The Paralympic Games: A bibliography

Paralympic Games
"The Paralympic Games are the pinnacle event of the International Paralympic Committee and the showcase of elite performance for athletes with disabilities. They are considered a 'parallel' movement to the Olympics. The Paralympics are held every four years generally after the Olympic Games, and mostly, in the same host City as the Olympic Games. They include the disability categories of: Amputee; Cerebral palsy; Intellectual disability; Vision impaired; Wheelchair; and Les autres. The Paralympics have grown rapidly since their inception to become part of a global network of sports events. In doing so they have brought an increased visibility and status to people with disabilities by focusing on their abilities".

• This bibliography is organised alphabetically by author in APA Style, with keywords, including particular host city names, appearing in square brackets at the end of each reference. A list of Keywords is provided at the end of the bibliography.
• The Adobe Acrobat search facility can be used to locate items by keyword or any other word or name in the reference.
• References in this bibliography are principally from refereed academic journals, texts, theses, and from conference proceedings.
• Brief abstracts are given where possible. To be copyright compliant, these abstracts comprise approximately 10% of the published abstract.
• Electronic documents available via the Internet are not included. Links to Paralympic Games electronic resources are available from the ACEM – Resources website at http://www.business.uts.edu.au/acem/resources/paralympic.html

A suitable citation for this bibliography is:


ABSTRACT: This study is a critical analysis of the marketing and communication strategies that took place in Vancouver, British Columbia during a citywide plebiscite associated with their bid to become host city for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games.


ABSTRACT: The Social Skills and Sports (S3) program was designed to teach social skills to people with intellectual disabilities within a sports setting. The purpose of the study was to determine if participants could develop and refine the target social skills as a result of S3; generalize social skills to other environments; and maintain social skills five weeks after the completion of the intervention.


ABSTRACT: Review of the publication "Triumph of the human spirit: The Atlanta Paralympic experience" by J. Tiessen.


ABSTRACT: This paper looks in depth at atlantoaxial instability and dislocation.


ABSTRACT: This study investigated the experiences of participating in elite-level sport for women with physical disabilities interviewing 10 Paralympic wheelchair basketball players aged 18-32 years.


ABSTRACT: Examines the major factors inhibiting the development of sports for the disabled.


ABSTRACT: The study compared physical fitness of two groups of adults with Down syndrome.


Beaver, D. P. (2000). USOC-bowing to pressure or honoring amateur sports act? *Palaestra, 16*(2), 4-5. [legislation]


Block, M. E., & Moon, E. S. (1992). Orelove, Wehman, and Wood revisited: An evaluative review of Special Olympics ten years later. *Education and Training in Mental Retardation, 27*, 379-386. [Special Olympics ; intellectual disability] ABSTRACT: Discusses limitations outlined by Orelove et al. and shows that during the past 10 years SOI has made a variety of positive organizational and programmatic changes to address these concerns.

ABSTRACT: Article looks at the impacts of societal perceptions of disability and disability sport upon people with disabilities.

Brittain, I. (2004 Mar). The role of schools in constructing self-perceptions of sport and physical education in relation to people with disabilities. *Sport, Education & Society, 9*(1), 75-94. [physical education and training ; self perception ; physical disability ; Sydney]
ABSTRACT: This paper is concerned with the educational experience of a group of athletes who competed in the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games.


Buchner, J. (1991). *Sports for the disabled in the Australian media: a preliminary study by Mass Communication students at the University of Western Sydney, Macarthur*. Campbelltown, NSW: Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences, University of Western Sydney, Macarthur. [mass media ; physical disability]


ABSTRACT: Sports science initiatives of the Australian Cycling team in preparation for the 2004 Athens Paralympic Games.


ABSTRACT: A collection of weekly columns that were published in the Southern Courier and the Inner Western Suburbs Courier. Topics include drugs, the Cultural Olympiad, the environment, the Paralympics, politics, security, the sponsors, the torch relay and transport.


ABSTRACT: This analysis of the Sydney 2000 Paralympic Games, explores many questions and issues pertinent to the Paralympic Movement. It is the first book of its kind to analyse an individual Paralympic Games, providing a unique evaluation of the operation and organisation of disability sport. A vast cross-section of areas is assessed, including the operational planning and infrastructure, the role of the media and the delivery of sport.


ABSTRACT: The purpose was to describe the changes occurring in athletes with and without mental retardation (MR) during participation in a Special Olympics Unified Sports program.


[Olympic Games; history; urban development]

ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the idea of promoting urban development and change through the hosting of major events.


[Special Olympics; Down syndrome; spine]

Characteristics of Special Olympics coaches. (1989 Jan). *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 6*(1), 12 14/19. [Special Olympics; coaches; participation; classification; physical disability]

ABSTRACT: Summarises the article "Classification of disabled athletes: (Dis)empowering the paralympic practice community," by P. D. Howe and C. Jones and examines the changes made by the International Paralympic Committee (IPC) to its classification system.

Cohen, A. (1995). Challenged: Organizers will have eight days after the Olympics are held to ready Atlanta's venues for the Paralympic Games, disabled sports' marquee event. *Athletic Business, 19*(11), 37-42. [sports facilities; Atlanta]

Collins, D. (1992). An opportunity to excel. Preparations for the ninth Paralympic Games had been intense and meticulous. Much was expected in Barcelona, but was it delivered? *Sport and Leisure, 33*(5), 18-19. [Barcelona]


ABSTRACT: Surveys a portion of the work published in the field of wheelchair racing science.

**ABSTRACT:** A consensus process was used to identify research priorities for physical activity and health among people with disabilities.

COPOH. (nd). Transportation and disabled citizens: Policies on eligibility and reciprocity. *Leisurability, 14*(1), 4-12. [Canada ; transport ; accessibility]


**ABSTRACT:** Draws parallels between disability politics and the gay pride movement, to illustrate how different minority groups share experiences in common whilst retaining distinct qualities.


**ABSTRACT:** Examined the career evolution and knowledge of coaches of athletes with a disability.


D


**ABSTRACT:** The program and its outcomes are evaluated.


**ABSTRACT:** Video race analysis indicates that Paralympic finalists use race speed patterns similar to able-bodied elite swimmers.


**ABSTRACT:** Video race analysis of the Atlanta Paralympic Games swimming competition.
Darcy, S. (1997). *Tourism patterns and experiences of New South Wales people with a physical disability*. Paper presented at the Tourism research: building a better industry, Canberra. [research; tourism; Sydney]

**ABSTRACT**: This paper presents the findings of research conducted into the tourism patterns and experiences people with physical disabilities in New South Wales. The research methodology was a questionnaire-based self-completed postal survey ducted with the co-operation of nine major organisations which represent people with a physical disability in New South Wales. The questionnaire replicated sections of the International Visitor Survey and Domestic Tourism Monitor so comparisons could be made between the general population and people with a physical disability. The paper develops the concept of access precincts as a way for government and the tourism industry to better serve the touristic needs of people with a disability. Also the study provides government agencies and the tourism industry with information to capitalise on the potential offered by the impending Sydney Olympics and Paralympics. (author abstract)

Darcy, S. (1998). *Anxiety to access: The tourism patterns and experiences of New South Wales people with a physical disability*. Sydney: Tourism New South Wales. [accessibility; tourism; constraints; Sydney]

**ABSTRACT**: The report provides the first quantitative investigation of the tourism patterns and experiences of people with disabilities in Australia. The report exposes the fact that people with a disability find it difficult to find attractions and accommodation that take their needs into account. The information provides a sound platform to redress many of the barriers and constraints people with disabilities face when traveling. Further, the research report provides government agencies and the tourism industry with information to capitalise on the potential offered by the impending Sydney Olympics and Paralympics 2000. (author abstract)


**ABSTRACT**: Darcy (2001) examines the planning processes leading up to the Sydney 2000 Paralympic and Olympic Games from a disability perspective. The Sydney Games, and the Paralympics in particular, were seen as a possible watershed event for raising the profile and planning of disability and access issues in Sydney. From their outset, the Games sought to incorporate disability and ageing related issues within the overall planning strategy. The paper will firstly examine the major bodies charged with organising the Games and the planning processes used to incorporate disability and access issues. These include the Sydney Organising Committee for the Olympic Games (SOCOG), the Sydney Paralympic Organising Committee (SPOC), the Olympic Co-ordination Authority (OCA) and the Olympic Roads and Traffic Authority (ORTA). Secondly, the paper will review the operational issues faced by people
with disabilities in the test events leading up to the Games period. The method for identifying the operational issues included: ongoing consultation with peak disability groups; recruitment of people with disabilities to participate in all aspects of the test events; assessment of these groups’ experiences through a questionnaire based survey instrument and a phone in reporting service. These data sources were complemented through peak disability organizations member feedback, and monitoring of media reports. The analysis will investigate issues of transport, accessibility of the urban domain, ticketing, and wider social impacts. Lastly, the paper will discuss the likelihood of any lasting legacies that the 2000 Games may have for Sydney's community of people with disabilities. (author abstract)


Abstract: The article examines disability and access issues surrounding the Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games. Central to this is an examination of the involvement of the Australian community of people with disabilities [1] within the Games. The Sydney Paralympic Games, in particular, was seen as a possible watershed event for developing accessible infrastructure, and raising awareness of disability and access issues. This paper draws on the official documents of the Games, newspaper accounts and disability organisation reports. The article first examines the major bodies charged with organising the Games, and the planning processes used to incorporate disability and access issues. It then examines a range of critical issues and their relationships with the disability community. Finally, the article provides an analysis of any likely legacies that the 2000 Games may have for Sydney's community of people with disabilities. (author abstract)


Day, W. (1996). Triumph of the human spirit: an amazing 225 world records were set at the 1996 Paralympic Games as the competitors proved that they were athletes, first, and human interest stories, second. *Olympian, 22*(6), 42-43. [athletes; Atlanta; world records]


ABSTRACT: Focuses on the need to understand the unique medical issues faced by physically-challenged athletes.


Abstract: The study considers how the athletic performance of minority groups relates to national subjective well-being (SWB) and life expectancy.


Abstract: The study examined the validity and reliability of a Volleyball Skills Assessment Test (VSAT) as a measure of volleyball skill and as a predictor of team success in Special Olympics International (SOI) volleyball competition.


ABSTRACT: Presents the classification system employed in the International Paralympic Committee among swimmers with physical disabilities.


ABSTRACT: For the first time in Olympic Games history, Indigenous peoples have been recognized and included as Official Partners in the planning and hosting of the 2010 Winter Games.


ABSTRACT: This study used the Delphi Survey Method to attempt to produce an evaluation tool for Special Olympics.


ABSTRACT: Promoters of the Paralympics who want to attract more coverage and boost sponsorship should create a strong brand identity, as well as emphasising the team’s spirit and determination to succeed.


Enock, K. E., & Jacobs, J. (2008). The Olympic and Paralympic Games 2012: Literature review of the logistical planning and operational challenges for public health Public Health 122(11), 1229-1238. [London; health; planning; logistics]
ABSTRACT: Literature review relating to public health planning and interventions at previous summer Olympic and Paralympic Games and other relevant major summer sporting events or mass gatherings, with a focus on official publications and peer-reviewed articles.

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study was to compare and contrast biomechanical parameters between sumo and conventional style deadlifts and between high- and low-skilled lifters who participated in the powerlifting event during the 1999 Special Olympics World Games.


Farrell, R. J., Crocker, P. R. E., McDonough, M. H., & Sedgwick, W. A. (2004 Apr). The driving force: Motivation in Special Olympians. Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 21(2), 153-166. [athletes; motivation; intellectual disability; Special Olympics; participation]
ABSTRACT: This study investigated athletes' perceptions of motivation in Special Olympics.


ABSTRACT: This study examined the precompetition temporal patterning of competitive anxiety components in 42 athletes with disability who participated at the national level and at the national trials for the Paralympic Games in a variety of sports.


ABSTRACT: This study investigated the number and type of injuries that occurred to athletes with disabilities from 1990-1996.


ABSTRACT: A review of current sport epidemiological studies was used and found that injury patterns for people with disabilities are similar to those for athletes without disabilities.


ABSTRACT: This study shows a reasonably high prevalence of coronary risk factors (51%), despite a low probability of coronary events in Paralympic athletes.


ABSTRACT: The parameters of the shot's trajectory were reported for male and female gold medalists (classes F52, F53, F54, and F55) who competed at the 2000 Paralympic Games and the 2002 International Paralympic Committee (IPC) World Championships.


ABSTRACT: Similarities and differences in participation motives among male and female elite disabled athletes from different countries were examined in the rating of importance of the seven motive factors of fitness, team atmosphere, skill development, excitement and challenge, friendship, achievement and status, and energy release.


Galvin, R. (2000). Katrina Webb: overcoming tremendous obstacles in her pursuit of excellence, this Paralympian knows balance is the key. *Inside Sport*(106), 156-158.


ABSTRACT: Purpose of the study was to examine participation patterns of people with intellectual disabilities in Special Olympics analyzing athletes according to age, sex and sports participated in.


ABSTRACT: This article charts the development of the Paralympic Games from small beginnings as a competition for disabled ex-servicemen and women in England post-Second World War to the present international festival of Summer and Winter Games organized in conjunction with the Olympic Games.

Goldberg, S. (1997). Athlete first. Disabled sports have moved beyond warm, fuzzy feature stories, searching for integration in the mainstream of athletics. *Olympian, 23*(3), 10-12;15. [athletics; mass media; administration; economics; sponsorship; marketing]


ABSTRACT: This phenomenological study explored the decision-making experience of parents whose children joined Special Olympics programs.


Goosey-Tolfrey, V. L. (2005 Jan). Physiological profiles of elite wheelchair basketball players in preparation for the 2000 Paralympic Games. *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 22*(1), 57-66. [athletes; physiology; wheelchair sports; basketball; physical fitness; Sydney]

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to examine the physiological changes in elite wheelchair basketball players leading up to the 2000 Paralympics.

ABSTRACT: The purpose in this study was to replicate and extend the mental skills training (MST) package of Wanlin, Hrycaiko, Martin, and Mahon (1997) to Special Olympics track and field athletes with intellectual disabilities.


ABSTRACT: This publication chronicles the striving of those who ultimately triumphed in their struggles for existence and recognition of disability sports in celebrating the distinguished history of disability sport in Canada.


ABSTRACT: This paper identifies the events and actions that played a significant role in the development and eventual staging of the 5th Paralympic Games in 1976.


ABSTRACT: Presents the author's thoughts on the different ways that the disabled are looked upon in various parts of the world.


ABSTRACT: This study sought to examine the effect of adaptive sports participation on athletic identity and influence on quality of life (QOL) for individuals with cerebral palsy (CP) participating in the CP World Games.

ABSTRACT: The factor structure of the Athletic Identity Measure Scale (ALMS) was examined in the study.


ABSTRACT: After a brief history of the evolution of prosthetic devices, this paper reviews relevant aspects of the anatomy of the lower extremity and the biomechanics of human ambulation, and introduces the various components of prosthetic devices.


ABSTRACT: Presents methods used to implement a comprehensive needs assessment process for public health infrastructure during the Athens Olympic and Paralympic Games.


ABSTRACT: Innovations in equipment and changes in social attitudes continue to affect sports participation for disabled people.

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to examine the motives for participation in and withdrawal from sport of Special Olympics (SO) athletes using the frameworks of motivation in sport for athletes without disabilities. Two theoretical frameworks were applied--achievement motivation and self-determination theory (SDT). Previous studies on the application of SDT to understanding motivation in people with intellectual disabilities (ID) were examined.

Harada, C. M., & Siperstein, G. N. (2009 Jan). The sport experience of athletes with intellectual disabilities: A national survey of Special Olympics athletes and their families. *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 26*(1), 68-85. [Special Olympics ; intellectual disability ; participation ; motivation]


Harris, J. (1975). These games rebuild lives. *Sports, Recreation and Fitness, 4*(6),7. [wheelchair sports]


Have Special Olympics programs improved during the past 10 years? (1994 Apr). *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 11*(2), 237-238. [Special Olympics ; physical fitness ; intellectual disability]

ABSTRACT: The article finds that the Special Olympics has improved since 1984, but still tends to marginalize its mentally disabled participants.


ABSTRACT: The study compared selected psychological characteristics between elite disabled athletes participating in the US Wheelchair Basketball Paralympics Team Trials and those who were not.
Hèssegé, C. (1994). In Lillehammer, the show goes on with the Paralympics. *Olympic Review* (No. 319), 218-221. [history ; Lillehammer ; Paralympic movement]

ABSTRACT: This article traces the development and growth of the Paralympic movement, from its origins at the 'Spinal Injuries Unit' at Stoke Mandeville in the UK.


Abstract: Marketer Charles R. Edwards discusses his marketing achievements and goals for future Paralympics.


ABSTRACT: Elements of selling a brand are discussed.


ABSTRACT: Racing wheelchairs were analyzed using a photometric technique.


Hill, R. (1992). Disabled by disinterest: Our Paralympian athletes outshone our Olympic heroes. Yet some claim they could have done even better given more funding and recognition. *Bulletin*, 114(5839), 104-105. [funding ; economics ; attitudes ; Barcelona]


ABSTRACT: Looks at research on goal-orientation and achievement motivation.


ABSTRACT: This paper explains the vital role of volunteers in sport.


ABSTRACT: A weather support system was developed to provide weather information to the athletes, games officials, spectators, and interested public around the world.


ABSTRACT: Article presents critical discussion surrounding the actual production of printed media texts around sport for the disabled.


ABSTRACT: This article argues that the International Paralympic Committee has marginalized the practice community, notably the International Organizations of Sport for the Disabled. Examines two classification systems in swimming and athletics.


ABSTRACT: Poses questions regarding the role of the Paralympics.

Hums, M. A., & Fay, T. G. (1995). Who owns the "Triumph of the Human Spirit"? The dispute over ownership of the 1996 Atlanta Paralympics mascot "Blaze". *Journal of Legal Aspects of Sport, 5*(2), 95-103. [mascot; marketing; legislation; Atlanta]


ABSTRACT: Article provides background information on disability sport governance in the US and presents the legal and policy implications of the Stevens Amendment for the various sport governing bodies.


ABSTRACT: Data are reported concerning the findings of variables relevant to the anaerobic capacity of wheelchair users.


ABSTRACT: The purpose of this article is to describe a Sports-Medical Assessment Protocol (SMAP) for athletes with a disability.

enhance the security and safety of the 2012 Olympic venues. Safety Science, 46(2), 302-322. [risk ; security ; London]
ABSTRACT: This analysis of previous security incidents is used to identify key issues that complicate the organisation of olympic events.

ABSTRACT: This article is a tentative attempt to shed some philosophical light on the complex process of classification and competitive categorization in sport for the disabled.


K

ABSTRACT: Study sought to monitor pollen levels at the major Olympic venues to provide information for allergic athletes and their team doctors in order to adequately prepare them for Olympic competition.

Katelaris, C. H., Carrozza, F. M., Burke, T. V., & Byth, K. (2000). A springtime Olympics demands special consideration for allergic athletes. Journal of Allergy & Clinical Immunology, 106(2), 260-266. [allergy ; athletes; Sydney]
ABSTRACT: The article examines the prevalence of allergic disorders and patterns of allergic reactivity in the Australian Olympic and Paralympic athletes.

ABSTRACT: Drinking water samples from 15 Olympic venues were
collected daily and analysed during the Athens (Greece) 2004 Olympic and Paralympic Games.


ABSTRACT: This paper investigates the successful London 2012 Olympic Bid Campaign.


ABSTRACT: This essay offers a critical reading of the entanglements of White power and the Olympic Games.


Kirby, S., Le Rougetel, A., & Canadian Association for the Advancement of Women and Sport and Physical Activity. (1993). *Games analysis*. Gloucester, Ont.: CAAWS/ACAFS. [women; participation; statistical analysis; Seoul; Barcelona; Calgary; Albertville]


ABSTRACT: This article presents a survey of the effectiveness of the Special Olympics in fulfilling the goals of individuals who participate in the
events, and their families.


**ABSTRACT:** Survey of the perceived goals and effects of the Special Olympics program and the extent to which professionals and parents believe it fulfills its mission. More research needed into attitudes and physical activity, especially sport, for individuals with disabilities.

Klenck, C., & Gebke, K. (2007 Jan). Practical management: Common medical problems in disabled athletes. *Clinical Journal of Sport Medicine* 17(1), 55-60. [medical care; athletes; injury; classification; wheelchair sports; sports medicine; cerebral palsy; intellectual disability]

**ABSTRACT:** This article reviews key information pertinent to the care of disabled athletes.


**ABSTRACT:** An experimental study involving cognitive therapy was designed and tested to change negative attitudes towards the physically disabled.


**ABSTRACT:** Highlights the benefits of a multidisciplinary approach toward providing care for the young athlete with a physical disability.


Lee, B. (2004). *Parental values and concerns about participation in physical*
activity by persons with intellectual disabilities. Unpublished 3158965, Michigan State University, Michigan, US. [parents ; participation ; intellectual disability]

ABSTRACT: The purposes of this study were: (a) to examine parental values and concerns about participation in physical activity by children (including adults) with intellectual disabilities; and (b) to identify determinants of physical activity participation by children with intellectual disability.


M


ABSTRACT: Examined the effects of resistance-training program on athletes with intellectual disabilities.

**ABSTRACT:** Examines the relationship between degree of vision and stroking parameters in male and female Paralympic swimmers with visual impairment during the 50- and 100-m freestyle events,


**ABSTRACT:** Hierarchies of preference by elite athletes with impairments toward other athletes with impairments were examined by administering the Athletes With Impairments Attitude Survey (AWIAS) to 138 members of the 1992 US Paralympic Disabled Sports Team.


**ABSTRACT:** This article explains the procedures and policies which made Premier Inn a market leader in every sense in Europe as it targets the budget hotel sector prior to the 2012 London Olympic Games.


McGrath, R. (2005). *An exploration of the issue of including athletes with disabilities into the Olympic Games.* Unpublished Honours, University of South Australia, Adelaide. [inclusivity ; participation]

**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study was to explore the possibility of elite AWD (Athletes with Disabilities) having the opportunity to compete directly against their able-bodied peers within the Olympic Games.


ABSTRACT: Due to the lack of community members volunteering for the Special Olympics Lakeland, this action research project investigated why people volunteer in their community and provides new volunteers with information that supports them.


ABSTRACT: This paper aims to explore why people are taking up a sport which may be considered to "belong" to disabled people and explore the impact of reverse integration.


ABSTRACT: This paper queries the absence of disabled voices in contemporary citizenship literature.

Mencap challenges Paralympics ban. (2004 Sep). *Nursing Standard, 19*(2), 7-7. [intellectual disability; Special Olympics]

ABSTRACT: Reports on lobbying by Mencap against a ban on people with learning disabilities from competing at the Paralympic Games.

Miller, S. E. (1987). Training personnel and procedures for Special Olympics athletes. *Education & Training in Mental Retardation, 22*(4), 244-249. [education and training; athletes; Special Olympics]

Milne, D. G. (2000). *Motivation and its impact on the performance of Special Olympic athletes during the 1.5-mile run*. Unpublished MQ53193, The University of Manitoba (Canada), Canada. [motivation; Special Olympics; performance evaluation; athletes]

ABSTRACT: This research was designed to examine two problems: (a) how the presence of extrinsic motivation affected the performance of two groups of Special Olympic Track athletes on a test of cardiovascular
endurance, and (b) assess the athletes' motivational orientation and perceived motivation, and compare these outcomes to their performance on two protocols of the 1.5-mile run.


Most Paralympians inspire, but others cheat. (2008 Sep). *CMAJ: Canadian Medical Association Journal, 179*(6), 524-524. [athletes ; drugs]

ABSTRACT: The article focuses on doping cases in parasports.


ABSTRACT: The main objective of the present study was to find out the rate and type of participation limiting health disorders (diseases) in SV (sitting volleyball) players and to test their functional abilities.

N


ABSTRACT: Highlights of the XI Paralympic Games in Sydney, Australia (closed on 29 October 2000), are described.


ABSTRACT: The impact of the 2012 London Olympic Games on urban development may be of less significance than the impact on city politics.


ABSTRACT: This article examines what the concept of sport without disability might mean in the structuring of sports and sports settings to accommodate the participation of people with disabilities as serious competitors.


ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to investigate whether female lower-limb amputees conform to the established long-jump model and to compare the kinematics of the approach and take-off phases for elite female transfemoral and transtibial amputee long jumpers.


[Special Olympics ; testing ; physical fitness]  
ABSTRACT: The purpose of this study was to assess the grip strength of 104 Special Olympians participating in the winter Olympic Games.

[physical disability ; participation ; tourism]  
ABSTRACT: The first Commonwealth initiative for developing the market segment of people with a disability has been the development of the Tourism Challenge: Access for All campaign (Office of National Tourism 1998).

[women ; participation]  

[advocacy ; Sydney]  

[accessibility ; sports facilities ; Sydney]  

[Sydney]  

[Sydney ; sports facilities]  

[accessibility ; Sydney]  

[Sydney]


**ABSTRACT:** In this study, physical fitness and body image of 37 Special Olympics soccer athletes with mild intellectual disability were compared with 37 of their peers who did not practice sports.


**P**


**ABSTRACT:** Briefly describes the communicable surveillance and response system of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games.


**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study was to expand and test a theory of persuasion for public service announcements (PSAs) designed to lead people to help others in need. The present research was designed to broaden the Elaboration Likelihood Model (ELM).
ABSTRACT: the Nagano Paralympic Organizing Committee officials said the buildings used will benefit disabled and elderly people in the future.


ABSTRACT: Comparative and longitudinal studies were performed to determine the effect of Special Olympic activities on the physical fitness of participants.

ABSTRACT: Many Special Olympics athletes experience hypokinetic diseases and comorbid conditions that may predispose them to serious
injuries during physical activity. Health care professionals need a clear understanding of these conditions and diseases.


**ABSTRACT:** The aim of the study was to identify why individuals with intellectual disabilities have joined and continue to participate in Special Olympics program.


**ABSTRACT:** The increased participation in wheelchair sports in conjunction with environmental challenges posed by the most recent Paralympic venues has stimulated interest into the study of thermoregulation of wheelchair users.


**ABSTRACT:** The paper presents the most important trends in sport for the disabled in the period between the 1st and 12th Paralympic Games.

Quinn, N. M. (2007). *The representation of disability by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) during the 2004 Summer Paralympic Games* Unpublished M.Sc. dissertation, University of Toronto (Canada), Canada, Toronto. [media; Athens]

**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this project was to explore how the Canadian Paralympic athlete was represented by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) and to consider the potential implications.

**ABSTRACT:** This preliminary investigation sought to characterise the motivational influences and factors responsible for the satisfaction of Olympic and Paralympic healthcare volunteers.


**ABSTRACT:** This article outlines the organisation and experience of the medical support team for the British team at the 1992 Paralympic Games.


**ABSTRACT:** Examines the integrated swimming classification used in the 1992 Barcelona Paralympics.


Rigas, A. (2000). *Structural and directional approaches for the further development of the Paralympic Movement.* Unpublished Masters Project, University of Technology, Sydney, Sydney. [Paralympic movement]

**ABSTRACT:** The Paralympic Movement is closely positioned with the Olympic Movement, and is considered "parallel to that". This study aims to assist with the development of a strategic direction for the Movement.


**ABSTRACT:** This study, using the dependent variables of self-
perceptions of physical ability, social skills, and general self-worth, compared individuals with an intellectual disability participating in either a traditional segregated Special Olympic program or the new Unified Special Olympic program, which is integrated.


**ABSTRACT:** The purpose of this study was to examine the effects of participating in a Unified Bowling program on maladaptive behaviors among Special Olympics athletes.


**ABSTRACT:** Approximately 100 research studies were reviewed that investigated the effects of Special Olympics training and competition programs on athletes with intellectual disability, their families, and volunteers participating in the Special Olympics program.


Ryan, A. J. (1976). Another Olympics, another flame; different athletes, different game. *Physician & Sportsmedicine, 4*(10), 133,135,137. [paraplegia ; Toronto]

S


Sainsbury, T. (1992). From strength to strength. The 1992 Paralympic Games in Barcelona were a huge success in many respects; the organisation of the event, the standard of the competition, even the British team’s incredible medal-haul. *Sport and Leisure, 33*(5), 22-23. [Barcelona ; administration]

Olympic Committee. [planning; villages]

ABSTRACT: Looks at Olympic/Paralympic villages at Stoke Mandeville, Korea, Barcelona and Atlanta.


Schantz, O., & Gilbert, K. (2001). An ideal misconstrued: Newspaper coverage of the Atlanta Paralympic Games in France and Germany. Sociology of Sport Journal, 18(1), 69-94. [journalism; mass media; Atlanta]

ABSTRACT: This study used media theories and critical concepts of exclusion and disability to analyse newspaper coverage of the 1996 Atlanta Paralympics by the French and German press.

Schell, L. A., & Duncan, M. C. (1999). A content analysis of CBS's coverage of the 1996 Paralympic Games. Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 16(1), 27-47. [mass media; journalism; Atlanta; empowerment; disempowerment]

ABSTRACT: The analysis identified empowering and disempowering portrayals of athletes.

Schofield, B. (1991). Going for gold. The British Paralympic Association was formed to assist elite athletes in their preparation for Olympic competition. Sport and Leisure, 31(6), 28-29. [administration; athletes]


ABSTRACT: This study reported responses regarding factors which influenced the initial involvement and retention in sport by athletes with visual impairments competing at national and international levels.


ABSTRACT: In the post-Olympic period, both Olympic stadiums have
experienced major revenue shortfalls which threaten their viability.


Shapiro, D. R. (2003 Apr). Participation motives of Special Olympics athletes. *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 20*(2), 150-165. [motivation; participation; Special Olympics]

ABSTRACT: This study examined sport participation motives of 147 Special Olympics athletes ages 21 to 70 years using a Sport Motivation Questionnaire (SMQ).


ABSTRACT: This study investigated the psychometric properties of a Sport Motivation Questionnaire (SMQ) administered to 147 Special Olympics athletes with an intellectual disability, aged 21-70 years.


ABSTRACT: This paper focuses on health and safety issues for travellers to China in general, with specific reference to advice for visiting Olympic and Paralympic athletes and team staff,


ABSTRACT: Barriers that confront women with disability, the Paralympic movement, and adapted physical activity as a profession and scholarly discipline that stresses advocacy and attitude theories are presented.


**ABSTRACT:** The London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games have the unique potential to deliver sustainable sporting, social, cultural, economic and environmental legacies. This article focuses primarily on the first three of these potential Olympics legacies.

Shone, C. (1993). Race to the line: Australia's bid to host the 2000 Paralympic Games has received little publicity and may falter due to lack of funding. *Bulletin*, 115(5867), 112-113. [Sydney; economics; bidding]


**ABSTRACT:** This article seeks to examine some of the complex issues surrounding the inclusion of EADs (elite athletes with a disability) in the Manchester Games by analysing the coverage afforded those athletes by six national British newspapers.

ABSTRACT: Examines how attitudes to disabled people are slowly changing by identifying the positive actions and the policy developments that can be adopted to provide equality of opportunity and access to sport and recreation for disabled people.

ABSTRACT: The forecasting of surface winds for the Sydney region presented a complex problem for the Australian Bureau of Meteorology.

Special Olympics. (2007 Dec). *Learning Disability Practice, 10*(10), 34-35. [Special Olympics ; history]
ABSTRACT: The article discusses the formation and history of the Special Olympics Great Britain program.

ABSTRACT: A review of a paper which examined the issue of medical examinations given to Special Olympians prior to their participation in the Special Olympics.

Special Olympics training for persons with disabilities. (1992 Apr). *Adapted Physical Activity Quarterly, 9*(2), 181-183. [athletes ; Special Olympics ; training ; physical disability ; education and training]

ABSTRACT: This literature review describes the physical activity behavior of adults with intellectual disability consistent with the U.S. Surgeon General's recommendation of 30 minutes of moderate intensity physical activity on 5 or more days per week.


ABSTRACT: This paper discusses the critical issues, both internal and external, of integration and inclusion confronting the International Paralympic Committee, as framed by the historical context of elite disability sport.


ABSTRACT: Examined the effects of static and proprioceptive neuromuscular facilitation (PNF) stretching in Special Olympics athletes and their coaches on sit-and-reach performance.

ABSTRACT: The purpose was to articulate and elaborate concerns regarding the Special Olympics.

**ABSTRACT:** Compares the attitudes of college students toward a woman with disabilities participating in either the Special Olympics or typical recreational activities.


**ABSTRACT:** Corporate America has traditionally shied away from relationships with the Paralympic Games.


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ABSTRACT: This paper serves as a reminder of the importance of preparticipation medical examinations prior to participation in Special Olympics.


The concept of Special Olympians. (1992 Mar). *Journal of Sport & Exercise Psychology* 14(1), 113-114. [Special Olympics; self confidence; psychology]


ABSTRACT: This study analyzed British newspaper coverage of the 2000 Sydney Paralympics.


ABSTRACT: This study examined regular students’ attitudes towards the possible inclusion of students with an intellectual disability in an integrated sports programme within their school.


ABSTRACT: Sport psychology can help with performance enhancement and participation in sport and exercise can result in increased benefits and enhance the quality of the sport experience for persons with mental retardation.


Tzelepi, M., & Quick, S. P. (2002). The Sydney Organising Committee for The Olympic Games (Socog) "Event Leadership" training course: An effectiveness evaluation. Event Management, 7(4), 245-257. [Sydney; leadership; evaluation]

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ABSTRACT: The article focuses on the role of sports science in the development of the Paralympic Games and sports for persons with disabilities in general.


ABSTRACT: Relationships between perceptions held by Special Olympics coaches toward issues of Normalization, Mainstreaming versus Segregation, Priority of Training, and Competition involving the Special Olympics program and selected characteristics of coaches and their coaching methods were studied.


ABSTRACT: This article explores the approach to occupational health in the UK construction industry in both broad and narrow contexts.


ABSTRACT: This prospective injury surveillance study was conducted to better understand the types of and risk factors of injuries sustained by
athletes with disabilities competing in adapted winter sports at the elite level.


What is the Paralympic Games and why is it important? Celebrating ability. (2000 Aug). *Sport industry Australia (Canberra, Aust.), 19*(3), 6-9. [history]


ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present study was to investigate self-concept levels in nonrandomly chosen Special Olympian basketball players and to assess the effect of verbal persuasion on self-concept.


ABSTRACT: A field study was conducted to evaluate Paralympic Day in
the Schools, a school-based visiting consultant model designed to encourage inclusive participation in sport and leisure.


Woodson, A. D. (2006). *Participation of elite women athletes in wheelchair basketball: Meaning and experience* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Texas Woman's University, United States -- Texas. [participation; wheelchair sports; basketball; women]

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the study was to examine the meaning and experience of participation in wheelchair basketball by elite women players, addressing three themes: (a) self-process, (b) personal meanings, and (c) relationships.


ABSTRACT: The aim was to analyze the relationship between performance and classes of swimmers and between types of physical impairments and medal winners.

Keywords – The Paralympic Games: a Bibliography

accessibility
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advocacy
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amputees
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anxiety
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