



Olympic Games legacy & sustainability

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> FOREWORD

This descriptive bibliography has been created by The Olympic Studies Centre, your centre of reference for Olympic knowledge, to address the strong interest being placed on the topics of legacy and sustainability as they relate to the Olympic Games. It consists of a list of institutional and academic sources on the topic.

IMAGE COVER PAGE: © 2008 / INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC).

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1. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this document is to provide the reader with a selective bibliography on the legacies and sustainability of the Olympic Games. It begins with an IOC definition of the concepts of Olympic Games legacy and sustainability and their related sub-themes. It then goes on to present all the selected sources based on these definitions and categorized as follows:

- Institutional sources by the IOC, the OCOGs and Governmental institutions.
- Academic sources (books, studies and articles): first on the concept of Olympic legacy and sustainability (historical evolution, theoretical approaches, systematic review), then on legacy and sustainability related to the Olympic Games in general, and finally on specific editions of the Games of the Olympiad and Olympic Winter Games.

All the sources selected in this bibliography are gathered from public sources in English and comprised of both hard copies and electronic editions. Brief summaries for the documents have been included.

Many academic studies exist on the topic, but this selective bibliography doesn't include those published pre-Games or using data from the pre-Games phase. Institutional publications, however, are an exception to this rule, and some of them, dealing with strategies and processes during the pre-Games phases have been included.

Access to the sources:

- Sources available at the Olympic Studies Centre: the title links to the bibliographic record on [The Olympic World Library \(OWL\)](#), our library catalogue entirely devoted to Olympic knowledge. If you are interested in borrowing any of our print resources, please contact us at: studies.centre@olympic.org
- Sources not available at the Olympic Studies Centre: those freely accessible propose an "Online access" link to the PDF, while those requiring payment are presented with their persistent "Digital Object Identifier (DOI)".

2. DEFINITIONS

Legacy and Sustainability are interrelated and complementary, but distinct. While legacy refers to the long-term benefits, or outcomes, of putting the Olympic Movement vision into practice, sustainability refers to the strategies and processes applied in decision-making to maximise positive impacts and minimise negative impacts in the social, economic and environmental spheres.

"IOC Sustainability Strategy". IOC, October 2017, p. 17

Olympic Legacy

The importance of legacy is specifically addressed in Rule 2.14 of the “[Olympic Charter](#)” and highlighted by Recommendations 1, 2 and 4 of the “[Olympic Agenda 2020](#)”, the IOC strategic roadmap, and specified in the “[The new norm](#)”.

The term legacy has different meanings for different people, languages and cultures, and since legacy was introduced into the Olympic Charter in 2003, several definitions have coexisted within the Olympic Movement. The following definition of legacy is conceived as a tool for alignment within the Olympic Movement: “Olympic legacy is the result of a vision. It encompasses all the tangible and intangible long-term benefits initiated or accelerated by the hosting of the Olympic Games/sport events for people, cities/territories and the Olympic Movement.”

Although the scope of Olympic Games legacy varies for each edition, according to the specificities of the city/territory vision and the vision of the organisers, the experience gained from past editions allows us to identify, for the purpose of this bibliography, several long-term benefits that are common across different editions. They can be framed within seven dimensions:

- > **Organised sports development** • Enhanced support to athletes • New generation of elite-level athletes • Competitive sports development (from local up to national teams) • Organised grassroots sports development (sports initiation, clubs, etc.) • Broad fan base for less known sports and events • Improved efficiency of the organised sports system (federations, support and governing bodies) • Enhanced skills of coaches, sports physicians or other specialists • New/upgraded sports venues used for training and competition • High-performance training centres • Sports equipment.
- > **Human skills, networks and innovation** • New generation of talent in different fields (technology, law, architecture, project management, the arts, etc.) • Human skills: soft skills (leadership; exposure to other cultures and languages; client-focused mindset; etc.); and technical skills (sports management, media, broadcasting, event management, tourism and hospitality) • New networks: volunteers; diplomatic connections; staff • Innovation in different fields (materials, technologies, business models, management, sports entrepreneurship).
- > **Social development through sport** • Health and well-being benefits from the practice of recreational sport and physical activity • Olympic values and sport as a tool for education • Peace-building and international cooperation • Gender and inclusiveness (minorities, people with disabilities, LGBT, etc.).
- > **Culture and creative development** • Intangible cultural heritage of Olympism • Increased visibility of national culture • New design, brand and visual identity • Artistic activities (music, visual arts, etc.) developed through the ceremonies and Cultural Olympiad programme • New cultural assets for the city/country (iconic buildings, cultural institutions, etc.).
- > **Urban development** • Transport and mobility infrastructure development (extension of a metro or train system, airport upgrade, more walkable and cyclable cities) • Basic urban infrastructure (housing, water, sanitation, solid waste disposal, healthcare and other public amenities) • Advanced urban services and infrastructure (technology, telecommunications, smart city grids, smart buildings, etc.) • Upgraded/new venues for multiple social/economic uses.

- > **Environment enhancement** • Air and water quality • Transition to low-carbon technologies and processes • Open-air leisure areas and greenspace • Biodiversity protection and restoration • Innovative environmental management solutions • Enhanced sustainability and environmental awareness.
- > **Economic value and brand equity** • Increased global profile and visibility of city/territory • Tourism and event industry development • Fiscally responsible long-term investments • Competitiveness of economic sectors impacted by the Olympic Games and other activities from the Olympic Movement • New business/economic sector development • Enhanced Olympic Movement brand equity.

Olympic Sustainability

Sustainability is one of the three pillars of the Olympic Agenda 2020 alongside credibility and youth. In line with its recommendations, the IOC has developed a Sustainability Strategy framed around the IOC's three spheres of responsibility - as an organisation; as owner of the Olympic Games and as leader of the Olympic Movement - and five focus areas reflecting aspects of the IOC's activities that have the most significant interaction with sustainability.

- > **Infrastructure and natural sites**
- > **Sourcing and resource management**
- > **Mobility**
- > **Workforce**
- > **Climate**

3. INSTITUTIONAL SOURCES

3.1 INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC COMMITTEE (IOC)

- IOC (2018). [*A new chapter begins: Olympic legacy*](#). *Olympic review*, 197(April-May-June 2018), 26-37.
This article looks at how the IOC's new strategic approach to legacy is ensuring that all future Olympic hosts can use the Games to benefit their residents for years to come.
- IOC (2018). [*A real Games changer: the new norm*](#). *Olympic review*, 196, (January-February-March 2018), 74-76.
With the IOC announcing a "new norm" for how the Olympic Games are organised - from the candidature process and Games delivery right through to their legacy – this article takes a look at what this will mean for future host cities.
- IOC (2018). [*IOC sustainability report: sharing progress on our 2020 objectives*](#). Lausanne: IOC, 118 p.
This first IOC's sustainability report shows substantial progress on the majority of the organisation's sustainability objectives for 2020 across its three "spheres of responsibility", as an organisation, as the owner of the Olympic Games and as the leader of the Olympic Movement.

- IOC (2018). [*Olympic agenda 2020: Olympic Games: the new norm*](#). Lausanne: IOC, 58 p.
The new norm is a set of 118 reforms that reimagines how the Olympic Games are delivered. This report outlines all measures and actions which will be put into place to simplify the candidature process and to create Games which are more flexible and less expensive, whilst also unlocking more value for host cities over the long term.
- IOC (2017). [*IOC sustainability strategy*](#). Lausanne: IOC, 54 p.
Sustainability is one of the three pillars of Olympic Agenda 2020 alongside credibility and youth. In line with its recommendations, the IOC has developed its sustainability strategy. It focuses on infrastructure and natural sites, sourcing and resource management, mobility, workforce, and climate.
- IOC (2017). [*Legacy strategic approach: moving forward*](#). Lausanne: IOC, 50 p.
This publication covers the various ways in which the IOC intends to further encourage, support, monitor and promote legacy in partnership with its stakeholders.

3.2 ORGANIZING COMMITTEES (OCOGS)

> Vancouver 2010

- Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (2010). [*Vancouver 2010: sustainability report 2009-10*](#). Vancouver: VANOC, 138 p.
The fifth and final report covers the period from August 1, 2009 to April 30, 2010 and documents VANOC's sustainability performance leading up to and through Games time as well as the majority of the decommissioning phase post-Games.
- Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (2007). [*Olympic Games impact program: baseline report*](#). Vancouver: VANOC, 157 p.
This report represents the first of four OGI reports for the Vancouver 2010 and provides a baseline against which indicator data in future reports will be compared and analyzed.

> London 2012

- The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Ltd (2012). [*Inspire a generation*](#). London: LOCOG, 85 p.
This report presents the LOCOG legacy vision around Athletes, Youth, Legacy and Transformation, London and the Games, the five pillars of the 2012 Games.
- The London Organising Committee of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games Ltd (2011-2012). [*Sustainability report: London 2012*](#). London: LOCOG, 3 vol.
The 3rd (post-Games) sustainability report focuses on what the LOCOG achieved in the delivery of the Games and the culmination of the sustainability programme.

> Sochi 2014

- The Sochi 2014 Organizing Committee (2014). [*Sochi 2014: legacy report*](#). Sochi: The Sochi 2014 Organizing Committee, 93 p.
This document provides a detailed description how every venue will be used post-Games.
- The Sochi 2014 Organizing Committee (2013). [*The Olympic Games impact: summary report*](#). Sochi, The Sochi 2014 Organizing Committee, 30 p.

This study identifies and assesses the Games long-term impact on the country, region and host city where the Games will be staged and evaluates the legacy for future Games organizers.

> Rio de Janeiro 2016

- Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio in 2016 (2018). [Post-Games sustainability report](#). Rio de Janeiro: Organising Committee for the Olympic and Paralympic Games in Rio in 2016, 71 p.
This report presents the vital numbers from the Games. It contains information about: the final outcome, the infrastructure value, the environmental value, the intellectual value, the human and social values, the sustainability key performance indicators and detailed sustainability reporting.

> PyeongChang 2018

- The PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games (2017). [Sustainability interim report: PyeongChang 2018 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games](#). PyeongChang: POCOG, 54 p.
This report describes the efforts and achievement by POCOG before the end of 2016 to successfully host the PyeongChang 2018 Olympic Winter Games.

> Tokyo 2020

- Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and Paralympic Games (2016). [Tokyo 2020 fundamental principles for the sustainable sourcing code](#), TOCOG, 4 p.
This document aims to ensure the sustainable sourcing of products and services deemed vital to the successful delivery of Tokyo 2020, and in consideration of economic rationality, fairness and equity
- TOCOG (2016). [Tokyo action and legacy plan: participating in the Tokyo 2020 Games, connecting with tomorrow](#). Tokyo: TOCOG, 11 p.
The "Tokyo 2020 action and legacy plan" is a compilation of the Tokyo 2020 Organising Committee's approach to the actions and legacies that should be left to future generations.
- TOCOG (2016). [Tokyo 2020 high-level sustainability plan](#). Tokyo: TOCOG, 11 p.
This official document presents the "sustainability plan" that aims to deliver sustainable Tokyo 2020 Games. It outlines the principles that will guide sustainable Games preparations and operations.

> Beijing 2022

- Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games (2019). [The legacy plan of the Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Beijing 2022](#). Beijing: Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, 31 p.
This document presents the legacy plan of the Beijing Organising Committee for the 2022 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games..

3.3 OLYMPIC GAMES IMPACT (OGI) STUDIES

- The *Olympic Games Impact (OGI) Study* was developed by the International Olympic Committee to objectively measure and assign attribution to the potential effects of the

Olympic and Paralympic Games on the host city, region and country, their environment and their citizens. The purposes of OGI are to advance the sustainability of the Games, to promote positive Games legacies, and to create a knowledge base for future hosts.

> Vancouver 2010

- OGI-UBC Research Team (2013). [*Olympic Games Impact \(OGI\) study for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games*](#). University of British Columbia, 4 vol.

> London 2012

- University of East London (2008-2015). [*Olympic Games Impact Study: London 2012*](#). UEL, 4 vol.

> Sochi 2014

- The Sochi 2014 Organizing Committee (2013). [*The Olympic Games impact: summary report*](#). Sochi: 121 p. (*Only this summary report has been published*).

> Rio 2016

- SAGE. Laboratório de sistemas avançados de gestão da produção (2014) [*Initial report to measure the impact and legacy of the Rio 2016 Games: Olympic Games Impact \(OGI\) study – Rio 2016*](#). OGI – SAGE/COPPE/UFRJ, 253 p. (*Only this initial report has been published*).

> PyeongChang 2018

- The PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games (2016) [*Olympic Games impact \(OGI\) study for the 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games*](#). PyeongChang: POCOG, 365 p.
- The PyeongChang Organizing Committee for the 2018 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games (2015). [*Furthering benefits for human and nature: creating a new horizon for sustainable 2018 PyeongChang Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games: 2018 POCOG sustainability framework*](#). PyeongChang: POCOG 121 p.

3.4 GOVERNMENT REPORTS

> Sydney 2000

- Madden, John, & Crowe, Matthew. (1997). *The economic impact of the Sydney Olympic Games: final report*. Sydney: NSW Treasury & The Centre for Regional Economic Analysis (CREA), 94 p.
Although largely focused on Sydney 2000, the appendices of this paper include a brief examination of the impact experiences of past Olympic host city including Montreal 1976, Los Angeles 1984 and Atlanta 1996. [Online access](#)

> Salt Lake City 2002

- Governor's Office of Planning and Budget Demographic and Economic Analysis Section (2000). [*2002 Olympic Winter Games: economic, demographic and fiscal impact*](#). Salt Lake City: State of Utah, 36 p.

A pre-Games estimate report focused on providing the state government with economic, fiscal and demographic information to use as a basis for planning budgeting and policy making.

> Vancouver 2010

- BC Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Secretariat (2010). *British Columbia's investments in the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games and related activities*. Vancouver: BC Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Secretariat, 17p.
This report presents a summary of the Province of British Columbia's investments in Vancouver 2010 as well as highlight some of the resulting benefits. [Online access](#)
- Capital Projects Branch (2002). [The economic impact of the Winter Olympic & Paralympic Games](#). British Columbia: Ministry of Competition, Science and Enterprise, 45 p.
Although largely focused on Vancouver 2010, the report also includes comparisons to Calgary 1988, Lillehammer 1994, Nagano 1998 and Salt Lake City 2002.
- PricewaterhouseCoopers (2008-2013). *The Games effect*. PricewaterhouseCoopers as a service provider for the BC Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Secretariat (Government of British Columbia) and the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games Secretariat (Government of Canada), 115 p.
PricewaterhouseCoopers has been engaged to conduct a series of reports assessing the impacts associated with Vancouver 2010. The seventh and last report provides a summary of the impacts of the Games.
- Weiler, Joseph (2011). *The evolution of Legacies Now: a continuing legacy of the Games through venture philanthropy*. Vancouver: 2010 Legacies Now, 26p.
Commissioned by the IOC, this report examines how "2010 Legacies Now" leveraged the Games to create social change in communities throughout British Columbia, while also providing analysis of its transition to become a national venture philanthropy organization. [Online access](#)

> London 2012

- Commission for a Sustainable London 2012 (2012). *London 2012: from vision to reality: post-Games report*. London: CSL, 80 p.
This post-Games report of the Commission for a Sustainable London 2012 (CSL) describes its work during the Games and examines whether the promised levels of sustainability were actually delivered on the day. [Online access](#)
- Commission for a Sustainable London 2012 (2013). *Making a difference: post-Games report*. London: CSL, 114 p.
This final report of the Commission for a Sustainable London 2012 follows, the post-Games report which concluded that London 2012 has been the most sustainable Games ever. It attempts to gather evidence to understand if this has been achieved or if enough has been done to date to ensure it will be achieved in the future. [Online access](#)
- Cox, Syann (2013). *Olympic and Paralympic Games: legacy survey*. London: Sport and recreation alliance, 16 p.
The "Sport and recreation alliance" is the umbrella organisation for the governing and representative bodies of sport and recreation in the UK and represents more than 320 members. Following London 2012, it wanted to know whether the UK is on its way to becoming a world-class sporting nation and carried out a survey of volunteers and employees of sports clubs right across the country. [Online access](#)

- Department for Communities and Local Government (2015). [*London 2012 Olympics: regeneration legacy evaluation framework*](#). London: AMION Consulting Limited, 136 p.
This report presents a framework for the Department for Communities and Local Government to measure the regeneration impacts and legacy of London 2012 across a range of the Department's key policy interests.

- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2011-2013). [*Meta-evaluation of the impacts and legacy of the London 2012 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games*](#). Great Britain: DCMS, 9 vol.
This study is a comprehensive and systematic meta-evaluation of the impacts and legacy of London 2012. It will assess and document the outputs, outcomes, impacts, benefits and additionality of public sector investment in the 2012 legacy programme, for London and the rest of the UK.

- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2012). *Beyond 2012: the London legacy story*. Great Britain: DCMS t, 80 p.
This publication presents the story of the London Olympic legacy which lies in the future. It's divided in four sections: sport, growth, people and city. [Online access](#)

- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2009-2012). [*London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games: quarterly report*](#). Great Britain: DCMS, 12 vol.
In addition to presenting updated budget information, each edition of these 12 quarterly reports published between May 2009 and October 2012, focuses on presenting a number of statistics and concrete examples of initiatives, programmes, and actions that have been taken in legacy and impact specific areas of planning for London 2012.

- Department for Culture, Media and Sport (2009). *London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games impacts and legacy evaluation framework: final report*. London: PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 87 p.
This report develops an evaluation framework for assessing the impacts of London 2012; establishes what legacy impacts need to be tracked and measured; develops an appropriate research strategy to identify the key expected impacts; and sets out recommendations for the evaluation process of London 2012. [Online access](#)

- Experian Business Strategies (2006). *Employment and skills for the 2012 Games: research and evidence: final report*. London: Learning and Skills Council & London Development Agency, 58 p.
Data from the past Olympic host cities Barcelona (1992), Atlanta (1996), Sydney (2000), Athens (2004) serve as a cornerstone for projecting the employment and skills impacts that hosting the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games could have on London. Online access: [Final report](#), [Annex](#).

- HM Government & Mayor of London (2013). [*Inspired by 2012: the legacy from the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games*](#). Great Britain: A joint UK Government and Mayor of London report, 4 vol.
First published in 2013, these annual publication from UK Government and Mayor of London deals with the legacy and impact of London 2012.

- House of Commons (2013) [*School sport following London 2012: No more political football: third report of session 2013-14*](#). Great Britain: House of Commons, 3 vol.
These reports present the findings of the Education Committee regarding the following of sport in schools in the aftermath of London 2012. They state that the government must match long-term vision with long term funding to secure a legacy for school sport.

- House of Lords. (2013). [*Keeping the flame alive: the Olympic and Paralympic legacy: report of Session 2013-14*](#). London: The Stationery Office Limited, 113 p.
The London 2012 legacy promised a healthier and more successful sporting nation, open for business, with more active, sustainable, fair and inclusive communities. This report considers whether the promised legacy will be delivered.
- London East Research Institute (2007). *A lasting legacy for London? Assessing the legacy of the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games*. London: Greater London Authority, 135 p.
A comparative examination of selected legacy themes for four previous editions of the Olympic Summer Games and Paralympic Games – Barcelona 1992, Atlanta 1996, Sydney 2000 and Athens 2004 - serves as the cornerstone of this report that was conducted for the London Assembly. [Online access](#)
- London Legacy Development Corporation (2015). *Local plan: 2015 to 2031: Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park*, London: LLDC, 258 p.
This report provides a blueprint for how LLDC will position Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park at the heart of what is the capital's most ambitious regeneration project for the next 25 years. [Online access](#)

> Tokyo 2020

- Tokyo Metropolitan Government (2018). [*Towards 2020: building the legacy*](#). Tokyo: Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 40 p.
The Tokyo 2020 Games must create legacies that demonstrate Tokyo's maturity. This revised edition of "Towards 2020: building the legacy", first formulated in FY2015, reflects subsequent changes and trends, including the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's comprehensive four-year plan, which covers the period from FY2017 through FY2020 called, "New Tokyo. New tomorrow. The action plan for 2020".

4. ACADEMIC STUDIES: OLYMPIC LEGACY AND SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE CONCEPTS

- Baim, Dean (2009). Olympic-driven urban development. In: Gavin Poynter & Iain Macrury (eds.), [*Olympic Cities: 2012 and the remaking of London*](#) (pp. 73-84). Surrey: Ashgate Publishing Limited.
This chapter presents a historic overview of how the Olympic Games have evolved to include a number of elements of urban development. Examples cover the Summer Games from the beginning in 1896 through to their return to Athens in 2004.
- Cox, Gary (2012). Sustaining a legacy: from Sydney 2000's environmental guidelines to the Commission for a Sustainable London 2012. *Australian planner*, 49(3), 203-214.
This paper explores the evolution of environmental and sustainability concerns in the Olympic movement and how these have altered the staging of the Games and the associated physical developments. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07293682.2012.706961>
- Gold, John R., & Gold, Margaret M. (2015) Legacy, sustainability and Olympism: crafting urban outcomes at London 2012. *Staps* 2014/3, n° 105, 23-35.

This article provides an historical overview that spans the period since the re-establishment of the Olympics in 1896. It traces the ways in which four notions - memory, regeneration, sustainability and legacy - have progressively emerged as issues that shape the agenda of desired urban outcomes. The latter part of the paper illustrates these ideas with regard to the London 2012.

<https://doi.org/10.3917/sta.105.0023>

- Leopkey, Becca (2009). [*The historical evolution of Olympic Games legacy*](#). Ottawa: University of Ottawa, 37 p.
This IOC postgraduate research grant holder report maps the evolution of legacy throughout the history of the modern Olympic Movement from 1896 to present in order to examine and contextualize the major trends.
- Leopkey Becca, & Parent, Milena (2012). Olympic Games legacy: from general benefits to sustainable long-term legacy. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 29(6), 924-943.
- *The purpose of this article is to map and contextualise the evolution of the concept of legacy over time using bid and final report documentation from Olympic Games host and candidate cities.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2011.623006>
- Preuss, Holger (2016). Opinions: environmental sustainability and legacy of Olympic Games / Points de vue: durabilité environnementale et héritage des Jeux Olympiques. [*International Olympic Academy Journal*](#), 9, 26-31.
This article describes the evolution of the environmental sustainability of the Olympic Games.
- Torres, Cesar R. (2012). [*On the merit of the legacy of failed Olympic bids*](#). Lausanne: OSC Postgraduate Grant Selection Committee, 29 p.
The legacy concerns have been recently extended to the bidding process itself. This paper explores the merits of extending legacy discourse in case bids failed.

4.2 THEORETICAL APPROACHES

- Agha, Nola, Fairley, Sheranne, & Gibson, Heather (2012). Considering legacy as a multi-dimensional construct: the legacy of the Olympic Games. *Sport management review* 15(1), 125-139.
The case considers various legacy outcomes including: destination image, tourism, cost, venues, housing, social legacy. It is written with anonymity of the actual city so that one can adapt it to a specific city. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2011.08.004>
- Chappelet, Jean-Loup (2012). *Mega sporting event legacies: a multifaceted concept*. Papeles de Europa, 25, 76-86.
This paper gives a broad overview of an often used but rarely defined concept, using examples from the legacies of the Olympic and Commonwealth Games. http://dx.doi.org/10.5209/rev_PADE.2012.n25.41096
- Dickson, Tracy J., Benson, Angela M., & Blackman, Deborah A. (2011). Developing a framework for evaluating Olympic and Paralympic legacies. *Journal of sport & tourism*, 16(4), 285-302.
This paper seeks to add to the discourse surrounding Olympic and Paralympic legacies by proposing a flexible research framework that draws from previous research on legacies. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14775085.2011.635014>

- Girginov, Vassil (2018). *Rethinking Olympic legacy*. London: Routledge, 215 p.
This book expends the current debate about the role of the Olympic Games in promoting sustainable legacies by shifting the focus from legacy, as a retrospective concept, concerned with what has been left after the Games, to a prospective one, interested in various actions and interactions stimulated by the Games. This is a new approach to the study of Olympic and mega sport event legacy.

- Gratton, Chris, & Preuss, Holger (2008). Maximizing Olympic impacts by building up legacies. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 25(14), 1922-1938.
This article defines legacy, discusses how legacy might be measured and identifies the key elements that make up a legacy. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802439023>

- Homma, Keiko, Maumoto, Naofumi (2013). A theoretical approach for the Olympic legacy study focusing on sustainable sport legacy. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 30(12), 1455-1471.
This paper suggests a theoretical approach of Olympic legacy, focusing on sustainable sport legacy as an example. The proposed approach is focusing on event objective and analysing the relationship between sport policy and sport legacy development concentrated on the process and opportunity rather than the outcome.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2013.825251>

- Kassens-Noor, Eva, Wilson, Mark, Muller, Sven, et al. (2015). Towards a mega-event framework. *Leisure studies*, 34(6), 665-671.
To provide guidance for scholars and event planners interested in using events to further urban development agendas, this study presents a framework for cataloguing the outcomes associated with mega-event planning.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2015.1035316>

- Koba, Timothy, Gong, Hua, Ross, Walker J., et al. (2019). Sustainable Olympic development: a proposed benchmark for managing economic outcomes, *Journal of global sport management*, Ahead of print.
This study analyses the cost of hosting the Olympics compared to the economic activity in the host community in order to better inform public policy on the issues of sustainability and legacy, in particular. It proposes a metric that helps to measure the costs that Olympic hosting has on the host community and provide a benchmark for containing those costs in terms of budgeting, construction and legacy planning for the Games. <https://doi.org/10.1080/24704067.2019.1565925>

- Leopkey, Becca, & Parent, Milena M. (2017). The governance of Olympic legacy: process, actors and mechanisms. *Leisure studies* 36(3), 438-451.
This study examines the legacy governance process from the bid phase to post-Games and identifies the governance controls that impacted the governance system responsible for legacy at the Olympics. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2016.1141973>

- MacAloon, John (2008). 'Legacy' as managerial/magical discourse in contemporary Olympic affairs. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 25(14), 2060-2071.
This article critically explores the semantics and pragmatics of legacy discourse among central administrative players in today's 'Olympic Family'.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802439221>

- Parkes, Olga, Lettieri, Paola I., & Bogle, David L. (2016). Defining a quantitative framework for evaluation and optimisation of the environmental impacts of mega-event projects. *Journal of environmental management*, 167, 236-245.
This paper presents a novel quantitative methodology for the evaluation and

optimisation of the environmental impacts of the whole life cycle of a mega-event project: construction and staging the event and post-event site redevelopment and operation. The methodology is applied to the London Olympic Park.

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jenvman.2015.11.009>

- Preuss, Holger (2007). The conceptualisation and measurement of mega sport event legacies. *Journal of sport & tourism*, 12(3-4), 207-228.
This paper focuses on the legacy of mega sport events. First, the concept of legacy is defined before the problems of measuring and forecasting legacy are discussed.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/14775080701736957>
- Preuss, Holger (2015). A framework for identifying the legacies of a mega sport event. *Leisure studies*, 34(6), 643-664.
This paper looks at how to identify legacies, who is affected by the legacies, how long they last, and how to judge whether a legacy creates or destroys value. It considers how to maximise positive legacies and suggests that these can best be controlled by governmental organisations. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2014.994552>
- Thomson, Alana, Schlenker, Katie & Schulenkorf, Nico (2013). Conceptualising sport event legacy. *Event management*, 17(2), 111-122
This article puts forth a comprehensive review of literature that has sought to define legacy, from 1991–2008, drawing on event management, sport management, and urban planning contexts. It contributes to both theoretical debate and improved strategic practice surrounding the emergence of “legacy” as justification for staging sport events.
<https://doi.org/10.3727/152599513X13668224082260>

4.3 SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEWS

- Andranovich, Greg, & Burbank, Matthew. J. (2011). Contextualizing Olympic legacies. *Urban geography*, 32(6), 823-844.
This review of the literature on the impacts of hosting the Games and on conceptualizing Olympic legacies shows that both have advanced in recent years.
<https://doi.org/10.2747/0272-3638.32.6.823>
- Annear, Michael J., Shimizu, Yasuo, Kidokoro, Tetsuhiro (2018) [Sports mega-event legacies and adult physical activity: a systematic literature review and research agenda](#). *European journal of sport science*, 1-15.
This systematic review aims to identify current knowledge about the capacity of sports mega-events to inspire increases in physical activity participation among adult populations and develop a research agenda to guide future legacy evaluations.
- Brandão Ferreira, Luciana, Toledo de Arruda Lourenção, Marina, de Moura Engracia Giraldi, Janaina, et al. (2018). [Economic and image impacts of Summer Olympic Games in tourist destinations: a review of the literature](#). *Tourism & management studies*, 4(3), 52-63.
This article aims to verify in the literature related to the Summer Olympics the main economic and image implications for the destination hosting it. A qualitative exploratory research was carried out with the survey of scientific articles of the last 25 years in five different databases.
- Kasimati, Evangelia (2003). Economic aspects and the Summer Olympics: a review of related research. *International journal of tourism research*, 5, 433-444.
This article presents a tourism specific comparative overview of existing economic impact studies for various Olympic Games editions starting with Los Angeles 1984 and

extending through to London 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.449>

- Mahtani, Kamal Ran, Protheroe, Joanne, Slight, Sarah P., et al. (2013). Can the London 2012 Olympics 'inspire a generation' to do more physical or sporting activities? An overview of systematic reviews. *BMJ open*, 3(1), 1-8.
Through an overview of systematic reviews, this article examines if there is an increased participation in physical or sporting activities following an Olympic or Paralympic Games. [Access online](#)
- Malchrowicz-Moško, Ewa (2017). [Olympic tourism and Olympic legacy from a socio-cultural perspective](#). *Olimpianos: journal of Olympic studies*, 1(2), 105-127.
The aim of the present study based on the literature on the subject available worldwide is to perform a theoretical analysis of possible benefits and losses resulting from hosting a sporting event in the social and cultural perspective.
- Malfas, Maximos, Theodoraki, Eleni, & Houlihan, Barrie (2004). Impacts of the Olympic Games as mega-events. *Municipal engineer*, 157(3), 209-220.
This paper reviews the literature on the features of recent Olympic Games and it identifies the nature and extent of their impacts on the host country and community. <https://doi.org/10.1680/muen.157.3.209.49461>
- Preuss, Holger, & Scheu, Anja (2017). [The legacy of the Olympic Games from 1896-2016: a systematic review of academic publications](#). Mainz: Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, 115 p.
This publication reports the findings of a systematic review of academic literature on the legacy of Olympic Games from 1896 to 2016. According to the authors, the structural changes that occur for and by the Games can be assigned to six different facets of legacy: urban development, environmental enhancement, policy and governance, skills knowledge and networks, intellectual property, beliefs and behavior. Based on the general results of the review, they propose, for each edition of the Games, a narrative synthesis with regard to the six facets of legacy.

5. ACADEMIC STUDIES: OLYMPIC GAMES IN GENERAL

5.1 PUBLICATIONS

- Abebe, Ngiste (2013). [Bidding for development: how the Olympic Bid process can accelerate transportation development](#). New-York: Springer, 95 p.
This book delivers actionable recommendations for all Olympic stakeholders to improve the value of the bid process and transportation benefits beyond the Games.
- Andranovich, Gregory D., Burbank, Matthew J., & Heying, Charles H. (2001). [Olympic dreams: the impact of mega-events on local politics](#). Boulder: Lynne Rienner Publishers, 203 p.
This book examines the political and social impacts of hosting the Olympic Games on the cities of Los Angeles 1984, Atlanta 1996 and Salt Lake City 2002.
- Brittain, Ian. (2018). [Legacies and mega events: fact or fairy tales?](#) London: Routledge, 268 p.

This book critically explores the multiple facets of the mega event legacy looking at the various economic, environmental and social impacts and benefits in multiple continents.

- Davidson, Mark (2015). [*Governing to maintain legacies: urban governance, policies, and the long-term impacts of the Olympics*](#). Worcester: Clark University, 2015, 57 p.
This project investigated how four recent host cities – Atlanta, Sydney, Salt Lake City and Vancouver – have gone about the production of Olympic legacy over the medium and long term.

- Frawley, Stephen (2016). [*Managing sport mega-events*](#). London: Routledge, 186 p.
The second section of this book concentrates on legacy, specifically how the organisers of mega-sport events can best ensure the management of sustainable events. In particular the chapter 11 presents an overview of recent research in area of social and environmental consequences of hosting the Games.

- Gammon, Sean (2014). [*Heritage and the Olympics: people, place and performance*](#). New-York: Routledge 119 p.
The more tangible heritage features of the Olympic Games are evident; from the myriad artefacts and ephemera found in museums to the celebratory symbolism of past Olympic venues and sites that have become visitor attractions in their own right. This edited collection offers detailed examples of these heritage components, and illustrates powerfully the breadth, passion and cultural significance that the Olympics engender.

- Garmers, Kirsten (2008). [*Vancouver 2010: Olympic Games and arts in the city: the potential impacts of the Olympic Games 2010 and their cultural component on the arts community of Vancouver, Canada*](#). Saabrücken: VDM Verlag, 193 p.
Although this academic thesis is mainly focused on examining how the Vancouver 2010 might potentially impact the city and its local arts community, it also examines the impacts and legacies of the Olympic Winter Games in general.

- Gold, John R., & Gold, Margaret M. (2017). [*Olympic cities: city agendas, planning, and the world's Games, 1896-2020*](#). London: Routledge, 484 p.
This book is divided in 3 parts: 1) "The Olympic festivals" provides overviews of the urban legacy of the Games; 2) "Planning and management" comprises systematic surveys of seven key aspects of activity involved in staging the Games; 3) "City portrait" consists of nine chronologically arranged portraits of host cities, from 1936 to 2020.

- Grix, Jonathan (2014). [*Leveraging legacies from sports mega-events*](#). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 205 p.
This book covers discussion of the key concepts and debates in cutting-edge research, examples of leveraging strategies and the legacies from previous sports mega events (such as London, Seoul, Sydney, Vancouver) and analyses of recent and future 'emerging' states and their hosting strategies (India, China, Qatar, Russia, Brazil).

- Hayes, Graeme, & Karamichas, John (2011). [*Olympic Games, mega-events and civil societies: globalization, environment, resistance*](#). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 292 p.
This book explores sporting mega-events, their social, political, and cultural characters, the value systems that they inscribe and draw on, the claims they make on us and the claims the organisers make for them, the spatial and ethical relationships they create, and the responses of civil societies to them.

- Hendriks, Geert, Keith, Gilbert, & Stricker, Claude (2015). [*Sustainability and legacy*](#). Lausanne: AISTS, 178 p.
This book concentrates on the two challenges of sustainability and legacy in sport.

Particular chapters: “Olympic parks, a feasible solution for legacy? an evaluation of Olympic parks throughout history” and “Sport participation in host countries before and after the Olympic Games: do the Games change something?”.

- Holt, Richard, & Ruta, Dino (2015). [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#). New-York: Routledge 373 p.
What remains of a great sporting spectacle after the last race is run or the final match is played? How can the vast expense of mounting such events be justified? This book addresses the issue of "legacy" and offers a rigorous, innovative and comparative insight into the concept.

- Kaplanidou, Kyriaki (2010). [*Examining the importance of Olympic Games legacy aspects amongst host city residents: a temporal approach*](#). Gainesville: University of Florida, 53 p.
This study combines an examination of primary source documents and interviews from a limited sample group per city to explore the legacy impact on residents' quality of life in the host city of Summer Games editions in Atlanta 1996, Sydney 2000, Athens 2004 and Beijing 2008.

- Kassens-Noor, Eva (2012). [*Planning Olympic legacies: transport dreams and urban realities*](#). New-York: Routledge, 131 p.
This book focuses on the inside story of the urban and transport change process undergone by four cities (Barcelona, Atlanta, Sydney, and Athens) that staged the Olympics and forecasts London and Rio de Janeiro's urban trajectories.

- Kennelly, Jacqueline (2016). [*Olympic exclusions: youth, poverty and social legacies*](#). London: Routledge, 168 p.
Do the marginalized young people living in Olympic host cities benefit from social housing and employment opportunities? The book proposes an ethnographic study of young people living in the shadow of Vancouver 2010 and London 2012.

- Lauermann, John, & Oliver, Robert (2017). [*Failed Olympic bids and the transformation of urban space: lasting legacies?*](#). London: Palgrave, 156 p.
This book evaluates why cities choose to bid for the Olympics, why Olympic bids fail, and whether cities can benefit from failed bids.

- Liao, Hanwen (2006). [*A framework for evaluating Olympic Urban development for sustainability*](#). Sheffield: University of Sheffield, 317 p.
This thesis examines the impacts and legacies of Olympic related urban development with examples covering Olympic Summer Games host cities from 1896 to 2012.

- Maturana-dos-Santos, Leonardo José (2017). [*Mega events footprints: past, present and future*](#). Rio de Janeiro: Emgenho. 1596 p.
The concept of the book is based on the footprint, whatever it may be, left by the mega-event. It is not based only on the legacy, but also on the impact that the mega-events generate for a locality, city and country. Examples come from practice such as Munich, Athens, Torino, Beijing, Vancouver, London, Sochi, Rio, and Tokyo.

- Minnaert, Lynn (2009). [*The non-infrastructure impacts of the Olympic Games on socially excluded groups in the host community: a comparative scoping study from Atlanta 1996 to Beijing 2008*](#). London: University of Westminster, 49 p.
This study examines the impact of the Olympic Games on socially excluded groups in the host community. It focuses on non-infrastructure programmes and initiatives that are directly linked to the Olympic Games from Atlanta 1996 to Beijing 2008.

- Miragaya, Ana, & Costa, Lamartine Pereira da (2015). [*The future of sports mega-events: innovations for after the 2014 FIFA World Cup and the 2016 Olympic and Paralympic Games*](#). Rio de Janeiro: [S.n.], 496 p.
The book comprises a selection of texts written by around 50 university lecturers that discuss, analyse and propose ways of implementing the Olympic Agenda 2020 as part of the legacy management of FIFA 2014 and Rio 2016.

- Moragas, Miquel de, Kennett, Christopher, & Puig, Nuria (2003). [*The legacy of the Olympic Games 1984-2000*](#). Lausanne: International Olympic Committee, 495 p.
The book contains the proceedings of the 5th Symposium of the International Chair in Olympism (IOC-UAB), held in 2002 at the Olympic Museum Lausanne. Over 150 experts involved in Olympic Games research and organisation attended the symposium. It's divided into eight chapters reflecting the multi-dimensional nature of the tangible and intangible legacies of the Olympic Games, both locally and globally.

- Pitts, Adrian C., & Liao, Hanwen (2009). [*Sustainable Olympic design and urban development*](#). London: Routledge, 238 p.
This book explains how, with appropriate planning and design, Olympic urban development has the potential to leave positive environmental legacies to the host city and contribute to environmental sustainability.

- Preuss, Holger, Andreff, Wladimir, & Weitzman, Maïke (2019). [*Cost and revenue overruns of the Olympic Games 2000-2018*](#). Cheltenham: Edward Elgar, 332 p.
The study, based on data collected worldwide, investigates the cost and revenue overruns of Olympic Games from Sydney 2000 to PyeongChang 2018. It is currently the most advanced study on cost and revenue changes of Olympic Games.

- Robinson, Mike, et al. (2012). [*Tourism at the Olympics: special issue*](#). Abingdon: Routledge, 118 p.
This book explores the complex and meaningful interlinks between the Olympic Games, cultural change and tourism.

- Shirai, Hiromasa (2009). [*From global field to local neighbourhood: sustainable transformation of the Olympic Park for the City*](#). London: The London School of Economics and Political Science, 115 p.
This study explores the way in which Olympic Parks are being transformed in the period between the bidding and post-Games period. It uses the examples of the Sydney 2000 and London 2012 Olympic parks to also examine the challenges of integrating such a complex post-Olympic Park into the city context.

- Teigland, Jon (1996). *Impacts on tourism from mega-events: the case of Winter Olympic Games*. Sogndal: Western Norway Research Institute, 65 p.
This report documents the effects on tourism from the last three Winter Olympic Games (Calgary 1988, Albertville 1992, and Lillehammer 1994) and compares them with growth theories and forecasts used during the planning of Lillehammer 1994. [Online access](#)

- Vigor, Anthony, Mean, Melissa, & Tims, Charlie (2004). [*After the gold rush: a sustainable Olympics for London*](#). London: Institute for Public Policy Research, pp. 3-30, 152 & 154-157.
While it is largely focused on the concept of “sustainable legacy” and how it could be applied to London 2012, this study also draws comparisons to examples from past Olympic Games (Munich 1972, Calgary 1988, Albertville 1992, Barcelona 1992, Atlanta 1996, Sydney 2000, and Athens 2004).

- Viehoff, Valerie, & Poynter, Gavin (2015) [*Mega-event cities: urban legacies of global sports events*](#), Farham: Ashgate, 284 p.
Bringing together scholars, practitioners and policy makers, this book focuses upon the legacies sought by cities that host major sports events. It analyses how governments, the IOC and others define and measure "legacy".
- Weed, Mike (2008) [*Olympic Tourism*](#). Amsterdam: Elsevier, 257 p.
This book first examines the subject of Olympic tourism and then, presents case specific examples of tourism and other legacy elements from the Summer Games between 2000 and 2012 as well as on from the Olympic Winter Games as a whole.
- World Tourism Organization (2017). [*Maximizing the benefits of mega-events for tourism development: cases from the Olympic, FIFA World Cup and expo*](#). Madrid: World Tourism Organization, 104 p.
This publication provides practical references on what a host destination can do to fully leverage the event opportunity for tourism development.

5.2 ARTICLES

- Alm, Jean, Solberg, Harry Arne, Storm, Rasmus K., et al. (2016). Hosting major sports events: the challenge of taming white elephants. *Leisure studies*, 35(5), 564-582.
By means of a "stadium utilisation index", this article measures the post-event utilisation of venues that were constructed or significantly refurbished to host major sports events in the period from 1996 to 2010. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2014.994550>
- Andranovich, Gregory D., Burbank, Matthew J., & Heying, Charles H. (2001). Olympic Cities: lessons learned from mega-events politics. *Journal of urban affairs*, 23(2), 113-131.
This article examines the strategies adopted by Los Angeles 1984, Atlanta 1996 and Salt Lake City 2002 in order to optimise the benefits from hosting the Olympic Games and the lessons that can be learned from each case. <https://doi.org/10.1111/0735-2166.00079>
- Baade, Robert A., & Matheson, Victor A. (2016). Going for the gold: the economics of the Olympics. *Journal of economic perspectives*, 30(2), 201-218.
This paper explores the various costs and benefits of hosting the Olympic Games. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1257/jep.30.2.201>
- Bason, Tom, & Grix, Jonathan (2018). [*Planning to fail? leveraging the Olympic bid*](#). *Marketing intelligence & planning*, 36(1), 138-151.
The purpose of this paper is to identify the ways in which Olympic bids be leveraged for positive outcomes, regardless of the outcomes of the bid.
- Billings, Stephen B., & Holladay, J. Scott (2012). Should cities go for the Gold? the long-term impacts of hosting the Olympics. *Economic Inquiry*, 50(3), 754-772.
This paper examines whether hosting an Olympiad improves a city's long-term growth. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1465-7295.2011.00373.x>
- Chappelet, Jean-Loup (2013). Managing the size of the Olympic Games. *Sport in society*, 17(5), 581-592.
This study shows how various participation and organization indicators have expanded over six Olympiads, from Barcelona 1992 to London 2012 and suggests ways of reducing the size of the Games in order to encourage candidatures from smaller cities and countries. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2013.834621>

- Chappelet, Jean-Loup (2002). From Lake Placid to Salt Lake City: the challenging growth of the Winter Games since 1980. *European journal of sport science*. 2(3), 1-21. *In the 1980s, the Olympic Winter Games gradually grew in status, to the point of receiving almost as much attention as the Summer equivalent. This paper focuses on collecting and validating a few indicators that summarize their organization from Lake Placid 1980 to Salt Lake 2002.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/17461390200072302>

- Demir, Ahmet Zeki, Eliöz, Murat, Cebi, Mehmet, et al. (2015). The economic development and tourism effects of the Olympics. *Anthropologist*, 19(3), 811-817. *This paper aims to determine if and how the Olympic Games contribute to the countries' economies, as well as its citizens' well-being through tourism.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/09720073.2015.11891716>

- Essex, Stephen, & Chalkley, Brian (2004). Mega-sporting events in urban and regional policy: a history of the Winter Olympics. *Planning perspectives*, 19(2), 201-204. *This article focuses on the infrastructural legacies of the Winter Games between 1924 and 2002.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/0266543042000192475>

- Essex, Stephen, & Chalkley, Brian (1998) The Olympic Games: catalyst of urban change. *Leisure studies*, 17(3), 187-206. *This article examines the impact of the Olympic Games have had on the built environment of past Olympic host cities with examples covering Olympic Summer Games host cities from 1896 to 2000.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/026143698375123>

- Furrer, Philippe (2002). *Sustainable Olympic Games: a dream or a reality?* *Bollettino della Società Geografica Italiana, series XII*, VII(4), 31p. *Using examples from Olympic Winter and Summer Games between 1988 and 2008, this article is focused on examining contradictions between the concept of a mega-event and the principles of sustainable development policies.*

- Girginov, Vassil (2017). [Legacy, resource mobilisation and the Olympic movement](#). *South African journal for research in sport, physical education and recreation*, 39(2), 19-34. *Little is still known about the internal benefits of the Olympic Games to individuals and organisational capacities of national sport systems. Using a resource mobilisation approach to social movements, this study examines the powers of the Olympic Movement in developing sport globally.*

- Girginov, Vassil, & Hills, Laura (2008). A sustainable sports legacy: Creating a link between the London Olympics and sports participation. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 25(14) 2091-2116. *This paper addresses the little explored issue of the link between hosting the Olympic Games and sports participation in the host country within the framework of sustainable sports legacy.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802439015>

- Girginov, Vassil, & Hills, Laura (2009). The political process of constructing a sustainable London Olympics sports development legacy. *International journal of sport policy*, 1(2), 161-181. *This study attempts to develop a research agenda for understanding the process of constructing a sustainable Olympic sports development legacy.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940902950713>

- Haut, Jan, Grix, Jonathan, & Brannagan, Paul Michael (2018). [International prestige through “sporting success”: an evaluation of the evidence](#). *European journal for sport and society*, 14(4), 311-326.
This paper focuses on the question that success at the Olympic Games or world championships leads to increasing international prestige for cities and states.
- Horton, Peter, & Saunders, John (2012). The East Asian Olympic Games: what of sustainable legacies? *International journal of the history of sport*, 29(6), 887-911.
This article analyses the three Olympic Summer Games held in Asia - Tokyo 1964, Seoul 1988 and Beijing 2008 - by looking at the economic, cultural, sporting and environmental legacies each has left. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2011.617587>
- Kassens-Noor, Eva (2010). Sustaining the momentum: Olympics as potential catalyst for enhancing urban transport. *Transportation research record*, 2187, 106-113.
Through analysis of Olympic transport plans and expert interviews, this paper tests whether transport measures implemented during the Games were sustained in four host cities. <https://doi.org/10.3141/2187-14>
- Kassens-Noor, Eva (2013). Transport legacy of the Olympic Games, 1992-2012. *Journal of urban affairs*, 35(4), 393-416.
This paper analyses the transport legacies of the Olympic Games, using original archive material and interviews with key decision-makers in five cities. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-9906.2012.00626.x>
- Kiuri, Miranda, & Teller, Jacques (2015). Olympic stadiums and cultural heritage: on the nature and status of heritage values in large sport facilities. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 32(5), 684-707.
This paper investigates Olympic stadium heritage values and their cultural significance. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2015.1037745>
- Kontokosta, Constantine (2012). The price of victory: the impact of the Olympic Games on residential real estate markets. *Urban studies*, 49(5), 961-978.
This study focuses on the impact of hosting on residential real estate markets. Utilising a substantial dataset for six host cities and comparable cities between 1984 and 2000, the paper employs an adjusted interrupted time-series approach to estimate the house price impacts of hosting the Olympic Games. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098011411952>
- Kromidha, Endrit (2019). [A longitudinal perspective on sustainability and innovation governmentality: the case of Olympic Games as mega-event](#). *Journal of management inquiry*, 28(1), 77-93
This research analyses how governance is related to sustainability and innovation in mega-events over time by looking at the Olympic Games as a case study.
- Leopkey, Becca, & Parent, Milena (2015). Stakeholder perspectives regarding the governance of legacy at the Olympic Games. *Annals of leisure research*, 18(4), 528-548.
This paper critically analyses how event stakeholders perceived the governance of legacy at an edition of the Olympic Games. This discussion is based on case studies of Sydney 2000 and Vancouver 2010. <https://doi.org/10.1080/11745398.2015.1092388>
- Minnaert, Lynn (2012). An Olympic legacy for all? the non-infrastructure outcomes of the Olympic Games for socially excluded groups (Atlanta 1996–Beijing 2008). *Tourism management*, 33(2), 361-370.
This study examines data from seven Olympic cities (Atlanta, Nagano, Sydney, Salt

Lake City, Athens, Turin and Beijing) and shows that the Games generally bring few benefits for socially excluded groups. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2011.04.005>

Moss, Steven E., Gruben, Kathleen H. & Moss, Janet (2019). An empirical test of the Olympic tourism legacy. *Journal of policy research in tourism, leisure and events*, 11(1), 1-19.

This research empirically tests for the legacy effect and whether leveraging the Olympics by exposing potential tourists to more media enhances the legacy effect.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2017.1418750>

- Müller, Martin, & Gaffney, Christopher (2018). [Comparing the urban impacts of the FIFA World Cup and Olympic Games from 2010 to 2016](#). *Journal of sport and social issues*, 42(4) 247-269.
This article develops an analytical matrix for comparing the impacts of the mega sports events on cities and applies it to six recent sports mega-events: Vancouver 2010, London 2012, Sochi 2014, Rio de Janeiro 2016 and FIFA 2010 and FIFA 2014.
- Muñoz, Francesc (2006). Olympic urbanism and Olympic Villages: planning strategies in Olympic host cities, London 1908 to London 2012. *The sociological review*.
This paper focus on the contribution of the Olympic Games to the urbanization of the host cities. <https://doi.org/10.1111%2Fj.1467-954X.2006.00660.x>
- Murphy, Niamh M., & Bauman, Adrian (2007). Mass sporting and physical activity events: are they "bread and circuses" or public health interventions to increase population levels of physical activity? *Journal of physical activity and health*, 4(2), 193-202.
Large-scale, one-off sporting or physical activity events are often thought to impact population physical activity levels. This article reviews the evidence and explores the nature of the effect. <https://doi.org/10.1123/jpah.4.2.193>
- Pierleoni, Maria Rita, & Scandizzo, Pasquale Lucio (2017). [Assessing the Olympic Games: the economic impact and beyond](#). *Journal of economic surveys*, Ahead of print, 7 June 2017, pp. 1-34.
This study reviews the literature on the evaluation of the Olympic Games, within the broader framework of their significance as cultural assets and opportunities for endogenous growth and sustainable development of the host city.
- Reis, Arianne, Frawley, Stephen, Hodgetts, Danya, et al. (2017). [Sport participation legacy and the Olympic Games: the case of Sydney 2000, London 2012 and Rio 2016](#). *Event management*, 21(2), 139-158.
This article examines the changes and development of sport participation legacies planning and implementation from Sydney 2000, London 2012, and Rio 2016.
- Shalini, Samuel, & Stubbs, Wendy (2013). Green Olympics, green legacies? an exploration of the environmental legacies of the Olympic Games. *International review for the sociology of sport*, 48(4), 485-504.
This paper explores the legacies from the greening of the Olympic Games through an analysis of Beijing 2008, Singapore 2010, and London 2012, drawing on interviews with key stakeholders. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1012690212444576>

6. ACADEMIC STUDIES: GAMES OF THE OLYMPIAD

6.1 LONDON 1908

- Polley, Martin (2015). The 1908 Olympic Games: a case study in accidental and incidental legacies. In: Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#) (pp. 59-69). London: Routledge.
This chapter looks at London 1908 from a 'pure' historian's perspective. It gives an example of "unplanned" legacy, before the concept of legacy entered IOC thinking.

6.2 STOCKHOLM 1912

- Bairner, Alan (2015). The legacy of memory: the Stockholm and Helsinki Olympic stadia as living memorials. In: Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#) (pp. 120-130). London: Routledge.
This chapter focuses on Stockholm 1912 and Helsinki 1952 Olympic stadium that have been upgraded with improved transport links and continue to act not just as sports venues but, as 'living memorials' or 'sites of memory'.

6.3 AMSTERDAM 1928

- Westerbeek, Hans M. (2009). The Amsterdam Olympic Games of 1928 and 2028: will city heritage inform legacy intent? *Sport in society*, 12(6), 776-791.
This essay explores the background to the organization of Amsterdam 1928, and the impact of hosting the Games on Amsterdam's position as a city of prominence in Europe and indeed the world. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430430902944258>

6.4 LOS ANGELES 1932

- Dyreson, Mark, & Llewellyn, Matthew (2008). Los Angeles is the Olympic City: legacies of the 1932 and 1984 Olympic Games. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 25(14), 1991-2018.
This article explores the way that Los Angeles has shaped every aspect of the modern Olympic Movement and left an important legacy. The city used the 1932 Games to put itself on the global map and the 1984 Games to redefine its image to the world. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802439007>

6.5 BERLIN 1936

- Meyer, Monika (2012). Berlin 1936. John R. Gold and Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*The making of Olympic cities*](#), vol. 2 (pp. 267-286). New-York: Routledge.
This chapter is primarily focused on presenting a detailed examination of the planning, implementation and legacy of Berlin 1936 venues.

6.6 MELBOURNE 1956

- Baka, Richard (2019). Melbourne's status as an Olympic city: past, present and future perspectives. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 1-24.

This paper systematically outlines the historical context for Melbourne's Olympic legacy.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2018.1536044>

- Philip Goad (2012). Competition and circumstance: urban legacies of the Olympics. John R. Gold and Margaret M. Gold (eds.), *The making of Olympic cities*, vol. 4 (pp. 71-85). New-York: Routledge.
This study is on the effect of the Olympic Games on the urban form of the two cities that hosted them, Melbourne in 1956 and Sydney in 2000.
- Woodhead, W. R. (1988). The legacy of the 1956 Melbourne Olympics. In: East Asian Architecture and Planning Program (eds) [Hosting the Olympics: the long-term impact, conference report](#), Seoul: Graduate School of Environmental Studies, 133-170.

6.7 ROME 1960

- Bolz, Daphné (2015). Modern temples of marble and concrete: the legacy of the unsuccessful Olympic ambition of fascist Rome. Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events](#) (pp. 39-50). London: Routledge.
This chapter shows how the Olympic venues were gradually but deliberately planned during fascism. They played an essential role in Rome's Olympic bid and in the fascist sports and diplomatic politics.
- Telesca, Giuseppe (2014). Dealing with the past and planning the future: the urban renewal of Rome and Barcelona through the Olympic Games. *European review of history*, 21(1), 19-36.
Is there a link between Rome and Barcelona's past and their Olympic legacies? This article sheds further light on the two cities' urban renewals through the Olympics on the basis of a historical and comparative analysis.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13507486.2013.862216>

6.8 TOKYO 1964

- Masumoto, Naofumi (2012). The legacy of the Olympic peace education of the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games in Japan. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 29(9), 1263-1280.
The official Olympic education in Japan started during the bidding activities for Tokyo 1964. This essay analyses the history and legacies of Olympic education and Olympic peace education from Tokyo 1964. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2012.692247>
- Shigeru, I. (1988) Urban planning evaluation of the Tokyo Olympics. In: East Asian Architecture and Planning Program (eds) [Hosting the Olympics: the long-term impact, conference report](#), Seoul: Graduate School of Environmental Studies, 91-124.
- Shimizu, Satoshi (2014). Tokyo: bidding for the Olympics and the discrepancies of nationalism. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 31(6), 601-617.
How were the history and memory of Tokyo 1964 utilised in developing the bidding activities for the 2016 and 2020? This paper studies various forms of nationalism by reviewing Olympic bidding activities. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2013.878501>
- Tagsold, Christian (2010). Modernity, space and national representation at the Tokyo Olympics 1964. *Urban history*, 37(02), 289-300.
Tokyo 1964 acted as a rite of passage for post-war Japan, symbolizing the modernization of the city and the country. This article shows how symbolic layers of architecture and space aimed at linking history and modernity while bypassing the

highly problematic legacy of ultra-nationalism and World War II.

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0963926810000362>

- Yuan, Shuying (2013). A miraculous revitalization of Japan? a comparative analysis of the 1964 Tokyo Olympic Games, the failed 2016 host city bid and the successful 2020 bid. *Asia Pacific journal of sport and social science*, 2(3), 198-213.
This article analyses the relationships between the revitalization of Japan and the hosting of the Olympic Games. It illustrates in particular the great changes that the Tokyo 1964 brought to Japan. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21640599.2013.861665>

6.9 MEXICO 1968

- Aguilar-Darriba, A. (1988). The Olympic Games in Mexico - 1968: a long-term investment strategy. In: East Asian Architecture and Planning Program (eds) [Hosting the Olympics: the long-term impact, conference report](#), Seoul: Graduate School of Environmental Studies, 265-280.
- Barke, Michael (2017). Mexico City 1968. John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [Olympic cities: city agendas, planning, and the world's games, 1896-2020](#). (pp. 287-200). London: Routledge.
This chapter presents both a historical perspective of Mexican sport participation and an examination of the way in which Mexico 1968 was used as a means to promote an updated global image of the city and country.
- Brewster, Keith, & Brewster, Claire (2009). Epilogue: the legacy of the Mexico City Olympics. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 26(6), 866-880.
This study revisits some of the objectives behind Mexico's desire to stage the Games to gauge the extent to which these were achieved. It explores the extent to which the rhetoric of unity and humanity encapsulated by the Olympic ethos was sufficiently strong to have a lasting effect on Mexican society.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360902739405>

6.10 MUNICH 1972

- Jasmand, Stephanie, & Maennig, Wolfgang (2009). Regional income and employment effects of the 1972 Munich Olympic Summer Games. *Regional studies*, 42(7), 991-1002.
This study focuses on the Olympic Games impacts on income and employment in Munich. The results show that the income in Olympic regions grew significantly faster than in other German regions. In contrast, no employment effects were identified.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00343400701654095>
- Meyer, Monika (2017). Munich 1972. John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [Olympic cities: city agendas, planning, and the world's games, 1896-2020](#) (pp. 301-316). London: Routledge.
This chapter considers the place of Munich 1972 in the post-war planning of Munich, the plan for the Olympic Park, Olympic legacy and its management and finally the attempts to repeat the experience through bidding for the Winter Games.
- Schiller, Kay, & Young, Christopher (2015). The mixed legacy of Munich: the material, cultural and political consequences of the 1972 Olympic Games. In Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events](#) (pp. 351-362). London: Routledge.
Munich 1972 transport systems and Olympic facilities have been a model of successful legacy. Looking back on the event over thirty years later, the Olympic volunteers were

virtually unanimous in their belief that the Games had been good for themselves and for the city.

6.11 MONTREAL 1976

- Griffin, Danielle (2015). The political and diplomatic legacy of the Montréal Olympics. Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#) (pp. 301-312). London: Routledge.
The chapter shows through an examination of newly released official documents, that the negative financial impact of the Games has obscured an unexpected and more positive political legacy.
- Kidd, Bruce (2010). [*The legacies of 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Vancouver*](#). Toronto: University of Toronto, 17 p.
In addition to its primary focus on the post-Games impacts of the Vancouver 2010, this paper also presents concrete examples of some of the impacts and legacies of Montreal 1976.
- Iton, J. (1988). The longer-term impact of Montreal's 1976 Olympic Game. In: East Asian Architecture and Planning Program (eds) [*Hosting the Olympics: the long-term impact, conference report*](#), Seoul: Graduate School of Environmental Studies, 195-224.
- Latouche, Daniel (2011). Montreal 1976. John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*Olympic cities: city agendas, planning, and the world's games, 1896-2020*](#) (pp.247-267). London: Routledge.
This book chapter is focused on presenting a detailed examination of the motivation, impact and legacy of Montreal's efforts to host the 1976 Games of the Olympiad.
- Marsan, J.-C. (1988). Expo '67, the 1976 Olympic Games and Montreal urban design. In: East Asian Architecture and Planning Program (eds) [*Hosting the Olympics: the long-term impact, conference report*](#), Seoul: Graduate School of Environmental Studies, 225-244.
- Roult, Romain, Adjizian, Jean-Marc, & Auger, Denis (2016). Tourism conversion and place branding: the case of the Olympic Park in Montreal. *International journal of tourism cities*, 2(1), 77-93
This paper examines the case of the Olympic Park in Montreal and its urban regeneration concepts and place branding that have been integrated into the tourism strategies since the early 2000s. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJTC-08-2015-0020>
- Roult, Romain, & Lefebvre, Sylvain (2010). Planning and reconversion of Olympic heritages: the Montreal Olympic Stadium. *International journal of the history of sport*, 27(16-18), 2731-2747.
Through an in-depth study and historiography of the planning and reconversion phases of the Montreal Olympics' heritage, this article aims to demonstrate how such a facility, central to the hosting of the Olympics, has become a model of post-Olympic failure. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2010.508257>

6.12 LOS ANGELES 1984

- Dyreson, Mark, & Llewellyn, Matthew (2008). Los Angeles is the Olympic City: legacies of the 1932 and 1984 Olympic Games. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 25(14), 1991-2018.
This article explores the way that Los Angeles has shaped every aspect of the modern Olympic Movement and left an important legacy. The city used the 1932 Games to put

itself on the global map and the 1984 Games to redefine its image to the world.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802439007>

- Economic Research Associates (1984). [*Community economic impact of the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles and Southern California*](#). Los Angeles: Economic Research Associates, 83p.
The report is focused on presenting an assessment of the mainly one-time economic specific impacts on the Southern California community.
- Llewellyn, Matthew, Gleaves, John & Wilson, Wayne (2015). The 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Games: assessing the 30-year legacy: special issue. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 32(1), 184 p.
This anthology examines the unknown and re-examines the known aspects of legacy of Los Angeles 1984. Some aspects are re-examined in the light of historical perspective, and other aspects of the Games' legacy open new avenues into legacy.
<https://www.tandfonline.com/toc/fhsp20/32/1>
- Llewellyn, Matthew, Gleaves, John & Wilson, Wayne (2018). [*The golden Games: the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics*](#). Wayne Wilson and David K. Wiggins *LA sports: play, Games and community in the city of angels*. (pp. 201-218). University of Arkansas Press, 2018.
Los Angeles 1984 took place at a time when staging the Olympics generated international controversy and condemnation. The city of Los Angeles redesigned and revitalized the Olympic movement at a crucial time.

6.13 SEOUL 1988

- Bridges, Brian (2008). The Seoul Olympics: economic miracle meets the world. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 25(14), 1939-1952.
This article presents both the national positive legacies (enhancing the economy, additional employment, urban regeneration, increasing people's participation in healthy activities, promoting nation-building) and international positive legacies (boosting prestige) that resulted from Seoul 1988. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802438983>
- Cho, Ji-Hyun, & Bairner, Alan. (2012). The sociocultural legacy of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. *Leisure studies*, 31(3), 271-289.
This article examines the legacy of Seoul 1988 based not only on a review of existing relevant literature but also on a series of interviews conducted with prominent figures from the worlds of South Korean politics and sport.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2011.636178>
- Davis, Lisa Kim (2007). *Housing, evictions and the Seoul 1988 Summer Olympic Games: background paper*. Geneva: Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE)
This independent research paper is on the topic of housing and the knock-on impacts caused by urban renewal and city 'beautification' initiatives in Seoul. [Online access](#)
- Horton, Peter, & Saunders, John (2012). The 'East Asian' Olympic Games: what of sustainable legacies? *International journal of the history of sport*, 29(6), 887-911.
This paper analyses the three 'Asian' Olympic Summer Olympic Games – Tokyo 1964, Seoul 1988 and Beijing 2008 – by looking at the cultural, sporting and environmental legacies each has left. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2011.617587>
- Jeong, Gang-Hoan (2012). Residents' perceptions on the long-term impacts of the Seoul Olympics to the Chamsil area development in a tourism perspective. John R. Gold and Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*The making of Olympic cities*](#), vol. 3 (pp. 282-289).

New-York: Routledge.

This chapter identifies the positive and negative aspects of long-term post-Olympic impacts on the host local community development, from a tourism perspective, as perceived by the local population of Chamsil (Seoul, Korea), and hence to establish a general profile of the resident's satisfaction.

- Joo, Yu-Min, Bae, Yooil, & Kassens-Noor, Eva (2017). [*Mega-events and mega-ambitions: South Korea's rise and the strategic use of the big four events*](#). London: Palgrave Macmillan, 132 p.
This book addresses South Korea's strategic use of mega-events (in particular Seoul 1988 and PyeongChang 2018) as a catalyst for its modern development. It explains how these mega-events helped to secure South Korea's position on the international stage, boost nationalism, propel economic growth in export-oriented national companies, and build cities that accommodate and represent South Korea's progress.
- Kang, Kyung Tae (1993). [*The national image of South Korea as reflected in the New York times before and after the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games*](#). Ann Arbor: UMI, 76 p.
The basis of this thesis is a pre and post-Games study of media coverage on South Korea by a single newspaper - The New York Times - that was designed to examine the impact of the Games on the reporting of the evolving image of the country.
- Yoon, Hyunsun (2009). The legacy of the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games. Gavin Poynter & Iain MacRury (Eds.), [*Olympic cities. 2012 and the remaking of London*](#). (pp. 87-96). Farnham: Ashgate.
This chapter is focused on presenting a brief examination of the both the hard and soft legacies that resulted from Seoul 1988.

6.14 BARCELONA 1992

- Brunet I Cid, Ferran (2009). The economy of the Barcelona Olympic Games. Gavin Poynter & Iain Macrury (eds.), [*Olympic Cities: 2012 and the remaking of London*](#) (pp. 97-119). Farnham: Ashgate.
This chapter uses a wide variety of statistical tables and analysis to examine the economical resources and impact of Barcelona 1992 on the city and the region.
- Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (2007). *Barcelona 1992: international events and housing rights: a focus on the Olympic Games*. Geneva: COHRE 58 p.
This independent research paper is specific to the topic of housing and the knock-on impacts caused by urban renewal initiatives in Barcelona. [Online access](#)
- Kennett, Christopher, & de Moragas, Miquel (2006). Barcelona 1992: evaluating the Olympic legacy. Alan Tomlinson & Christopher Young (Eds.) [*National identity and global sports events culture, politics, and spectacle in the Olympics and the football World Cup*](#) (pp. 177-195). Albany: SUNY Press.
This chapter analyses the political leverage of the Barcelona 1992 by interested political actors in the bidding, organizing, and staging the Games, leading to a discussion of the legacies of the Games and enabling an evaluation of whether the explicit and implicit objectives have been achieved to date.
- Monclús, Francisco-Javier (2003). The Barcelona model: an original formula? from "reconstruction" to strategic urban projects (1979-2004). *Planning perspectives*, 18(4), 339-421.
The so-called "Barcelona model" as something unique in the panorama of international urbanism. This article seeks to analyse this model, in order to reach a better

understanding of its connections, the parallels and its specific characteristics compared with experiences in other cities. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0266543032000117514>

- Monclús, Francisco-Javier (2011). Barcelona 1992. John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), *Olympic cities: City agendas, planning and the world's Games, 1896-2016*, (pp. 268-286). London: Routledge.
This chapter presents a detailed examination of the urban planning impact and legacy of Barcelona 1992 on the city.

- Moragas, Miquel de, & Botella, Miquel (2002). [Barcelona: l'herència dels Jocs 1992-2002](#). Bellaterra: Centre d'Estudis Olímpics I de l'Esport, 365 p.
This book is an update of the earlier book by the same editors, "The keys to success published in 1995, which offered a collection of different studies on the social, sporting, economic and cultural impact of Barcelona'92, written immediately after the Games. The new book highlights the medium and long-term impact of that event. Some chapters have been translated in English: The economic impact of the Barcelona Olympic Games: 1986-2004 (examines the organizational model of Barcelona 1992, the impacts of investment and how the city harnessed the Olympic impetus to improve its strategic position, 245-274), or "The impact of the Olympic Games on tourism" (focuses on the tourism specific legacy derived by Barcelona as a result of hosting the Games. 275-294), or "The Olympic village, ten years on" (uses an insider's perspective to examine in detail the legacy derived from the urban transformation that took place in the area of the Olympic village location in Barcelona, 309-320).

- Moragas, Miquel de, & Botella, Miquel (1995), [The keys of success: the social, sporting, economic and communications impact of Barcelona'92](#). Bellaterra: Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, 282 p.
This book is a collection of articles which analyse the sporting, social, political, communicative, urban, technological and economic impacts of the 1992 Barcelona Olympic Games. Significant chapters: "The repercussion of the Olympic Games on labour" (149-164)", "Volunteers of Barcelona '92: the great celebration of participation (165-180)", "The Games of the City" (188-202)", "An economical analysis of the Barcelona'92 Olympic Games: resources, financing and impact (203-237)".

- Nel-lo, Oriol (1997). The Olympic Games as a tool for urban renewal: the experience of Barcelona'92 Olympic village. Miquel de Moragas Spà, Montserrat Llinés & Bruce Kidd (eds.), [Olympic villages: a hundred years of urban planning and shared experiences](#) (pp. 91-96). Lausanne: Olympic Museum.
This paper provides a brief examination of the motivation and planning impacts and the legacies derived from the urban transformation that took place in the area of the Olympic village location in Barcelona.

- Telesca, Giuseppe (2014). Dealing with the past and planning the future: the urban renewal of Rome and Barcelona through the Olympic Games. *European review of history*, 21(1), 19-36.
This article sheds further light on the Rome and Barcelona's urban renewals through the Olympics on the basis of a historical and comparative analysis. It argues that Rome's modest outcome and Barcelona's success can be linked to their capacity to deal with their controversial past. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13507486.2013.862216>

6.15 ATLANTA 1996

- Baade, Robert A. & Matheson, Victor A. (2001). Bidding for the Olympics: fool's gold? Carlos Pestena Barros, Muradali Ibrahimo, & Stefan Szymanski (eds.) [Transatlantic sport: the comparative economics of North American and European sports](#) (pp. 127-

151) Cheltenham: Edward Elgar.

The chapter assesses the economic impact of the Olympics and the wisdom of the use of public funds to support them. Particular attention is focused on Los Angeles 1984 and Atlanta 1996.

- Beaty, Anita (2007). Atlanta's Olympic legacy: background paper. Geneva: Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), 53p.
This independent study is specific to the topic of housing and homelessness and the knock-on impacts caused by urban renewal and gentrification initiatives in Atlanta.
[Online access](#)
- Dobbins, Michael, Eplan, Leon S., & Roark, Randal (2015). Atlanta's centennial Olympic Games: before and after, their lasting impact. Valerie Viehoff & Gavin Poynter, [Mega-event cities: urban legacies of global sports events](#) (pp. 199-210.). Farnham: Ashgate.
Eighteen years on, this chapter analyses the lasting effects of the Atlanta 1996.
- Feddersen, Arne, & Maennig, Wolfgang (2013). Mega-events and sectoral employment: the case of the 1996 Olympic Games. *Contemporary economic policy*, 31(3), 580-603.
Using the data of Atlanta 1996, this paper analyzes the economic impact of a mega-sporting event. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1465-7287.2012.00327.x>
- French, Steven P., & Disher, Mike E. (1997). Atlanta and the Olympics: a one-year retrospective. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 63(3), 379-392.
The story of Atlanta 1996 has important lessons for other cities that might be considering Olympic bids or similar large-scale events to promote themselves, to stimulate their local economy, or to encourage redevelopment. This article highlights the types of purposes that a city can reasonably expect to achieve in association with a large-scale sport event. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944369708975930>
- Hotchkiss, Julie L., Moore Robert E., & Zobay, Stephanie M. (2003). Impact of the 1996 Summer Olympic Games on employment and wages in Georgia. *Southern economic journal*, 69(3), 691-704.
The article presents a study on labour demand as a means of assessing the employment impact and legacy in Georgia that was derived from Atlanta 1996.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1061702>
- Newman, Harvey K. (1999). Neighbourhood impacts of Atlanta's Olympic Games. *Community development journal*, 34(2), 151-159.
This article focuses on the relocation of many public housing residents and the frustration among low-income neighbourhoods as revitalization efforts failed to meet expectations. Some progress was made in housing development in downtown Atlanta as well as in neighbourhoods closest to Olympic venues. However, as other cities compete to host similar events, they can learn from Atlanta's experience and provide better planning as well as more resources to redevelop their low-income neighbourhoods. <https://doi.org/10.1093/cdj/34.2.151>
- Poynter, Gavin, & Roberts, Emma (2009). Atlanta (1996): the centennial Games. Gavin Poynter & Iain Macrury (eds.), [Olympic Cities: 2012 and the remaking of London](#) (pp. 121-131). Farnham: Ashgate.
This chapter is focused on presenting a brief examination of a limited number of both positive and negative legacies that resulted from Atlanta 1996.
- Research Atlanta (1996). The Olympic legacy: building on what was achieved. Georgia: Georgia State University, 56p.
The essays focus on six aspects of the Olympic legacy of Atlanta 1996: economic

development, sports facilities, community development, downtown revitalization, arts and culture, and leadership. [Online access.](#)

- Whitelegg, Drew (2000). Going for gold: Atlanta's bid for fame. *International journal for urban and regional research*, 24(4), 801-817.
This article explores the importance of image to Atlanta 1996. It suggests that the event must be seen as an example of the use of the propagation of selected images designed to boost the standing of the city in an increasingly competitive interurban environment.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.00279>

6.16 SYDNEY 2000

- Australian Tourism Commission (2001). *Olympic Games tourism strategy: summary*. Australian Tourist, 30 p.
This summary report is specific to the topic of tourism and the promotion of "Brand Australia" and provides results-based examples of the impact that Sydney 2000, and Olympic Arts Festival had on the industry in Australia. [Online access.](#)
- Blunden, Hazel (2007). *The impact of the Sydney Olympic Games on housing rights: background paper*. Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), 59 p.
This independent research paper is specific to the topic of housing and homelessness and the knock-on impacts caused by urban renewal and gentrification initiatives in Sydney. [Online access.](#)
- Brown, Graham (2008). The Games of the XXVII Olympiad in Sydney (2000). In: Mike Weed, [Olympic tourism](#) (pp. 137-151). Amsterdam: Elsevier.
This chapter is specifically focused on presenting a case specific example of Olympic tourism as it relates to Sydney 2000.
- Bauman, Adrian, Bellew, Bill, & Craig, Cora L. (2015) Did the 2000 Sydney Olympics increase physical activity among adult Australians? *British journal of sports medicine*, 49(4), 243-247.
This study examined the short-term impact of Sydney 2000 on sport participation, using serial cross-sectional population physical activity surveys of Australian adults in November 1999 and November 2000. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bjsports-2013-093149>
- Cashman, Richard, & Harris, Rob (2012). [The Australian Olympic caravan from 2000 to 2012: a unique Olympic event industry](#). Sydney: Walla Walla Press. 124 p.
Australia is the first country to develop an international Olympic caravan to cater for the requirements of large-scale sporting and cultural events. Australians have promoted innovations in ceremonies, sports presentation, the design and look of events, new forms of media and other areas. The caravan was a direct product of Sydney 2000 and demonstrates how this new form of legacy has emerged over a long period through imagination, inventiveness and a 'can do' spirit.
- Cashman, Richard (2011). [Sydney Olympic Park 2000 to 2010: history and legacy](#). Sydney: Walla Walla Press. 224 p.
This book looks back over a ten-year period to trace the history, initial development, and continued evolution of Sydney Olympic Park as well as examine the impacts and legacies that have been derived.
- Cashman, Richard (2006). [The bitter-sweet awakening: the legacy of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games](#). Petersham: Walla Walla Press. 310 p.
This book is focused on examining the legacy of Sydney 2000. It combines the author's personal experience as an active participant in certain aspects relating to the

organization of the Games with research into the various impacts that the Games had on the host community.

- Davidson, Mark, & McNeill, Donald (2012). The redevelopment of Olympic sites: examining the legacy of Sydney Olympic Park. *Urban Studies*, 49(8), 1625-1641.
This paper examines the redevelopment of the site of Sydney 2000, locating it within debates over the legacy of the Games. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0042098011417022>

- Fairley, Sheranne, Gardiner, Sarah, & Filo, Kevin (2016). The spirit lives on: the legacy of volunteering at the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. *Event management*, 20(2), 201-215.
This study examines the volunteer legacy of a mega-sport event. An online, qualitative, open-ended questionnaire and in-depth interviews were administered to and conducted with Sydney 2000 volunteers to ascertain the legacies that exist at least 10 years after the completion of the event. <https://doi.org/10.3727/152599516X14610017108747>

- Faulkner, Bill, Chalip Laurence, Browne, Glenda, et al. (2000) Monitoring the tourism impacts of the Sydney 2000 Olympics. *Event management*, 6(4), pp.231-246
This study aims to ensure that lessons about approaches to more effectively leveraging tourism benefits from future events are derived from the Olympic experience. <https://doi.org/10.3727/152599500108751390>

- Freestone, Robert, & Gunasekara, Simon (2017). Sydney 2000. In John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*Olympic cities: city agendas, planning, and the world's games, 1896-2020*](#) (pp. 317–332). London: Routledge.
This chapter focuses on the physical planning and transformation of the main site at Homebush Bay. The chapter is framed around the notion of legacy and planning for it.

- Garcia, Beatriz (2011). Sydney 2000. John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*Olympic Cities: city agendas, planning and the world's Games, 1896-2016*](#) (pp. 287-314). London: Routledge.
This book chapter presents an examination of the impact of the cultural initiatives linked to Sydney 2000.

- Goad, Philip (2012). Competition and circumstance: urban legacies of the Olympics. In: John R. Gold and Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*The making of Olympic cities*](#), vol. 4 (pp. 71-85). New-York: Routledge,
This is a study on the effect of the Olympic games on the urban form of the two cities that hosted them, Melbourne in 1956 and Sydney in 2000.

- Haynes, Jill (2001). Socio-economic impact of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. Centre d'Estudis Olímpics, UAB. 10p.
This paper examines both positive and negative outcomes of the planning and hosting of Sydney 2000. [Online access](#).

- Holmes, Kirsten, Shipway, Richard, Smith, Karen, et al. (2016). [*Evaluating the volunteering infrastructure legacy of the Olympic Games: Sydney 2000 and London 2012*](#). Advanced Olympic Research Grant Programme 2015/16, 83 p.
This project examines how Olympic volunteer programmes can lead to post-Games volunteer legacies for host cities through engagement with the established volunteer infrastructure in host cities before, during and after the events.

- Lenskyj, Helen Jefferson (2002). [*The best Olympics ever? Social impacts of Sydney 2000*](#). Albany: SUNY Press, 262 p.
A comprehensive analysis of the 'hidden' side of Sydney 2000, this book is bound to

provoke controversy. It discloses what the Sydney 2000 Olympic industry suppressed: the real costs and impacts.

- Lu, Qiang, & Yang, Yupin. (2015). A longitudinal study of the impact of the Sydney Olympics on real estate markets. *International journal of event and festival management*, 6(1), 4-17.
This study examines the impact of Sydney 2000 on the residential real estate markets of the host city during the bidding, pre-Olympic and post-Olympic periods.
<https://doi.org/10.1108/IJEFM-02-2014-0007>
- Olympic Coordination Authority (2002). *The Sydney 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games: a report of the financial contribution by the New South Wales government to the Sydney 2000 Games*. Olympic Coordination Authority, 100 p.
The focus of the report is two-fold, providing a financial record and a breakdown of the various government agencies involved in the Games and the legacies derived by each.
- Owen, Kirsty Ann (2001). [*The local impacts of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games: processes and politics of venue preparation*](#). Centre for Olympic Studies and the School of Geography, University of New South Wales, 56p.
This academic thesis examines the local impact of Sydney 2000 Olympic venues on three different areas of government.
- PricewaterhouseCoopers (2002). [*Business and economic benefits of the Sydney 2000 Olympics: a collation of evidence*](#). PricewaterhouseCoopers, 315 p.
A 1-year post-Games business and economic benefits report that also includes an evaluation of the success of the Games, identification of the key organisations involved, and a 'benchmarking' comparison to Olympic Games from 1972 through to 2008.
- Purchase, Sarah (2000). [*The politics and processes of using sport to market a place for economic development: lessons from pre-Games training camps for the Sydney Olympic Games*](#). Gold Coast: Griffith University Gold Coast, 315 p.
This academic thesis uses a comparative case study methodology to examine how three Australian cities / regions used the opportunity to host pre-Games training camps for Sydney 2000 as a marketing tool for their respective community.
- Searle, Glen (2012). The long-term urban impacts of the Sydney Olympic Games. *Australian planner*, 49(3), 195-202.
The longer-term urban impacts of Sydney 2000 are reviewed in this paper. Wider urban impacts are at once both significant but also less than anticipated in 2000.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/07293682.2012.706960>
- Searle, Glen (2002). Uncertain legacy: Sydney's Olympic stadiums. *European planning studies*, 10(7), 845-860.
In the post-Olympic period, Sydney 2000s' two main stadiums have experienced major revenue shortfalls which threaten their viability. This paper illustrates the risks of partnership development of specialized infrastructure, and the way in which special events can lead urban development. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0965431022000013257>
- Toohey, Kristin (2010). [*Is Sydney still an Olympic city?*](#) IOC Olympic Studies Centre Postgraduate Selection Committee, 24p.
This paper focuses on four legacy related themes to examine whether Sydney can still be considered an Olympic city ten years after having hosted the Games.
- Toohey, Kristin (2008). The Sydney Olympics: striving for legacies: overcoming short-term disappointments and long-term deficiencies. *The international journal of the history*

of sport, 25(14), 1953-1971.

Using a stakeholder perspective, Sydney 2000 is investigated in terms of its economic, social, environmental, knowledge, sporting and political legacies.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802439270>

- Toohey, Kristin, & Taylor, Tracy (2012). Surveillance and securitization: a forgotten Sydney Olympic legacy. *International review for the sociology of sport*, 47(3), 324-337. *Australia implemented a range of increased security processes to safeguard Sydney 2000. As such, these Games provides a compelling case study to examine how Olympic security measures were implemented before and during the Games and how some of these have remained as an Olympic legacy in the post-9/11 era.*
<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1012690211433456>
- Veal, A. J., Toohey, Kristin, & Frawley, Stephen (2012). The sport participation legacy of the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and other international sporting events hosted in Australia. *Journal of policy research in tourism, leisure and events*, 4(2), 155-184. *This paper concentrates on the potential increases in grassroots sport participation in regard to Sydney 2000.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2012.662619>
- Waitt, Gordon (2012). The "green" Games Sydney 2000 played. In: John R. Gold and Margaret M. Gold (eds.), *The making of Olympic cities*, vol. 4 (pp. 107-129). New-York: Routledge.
In the context of Sydney 2000, this chapter explores environmental sustainability as one of the claimed social outcomes of hosting an Olympic Games.
- Waitt, Gordon (2003). Social impacts of the Sydney Olympics. *Annals of tourism research*, 30(1), 194-215.
This paper, drawing on social exchange theory, examines the changes in enthusiasm between 1998 and 2000 towards Sydney 2000 among a socially diverse sample of host city residents. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383\(02\)00050-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0160-7383(02)00050-6)

6.17 ATHENS 2004

- Alexandridis, Theodoros (2007). *The housing impact of the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens: background paper*. Geneva: Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), 31 p.
This research paper focus topic of housing and the knock-on impacts caused by urban renewal initiatives in Athens and other Games-linked sites. [Online access](#)
- Beriatos, Elias, & Gospodini, Aspa. (2004). "Glocalising" urban landscapes: Athens and the 2004 Olympics. *Cities*, 21(3), 187-202
This paper deals with transformations of urban landscape in the era of globalization. As a case study, the city of Athens and the landscape transformations for Athens 2004 are analysed. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2004.03.004>
- Boukas, Nikolaos, Ziakas, Vassilios, & Boustras, Georgios (2013). Olympic legacy and cultural tourism: exploring the facets of Athens' Olympic heritage. *International journal of heritage studies*, 19(2), 203-228.
This study examines the effects of the Olympic Games on Athens' cultural tourism and the city's potential to leverage the Olympic legacy in synergy with its rich heritage in order to enhance its tourism product during the post-Games period.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13527258.2011.651735>

- Cartalis, Constantinos (2015). Sport mega-events as catalysts for sustainable urban development: the case of Athens 2004. In: Valerie Viehoff & Gavin Poynter, [*Mega-event cities: urban legacies of global sports events*](#) (pp. 185-198). London: Ashgate.
This chapter argues that a legacy of sustainable urban regeneration for the host city of Athens and the region of Attica was achieved and presents a number of preconditions to be met for urban legacies to be maximized and sustained.

- Doukas, Spiro G. (2011). [*Athenian public transportation users and the 2004 Olympic Games: perceptions of residents in an Olympic city regarding strengths and weaknesses of the 2004 Games, new infrastructure, economics and national pride.*](#) Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag, 174 p.
This book is focused on an assessment of the Athenian public's perception of certain impacts of Athens 2004 on the city.

- Foundation for economic & industrial research (2015). [*The impact of the 2004 Olympic Games on the Greek economy.*](#) Foundation for economic & industrial research, 2015, 111 p.
This study provides an in-depth evaluation of the impact of Athens 2004 on the Greek economy, both during the preparation of the Games, and over the long term.

- Georgiadis, Kostas, & Theodorikakos, Panagiotis (2015). The Olympic Games of Athens: 10 years later. *Sport in society*, 19(6), 817-827.
This paper presents the legacy that the Athens 2004 have left to the city and generally to Greece. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2015.1108651>

- Gold, Margaret M. (2011). Athens 2004. In: John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*Olympic Cities: city agendas, planning and the world's Games, 1896-2016*](#), (pp. 315-339). London: Routledge,
This chapter presents an examination of the historical legacy and modern impact of Athens' hosting of the Games of the Olympiad, with particular emphasis being placed on the city's role as host city for the 2004 edition of the Games.

- Karkatsoulis, Panos, Michalopoulos, Nikos, & Moustakatou, Vasso (2005). The national identity as a motivational factor for better performance in the public sector: the case of the volunteers of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. *International journal of productivity and performance management*, 54(7), 579-594.
The paper analyses the attitudes, motivations and beliefs of both Greek people and the volunteers regarding the organisation, the success and the benefits of Athens 2004. <https://doi.org/10.1108/17410400510622241>

- Kasimati, Evangelia (2015). [*Post-Olympic use of the Olympic venues: the case of Greece.*](#) *Athens journal of sports*, 2(3), 167-184.
The study focuses on examining the post-games use of the Greek Olympic venues, and whether there was a long-term strategy for utilising each of them after the games.

- Kasimati, Evangelia (2006) [*Macroeconomic and financial analysis of mega-events: evidence from Greece.*](#) Bath: University School of Bath, Department of Economics & International Development, 221 p.
This thesis is mainly focused on using a macroeconomic simulation and forecasting model to examine both the positive and negative Olympic related impacts on the Greek economy in the period between 1997 and 2012 as well as the immediate economic impact of the host city announcement.

- Kassens-Noor, Eva (2015). The legacy of the 2004 Olympics for the Athens transport system. In Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (eds.), [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy:*](#)

[*meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#) (pp. 131-141). London: Routledge.
This chapter reflects on the transport legacy of Athens 2004 transport system. It concludes with recommendations for future host cities to leverage the Olympics for tangible and intangible legacies.

- Kissoudi, Penelope (2010). Athens' post-Olympic aspirations and the extent of their realization. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 27(16-18), 2780-2797.
Athens 2004 post-Olympic era was characterized by missed opportunities that mainly concerned the utilization of the Olympic venues. Nonetheless, Athens saw some of its aspirations realized: it acquired a modern transport infrastructure which reduced air pollution, an urban regeneration programme which resulted in a renovated city centre, a boost to economic investment which increased tourism. Athenians also benefited from significant cultural events in the post-games period.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2010.508269>

- Panagiotopoulou, Roy (2014). The legacies of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games: a bitter–sweet burden. *Contemporary social science: journal of the Academy of Social Sciences*, 9(2), 173-195.
This paper describes the preparation works related to Athens 2004, analyses the controversial issue of the Games' financing using new evidence, presents the benefits and losses for the Greek society, and scrutinises the post-Olympic use of the remaining Olympic facilities under the new circumstances of the financial crisis.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21582041.2013.838297>

- Papanikolaou, Panagiota (2015). [*Athens 2004: the legacy of the Cultural Olympiad*](#). Scholar's Press, 64 p.
This study presents in detail Athens 2004 programme of the Cultural Olympiad and points out the impact of this festival as an intellectual long-term investment and a tangible and an intangible legacy for the future development of the city.

- Papanikolaou, Panagiota (2013). Athens 2004: ten years later the Olympic infrastructure, the Cultural Olympiad and the 'white elephant' syndrome. *Journal of power, politics & governance*, 1(1), 1-9.
This study analyses addresses the construction projects carried out to meet the sporting needs of the Games, as well as the cultural projects built as part of the Cultural Olympiad. <http://jppgnet.com/vol-1-no-1-december-2013-abstract-1-jppg>

- Pappous, Athanasios (2011). Do the Olympic Games lead to a sustainable Increase in grassroots sport participation? a secondary analysis of Athens 2004. In J. Savery & K. Gilbert (Eds.), *Sustainability and sport* (pp. 81–87). Champaign: Common Ground.
This chapter uses sources from Eurobarometer surveys to examine whether grassroots sport participation of the Greek population was boosted as a result of Athens 2004.
<https://kar.kent.ac.uk/31622/>

- Stögerer, Manuela (2015). [*Mega events in the complex city: a case study of the 2004 Olympic Games in Athens, Greece*](#). GRIN Verlag, 2015, 106 p.
This project identifies the challenges that need to be considered, when making changes in the built environment while hosting a mega-event. The aim is to provide recommendations for further hosting cities in order to minimize the negative consequences a mega-event may entail.

- Tziralis, Georgios, Tolis, Athanasios I., Tatsiopoulou, Ilias P., et al. (2006). Economic aspects and the sustainability impact of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games. In K. Aravossis, C. A. Brebbia, E. Kakaras, & A. G. Kungolos, *Environmental economics and investment assessment 2006*, vol 98 (pp 21-33). Southampton: WIT Press

This paper concerns the impact assessment of Olympic investments (case study Athens 2004), in terms of properly selected and modified sustainable performance indicators focusing mainly on economy and environment. <https://doi.org/10.2495/EEIA060031>

- Wergeland, E. S. (2012). When icons crumble: the troubled legacy of Olympic design. *Journal of design history*, 25(3), 304-318.
The idea of design legacy has been a vital force in London's bid and planning for the Olympics. This article critically engages with this idea by investigating the Games that are currently being framed as the polar opposite to London 2012, namely Athens 2004. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/41687780>
- Ziakas, Vassilios, & Boukas, Nikolaos (2012). A neglected legacy: examining the challenges and potential for sport tourism development in post-Olympic Athens. *International journal of event and festival management, special issue*, 3(3), 292-316.
This study examines the challenges and potential of post-Olympic Athens to exploit its Olympic legacy for the development of sport tourism. <https://doi.org/10.1108/17582951211262710>
- Ziakas, Vassilios, & Boukas, Nikolaos (2014). Post-event leverage and Olympic legacy: a strategic framework for the development of sport and cultural tourism in post-Olympic Athens. *Athens journal of sports*. 1(2), 87-102.
This study examines the potential of Athens to exploit its Olympic legacy for the joint development of sport and cultural tourism. The study argues that it is still not late for Athens to leverage its post-Olympic assets/legacy capitalizing on its unique and rich cultural heritage interwoven with the Olympic Games. <https://doi.org/10.30958/ajspo.1-2-2>

6.18 BEIJING 2008

- Bodet, Guillaume, & Lacassagne, Marie-Françoise (2012). International place branding through sporting events: a British perspective of the 2008 Beijing Olympics. *European sport management quarterly*, 12(4), 357-374.
The goal of this study is to examine if hosting major sporting events represents a relevant strategy to brand a place 'internationally'. A survey was carried out among British citizens to identify their opinions about the Olympic Games and the city of Beijing following the organisation of the Games. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2012.693114>
- Chen, Fangying, & Tian, Lichao (2015). Comparative study on residents' perceptions of follow-up impacts of the 2008 Olympics. *Tourism management*, 51, 263-281.
This study examines the perceptions of Chinese residents toward the impacts of Beijing 2008 on its communities and compares the perceptions and attitudes of Beijing and Qingdao residents. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.05.029>
- Chung, Wonjun, & Woo, Chang Wan (2011). The effects of hosting an international sports event on a host country: the 2008 summer Olympic Games. *International journal of sports marketing and sponsorship*, 12(4), 2-21.
This study investigated whether Beijing 2008 improved the country image of China among foreign consumers. <https://doi.org/10.1108/IJSM-12-04-2011-B002>
- Cook, Ian G., & Miles, Steven (2011) Beijing 2008. In: John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.). *Olympic Cities: City agendas, planning and the world's Games, 1896-2016* (pp. 340-358). London: Routledge.
This chapter presents an examination of a variety of impacts and legacies linked to the Beijing 2008.

- Dapeng, Jin, Ljungqvist, Arne, & Troedsson, Hans (2010). [The health legacy of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games: Successes and recommendations](#). Manila, Philippines: World Health Organization, Western Pacific Region. 191 p.
This publication presents a study conducted during Beijing 2008 which studies health services and their legacy.

- Feng, Jing, & Hong, Fan (2013). The legacy: did the Beijing Olympic Games have a long-term impact on grassroots sport participation in Chinese townships? *The international journal of the history of sport*, 30(4), 407-421.
This paper discusses whether the Beijing 2008 had any significant long-term impact on grassroots sport participation in townships in China.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523367.2013.765725>

- Fowler, Deanna (2008). One world, whose dream: housing rights violations and the Beijing Olympic Games. Geneva: Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions (COHRE), 37 p.
This report is specific to the topic of housing and the knock-on impacts caused by redevelopment and modernizations of certain residential and business areas in Beijing.
[Online access](#)

- Garrison, Joh N. (2009). [Impact of 2008 Olympic Games on human rights and law in China](#). New-York: Nova Science, 127 p.
This publication examines whether the promises made in the 2008 bid documents were being met in relationship to human rights, environmental protection and law development in China.

- Giulianotti, Richard (2015). The Beijing 2008 Olympics: examining the interrelations of China, globalization, and soft power. *European review*, 23(02), 286-296.
This article explores the national and global significance and impact of Beijing's hosting of the 2008 Summer Olympic Games. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1062798714000684>

- Gratton, Chris, Preuss, Holger, & Liu, Dongfeng (2015). Economic legacy to cities from hosting mega sport events: a case study of Beijing 2008. In Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events](#) (pp. 46-58). London: Routledge.
This chapter provides a definition of legacy and then goes on to discuss how legacy might be measured and identifies key elements that make up legacy. The focus is on the benefits of Beijing 2008.

- He, Yan, Chen, Tian, & Zhang, Meng (2010). Utilization pattern of Olympic parks and its application in Beijing. *Chinese geographical science*, 20(5), 414-422.
This article focuses on how the Olympic stadiums and facilities in Beijing can be utilized after Olympic Games. The paper employed three methods to conduct a survey: sending questionnaires to tourists, interviewing with government officers, and collecting information about former Olympic Parks. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11769-010-0415-3>

- Heere, Bob, & Xing, Xiaoyan (2012). BOCOG's road to success: predictors of commitment to organizational success among Beijing Olympic employees. *European sport management quarterly*, 2(2), 161-181.
This study examines the effects of BOCOG employees' national identity, organizational identity, perceived job benefits, and job satisfaction on their own performance during the Games. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2012.670659>

- Heslop, Louise A., Nadeau, John, & O'Reilly, Norm (2010). China and the Olympics: views of insiders and outsiders. *International marketing review*, 27(4), 404-433

This paper examines the views of residents and foreigners of the Olympics and the host country before and after the mega-event within the context of marketing theory on country image effects and psychology theories attribution.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/02651331011058581>

- Lai, Kun (2015). Destination images penetrated by mega-events: a behaviorist study of the 2008 Beijing Olympics. *Asia Pacific journal of tourism research*, 20(4), 378-398.
This study provides an in-depth investigation of the penetration effect of mega-events on the hosts' destination images. The authors of the study interviewed 66 tourists visiting Beijing before, during and after the Olympic Games.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/10941665.2014.904802>

- Lee, Soo-Bum, Lee, Choong-Ki, Kang, Jae-shik, et al. (2013). Residents' perception of the 2008 Beijing Olympics: comparison of pre- and post-impacts. *International journal of tourism research*, 15(3), 209-225.
This study explores any significant differences in residents' perception of the impacts before and after Beijing 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.885>

- Li, ShiNa, & Blake, Adam (2009). Estimating Olympic-related investment and expenditure. *International journal of tourism research*, 11(4), 337-356.
This paper introduces frameworks to show the origin of the economic scale, that is, Olympic-related investment and expenditure, and shows how the frameworks can be used with reference to Beijing 2008. <https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.694>

- Li, Xiang, & Kaplanidou, Kyriaki (2013). The impact of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games on China's destination brand: a U.S.-based examination. *Journal of hospitality & tourism research*, 37(2), 237-261.
This study investigates the impact of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games on China's destination brand perception—in terms of destination image and personality—held by American leisure travellers. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1096348011425499>

- Liu, Dongfeng, Broom, David, & Wilson, Robert (2014). Legacy of the Beijing Olympic Games: a non-host city per-spective. *European sport management quarterly*, 14(5), 485-502.
This paper examines the legacy of Beijing 2008 perceived by non-host city residents almost five years after the Games and how that perception would affect attitude towards the hosting of the Games. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2014.947301>

- Luo, Jialing (2010). [*Olympism and nation-building from a cultural perspective: Beijing Olympics and the traditional hutong neighbourhood*](#). Cambridge: University of Cambridge, 31p.
This paper discusses the cultural and urban legacy of Beijing 2008 and the transformation of the city from an imperial landscape characterised to a modern image.

- Singh, Neha, & Zhou, Huiqiong (2016). Transformation of tourism in Beijing after the 2008 Summer Olympics: an analysis of the impacts in 2014. *International journal of tourism research*, 18(4), 277-285.
The participants of this study provided insight on how the Beijing 2008 influenced the city's tourism industry. This study explores the impacts of hosting the Olympic Games on the transformation of the host city from the supplier perspective.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/jtr.2045>

- United Nations Environment Programme (2009). [*Independent environmental assessment: Beijing 2008 Olympic Games*](#). Geneva:UNEP, 137p.

How did Beijing 2008 rate in terms of sustainability and their contribution to a green legacy for Beijing, China and beyond? This post-Games report discusses the environmental measures taken by the organizers and assesses their effectiveness.

- Wang, Mei, Bao, Helen X.H., & Lin, Pin-te (2015). Behavioural insights into housing relocation decisions: the effects of the Beijing Olympics. *Habitat international*, 47, 20-28. *This paper examines the impact of the Beijing 2008 on housing relocation decisions from a behavioural perspective.* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.habitatint.2015.01.001>
- Wei, Na (2012). [Experience value influence: a research report on the volunteer work legacy transformation of the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and Paralympic Games.](#) London: ACA Publ. 300 p. *Based on solid, systematic, in-depth empirical study this book demonstrated the comprehensive summary and assessment of Beijing 2008 volunteer work.*
- Xing, Xiaoyan, & Chalip, Laurence (2012). Challenges, obligations, and pending career interruptions: securing meanings at the exit stage of sport mega-event work. *European sport management quarterly*, 12(4), 375-396. *The authors investigated Beijing 2008 legacies from the perspective of the workers at the BOCOG.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2012.698631>
- Yu, Xiaowei (2014). [White elephant or cash cow: Beijing story of Olympic venues.](#) Saarbrücken: LAP LAMBERT Academic Publishing, 241 p. *This book focuses on the use of the venues after the Olympic Games.*
- Zhang, Li, & Zhao, Simon Xiabin (2009). City branding and the Olympic effect: a case study of Beijing. *Cities*, 26(5), 245-254. *This paper examines the effectiveness of efforts to brand Beijing.* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cities.2009.05.002>
- Zhao, Simon Xiaobin, Ching, Jasmine Lee, He, Yan, et al. (2016). Playing games and leveraging on land: unfolding the Beijing Olympics and China's mega-event urbanization model. *Journal of contemporary China*, 26(105), 465-487. *This article develops a conceptual framework to unfold Beijing 2008's and China's mega-event urbanization model, which feature 'playing games for leveraging land'.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2016.1245896>

6.19 LONDON 2012

- Bernstock, Penny (2013). [Olympic housing: a critical review of London 2012's legacy.](#) Farnham: Ashgate, 207 p. *This book adopts a critical approach to the concept of 'legacy' focusing specifically on housing.*
- Bernstock, Penny (2013). Tensions and contradictions in London's inclusive housing legacy. *International journal of urban sustainable development*, 5(2), 154-171. *This paper focuses on two dimensions of housing legacy, displacement and legacy housing and argues that there is nothing particularly unique about London's strategy in this regard and questions whether mega events such as the Olympic Games are the best vehicle for securing long-term housing benefits for deprived populations.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/19463138.2013.847839>
- Bretherton, Paul, Piggan, Joe, & Bodet, Guillaume (2016). Olympic sport and physical activity promotion: the rise and fall of the London 2012 pre-event mass participation "legacy". *International journal of sport policy and politics*, 8(4), 609-624.

This article examines the policy target of London 2012 of increasing overall participation by two million between June 2008 and the Games in 2012.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2016.1229686>

- Brown, Richard, Cox, Gary, & Owens, Michael (2012). Bid, delivery, legacy: creating the governance architecture of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games legacy. *Australian planner*, 49(3), 226-238.

This article provides a historical account of the development and delivery of London 2012 as a regeneration program. The account follows three stages: making the bid, delivering the Games, and establishing the legacy.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/07293682.2012.706964>

- Carter, Russell Vincent, & Lorenc, Theo (2015). A qualitative study into the development of a physical activity legacy from the London 2012 Olympic Games. *Health promotion international*, 30(3), 793-802.

Olympic Games have sometimes been considered as public health interventions capable of improving population health by encouraging increased physical activity levels. Two separate processes, the 'demonstration effect' and 'festival effect,' are explored using qualitative methods in eight inactive people and four physical activity promotion specialists in Brighton & Hove. <https://doi.org/10.1093/heapro/dat066>

- Chatterjee, Robin, & Hemmings, Stéphanie (2018). [The Olympic healthcare legacy: a study to investigate the perceptions of relevant stakeholders to see how the 2012 Olympics have affected the health and wellbeing of children in East London by use of semi-structured interviews](#). *American journal of sports science and medicine*, 6(2), 60-66.

The key objectives of the study are to determine what relevant stakeholders in the care of primary school aged children in the London Borough of Tower Hamlets understood by the term 'healthcare legacy', and to assess their views on the impact of the Olympics on the children and to provide recommendations on how the health and well-being of the children may be improved.

- Coaffee, Jon (2015). The uneven geographies of the Olympic carceral: from exceptionalism to normalisation. *The geographical journal*, 181(3), 199–211. *This paper draws conceptually from the urban security literature and emerging studies within the nascent sub-discipline of carceral geography and examines their convergence on the issue of Olympic security planning.*

<https://doi.org/10.1111/geoj.12081>

- Costas, Barry (2016). The voices of children aged 10-11 years old revisited: London 2012 and the Olympic legacy. *Journal of sports pedagogy and physical education*, 7(1), 15-28.

This paper examines whether the overt excitement and positivity expressed by the children prior to the Games coming to their borough in 2012 has seen their dreams and wishes come true or dashed and betrayed by circumstances.

<https://doi.org/10.18848/2381-7100/CGP/v07i01/15-28>

- Daothong, Jennifer, & Stubbs, David (2014). London 2012 legacy: creating a more sustainable future for London and beyond. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Civil Engineering*, 167(6), 3-12. *This paper focuses on two key legacy strands: the sustainability aspects of the former Olympic Park and sustainable event management.* <https://doi.org/10.1680/cien.14.00006>

- Davies, Larissa E. (2012). Beyond the Games: regeneration legacies and London 2012. *Leisure Studies*, 31(3), 309–337.
This paper examines the regeneration legacies of the Olympic Games by exploring evidence from previous host cities together with the regeneration legacy plans for London beyond 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2011.649779>
- Evans, Graeme, & Edizel, Özlem. (2017). London 2012. In John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (Eds.), *Olympic cities: city agendas, planning, and the world's games, 1896-2020* (pp. 378–399). London: Routledge.
This chapter provides a critique of the London 2012 project from the bid period to the post-award development, delivery and “post-event” legacy phase.
- Evans, Gillian (2016). *London's Olympic legacy: the inside track*. London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016, 241 p.
This book provides the first in-depth case study of a mega-event legacy planning operation, and sets out a constructive conclusion, which details the lessons to be learnt from London's experience.
- Gilmore, Abigail (2014). Evaluating legacies: research, evidence and the regional impact of the Cultural Olympiad. *Cultural trends*, 23(1), 29-41.
Through the case study of a regional programme in the North West of England, “We Play”, this article considers how evaluation research has been used locally to develop policy stories and legacy narratives which interpret and interact with the changing landscape of arts funding and cultural policy in the UK.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09548963.2014.862001>
- Girginov, Vassil (2012). Governance of the London 2012 Olympic Games legacy. *International review for the sociology of sport*, 47(5), 543-558.
This article examines the construction of London 2012 sport legacy as a governance issue. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1012690211413966>
- Henry, Ian. (2016). The meta-evaluation of the sports participation impact and legacy of the London 2012 Games: methodological implications. *Journal of global sport management*, 1(1-2), 19-33.
The paper addresses one of the high-profile legacy goals associated with London 2012, increased sports participation, and seeks to explain the disjunction between national-level participation data indicating little or no increase in participation and programme or project data suggesting significant increases.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/24704067.2016.1177356>
- International Olympic Committee (2015). *The London 2012 food legacy: update International Olympic Committee*. Lausanne: IOC, 16 p.
This legacy case study looks at three ground-breaking projects inspired by London 2012 which created a powerful legacy for sustainable food in London and across the UK: “Food Legacy 2012”, “Sustainable Fish Cities”, and “Capital Growth”.
- Kohe, Geoffery Z. (2017). London 2012 (re)calling: youth memories and Olympic 'legacy' ether in the hinterland. *International review for the sociology of sport*, 52(1) 24-44.
This paper presents data taken from the initial three years of a longitudinal study on young people's engagement with London 2012, sport, physical activity and physical education within the UK's West Midlands region.
<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1012690215581604>

- Kohe, Geoffery Z., & Bowen-Jones, Will (2016). Rhetoric and realities of London 2012 Olympic education and participation 'legacies': voices from the core and periphery. *Sport, education and society*, 21(08), 1213-1229.
To increase inspiration, engagement, participation and performance in sport was one of the fundamental pillars of the London 2012. This article reports initial data from the first phase of a longitudinal study involving Key Stage Three (students aged 11-13) cohorts in two comparable United Kingdom schools: the first an inner-city (core) London school adjacent to the Olympic Park in Stratford, East London; the second a (peripheral) school in the Midlands. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13573322.2014.997693>

- Kokolakis, Themis, Lera-López, Fernando, & Ramchandani, Girish (2018). Did London 2012 deliver a sports participation legacy? *Sport management review* (2018), 1-12.
This paper analyses the sports participation legacy of London 2012. The study shows a positive trickle-down effect on participation from hosting the Games. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.smr.2018.04.004>

- Koutrou, Niki, Pappous, Athanasios, & Johnson, Anna. (2016). Post-event volunteering legacy: did the London 2012 Games induce a sustainable volunteer engagement? *Sustainability*, 8(12), pp. 1-12.
London 2012 was seen as an opportunity to harness the enthusiasm of the 70,000 volunteers involved and to provide a post-event volunteer legacy. A total of 77 individuals who had acted as volunteers in London 2012 were contacted approximately four years after the Games and agreed to complete a web-based open-ended survey. [Online access](#)

- Koutrou, Niki, & Pappous, Athanasios (2016). Towards an Olympic volunteering legacy: motivating volunteers to serve and remain: a case study of London 2012 Olympic Games volunteers. *Voluntary sector review*, 7(3), 269-291.
This study examines the determinants of a volunteer legacy following volunteers' involvement with London 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1332/096278916X14767760874050>

- Lindsay, Iain (2013). London 2012: securing urban Olympic delivery. *Sport in society*, 16(2), 223-283.
London 2012 are intended to leave a beneficial legacy that will transform East London's most deprived communities. The implementation of this legacy has necessitated an intensive process of urban regeneration and concomitant securitization. This paper considers the resonance of the autocratic securitization that accompanies Olympic hosting. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17430437.2013.776253>

- Mackintosh, Chris, Darko, Nathalie, Rutherford, Zoe, et al. (2014). A qualitative study of the impact of the London 2012 Olympics on families in the East Midlands of England: lessons for sports development policy and practice. *Sport education and society*, 20(8), 1065-1087.
This research project examined the lived experiences and day-to-day realities of London 2012 from the perspectives of five families in the East Midlands region of England. The aims of the project were to assess the influence the Games had on shaping family sports participation, influencing social and health relationships within the families through sports and reactions to London 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13573322.2014.881337>

- McGuinness, M. (2014). A critical examination of the London 2012 legacy. In Kevin Dixon & Tom Gibbons (Eds.), [The impact of the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games](#). (pp. 72-93). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan

This chapter critically analyses the following legacy aspects of London 2012: the economic legacy; legacies for participation and inspiration; elite performance and attitudes towards tolerance and inclusion

- Nicholls, Andrew (2014). London 2012 legacy: Olympic Park waterways. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Civil Engineering*, 167(6), 40-45.
This paper describes the largest regeneration and restoration programme ever undertaken on Britain's inland waterway network, with a massive clean-up operation followed by new locks, river walls, towpaths, bridges and habitats.
<https://doi.org/10.1680/cien.14.00023>

- Palmer, David, Ker-Reid, Duncan, Venn, Nilani, et al. (2014). London 2012 legacy: managing flood risk at Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Civil Engineering*, 167(6), 46-52.
Flood mitigation measures delivered at the London 2012 Olympic Park have reduced flood risk to more than 4000 residential and commercial properties, improving the quality of life for thousands of east London residents. Additional benefits include water quality, habitat creation, biodiversity, recreation, leisure and education. The result is a true and lasting legacy for London and a model for sustainable flood risk management.
<https://doi.org/10.1680/cien.14.00041>

- Pappalepore, Ilaria, & Duignan, Michael B. (2016). The London 2012 cultural programme: a consideration of Olympic impacts and legacies for small creative organisations in East London. *Tourism management*, 54(June), 344-355.
This study investigates the impacts of London 2012 and its related cultural programme on local small creative organisations in East London.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tourman.2015.11.015>

- Pappas, Nikolaos (2014). Hosting mega events: Londoners' support of the 2012 Olympics. *Journal of hospitality and tourism management*, 21(December), 10-17.
Mega-event successes depend considerably on the host community's support, even if their planning and development allows little input from local residents. This study examines the use of a structural model to access key factors of residents' perceptions for London 2012. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhtm.2014.02.001>

- Pappous, Athanasios, & Hayday, Emily J. (2016). A case study investigating the impact of the London 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games on participation in two non-traditional English sports, judo and fencing. *Leisure studies*, 35(5), 668-684.
This research investigates the impact that London 2012 had on mass sports participation within the host nation. This paper focuses on two non-traditional English sports, fencing and judo. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614367.2015.1035314>

- Poynter, Gavin, Viehoff, Valérie, & Li, Yang (2015). [*The London Olympics and urban development: the mega-event city*](#). London: Routledge, 361 p.
This book studies the transformation of East London as a result of London 2012, with a focus on the diverse social, political and cultural implications of London's use of the narrative of legacy.

- Scott, Carol (2014). Legacy evaluation and London, 2012 and the Cultural Olympiad. *Cultural trends*, 23(1), 7-17.
This article explores developments within the last decade to establish a paradigm for evaluating the legacy of the Olympic Games.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09548963.2013.798999>

- Smith, Andrew (2014). "De-risking" East London: Olympic regeneration planning 2000-2012. *European planning studies*, 22(9), 1919-1939.
This paper focuses on the legacy planning initiatives attached to London 2012.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09654313.2013.812065>

- Such, Elizabeth (2016). The Olympic family?: young people, family practices and the London 2012 Olympic Games. *International journal of sport policy*, 8(2), 189-206.
London 2012 sought to 'Inspire a Generation' of young people to engage in sport. This article explores the ways in which a group of young people in the North West of England and the East of Scotland experienced the Games in the context of their everyday family and relational lives. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2015.1105278>

- Sumner, Hugh (2012). Delivering London 2012: transport legacy. *Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Transport*, 165(4), 267-275.
This paper explores the legacy of the UK Olympic Delivery Authority transport programme and its place in the great tradition of transformational transport investment in the capital over the past 150 years. <https://doi.org/10.1680/tran.12.00041>

- Timms, Jill (2015). A socially responsible business legacy: raising standards in procurement, supply chains and employment at the London Olympics of 2012. In Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#) (pp. 217-228). London: Routledge.
This chapter focuses on London 2012 to consider how an ethical business legacy was planned and promoted, and the role of civil society in shaping this.

- Thompson, Claire, Lewis, Daniel J., & Greenhalgh, Trisha, et al. (2015). "Everyone was looking at you smiling": East London residents' experiences of the 2012 Olympics and its legacy on the social determinants of health. *Health & place*, 36(November), 18-24.
The 2012 Olympic bid promised a health and social legacy for local residents. This qualitative study explored how hosting of London 2012 impacted upon the way East London residents perceived and experienced the social determinants of health in their local neighbourhood. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.healthplace.2015.08.008>

- Tzanelli, Rodanth (2013). [*Olympic ceremonialism and the performance of national character*](#). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 179 p.
In recent decades ceremonies stood in Olympiads as both vehicles of cultural values and shows embracing the banal and the everyday. This book examines the London 2012 opening and closing ceremonies and the handover event to Rio for the 2016 Olympics as articulations of national and cosmopolitan belonging.

- Wagg, Stephen (2015). [*The London Olympics of 2012: politics, promises and legacy*](#). Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 211 p.
The book examines the framing of London's bid to host the Games and provides a compelling and comprehensive analysis of the politics of London 2012, asking who won, and who lost out in this seminal event, and whether it has created a lasting legacy.

- Watt, Paul (2013). It's not for us: regeneration, the 2012 Olympics and the gentrification of East London. *City*, 17(1), 99-118.
This paper examines the much-hyped London 2012 'legacy' in relation to the displacement experiences of lower-income East Londoners.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/13604813.2012.754190>

- Weed, Mike (2015). Is tourism a legitimate legacy from the Olympic and Paralympic Games? an analysis of London 2012 legacy strategy using programme theory. *Journal of sport & tourism*, 19(2), 101-126.

Given the much wider range of socio-economic legacies now being sought from the Games, should tourism impacts remain a leading, or even a legitimate, justification for such investment? This paper explores this question through an analysis of legacy planning, strategy and outcomes for London 2012.

<https://doi.org/10.1080/14775085.2015.1053968>

- Weed, Mike, Coren, Esther, Fiore, Jo, et al. (2015). The Olympic Games and raising sport participation: a systematic review of evidence and an interrogation of policy for a demonstration effect. *European sport management quarterly*, 15(2), 195-226. *For this research a worldwide systematic review of English language evidence was used to examine the influence of a demonstration effect on sport participation engagement and to interrogate sport participation legacy policy for London 2012.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/14775085.2015.1053968>

6.20 RIO DE JANEIRO 2016

- Azzali, Simona (2018). [*Mega sporting events as tools of urban redevelopment: lessons learned from Rio de Janeiro*](#). Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Urban design and planning, Ahead of print, 1-9. *In the 1990s, the municipality of Rio de Janeiro initiated a new policy that involved the use of mega sporting events as tools for urban redevelopment and regeneration of the city. Through interviews with experts and bid book analysis, the paper aims to assess the impact of this strategy on Rio de Janeiro and its population.*
- Hendriks, Geert, & Basu, Vineet (2016). [*Rio 2016 Olympic Games sustainability and legacy stories: a selection of good practices*](#). AISTS, 68 p. *This booklet contains easy-to-understand, positive stories and initiatives of sustainability and legacy collected during Rio 2016.*
- Kassens-Noor, Eva, Gaffney, Christopher, Messina, Joe, et al. (2016). Olympic transport legacies: Rio de Janeiro's bus rapid transit system. *Journal of planning education and research*, 6(1). *This study examines the transportation planning process and consequences of implementation in the run-up to Rio 2016 by triangulating qualitative and quantitative methods.* <https://doi.org/10.1177/0739456X16683228>
- Lindau, Luis Antonio, Petzhold, Guileermo, Tavares, Virginia Bergamaschi, et al. (2016). Mega events and the transformation of Rio de Janeiro into a mass-transit city. *Research in transportation economics*, 59(November), 196-203. *The study focuses on describing bus improvements from regulation and control to the implementation of BRS lanes and four BRT corridors. It addresses benefits in terms of travel time and emissions from optimizing services and renewing the bus fleet.* <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.retrec.2016.07.024>
- Pereira, Rafael H.M. (2018). [*Transport legacy of mega-events and the redistribution of accessibility to urban destinations*](#). *Cities*, 81, 45-60. *This paper reflects on the delimitation of transport legacies and its social impacts in terms of how such developments can reshape urban accessibility to opportunities. It analyses the transformation in the transport system of Rio de Janeiro in preparation for the 2014 World Cup and Rio 2016 Olympic Games.*
- Prefeitura do Rio de Janeiro (2015). [*Rio 2016: Olympics and legacy: quick guide to public policies Rio de Janeiro*](#). Rio de Janeiro: Prefeitura do Rio de Janeiro, 65 p. *This document presents the various projects and public policies set up for Rio 2016 and intended to leave a lasting post-Games legacy*

- Rekow, Lea (2016). Rio de Janeiro's Olympic legacy: public security for whom? *Journal of human security*, 12(1), 74-90.
The author examined the "Games security plan" which was launched as one of the greatest legacies of the Olympic Games. <https://doi.org/10.12924/johs2016.12010074>

- Ribeiro, Tiago Miguel, Biscaia, Rui, & Figueredo, Carlos (2018). [Examining service quality and social impact perception of the 2016 Rio de Janeiro Olympic Games.](#) *International journal of sports marketing and sponsorship*, 19(2), 160-177.
The article examines the effects of service quality on perceived positive and negative social impact of Rio 2016.

- Santos Neto, Silvestre Cirilo dos, Cardoso, Vinicius Denardin, Santos, Thiago, et al. (2018). Rio 2016 Olympics: urban regeneration and social legacy. *Journal of human sport and exercise*, 13(1), 116-133.
This study aimed to analyse the changes occurred in the urban space in the city of Rio de Janeiro face Rio 2016. <http://dx.doi.org/10.14198/jhse.2018.13.Proc1.10>

- Sousa- Mast, Fabiana R. de, Reis, Arianne C., Vieira, Marcelo C., et al. (2017). Does being an Olympic city help improve recreational resources? examining the quality of physical activity resources in a low-income neighborhood of Rio de Janeiro. *International journal of public health*, 62(2), 263-268.
The urban regeneration necessary for hosting mega sport events is frequently promoted as an opportunity to enhance public physical activity resources and therefore to improve health through physical activity participation. This study assesses the quality of public physical activity resources in a low socio-economic community in the Olympic city of Rio. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00038-016-0827-7>

- Todt, Nelson (2018). Rio 2016 Olympic Games first anniversary special edition. *Journal of human sport and exercise*. Alicante: University of Alicante.
This special edition on Rio 2016 includes the following articles on legacy: "Rio 2016 Olympic Games and imaterial legacy", "Porto Maravilha: dinâmicas urbanas do terciário em transformação pós-Rio 2016", "Center of Physical Education Admiral Adalberto Nunes and the legacy in the Olympic Games "Rio2016", "A legacy of knowledge: Meteorology and Olympic and Paralympic Games in Brazil", "The transform project and the geospatial reaching in Brazil: the legacy of the Olympic education in Rio 2016 Games". [Online access](#)

7. ACADEMIC STUDIES: OLYMPIC WINTER GAMES

7.1 INNSBRUCK 1964 & 1976

- Socher, Karl, & Tschurtschenthaler, Paul (2012). The role and impact of mega-events: economic perspectives: the case of the Winter Olympic Games 1964 and 1976 at Innsbruck. In John R. Gold & Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [The making of Olympic cities](#), vol. 3 (pp. 38-53). New-York: Routledge.
This chapter proposes a cost-benefit-analysis of Innsbruck 1964 and 1976 and demonstrates various difficulties, especially of the evaluation of the image- or publicity-

creating effects.

7.2 LAKE PLACID 1980

- Zimmerman, Kate (2007). [Legacies of North American Olympic Winter Games: volume one: Lake Placid 1980](#). Vancouver: Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. 50 p.
This report uses a mix of opinions gained from personal interviews, some statistics and reliance on media sources to examine a variety of legacy related themes. Note that the report is focused on highlighting the positive legacies of the Game.
- Parmelee, John, & Murphy, Jim (2006). *Economic impact of the N.Y. Olympic regional development authority: 2004- 2005 fiscal year*. Plattsburgh NY: Technical Assistance Centre at SUNY Plattsburgh, 37 p.
The fiscal report for the Olympic Regional Development Authority (ORDA) for the year 2004-2005 when Lake Placid marked the 25th anniversary of Lake Placid 1980 gives an insight into how the facilities of the Games continue to be used. ORDA was established in 1981 to manage and promote the future use of sports facilities used to the host the Winter Games in 1980. [Online access](#)

7.3 CALGARY 1988

- Hiller, Harry H. (2006). Post-event outcomes and the post-modern turn: the Olympics and urban transformations. *European sport management quarterly*, 6(4), 317-332.
The focus of this article is on post-event outcomes and particularly on Olympic-related facilities and how they are used once the Olympics are over. The Olympics are analysed from an urban perspective as an event that has an impact on cities beyond sport. Calgary 1988 serves as the primary illustration of the process described.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/16184740601154458>
- Ritchie, J. R. Brent (2000). Turning 16 Days into 16 years through Olympic legacy. *Event management*, 6(3), 155-165.
This article focuses on two examples (Calgary 1988 and Salt Lake 2002) in an attempt to demonstrate how “legacy planning” can help ensure that hosting of a short-term mega-event such as the Olympics can contribute to the development and consolidation of facilities and programs that will benefit destination residents for many years.
<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F004728759103000102>
- Ritchie, J. R. Brent, & Smith, Brian H. (1991). The impact of a mega-event on host region awareness: a longitudinal study. *Journal of travel research*, 30(1), 3-10.
The study examines the impact of the Olympic Games on host region awareness by using annual data from 1986 to 1989 from 20 centres in the US and Europe. The results revealed that the Olympic Games dramatically increased levels of awareness and significantly modified the image of Calgary.
<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F004728759103000102>
- Warren, Lee, & West, J. Thomas (2003). Calgary and the legacy of the XV Olympic Winter Games. In Miquel de Moragas, Christopher Kennett, & Nuria Puig (Eds.), [The Legacy of the Olympic Games 1984-2000: International Symposium Lausanne, 14th, 15th and 16th November 2002](#) (pp. 170-178). Lausanne: International Olympic Committee.
This symposium paper is focused on an examination of the post-Games sporting legacy and use of venues from Calgary 1988 and the region.

- Zimmerman, Kate (2007). [Legacies of North American Olympic Winter Games: volume two: Calgary 1988](#). Vancouver: Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, 71 p.
This report uses a mix of opinions gained from personal interviews, some statistics and reliance on media sources to examine a variety of legacy related themes. Note that the report is focused on highlighting the positive legacies of the Game.

7.4 ALBERTVILLE 1992

- Charmetant, Remy (2003). The use of Olympic installations after the Games: the case of Albertville. In Miquel de Moragas, Christopher Kennett & Nuria Puig (eds.), [The Legacy of the Olympic Games 1984–2000: International Symposium Lausanne, 14th, 15th and 16th November 2002](#) (pp. 145-151). Lausanne: IOC.
This symposium paper is focused on an examination of the post-Games use of venues from Albertville 1992 in the city and the region.
- Terret, Thierry (2008). The Albertville Winter Olympics: unexpected Legacies – failed expectations for regional economic development. *The international journal of the history of sport*, 25(14), 1903-1921.
This paper is focused on the economic impacts of Albertville 1992.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/09523360802439262>

7.5 LILLEHAMMER 1994

- Spilling, Olav R. (1999). Long-term impacts of mega-events: the case of Lillehammer 1994. In C. Jeanrenaud (Ed.), [The economic impact of sport events](#) (pp. 135–166). Neuchâtel: Editions CIES.
- Spilling, Olav R. (1998). Beyond intermezzo? On the long-term industrial impacts of mega-events: the case of Lillehammer 1994. *Festival management & event tourism*, 5(3), 101-122.
This article focuses on the long-term industrial impacts of Lillehammer 1994. Three types of impacts related to the mega-event are outlined: 1) intermezzo, 2) permanent lift of industrial activity to a new plateau, and 3) change of long-term growth rate. [Online access](#).
- Rønningen, Anders (1997). [Analysis of the economic impact of the XVIII Olympic Winter Games at Lillehammer in 1994](#). Lausanne: IOC. 39 p.
This report examines the subject of economic impact and the long-lasting consequences of the Winter Games for the region of Lillehammer.
- Teigland, Jon. (1999). Mega-events and impacts on tourism: the predictions and realities of the Lillehammer Olympics. *Impact assessment and project appraisal*, 17(4), 199, 305-317.
After Lillehammer 1994, the Norwegian national and local authorities expected a 'big boom' in tourism. This paper compares ex ante theories and predictions with the ex post reality. <https://doi.org/10.3152/147154699781767738>

7.6 NAGANO 1998

- Miyoshi, Koyo, & Sasaki, Masaru (2016). The long-term impacts of the 1998 Nagano Winter Olympic Games on economic and labor market outcomes. *Asian economic policy review*, 11(1), 43-65.
This paper assesses the long-term effects of the 1998 Nagano Winter Olympic Games on various economic and labor market outcomes in Nagano Prefecture.

<https://doi.org/10.1111/aepr.12115>

- Nakamura, Hidemasa, & Suzuki, Naofumi (2017). Reinterpreting Olympic legacies: the emergent process of long-term post-event strategic planning of Hakuba after the 1998 Nagano Winter Games. *International journal of sport policy and politics*, 9(2), 311-330. *This study explores the process by which long-term legacies of a sporting mega-event are managed to the benefit of a host community. It examines how Hakuba, one of the five host municipalities of Nagano 1998, dramatically recovered from the initial downturn after hosting the Games. It focuses on a post-event period of nearly two decades.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/19406940.2017.1287763>

7.7 SALT LAKE CITY 2002

- Baumann, Robert, Engelhardt, Bryan, & Matheson, Victor A. (2012). Employment effects of the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah. *Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie und Statistik* 232(3), 308-317. *Event promoters suggested that the Games would increase employment in the state by 35,000 job-years. The authors investigate whether the 2002 Winter Olympics actually increased employment finding that the Games' impact was a fraction of that claimed by the boosters.* <https://doi.org/10.1515/jbnst-2012-0309>
- Cope, Michael R., Flaherty, Jeremy, & Young, Kirk D. (2015). Olympic boomtown: the social impacts of a one-time mega-event in Utah's Heber Valley. *Sociological spectrum: Mid-South sociological association*, 35(2), 136-160. *This research examines longitudinal survey data from six survey years (between 1999 through 2003, and 2007) to assess the impacts of rapid growth development (boomtowns) on communities that have been affected by Salt Lake City 2002. The authors find that the Olympics had an important positive effect on residents' community satisfaction during the year of the Olympics.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/02732173.2014.1000553>
- Ritchie, J. R. Brent (2000). Turning 16 Days into 16 years through Olympic legacy. *Event management*, 6(3), 155-165. *This article focuses on two examples (Calgary 1988 and Salt Lake 2002) in an attempt to demonstrate how "legacy planning" can help ensure that hosting of a short-term mega-event such as the Olympics can contribute to the development and consolidation of facilities and programs that will benefit destination residents for many years.* <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F004728759103000102>
- Zimmerman, Kate (2007). [Legacies of North American Olympic Winter Games: volume three: Salt Lake 2002](#). Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. 86 p. *This report uses a mix of opinions gained from personal interviews, some statistics and reliance on media sources to examine a variety of legacy related themes. Note that the report is focused on highlighting the positive legacies of the Game.*

7.8 TURIN 2006

- Bondonio, Piervincenzo, & Campaniello, Nadia (2006). [Torino 2006: what kind of Olympic Winter Games were they? a preliminary account from an organizational and economic perspective](#). *Olympika XV*(2006), 1-33. *This working paper asks a number of questions in order to examine the extent to which the planning and legacy targets set by the bid promoters and then by the TOROC were achieved or missed.*

- Bondonio, Piervincenzo, & Guala, Chito (2011). Gran Torino? the 2006 Olympic Winter Games and the tourism revival of an ancient city. *Journal of sport & tourism*, 16(4), 303-321.
Four years after Torino 2006, a review is made of the legacy of the Games by considering the Olympic effect on Turin's regeneration process and its tourism attractiveness. <https://doi.org/10.1080/14775085.2011.635015>
- Bondonio, Piervincenzo, Guala, Chito, & Mela, Alfredo (2008). Torino 2006 OWG: any legacies for the IOC and Olympic territories? In Robert K. Barney, [*Pathways, critiques and discourse in Olympic research 9th International Symposium for Olympic Research*](#) (151-165). London Ontario: International Centre for Olympic Studies.
The paper addresses three topics: main aspects of financial and organizational issues of Torino 2006; the long-term impacts of the Games on the Olympic territories and environment; the quite original (for extension and time span covered: 2002-2007) use of public opinion' surveys about the Games. The paper suggests that the Torino's experience can be useful for IOC movement and future OGs.
- Dansero, Egidio, & Puttilli, Matteo. (2010). Mega-events tourism legacies: the case of the Torino 2006 Winter Olympic Games – a territorialisation approach. *Leisure studies*, 29(3), 321-341.
This paper first examines the impact of mega-events such as the Olympic Games on tourism development in host territories. The paper then focuses on the case of Torino 2006. <https://doi.org/10.1080/02614361003716966>
- Dansero, Egidio, Mela, Alfredo, & Rossignolo, Cristina (2015). Legacies of Turin 2006 eight years on: theories on territorialization in the aftermath of the Olympic Games. In: Valerie Viehoff and Gavin Poynter, [*Mega-event cities: urban legacies of global sports events*](#), (pp. 99-107). Farnham: Ashgate.
This chapter focuses on the case of Torino 2006 through the examination of some specific issues: the new geography between the city and the mountains, the territorialization process and legacy of the city, the change of the city image and the legacy following the global economic crisis.
- Guala, Chito (2015). Cultural Olympiad or an Olympics for cultural regeneration? Torino 2006 and its legacy. In Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#) (pp. 189-201). London: Routledge.
This book chapter focuses on how the Cultural Olympiad can help urban renewal and create a new public image.
- Pappalepore, Ilaria (2014). Exploring the intangible impacts of cultural events on the creative sector: experiences from the Cultural Olympiad programs of Torino 2006 and London 2012. *European urban and regional studies*, 23(3), 441-445.
This paper engages with the debates around the Olympic legacy by exploring the qualitative, intangible impacts of the Cultural Olympiad program on local small creative firms in Torino and London. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0969776413517248>
- Bondonio, Piervincenzo, & Mela, Alfredo (2012). Which legacies of Torino 2006 Olympic Winter Games for the Olympic Movement and the local society? In: John R. Gold and Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [*The making of Olympic cities*](#), vol. 4 (pp. 243-256). New-York: Routledge.
This chapter focuses on two facets of the effects of Torino 2006: some effects of the Games on the overall Olympic movement are visible, as legacies which Turin left for future Olympic events; legacies which the Games have left for the territory.

- Stimilli, Flavio, Šćitaroci, Mladen Obad, & Sargolini, Massimo (2016). Turin, Sochi and Krakow in the context of Winter Olympics: spatial planning and territorial impact of the Games. *Prostor*, 24(1), 74-89.
In the modern Winter Olympics, the landscape and territorial impact of sports facilities and infrastructures, especially the transportation network required to connect the host city with the mountain venues, is a major challenging issue, matter of concern to planners. Three case studies are compared from this viewpoint, to point out common and different problems, strategies and outcomes: Turin 2006, Sochi 2014 and the plan for Krakow 2022. [https://doi.org/10.31522/p.24.1\(51\).6](https://doi.org/10.31522/p.24.1(51).6)

7.9 VANCOUVER 2010

- Armenakyan, Anahit, Heslop, Louise A., Nadeau, John R., et al. (2012). Does hosting the Olympic Games matter? Canada and Olympic Games images before and after the 2010 Olympic Games. *International journal of sport management and marketing*, 12(1-2), 111-140.
A cross-national, longitudinal study of Canadian and US respondents examined impacts of the Vancouver 2010 on images of the host country, Canada, and the Olympic Games itself. Results indicated hosting the Games contributed to improved images for Americans of Canadians, Canada as a country and as a destination. Canadians evidenced increased pride in their own country.
<https://doi.org/10.1504/IJSM.2012.051265>
- Benson, Angela M., Dickson, Tracey J., Terwiel, F. Anne, et al. (2014). Training of Vancouver 2010 volunteers: a legacy opportunity? *Contemporary social science*, 9(2), 210-226.
It is often asserted that the training of event volunteers contributes to the creation of a social legacy via the transfer of learning to other volunteer contexts, thereby creating an enhanced volunteer pool after the event, which will support the. This article uses the data collected at Vancouver 2010 to reflect upon the reality of that assertion and argues that in order to achieve legacy both training and development strategies are required.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/21582041.2013.838296>
- Craig, Cora L., & Bauman, Adrian E. (2014). The impact of the Vancouver Winter Olympics on population level physical activity and sport participation among Canadian children and adolescents: population-based study. *International journal of behavioral nutrition and physical activity*, 11(107), 1-9.
The purpose of this study was to determine if hosting Vancouver 2010 encouraged Canadian children to be physically active. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12966-014-0107-y>
- Duffy, Anne. (2011). Raising the bar for sustainable Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games. In: Jill Savery & Keith Gilbert (eds.), [Sustainability and Sport](#) (pp. 91-101). Champaign: Common Ground Publishing LLC.
This book chapter examines the “Sustainability management report system” used by VANOC as well as other measures such as the “sustainable sports and event toolkit” and “Leadership in energy and environmental design indicators” as a means of measuring the OCOGs planning for sustainability.
- Holden, Meg, MacKenzie, Julia, & Van Wynsberghe, Robert (2012). Vancouver’s promise of the world’s first sustainable Olympic Games. In: John R. Gold and Margaret M. Gold (eds.), [The making of Olympic cities](#), vol. 4 (pp. 397-429) New-York: Routledge.
Vancouver has committed to host the world’s first sustainable Olympic Games in 2010. This analysis leads to insight into the boundaries of the meaning of sustainability in the context of a mega event, in which, more than any particular demonstration project, the communicated message of sustainability may be the most lasting legacy.

- Kaplanidou, Kiki, & Karadakis, Kostas (2010). Understanding the legacies of a host Olympic city: the case of the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games. *Sport marketing quarterly* 19(2), 110-117.
The article presents a case study on understanding the legacies of Vancouver 2010 and notes that Vancouver 2010 Bid Corp. established a plan to develop a sustainable legacy for athletes, host communities, and sports development.
- Karadakis, Kostas, & Kaplanidou, Kiki (2012). Legacy perceptions among host and non-host Olympic Games residents: a longitudinal study of the 2010 Vancouver Olympic Games. *European sport management quarterly*, 12(3), 243-264.
This study examined host and non-host residents' legacy perceptions of Vancouver 2010 utilizing social exchange theory. The importance and legacy outcome evaluation relative to residents' quality of life six months prior, during, and six months after the Games were evaluated. <https://doi.org/10.1080/16184742.2012.680067>
- Karadakis, Kostas, Kaplanidou, Kiki, & Karlis, George (2016). Host and non-host resident awareness and perception of legacies for the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympic Games. *Loisir et société/Society and leisure*, 39(2), 195-209.
This study focuses on host and non-host residents' perceptions regarding dominant legacy themes and residents' awareness of specific legacies before, during, and after Vancouver 2010. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07053436.2016.1198594>
- Kidd, Bruce (2011). [*The legacies of the 2010 Winter Olympic and Paralympic Games in Vancouver*](#). Toronto: University of Toronto, 17 p.
This paper is largely focused on drawing together interviews, personal observation and research into existing literature to a personal impression of the post Games impacts of Vancouver 2010.
- Leopkey, Becca, & Parent, Milena M. (2015). Vancouver 2010 Olympic Winter Games: modes of legacy network governance. In Richard Holt & Dina Ruta (Eds.), [*Routledge handbook of sport and legacy: meeting the challenge of major sports events*](#) (pp. 82-96). London: Routledge.
This chapter explores and compares the modes of network governance utilized during the event legacy phases. The case of Vancouver 2010 provides the platform for the identification and analysis of the multi-organizational legacy network governance structures and process.
- Low, Duncan, & Hall, Peter V. (2012). The 2010 Cultural Olympiad: playing for the global or the local stage? *International journal of cultural policy*, 18(2), 131-150.
Based on the data collected on the Vancouver 2010 Cultural Olympiad, this article seeks to respond to the question: what evidence exists to support the premise that hosting a Cultural Olympiad provides a professional arts sector with positive and substantive legacies, sustained material and financial benefits, or increased national and international profile? <https://doi.org/10.1080/10286632.2011.567332>
- Pentifallo, Caitlin, & VanWynsberghe, Robert (2014). "Leaving Las Vegas" or can sustainability ever be social? Vancouver 2010 in post-political perspective. In: Jonathan Grix, [*Leveraging legacies from sports mega-events*](#) (pp. 73-85). London: Palgrave Macmillan.
Through a case study of the Vancouver 2010, this chapter explores the social legacy of the Olympics.
- Pentifallo, Caitlin, & VanWynsberghe, Robert (2015). Mega-event impact assessment and policy attribution: embedded case study, social housing, and the 2010 Winter

Olympic Games. *Journal of policy research in tourism, leisure and events*, 7(3), 266-281.

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This paper explores how legacy was framed in the newspaper media during the Olympic bid in Vancouver, where city officials, local politicians, and members of the bid committee focused their pro-bid arguments around infrastructure, economic, and social legacies. <https://doi.org/10.1123/JSM.2013-0294>
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This article presents a case study of the City of Vancouver's newly emerging post-Olympic "greenest city" initiative. The purpose of this case study of social leveraging is to better understand this concept in the context of hosting the 2010 Olympic Games and the City of Vancouver's development of a sustainability business brand. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19407963.2012.662618>
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This report investigates how corporate sponsorship can contribute to Olympic sustainability. The research focused on the partnership management strategies between the VANOC and six national Vancouver 2010 corporate sponsors as well as one Tier 2 corporate sponsor.
- Zimmerman, Kate (2010). [*Legacies of North American Olympic Winter Games: Volume four: Vancouver 2010*](#). Vancouver: Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games, 132 p.
This report uses a mix of opinions gained from personal interviews, some statistics and reliance on media sources to examine a variety of legacy related themes. Note that the report is focused on highlighting the positive legacies of the Game.

7.10 SOCHI 2014

- Azzali, Simona (2016). The legacies of Sochi 2014 Winter Olympics: an evaluation of the Adler Olympic Park. *Urban research & practice*, 3(81), 1-21.
The study develops a post-occupancy evaluation of the Adler Olympic Park, the new coastal public open spaces, and one of the main legacies of the Games. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17535069.2016.1216586>
- Ermolaeva, P. O. (2016). “Green? Cool. Yours”: the effect of sports mega-events in post-Soviet Russia on citizens' environmental consumption practises (Cases Of 2013 Universiade in Kazan and 2014 Sochi Olympics). *Journal of organizational culture, communications and conflict* 20(1), 165-174.
The intent of this work is to provide insights on the analysis of the environmental consumption practices of Kazan and Sochi citizens after and before the 2013 Universiade and Sochi 2014. [Online access](#)
- Müller, Martin. (2015). After Sochi 2014: costs and impacts of Russia's Olympic Games. *Eurasian geography and economics*, 55(6), 628-655.
This paper assesses the outcomes in Sochi 2004, examining the costs and economic impacts of the event, the prospects for the long-term use of venues and infrastructure, and the attitudes of the global and the Russian population. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15387216.2015.1040432>
- Müller, Martin. (2015). (Im-)mobile policies: why sustainability went wrong in the 2014 Olympics in Sochi. *European urban and regional studies the history of sport*, 22(2), 191-209.
This paper proposes a tripartite framework of transportation, transformation and

translation to conceptualise the circulation, mutation and impacts of mobile policies as translocal, socio-material networks. Drawing on material from interviews, participant observation and documents it considers the value of this framework by examining the mobility of the sustainability agenda of Sochi 2014.

<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0969776414523801>

- Trubina, Elena. (2015). Mega-events in the context of capitalist modernity: the case of 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics. *Eurasian geography and economics*, 55(6), 610-627. *The author outlines a number of key issues that have shaped the urban development of the country and will leave a lasting legacy for a future generation to deal with. The author investigates how mega-events facilitate the accumulation of capital and how this is used in urban policies.* <https://doi.org/10.1080/15387216.2015.1037780>
- Vetitnev, Alexandr, Bobina, Nadezhda, & Terwiel, Anne F. (2018). [The influence of host volunteer motivation on satisfaction and attitudes toward Sochi 2014 Olympic Games.](#) *Event management*, 22(3), 333-352. *This article presents the results of a study of the Sochi 2014 host volunteer's motivation, and the impact of motivation on volunteer satisfaction and volunteer attitude toward the Games.*

7.11 PYENGCHANG 2018

- AISTS. (2018). PyeongChang 2018 hospitality houses: a selection of good practices. Lausanne: AISTS, 68 p. *The collected examples in this booklet do not claim that Hospitality Houses consciously seek to use their presence at the Olympic Games to contribute to the SDGs or to leave a positive legacy to the host region. However, they show how many Houses have a story to tell beyond just showcasing their country or product.* [Online access](#)

8. TO GO FURTHER

8.1 OLYMPIC WORLD LIBRARY (OWL)

- ["Zoom in" Olympic Games Legacy & impact](#)
- [The Olympic Studies Centre's collection on the topic](#)

8.2 OLYMPIC.ORG

- [Olympic legacy section](#)
- [Olympic sustainability section](#)
- [Factsheet: Legacies of the Games](#)
- [Latest news: Olympic Games legacy](#)
- [Latest news: Olympic Games sustainability](#)

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