Paralympic athletes - more different than the rest?

Play the Game 2009
Paralympics and inclusion "On Whose Terms"

We All Have to Change

Martin Mansell 4 times Paralympic Medals &  
IPC Education Committee
VISION

“To enable Paralympic athletes to achieve sporting excellence and inspire and excite the world”
MAIN GOALS

• To supervise & co-ordinate the Paralympic Summer and Winter Games as well as World & Regional Championships for nine IPC sports

• To support the recruitment and development of athletes at local, national and international levels across all performance levels.

• To support and encourage educational research and scientific activities that contribute to the development and promotion of the Paralympic Movement.
MAIN GOALS

• To develop opportunities for female athletes as well as athletes with severe disabilities at all levels and in all structures.

• To seek the continuous global promotion and media coverage of the Paralympic Movement; its vision, inspiration and excitement through sport.

• To ensure the growth and strength of the Paralympic Movement through the development of National Paralympic Committees. And the support to the activities of all IPC member organizations.
PARALYMPIC GAMES HISTORY

Key Markers

• 1989 - A new international, representative, governing body was established—the International Paralympic Committee (IPC)
  – Democratically elected representatives
  – Officially replaced the ICC following the 1992 Paralympics in Barcelona

• 1994 - Lillehammer Paralympic Winter Games represent the first Winter Games under IPC responsibility

• 2000 – General Cooperation Agreement signed between IOC and IPC

• Further agreements followed covered later under IOC-IPC relations

• 2010 Winter, 2012 Summer Inclusive Games
PARALYMPIC GAMES HISTORY

- Sir Ludwig Guttmann organized the 1948 National Stoke Mandeville Games to coincide with the 1948 London Olympics
- 1952 - First International Stoke Mandeville Games
- 1960 - First Paralympic type of Games in Rome
- 1976 – First Paralympic Winter Games held in Örnsköldsvik, Sweden
- 1988: Seoul, Korea (1st formal Paralympics in name)
PARALYMPIC GAMES HISTORY

- 1976 - PGs in Toronto marked the first Games with the inclusion of athletes from disability groups other than wheelchair users (e.g., amputees and visually impaired athletes)
- 1982 - the International Co-ordinating Committee of World Sports Organizations for the Disabled (ICC) was established to govern the Paralympic Games and to represent the participating organizations
- 1988 - Paralympic Games in Seoul take place at the same venues as Olympics.
PARALYMPIC SUMMER GAMES

- 1960: Rome, Italy
- 1964: Tokyo, Japan
- 1968: Tel Aviv, Israel
- 1972: Heidelberg, Germany
- 1976: Toronto, Canada
- 1980: Arnhem, The Netherlands
- 1984: Stoke Mandeville, GBR/New York, USA
- **1988: Seoul, Korea (1st formal Paralympics in name)**
- 1992: Barcelona, Spain
- 1996: Atlanta, USA
- 2000: Sydney, Australia
- 2004: Athens, Greece
- 2008: Beijing, China
- 2012: London, GBR (Inclusive)
COUNTRY PARTICIPATION

Year

Number of Countries

ATHLETE PARTICIPATION

Number of Athletes

Year

ATHENS 2004

- 19 sports
- 136 countries
- 3,806 athletes
- 850,000 spectators
- 1.8 billion cumulated TV audience for 25 countries + Pan Europe
BEIJING 2008

- 20 sports
- 146 countries
- 3,951 athletes
- 3.2 million spectators
- 5,200 media representatives
IOC-IPC RELATIONS

The IOC and IPC have enjoyed almost two decades of close collaboration which has even further intensified especially over the last 6-7 years.

1988 Since then Paralympics have always taken place in the Olympic host city.

2000 General Co-operation Agreement signed between the IOC and IPC.
INTRODUCTION TO IOC-IPC RELATIONS

• The Olympic and Paralympic Games have many things in common despite some distinctive elements. In particular they share a common vision:

“The IOC and the IPC share a common belief in the right of all human beings to pursue their physical and intellectual development”
### IPC-IOC COUNTERPARTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paralympic Body</th>
<th>Olympic Equivalent Body</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IPC</td>
<td>IOC</td>
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<td>IPSF</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPC</td>
<td>NOC</td>
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</tbody>
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- IPC: "Supreme Authority" (in co-operation with the IOC)
- IPSF: Sports-specific governance
- NPC: National governance
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BEIJING 2008

• 20 sports
• 146 countries
• 3,951 athlete
• 3.4 million spectators
• 5,600 media representatives
Beijing
Paralympics
Ability vs Ability Nothing Else
WWW.abilityvsability.co.uk
Small Hard PR Pack
Paralympic Education

Paralympics
Welcome to the new revised Paralympics site for schools.
Ability vs. Ability
The Paralympics is about able athletes performing at their best, and in doing so providing inspiration to young people to help them achieve their own personal best.

Features of Ability vs Ability
- It can be used by anyone as it is a non-commercial resource. Use it in any subject area.
- Includes links to "PMA: The Paralympic Experience" and information on how to help others with disabilities.
- Focused on the Paralympics, with links to the Paralympic Games, ParalympicsGB, and Paralympian
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What’s on the site:
- Interactive websites with games and activities for teachers;
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Paralympics
NASUWT
The Teachers’ Union

The IPC

6/9/2009

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Cross Curriculum

- Citizenship
- PSHE
- PE and GCSE PE
- Other?
London 2012 Education
Get Set
London 2012

- inclusion
- 20 Sports
- joint logos
- one games, two competition
Case Study

Gold Standard

How do we measure up?