

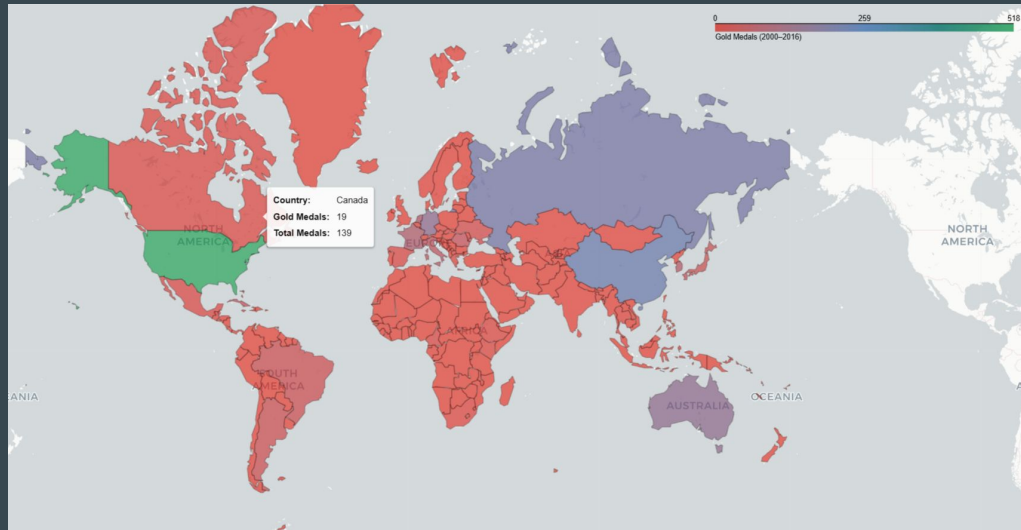
# Olympic Medals and Global Inequality

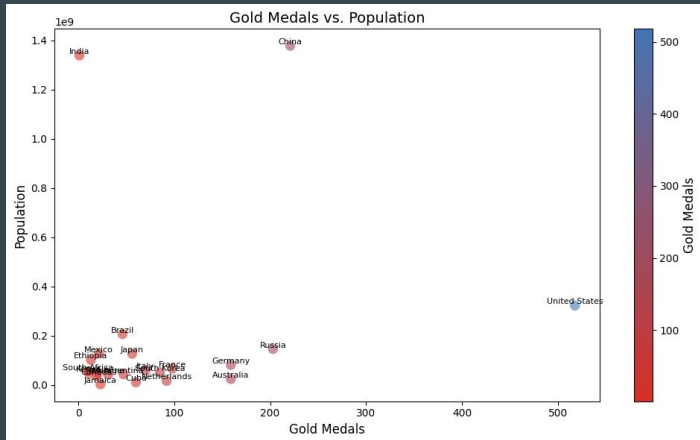
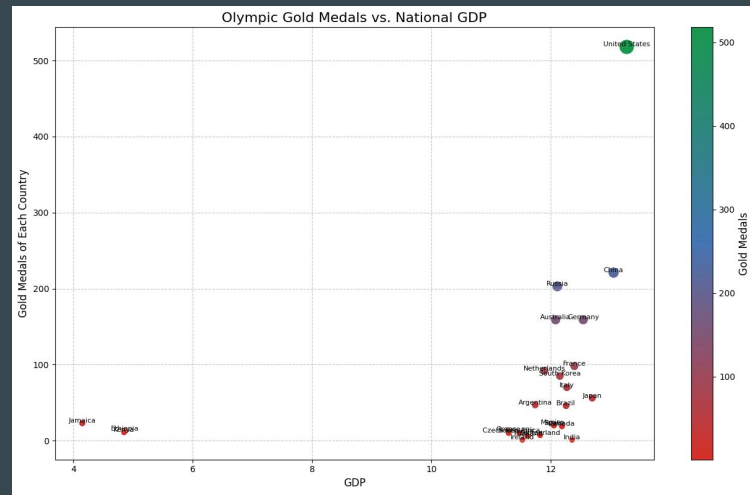
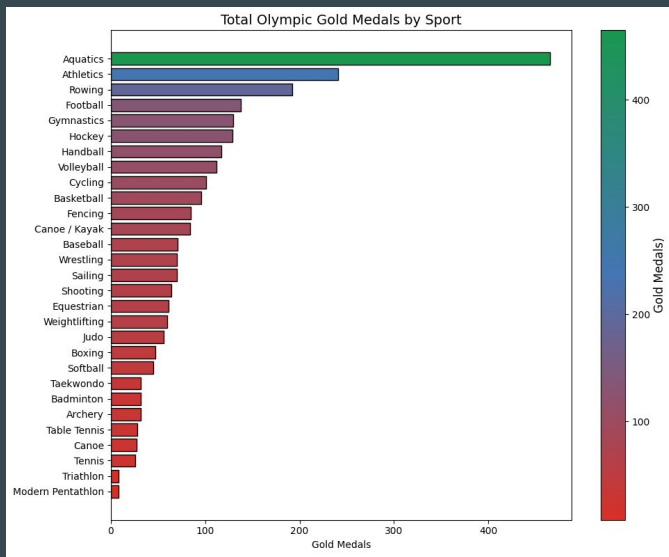
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Dejonia Dalhouse

The Olympic Games reflect not only athletic excellence but also deep global disparities. This project explores how GDP, population, and sport type influence gold medal distribution between 2000 and 2016

- Red represents countries with few or no gold medals. Blue shows moderate medal success. Green highlights the top-performing nations.
- This visualization sets the foundation for analyzing how you can begin to see the economic factors influence Olympic success, just off of the color gradient alone you can see that there is a strong visual contrast between nations with high and low medal counts.





- Gold medals are concentrated in high-income countries, revealing a global imbalance in access to athletic resources.
- Lower-income nations succeed in low-cost sports like long-distance running success shaped by resource limitations.
- GDP shows a strong correlation with medal count, proving wealth enables countries to build training programs and sports infrastructure.
- Population size is not a reliable predictor of Olympic success small wealthy nations often outperform larger, poorer ones.
- Medal-heavy sports (like swimming and athletics) are dominated by rich countries, widening the inequality gap in total medals won.