Instructions: The buttons above shows the amount of medals in each Olympic year and also are used as a controler for the interactive graphs. Click on the button to stop the graph and reclick it to restart the graph.</h5>

<h4>The objective of these visualization is to show how late women were included in the Summer Olympics but more importantly how women are still under represented in the Olympics as of the 2008 games in Beijing. <p>

Note 1: All gender comparison results were computed using a weighted average. What this means is that within each country the percentage of medals won by men and women was changed based on how many events each gender could win. For example, if there were in total 50 medals available for women and 100 medals available for men and men from one country won 5 medals and the women won 5 medals. The result would not be 50% women and 50% men. It would be 33% men and 66% women as it is harder for the women’s team from that country to win 5 medals versus the men’s team.<p>

Note 2: Total medal counts are counted by actual medals. For instance in a 4x100m race it would be 4 medals not 1. The reason it was completed this way is that team sports require more resources of a country to put together. Having it computed by actual medals won does a better job of showing the difference in elite sport for men and women in a country.

<h2 align = "center">Total Medals Each Sex Can Win in the Summer Olympics per Olympic Year</h2>

<h4>The two graphs below show how women were included into the games over time. As you can see it was not until 1992 when the total amount of medals that could be won jumped up and it wasn't until the 1996 games in Atlanta where the amount of total medals won was comparable to men. <p>

Currently there is close to a 100 medal difference between women and men. The main difference is because of weight classes. For example in boxing there are 10 weight classes for men and only 3 for women. Also in sports like gymnastics where there are 7 events to 4 events. <p>

Note 3: there were no Olympics in 1940 and 1944 because of World War II.

<h3>Women</h3>

<div class = "chart300" id="wmedals"></div>

<h3>Men</h3>

<div class = "chart300" id="mmedals"></div>

<h2 align="center">Women Medal proportion by Countries Medal Count</h2>

<h4>The graph shows how the percentage of medal count for women compared by country each year. The size of the dots represent the size of total medal count per country - the bigger dots are the most winning teams (women and men) such as USA, Russia and Great Britain.<p>

What this graph shows is that elite participation for women in sport started with just a few winning countries and that pattern flows through time.

Over time the amount of countries presenting strong women team’s increases but even in 2008 it has not reached a normal distribution. As is shown in this graph, in 2000, 2004 and 2008 the most winning teams have greater than 50% of medals won by women and the smaller teams more often than not have men winning a high percentage of the medals. <p>

If this graph was to flip vertically there would be a "left" skew signifying that this is not a normal distribution. If there was an even distribution in the Olympics in all countries the largest teams would be around the 50% mark and the smaller teams would be even on each side. However, currently the “left” skewed pattern is evident every year of the Olympics and therefore shows a pattern that half of countries do not present strong women teams. </h4>

<div class = "chart600" id="scatter"></div>

<h4></h4>

<h2 align="center">Weighted Percentage of Women and Men Earning Medals for their Country</h2>

<h4>The animated histograms show the relation that is shown in the first plot. The following is ordered by highest medal count in the 2008 Olympics. The graphs show a year by year animation of women in sport for each country and show how new countries are more often composed of winners that are men and that countries with lower medal counts usually have male medal winners. </h4>