0	0			4	8
19	Mauritius	Upper Middle			4	10			2	0			2	10
20	Morocco	Lower Middle			20	30			4	14			16	16
21	Namibia	Lower Middle			4	7			2	0			2	7
22	Niger	Least			2	3			0	0			2	3
23	Nigeria	Other Low Income			0	4			0	0			0	4
24	Rwanda	Least			0	4			0	1			0	3
25	Senegal	Least			5	0			2	0			3	0
26	Seychelles	Upper Middle			31	34			10	13			21	21
27	Sierra Leone	Least			2	4			1	1			1	3
28	South Africa	Upper Middle			41	42			17	8			24	34

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – SUMMER continued			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003
29	Sudan	Least			4	1			2	0			2	1
30	Swaziland	Lower Middle			0	4			0	2			0	2
31	Tanzania	Least			12	15			4	4			8	11
32	Togo	Least			1	8			0	4			1	4
33	Tunisia	Lower Middle			6	5			2	4			4	1
34	Uganda	Least			22	28			7	10			15	18
35	Zambia	Least			16	0			4	0			12	0
36	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income			33	35			12	16			21	19
	TOTAL ATHLETES				402	454			125	147			277	307

AMERICA

DEAFLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Argentina	Upper Middle	0	52	61	0	0	12	12	0	0	40	49	0
2	Brazil	Lower Middle	2	1	8	3	1	0	2	0	1	1	6	3
3	Cuba	Lower Middle	8	10	7	12	2	3	4	4	6	7	3	8
4	Mexico	Upper Middle	0	4	6	3	0	0	3	1	0	4	3	2
5	Uruguay	Upper Middle	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
6	Venezuela	Upper Middle	0	11	6	7	0	11	1	1	0	0	5	6
	TOTAL ATHLETES		10	78	89	25	3	26	23	6	7	52	66	19

PARALYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Argentina	Upper Middle	27	56	43	55	1	7	12	11	26	49	31	44
2	Barbados	Upper Middle	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
3	Brazil	Lower Middle	41	60	64	96	10	19	11	22	31	41	53	74
4	Chile	Upper Middle	2	2	4	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	4
5	Colombia	Lower Middle	6	2	3	5	2	0	0	1	4	2	3	4
6	Costa Rica	Upper Middle	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1
7	Cuba	Lower Middle	10	10	10	24	0	1	1	5	10	9	9	19
8	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
9	Ecuador	Lower Middle	3	2	3	4	0	0	1	1	3	2	2	3
10	El Salvador	Lower Middle	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
11	Guatemala	Lower Middle	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
12	Honduras	Lower Middle	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1
13	Jamaica	Lower Middle	4	3	5	4	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2
14	Mexico	Upper Middle	19	38	77	77	10	10	29	41	9	28	48	36
15	Nicaragua	Other Low Income	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
16	Panama	Upper Middle	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	1
17	Peru	Lower Middle	0	3	4	5	0	0	1	1	0	3	3	4
18	Suriname	Lower Middle	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
19	Uruguay	Upper Middle	2	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	3
20	Venezuela	Upper Middle	10	4	10	16	1	0	2	2	9	4	8	14
	TOTAL ATHLETES		129	186	230	308	26	38	61	92	103	148	169	216

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Antigua and Barbuda	Upper Middle			11	0			5	0			6	0
2	Argentina	Upper Middle			69	29			27	19			42	10
3	Barbados	Upper Middle			19	28			4	10			15	18
4	Bolivia	Lower Middle			19	13			7	2			12	11
5	Brazil	Lower Middle			62	26			15	13			47	13
6	Chile	Upper Middle			28	35			12	16			16	19
7	Colombia	Lower Middle			16	0			3	0			13	0
8	Costa Rica	Upper Middle			49	33			10	7			39	26
9	Cuba	Lower Middle			24	26			13	18			11	8
10	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle			43	34			10	11			33	23
11	Ecuador	Lower Middle			36	48			8	18			28	30
12	El Salvador	Lower Middle			38	48			6	17			32	31
13	Guatemala	Lower Middle			28	24			14	8			14	16
14	Guyana	Lower Middle			4	4			2	2			2	2
15	Honduras	Lower Middle			21	21			6	8			15	13
16	Jamaica	Lower Middle			44	49			13	19			31	30
17	Mexico	Upper Middle			106	69			37	23			69	46
18	Panama	Upper Middle			54	45			14	19			40	26
19	Paraguay	Lower Middle			31	22			9	5			22	17
20	Peru	Lower Middle			73	29			27	18			46	11
21	St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper Middle			26	26			11	8			15	18
22	St. Lucia	Upper Middle			19	0			4	0			15	0
23	St. Vincent & Grenadines	Upper Middle			19	18			4	3			15	15
24	Suriname	Lower Middle			14	12			8	5			6	7
25	Trinidad & Tobago	Upper Middle			48	47			18	19			30	28
26	Uruguay	Upper Middle			42	19			14	3			28	16
27	Venezuela	Upper Middle			68	108			38	44			30	64
	TOTAL ATHLETES				1011	813			339	315			672	498

ASIA

DEAFLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Bangladesh	Least	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0
2	China	Lower Middle	0	13	15	69	0	4	8	34	0	9	7	35
3	India	Other Low Income	33	29	10	44	4	6	5	16	29	23	5	28
4	Indonesia	Lower Middle	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
5	Iran	Lower Middle	48	29	68	58	0	0	0	0	48	29	68	58
6	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle	0	6	0	7	0	1	0	2	0	5	0	5
7	Malaysia	Upper Middle	3	0	33	15	2	0	3	0	1	0	30	15
8	Mongolia	Other Low Income	0	1	5	22	0	0	0	6	0	1	5	16
9	Pakistan	Other Low Income	0	3	9	4	0	0	1	0	0	3	8	4
10	Saudi Arabia	Upper Middle	0	0	17	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	28
11	Thailand	Lower Middle	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	2
13	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income	0	2	46	8	0	0	13	8	0	2	33	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES		84	85	208	266	6	11	30	69	78	74	178	197

PARALYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Afghanistan	Least	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1
2	Bangladesh	Least	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
3	Cambodia	Least	0	0	11	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	1
4	China	Lower Middle	24	37	87	199	11	10	33	91	13	27	54	108
5	India	Other Low Income	9	9	4	12	2	0	0	1	7	9	4	11
6	Indonesia	Lower Middle	0	1	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3
7	Iran	Lower Middle	29	30	40	89	4	2	4	6	25	28	36	83
8	Iraq	Lower Middle	18	0	3	8	0	0	0	0	18	0	3	8
9	Jordan	Lower Middle	0	5	7	10	0	0	2	5	0	5	5	5
10	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle	0	13	2	8	0	0	0	2	0	13	2	6
11	Kyrgyz Rep.	Other Low Income	0	2	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER continued			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
12	Laos	Least	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
13	Lebanon	Upper Middle	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
14	Malaysia	Upper Middle	10	6	10	19	0	0	2	4	10	6	8	15
15	Mongolia	Other Low Income	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
16	Myanmar	Least	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
17	Nepal	Least	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
18	Oman	Upper Middle	4	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	2
19	Pakistan	Other Low Income	2	1	1	9	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	8
20	Palestine	Lower Middle	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
21	Philippines	Lower Middle	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1
22	Saudi Arabia	Upper Middle	0	2	4	6	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	6
23	Sri Lanka	Lower Middle	0	1	3	6	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	6
24	Syria	Lower Middle	2	2	4	5	0	0	1	2	2	2	3	3
25	Tajikistan	Other Low Income	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
26	Thailand	Lower Middle	5	7	41	43	0	0	6	10	5	7	35	33
27	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
28	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
29	Viet Nam	Other Low Income	0	0	2	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0
30	Yemen	Least	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES		107	121	239	446	17	12	52	132	90	109	187	314

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Afghanistan	Least			0	5			0	1			0	4
2	Bangladesh	Least			31	23			12	8			19	15
3	China	Lower Middle			58	30			20	8			38	22
4	India	Other Low Income			78	81			39	40			39	41
5	Indonesia	Lower Middle			10	4			2	0			8	4
6	Iran	Lower Middle			4	13			0	2			4	11
7	Iraq	Lower Middle			0	8			0	0			0	8
8	Jordan	Lower Middle			14	19			5	10			9	9
9	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle			24	35			12	7			12	28
10	Kyrgyz Rep.	Other Low Income			6	4			3	2			3	2
11	Lebanon	Upper Middle			10	15			3	5			7	10
12	Malaysia	Upper Middle			4	14			1	7			3	7
13	Nepal	Least			11	5			2	2			9	3
14	Oman	Upper Middle			3	9			0	0			3	9
15	Pakistan	Other Low Income			40	60			15	26			25	34
16	Palestine	Lower Middle			7	9			4	0			3	9
17	Philippines	Lower Middle			40	12			7	4			33	8
18	Saudi Arabia	Upper Middle			5	14			0	0			5	14
19	Syria	Lower Middle			10	8			4	6			6	2
20	Tajikistan	Other Low Income			4	4			3	1			1	3
21	Thailand	Lower Middle			0	23			0	6			0	17
22	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle			4	10			1	2			3	8
23	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income			0	6			0	2			0	4
24	Yemen	Least			1	12			0	2			1	10
	TOTAL ATHLETES				364	423			133	141			231	282

EUROPE

DEAFLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Armenia	Lower Middle	0	0	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
2	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0
3	Belarus	Lower Middle	26	20	38	19	11	9	26	13	15	11	12	6
4	Croatia	Upper Middle	18	16	55	19	0	0	6	0	18	16	49	19
5	Georgia	Lower Middle	0	7	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	8	0
6	Macedonia	Lower Middle	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	0
7	Moldova	Other Low Income	15	12	6	0	0	0	2	0	15	12	4	0
8	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9	Turkey	Upper Middle	24	51	47	74	1	7	5	2	23	44	42	72
10	Ukraine	Lower Middle	54	70	0	95	25	24	0	42	29	46	0	53
	TOTAL ATHLETES		137	185	164	211	37	40	39	57	100	145	125	154

PARALYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Armenia	Lower Middle	0	5	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	4	1
2	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle	0	2	7	9	0	0	1	1	0	2	6	8
3	Belarus	Lower Middle	0	15	23	33	0	4	7	13	0	11	16	20
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower Middle	0	2	13	15	0	0	0	0	0	2	13	15
5	Croatia	Upper Middle	6	5	15	17	1	3	5	5	5	2	10	12
6	Macedonia	Lower Middle	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2
7	Moldova	Other Low Income	0	5	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	5	6	3
8	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
9	Turkey	Upper Middle	1	0	1	9	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	8
10	Ukraine	Lower Middle	0	30	67	88	0	5	18	31	0	25	49	57
	TOTAL ATHLETES		7	65	138	184	1	12	31	53	6	53	107	131

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Albania	Lower Middle			5	5			3	1			2	4
2	Armenia	Lower Middle			2	4			1	2			1	2
3	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle			30	44			8	19			22	25
4	Belarus	Lower Middle			25	32			8	11			17	21
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower Middle			3	11			1	0			2	11
6	Croatia	Upper Middle			25	24			9	10			16	14
7	Georgia	Lower Middle			8	19			4	5			4	14
8	Macedonia	Lower Middle			0	4			0	2			0	2
9	Moldova	Other Low Income			6	3			3	1			3	2
10	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle			0	15			0	4			0	11
11	Turkey	Upper Middle			12	42			2	8			10	34
12	Ukraine	Lower Middle			4	34			2	16			2	18
	TOTAL ATHLETES				120	237			41	79			79	158

OCEANIA

DEAFLYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Fiji	Lower Middle	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15
	TOTAL ATHLETES		0	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15

PARALYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Fiji	Lower Middle	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	1
2	Papua New Guinea	Other Low Income	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
3	Samoa	Least	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
4	Tonga	Lower Middle	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
5	Vanuatu	Least	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES		0	2	11	5	0	0	2	3	0	2	9	2

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - SUMMER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

INDEPENDENT TEAMS

PARALYMPICS - SUMMER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Independent Paralympic Participants	N/A	16	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	13	0	0	0
2	Individual Paralympic Athletes	N/A	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
3	Unified Team	N/A	62	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	51	0	0	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES		78	0	2	0	14	0	0	0	64	0	2	0

APPENDIX 14 Table of Participating Countries in Winter Games

AFRICA

DEAFLYMPICS – WINTER		
0	NO PARTICIPATION	

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	South Africa	Upper Middle	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Algeria	Lower Middle		0	0	11		0	0	0		0	0	11
2	Côte d'Ivoire	Other Low Income		9	0	0		4	0	0		5	0	0
3	Egypt	Lower Middle		10	21	4		0	2	0		10	19	4
4	South Africa	Upper Middle		44	12	31		12	0	2		32	12	29
5	Tunisia	Lower Middle		0	0	12		0	0	0		0	0	12
6	Uganda	Least		0	0	8		0	0	2		0	0	6
7	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income		11	0	0		0	0	0		11	0	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES			74	33	66		16	2	4		58	31	62

AMERICA

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER		
0	NO PARTICIPATION	

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	Chile	Upper Middle	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
2	Mexico	Upper Middle	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Argentina	Upper Middle		47	45	19		13	14	2		34	31	17
2	Barbados	Upper Middle		47	0	0		7	0	0		40	0	0
3	Brazil	Lower Middle		0	31	13		0	4	0		0	27	13
4	Caribbean	Lower Middle		0	0	17		0	0	1		0	0	16
5	Chile	Upper Middle		26	8	0		3	4	0		23	4	0
6	Costa Rica	Upper Middle		0	0	13		0	0	0		0	0	13
7	Cuba	Lower Middle		14	12	12		0	0	0		14	12	12
8	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle		0	12	12		0	0	0		0	12	12
9	Ecuador	Lower Middle		14	0	13		0	0	0		14	0	13
10	El Salvador	Lower Middle		0	12	12		0	0	0		0	12	12
11	Honduras	Lower Middle		0	12	12		0	0	0		0	12	12
12	Jamaica	Lower Middle		16	20	0		6	5	0		10	15	0
13	Mexico	Upper Middle		34	27	12		4	2	0		30	25	12
14	Panama	Upper Middle		0	13	11		0	1	1		0	12	10
15	Peru	Lower Middle		13	14	12		0	3	2		13	11	10
16	St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper Middle		15	0	0		5	0	0		10	0	0

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – WINTER continued...			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
17	St. Vincent & Grenadines	Upper Middle		12	0	0		0	0	0		12	0	0
18	Suriname	Lower Middle		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0
19	Trinidad & Tobago	Upper Middle		12	16	0		3	2	0		9	14	0
20	Uruguay	Upper Middle		13	15	0		1	0	0		12	15	0
21	Venezuela	Upper Middle		15	23	21		2	4	3		13	19	18
	TOTAL ATHLETES			278	260	179		44	39	9		234	221	170

ASIA

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES		0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	China	Lower Middle	0	0	4	7	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	4
2	Iran	Lower Middle	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
3	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	2
4	Mongolia	Other Low Income	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		2	3	6	11	1	0	1	3	1	3	5	8

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	China	Lower Middle		4	28	62		1	9	22		3	19	40
2	India	Other Low Income		13	14	16		0	0	0		13	14	16
3	Iran	Lower Middle		0	0	3		0	0	0		0	0	3
4	Iraq	Lower Middle		0	0	10		0	0	0		0	0	10
5	Jordan	Lower Middle		15	17	3		2	0	0		13	17	3
6	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle		18	24	16		7	6	3		11	18	13
7	Lebanon	Upper Middle		19	8	7		6	0	0		13	8	7
8	Palestine	Lower Middle		14	0	0		2	0	0		12	0	0
9	Syria	Lower Middle		0	0	11		0	0	0		0	0	11
10	Tajikistan	Other Low Income		3	0	12		0	0	0		3	0	12
11	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle		13	13	15		0	0	0		13	13	15
12	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income		11	0	3		0	0	1		11	0	2
13	Yemen	Least		0	0	12		0	0	0		0	0	12
	TOTAL ATHLETES			110	104	170		18	15	26		92	89	144

EUROPE

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Turkey	Upper Middle	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
2	Ukraine	Lower Middle	0	0	7	4	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	4
	TOTAL ATHLETES		0	0	7	8	0	0	3	1	0	0	4	7

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	Armenia	Lower Middle	0	8	6	2	0	2	2	1	0	6	4	1
2	Belarus	Lower Middle	2	5	4	6	0	2	1	3	2	3	3	3
3	Croatia	Upper Middle	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
4	Ukraine	Lower Middle	0	11	10	12	0	6	3	6	0	5	7	6
	TOTAL ATHLETES		2	24	22	21	0	10	7	10	2	14	15	11

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Armenia	Lower Middle		0	0	1		0	0	0		0	0	1
2	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle		11	11	10		1	0	1		10	11	9
3	Belarus	Lower Middle		16	12	12		9	6	0		7	6	12
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower Middle		0	0	3		0	0	0		0	0	3
5	Croatia	Upper Middle		13	5	7		2	0	0		11	5	7
6	Georgia	Lower Middle		0	4	4		0	2	0		0	2	4
7	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle		0	0	4		0	0	1		0	0	3
8	Turkey	Upper Middle		0	0	4		0	0	1		0	0	3
9	Ukraine	Lower Middle		7	18	20		3	4	3		4	14	17
	TOTAL ATHLETES			47	50	65		15	12	6		32	38	59

OCEANIA

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

PARALYMPICS - WINTER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

OTHER REGIONAL TEAMS

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			TOTAL				FEMALE				MALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	MENA Select	N/A	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	TOTAL ATHLETES		0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0

APPENDIX 15 Table of Non-participating Countries

Total Non-participating Countries

AFRICA		AMERICA		ASIA		OCEANIA	
Burundi	Least	Anguilla	Upper Middle	Bhutan	Least	Cook Islands	Upper Middle
Comoros	Least	Belize	Upper Middle	Korea Dem. Rep.	Other Low Income	Kiribati	Least
Congo, Rep.	Other Low Income	Dominica	Upper Middle	Maldives	Least	Marshall Islands	Lower Middle
Djibouti	Least	Grenada	Upper Middle	Timor-Leste	Least	Micronesia,Fed. States	Lower Middle
Equatorial Guinea	Least	Haiti	Least	Total: 4 Countries		Nauru	Upper Middle
Eritrea	Least	Montserrat	Upper Middle			Niue	Lower Middle
Guinea-Bissau	Least	Turks & Caicos Islands	Upper Middle			Palau	Upper Middle
Liberia	Least	Total: 7 Countries				Solomon Islands	Least
Mayotte	Upper Middle					Tokelau	Lower Middle
Mozambique	Least					Tuvalu	Least
Sao Tome & Principe	Least			Wallis & Futuna	Lower Middle		
Somalia	Least			Total: 11 Countries			
St. Helena	Upper Middle						
Total: 13 Countries							

Non-participating Countries by Region

NON - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AFRICA

DEAFLYMPICS		PARALYMPICS		SPECIAL OLYMPICS	
Angola	Least	Burundi	Least	Angola	Least
Benin	Least	Cameroon	Other Low Income	Burundi	Least
Botswana	Upper Middle	Chad	Least	Cape Verde	Least
Burkina Faso	Least	Comoros	Least	Central African Rep.	Least
Burundi	Least	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Least	Comoros	Least
Cape Verde	Least	Congo, Rep.	Other Low Income	Congo, Rep.	Other Low Income
Central African Rep.	Least	Djibouti	Least	Djibouti	Least
Chad	Least	Equatorial Guinea	Least	Equatorial Guinea	Least
Comoros	Least	Eritrea	Least	Eritrea	Least
Congo, Dem. Rep.	Least	Gabon	Upper Middle	Ethiopia	Least
Congo, Rep.	Other Low Income	Gambia	Least	Guinea	Least
Côte d'Ivoire	Other Low Income	Guinea-Bissau	Least	Guinea-Bissau	Least
Djibouti	Least	Liberia	Least	Liberia	Least
Egypt	Lower Middle	Malawi	Least	Madagascar	Least
Equatorial Guinea	Least	Mayotte	Upper Middle	Mayotte	Upper Middle
Eritrea	Least	Mozambique	Least	Mozambique	Least
Ethiopia	Least	Sao Tome & Principe	Least	Sao Tome & Principe	Least
Gabon	Upper Middle	Somalia	Least	Somalia	Least
Gambia	Least	St. Helena	Upper Middle	St. Helena	Upper Middle
Guinea-Bissau	Least	Swaziland	Lower Middle	Total: 19 Countries	
Lesotho	Least	Togo	Least		
Liberia	Least	Total: 21 Countries			
Libya	Upper Middle				
Madagascar	Least				
Malawi	Least				
Mali	Least				

NON - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AFRICA continued...

DEAFLYMPICS		PARALYMPICS		SPECIAL OLYMPICS	
Mauritania	Least				
Mauritius	Upper Middle				
Mayotte	Upper Middle				
Morocco	Lower Middle				
Mozambique	Least				
Namibia	Lower Middle				
Niger	Least				
Rwanda	Least				
Sao Tome & Principe	Least				
Seychelles	Upper Middle				
Sierra Leone	Least				
Somalia	Least				
St. Helena	Upper Middle				
Sudan	Least				
Tanzania	Least				
Togo	Least				
Tunisia	Lower Middle				
Zambia	Least				
Total: 44 Countries					

NON - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AMERICA

DEAFLYMPICS		PARALYMPICS		SPECIAL OLYMPICS	
Anguilla	Upper Middle	Anguilla	Upper Middle	Anguilla	Upper Middle
Antigua and Barbuda	Upper Middle	Antigua and Barbuda	Upper Middle	Belize	Upper Middle
Barbados	Upper Middle	Belize	Upper Middle	Dominica	Upper Middle
Belize	Upper Middle	Bolivia	Lower Middle	Grenada	Upper Middle
Bolivia	Lower Middle	Caribbean	Lower Middle	Haiti	Least
Caribbean	Lower Middle	Dominica	Upper Middle	Montserrat	Upper Middle
Chile	Upper Middle	Grenada	Upper Middle	Nicaragua	Other Low Income
Colombia	Lower Middle	Guyana	Lower Middle	Turks & Caicos Islands	Upper Middle
Costa Rica	Upper Middle	Haiti	Least	Total: 8 Countries	
Dominica	Upper Middle	Montserrat	Upper Middle		
Dominican Republic	Lower Middle	Paraguay	Lower Middle		
Ecuador	Lower Middle	St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper Middle		
El Salvador	Lower Middle	St. Lucia	Upper Middle		
Grenada	Upper Middle	St. Vincent & Grenadines	Upper Middle		
Guatemala	Lower Middle	Trinidad & Tobago	Upper Middle		
Guyana	Lower Middle	Turks & Caicos Islands	Upper Middle		
Haiti	Least	Total: 16 Countries			
Honduras	Lower Middle				
Jamaica	Lower Middle				
Montserrat	Upper Middle				
Nicaragua	Other Low Income				
Panama	Upper Middle				
Paraguay	Lower Middle				
Peru	Lower Middle				
St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper Middle				
St. Lucia	Upper Middle				
St. Vincent & Grenadines	Upper Middle				
Suriname	Lower Middle				

NON - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES AMERICA continued

DEAFLYMPICS		PARALYMPICS		SPECIAL OLYMPICS	
Trinidad & Tobago	Upper Middle				
Turks & Caicos Islands	Upper Middle				
Total: 30 Countries					

NON - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES ASIA

DEAFLYMPICS		PARALYMPICS		SPECIAL OLYMPICS	
Bhutan	Least	Bhutan	Least	Bhutan	Least
Cambodia	Least	Korea Dem. Rep.	Other Low Income	Cambodia	Least
Iraq	Lower Middle	Maldives	Least	Korea Dem. Rep.	Other Low Income
Jordan	Lower Middle	Timor-Leste	Least	Laos	Least
Korea Dem. Rep.	Other Low Income	Total: 4 Countries		Maldives	Least
Kyrgyz Rep.	Other Low Income			Mongolia	Other Low Income
Laos	Least			Myanmar	Least
Lebanon	Upper Middle			Sri Lanka	Lower Middle
Maldives	Least			Timor-Leste	Least
Myanmar	Least			Viet Nam	Other Low Income
Nepal	Least			Total: 10 Countries	
Oman	Upper Middle				
Palestine	Lower Middle				
Philippines	Lower Middle				
Sri Lanka	Lower Middle				
Syria	Lower Middle				
Tajikistan	Other Low Income				
Timor-Leste	Least				
Viet Nam	Other Low Income				
Yemen	Least				
Total: 20 Countries					

NON - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES EUROPE

DEAFLYMPICS		PARALYMPICS		SPECIAL OLYMPICS	
Albania	Lower Middle	Albania	Lower Middle	Total: 0 Countries	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower Middle	Georgia	Lower Middle		
Total: 2 Countries		Total: 2 Countries			

NON - PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES OCEANIA

DEAFLYMPICS		PARALYMPICS		SPECIAL OLYMPICS	
Cook Islands	Upper Middle	Cook Islands	Upper Middle	Cook Islands	Upper Middle
Kiribati	Least	Kiribati	Least	Fiji	Lower Middle
Marshall Islands	Lower Middle	Marshall Islands	Lower Middle	Kiribati	Least
Micronesia,Fed. States	Lower Middle	Micronesia,Fed. States	Lower Middle	Marshall Islands	Lower Middle
Nauru	Upper Middle	Nauru	Upper Middle	Micronesia,Fed. States	Lower Middle
Niue	Lower Middle	Niue	Lower Middle	Nauru	Upper Middle
Palau	Upper Middle	Palau	Upper Middle	Niue	Lower Middle
Papua New Guinea	Other Low Income	Solomon Islands	Least	Palau	Upper Middle
Samoa	Least	Tokelau	Lower Middle	Papua New Guinea	Other Low Income
Solomon Islands	Least	Tuvalu	Least	Samoa	Least
Tokelau	Lower Middle	Wallis & Futuna	Lower Middle	Solomon Islands	Least
Tonga	Lower Middle	Total: 11 Countries		Tokelau	Lower Middle
Tuvalu	Least			Tonga	Lower Middle
Vanuatu	Least			Tuvalu	Least
Wallis & Futuna	Lower Middle			Vanuatu	Least
Total: 15 Countries				Wallis & Futuna	Lower Middle
				Total: 16 Countries	

APPENDIX 16 Table of Ratios of Male to Female Participation in Summer Games

AFRICA

DEAFLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Algeria	Lower Middle		8 : 1	14 : 1	
2	Cameroon	Other Low Income				0 : 1
3	Ghana	Other Low Income				
4	Guinea	Least			3 : 1	
5	Kenya	Other Low Income		1 : 1	2 : 1	7 : 1
6	Nigeria	Other Low Income			2 : 1	2 : 1
7	Senegal	Least				1 : 1
8	South Africa	Upper Middle	3 : 1	2 : 1	3 : 1	5 : 1
9	Swaziland	Lower Middle		4 : 1		
10	Uganda	Least		12 : 1	2 : 1	
11	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income				
	TOTAL ATHLETES		4 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1	5 : 1

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Algeria	Lower Middle			7 : 1	4 : 1
2	Angola	Least				3 : 1
3	Benin	Least				1 : 1
4	Botswana	Upper Middle				0 : 1
5	Burkina Faso	Least				
6	Cape Verde	Least				2 : 1
7	Central African Rep.	Least				
8	Côte d'Ivoire	Other Low Income				
9	Egypt	Lower Middle		5 : 1	3 : 1	4 : 1
10	Ethiopia	Least				
11	Ghana	Other Low Income				2 : 1
12	Guinea	Least				
13	Kenya	Other Low Income	2 : 1	2 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1
14	Lesotho	Least			1 : 1	1 : 1
15	Libya	Upper Middle			16 : 1	1 : 1
16	Madagascar	Least				
17	Mali	Least				
18	Mauritania	Least			1 : 1	0 : 1
19	Mauritius	Upper Middle				1 : 1
20	Morocco	Lower Middle			3 : 1	2 : 1

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER continued...			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004
21	Namibia	Lower Middle	0 : 1			
22	Niger	Least				
23	Nigeria	Other Low Income			2 : 1	1 : 1
24	Rwanda	Least				1 : 1
25	Senegal	Least				1 : 1
26	Seychelles	Upper Middle				
27	Sierra Leone	Least				
28	South Africa	Upper Middle	9 : 1	3 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1
29	Sudan	Least				1 : 1
30	Tanzania	Least				1 : 1
31	Tunisia	Lower Middle		2 : 1	4 : 1	2 : 1
32	Uganda	Least			0 : 1	1 : 1
33	Zambia	Least			1 : 1	
34	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income			2 : 1	1 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		9 : 1	5 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Algeria	Lower Middle			3 : 1	4 : 1
2	Benin	Least			3 : 1	1 : 1
3	Botswana	Upper Middle			1 : 1	3 : 1
4	Burkina Faso	Least			3 : 1	1 : 1
5	Cameroon	Other Low Income			1 : 1	
6	Chad	Least				1 : 1
7	Congo, Dem. Rep.	Least			2 : 1	
8	Côte d'Ivoire	Other Low Income			1 : 1	3 : 1
9	Egypt	Lower Middle			4 : 1	2 : 1
10	Gabon	Upper Middle			3 : 1	0 : 1
11	Gambia	Least			3 : 1	1 : 1
12	Ghana	Other Low Income			2 : 1	1 : 1
13	Kenya	Other Low Income			2 : 1	3 : 1
14	Lesotho	Least			1 : 1	3 : 1
15	Libya	Upper Middle				
16	Malawi	Least				1 : 1
17	Mali	Least			5 : 1	
18	Mauritania	Least				
19	Mauritius	Upper Middle			1 : 1	
20	Morocco	Lower Middle			4 : 1	1 : 1
21	Namibia	Lower Middle			1 : 1	
22	Niger	Least				
23	Nigeria	Other Low Income				
24	Rwanda	Least				3 : 1
25	Senegal	Least			2 : 1	
26	Seychelles	Upper Middle			2 : 1	2 : 1
27	Sierra Leone	Least			1 : 1	3 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003
28	South Africa	Upper Middle			1 : 1	4 : 1
29	Sudan	Least			1 : 1	
30	Swaziland	Lower Middle				1 : 1
31	Tanzania	Least			2 : 1	3 : 1
32	Togo	Least				1 : 1
33	Tunisia	Lower Middle			2 : 1	0 : 1
34	Uganda	Least			2 : 1	2 : 1
35	Zambia	Least			3 : 1	
36	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income			2 : 1	1 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES				2 : 1	2 : 1

AMERICA

DEAFLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Argentina	Upper Middle		3 : 1	4 : 1	
2	Brazil	Lower Middle	1 : 1		3 : 1	
3	Cuba	Lower Middle	3 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1	2 : 1
4	Mexico	Upper Middle			1 : 1	2 : 1
5	Uruguay	Upper Middle			0 : 1	
6	Venezuela	Upper Middle		0 : 1	5 : 1	6 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		2 : 1	2 : 1	3 : 1	3 : 1

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Argentina	Upper Middle	26 : 1	7 : 1	3 : 1	4 : 1
2	Barbados	Upper Middle				
3	Brazil	Lower Middle	3 : 1	2 : 1	5 : 1	3 : 1
4	Chile	Upper Middle				
5	Colombia	Lower Middle	2 : 1			4 : 1
6	Costa Rica	Upper Middle				
7	Cuba	Lower Middle		9 : 1	9 : 1	4 : 1
8	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle				1 : 1
9	Ecuador	Lower Middle			2 : 1	3 : 1
10	El Salvador	Lower Middle			0 : 1	1 : 1
11	Guatemala	Lower Middle				1 : 1
12	Honduras	Lower Middle				1 : 1
13	Jamaica	Lower Middle	1 : 1	2 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1
14	Mexico	Upper Middle	1 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1
15	Nicaragua	Other Low Income				
16	Panama	Upper Middle				1 : 1
17	Peru	Lower Middle			3 : 1	4 : 1
18	Suriname	Lower Middle				1 : 1
19	Uruguay	Upper Middle			1 : 1	
20	Venezuela	Upper Middle	9 : 1		4 : 1	7 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		4 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Antigua and Barbuda	Upper Middle			1 : 1	
2	Argentina	Upper Middle			2 : 1	1 : 1
3	Barbados	Upper Middle			4 : 1	2 : 1
4	Bolivia	Lower Middle			2 : 1	6 : 1
5	Brazil	Lower Middle			3 : 1	1 : 1
6	Chile	Upper Middle			1 : 1	1 : 1
7	Colombia	Lower Middle			4 : 1	
8	Costa Rica	Upper Middle			4 : 1	4 : 1
9	Cuba	Lower Middle			1 : 1	0 : 1
10	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle			3 : 1	2 : 1
11	Ecuador	Lower Middle			4 : 1	2 : 1
12	El Salvador	Lower Middle			5 : 1	2 : 1
13	Guatemala	Lower Middle			1 : 1	2 : 1
14	Guyana	Lower Middle			1 : 1	1 : 1
15	Honduras	Lower Middle			3 : 1	2 : 1
16	Jamaica	Lower Middle			2 : 1	2 : 1
17	Mexico	Upper Middle			2 : 1	2 : 1
18	Panama	Upper Middle			3 : 1	1 : 1
19	Paraguay	Lower Middle			2 : 1	3 : 1
20	Peru	Lower Middle			2 : 1	1 : 1
21	St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper Middle			1 : 1	2 : 1
22	St. Lucia	Upper Middle			4 : 1	
23	St. Vincent & Grenadines	Upper Middle			4 : 1	5 : 1
24	Suriname	Lower Middle			1 : 1	1 : 1
25	Trinidad & Tobago	Upper Middle			2 : 1	1 : 1
26	Uruguay	Upper Middle			2 : 1	5 : 1
27	Venezuela	Upper Middle			1 : 1	1 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES				2 : 1	2 : 1

ASIA

DEAFLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Bangladesh	Least				
2	China	Lower Middle		2 : 1	1 : 1	1 : 1
3	India	Other Low Income	7 : 1	4 : 1	1 : 1	2 : 1
4	Indonesia	Lower Middle				1 : 1
5	Iran	Lower Middle				
6	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle		5 : 1		3 : 1
7	Malaysia	Upper Middle	1 : 1		10 : 1	
8	Mongolia	Other Low Income				3 : 1
9	Pakistan	Other Low Income			8 : 1	
10	Saudi Arabia	Upper Middle				
11	Thailand	Lower Middle				
12	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle				
13	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income			3 : 1	0 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		13 : 1	7 : 1	6 : 1	3 : 1

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Afghanistan	Least				1 : 1
2	Bangladesh	Least				
3	Cambodia	Least				1 : 1
4	China	Lower Middle	1 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1
5	India	Other Low Income	4 : 1			11 : 1
6	Indonesia	Lower Middle				
7	Iran	Lower Middle	6 : 1	14 : 1	9 : 1	14 : 1
8	Iraq	Lower Middle				
9	Jordan	Lower Middle			3 : 1	1 : 1
10	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle				3 : 1
11	Kyrgyz Rep.	Other Low Income				
12	Laos	Least			1 : 1	
13	Lebanon	Upper Middle				
14	Malaysia	Upper Middle			4 : 1	4 : 1
15	Mongolia	Other Low Income				2 : 1
16	Myanmar	Least				
17	Nepal	Least				0 : 1
18	Oman	Upper Middle				
19	Pakistan	Other Low Income				8 : 1
20	Palestine	Lower Middle			1 : 1	
21	Philippines	Lower Middle			1 : 1	1 : 1
22	Saudi Arabia	Upper Middle				
23	Sri Lanka	Lower Middle				

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER continued...			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004
24	Syria	Lower Middle			3 : 1	2 : 1
25	Tajikistan	Other Low Income				
26	Thailand	Lower Middle			6 : 1	3 : 1
27	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle				
28	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income				
29	Viet Nam	Other Low Income			1 : 1	0 : 1
30	Yemen	Least				
	TOTAL ATHLETES		5 : 1	9 : 1	4 : 1	2 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Afghanistan	Least				4 : 1
2	Bangladesh	Least			2 : 1	2 : 1
3	China	Lower Middle			2 : 1	3 : 1
4	India	Other Low Income			1 : 1	1 : 1
5	Indonesia	Lower Middle			4 : 1	
6	Iran	Lower Middle				6 : 1
7	Iraq	Lower Middle				
8	Jordan	Lower Middle			2 : 1	1 : 1
9	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle			1 : 1	4 : 1
10	Kyrgyz Rep.	Other Low Income			1 : 1	1 : 1
11	Lebanon	Upper Middle			2 : 1	2 : 1
12	Malaysia	Upper Middle			3 : 1	1 : 1
13	Nepal	Least			5 : 1	2 : 1
14	Oman	Upper Middle				
15	Pakistan	Other Low Income			2 : 1	1 : 1
16	Palestine	Lower Middle			1 : 1	
17	Philippines	Lower Middle			5 : 1	2 : 1
18	Saudi Arabia	Upper Middle				
19	Syria	Lower Middle			2 : 1	0 : 1
20	Tajikistan	Other Low Income			0 : 1	3 : 1
21	Thailand	Lower Middle				3 : 1
22	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle			3 : 1	4 : 1
23	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income				2 : 1
24	Yemen	Least				5 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES				2 : 1	2 : 1

EUROPE

DEAFLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Armenia	Lower Middle				
2	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle				
3	Belarus	Lower Middle	1 : 1	1 : 1	0 : 1	0 : 1
4	Croatia	Upper Middle			8 : 1	
5	Georgia	Lower Middle				
6	Macedonia	Lower Middle				
7	Moldova	Other Low Income			2 : 1	
8	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle				
9	Turkey	Upper Middle	23 : 1	6 : 1	8 : 1	36 : 1
10	Ukraine	Lower Middle	1 : 1	2 : 1		1 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		3 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 1	3 : 1

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Armenia	Lower Middle				1 : 1
2	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle			6 : 1	8 : 1
3	Belarus	Lower Middle		3 : 1	2 : 1	2 : 1
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower Middle				
5	Croatia	Upper Middle	5 : 1	1 : 1	2 : 1	2 : 1
6	Macedonia	Lower Middle				2 : 1
7	Moldova	Other Low Income				
8	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle				
9	Turkey	Upper Middle				8 : 1
10	Ukraine	Lower Middle		5 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES		6 : 1	4 : 1	3 : 1	2 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Albania	Lower Middle			1 : 1	4 : 1
2	Armenia	Lower Middle			1 : 1	1 : 1
3	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle			3 : 1	1 : 1
4	Belarus	Lower Middle			2 : 1	2 : 1
5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower Middle			2 : 1	
6	Croatia	Upper Middle			2 : 1	1 : 1
7	Georgia	Lower Middle			1 : 1	3 : 1
8	Macedonia	Lower Middle				1 : 1
9	Moldova	Other Low Income			1 : 1	2 : 1
10	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle				3 : 1
11	Turkey	Upper Middle			5 : 1	4 : 1
12	Ukraine	Lower Middle			1 : 1	1 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES				2 : 1	2 : 1

OCEANIA

DEAFLYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Fiji	Lower Middle				15 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES					15 : 1

PARALYMPICS – SUMMER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1992	1996	2000	2004
1	Fiji	Lower Middle				1 : 1
2	Papua New Guinea	Other Low Income				
3	Samoa	Least				1 : 1
4	Tonga	Lower Middle			0 : 1	0 : 1
5	Vanuatu	Least			1 : 1	
	TOTAL ATHLETES				5 : 1	1 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS – SUMMER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

APPENDIX 17 Table of Ratios of Male to Female Participation in Winter Games

AFRICA

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	South Africa	Upper Middle				
	TOTAL ATHLETES					

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Algeria	Lower Middle				
2	Côte d'Ivoire	Other Low Income		1 : 1		
3	Egypt	Lower Middle			10 : 1	
4	South Africa	Upper Middle		3 : 1		15 : 1
5	Tunisia	Lower Middle				
6	Uganda	Least				3 : 1
7	Zimbabwe	Other Low Income				
	TOTAL ATHLETES			4 : 1	16 : 1	16 : 1

AMERICA

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER		
0	NO PARTICIPATION	

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	Chile	Upper Middle				
2	Mexico	Upper Middle				
	TOTAL ATHLETES					

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Argentina	Upper Middle		3 : 1	2 : 1	9 : 1
2	Barbados	Upper Middle		6 : 1		
3	Brazil	Lower Middle			7 : 1	
4	Caribbean	Lower Middle				16 : 1
5	Chile	Upper Middle		8 : 1	1 : 1	
6	Costa Rica	Upper Middle				
7	Cuba	Lower Middle				
8	Dominican Republic	Lower Middle				
9	Ecuador	Lower Middle				
10	El Salvador	Lower Middle				
11	Honduras	Lower Middle				
12	Jamaica	Lower Middle		2 : 1	3 : 1	
13	Mexico	Upper Middle		8 : 1	13 : 1	
14	Panama	Upper Middle			12 : 1	10 : 1
15	Peru	Lower Middle			4 : 1	5 : 1
16	St. Kitts-Nevis	Upper Middle		2 : 1		
17	St. Vincent & Grenadines	Upper Middle				
18	Suriname	Lower Middle				
19	Trinidad & Tobago	Upper Middle		3 : 1	7 : 1	
20	Uruguay	Upper Middle		12 : 1		
21	Venezuela	Upper Middle		7 : 1	5 : 1	6 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES			5 : 1	6 : 1	19 : 1

ASIA

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle				
	TOTAL ATHLETES					

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	China	Lower Middle			3 : 1	1 : 1
2	Iran	Lower Middle				
3	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle	1 : 1			
4	Mongolia	Other Low Income				
	TOTAL ATHLETES		1 : 1		5 : 1	3 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	China	Lower Middle		3 : 1	2 : 1	2 : 1
2	India	Other Low Income				
3	Iran	Lower Middle				
4	Iraq	Lower Middle				
5	Jordan	Lower Middle		7 : 1		
6	Kazakhstan	Lower Middle		2 : 1	3 : 1	4 : 1
7	Lebanon	Upper Middle		2 : 1		
8	Palestine	Lower Middle		6 : 1		
9	Syria	Lower Middle				
10	Tajikistan	Other Low Income				
11	Turkmenistan	Lower Middle				
12	Uzbekistan	Other Low Income				2 : 1
13	Yemen	Least				
	TOTAL ATHLETES			5 : 1	6 : 1	6 : 1

EUROPE

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1991	1995	1999	2003
1	Turkey	Upper Middle				3 : 1
2	Ukraine	Lower Middle			1 : 1	
	TOTAL ATHLETES				1 : 1	7 : 1

PARALYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1994	1998	2002	2006
1	Armenia	Lower Middle		3 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1
2	Belarus	Lower Middle		2 : 1	3 : 1	1 : 1
3	Croatia	Upper Middle			1 : 1	
4	Ukraine	Lower Middle		1 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES			1 : 1	2 : 1	1 : 1

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER			RATIO MALE:FEMALE			
No.	Country	Developing Degree	1993	1997	2001	2005
1	Armenia	Lower Middle				
2	Azerbaijan	Lower Middle		10 : 1		9 : 1
3	Belarus	Lower Middle		1 : 1	1 : 1	
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Lower Middle				
5	Croatia	Upper Middle		6 : 1		
6	Georgia	Lower Middle			1 : 1	
7	Serbia and Montenegro	Lower Middle				3 : 1
8	Turkey	Upper Middle				3 : 1
9	Ukraine	Lower Middle		1 : 1	4 : 1	6 : 1
	TOTAL ATHLETES			2 : 1	3 : 1	10 : 1

OCEANIA

DEAFLYMPICS - WINTER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

PARALYMPICS - WINTER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	

SPECIAL OLYMPICS - WINTER		
0	<i>NO PARTICIPATION</i>	