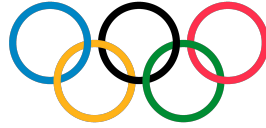


Hosting the Olympics: a comparative study of developed and developing countries

Yesseniya Zhumagatova



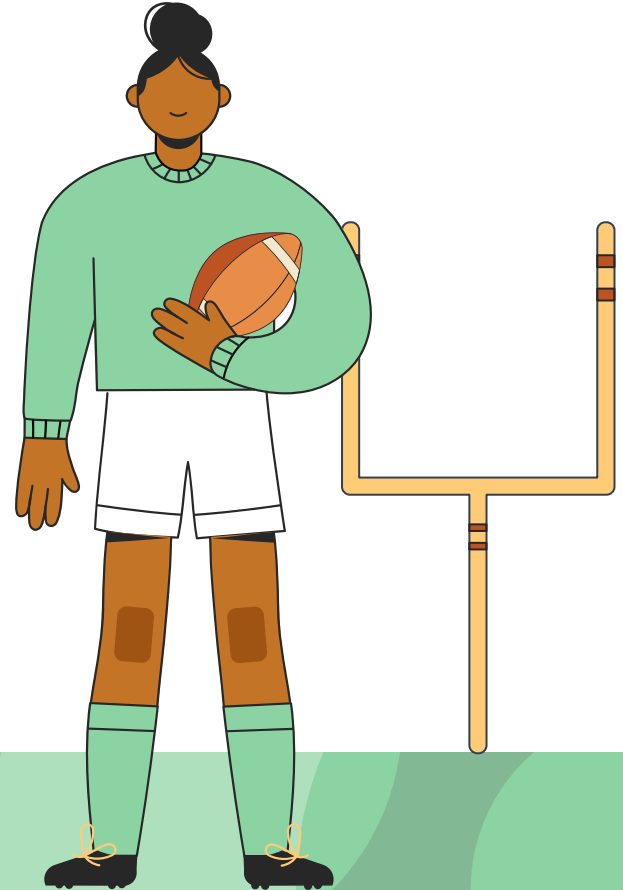
Why Olympics?



My personal passion for sports + my academic interest in economics & business = Olympic themed economic research paper!

Research Question:

What are the key factors that lead to the difference in economic outcomes of hosting the Olympics between developed and developing countries?



Chosen Countries



ATHENS 2004

2004 Olympics

Athens, Greece



London 2012

2012 Olympics

London, UK



TOKYO 2020

2020 Olympics

Tokyo, Japan



2008 Olympics

Beijing, China



Beijing 2008



Rio2016



2016 Olympics

Rio, Brazil



2024 Olympics

Paris, France



PARIS 2024

Literature Review

01

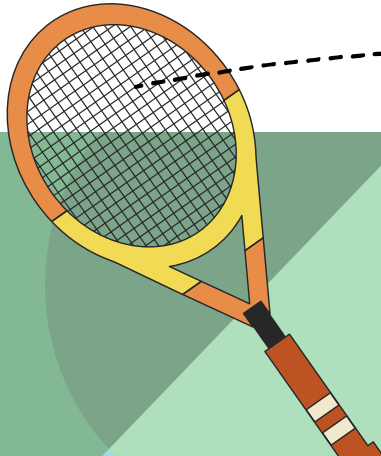
Short-term economic boosts are common (Bank of Japan, 2016; UK Government, 2014).

02

Long-term benefits are uncertain and highly dependent on post-Olympic strategies (Bao & Wang, 2010; Girma, 2021).

03

Financial risks, particularly in developing countries, due to high costs and potential for underutilized infrastructure (Kasimati, 2015; International Olympic Committee, 2023).



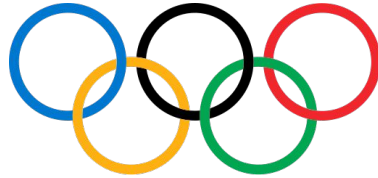
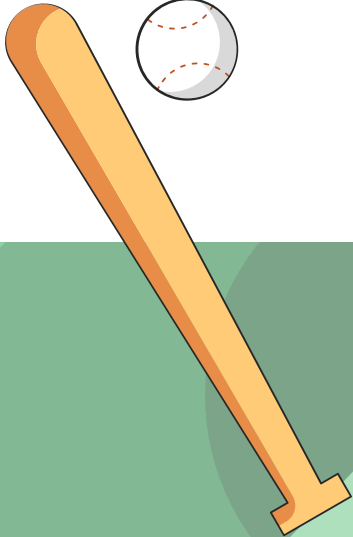
Data Sources



THE WORLD BANK



Office for
National Statistics



International
Olympic
Committee





Comparative Analysis

Developed Countries

Larger economies like the UK, France, and Japan effectively absorb Olympic-related costs, leading to sustainable infrastructure improvements.

Employment strategies allow to keep unemployment levels low even post-Olympics.

Tourism boosts are more enduring, contributing to long-term economic gains.

Athletic infrastructure is well-maintained and integrated into long-term urban planning, maximizing post-Olympic benefits.

Developing Countries

Smaller economies like Greece and Brazil struggle with the financial burden, often resulting in mixed post-Olympic outcomes.

Temporary drops in unemployment are not always sustained due to economic crises vulnerability.

Countries are already heavily reliant on tourism, so the economic benefits are not that dramatic.

High costs of maintaining Olympic venues can lead to financial strain, outweighing benefits.



Reflection

Main challenges:

- Limited access to consistent and comparable data, especially for long-term post-Olympic economic impacts.
- Difficulty in specifying the results due to significant variations in economic contexts of the countries studied.
- Using excel...



What can be added to the research:

- Other economic indicators, such as inflation/debt levels
- Broader timeframe to capture more events and longer post-event time

