

CLEAN GAMES

A Visual Analysis of Olympic Medals and Doping

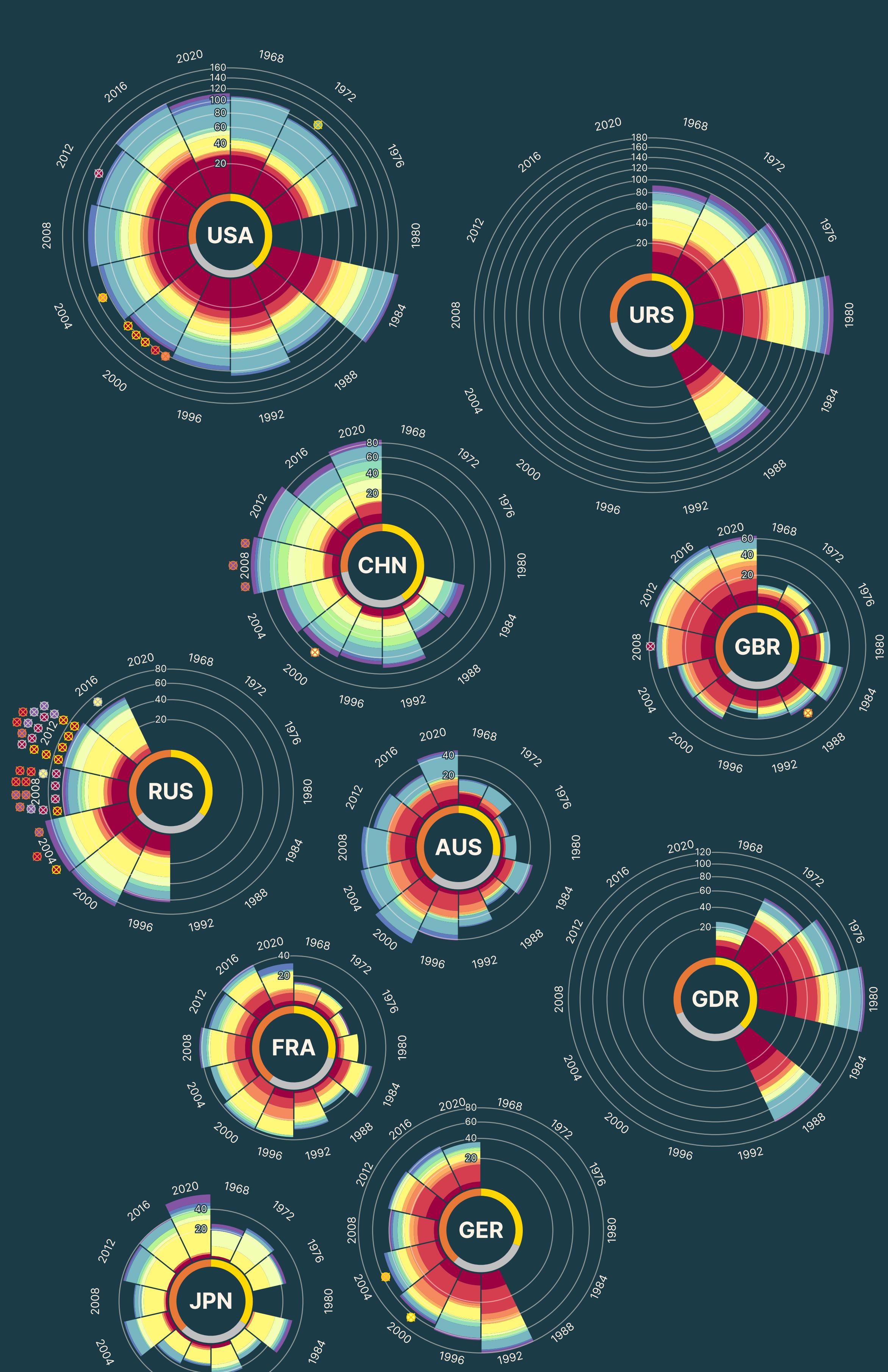
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Doping in sports undermines competition integrity and poses serious health risks to athletes. This visualization provides a comprehensive overview of Olympic medals won per country from 1968 onwards, highlighting the impact of doping on these achievements. Since the IOC only started drug testing in 1968, data prior to that year is excluded from the graph. The data is segmented to display countries winning over 10 medals in total, categorized into three sections based on their share of total medals: the left section features countries accounting for 50% of all medals, the middle section for 30%, and the right section for 20%. Each stripped medal due to doping violations is distinctly marked, plotted on the timeline corresponding to the year it was revoked. Donut charts in the middle of each radial chart offer insight into the percentage of gold, silver, and bronze medals obtained by each country. The radial charts in each of the three sections are ordered in descending order based on total medal count, with countries lower in position having won fewer medals. This visual representation offers insights into both the distribution of Olympic success and the prevalence of doping across different nations. The bottom part of the poster visualizes various statistics on doping and includes intriguing trivia, offering a deeper understanding of the issue's breadth and context.

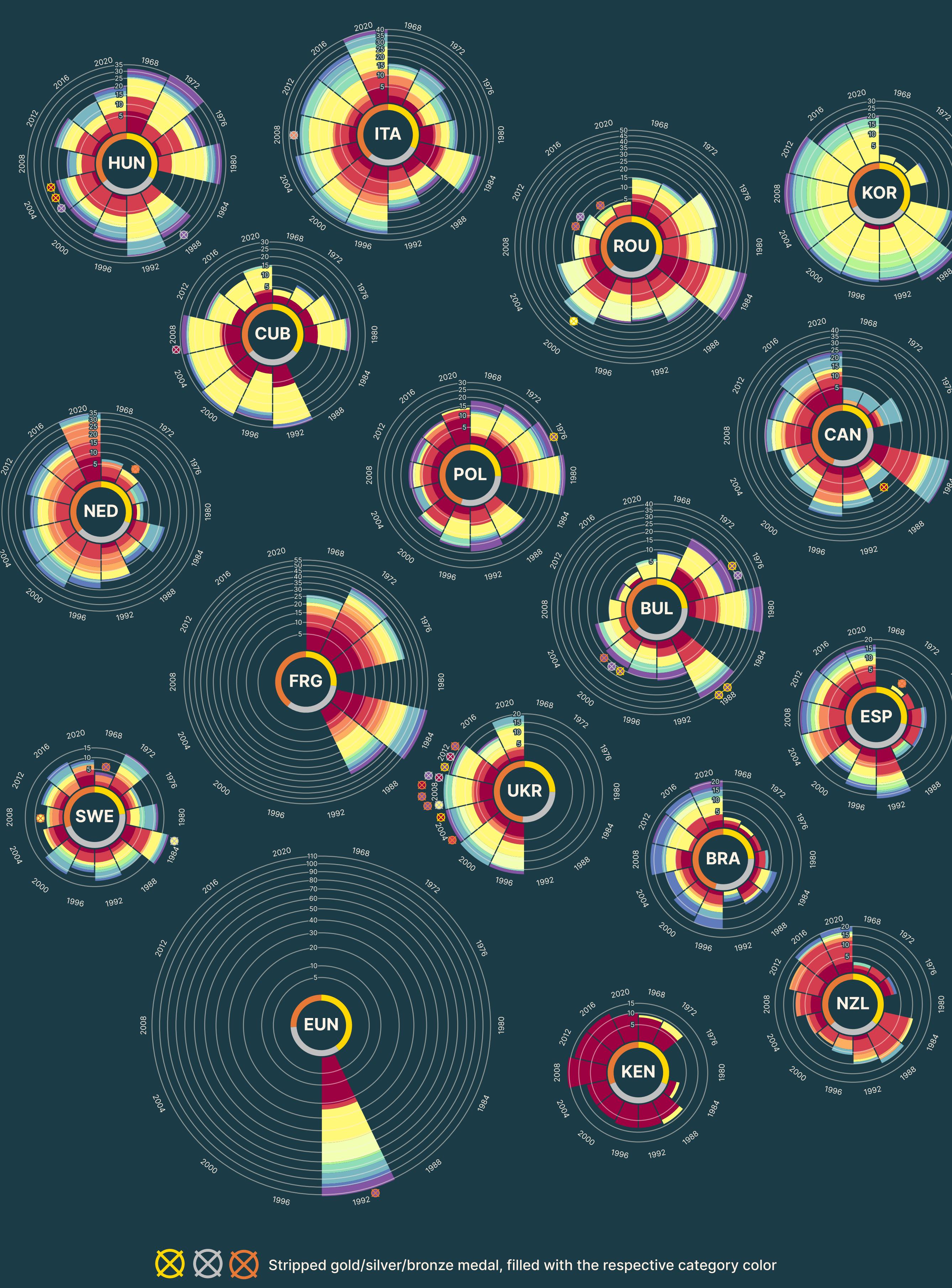
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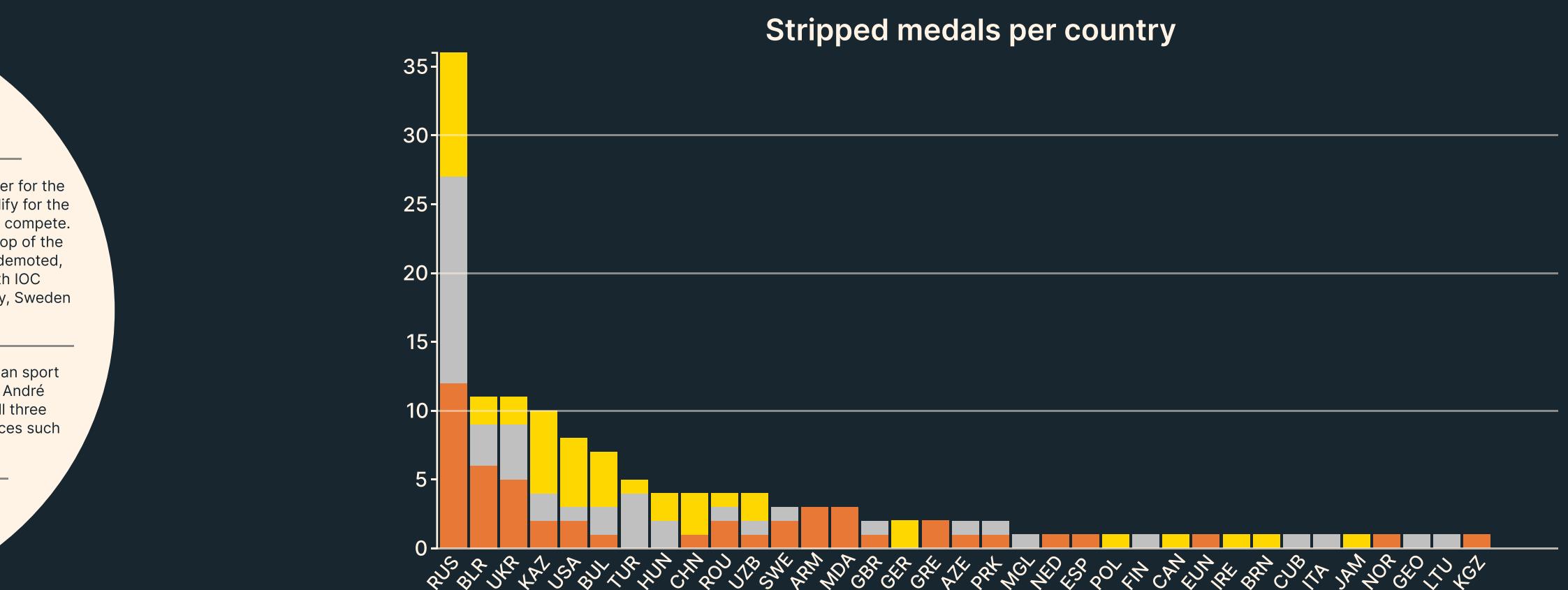
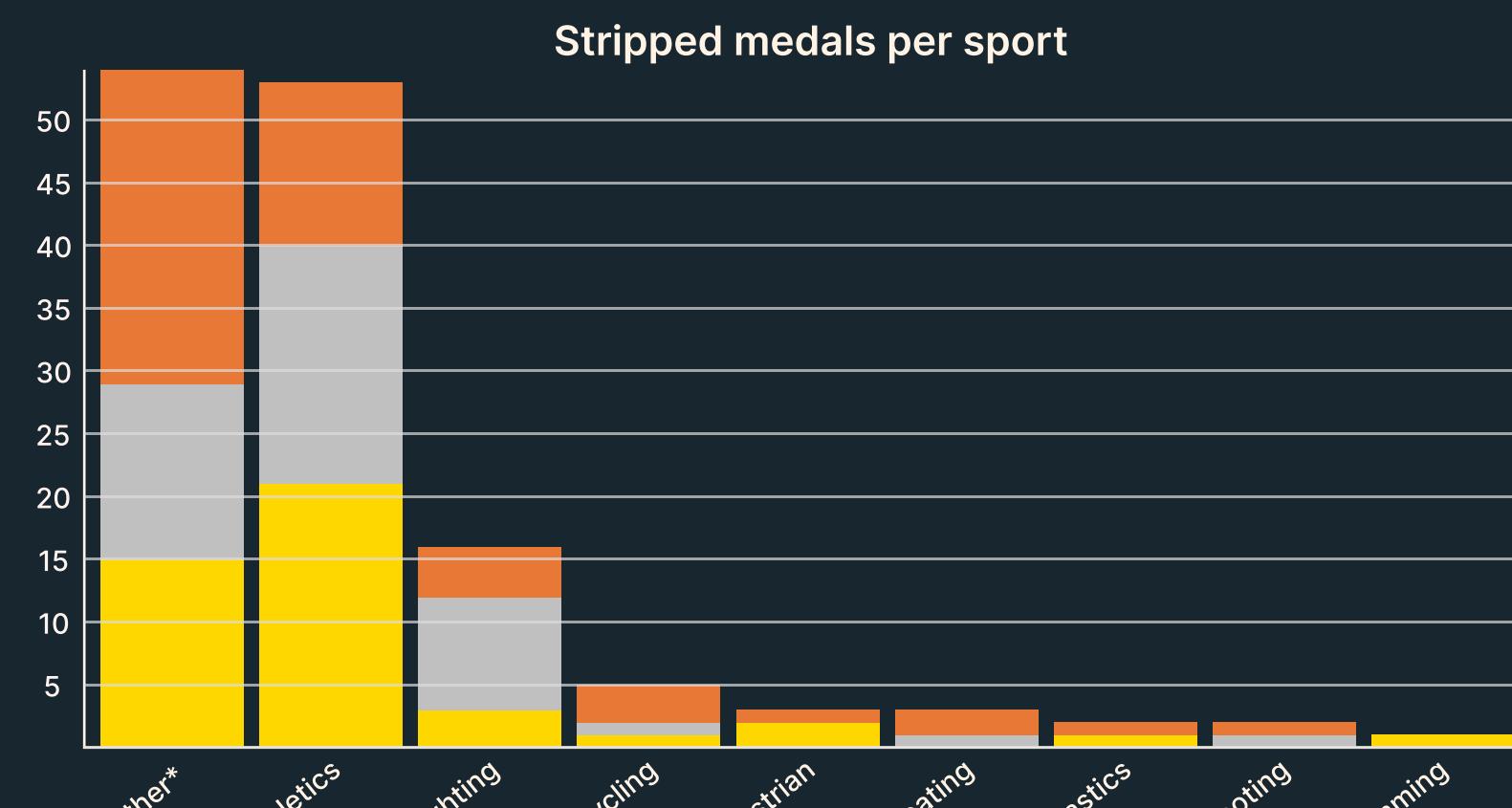
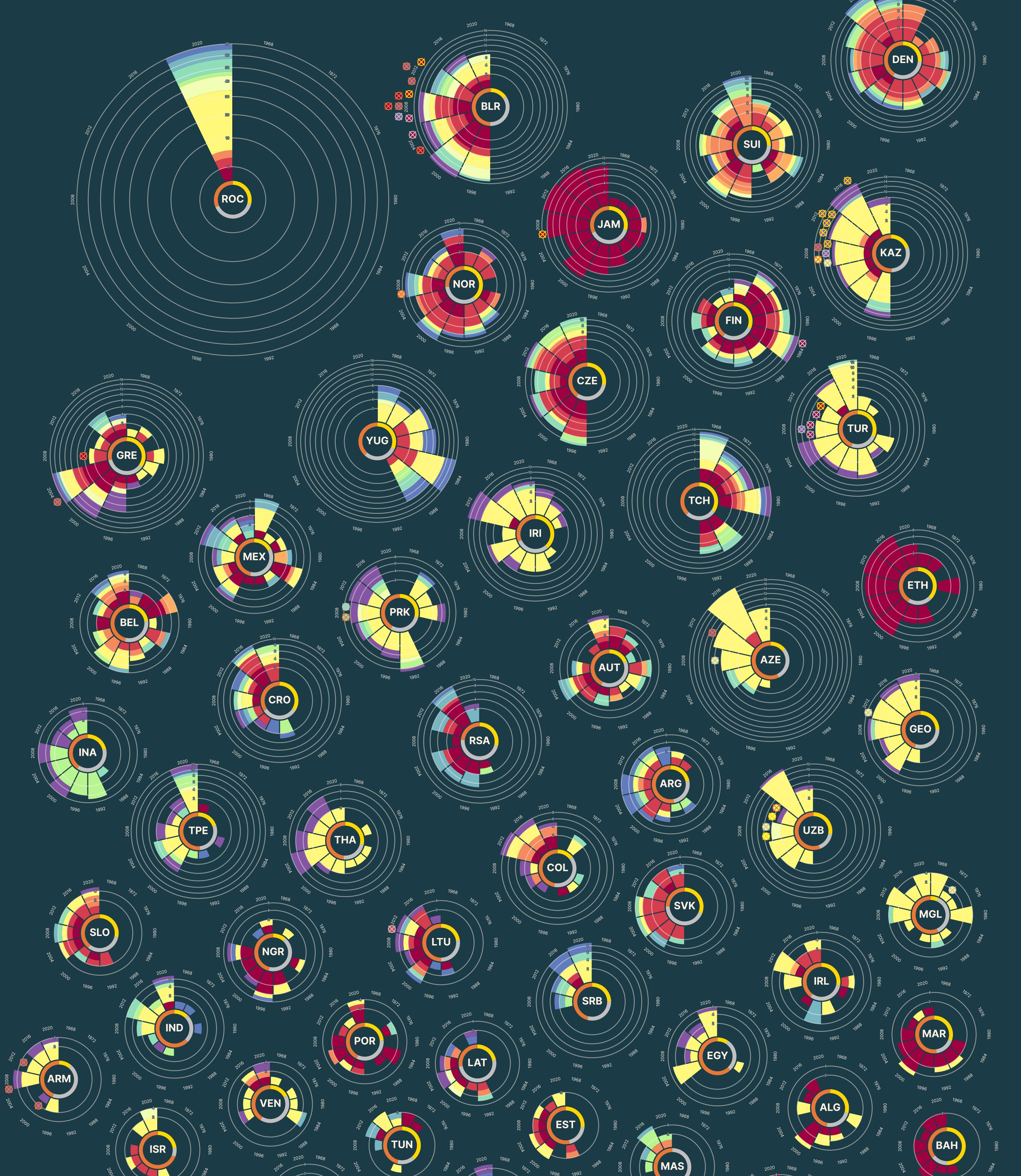
MEDAL GIANTS



CONSISTENT CONTENDORS



PROMISING PERFORMERS



Olympic Doping Violations and Regulations

There are a total of 442 doping violations recorded between 1968 and 2020. Since the beginning of doping controls in 1968, testing methods have significantly improved, detecting a wide range of substances. One notable development was the introduction of the Athlete Biological Passport (ABP) system in 2008, which monitors an athlete's biological variables over time to detect doping indirectly. Substances considered for the WADA Prohibited List are those that have the potential to enhance sport performance, present an actual or potential health risk, or violate the spirit of sports. The World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), established in 1999, plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of sports. WADA is responsible for creating and maintaining the Prohibited List, developing educational programs, and cooperating with international sports federations to enforce anti-doping regulations.

