



INTERNATIONAL
OLYMPIC
COMMITTEE

FACTSHEET

SOCHI 2014 FACTS & FIGURES

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HEADLINES

- **A record 88 National Olympic Committees participated**
 - **A record 98 medal events**
- **More than 40% of athletes at the Games were female**
- **Record worldwide coverage on TV and digital platforms**
- **Over 37 million subscribers to the IOC's social media platforms**
 - **Strong urban legacies from the Games**

The Olympic Winter Games Sochi 2014 delivered many inspirational athletic performances, as well as laying the basis for a long lasting legacy for the city and country.

Sochi 2014 Performance Highlights

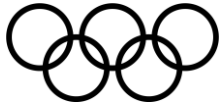
- Over 2,800 athletes participated – a record.
- A record 98 events in 7 sports.
- Norwegian biathlete Ole Einar Bjørndalen became the most decorated Winter Olympian, taking his 13th medal in Sochi.
- Norwegian cross-country skier Marit Bjørgen became the most decorated female Winter Olympian, with 10 medals.
- With a bronze medal in luge, Armin Zoeggeler of Italy achieved the longest winning streak in Olympic history — six medals over six consecutive Winter Games.
- With a silver medal in bobsleigh, Lauryn Williams of the United States became the fifth person to medal at both the Summer and Winter Olympics, adding to a gold medal in the women's 4x100m at the London 2012 Games and a silver medal in the 100m at the Athens 2004 Games.
- Olympic events debuting at Sochi:
 - Team Figure Skating
 - Ski Slopestyle-Men's and Women's
 - Ski Halfpipe-Men's and Women's
 - Women's Ski Jumping
 - Biathlon Relay-Mixed
 - Luge Team Relay-Mixed
 - Snowboard Slopestyle-Men's and Women's
 - Snowboard Parallel Slalom-Men's and Women's

NOC Delegations and Women's Participation

- 88 NOCs participated in the Sochi Games – a Winter Games record.
- Six NOCs participated for the first time.
 - Malta
 - Paraguay
 - Timor-Leste
 - Togo
 - Tonga
 - Zimbabwe
- 244 individual athletes and one team supported by Olympic Solidarity competed, winning seven gold medals, two silver, six individual bronze and one team bronze.
- Women accounted for more than 40% of all participants.
- Women competed in 50% of all events at the Sochi Games.
- 64 former Youth Olympic Games athletes, representing 34 NOCs, competed in Sochi, winning three gold medals, one silver and two bronze.
- Over 20 Young Ambassadors and Young Reporters trained at the YOG also participated in Sochi 2014 as media or for their delegations.

Protecting Clean Athletes

- The Sochi 2014 Games featured the most stringent anti-doping programme in the history of the Olympic Winter Games.
- A record 2,812 tests were conducted, with more emphasis on pre-competition and intelligence-based testing than ever before.
- Samples will be kept for 10 years for possible retesting as a result of technological advances or new information about possible doping violations.



Media Coverage

- Record broadcast audience of 2.1 billion people worldwide.
- Games broadcast by a record number of TV channels (412 channels compared to 240 for Vancouver), including a record number of free-to-air channels (310 channels compared to 128 for Vancouver).
- Record worldwide Winter Games coverage on television and on digital platforms – cumulative total of more than 102,000 hours (compared to 57,000 hours for Vancouver).
- Not only more hours of coverage on television (42,000 hours) than ever before for a Winter Games, but also more hours on digital (60,000 hours) than television for the first time ever at any Olympic Games.
- More than 1,500 Sochi 2014 Olympians connected with fans and with each other on the IOC's Athletes' Hub, joining more than 4,500 Olympians from previous Games. Olympic athletes and teams used the Hub to deliver more than 90,000 updates during the Games.
- The IOC page on vk.com, the Russian equivalent of Facebook, became the most popular sports site on the Russian social network, with more than 2.9 million followers.

The Digital Audience

- Record global engagement for the Olympic Winter Games on the IOC's website, Olympic.org — over 14 million site visits.
- More web visitors in the first two days of Sochi 2014 than during the entire Vancouver 2010 Games.
- Record engagement through mobile platforms, with half of website visits on mobile phones or tablets.

Social Media

- Record social media engagement for any Games, winter or summer. Approximately 2 billion impressions across all Olympic platforms.
- More than 2.2 million new Olympic social media followers on all social networks in the first week of competition.
- More than 2 million new Facebook fans, bringing the total to 7.7 million.
- The total number of global subscribers on the IOC's social media platforms is now over 37,000,000 people worldwide and growing.

The Sochi Legacy

- New world-class sports venues for use by elite and grassroots athletes.
- Gives Russia the ability to host international championships in all Olympic winter sports.
- Sochi transformed from regional summer resort to year-round destination for skiers, as well as summer sport devotees.
- New road and rail links.
- New sewage treatment facilities, electric power plants and gas pipelines.
- New airport facilities.
- First waste recycling treatment plant in Russia.
- Development of Russian green building standards.
- A model for other Russian cities to follow in the field of accessibility.

Sochi Legacy Details

The Olympic Winter Games 2014 Sochi started with a strategic vision to transform an entire region by creating a sports legacy that would benefit both elite and grassroots athletes. That vision resulted in world-class venues, efficient transport networks and flawless logistical execution — all in a spectacular setting that combined sea views and snow-capped mountains. By hosting the Olympic Winter Games for the first time, Russia will finally have sports facilities befitting a winter sports loving nation. For Sochi and the region, the Games offered an opportunity to transform a regional



summer resort into a year-round international destination. The Sochi Games have already contributed to economic growth and delivered environmental and social benefits.

Sport Legacy

The Athletes' Games restored Russia's status as a leading winter sports nation and are providing benefits for athletes at all levels. Most Olympic venues remain open for sporting and community events.

Investing in Sport

- Fisht Olympic Stadium will be used as a football stadium when Sochi hosts the 2018 FIFA World Cup. It will also be used as the training centre for Russia's national football team and will host concerts and entertainment events.
- The Rosa Khutor Alpine Centre, the Rosa Khutor Extreme Park and the Laura Cross-Country Ski and Biathlon Centre will become resort destinations, as well as sites for elite-level competition and training.
- The Boshoy Ice Dome was transformed into a multi-purpose sports centre and is the host arena for a new Kontinental Hockey League (KHL) team, HC Sochi, with average match attendances between 7 and 8 thousand spectators.
- The Shayba Arena will be transformed into the Russian Children's Sports and Education Centre.
- The Ice Cube will become a multi-purpose sports and entertainment complex.
- The Sanki Sliding Centre and the RusSki Gorki Ski Jumping Centre will be used for competition and training.
- About USD 500 million was invested in the new Russian International Olympic University (RIOU) in Sochi to train managers in the specialties demanded by the Olympic and Paralympic Movement, as well as the international sports industry.

"It has been a great experience. This is my sixth Olympics and I think it's so far the best organised tournament."

Teemu Selänne (Ice Hockey – Finland)

Selection of major Sporting Events after the Sochi Games

- Formula 1's first Sochi Grand Prix in 2014, which saw 166,000 visitors come to Sochi over that weekend. Formula 1 will return to Sochi in 2015
- ITF Fed Cup Match between Russia and Argentina in 2014
- The KHL All-star match 2015
- FIL World Cup in 2015
- FIL European Championships in 2015
- FIBT World Cup in 2015
- WCF World Mixed Doubles Curling Championships in 2015.
- WCF World Senior Curling Championships in 2015.
- Sport Accord 2015
- FIS Alpine Junior World Skiing Championships in 2016
- FIBT Bob & Skeleton World Championships in 2017
- FIFA Confederations Cup in 2017
- FIFA World Cup in 2018

Urban and Economic Legacy

The 2014 Sochi Games were the centrepiece of a regional economic and social development plan that will deliver benefits for years to come. The Games served as a catalyst for a wide range of infrastructure improvements that generated thousands of jobs in Sochi. Through improvements in infrastructure and the creation of state-of-the-art venues, Sochi has already been selected to host future sporting events and international gatherings.

Infrastructure Improvements

- More than 367km of roads and bridges.
- More than 200km of railways, with 54 bridges and 22 tunnels.
- 967,400 square metres of road surface and pavements.
- 480km of low-pressure gas pipelines.



- Two new thermal power plants and one gas power plant with a combined capacity of 1,200MW.
- Three new sewage treatment plants.
- 550km of high voltage power lines.
- A new water and wastewater treatment facility processing 255,000 cubic metres of liquid per day.
- A new seaport for passenger liners, ferries and personal boats.
- 60 new educational, cultural and health facilities.
- 25,000 additional hotel rooms, with 56 hotels now rated four-star and above.
- A new theme park, Sochi Park, with one of the highest and fastest roller coasters in Russia.

Venue Use

- The Sochi Games media centre is being used to host major events like Sport Accord and the Sochi Economic Forum.
- The Olympic Park hosted Russia's first Formula 1 race in October 2014.
 - The new track was used throughout the season, with contracts signed with GP2 and GP3 motor cycle racing series, as well as the Porsche Cup.

Jobs and Economic Growth

- Preparations for the Sochi Games created and supported an estimated 690,000 jobs.
 - In 2011, approximately 56,000 people worked on the Olympic construction sites
 - At the close of 2012, a total of 70,000 people were working on Olympic construction.
- During the Games, Sochi had the lowest level of unemployment in Russia – just 0.17 percent.
- Business activity in Sochi increased 178.8 percent from 2005-2010, compared to 101.2 percent in the Russian Federation as a whole.
- By 2013, the Sochi 2014 Organising Committee was working with a total of 686 contractors, including 59 foreign

contractors and more than 200 individual entrepreneurs.

- The Sochi 2014 Organising Committee expects to announce a profit when its operations are finally wrapped up.

Tourism

- The 2014 Games have provided an opportunity for Sochi to transition from a regional summer resort to a year-round resort.
- Before the Games, the number of foreign tourists to Sochi grew by more than 2.5 times in 2011-2012.
- The number of international events held in Sochi and the Krasnodar region increased by 70% and 50%, respectively, between 2009–2011.
- The Mayor of Sochi reported that all hotels in the Mountain Cluster were full from the beginning of November until 10 January.
- Owing to strong demand and to avoid overcrowding, restrictions were placed on who could buy ski passes on certain days this winter.
- Sochi airport handled 3.1 million passengers in 2014, a 28 per cent increase on 2013.
- The airport expects to open new international routes in the near future.

Environmental Legacy

The Sochi Games created a system of “green” standards to be used on large-scale projects in Russia, which has created a model for sustainable construction in the world’s largest country. The Sochi 2014 Olympic Games Organising Committee’s environmental management system was based on the international ISO 14001 standard, which was developed to help organisations minimise their environmental impact on air, water and land.



Environmental Achievements

- A number of buildings were built according to Green Standards, using energy efficient lighting, heat recovery systems, and automatic devices to manage heating, water supply, lighting, ventilation and air conditioning. These venues included: the Adler Arena Skating Centre; the Bolshoy Ice Dome; the Olympic Park Railway Station; the Sochi 2014 Organising Committee's office building in the Imeretinskaya Valley; the Radisson Blu Resort & Congress Centre; the RIOU campus; cottage residences in the Endurance Village; the Mountain Media sub-centre; and the Swissôtel Rosa Khutor Resort 5* Hotel located at the Rosa Khutor Ski Resort (part of the Mountain Olympic Village during Games time).
- The Sochi Organising Committee invested more than RUB 16.2 billion in sustainable development projects during Olympic construction.
- The Sochi Organising Committee developed the Green Building Recognition Programme to encourage sustainable development throughout the construction of Olympic facilities.
- The Bolshoy used heat produced by chilling the ice to warm the building.
- 97% of construction waste was directly used in the construction of Olympic facilities.
- To protect wildlife from Olympic construction, more than 850 animals were relocated from Olympic construction sites to protected areas.
- More than 2,000 plants on the endangered species list were replanted, and a botanical garden of rare plants built for the public.
- Every felled tree was replaced with two to five saplings, and more than 168,000 trees and shrubs were planted in Sochi, in addition to more than 3,500 new trees in the Coastal Olympic Village.
- Construction companies associated with building the Olympic venues are restoring the channel of the Mzymata River as a part of the Olympic commitment to environmentalism.
- Regional infrastructure was updated to meet higher environmental standards, improving water supply, drainage and treatment; power generation and delivery; and recycling facilities. Protected natural areas were expanded.
- The Sochi 2014 Organising Committee coordinated with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) to help ensure sustainable Games.
- The Sochi Organising Committee also worked with British firms to ensure that Olympic venues and the Olympic Park Train Station Complex met the UK's BREEAM standards for sustainable development.
- The International Sports Event Management Society gave the Sochi Games an award for sustainable development and environmental protection in 2011.
- Sochi 2014 fully mitigated its direct Games carbon footprint before the Games through the "Sustainable Future" program, implemented in Russia by Worldwide Olympic Partner and Official Carbon Partner of Sochi 2014, The Dow Chemical Company.

"The atmosphere here in Sochi is amazing."
Ursina Haller (Snowboard – Switzerland)

Social Legacy

Russia's role in hosting the Olympic Winter Games encouraged numerous efforts to promote education, physical activity, public health and inclusion. The Games raised awareness of the needs of those with a disability and helped thousands of volunteers discover the benefits of community service. Thanks to Games-related cultural events, people throughout Russia learned more about the country's rich cultural heritage.



Education

- 5 million schoolchildren across Russia received lessons focused on Olympic values and the Sochi Games.
- 400,000 children participated in the “Summer 2012” health campaign.
- 7 million competitors across Russia participated in the “President’s Games.”
- Lesson plans on Olympic values and other aspects of the Games were shared with educators at primary and secondary education institutions throughout Russia.
- A special course was developed for university students on more technical aspects of the Games, including the 12-year Olympic cycle, from the bid to monitoring the legacy of the Games.
- More than 5,000 educational sessions were held at the 26 Sochi volunteer centres in 14 regions of Russia. The sessions covered the history of the Olympic Movement and the Games.
- Sochi 2014’s education library was transferred to all 83 regions of the country for post-Games implementation under the supervision of the NOC.

“I think there is a very big chance I will finish last. But the placing is not important if I can teach young people in Nepal about the Olympic spirit. This spirit is in my heart.”

Dachhiri Sherpa (Cross-Country – Nepal)

Public Health

- The 2014 Sochi Games continued the Olympic legacy of being a “tobacco-free Games.”
- Ahead of the Sochi Games, Moscow instigated a public health campaign that allowed metro riders to ride for free after doing 30 squats, encouraging the commuter population to be more active ahead of the Games.
- Efforts to improve the physical fitness of Sochi residents led to 136,000 people regularly participating in physical activity and sports at the end of 2012, nearly 10% higher than the 2011 participation

rate.

- Inspired by hosting the Games, the City of Sochi encouraged youth to take up sports, with more than 16,000 young people attending 26 sports schools and more than 50,000 participating in annual sports events for schoolchildren.

Inclusion

- The Sochi Games provided a barrier-free environment that enabled full access and participation in the Games, regardless of age or disability.
- All Olympic venues were designed to be accessible to people with disabilities, with an additional 1,800 non-Olympic sites in Sochi made accessible as well.
- Sochi was the first city in Russia to adopt internationally recognised barrier-free standards for new infrastructure. This was formalised at national level with new barrier-free requirements for all of Russia as a part of the Sochi legacy.
- An Accessibility Map was created to identify areas where people with disabilities could engage in Paralympic sport and to highlight other accessibility features in Sochi.
- Sports engagement by disabled Sochi residents has increased more than 16 times since 2006, with a nationwide increase of 48% between 2005 and 2011.
- The Cultural Olympiad included a “Barrier-Free Cinema Festival”, which dealt with the struggles and triumphs of people with disabilities.
- The City of Sochi placed a special focus on facilitating sports for people with disabilities, which resulted in 3,210 disabled residents participating in regular physical activity in 2012, twice the rate of 2010.

Volunteers

- More 25,000 volunteers interacted with Olympians, Paralympians, spectators and other Games participants from around the world.



- 13,000 general volunteers
 - 8,000 specialised volunteers
 - 4,000 athlete volunteers
- The volunteers worked in 17 areas of activity, including transport, medical services, anti-doping, language services and maintaining the field of play.
- Each volunteer received a minimum of 36 hours of free training.
- Volunteers came from every region of Russia and 66 other countries.
- Approximately 2,000 volunteers were foreign nationals.
- Thanks to the volunteer efforts of Sochi 2014, approximately 2,800 volunteer projects have been implemented across Russia.

"It's a huge credit to the Russian people who have made it happen. Everything is sensational."

Nigel Laughton

(Skeleton Performance Director – Great Britain)

The Cultural Olympiad

- The Sochi Cultural Olympiad spanned from 2010 to 2014, with each year taking on a different theme and culminating in the 2014 Sochi Games.
 - 2010: Year of Cinema
 - 2011: Year of the Theatre
 - 2012: Year of Music
 - 2013: Year of Museums
- 3 million people attended nearly 5,000 concerts, theatre performances, exhibitions, festivals and other cultural events in all 83 regions of Russia.
- More than 410,000 people attended 144 events in 27 venues at the Sochi Games.
- 5,000 performers from 75 regions of Russia participated in the Cultural Olympiad.

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