

July 01, 2007

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Recommended Citation

Hums, Mary A. and Grevemberg, David C., "The Paralympic movement: partners in progress with sport for all" (2007). *CSSS Staff Presentations*. Paper 27. <http://hdl.handle.net/2047/d10009747>

THE PARALYMPIC MOVEMENT: PARTNERS IN PROGRESS WITH SPORT FOR ALL

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Sport For All objective

Sport for All is a movement promoting the Olympic ideal that sport is a human right for all individuals regardless of race, social class, and sex.

The movement encourages sport activities which can be exercised by people of all ages, both sexes, and different social and economic conditions.

Raises the question:

When we say all individuals is it implied that all individuals are included regardless of ability?

International Paralympic Committee Sports for All Related Constitutional Objectives

To promote sports for athletes with disabilities without discrimination for political, religious, economic, disability, sex or racial reasons

To seek expansion of the opportunities for persons with disabilities to participate in sports and of their access to training programs designed to improve their proficiency

What tactics are currently being used by the IPC and the Paralympic Movement to achieve these objective?

Given these similarities, what tactics work in the Paralympic Movement to benefit Sports for All?

Through strategic partnerships

Through systematic tracking and evaluation of developmental indicators related to sport for athletes with a disability

Through the development and enforcement of policies aimed at creating universal representation

Through prioritization of funding to support projects and initiatives that include objectives related to universality

Types of Strategic Partnerships

Partnerships that provide formal recognition of sport for athletes with a disability. Example:

International Cycling Union

Partnerships that provide inclusive or integrated programmatic opportunities. Example:

Commonwealth Games Federation

Partnerships that provide new business and promotional opportunities specific to sport for athletes with a disability. Example:

International Olympic Committee

Types of Developmental Indicators

Socio-Cultural Values Toward Sport and Disability

Sources: Media Coverage and Placement

Community Based Structures/Programs

Accessibility to Sport Facilities & Equipment

Sources: Number of Accessible Sport Facilities

National Sport Equipment Sales

Availability of Sports Technology

Sources: Sport Performance Technology Sales

Communications Audit

Types of Developmental Indicators (continued)

Availability of Sports Educational Programming

Sources: Adaptive Physical Education Programs

National Coach and Officials Certification Programs

Existence of Supportive Legislation

Sources: Disability-Specific Legislation

Governmental Budgets

Developmental Indicator Examples (Australia)

Media Coverage and Placement

Example:

On average, the Australian written press reports sport for athletes with a disability in the sports section of major news papers (versus human interest sections) approximately three (3) to four (4) times monthly.

Community Based Structures/Programs

Example:

Six (6) Australian states have established multi-disability sport organisations to coordinate regional and community based programs in cooperation with the Australian Sports Commission and the Australian Paralympic Committee

Developmental Indicator Examples (Australia)

Number of Accessible Sport Facilities

Example:

Over 350 accessible sport facilities (indoor and outdoor; sport-specific and multi-sport) exist in six (6) Australian States.

Adaptive Physical Education Programs

Example:

***Active Australia* - a Federal Government initiative managed by the Sport Development Group at the Australian Sports Commission aims to develop the structure and linkages between all levels of sport and to build more effective pathways from community to elite levels including opportunities for individuals with disabilities.**

Developmental Indicator Examples (Australia)

Disability-Specific Legislation Example:

Section 23 of the Australian Disability Discrimination Act makes it unlawful to discriminate on the grounds of disability in providing access to or use of premises that the public can enter or use.

Development and Enforcement of Policies Gender Representation

POLICY TYPE: PARALYMPIC GAMES PROGRAM EVALUATION

Modification in the evaluation process of viable sports, disciplines and events on the Paralympic Games program available for women to compete in.

Effect:

Since 1996, four (4) individual and team sports/disciplines have been introduced to the Paralympic Summer Games program resulting in an increase of over 300 qualification slots in 19 events for women.

The sports/disciplines include:

Individual

Judo

Powerlifting

Team

Basketball - ID

Sitting Volleyball

Development and Enforcement of Policies Gender Representation

POLICY TYPE: UNIVERSALITY

Inclusion of women in the Paralympic Games concept of universality. Specifically:

Equity in the allocation of wild cards given to men and women

Establishment of gender quotas in qualification

Effect:

65% of the nations in Sydney 2000 brought women athletes opposed to 21% in Atlanta 1996.

Development and Enforcement of Policies Athletes with a Severe Disability

POLICY TYPE: PARALYMPIC GAMES PROGRAM EVALUATION

Modification in the evaluation process of viable sports, disciplines and events on the Paralympic Games program available for athletes with a severe disability to compete in.

Effect:

Since 1996, five (5) individual and team sports/disciplines have introduced specific events and competitive opportunities for athletes with a severe disability, which are either on the Paralympic Games Program or on their respective World Championship Program. The sports/disciplines include:

Individual

Boccia

Cycling

Wheelchair Tennis

Team

Football 5-a-Side (blind athletes)

Wheelchair Rugby

International Paralympic Committee's Development Fund

Types of Funding:

Regional Funding

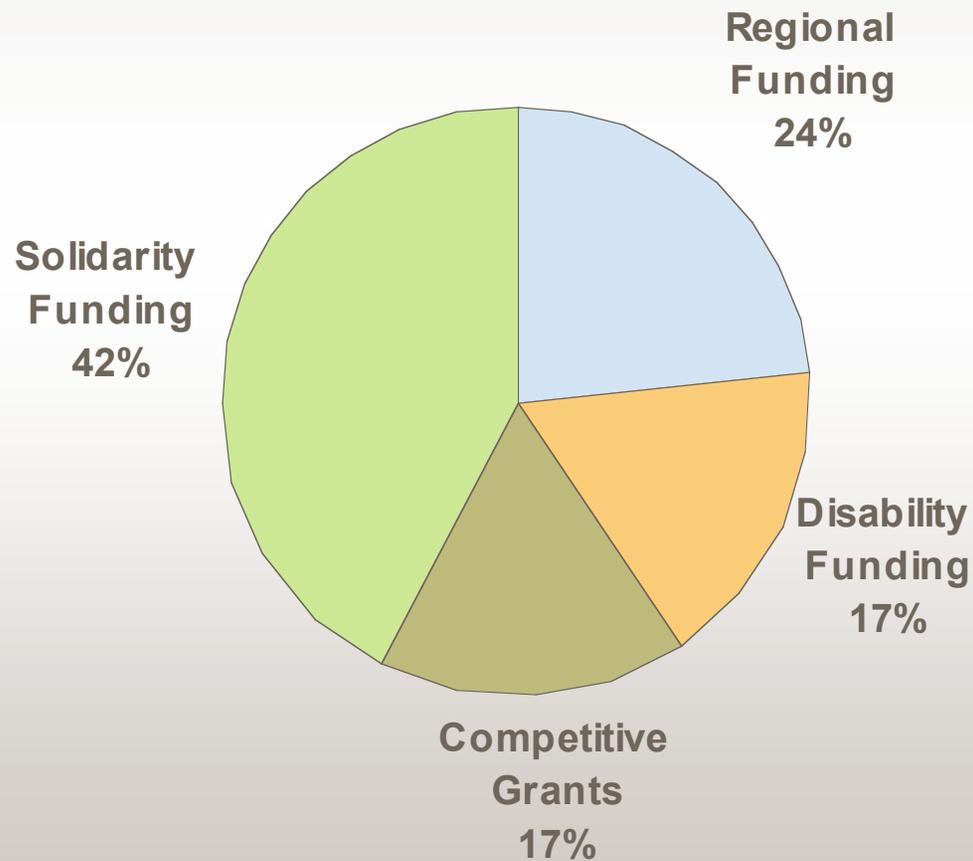
Disability Sport Organization Funding

Competitive Grants

Solidarity Program

International Paralympic Committee's Development Fund

Quadrennial Development Funding Allocation Distribution:



International Paralympic Committee's Development Fund

Primary outcomes:

Identification of athletes (potential and existing)

Establishment of sustainable programs

**Training and education of coaches, officials and
administrators**

Awareness and promotion

International Tennis Federation's Wheelchair Tennis "Silver Fund"

Objective:

A five year program, that seeks to provide sports wheelchairs, tennis equipment and other infrastructural support to developing nations with the aim to improve the quality of life for men, women and children with a disability.

Project outcomes:

Donate ten (10) sport wheelchairs and tennis equipment to forty (40) nations

Develop sustainable wheelchair tennis programming in each nation

Twenty-five (25) athletes from each nation competing on a regular basis in national and regional competitions

Conclusion

The mission of the Sport for All movement includes promoting the Olympic ideal that sport is a human right for all individuals regardless of race, social class and sex.

Strategic partnerships, such as between the IOC and IPC, helps to expand this mission to include people of all abilities.

Questions?

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