

This information is intended to be a generic guide to classification for Archery.

What is the classification process?

Trained classifiers assess an athlete using the [World Archery classification rules](#) to determine the following:

1. Does the athlete have an eligible impairment type?
An athlete must have a permanent eligible impairment type and provide medical documentation detailing their diagnosis and health condition.
2. Does the athlete meet the minimum impairment criteria for the sport?
Specific criteria applied to each sport to determine if a person's impairment results in sufficient limitation in their sport. This is called the minimum impairment criteria.
3. What is the appropriate class to allocate the athlete for competition?
Classes are detailed in the classification rules for the sport and a classifier determines the class an athlete will compete in.

Which Paralympic impairment groups compete in Archery?

Athletes are required to have a permanent, eligible impairment and will be required to provide medical diagnostic information about their diagnosis and impairment.

Eligible Impairment Type		Examples of health conditions
Vision Impairment		Reduced or no vision in both eyes caused by damage to the eye structure, optical nerves/optic pathways, or visual cortex of the brain. Includes Albinism, Retinitis Pigmentosa, macular or rod cone dystrophy.
Physical Impairment	Limb loss or deficiency	Amputation from trauma, illness or cancer Limb deficiency from birth
	Impaired Muscle Power	Spinal cord injury, Spina Bifida, Transverse Myelitis, Sacral Agenesis, Spinal Tumours, Erbs Palsy, Muscular dystrophy
	Hypertonia Ataxia	Cerebral palsy, acquired brain injury, stroke, brain tumor, Multiple sclerosis, cerebellar ataxia, Hereditary Spastic Paraparesis or other conditions where hypertonia (spasticity, rigidity or dystonia), or ataxia are present.
	Impaired passive range of movement	Arthrogyrosis, Talipes Equinovarus, joint fusions or contractures from chronic immobilisation or trauma.

What is the Minimum Impairment Criteria?

Specific criteria applied to each sport to determine if a person's impairment results in sufficient limitation in their sport. This is called the minimum impairment criteria.

Impairment	Minimum Impairment- GUIDE ONLY	
Vision Impairment	Visual acuity in both eyes with best corrected vision of less than or equal to 6/60 (log MAR 1.0)	
Physical Impairment	Limb loss or deficiency	Leg: Amputation of the lower 1/3 of the leg (no ankle joint present) Arm: Amputation of the forearm above the wrist (no wrist joint present)
	Impaired Muscle Power	Loss of muscle power in at least one shoulder/elbow/wrist or one hip/knee/ankle Permanent complete spinal cord lesion
	Hypertonia Ataxia	Hypertonia or ataxia in at least one leg or arm
	Impaired passive range of movement	Movement restriction in at least one arm (elbow/shoulder/wrist) or one leg (hip/knee/ankle)

Minimum impairment criteria is further detailed in the [World Archery Classification rules](#).

What are the Paralympic classes for this sport?

The list below is intended as a guide only. Only authorised classifiers are able to provide a formal classification.

Class	Examples (Guide Only)
W1	<p>Athletes demonstrate functional impairment in at least three limbs and the trunk.</p> <p>Athletes in this class have a limitation in range of movement, muscle power or co-ordination in one or both arms; or limb loss combined with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor or non-existent muscle control affecting static balance in the trunk and/or • Little to no function in the lower limbs <p>(e.g. spinal cord injury or severe diplegia with double amputation below the knee associated with hip fusion or double above the knee amputation).</p> <p>Athletes compete in a seated position in a wheelchair</p>
W2	<p>Athletes will have paraplegia or comparable impairment that affects their trunk and legs.</p> <p>Athletes will display minimal or no limitations in upper extremity power, range of motion, or coordination.</p> <p>Trunk control can range from good to non-existent affecting static balance.</p> <p>Athletes may compete in a seated position or in a wheelchair.</p>
ST	<p>A loss of 25 points in the upper limbs OR loss of 25 points in the lower limbs.</p> <p>Amputation of the forearm above the wrist (no wrist joint present)</p> <p>Amputation of the lower 1/3 of the leg (no ankle joint present)</p>
Athletes in W2 and ST compete together in OPEN Class.	

How do I get classified?

Classification in Australia for athletes with a physical impairment is organised through [Archery Australia](#).

What are the non-Paralympic classes for this sport?

The list below is intended as a guide only. Only authorised classifiers are able to provide a formal classification.

Class	Examples (Guide Only)
VI 1	Athletes who have a range from no light perception in either eye to light perception. Athletes generally have an inability to recognise the shape of a hand in any distance or direction Visual acuity is poorer than LogMAR 2.60 Athlete wears a blindfold
VI 2	Visual acuity below 2/60. LogMar 1.50 to 2.60 (inclusive) Athlete does not wear a blindfold
VI 3	Visual acuity ranges from 2/60 – 6/60. LogMAR 1.40 to 1 (inclusive) Athlete does not wear a blindfold
All VI athletes compete using tactile sights only.	
VI 2 and VI 3 athletes compete in one shooting class VI 2/3	

How do I get classified?

VI classification in Australia is organised through the [Australian Paralympic Committee](#)

Where do I find out further information?

National	Archery Australia E: info@archery.org.au P: +61 2 9772 2995	Australian Paralympic Committee E: classification@paralympic.org.au P: +61 8 8415 6803
International	World Archery	