

# Simulation-based Team Selection for USA Gymnastics at the 2024 Summer Olympic Games

Abby Spears, David Metrick, Siddharth Chandrappa

<sup>1</sup> Department of Statistics and Data Science, Yale University

## Objective

This project aims to answer the question of team selection for USA Gymnastics for the Summer Olympic Games. By simulating athletes’ scores based on their historic performance and incorporating a system of weights to allow for prioritization of different medals and events, we introduce an interactive tool to generate optimized teams and compare team performance to make data-driven decisions in selecting Team USA.

## Introduction

In this project, we attempt to improve USA Gymnastics’ team selection criteria for the Summer Olympic Games. For the 2020 Tokyo Olympics (held in 2021), the US Olympic and Paralympic Committee (USOPC) selected the men’s team solely to maximize the chance of winning the team gold medal. Given the quality of opposing men’s gymnastics teams, such a goal wasn’t entirely feasible, and optimizing for the team event came at the expense of single-event specialists who could’ve won medals in the individual events. We improve this methodology by creating an interactive tool that allows the USOPC to make data-based selection decisions while prioritizing certain events or medal types. It also provides a breakdown of expected medal count in each event for each combination of gymnasts, allowing the user to compare five-person teams and their expected scores side by side.

We used a dataset that contains the full results of top gymnastics competitions in the 2022-23 season. Each athlete is listed with their name, country, competition name, competition date, apparatus, and score. Since the dataset includes the most prestigious events, such as the World Championships, U.S. National Championships, European Championships, and Commonwealth Games, we had with sufficient data for all of the world’s top gymnasts in the season.

## Modeling and Analysis

Our team selection model consisted of running a series of simulations for each athlete in order to predict their medal outcome. In order to ensure the medal predictions for Team USA were reliable, we followed the same team selection and simulation procedures for all countries’ competitors.

The flowchart below overviews the steps taken for our simulation.

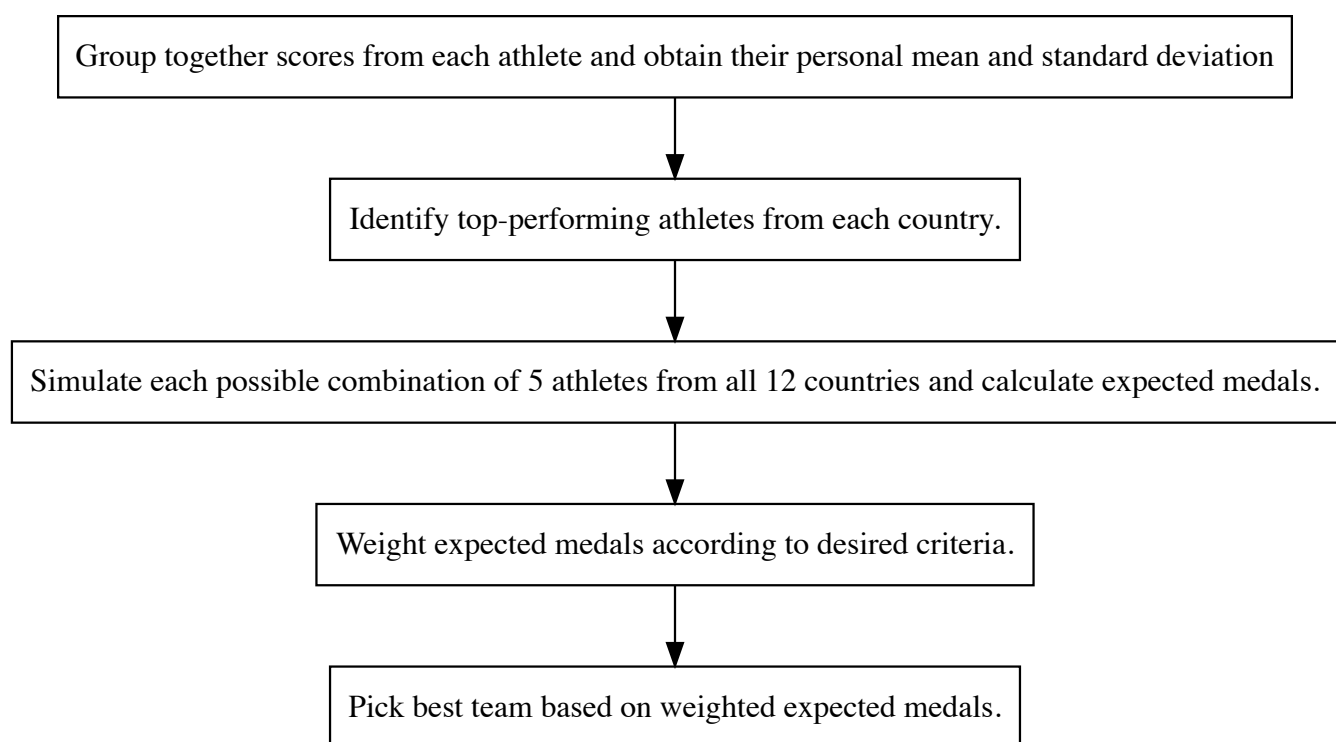


Figure 1: Steps taken in team selection process.

The tables below show the number of athletes considered in the pool for each of the twelve countries, for both men and women.

Table 1: Number of athletes per country (men)

CAN	CHN	ESP	GBR	GER	ITA	JPN	NED	SUI	TUR	UKR	USA
10	11	8	11	10	13	15	6	11	8	8	14

Table 2: Number of athletes per country (women)

AUS	BRA	CAN	CHN	FRA	GBR	ITA	JPN	KOR	NED	ROU	USA
9	7	9	14	11	7	8	12	7	9	7	10

## Visualization and Interpretation

Once the simulations were run, one of the key features of this analysis was putting together our findings into an interactive shiny app. The outcome allows users to choose their own custom preferences for weights and explore how different teams might perform differently in competition. This allows for a very thorough exploration of how different groups of athletes will perform.

The shiny app has two main tabs. For each tab, the user is able to pick whether they want to consider men or women, and which country they would like to look at. These preferences carry over when the tab is changed.

Below, we show an example of the shiny app in action for the USA men’s team. We hope to highlight a few of the primary capabilities and the conclusions one can draw from them.

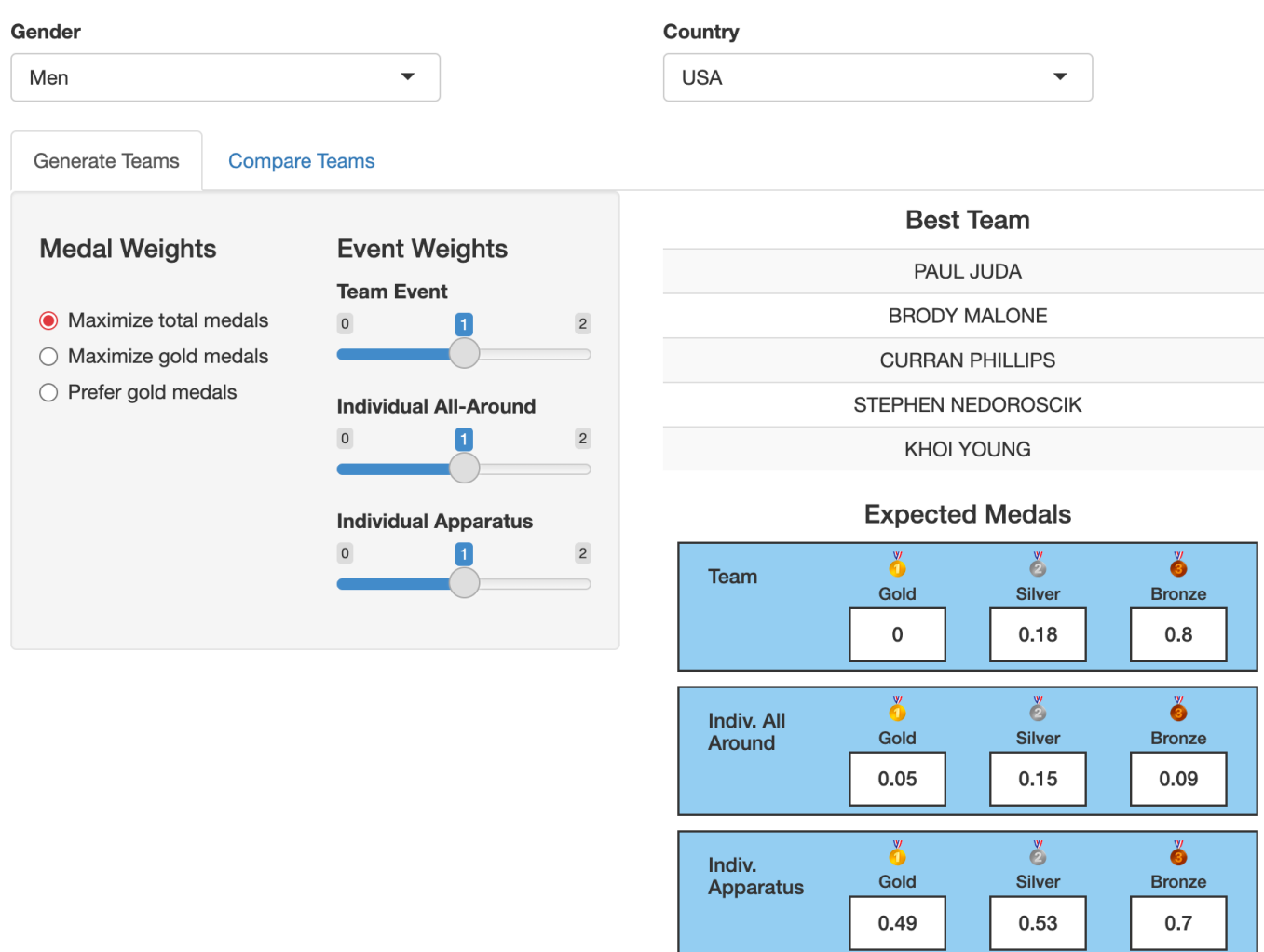


Figure 2: Results of the simulation for all medals and events weighted equally as displayed in the shiny app. The optimal team and their expected medals are displayed below.

If we choose to weight all of the medals and events the same for the USA mens’ team, our model chooses Paul Juda, Brody Malone, Curran Phillips, Stephen Nedoroscik, and Khoi Young as the best team. This is an interesting outcome - in particular, the selection of Stephen Nedoroscik stands out as an event specialist - while the other 4 selected athletes compete in multiple or all events, Nedoroscik competes only in the pommel horse.

If we go to the “Compare Teams” tab, we can see the consequences of this. Let’s compare our optimal team above with one where we switch our event specialist with a more well-rounded athlete, say, Colt Walker, who competes in five different events.

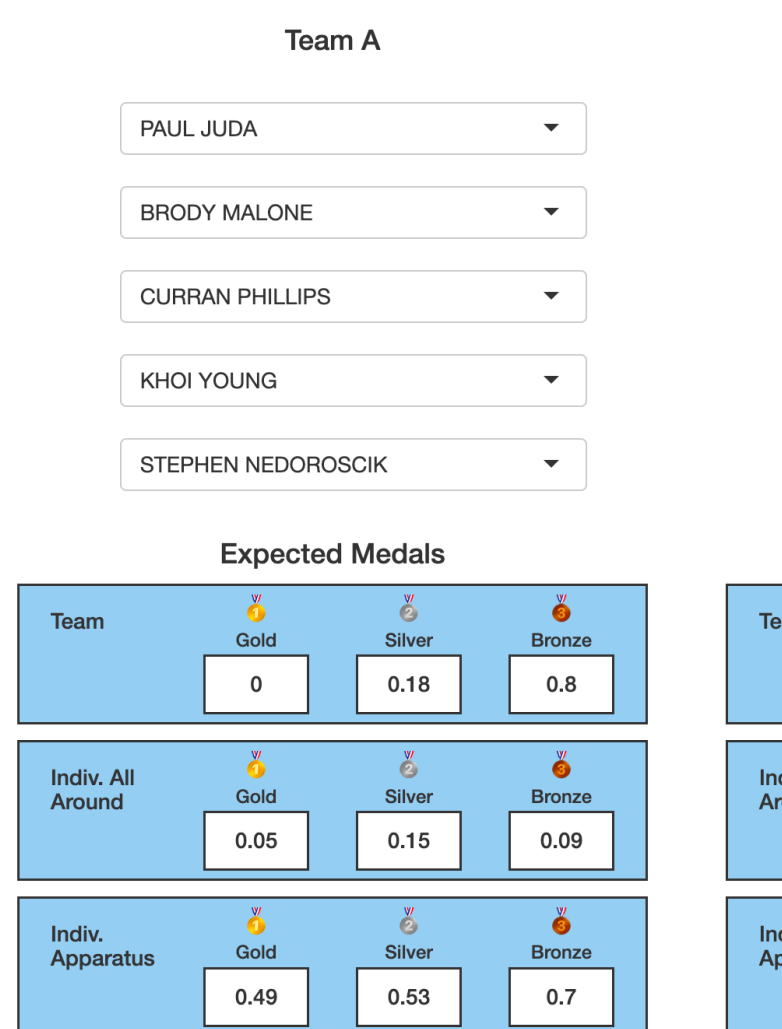


Figure 3: The Compare Teams slide of the shiny app. The app compares two teams side by side. Under Team A on the left, we see the model under equal weights. Under Team B, we see the model under equal weights, but with sub Stephen Nedoroscik.

As we can see event specialist like Stephen Nedoroscik, individual apparatus medals are common to both teams. The team and individual all-around medals for the team and individual all-around events are slightly higher expectations for individual apparatus events.

Of course, one may decide that for the team event more than the individual event, the user to experiment with their own preferences. In the context of the problem, it is interesting to see on event specialists when the the team event is more important for the US men.

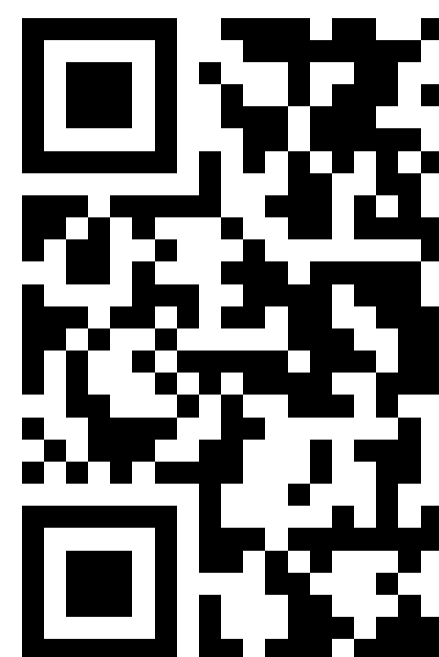


Figure 4: Scan the QR code to access the shiny app at [aespears.shinyapp.io/team](https://aespears.shinyapp.io/team)

## Conclusion and Recommendations

As our tool demonstrates, there is a recommended team to recommend. We hope to offer insights based on what medals and events the team is most likely to win as allow for flexible substitutions. In the future, we can see how the data recommends a team of athletes, what makes a team successful as well as how the members of a team can influence the team's performance in small ways.