Season: Summer | Winter

Games: All

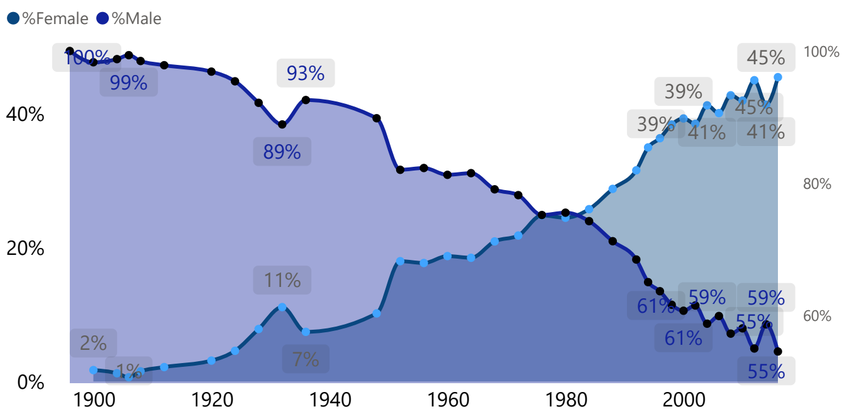
Athlete and Game Analysis

Sport: All

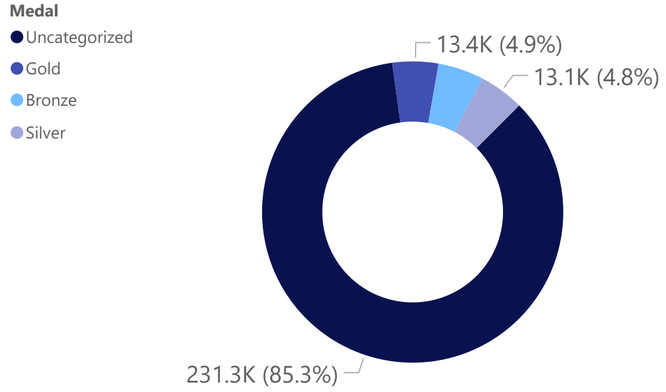
Medal: All

271K	72.5%	27.5%	42	51	765	1.0K	66
Total Athlete	%Male	%Female	Count of City	Count of Games	Count of Event	Count of Team	Count of Sport

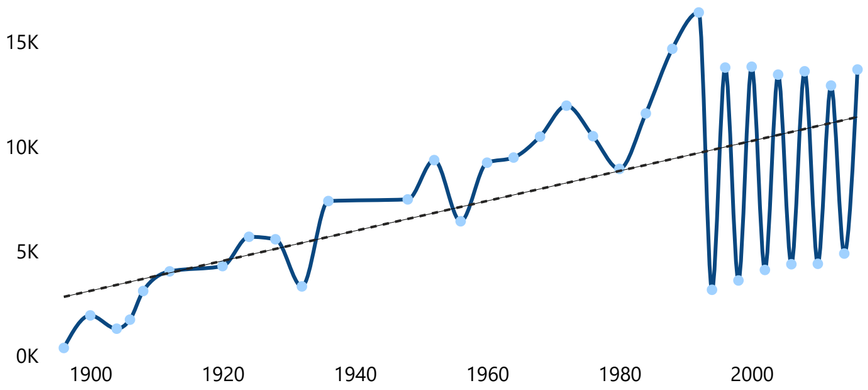
Percentage Male and Female by Year



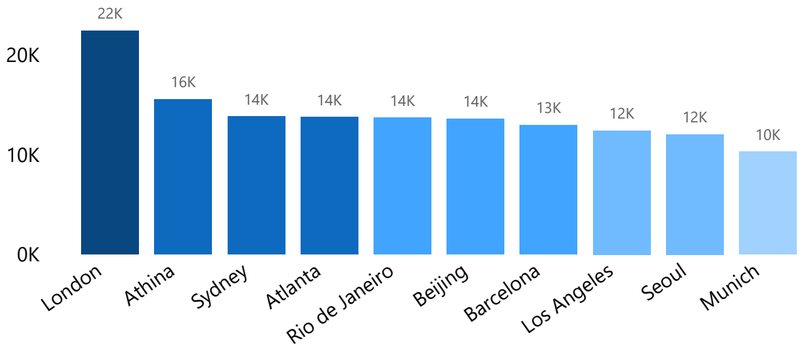
Total Athlete by Medal



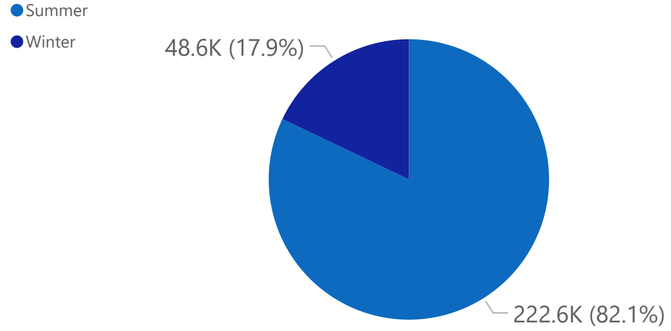
Total Athlete Trend



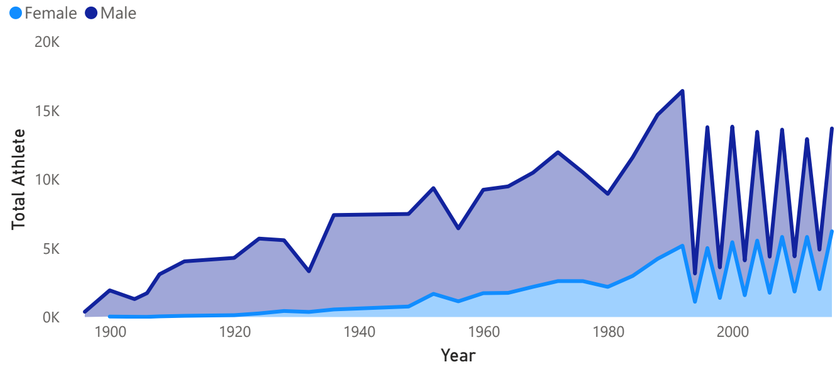
Top 10 Country by Total Athlete



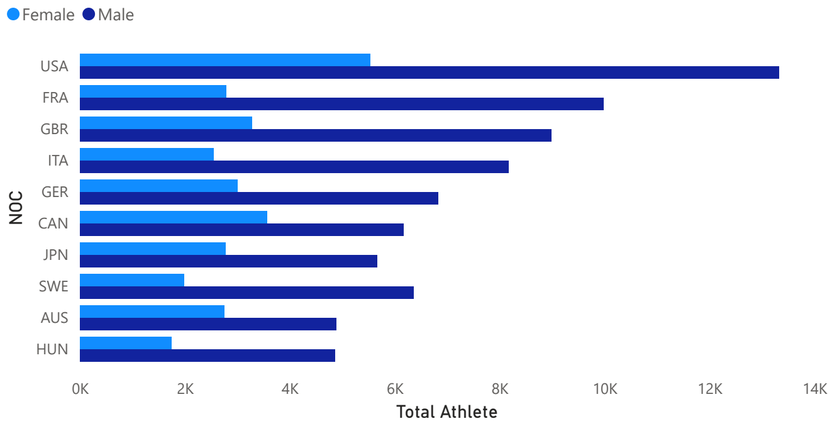
Total Athlete by Season



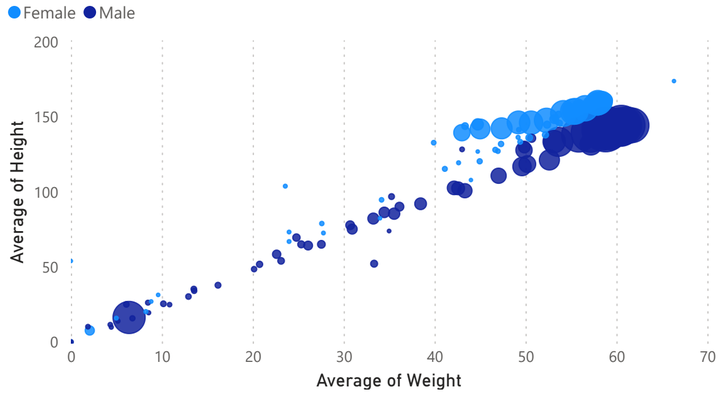
Total Athlete by Year and Sex



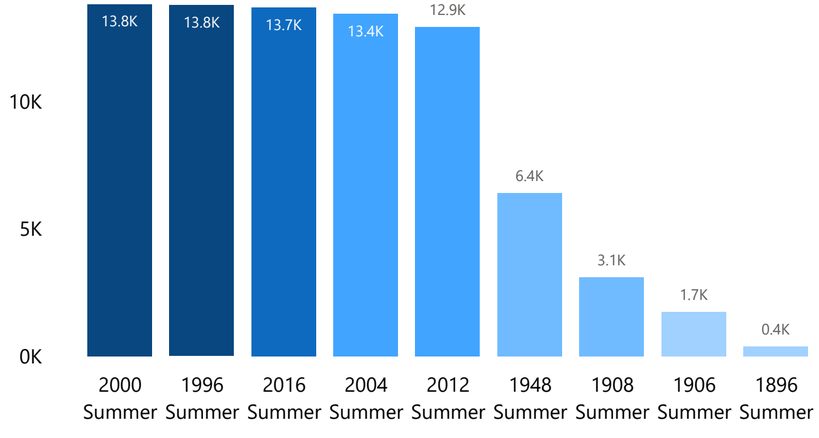
Total Athlete and Sex by Top 10 NOC



Average of Weight, Average of Height and Total Athlete by Age and Sex



Top 5 Games by Total Athlete



Season: Summer | Winter

Games: All

Athlete Analysis

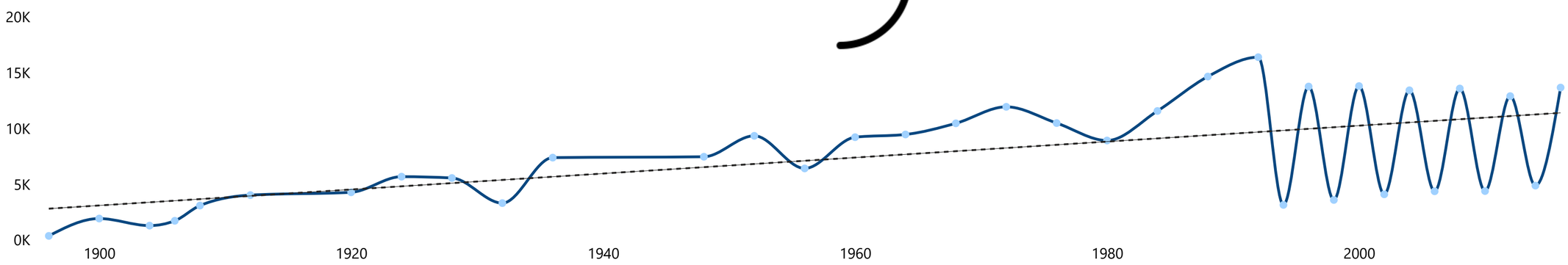
Sport: All

Medal: All

From 1900 to 1952, there was a gradual increase with a total of 9,358 athletes. The trend continued steadily until 1992, with a total athlete contribution of 16,408. This indicates that more athletes have been participating in athletic events from the beginning up to 2016, despite a sharp decline from 1994 to 1998, with an upward and downward trend continuing until 2016.

the need to investigate the factors that may have contributed to these changes, such as changes in event formats, funding, or participation policies. To better understand the trends and make informed decisions, I would recommend conducting further analysis to identify the underlying causes of the fluctuations and develop strategies to maintain a steady and sustainable growth in athlete participation in the long term.

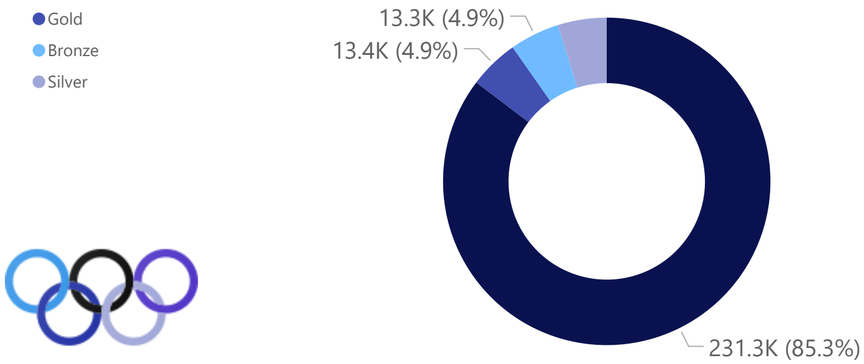
Total Athlete Trend



231.3k (85.3%) of the total athlete have uncategorized medals, 13.3k (4.9%) have gold medals, and while the 13.3k (4.9%) have bronze medal.

The high percentage of uncategorized medals (85.3%) suggests the need for improved data collection and management processes to ensure comprehensive and accurate reporting of athlete achievements.

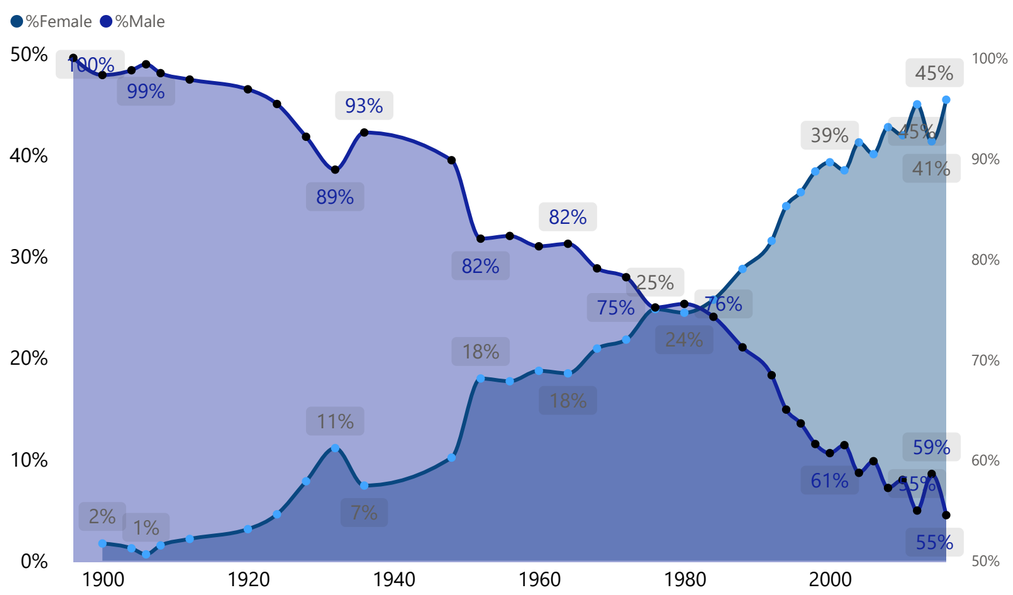
Total Athlete by Medal



From 1900 to 1952, there was a gradual increase with a percentage change of 0.16. The trend continued steadily until 2012, with a percentage of 0.45. This indicates that more females have been participating in athletic events from the beginning up to 2016, despite a sharp decline from 2012 to 2016, with a percentage change of 0.04.

There has been a significant shift in gender demographics over the years. The chart shows that the percentage of females has been steadily increasing over time, surpassing the male percentage just after 2020. It would be to focus on gender diversity and inclusion initiatives to ensure equal representation and opportunities for both genders. This could involve implementing policies and programs that promote gender equality in various aspects of sport.

Percentage Male and Female by Year



Season: Summer | Winter

Games: All

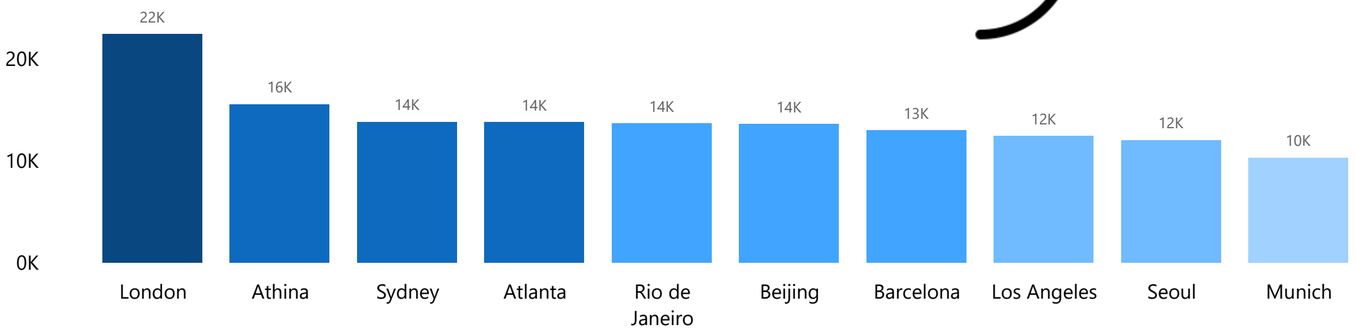
Country and Season Demography Analysis

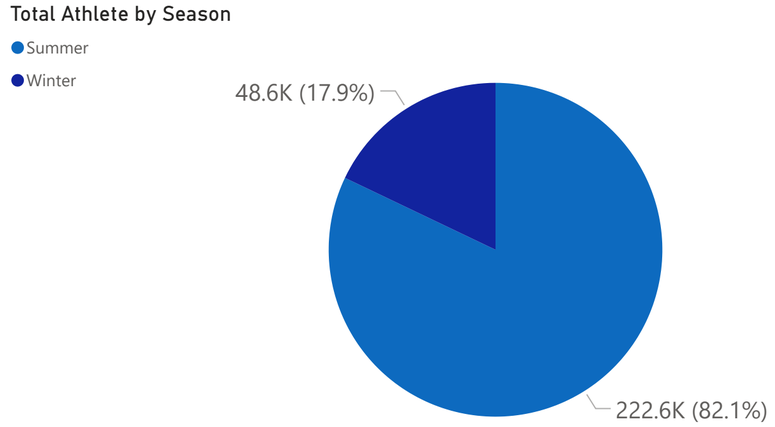
Sport: All

Medal: All

It has been observed that London has the highest athlete contribution, with a total of 22,400, followed by Athens with a total athlete contribution of 15,600, Sydney with a total of 13,800, and in tenth place is Munich, with a total contribution of 10,300 from the year 1900 to 2016.

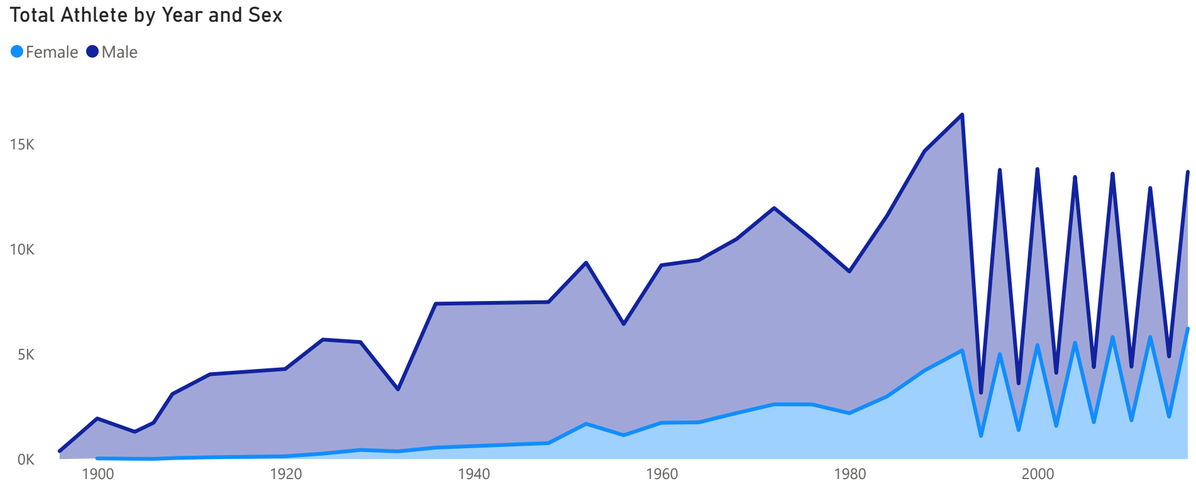
A simple recommendation would be to further invest in sports infrastructure, training facilities, and sports programs in these cities. By enhancing support for athletes and promoting sports participation, these cities can continue to nurture talent, attract sporting events, and maintain their reputation as hubs for athletic excellence. This investment can help create a thriving sports culture, inspire future generations of athletes, and contribute to the overall well-being and success of the communities.





48.6k (17.9%) of the total athlete participated in the winter while 222.6k (82.1%) participated in the summer event season.

A simple recommendation would be to focus on expanding and promoting winter sports programs and events to increase participation and interest in winter sports. By investing in winter sports infrastructure, training opportunities, and competitions, organizers can attract more athletes to participate in winter events, diversify the sports portfolio, and create a more balanced representation of athletes across different seasons. This strategic approach can help cultivate a year-round sports culture, engage a wider range of athletes, and enhance the overall appeal and competitiveness of both winter and summer events.



It suggests a gradual increase in the number of male athletes over time, with a lower but increasing participation of female athletes starting from the 1920s, showing a cyclic pattern around the year 2000.

A simple recommendation based on this insight would be to continue promoting and supporting female participation in sports through targeted initiatives, scholarships, and mentorship programs to further increase gender diversity and representation in athletics.

Season: Summer | Winter

Games: All

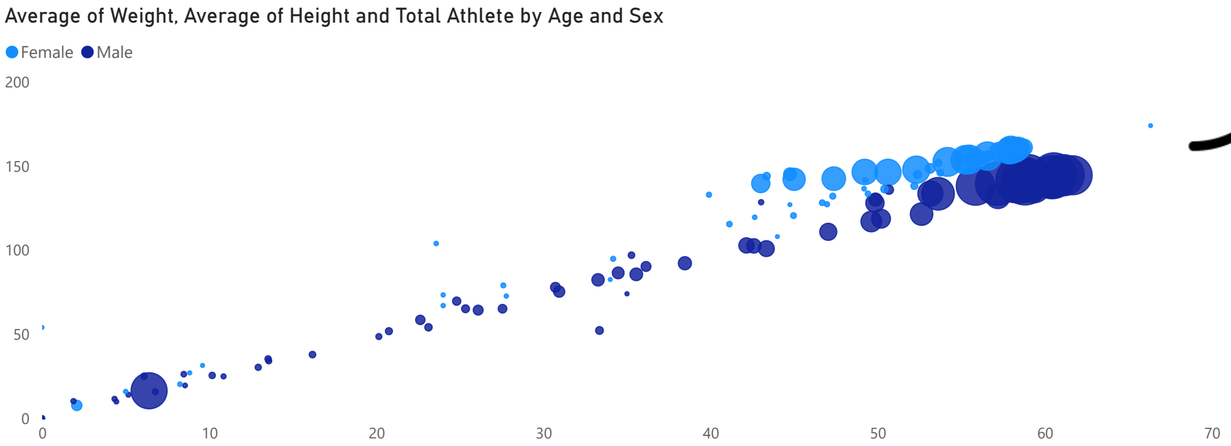
Game and Team Analysis

Sport: All

Medal: All

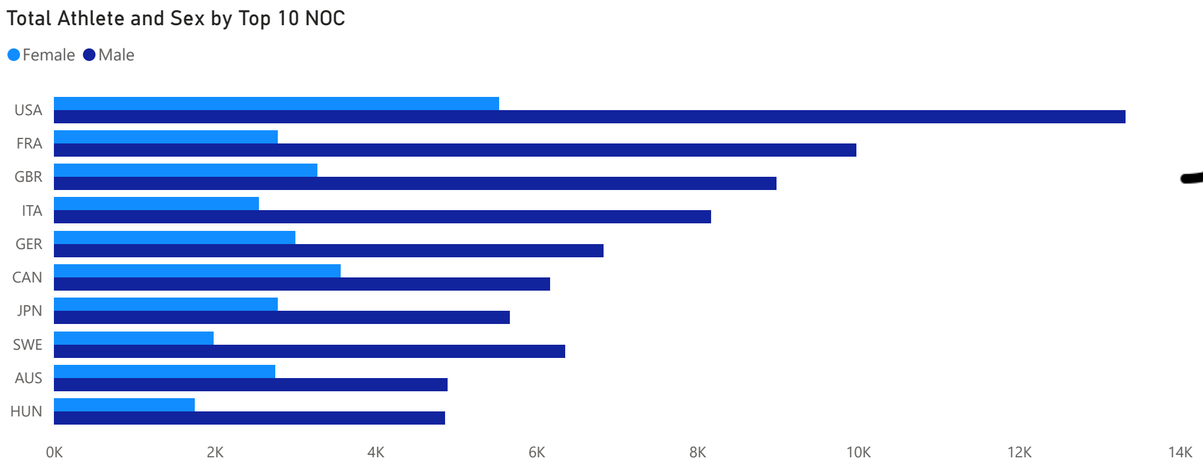
It shows that weight and bubble size increase with age, more prominently for males than females, with the largest bubbles representing older male athletes in the range of 40 to 60 years old.

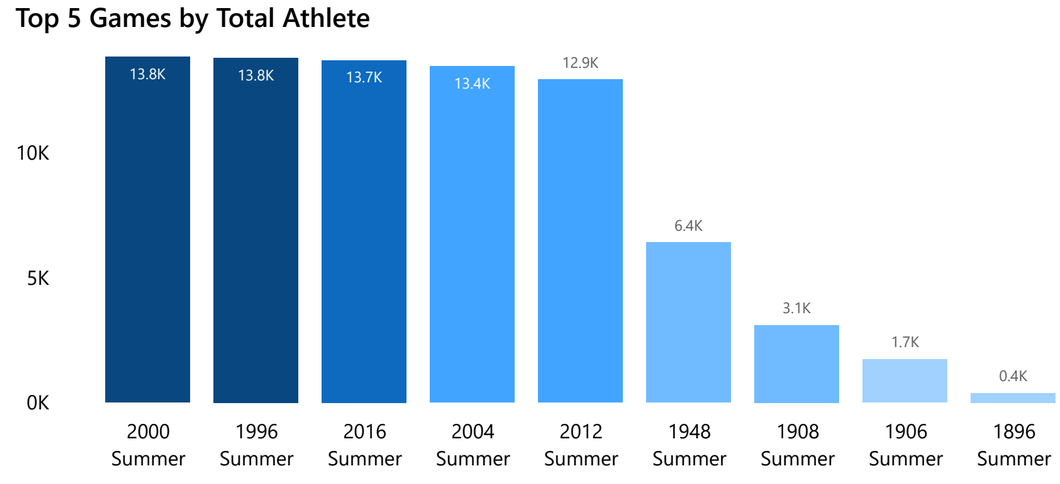
Recommendation would be to tailor fitness and training programs specifically to the age and gender demographics of athletes, focusing on age-appropriate exercises, nutrition plans, and injury prevention strategies to support the physical well-being and performance of athletes across different age groups and genders.



There are varying numbers of male and female athletes across the top 10 National Olympic Committees (NOCs), with some countries having a higher representation of male athletes compared to female athletes.

Based on this insight, a simple recommendation would be to implement initiatives that promote gender equality and encourage greater participation of female athletes in sports within these top NOCs.





It indicates that the 2000 and 2016 Summer Olympic Games had the highest number of athletes compared to other selected games, while the 1948, 1936, 1906, and 1896 games had significantly fewer athletes participating.

Based on this insight, a simple recommendation would be to analyze the factors that contributed to the higher athlete participation in the 2000 and 2016 Summer Olympics and consider implementing similar strategies for future games to attract a larger number of athletes. This may involve enhancing marketing efforts, expanding qualification opportunities, improving facilities and accommodations, and increasing overall engagement to make the Olympics more appealing and accessible to athletes worldwide.