Evidence-based classification: Testing a Performance Indicator for Para World Sailing.

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Introduction

- IPC requires development of evidence-based classification systems
- 2.4mR: 'Minimum Disability'
- Research looks at performance in relation to trunk control

Background to sailing classification system

- Three boat classes in Rio: 2.4mR, Skud 18 and Sonar
- Classification tests: Functional Anatomical, Functional Dock, Functional Sail
- Athletes rated class FCS 1 (most severely disabled) to FCS 7
- 2.4mR athletes only required to meet 'Minimum Disability'

Spectator view - start line 2.4mR race



2.4mR



2.4mR Racing

 Hypothesis 1: Upwind vs downwind proportion is a predictor of winning races



Basic Physics of 2.4mR sailing



• Hypothesis 2: Trunk control is a factor in time spent sailing upwind





- Rio tracker timings: 11 races, 916 mark roundings
- Compared upwind to downwind times for each sailor
- Partial trunk control 4 sailors (226 mark roundings)
- Full trunk control 12 sailors (690 mark roundings)

Results

- Hypothesis 1: Relationship IS established between proportion of time spent upwind and winning races
- 82% races saw sailors with lowest upwind proportion finish in top 2





MEAN PROPORTION UPWIND PARTIAL TRUNK (PT) VS FULL TRUNK (T)

Discussion

- Results contradict findings of Wilson and Vardy (2005). Why? Further research required
- Sports-specific measure with regards to trunk control
- Database of 916 mark roundings for future comparison
- Scientific evidence to support athlete selection based on skill <u>not</u> disability level
- Compliance with the IPC Classification Code

Conclusions

- NO evidence that trunk control is a factor in upwind speed
- "Minimum Disability" classification in the 2.4mR IS fair with regards to trunk control
- Rio podium shows the outcomes





Further Research

- How minimum is Minimum? Upper/lower limits of disability in 2.4mR
- Hand / upper limb function in 2.4mR athletes
- Key performance determinants in new boat classes

Paralympic	Gold medallists		Silver medallists		Bronze medallists	
Games	Name	Disability	Name	Disability	Name	Disability
Sydney 2000	Heiko Kroeger (GER)	Below elbow amputee	Jens Als Andersen (SWE)	Incomplete paraplegia	Thomas Brown (USA)	Below knee amputee
Athens 2004	Damian Seguin (FRA)	Below elbow amputee	Thomas Brown (USA)	Below knee amputee	Thierry Schmitter (GER)	Complete T12 paraplegia
Beijing 2008	Paul Tingley (CAN)	Complete T11/12 paraplegia	Damian Seguin (FRA)	Below elbow amputee	John Ruf (USA)	Complete T4 paraplegia
London 2012	Helena Lucas (GBR)	Upper limb dysplasia	Heiko Kroeger (GER)	Below elbow amputee	Thierry Schmitter (GER)	Complete T12 paraplegia
Rio 2016	Damian Seguin (FRA)	Below elbow amputee	Matt Bugg (AUS)	Complete T12 paraplegia	Helena Lucas (GBR)	Upper limb dysplasia
World	Gold n	nedallists	Silver	medallists	Bronze medallists	
Championships	Name	Disability	Name	Disability	Name	Disability
2013 Poole	Stellan Berlin (SWE)	Able bodied	Helena Lucas (GBR)	Upper limb dysplasia	Megan Pascoe (GBR)	Cerebral Palsy
2014 Toronto	Stellan Berlin (SWE)	Able bodied	Bjørnar Erikstad (NOR)	TAR syndrome	Helena Lucas (GBR)	Upper limb dysplasia
2015 Rauma	Stellan Berlin (SWE)	Able bodied	Bjørnar Erikstad (NOR)	TAR syndrome	Heiko Kröger (GER)	Below elbow amputee
2016 Hobart	Megan Pascoe (GBR)	Cerebral Palsy	Matt Bugg (AUS)	Complete T12 paraplegia	Paul Francis (NZL)	T6 Incomplete

Athlete classifications (actual/expected)



Proportion of Upwind to Downwind sailing time (Chi square statistic) per race comparing Trunk(T) vs Partial Trunk (PT)

Race Number	Wind /Knots	Trunk% upwind	Partial Trunk% upwind	P value
1	11	58.69	58.66	0.93*
2	10	55.92	55.52	0.21*
3	20	64.26	63.80	0.39*
4	23	64.53	64.18	0.51*
5	17	55.80	55.93	0.85*
6	10	68.98	68.66	0.48*
7	12	58.94	59.14	0.93*
8	8	51.32	51.27	0.93 *
9	10	60.84	60.34	0.27*
10	12	57.27	57.30	0.96*
11	9	56.46	56.40	0.27 *

*No significant difference between T and PT results