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FACULTY OF KINESIOLOGY & PHYSICAL EDUCATION



**CENTRE FOR SPORT POLICY STUDIES  
RESEARCH REPORTS**

# **GENDER EQUALITY AT THE COMMONWEALTH GAMES, PART II: GLASGOW 2014**

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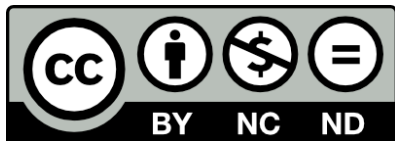
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# Table of Contents

<b>Acknowledgements</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>The Commonwealth Games</b>	<b>6</b>
<i>The Commonwealth Games: An Overview</i>	6
<i>The CGF and Gender Equality</i>	7
<b>The Report: Context and Methodology</b>	<b>8</b>
<i>Gender Inequality in Sport: The Problem</i>	8
<i>Context and Rationale</i>	9
<i>Methodology</i>	10
<b>Results: Medal Opportunities, Participants, and Total Entries</b>	<b>14</b>
a) <i>Medal Opportunities</i>	14
b) <i>Participants</i>	15
<b>Results: Gendered Differences in Sports/Disciplines and Events</b>	<b>18</b>
a) <i>Gender Exclusive Events</i>	18
b) <i>Gender-equal Events</i>	19
c) <i>Events with gender differences</i>	20
<i>A Note on Uniforms and Appearance</i>	25
<b>Conclusions and Recommendations</b>	<b>25</b>
<i>Priority Recommendations</i>	26
<b>Tables</b>	<b>31</b>
<i>Table 1. Men Only and Women Only Events</i>	31
<i>Table 2. Sports/Events that Appear to be Equal for Men and Women</i>	33
<i>Table 3. Sports/Events with Gender Differences</i>	35
<b>Appendix 1 – The 17 Sports and 21 Disciplines at the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>Appendix 2 – Minimum and Maximum Number of Entries for Individuals Sports (provided by the CGF)</b>	<b>43</b>
<b>Appendix 3 – CGA Athletes by Gender</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>Appendix 4 – Different Tournament or Race Structures</b>	<b>48</b>

## Acknowledgements

Peter Donnelly and Michele Donnelly (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013) established a model for gender equality audits within the Centre for Sport Policy Studies, and it is in the spirit of their initial analysis that this *Report* has been conducted. We must first acknowledge both scholars for their leadership in this area. They also made helpful comments on an earlier draft of this report. We would also like to recognize the contribution and cooperation of Michael Hooper, former Chief Executive Officer of the Commonwealth Games Federation, who supplied much of the data used in the previous report; and Louise Martin, Chair of the Commonwealth Advisory Board on Sport; Malcolm Dingwall-Smith, Commonwealth Secretariat; and Brian MacPherson, Chief Executive Officer of Commonwealth Games Canada, who made helpful comments.

This *Report* examines the sports, disciplines and events of the 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow. While we have made every effort to correctly document and interpret those Games and the rules and regulations governing them, we recognize that there may be instances in which we misinterpreted or misrepresented events and rules or missed instances of gender differences. We thus, consider it to be a **living document** and we would welcome any feedback or corrections (with relevant supporting documentation or references) that might improve the accuracy of our analysis. If there any corrections required, the *Report* will be appropriately amended and republished.

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## **Executive Summary**

The 2014 Commonwealth Games in Glasgow created the highest percentage of medal events for women—48.5%—of any major games in history, a significant step towards the realization of the Commonwealth Games Federation’s vision of gender equality. Clearly, gender equality in medal events is within reach within the Commonwealth Games.

Yet, the actual participation of women athletes in the Glasgow Games did not show the same progress; only 41.2% of the actual competitors were women. Many Commonwealth Games Associations simply did not or could not take advantage of the opportunities to enter women competitors.

Moreover, less than half of the events (40.2%) were equal in character, with the rest of the programme consisting of gender exclusive events (12.3%) or events that contained structural rules differences (47.5%).

In response to these findings, this Report makes four recommendations: (1) the CGF should ensure an equal number of medal events for women and men at the Commonwealth Games of 2018 in Gold Coast, Australia; (2) the CGF should initiate planning and appropriate development to achieve equal team delegations from all CGAs by the Games of 2022; (3) the CGF should begin to address the inequalities in the structure of events, in discussion with national and international federations (IFs) and the IOC; and (4) the Commonwealth as a whole should lend its support to these goals.

## Introduction

In June, 2014, the Centre for Sport Policy Studies (CSPS) published its first of two reports on gender equality at the Commonwealth Games (Kidd & Norman, 2014). The report found a persistent pattern of inequality between men and women at the Commonwealth Games, measured both in terms of medal events and total entries, since the inception of the Games in 1930. Specifically, it found that, although the gap between men and women has been shrinking, women still enjoy fewer events in which they can win medals and women are entered in the Games at a much lower rate than men. Furthermore, a detailed analysis of gender equality at the previous four Commonwealth Games (Kuala Lumpur, 1998; Manchester, 2002; Melbourne, 2006; and Delhi, 2010), revealed that these trends persisted in both core and optional sports; and that, furthermore, between 36% and 41% of events at these Games were gender exclusive or contained major structural differences (Kidd & Norman, 2014).

Building on this previous report, as well as the series of reports produced by the Centre for Sport Policy Studies on gender equality at the 2012 London Summer Olympics (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013), 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics (Donnelly, Norman & Donnelly, forthcoming), and in Canadian interuniversity sport (Donnelly, Kidd & Norman, 2011; Donnelly, Norman & Kidd, 2013), this *Report* examines gender equality at the Glasgow 2014 Games. As with the previous iteration, this *Report* is conducted in the spirit of the Commonwealth Games Federation's clear and admirable commitment to gender equality, and aims to identify areas in which the Federation is achieving this commitment and in which it could improve.

## The Commonwealth Games

### *The Commonwealth Games: An Overview*

The Commonwealth Games are a quadrennial sporting competition for 71 nations or territories that are part of the 53 countries comprising the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth Games is the world's third largest, regularly scheduled, multisport event; at the 2010 Games, held in Delhi, India, 6,127 athletes and officials participated (Organizing Committee, 2010). The Games are overseen by the Commonwealth Games Federation (CGF), which is "responsible for the direction and control of the Commonwealth Games" (CGF, 2014c, para. 3).

The Games have been held every four years since 1930, with the exception of a hiatus from 1938-1950 due to the Second World War. The Games have had four different names in their history: British Empire Games (1930-1950), British Empire and Commonwealth Games (1954-1966), British Commonwealth Games (1970-1974), and finally Commonwealth Games (1978-present). The 2014 edition of the Commonwealth Games was held in Glasgow, Scotland and the

2018 Games will be hosted in Gold Coast, Australia. Durban, South Africa, is the only remaining bidder for the 2022 Games, after Edmonton, Canada, withdrew because of the economic uncertainty caused by the recent sharp fall in the price of oil.

As explained by the CGF (2014b), the Commonwealth Games programme consists of 10 core and up to seven optional sports/disciplines. Some sports include multiple disciplines (e.g. Aquatics includes Swimming, Diving, and Synchronised Swimming), only some of which are required to appear on the Games programme (a full list of sports/disciplines at Glasgow 2014 can be found in Appendix 1). The following core sports must be included at every Games: Aquatics (Swimming), Athletics, Badminton, Boxing (men only, with an option to include women's events), Hockey, Lawn Bowls, Netball (women only), Rugby Sevens (men only, with an option to include a women's tournament), Squash and Weightlifting. In addition to the core sports, up to seven optional sports/disciplines may be included on the programme of a given Commonwealth Games. As an example, the Cycling options are Road, Track and Mountain Biking and a host may include any or all of these disciplines. Similarly in Athletics, race walks are an optional element as are Diving and Synchronized Swimming events in Aquatics.

Para-sport events have been held at the Commonwealth Games since 1990 in Auckland, New Zealand, and they have been integrated with the programme since 1994 in Victoria, Canada. The 2014 Glasgow Games featured 22 para-sport events in five sports/disciplines. Para-sport Track Cycling was included on the programme for the first time in the Commonwealth Games' history, and there were also Para-sport competitions in Athletics, Lawn Bowls, Swimming, and Weightlifting ("Glasgow 2014 to Stage," 2012).

### ***The CGF and Gender Equality***

The CGF explicitly recognizes gender equality as a key pillar of its work, both for athletes and administrators. This commitment is made clear in the CGF Constitution (CGF, 2013), which includes the following objectives:

*To promote the shared values of integrity, fair play, competence, commitment to excellence, **respect for gender equality and tolerance**, including the fight against the use in sport of drugs and of unhealthy or performance enhancing substances (Article 2.5, emphasis added).*

*For the Commonwealth Games and generally in respect of all activities of the Federation and events under its control, there shall be **no discrimination against any country or person on any grounds whatsoever, including race, colour, gender, religion or politics** (Article 7, emphasis added).*

*Both genders shall contribute at least 20% or two (2) of the representatives on the Executive Board and on the Sports Committee and any other committees and commissions formed by the Executive Board, whichever is the lower. If such gender representation is not filled by election, the Executive Board shall co-opt representatives to the Executive Board in accordance with the procedures set out in Regulation 4 (Article 17).*

Furthermore, the CGF recognizes gender equality as a major factor in the selection of events for its sport programme, alongside the factors of popularity within Commonwealth countries, excellence, and marketability:

*The Commonwealth Games retains its status as a leader in promoting gender equity. A factor that will be taken into account for future programme decisions is that sports have a balanced participation (World Championships and other International Federation recognised events) and profile (elected body) for males and females (CGF, 2013, Regulation 6.3).*

Clearly gender equality is a foundational component of the CGF's work and is an area that, in policy and action, the CGF is taking concrete steps to address. This *Report* aims to contribute to that process by providing data and analysis of gender inequality at past Commonwealth Games in order to highlight areas in which the CGF is achieving its gender equality goals and those in which improvement is still needed.

## **The Report: Context and Methodology**

### ***Gender Inequality in Sport: The Problem***

As Donnelly and Donnelly (2013) highlighted, the 2012 London Summer Olympic Games were hailed by sport leaders and media as a milestone in women's participation and achievement in sport. Indeed, the 2012 Games featured record numbers of women athletes and women's medal events. However, the authors noted that there is still much work to be done if gender equality is to be achieved within the Olympic Games; in particular, they highlighted issues of unequal leadership opportunities, funding and sponsorship, media representation, sex testing, and structuring of events between men and women athletes. With a focus on the latter issue, the authors comprehensively documented the ways in which men's and women's Olympic sports remain decidedly unequal. A second report focusing on the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics (Donnelly, Norman & Donnelly, forthcoming) and the historical analysis of the Commonwealth Games (Kidd & Norman, 2014) made similar findings. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is well aware of these shortcomings; one of the 'reforms' it endorsed at its 'extraordinary session' in Monaco on December 8-9, 2014, was the necessity to realize '50 per cent female participation in the Olympic Games' (IOC, 2014). Hopefully, this commitment will benefit women in the



Commonwealth Games as well; most Commonwealth Games Associations are in fact National Olympic Committees.

The structural gender inequality in the Olympic Games and the Commonwealth Games is a product of the much larger context of gender inequality in sport. Despite significant gains by women in the twentieth century, sport is widely understood to be a male-dominated realm in which women are marginalized and hegemonic masculinity is prized (Birrell, 2000). Sport is also a rare social institution in which formal gender segregation is the norm and is generally accepted even by sport equality activists (Messner, 2009). Given the “separate-but-equal” approach to athletic competition taken by international sport federations and organizations (including the CGF), it is critical to examine the differences between men’s and women’s opportunities and resources in order to assess whether gender equality is truly being realized (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013).

### ***Context and Rationale***

This audit is the second part of two reports from the CSPA examining gender equality at the Commonwealth Games; it was preceded by a report (Kidd & Norman, 2014) that retroactively examined gender equality at previous Commonwealth Games, with a specific focus on the prior four Games: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (1998), Manchester, England (2002), Melbourne, Australia (2006), and Delhi, India (2010). The main findings from the previous *Report* were:

- Although the gap is declining, men have always enjoyed the opportunity to participate in more medal events than women. Beginning with the Kuala Lumpur Games, the percentage of men’s events has been 60% (1998), 56% (2002), 53% (2006), and 54% (2010).
- Although women are moving closer to equality in terms of medal events, the number of entries remained heavily skewed toward men. Men made up between 59% and 62% of total entries between 1998 and 2010, although it is worth noting that this percentage was slowly dropping at each Games in this period.
- Analyzing the data for core and optional sports produced similar results, suggesting little difference in gender inequality between these two categories.

Building on this research, the current *Report* examines gender equality at the 2014 Glasgow Games. The 2014 Games were hailed by organizers for taking strides toward inclusion of women and disabled athletes. For example, Glasgow 2014 Chief Executive (and now CGF CEO) David Grevemberg stated:

*I'm delighted that in delivering 17 sports over 11 days of competition we have been able to increase our commitments to competition and medal*

*opportunities by offering greater opportunities for female and Para-Sport athletes* (quoted in “Glasgow 2014 sports programme finalized,” 2014).

The Glasgow Games thus presented a timely opportunity to analyze the progress of the CGF toward its gender equality goals and to provide data from which to formulate recommendations for policy development in this area. The authors hope that this research will provide useful baseline data that the CGF may use to assess its progress toward achieving gender equality at the Commonwealth Games and to work to improve in areas where this goal has not been achieved.

### ***Methodology***

The data for this report are focused on three primary measures: number of medal events by gender, number of athlete participants by gender and sport/discipline, and rule differences between men’s and women’s events. Data on participants and events were collected from the CGF website (<http://www.thecgf.com>) and the Glasgow 2014 website it hosts (<http://g2014.thecgf.com>), while data on rules and technical aspects for events were retrieved from official documents provided by the relevant IFs on their websites.

### ***Medal Events and Athletes***

The number of events and total number of men and women participants were extrapolated from the official national rosters and results for Glasgow 2014, which are published on the CGF and Glasgow 2014 websites. It is important to outline the difference between *total entries*, a measure used in the previous *Report* (Kidd & Norman, 2014), and the total number of *athlete participants*, the measure used in this *Report*. We feel that the total number of *athlete participants* is a more valid measure, because it focuses on the actual number of athletes who participated in the Games and does not double-count those athletes who competed in multiple events within the same sport/discipline. The only reason that we used total entries in the previous *Report* is because those were the only data available for many of the previous Games. For this *Report*, however, the authors had full access to athlete data for the Games and chose, in line with the method employed in other CSPS gender reports (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013; Donnelly, Norman, & Donnelly, forthcoming), to count the total number of athletes who participated in each sport/discipline rather than the total number of entries in each event.

This decision raises an important caution with regard to drawing comparisons between our previous *Commonwealth Games Report* (Kidd & Norman, 2014) and this *Report*, as direct comparisons are not appropriate due to the different measures used in the research processes. Specifically, the numbers of total entries reported for previous Games are considerably higher than the number of athlete participants reported in this *Report* for Glasgow 2014 due to the fact that the previous *Report* double-counted athletes who competed in multiple events

(e.g. an Athletics athlete who ran both the 100m and 4X100m races was counted as two total entries).

This *Report* avoids such double-counting and includes only the number of athletes who participated in the various sports/disciplines at Glasgow 2014. The one exception to this rule occurs in the reporting of total athletes by gender per sport/discipline (Table 2): because 81 athletes (53 men and 29 women) competed in two different sports/disciplines, they are counted in the totals for *both* of these sports/disciplines; however, the number of total athletes is adjusted to only count these 81 participants just once in the overall figure. All of these multi-sport/discipline athletes were cyclists who competed in two Cycling disciplines or one Cycling discipline and Triathlon.

### *Gender Differences Between Men's and Women's Events*

In their gender audit of the 2012 London Olympic Games, Donnelly and Donnelly (2013) identified and analyzed three categories of events: gender-exclusive events, gender-equal events, and events with gender differences. Donnelly and Donnelly (2013) explain why it is important to identify and analyze these gender differences:

*Such an analysis enables us to see where equality has been achieved, and to consider and debate the remaining gender differences in order to determine whether they are acceptable or legitimate. Specifically, is there an agreed upon reason for maintaining the difference? The data will also enable debate about whether the remaining gender differences are consistent from sport to sport and event to event. Inconsistency across sports and events may highlight the irrationality or illegitimacy of some remaining differences (p. 5).*

Clearly, identifying differences between men's and women's events is critical to recognizing areas of inequality and to sparking dialogue on the reasons for gendered differences within certain events and sports/disciplines. Such dialogue must include women athletes, coaches and sports leaders. Whereas the previous *Report* was limited, because of its retroactive nature, in its ability to categorize in depth differences between sports/disciplines and events, the readily available data on Glasgow 2014 means that this *Report* is able to closely follow the methodology of the CSPS' Olympic gender equity reports (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013; Donnelly, Norman, & Donnelly, forthcoming).

The *Report* considers three types of events:

**Gender Exclusive Events:** Events that are offered only to men or only to women. These include events for which there is no equivalent for the opposite gender (e.g. additional weight categories for men in boxing) and those for which there are separate events that appear to be aimed at achieving equivalency yet

contain major gender differences (e.g. in athletics, men's decathlon versus women's heptathlon).

**Events That Appear to be Equal for Men and Women:** This category refers to medal events in which men and women both compete and which have identical rules of competition and permit equal numbers of men and women competitors.

**Events with Gender Differences:** Events with structural differences in terms of the rules of competition or the number of men and women competitors allowed. Quotas on number of athletes were determined from a document provided by the CGF (Appendix 2). The following types of difference are identified, following on the categories identified by Donnelly and Donnelly (2013):

(i) events where there were fewer competitors in the women's event than the men's event; (ii) races in which women competed over a shorter distance than men; (iii) events that involved different weight categories for women and men; (iv) events where there were differences between men's and women's competition in terms of the height, weight, size and spacing of equipment, or [the field of play]; and (v) an 'other category to capture any other differences in rules or form of competition between the men's and women's events (p. 19).

#### *A Note on Different Tournament and Race Structures*

While we largely replicated the methodology first employed by Donnelly and Donnelly (2013) in their London 2012 *Report*, we diverged from their approach when it came to identifying gendered differences in event structures (e.g. more heats in races or rounds in tournaments for one gender) that occurred because of larger numbers of athletes of one gender entering the competition. The London 2012 *Report* counted all such instances as forms of gendered difference between events, because these allowed athletes of one gender to compete more frequently than the other. For example, the authors highlight different tournament structures in Judo events (men began in a round of 64 athletes, women in a round of 32) as a gendered difference. Due to the large gap between men and women participants in most sports/disciplines at Glasgow 2014, it became apparent to us that following this approach to identifying gendered differences would cause many otherwise equal events to be considered unequal. In these cases, the inequality in event structure arises from CGAs entering unequal numbers of men and women (see Appendix 3) rather than because of unequal quotas set by the CGF (see Appendix 2).

We strongly believe that the unequal entry of men and women athletes is a serious obstacle to the CGF achieving its stated goal of gender equality at the Commonwealth Games. However, we felt it was not appropriate to count a gendered difference if it arose from the actions of the CGAs rather than the structure of the event itself. Furthermore, the root of these inequalities is already

highlighted in the data on participating athletes in sports/disciplines on the Games programme (Table 2). Nonetheless, in Appendix 4 we provide an overview of all instances in which we identified a difference in event structure that arose from the gap between men and women athletes entered.

### *Co-ed Sports*

Glasgow 2014 featured nine co-ed events, that is, events in which both men and women could compete. For the purposes of this report, these are considered gender equal events and are counted as 4.5 medal opportunities for men and for women. Of these nine events, five were mixed events (i.e. team competitions featuring equal numbers of men and women) and four were open events (i.e. no specified gender, meaning that either men or women could enter). As we pointed out in the previous *Report*, with regard to open Shooting events, although open events are counted here as half a medal opportunity for both men and women, in reality they are more heavily contested by men.

### *Gender Differences in Para-Sports*

Glasgow 2014 integrated 22 Para-sport events in its programme, the largest number in the history of the Commonwealth Games (“Glasgow 2014 sports programme finalized,” 2014). In addition to differences found between events in able-bodied events, Para-sport events have a classification system in order to group together, within events, athletes of similar abilities. The International Paralympic Committee (IPC, n.d.) explains classification:

*To ensure competition is fair and equal, all Paralympic sports have a system in place which ensures that winning is determined by skill, fitness, power, endurance, tactical ability and mental focus, the same factors that account for success in sport for able bodied athletes. This process is called **classification** and its purpose is to minimise the impact of impairments on the activity (sport discipline).*

*Having the impairment thus is not sufficient. The impact on the sport must be proved, and in each Paralympic sport, the criteria of grouping athletes by the degree of activity limitation resulting from the impairment are named ‘**Sport Classes**’. Through classification, it is determined which athletes are eligible to compete in a sport and how athletes are grouped together for competition. This, to a certain extent, is similar to grouping athletes by age, gender or weight.*

*Classification is sport-specific because an impairment affects the ability to perform in different sports to a different extent. As a consequence, an athlete may meet the criteria in one sport, but may not meet the criteria in another sport.*

The Glasgow programme featured equal numbers of Para-sport events for men and women (11 for each gender). However, given that this *Report* is concerned with gender differences within and between events, many of these events are considered to contain gender differences due to the use of different classification for men's and women's events. For example, 100m Para-sport hurdles events were held for both men and women athletes. However, the men's event was category T12 (athletes with a visual impairment) whereas the women's event was category T37 (athletes with athetosis, ataxia and/or hypertonia who are able to compete standing up) (IPC, n.d.). As such, these are counted as events with gender differences for the purposes of this *Report*.

The authors recognize that there are many possible reasons for including different events (e.g. an insufficient number of qualified athletes in a category, event management complexities, etc.); however for consistency, events must be held in the same category for both men and women to be considered equal. Of the 22 Para-sport competitions included at Glasgow 2014, four are exclusive, eight appear to be equal (including two co-ed events), and 10 are different:

#### **Gender Exclusive (4 events)**

Athletics (2): *Discus Para-sport (Men); Long Jump Para-sport (Women)*  
Swimming (2): *200m Freestyle Para-sport (Men); 100m Breaststroke Para-sport (Women)*

#### **Appear to be Equal (8 events)**

Athletics (2): *1500m Para-sport Wheelchair (Men & Women)*  
Cycling (4): *Para-sport 1000m Time Trial B Tandem (Men & Women); Para-sport Sprint B Tandem (Men & Women)*  
Lawn Bowls (2): *Para-sport Mixed Pairs (Co-ed); Para-sport Open Triples (Co-ed)*

#### **Gender Differences (10 events)**

Athletics (2): *100m Para-sport Hurdles (Men=T12, Women=T37)*  
Swimming (4): *100m Freestyle Para-sport (Men=S9, Women=S8); 200m Individual Medley Para-sport (Men=SM8, Women=SM10)*  
Weightlifting (4): *Bench Press Para-sport Lightweight; Bench Press Para-sport Heavyweight (different weight restrictions for men and women)*

## **Results: Medal Opportunities, Participants, and Total Entries**

### ***a) Medal Opportunities***

Glasgow made further progress toward gender equality at the Commonwealth Games. By measures of both total and proportional medal opportunities, it came closer than all previous Games to reaching equality for women. Of the 261 medal opportunities at Glasgow, 134.5 (51.5%) were open to men and 126.5 (48.5%) to

women—some three percentage points from parity. Table 1 compares the Glasgow 2014 programme to the previous four Games:

*Table 1 – Medal events available to men and women, 1998-2014*

<b>Commonwealth Games</b>	<b>Men's Medal Events</b>	<b>Women's Medal Events</b>
1998 (Kuala Lumpur)	129 (60%)	85 (40%)
2002 (Manchester)	156.5 (56%)	123.5 (44%)
2006 (Melbourne)	131 (53%)	114 (47%)
2010 (Delhi)	147.5 (54%)	124.5 (46%)
<b>2014 (Glasgow)</b>	<b>134.5 (51.5%)</b>	<b>126.5 (48.5%)</b>

While the proportion of women's events rose from 2010, it is worth noting that women only gained two new medal opportunities, and that women's proportional increase was made at the expense of 13 fewer men's events. The drop in men's events is mostly attributable to two changes in optional sports: a major reduction in Shooting events (from 23 men's and 13 women's events in 2010 to 10 men's and 9 women's events in 2014) and the removal of the men-only Greco-Roman competition (seven events) from the Wrestling programme. Further reductions to men's and women's events arose from the removal of Archery (four events each for men and women, Synchronized Swimming (two women's events), Tennis (2.5 events each for men and women), one Athletics event for each gender, and one women's Table Tennis event. Combined, these changes reduced men's medal opportunities by 26.5 and women's by 13.5.

However, these reductions were compensated for with the inclusion of the Mountain Bike discipline (one event for each gender) and Judo (seven events each for men and women), as well as additional event in Boxing (three for women), Lawn Bowls (two each for men and women), Track Cycling (two for men, one for women), Triathlon (1.5 for each gender), and Weightlifting (one each for men and women). These additions mean that, compared with the 2010 Games, men enjoyed 13 fewer events while women gained two medal opportunities.

### ***b) Participants***

Whereas the number of medal opportunities open to men and women moved closer to equality at Glasgow 2014, the gap between number of athletes participating in the Games remained skewed in favour of men: of the 4,828 athletes competing, 2,837 (58.8%) were men and 1,991 (41.2%) were women (a full breakdown of men and women athletes by CGA may be found in Appendix

3). Further, this gender imbalance is seen in most of the sports/disciplines on the programme:

*Table 2 – Number of men and women participants by sport/discipline*

<b>SPORT/DISCIPLINE</b>	<b>MEN</b>	<b>WOMEN</b>
<b>Athletics</b>	595 (55.8%)	472 (44.2%)
<b>Badminton</b>	98 (53.3%)	86 (46.7%)
<b>Boxing</b>	214 (84.9%)	38 (15.1%)
<b>Cycling – Mountain Bike</b>	37 (62.7%)	22 (37.3%)
<b>Cycling – Road</b>	153 (68.6%)	70 (31.4%)
<b>Cycling – Track</b>	102 (65.4%)	54 (34.6%)
<b>Diving</b>	25 (46.3%)	29 (53.7%)
<b>Gymnastics – Artistic</b>	62 (46.6%)	71 (53.4%)
<b>Gymnastics – Rhythmic</b>	0 (0.0%)	32 (100.0%)
<b>Hockey</b>	160 (49.7%)	162 (50.3%)
<b>Judo</b>	121 (65.4%)	64 (34.6%)
<b>Lawn Bowls</b>	147 (57.4%)	109 (42.6%)
<b>Netball</b>	0 (0.0%)	144 (100.0%)
<b>Rugby Sevens</b>	191 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)
<b>Shooting</b>	227 (64.5%)	125 (35.5%)
<b>Squash</b>	84 (62.7%)	50 (37.3%)
<b>Swimming</b>	229 (53.8%)	197 (46.2%)
<b>Table Tennis</b>	133 (54.5%)	111 (45.5%)
<b>Triathlon</b>	48 (61.5%)	30 (38.5%)
<b>Weightlifting</b>	170 (62.7%)	101 (37.3%)



	94 (63.9%)	53 (36.1%)
<b>Wrestling</b>		
<b>TOTAL PARTICIPANTS*</b>	<b>2,890</b> (58.9%)	<b>2,020</b> (41.1%)
<b>MULTI-SPORT/ DISCIPLINE ATHLETES*</b>	<b>53</b> (64.6%)	<b>29</b> (35.4%)
<b>TOTAL ATHLETES</b>	<b>2,837</b> (58.8%)	<b>1,991</b> (41.2%)

\* There were 53 men and 29 women who competed in two different sports/disciplines. They are counted as participants in each sport/discipline they competed in; however, the Total Athletes figure counts them only once.

As the data show, men enjoyed significantly higher participation opportunities in most sports/disciplines that were open to both genders. While the number of athletes in gender exclusive sports was nearly equal (191 men in Rugby Sevens; 176 women combined in Rhythmic Gymnastics and Netball), men outnumbered women in all combined sports/disciplines except Artistic Gymnastics, Diving, and Hockey. This participation gap was most notable in Boxing (84.9% men), while in the three Cycling disciplines, Judo, Shooting, Squash, Triathlon, Weightlifting, and Wrestling more than 60% of the athletes were men.

As Table 3 shows, the gap between men and women athletes continues even when the data are separated into core and optional sports/disciplines, even though the number of optional medal opportunities is equal:

Table 3 – Events and Athletes in Core and Optional Sports/Disciplines

<b>SPORTS/ DISCIPLINES</b>	<b>EVENTS (MEN)</b>	<b>EVENTS (WOMEN)</b>	<b>ATHLETES (MEN)</b>	<b>ATHLETES (WOMEN)</b>
<b>CORE (10)</b>	79.5 (53.6%)	71.5 (47.4%)	1,888 (58.1%)	1,359 (41.9%)
<b>OPTIONAL (11)</b>	55 (50%)	55 (50%)	1,002 (60.3%)	661 (39.7%)

Interestingly, even though the number of medal opportunities is unequal in core sports/disciplines (79.5 events for men to 71.5 for women), the proportion of men and women is much closer (58.1% to 41.9%) than in optional sports/disciplines (60.3% to 39.7%) where the number of medal events is equal. This suggests that CGAs may be more likely to enter women in core sports/disciplines than optional ones; or, perhaps, that the optional sports/disciplines included on the Glasgow 2014 programme are less widely accessible to Commonwealth women than the core sports/disciplines. In either case, there are many unanswered questions that the CGF must address if it wishes to move toward equitable levels of participation in the Commonwealth Games.

All of these data indicate that the increasing, though still unequal, opportunities for women to win medals at the Commonwealth Games has not been matched

by entrance of women into those events. The responsibility for this trend appears to lie primarily with the CGAs, but the CGF and Commonwealth governments bear responsibility as well. While the CGF places maximum limits for entries in some sports/disciplines (Appendix 2) it does not stipulate minimum entries in any sports/disciplines with the result that CGAs have little incentive to enter as many women athletes as men. Since governments fund national sports systems and Commonwealth Games participation in most countries, they also could provide incentives for equal entries.

## Results: Gendered Differences in Sports/Disciplines and Events

Another way in which equality may be discussed involves the ways that certain events enforce gendered rule differences. This section examines such differences at the Glasgow 2014 Games, following Donnelly and Donnelly's (2013) methodology for examining gendered differences at the Olympic Games. In doing so, this *Report* aims to spark debate and dialogue about rule differences between genders and to work toward structures that are acceptable and equitable for both women and men. As explained in the Methodology section, this *Report* organizes events into one of three categories: gender exclusive events (men only or women only), events in which all rules appear to be equal between men and women, and events with gender differences. Table 4 summarizes the percentage of men's and women's events at Glasgow 2014 that were exclusive, equal, or different events and their combined percentage of the overall programme.

*Table 4 – Exclusive, Equal, and Different Events and Percentage of Men's, Women's and Total Programme*

	<b>MEN%</b>	<b>WOMEN%</b>	<b>% ALL EVENTS</b>
<b>EXCLUSIVE EVENTS</b>	14.9% (20/134.5)	9.5% (12/126.5)	12.3% (32/261)
<b>EQUAL EVENTS</b>	39.0% (52.5/134.5)	41.5% (52.5/126.5)	40.2% (105/261)
<b>DIFFERENT EVENTS</b>	46.1% (62/134.5)	49% (62/126.5)	47.5% (124/261)

### *a) Gender Exclusive Events*

Table 4 shows that, on the Glasgow 2014 programme, 20 events were available only to men (14.9% of all men's events) and 12 only to women (9.5% of all women's events). Combined, these gender exclusive events accounted for 12.3% of the total Games programme. The eight additional men's events accounted for the difference in between the 134.5 medal opportunities enjoyed by men and the 126.5 enjoyed by women.

Three sports/disciplines were entirely gender exclusive. Rugby Sevens, despite both a men's and a women's competition being added to the Olympic programme for the 2016 Games, remains a men's only core sport on the Commonwealth Games programme. In somewhat parallel fashion, a women-only team competition in Netball is a core Commonwealth Games sport. The only remaining gender exclusive sport/discipline in 2014 was Rhythmic Gymnastics, which featured six women's events. Glasgow 2014 was the first Commonwealth Games at which the core sport of Boxing was opened to women on an optional basis, having previously been a men-only competition. Meanwhile, the women-only Synchronized Swimming discipline, which was featured at every Games from 1986 to 2010, was not included from the Glasgow programme.

As in the Summer Olympic programme, some of the gender exclusive events were "a result of quite different, but somewhat parallel events for men and women" (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013, p. 18). At Glasgow 2014, such "somewhat parallel" events included the decathlon (men) and heptathlon (women) in Athletics; and, in Artistic Gymnastics, the horizontal bar (men) and beam (women) and parallel bars (men) and uneven bars (women).

The remainder of the gender exclusive events consisted of two men's and two women's Para-sport competitions (men's discus (F42/44) and women's long jump (F37/38) in Athletics; and men's 200m freestyle (S14) and women's 100m breaststroke (SB9) in Swimming), seven additional weight categories in men's Boxing, three races for men in Track Cycling, two men's events in Artistic Gymnastics, one men's Shooting event, and one extra weight category for men in Weightlifting.

#### *b) Gender-equal Events*

Table 4 shows that 40.2% of events appear to have been equal in terms of the number of permitted competitors and the rules of competition. These events made up 39% of men's events and 41.5% of women's events. Some sports/disciplines were entirely comprised of equal events, namely: Badminton (singles, doubles, mixed doubles, team), Hockey (tournament), Lawn Bowls (singles, pairs, triples, fours, Para-sport mixed pairs, Para-sport open triples), Squash (singles, doubles, mixed doubles), Table Tennis (singles, doubles, mixed doubles, team) and Triathlon (individual, mixed team relay). Meanwhile, other sports with equal events were Athletics (14 events each for men and women), Track Cycling (three per gender), Shooting (two open events), and Swimming (18 per gender).

There were nine co-ed events on the Glasgow 2014 programme, which are considered gender equal events and are counted as 4.5 medal opportunities for men and for women (see the Methodology section for a discussion of this categorization). Of these nine events, six were mixed events and three were open events. The mixed events were found in Badminton (doubles and team),

Lawn Bowls (Para-sport pairs), Squash (doubles), Table Tennis (doubles), and Triathlon (team relay). Open events were contested in Lawns Bowls (Para-sport triples) and Shooting (fullbore rifle and fullbore rifle pairs). As noted previously, although the open events are counted equally for men and women, men vastly outnumber women competitors in these events.

### *c) Events with gender differences*

This section lists the comparable men's and women's events in which there were differences in the number of competitors allowed and/or in the rules or structure of the competition. These different events made up 47.5% of the total Glasgow 2014 programme, and 46.1% of men's events and 49% of women's events respectively.

Following Donnelly and Donnelly's (2013) analysis of the London 2012 Olympics, we recognize five categories of gender difference (many events fall within more than one of these categories):

(i) events where there were fewer competitors in the women's event than the men's event; (ii) races in which women competed over a shorter distance than men; (iii) events that involved different weight categories for women and men; (iv) events where there were differences between men's and women's competition in terms of the height, weight, size and spacing of equipment, [or the size of the field of play]; and (v) an 'other category to capture any other differences in rules or form of competition between the men's and women's events (p. 19).

### ***i) Fewer women competitors in a sport/event***

As Table 2 shows, there were more men than women in every sport/discipline open to both genders, except for Artistic Gymnastics (53.4% women) and Hockey (50.3% women). As explained in the Methodology section, most of these disparities were not the result of quotas limiting women's participation. In fact, in only three sports/disciplines were unequal limits placed on the number of men and women that could compete.

#### **Boxing:**

Men: Maximum 10 competitors (one per event)

Women: Maximum three competitors (one per event)

#### **Cycling:**

There is no separate maximum for men and women, but rather a combined total of 33 competitors per country (or 27 if Mountain Biking is not included). However, as Cycling has more events for men than women (including two team races at Glasgow 2014), it is logical to assume that the lack of equal gender quotas will result in teams entering more men than women. The data bear this assumption out. For example, at Glasgow 2014 there were 13 men's and 10 women's

Cycling events and 292 men and 145 women competitors. The previous four Commonwealth Games also had higher number of men's Cycling events (eight men's and five women's events in 1998; 10 men's and seven women's events in 2002; 11 men's and seven women's events in 2006; and 10 men's and eight women's in 2010) and had much higher numbers of men than women entries (Kidd & Norman, 2014).

**Weightlifting:**

Men: Maximum eight competitors per country

Women: Maximum seven competitors per country

***ii) Men race further than women in comparable events***

**Athletics:**

Hurdles (110m vs. 100m)

**Cycling – Mountain Bike:**

Cross country race (7 laps vs. 5 laps of the same course)

**Cycling – Road:**

Individual time trial (40km vs. 30km)

Road race (12 laps vs. 7 laps of the same course)

**Cycling – Track:**

Individual pursuit (4000m vs. 3000m)

Points Race (40km vs. 25km)

Scratch Race (15km vs. 10km)

Time Trial (1000m vs. 500m)

**Swimming:**

Freestyle (1500m vs. 800m)

***iii) Different weight categories for men and women***

All weight categories are listed, as well as the range of weight categories, from heaviest to lightest, for men and women. Underlined events are counted as *gender exclusive events*.

**Boxing:**

Men: under 49kg, 52kg, 56kg, 60kg, 64kg, 69kg, 75kg, 81kg, 91kg, +91kg

*Range = +42kg*

Women: 51kg, 60kg, 75kg

*Range = 24kg*

**Judo:**

Men: under 66kg, 66kg, 73kg, 81kg, 90kg, 100kg, +100kg

*Range = +34kg*

Women: under 48kg, 52kg, 57kg, 63kg, 70kg, 78kg, +78kg

*Range = +30kg*

**Weightlifting:**

Men: 56kg, 62kg, 69kg, 77kg, 85kg, 94kg, 105kg, +105kg, Bench Press Para-sport Lightweight (72kg), Bench Press Para-sport Heavyweight (over 72kg)

*Range = +49kg*

Women: 48kg, 53kg, 58kg, 63kg, 69kg, 75kg, +75kg, Bench Press Para-sport Lightweight (61.1kg), Bench Press Para-sport Heavyweight (over 61.1kg)

*Range = + 27kg*

**Wrestling – Freestyle:**

Men: 57kg, 61kg, 65kg, 74kg, 86kg, 97kg, 125kg

*Range = 68kg*

Women: 48kg, 53kg, 55kg, 58kg, 63kg, 69kg, 75kg

*Range = 27kg*

***iv) Differences in height, weight, size and spacing of equipment or the size of the field of play***

**Athletics:**

110m hurdles (men): hurdle height = 1.067m; distance to first hurdle = 13.72m; distance between hurdles = 9.14m

100m hurdles (women): hurdle height = 83.8cm; distance to first hurdle = 13m; distance between hurdles = 8.5m

400m hurdles (men): hurdle height = 91.4cm

400m hurdles (women): hurdle height = 76.2cm

3000m steeplechase (men): barrier height = 91.4cm

3000m steeplechase (women): barrier height = 76.2cm

Discus (men): weight = 2kg; outside diameter = 219-221mm; thickness of flat centre area = 40-46mm)

Discus (women): weight = 1kg; outside diameter = 180-182mm; thickness of flat centre area = 38-40mm)

Hammer throw (men): weight = 7.26kg; length = 121.5cm; diameter of head = 110-130mm

Hammer throw (women): weight = 4kg; length = 119.5cm; diameter of head = 95-110mm

Javelin (men): weight = 800g; length = 2.6-2.7m; distance from tip to centre = 0.9-1.06m; distance from tail to centre = 1.54-1.8m; width of grip cord = 15-16cm; diameter of shaft at thickest point (25-30mm)

Javelin (women): weight = 600g; length = 2.2-2.3m; distance from tip to centre = 0.8-0.92m; distance from tail to centre = 1.28-1.5m; width of grip cord = 14-15cm; diameter of shaft at thickest point (20-25mm)

Shot put (men): weight = 7.26kg; diameter = 110-130mm

Shot put (women): weight = 4kg; diameter = 95-110mm

Triple jump (men): distance between takeoff line and landing area = no less than 13m

Triple jump (women): distance between takeoff line and landing area = no less than 11m

### **Gymnastics – Artistic**

Vault (men): table height = 1.35m maximum

Vault (women): table height = 1.25m maximum

### **Shooting**

50m Rifle 3 Position *and* 50m Rifle Prone (men): rifle weight = 8kg maximum

50m Rifle 3 Position *and* 50m Rifle Prone (women): rifle weight = 6.5kg maximum

### **Weightlifting**

Men's events: bar weight = 20kg; bar length = 220cm; outer ends of bar = 41.5cm; grips diameter = 2.8cm; grip sections = 44.5cm apart

Women's events: bar weight = 15kg; bar length = 201cm; outer ends of bar = 32cm; grips diameter = 2.5cm; grip sections = 42cm apart

### **v) Other differences**

#### **Athletics**

100m Para-sport Hurdles (men): category T12

100m Para-sport Hurdles (women): category T37

#### **Boxing**

Men's events: number of rounds = 3; length of rounds = 3 minutes;

Women's events: number of rounds = 4; length of rounds = 2 minutes;

#### **Diving**

Men's events: 6 dives per round

Women's events: 5 dives per round

## **Gymnastics – Artistic**

Floor (men): length of exercise = 70 seconds maximum; no musical accompaniment; values and skills emphasized = “floor exercise should include movements which demonstrate strength, flexibility and balance. Each routine must combine movements such as somersaults, twists and leaps ... and the routine should have a personal touch of expression and execution” (FIG, 2014, para. 1).

Floor (women): length of exercise = 90 seconds maximum; musical accompaniment; values and skills emphasized = “floor exercise ... should combine dance movements and sequences with a variety of tumbling and acrobatic elements with the focus on elegance ... with the exercise being varied in mood, tempo and direction. Individuality, originality, maturity, mastery and artistry of presentation are key ingredients for a high score” (FIG, n.d., para. 9).

Individual all-around: (men and women): Same differences as in individual events

Team competition (men and women): Same differences as in individual events

## **Judo**

Men’s events: number of rounds = 5

Women’s events: number of rounds = 4

## **Shooting**

10m air pistol (men): number of shots = 60

10m air pistol (women): number of shots = 40

10m air rifle (men): number of shots = 60

10m air rifle (women): number of shots = 40

50m rifle 3 position (men): number of shots = 120

50m rifle 3 position (women): number of shots = 60

Double trap (men): number of targets = 150 + Finals

Double trap (women): number of targets = 120 + Finals

Skeet (men): number of targets = 120 + Finals

Skeet (women): number of targets = 75 + Finals

Trap (men): number of targets = 120 + Finals

Trap (women): number of targets = 75 + Finals

## **Swimming**

100m freestyle Para-sport (men): category = S9

100m freestyle Para-sport (women): category = S8

200m individual medley Para-sport (men): category = SM8



200m individual medley Para-sport (women): category = SM10

### **Wrestling – Freestyle**

Men's events: No restrictions on double nelsons in the "par terre" or standing position

Women's: Double nelsons in the "par terre" or standing position are not allowed

#### *A Note on Uniforms and Appearance*

Donnelly and Donnelly (2013) highlight in their London 2012 report that, although they did not include uniform differences in their analysis despite its relevance to the discussion of gender equality. They state:

*This area of rules has been in considerable flux in recent years, with a number of rulings being made shortly before or even during the London 2012 Olympics. And the subject attracts far more public and media attention than the more basic differences in how competition occurs that are outlined here. . . . Various struggles are evident, mainly in terms of: (a) the increasing sexualization of women's sports (cf., Sparre, 2011) countered by demands that athletes be able to wear the most appropriate uniform for competition; and (b) a related struggle by some women athletes (often Muslim) to wear more modest uniforms than is the norm for the sport (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013, p. 27).*

Like Donnelly and Donnelly (2013), we have not included uniform differences in our analysis. Nonetheless, they are a relevant topic for discussion within the Commonwealth Games. While arguably one of the most controversial sports in terms of the sexualization of women, beach volleyball, is not included in the Commonwealth Games, numerous uniform differences still exist in various sports/disciplines, such as shooting and wrestling. The authors echo the hopes of Donnelly and Donnelly (2013), who state:

*It is possible that, following [uniform] struggles, women athletes will increasingly have more say in terms of the uniform requirements for their sports. Perhaps those struggles will provide a lever for continuing to negotiate some of the other gender differences in sports noted in this Report (p. 28).*

## **Conclusions and Recommendations**

The previous *Report* on gender equality at the Commonwealth Games proposed four broad recommendations to tackle the problem of unequal opportunities for women at the Games:

- The CGF continues to move toward equal medal opportunities for men and women.

- The CGF continues to work with the CGAs and their respective governments to increase the actual and proportional participation of women athletes at the Games.
- The CGF begins an examination and discussion of the number and nature of gender-different events.
- Commonwealth governments continue their work to advance opportunities for girls and women in every aspect of sport and physical activity (Kidd & Norman, 2014, pp. 21-22).

This *Report* has demonstrated that Glasgow 2014 made significant strides towards creating equal medal opportunities for women and men in the Commonwealth Games. On the one hand, some 48.5% of the medal opportunities were available to women, an all-time high at the Commonwealth Games. Full parity is clearly in sight. That's the very good news. The Glasgow organizers and the Commonwealth Games Federation deserve commendation for this progress.

On the other hand, women enjoyed fewer opportunities to actually compete at the Commonwealth Games. While women enjoyed 48.5% of medal opportunities, they comprised just 41.2% of the athletes.

Furthermore, more than half (59.8%) of the events in the Glasgow Games were gender exclusive or contained structural inequalities between men's and women's competition. In other words, only 40.2% of men's and women's events could be considered equal, with the remainder of the programme consisting of gender exclusive events (12.3%) or events that contained structural rules differences (47.5%).

Clearly there is work to be done if the Commonwealth Games are to realize their goals of gender equality. As such, the authors propose the following priority recommendations to immediately accelerate the steps to gender equality:

### ***Priority Recommendations***

#### **1. Equalize medal opportunities for men and women**

Given the CGF's commitment to gender equality and the impressive achievements of sportswomen around the globe, there is no justification for a Commonwealth Games programme that does not provide equal opportunities for men and women to compete for medals. The CGF should insist that future Games ensure that 50% of the medal opportunities are available to women. There is no reason why parity cannot be achieved at the next Games in Gold Coast in 2018.

Within sports/disciplines that are open to both men and women (i.e., that are not gender exclusive) gaps in medal opportunities occurred in Boxing (10 men's

events, three women's events), Track Cycling (10 men's, seven women's), Artistic Gymnastics (eight men's, six women's), shooting (10 men's, nine women's), and weightlifting (10 men's, nine women's). Combined, these events result in 14 more medal opportunities for men than for women; this advantage is offset somewhat by women enjoying eight medal opportunities in gender exclusive sports/disciplines (Netball and Rhythmic Gymnastics) and men just one (Rugby Sevens).

There is ample opportunity for the CGF to address some of these disparities and to create a more equal programme for future Games. For example, if Boxing is to remain a core sport, the CGF constitution should be revised to make it a core sport for both women and men. Additionally, the International Boxing Association unsuccessfully lobbied for the addition of three new weight classes to the women's Boxing programme at the 2016 Olympic Games (O'Neill, 2013); however, the CGF could quite feasibly work with the International Boxing Association to include these additional women's events on the Commonwealth Games programme. Meanwhile, London 2012 featured equal numbers of men's and women's events in Track Cycling, suggesting that the CGF could easily eliminate the gap between men's and women's opportunities in this discipline. Shooting is a sport that has historically had much greater numbers of Commonwealth Games events for men than women: eight more in 1998, six more in 2002 and 2006, and ten more in 2010 (Kidd & Norman, 2014). At Glasgow 2014 the number of events was nearly equal (ten men, nine women), but this was accomplished through reducing the number of Shooting events by 13 for men and four for women.

Rather than reduce events for either gender, the authors of this *Report* recommend that the CGF consider ways in which the Games programme might reasonably be expanded to move toward equality. For example, additional women's events could be added in Shooting and Track Cycling and weight categories in Boxing and Weightlifting so that these sports/disciplines featured equal numbers of events for men and women. There are international competitions for men's Rhythmic Gymnastics (Donnelly & Donnelly, 2013), so the CGF could seek to end the gender exclusivity of this discipline by adding a men's competition. Similarly, women's and men's Rugby Sevens will be on the 2016 Olympic programme, yet there is currently no women's event at the Commonwealth Games; this could easily be rectified by adding women's Rugby Sevens to the programme of the next Games.

We realize that adding events for women to achieve equality makes the task of keeping the cost of major events manageable more difficult for organizers, but we urge the CGF to find other alternatives for cost savings before reducing opportunities for athletes.

Donnelly and Donnelly (2013) provide another avenue for reaching gender equality, compellingly arguing that:

*Full equivalence may not be the only solution to resolving this inequality. . . . [Inequality created by exclusive men's sports/disciplines] might be resolved by adding more relevant, competitive women-only events. Teetzel (2009) argues that, "treating male and female athletes differently is not inherently unfair, discriminatory, or morally unacceptable if justifiable reasons prescribe doing so" (p. 202). Thus, it is not necessary to add or establish the same (equal/identical) events for women and men; however, it is necessary to add equitable (similar) events and achieve the same number of events (opportunities for medals) for women and men at the Olympics.*

Whatever the approach taken, it is imperative that the GCF realize full equality in the number of events by Gold Coast 2018.

## **2. Work with the CGAs to ensure equal representation of men and women athletes in the Commonwealth Games**

While the goal of equal representation is more elusive, requiring the active commitment of 71 Commonwealth Games Associations, we believe that this is reachable as well. As discussed previously, the CGF is mostly equal in its imposition of quotas for athletes in various sports/disciplines, with the exception of Weightlifting (one additional men's spot), Boxing (one man or women per weight category, thus maximum ten men and three women) and Cycling (limit on total number of athletes but no quota by gender). This could easily be rectified by setting an equal quota for men and women in Weightlifting and dividing the quotas for Cycling and Swimming equally between the genders.

However, the problem of unequal representation goes much deeper than this. Leaving aside the three sports/disciplines with unequal quotas, Glasgow 2014 still featured significant gender imbalances in most other sports. These included higher men's representation in Athletics (55.8%), Judo (65.4%), Lawn Bowls (57.4%), Shooting (64.5%), Squash (62.7%), Triathlon (61.5%), and Wrestling (63.9%). Given that there are theoretically no obstacles to equal representation in these sports/disciplines, it would appear that some CGAs do not or cannot enter women competitors as readily as they enter men competitors.

Addressing this issue will require bold leadership, creativity, and commitment by the CGF, CGAs and, we suggest, member governments. While the ultimate decisions will be made by the CGF and the CGAs, we recommend that the CGF simply require teams of equal numbers, meaning that a CGA had to enter the same number of men and women overall for each Commonwealth Games. Given the last-minute changes that effect entries, such as injuries and last-minute qualifiers, CGAs should have some flexibility here, but within strict guidelines. One possibility is that each CGA be required to enter teams of equal numbers of

women and men (50-50) and where they do not or cannot, they be required to explain in a public communication to the CGF why this was not possible.

The CGF should also consider imposing such quotas on a sport-by-sport basis (e.g., a CGA could no longer enter 15 men and five women in Athletics, but would have to field an equal number of women and men in that sport), or require CGAs to explain the reasons for an unequal team in a public report.

Given the distance still to be travelled to reach parity in delegations, and the tremendous differences in conditions among CGAs and sports, we suggest that each CGA be required to submit a timetable for reaching parity in each sport, along with an appropriate development plan, and that such plans not take longer than two quadriennials, i.e., be completed by the Games of 2022. Of course, this will require long-term planning and investment at both the grassroots and elite levels of sport, with the full cooperation of the national and international federations in each sport, the International Olympic Committee, including Olympic Solidarity, and member governments. There will need to be careful monitoring and evaluation. To this end, we recommend that any monies for sports development put forward by future Games organizers be allocated for the specific purpose of strengthening gender equality. Once such plans are approved, the CGF should make it clear that the timetables for parity must be respected. Failure to do so would only further delay the realization of equality.

### **3. Make the Structure and Rules of Events More Equal**

Donnelly and Donnelly's (2013) *London 2012 Olympic Report* suggested the following actions to address inequalities between events:

*Establish expert panels, including representatives of the relevant IFs, the IOC, sport medicine and sport science communities, and athletes and former athletes from the sports, to consider the remaining differences in distance over which men and women compete in races[;] . . . to consider the remaining differences in and between sports employing weight categories[;] . . . to consider the rules established to determine the height and weight of equipment, and other remaining gender based characteristics relating to the size of equipment and playing areas; . . . [and] to consider the remaining differences in rules and structure of competition between men's and women's Olympic sports in order to determine whether they are still relevant, and to establish consistency between sports (pp. 33-35).*

This *Report* endorses these suggestions. We argue that the CGF could and should play a leadership role in collaboration with other international sporting organizations (e.g. the IOC) and IFs to organize initiatives to discuss gender differences in various sports/disciplines and events. Given the unique integration of Para-sport events in the Commonwealth Games programme, gendered

differences between Para-sport events should be examined on a case-by-case basis in consultation with relevant bodies (including the International Paralympic Committee) in order to determine if and how such events might be made equal.

We hasten to add that these discussions should involve women athletes, coaches and sports leaders at every step of the way. There is no obvious reason why standardization should always be in the direction of the established men's events, nor do we rule out maintaining gender differences if the majority of women athletes, coaches and leaders agrees. The most important thing is for these discussions to take place. As we suggested in our in our previous report, the CGF should consider establishing its own criteria for the structures of events if it would increase gender equality:

*While the CGF relies upon the International Federations to determine the nature of events and sports/disciplines, we recommend that the CGF begin to analyze and discuss gender-differences within and between events with a view to increasing gender equality at the Commonwealth Games. While it would upset long-standing practice and relationships to question the International Federations' authority, given the social project of the Commonwealth Games, we believe the CGF should no longer consider the International Federations' event definition an 'automatic'. It is instructive that during the period between the world wars, the first-wave feminists in la Fédération Sportive Feminine Internationale who created the Women's Olympics/Women's World Games and did much to put women's events on the Olympic programme created their own events in cases where they felt the International Federations' definitions disadvantaged women. This historical example indicates that alternative routes may be needed to achieve gender equity in sport and that such alternative ideas should be part of any discussion on the topic (p. 22).*

#### **4. The entire Commonwealth must commit to this task**

While the primary responsibility for realizing gender equality rests with the CGF and its member CGAs, given the importance of the Commonwealth Games to the Commonwealth and the strong commitment of the Commonwealth to the advancement of girls and women, we believe that the Commonwealth as a whole must be committed to this task.

We therefore recommend that Commonwealth Advisory Body on Sport, working with the Commonwealth Secretariat, assist the CGF with an appropriate plan to realize full gender equality by the Games of 2022. Such a plan should be submitted to the next CGF General Assembly and the 8<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Commonwealth Sports Ministers scheduled for Rio in 2016 for their endorsement and financial support.

## Tables

**Table 1. Men Only and Women Only Events**

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Men Only Event</b>	<b>Women Only Event</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Athletics	Discus Para Sport (F42/44)  Decathlon <i>100m, 400m, 1500m, 110m</i> hurdles, <i>discus</i> , high jump, javelin, long jump, <i>pole vault</i> , shot put*	Long Jump Para Sport (F37/38)  Heptathlon 200m, 800m, 100m hurdles, high jump, javelin, long jump, shot put*	See Tables 2 and 3 for additional Athletics events.  - There are 25 Athletics events for both men and women.  *Events in <i>italics</i> are gender exclusive.  - Shot put, javelin, and hurdles have the same gendered differences as the independent events (see Table 3).
Boxing	less than 49kg 56kg 64kg 69kg 81kg 91kg +91kg	----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----	See Table 3 for additional Boxing events.  - There are 10 men's and 3 women's weight categories.
Cycling – Track	Team Sprint Keiran 4000m Team Pursuit	----- ----- -----	See Tables 2 and 3 for additional Track Cycling events.  - There are 10 men's and 7 women's events in Track Cycling.
Gymnastics – Artistic	Horizontal Bar Parallel Bars Pommel Horse Rings	Balance Beam Uneven Bars	See Table 3 for additional Artistic Gymnastics events.  - There are 8 men's and 6 women's events in Artistic Gymnastics.
Gymnastics – Rhythmic	----- ----- ----- ----- -----	Ball Clubs Group All Around Hoop Individual All Around Ribbon	
Netball	-----	Tournament	
Rugby 7s	Tournament	-----	

Shooting	50m Free Pistol	-----	See Tables 2 and 3 for additional Shooting events.  - There are 10 men's and 9 women's events in Shooting.
Swimming	200m Freestyle Para Sport S14	100m Breaststroke Para Sport SB9	See Tables 2 and 3 for additional Swimming events.  - There are 22 Swimming events for both men and women.
Weightlifting	+105kg	-----	See Table 3 for additional Weightlifting events.  - There are 10 men's and 9 women's weight categories in Weightlifting.



**Table 2. Sports/Events that Appear to be Equal for Men and Women**

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Athletics	100m (M&W) 200m (M&W) 400m (M&W) 800m (M&W) 1500m (M&W) 1500m Para Sport Wheelchair T54 (M&W) 5000m (M&W) 10,000m (M&W) Marathon (M&W) 4x100m (M&W) 4x400m (M&W) High Jump (M&W) Long Jump (M&W) Pole Vault (M&W)	See Tables 1 and 3 for additional Athletics events.
Badminton	Singles (M&W) Doubles (M&W) Doubles (Mixed) Team (Mixed)	
Cycling – Track	Para Sport 1000m Time Trial B Tandem (M&W) Para Sport Sprint B Tandem (M&W) Sprint (M&W)	See Tables 1 and 3 for additional Track Cycling events.
Hockey	Tournament (M&W)	
Lawn Bowls	Singles (M&W) Pairs (M&W) Triples (M&W) Fours (M&W) Para Sport Pairs B2/B3 (Mixed) Para Sport Triples B6/B7/B9 (Open)	
Shooting	Full Bore Rifle (Open) Full Bore Rifle Pairs (Open)	See Tables 1 and 3 for additional Shooting events.
Squash	Singles (M&W) Doubles (M&W) Doubles (Mixed)	
Swimming	50m Backstroke (M&W) 50m Breaststroke (M&W) 50m Butterfly (M&W) 50m Freestyle (M&W) 100m Backstroke (M&W) 100m Breaststroke (M&W)	See Table 1 and 3 for additional Swimming events.

Swimming cont.	100m Butterfly Men (M&W) 100m Freestyle (M&W) 200m Backstroke (M&W) 200m Breaststroke (M&W) 200m Butterfly (M&W) 200m Freestyle (M&W) 200m Individual Medley (M&W) 400m Freestyle (M&W) 400m Individual Medley (M&W) 4x100m Freestyle (M&W) 4x100 Medley (M&W) 4x200m Freestyle (M&W)	
Table Tennis	Singles (M&W) Doubles (M&W) Doubles (Mixed) Team (M&W)	
Triathlon	Individual (M&W) Team Relay (Mixed)	Events (individual): 1500m swim, 40km cycle, 19km run  Events (team): 400m swim, 10m cycle, 2.5km run

**Table 3. Sports/Events with Gender Differences**

<b>Sport</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Gender Differences</b>	<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Athletics	100m Hurdles (W) /110m Hurdles (M)	Distance	110m	100m	See Tables 1 and 2 for additional Athletics events.
		Hurdle height	1.067m	0.838m	
		Distance to first hurdle	13.72m	13m	
		Distance between hurdles	9.14	8.5m	
		Distance from last hurdle to finish	14.02m	10.5m	
	100m Para Sport Hurdles (M&W)	Classification of disability	T12	T37	T12 = visual impairment T37 = athetosis, ataxia and/or hypertonia; able to stand
	400m Hurdles (M&W)	Hurdle height	0.914m	0.762m	
3000m Steeplechase (M&W)	Barrier height	0.914m	0.762m		
Discus (M&W)	Weight	2kg	1kg		
	Diameter	219-221mm	180-182mm		
	Thickness of flat centre area	44-46mm	38-40mm		
Hammer Throw (M&W)	Weight	7.26kg	4kg		
	Length	121.5cm	119.5cm		
	Diameter of head	110-130mm	95-110mm		
Javelin (M&W)	Weight	800g	600g		
	Length	2.6-2.7m	2.2-2.3m		
	Distance from tip to centre	0.9-1.06m	0.8-0.92m		
	Distance from tail to centre	1.54-1.8m	1.28-1.5m		
	Width of grip cord	0.15-0.16m	0.14-0.15m		

Athletics cont.	Shot Put (M&W)	Diameter of shaft at thickest pt. Weight Diameter	25-30mm 7.26kg 110-130mm	20-25mm 4kg 95-110mm	
	Triple Jump (M&W)	Distance between take off line and landing area	No less than 13m	No less than 11m	
Boxing	Tournament	Number of weight categories	10	3	See Table 1 for additional Boxing events.  *Comparable events
	52kg (M)/51kg (W)* 60kg (M&W) 75kg (M&W)	Range of weight categories	+42kg	24kg	
		Number and length of rounds	3 X 3 minutes	4 X 2 minutes	
		Number of rounds in a match	5	4	
Cycling – Mountain	Race (M&W)	Number of laps	7	5	
Cycling – Road	Road Race (M&W)	Number of laps	12 laps	7 laps	
	Time Trial (M&W)	Distance	40km	30km	
Cycling – Track	Individual Pursuit (M&W)	Distance	4000m	3000m	See Tables 1 and 2 for additional Track Cycling events.
	Points Race (M&W)	Distance	40km	25km	
	Scratch Race (M&W)	Distance	15km	10km	

	Time Trial (M&W)	Distance	1km	500m	
Diving	1m Springboard (M&W) 3m Springboard (M&W) 10m Platform (M&W) 1m Springboard Synchrono (M&W) 3m Springboard Synchrono (M&W)	Number of dives (all events)	6	5	
Gymnastics – Artistic	Floor (M&W)          Vault (M&W)  Individual All-Around (M&W), Team Competition (M&W)	Length of exercise  Content   Scoring  Height of table  Same differences as individual event	Up to 70 seconds  No music; routine to demonstrate strength, flexibility and balance.  Lower score for same skills*  1.35m maximum	Up to 90 seconds  Accompanied by music; combines dance movements with displays of strength, flexibility and artistic quality.  Higher score for same skills*  1.25m maximum	See Table 1 for additional Artistic Gymnastics events.      * cf. Donnelly & Donnelly (2013, p. 45).
Judo	7 weight categories (M&W)	Weight categories	Less than 66kg, 66kg, 73kg, 81kg, 90kg, 100kg,	Less than 48kg, 52kg, 57kg, 63kg, 70kg, 78kg,	

Judo cont.		Range of weight categories	+100kg +34kg	+78kg +30kg	
		Number of rounds	5	4	
Shooting	25m Rapid Fire Pistol(M)/25m Sport Pistol (W)*	Pistol	Rapid Fire Pistol	Sport Pistol	See Tables 1 and 2 for additional Shooting events.  *Comparable events
	10m Air Pistol (M&W), 10m Air Rifle (M&W)	Number of shots	60	40	
	50m Rifle 3 Position (M&W)	Weight of gun Number of shots	8kg maximum 120	6.5kg maximum 60	
	50m Rifle Prone (M&W)	Weight of gun	8kg maximum	6.5kg maximum	
	Double Trap (M&W)	Number of targets	150 + Finals	120 + Finals	
	Skeet (M&W), Trap (M&W)	Number of targets	120 + Finals	75 + Finals	
Swimming	100m Para Sport Freestyle (M&W)	Classification of disability	S9	S8	See Tables 1 and 2 for additional Swimming events.
	200m Individual Medley Para Sport (M&W)	Classification of disability	SM8	SM10	*Comparable events

Swimming cont.	1500m Freestyle (M)/ 800m Freestyle (W)*	Distance	1500m	800m	
Weightlifting	56kg (M)/48kg (W)* 62kg (M)/53kg (W)* 69kg (M)/58kg (W)* 77kg (M)/63kg (W)* 85kg (M)/69kg (W)* 94kg (M)/75kg (W)* 105kg (M)/+75kg (W)*  Bench Press Para Sport Lightweight (M&W)*  Bench Press Para Sport Heavyweight (M&W)*	Number of weight categories  Range of weight categories (non-Para Sport events)  Max. number of athletes/country	10  +49kg  8	9  +27kg  7	See Table 1 for additional Weightlifting events.  *Comparable events  Bench Press Para Sport Lightweight = up to 72kg (M) and up to 61.1kg (W)  Bench Press Para Sport Heavyweight = +72kg (M) and +61.1kg (W)
Wrestling - Freestyle	57kg (M)/48kg (W)* 61kg (M)/53kg (W)* 65kg (M)/55kg (W)* 74kg (M)/58kg (W)* 86kg(M)/63kg (W)* 97kg (M)/69kg (W)* 125kg (M)/75kg (W)*	Holds	Double Nelsons in the “par terre” (standing) position are permitted	Double Nelsons in the “par terre” (standing) position are not permitted	*Comparable events

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## Appendix 1 – The 17 Sports and 21 Disciplines at the 2014 Glasgow Commonwealth Games

SPORT/DISCIPLINE	INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION
Aquatics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Diving</li> <li>• Swimming</li> </ul>	FINA
Athletics	IAAF
Badminton	BWF
Boxing	AIBA
Cycling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mountain Bike</li> <li>• Road</li> <li>• Track</li> </ul>	UCI
Gymnastics <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Artistic</li> <li>• Rhythmic</li> </ul>	FIG
Hockey	FIH
Judo	IJF
Lawn Bowls	WB
Netball	IFNA
Rugby Sevens	IRB
Shooting	ISSF
Squash	WSF
Table Tennis	ITTF
Triathlon	ITU
Weightlifting	IWF
Wrestling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Freestyle</li> </ul>	FILA
Para Sports (incorporated in competitions) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Athletics</li> <li>• Cycling</li> <li>• Lawn Bowls</li> <li>• Swimming</li> <li>• Weightlifting</li> </ul>	IPC

# Appendix 2 – Minimum and Maximum Number of Entries for Individuals Sports (provided by the CGF)

**COMMONWEALTH GAMES MANUAL – SPORT**  
**Appendix B – Entries for Individual Sports**



## MINIMUM AND MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ENTRIES

### MINIMUM NUMBER OF ENTRIES

The minimum number of competitors per event (team sports excluded) shall be 10 drawn from a minimum of 6 CGAs and 3 CGF regions.

### MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ENTRIES FOR EACH COUNTRY

Sport	Entries		
ARCHERY	Maximum entry per country	6 Men and 6 Women Competitors	
	Individual Events	3 Competitors per event	
ATHLETICS	Individual Events	3 Competitors per event	
	Team Events	1 Team	
AQUATICS	Maximum entry per country	68 Competitors	
	<b>Diving</b>		
	Synchronized Diving	2 Pairs per event per CGA	
	<b>Swimming</b>		
	NOTE: No country may enter in all their respective team events more than 6 men or 4 women whose names are not already entered for one or more individual events.		
	Individual Events	3 Competitors	
	All Team Events	1 Team per country for each team event (Men & Women)	
	<b>Synchronized Swimming</b>		
	Solo	1 Competitor per CGA	
	Duet	1 Pair per CGA	
BADMINTON	Maximum entry per country	5 Men and 5 Women Competitors	
	Men	Singles	4 Competitors
		Doubles	2 Pairs
	Women	Singles	4 Competitors
		Doubles	2 Pairs
	Mixed	Doubles	4 Pairs
	Team Competitions	1 Team	
BOXING	Each Weight Division	1 Competitor	
CANOEING	Maximum entry per country	TBD	

**COMMONWEALTH GAMES MANUAL – SPORT**  
**Appendix B – Entries for Individual Sports**



Sport	Entries		
<b>CYCLING</b>	Maximum entry per country		27 Competitors
	(if Mountain Biking is included)		33 Competitors
	All Events (except those below)		3 Competitors per event
	Road Race		6 Competitors per event
	Team Pursuit		4 Competitors per event
<b>GYMNASTICS</b>	<b>Artistic (Men and Women)</b>		
	Maximum entry per country		5 Men and 5 Women Competitors
	Team Competition Minimum		3 Competitors
	Individual All-Around Finals		Selected gymnasts
	Individual All-Around Competition		3 Competitors per CGA
	Individual Apparatus Finals		Selected gymnasts
	Individual Apparatus Competition		2 Competitors per CGA
	<b>Rhythmic (Women)</b>		
	Individual All-Around Finals		3 Competitors per CGA
	Individual All-Around Competition		2 Competitors per CGA
	Individual Apparatus Finals		Selected gymnasts
	Individual Apparatus Competition		2 Competitors per CGA
	<b>JUDO</b>	Each Weight Division - Men	
Each Weight Division - Women		1 Competitor per CGA	
<b>LAWN BOWLS</b>	Maximum entry per country		6 Men and 6 Women Competitors
	Singles		1 Competitor
	Pairs		2 Competitors
	Triples		3 Competitors
<b>ROWING</b>	Maximum entry per country		TBD
<b>SHOOTING</b>	Maximum entry for each event		2 Competitors per CGA
<b>SAILING</b>	Maximum entry per country		TBD
<b>SQUASH</b>	Men	Singles	4 Competitors
		Doubles (if included)	2 Pairs
	Women	Singles	4 Competitors
		Doubles (if included)	2 Pairs
	Mixed	Doubles (if included)	2 Pairs

**COMMONWEALTH GAMES MANUAL – SPORT**  
**Appendix B – Entries for Individual Sports**



<b>Sport</b>	<b>Entries</b>		
<b>TABLE TENNIS</b>	Men	Singles	5 Competitors
		Doubles	2 Pairs
	Women	Singles	5 Competitors
		Doubles	2 Pairs
	Mixed	Doubles	4 Pairs
<b>TAEKWONDO</b>	Maximum entry per country		TBD
<b>TENNIS</b>	Maximum entry per country		4 Men & 4 Women Competitors
	Singles		2 Competitors
	Doubles		2 Competitors
<b>TENPIN BOWLING</b>	Maximum entry per country		TBD
<b>TRIATHLON</b>	Men's Event		3 Competitors
	Women's Event		3 Competitors
<b>WEIGHTLIFTING</b>	Maximum entries for men		8 Competitors
	Maximum entries for women		7 Competitors
	Maximum in any one category		2 Competitors
<b>WRESTLING</b>	<b>Freestyle</b>		
	Maximum entry per country		1 Competitor per weight division
	<b>Greco-Roman</b>		
	Maximum entry per country		1 Competitor per weight division

**CONDITIONS OF ENTRY**

Any competitor entered on the official entry form may compete in any event in their sport provided sufficient notice is given prior to competition, as laid down by the Federation technical committee of that sport. The rules of competition of the International Federations shall apply to those sports with weight categories.

In the case of Lawn Bowls, subject to meeting the CGF's eligibility rules, the above rule is extended to include any person on the country's nominal roll of team officials and competitors, who is entitled to live in the Commonwealth Games Village.

## Appendix 3 – CGA Athletes by Gender

Commonwealth Games Association	Men Athletes	Women Athletes	Total Athletes	% Men Athletes	% Women Athletes
Anguilla	8	3	11	72.7%	27.3%
Antigua and Barbuda	14	6	20	70.0%	30.0%
Australia	212	197	409	51.8%	48.2%
Bahamas	32	18	50	64.0%	36.0%
Bangladesh	22	8	30	73.3%	26.7%
Barbados	39	22	61	63.9%	36.1%
Belize	9	2	11	81.8%	18.2%
Bermuda	13	5	18	72.2%	27.8%
Botswana	12	6	18	66.7%	33.3%
British Virgin Islands	4	6	10	40.0%	60.0%
Brunei Darussalam	1	0	1	100.0%	0.0%
Cameroon	25	29	54	46.3%	53.7%
Canada	134	132	266	50.4%	49.6%
Cayman Islands	20	6	26	76.9%	23.1%
Cook Islands	18	7	25	72.0%	28.0%
Cyprus	30	20	50	60.0%	40.0%
Dominica	8	3	11	72.7%	27.3%
England	209	200	409	51.1%	48.9%
Falkland Islands	19	4	23	82.6%	17.4%
Fiji	13	13	26	50.0%	50.0%
Ghana	52	34	86	60.5%	39.5%
Gibraltar	21	5	26	80.8%	19.2%
Grenada	13	2	15	86.7%	13.3%
Guernsey	24	14	38	63.2%	36.8%
Guyana	20	8	28	71.4%	28.6%
India	119	101	220	54.1%	45.9%
Isle of Man	27	18	45	60.0%	40.0%
Jamaica	54	59	113	47.8%	52.2%
Jersey	27	13	40	67.5%	32.5%
Kenya	110	73	183	60.1%	39.9%
Kiribati	15	4	19	78.9%	21.1%
Lesotho	19	7	26	73.1%	26.9%
Malawi	14	16	30	46.7%	53.3%
Malaysia	104	75	179	58.1%	41.9%
Maldives	15	9	24	62.5%	37.5%
Malta	13	14	27	48.1%	51.9%
Mauritius	37	23	60	61.7%	38.3%
Montserrat	4	0	4	100.0%	0.0%
Mozambique	11	4	15	73.3%	26.7%
Namibia	20	10	30	66.7%	33.3%



<b>Commonwealth Games Association</b>	<b>Men Athletes</b>	<b>Women Athletes</b>	<b>Total Athletes</b>	<b>% Men Athletes</b>	<b>% Women Athletes</b>
Nauru	8	1	9	88.9%	11.1%
New Zealand	127	105	232	54.7%	45.3%
Nigeria	64	52	116	55.2%	44.8%
Niue	17	9	26	65.4%	34.6%
Norfolk Island	15	9	24	62.5%	37.5%
Northern Ireland	64	53	117	54.7%	45.3%
Pakistan	37	11	48	77.1%	22.9%
Papua New Guinea	59	31	90	65.6%	34.4%
Rwanda	18	2	20	90.0%	10.0%
Saint Helena	8	2	10	80.0%	20.0%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	8	3	11	72.7%	27.3%
Saint Lucia	17	15	32	53.1%	46.9%
Samoa	34	7	41	82.9%	17.1%
Scotland	168	142	310	54.2%	45.8%
Seychelles	24	12	36	66.7%	33.3%
Sierra Leone	17	6	23	73.9%	26.1%
Singapore	35	35	70	50.0%	50.0%
Solomon Islands	9	3	12	75.0%	25.0%
South Africa	112	75	187	59.9%	40.1%
Sri Lanka	69	35	104	66.3%	33.7%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	22	4	26	84.6%	15.4%
Swaziland	9	5	14	64.3%	35.7%
Tonga	12	3	15	80.0%	20.0%
Trinidad and Tobago	71	53	124	57.3%	42.7%
Turks and Caicos Islands	8	0	8	100.0%	0.0%
Tuvalu	3	2	5	60.0%	40.0%
Uganda	45	15	60	75.0%	25.0%
Tanzania	31	5	36	86.1%	13.9%
Vanuatu	7	4	11	63.6%	36.4%
<b>Wales</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>55.2%</b>	<b>44.8%</b>
Zambia	31	13	44	70.5%	29.5%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2837</b>	<b>1991</b>	<b>4828</b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>41.2%</b>

## **Appendix 4 – Different Tournament or Race Structures**

As per the discussion in the Methodology section (p. 12), the following events contained gendered differences in their competition structures that were not identified as differences for the purposes of this *Report*.

### **Different Tournament Structures**

#### **Athletics**

##### Discus

- Men = 2 Qualifying Rounds, Final
- Women: 1 Qualifying Round, Final

##### Hammer

- Men = 2 Qualifying Rounds, Final
- Women: 1 Qualifying Round, Final

##### Javelin

- Men = 2 Qualifying Rounds, Final
- Women: Final

##### Shotput

- Men = 2 Qualifying Rounds, Final
- Women: Final

#### **Badminton**

##### Doubles Tournament

- Men = rounds of 64, 32, 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final
- Women = rounds of 32, 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final

#### **Boxing**

##### All Events

- Men = Rounds of 32, 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final\*
- Women = Rounds of 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final

\* *Men's 91kg and +91kg followed the same tournament structure as women's events*

#### **Cycling – Track**

##### Points Race

- Men = Qualifying Round, Finals
- Women = Finals



### Scratch Race

- Men = Qualifying Round, Finals
- Women = Finals

### Sprint

- Men = Qualifying Round, First Round, Quarterfinals, Semifinals (3 races), Finals (4 races)
- Women = Qualifying Round, Quarterfinals, Semifinals (2 races), Finals (3 races)

## **Gymnastics - Artistic**

### Individual All-Around

- Men = Final (1 division)
- Women = Finals (2 sub-divisions)

### Team

- Men = 10 groups of competitions
- Women = 16 groups of competitions

## **Judo**

### All Events

- Men and women (except 78kg and =78kg) = Rounds of 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Repechage
- Women (78kg and +78kg): Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Repechage

## **Shooting**

### 50m Rifle Prone

- Men = Qualifying Round, Finals
- Women = Finals

### Trap

- Men = 2 Qualifying Round, Semi-Final, Final
- Women = 1 Qualifying Round, Semi-Final, Final

### Double Trap

- Men = Qualifying Round, Semi-Final, Final
- Women = Final

### Skeet

- Men = 2 Qualifying Round, Semi-Final, Final
- Women = 1 Qualifying Round, Semi-Final, Final

## **Squash**

### Singles

- Men = Rounds of 128, 64, 32, 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final
- Women = rounds of 64, 32, 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final

### Doubles

- Men: = Pools, Preliminaries, Round of 16, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final
- Women = Pools, Preliminaries, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final

## **Weightlifting**

### All Non-Para Sport Events

- Men\* = 1, 2, or 3 groups of competition
- Women = 1 or 2 groups of competition

*\*105kg and 105kg+ had 1 group, 77kg had 3 groups, and all other events had 2 groups*

*\*\*53kg, 58kg, and 63kg had 2 groups; all other events had 1 group*

### Bench Press Para-Sport Lightweight

- Men = 2 groups of competition
- Women = 1 group of competition

## **Wrestling – Freestyle**

### All Events

- Men = Nordic round, round of 16 (or preliminaries for 74kg), Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final\*
- Women = Nordic round, round of 16 (58kg and 63kg only), Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final\*\*

*\*Men's 74kg structure = Nordic round, Preliminaries, Quarterfinals, Semifinals, Final*

*\*\* Women's +75kg structure = Nordic round only*

## **Different Numbers of Heats**

### **Athletics**

#### 100m

- Men: 9 preliminary heats
- Women: 6 preliminary heats

#### 4X100m

- Men: 3 preliminary heats
- Women: 2 preliminary heats

### 200m

- Men: 10 preliminary heats
- Women: 6 preliminary heats

### 400m

- Men: 7 preliminary heats
- Women: 6 preliminary heats

### 4X400m

- Men: 3 preliminary heats
- Women: 2 preliminary heats

## **Swimming**

### 50m Butterfly

- Men: 7 preliminary heats
- Women: 6 preliminary heats

### 50m Freestyle

- Men: 9 preliminary heats
- Women: 8 preliminary heats

### 100m Butterfly

- Men: 5 preliminary heats
- Women: 4 preliminary heats

### 100m Freestyle

- Men: 9 preliminary heats
- Women: 6 preliminary heats

### 200m Backstroke

- Men: 3 preliminary heats
- Women: 2 preliminary heats

### 200m Breaststroke

- Men: 3 preliminary heats
- Women: 4 preliminary heats

### 200m Butterfly

- Men: 2 preliminary heats
- Women: 3 preliminary heats

### 200m Freestyle

- Men: 6 preliminary heats
- Women: 4 preliminary heats

### 400m Freestyle

- Men: 4 preliminary heats
- Women: 3 preliminary heats