

Nobel_Prizes_Analysis

November 19, 2025

1 Setup and Context

1.0.1 Introduction

On November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his last will in Paris. When it was opened after his death, the will caused a lot of controversy, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize.

Alfred Nobel dictates that his entire remaining estate should be used to endow “prizes to those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind”.

Every year the Nobel Prize is given to scientists and scholars in the categories chemistry, literature, physics, physiology or medicine, economics, and peace.

Let’s see what patterns we can find in the data of the past Nobel laureates. What can we learn about the Nobel prize and our world more generally?

1.0.2 Import Statements

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import plotly.express as px
import seaborn as sns
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1.0.3 Notebook Presentation

```
[2]: pd.options.display.float_format = '{:,.2f}'.format
```

1.0.4 Read the Data

```
[3]: df_data = pd.read_csv('nobel_prize_data.csv')
```

1.0.5 Explore the DataFrame

```
[4]: df_data.shape
```

```
[4]: (962, 16)
```

```
[5]: df_data.columns
```

```
[5]: Index(['year', 'category', 'prize', 'motivation', 'prize_share',
        'laureate_type', 'full_name', 'birth_date', 'birth_city',
        'birth_country', 'birth_country_current', 'sex', 'organization_name',
        'organization_city', 'organization_country', 'ISO'],
        dtype='object')
```

```
[6]: df_data.head()
```

```
[6]:
```

	year	category	prize	\
0	1901	Chemistry	The Nobel Prize in Chemistry	1901
1	1901	Literature	The Nobel Prize in Literature	1901
2	1901	Medicine	The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine	1901
3	1901	Peace	The Nobel Peace Prize	1901
4	1901	Peace	The Nobel Peace Prize	1901

		motivation	prize_share	\
0	"in recognition of the extraordinary services ...		1/1	
1	"in special recognition of his poetic composit...		1/1	
2	"for his work on serum therapy, especially its...		1/1	
3		NaN	1/2	
4		NaN	1/2	

	laureate_type	full_name	birth_date	birth_city	\
0	Individual	Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff	1852-08-30	Rotterdam	
1	Individual	Sully Prudhomme	1839-03-16	Paris	
2	Individual	Emil Adolf von Behring	1854-03-15	Hansdorf (Lawice)	
3	Individual	Frédéric Passy	1822-05-20	Paris	
4	Individual	Jean Henry Dunant	1828-05-08	Geneva	

	birth_country	birth_country_current	sex	organization_name	\
0	Netherlands	Netherlands	Male	Berlin University	
1	France	France	Male	NaN	
2	Prussia (Poland)	Poland	Male	Marburg University	
3	France	France	Male	NaN	
4	Switzerland	Switzerland	Male	NaN	

	organization_city	organization_country	ISO
0	Berlin	Germany	NLD
1	NaN	NaN	FRA
2	Marburg	Germany	POL
3	NaN	NaN	FRA
4	NaN	NaN	CHE

```
[7]: df_data.tail()
```

```
[7]:
```

	year	category	prize	\
957	2020	Medicine	The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine	2020

958	2020	Peace	The Nobel Peace Prize 2020
959	2020	Physics	The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020
960	2020	Physics	The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020
961	2020	Physics	The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020

		motivation	prize_share \
957	"for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus"		1/3
958	"for its efforts to combat hunger, for its con...		1/1
959	"for the discovery of a supermassive compact o...		1/4
960	"for the discovery of a supermassive compact o...		1/4
961	"for the discovery that black hole formation i...		1/2

	laureate_type	full_name	birth_date \
957	Individual	Michael Houghton	1949-07-02
958	Organization	World Food Programme (WFP)	NaN
959	Individual	Andrea Ghez	1965-06-16
960	Individual	Reinhard Genzel	1952-03-24
961	Individual	Roger Penrose	1931-08-08

	birth_city	birth_country \
957	NaN	United Kingdom
958	NaN	NaN
959	New York, NY	United States of America
960	Bad Homburg vor der Höhe	Germany
961	Colchester	United Kingdom

	birth_country_current	sex	organization_name \
957	United Kingdom	Male	University of Alberta
958	NaN	NaN	NaN
959	United States of America	Female	University of California
960	Germany	Male	University of California
961	United Kingdom	Male	University of Oxford

	organization_city	organization_country	ISO
957	Edmonton	Canada	GBR
958	NaN	NaN	NaN
959	Berkeley, CA	United States of America	USA
960	Los Angeles, CA	United States of America	DEU
961	Oxford	United Kingdom	GBR

1.0.6 Check for Duplicates

```
[8]: df_data.duplicated().values.any()
```

```
[8]: False
```

```
[9]: print(f"There are duplicates : {df_data.duplicated().values.any()}")
```

There are duplicates : False

1.0.7 Check for NaN Values

```
[10]: print(f"There are NaN values : {df_data.isna().values.any()}")
```

There are NaN values : True

```
[11]: df_data.isna().sum()
```

```
[11]: year                0
      category            0
      prize              0
      motivation         88
      prize_share         0
      laureate_type       0
      full_name           0
      birth_date         28
      birth_city         31
      birth_country       28
      birth_country_current 28
      sex                28
      organization_name    255
      organization_city    255
      organization_country 254
      ISO                 28
      dtype: int64
```

```
[12]: col_subset = ['year', 'category', 'laureate_type', 'birth_date', 'full_name',
                    ↪ 'organization_name']
```

```
[13]: df_data.loc[df_data.birth_date.isna()][col_subset]
```

```
[13]:   year category laureate_type birth_date \
24   1904    Peace  Organization      NaN
60   1910    Peace  Organization      NaN
89   1917    Peace  Organization      NaN
200  1938    Peace  Organization      NaN
215  1944    Peace  Organization      NaN
237  1947    Peace  Organization      NaN
238  1947    Peace  Organization      NaN
283  1954    Peace  Organization      NaN
348  1963    Peace  Organization      NaN
349  1963    Peace  Organization      NaN
366  1965    Peace  Organization      NaN
399  1969    Peace  Organization      NaN
479  1977    Peace  Organization      NaN
523  1981    Peace  Organization      NaN
```

558	1985	Peace	Organization	NaN
588	1988	Peace	Organization	NaN
659	1995	Peace	Organization	NaN
682	1997	Peace	Organization	NaN
703	1999	Peace	Organization	NaN
730	2001	Peace	Organization	NaN
778	2005	Peace	Organization	NaN
788	2006	Peace	Organization	NaN
801	2007	Peace	Organization	NaN
860	2012	Peace	Organization	NaN
873	2013	Peace	Organization	NaN
897	2015	Peace	Organization	NaN
919	2017	Peace	Organization	NaN
958	2020	Peace	Organization	NaN

		full_name	organization_name
24	Institut de droit international (Institute of ...		NaN
60	Bureau international permanent de la Paix (Per...		NaN
89	Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...		NaN
200	Office international Nansen pour les Réfugiés ...		NaN
215	Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...		NaN
237	American Friends Service Committee (The Quakers)		NaN
238	Friends Service Council (The Quakers)		NaN
283	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner...		NaN
348	Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...		NaN
349	Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge (League o...		NaN
366	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)		NaN
399	International Labour Organization (I.L.O.)		NaN
479	Amnesty International		NaN
523	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner...		NaN
558	International Physicians for the Prevention of...		NaN
588	United Nations Peacekeeping Forces		NaN
659	Pugwash Conferences on Science and World Affairs		NaN
682	International Campaign to Ban Landmines (ICBL)		NaN
703	Médecins Sans Frontières		NaN
730	United Nations (U.N.)		NaN
778	International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)		NaN
788	Grameen Bank		NaN
801	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)		NaN
860	European Union (EU)		NaN
873	Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical W...		NaN
897	National Dialogue Quartet		NaN
919	International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weap...		NaN
958	World Food Programme (WFP)		NaN

```
[14]: df_data.loc[df_data.organization_name.isna()][col_subset]
```

```
[14]:
```

	year	category	laureate_type	birth_date	\
1	1901	Literature	Individual	1839-03-16	
3	1901	Peace	Individual	1822-05-20	
4	1901	Peace	Individual	1828-05-08	
7	1902	Literature	Individual	1817-11-30	
9	1902	Peace	Individual	1843-05-21	
..	
932	2018	Peace	Individual	1993-07-02	
942	2019	Literature	Individual	1942-12-06	
946	2019	Peace	Individual	1976-08-15	
954	2020	Literature	Individual	1943-04-22	
958	2020	Peace	Organization	NaN	

	full_name	organization_name
1	Sully Prudhomme	NaN
3	Frédéric Passy	NaN
4	Jean Henry Dunant	NaN
7	Christian Matthias Theodor Mommsen	NaN
9	Charles Albert Gobat	NaN
..
932	Nadia Murad	NaN
942	Peter Handke	NaN
946	Abiy Ahmed Ali	NaN
954	Louise Glück	NaN
958	World Food Programme (WFP)	NaN

[255 rows x 6 columns]

Convert Year and Birth Date to Datetime

```
[15]: df_data.birth_date = pd.to_datetime(df_data.birth_date)
```

```
[16]: df_data.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 962 entries, 0 to 961
Data columns (total 16 columns):
#   Column              Non-Null Count  Dtype
---  -
0   year                962 non-null   int64
1   category            962 non-null   object
2   prize               962 non-null   object
3   motivation          874 non-null   object
4   prize_share         962 non-null   object
5   laureate_type       962 non-null   object
6   full_name           962 non-null   object
7   birth_date          934 non-null   datetime64[ns]
8   birth_city          931 non-null   object
9   birth_country       934 non-null   object
```

```

10 birth_country_current  934 non-null    object
11 sex                    934 non-null    object
12 organization_name      707 non-null    object
13 organization_city      707 non-null    object
14 organization_country   708 non-null    object
15 ISO                    934 non-null    object
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), int64(1), object(14)
memory usage: 120.4+ KB

```

Add a Column with the Prize Share as a Percentage

```

[17]: separated_values = df_data.prize_share.str.split('/', expand = True)
      numerator = pd.to_numeric(separated_values[0])
      denominator = pd.to_numeric(separated_values[1])
      df_data['share_pct'] = numerator / denominator

```

2 Plotly Donut Chart: Percentage of Male vs. Female Laureates

```

[19]: sex = df_data.sex.value_counts()

```

```

[20]: sex

```

```

[20]: sex
      Male      876
      Female    58
      Name: count, dtype: int64

```

```

[21]: fig = px.pie(labels=sex.index,
                  values=sex.values,
                  title="Percentage of Male vs. Female Winners",
                  names=sex.index,
                  hole=0.4,)

fig.update_traces(textposition='inside', textfont_size=15, textinfo='percent')

fig.show()

```

3 Who were the first 3 Women to Win the Nobel Prize?

```

[32]: df_data

```

```

[32]:
   year  category
0  1901  Chemistry
1  1901  Literature
2  1901  Medicine
3  1901    Peace
4  1901    Peace

   prize \
0  The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1901
1  The Nobel Prize in Literature 1901
2  The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1901
3  The Nobel Peace Prize 1901
4  The Nobel Peace Prize 1901

```

..
957	2020	Medicine	The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 2020
958	2020	Peace	The Nobel Peace Prize 2020
959	2020	Physics	The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020
960	2020	Physics	The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020
961	2020	Physics	The Nobel Prize in Physics 2020

		motivation	prize_share \
0	"in recognition of the extraordinary services ...		1/1
1	"in special recognition of his poetic composit...		1/1
2	"for his work on serum therapy, especially its...		1/1
3		NaN	1/2
4		NaN	1/2
..
957	"for the discovery of Hepatitis C virus"		1/3
958	"for its efforts to combat hunger, for its con...		1/1
959	"for the discovery of a supermassive compact o...		1/4
960	"for the discovery of a supermassive compact o...		1/4
961	"for the discovery that black hole formation i...		1/2

	laureate_type	full_name	birth_date \
0	Individual	Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff	1852-08-30
1	Individual	Sully Prudhomme	1839-03-16
2	Individual	Emil Adolf von Behring	1854-03-15
3	Individual	Frédéric Passy	1822-05-20
4	Individual	Jean Henry Dunant	1828-05-08
..
957	Individual	Michael Houghton	1949-07-02
958	Organization	World Food Programme (WFP)	NaT
959	Individual	Andrea Ghez	1965-06-16
960	Individual	Reinhard Genzel	1952-03-24
961	Individual	Roger Penrose	1931-08-08

	birth_city	birth_country \
0	Rotterdam	Netherlands
1	Paris	France
2	Hansdorf (Lawice)	Prussia (Poland)
3	Paris	France
4	Geneva	Switzerland
..
957	NaN	United Kingdom
958	NaN	NaN
959	New York, NY	United States of America
960	Bad Homburg vor der Höhe	Germany
961	Colchester	United Kingdom

birth_country_current	sex	organization_name \
-----------------------	-----	---------------------

0		Netherlands	Male	Berlin University
1		France	Male	NaN
2		Poland	Male	Marburg University
3		France	Male	NaN
4		Switzerland	Male	NaN
..	
957		United Kingdom	Male	University of Alberta
958		NaN	NaN	NaN
959	United States of America	Female	University of California	
960		Germany	Male	University of California
961		United Kingdom	Male	University of Oxford

	organization_city	organization_country	ISO	share_pct
0	Berlin	Germany	NLD	1.00
1	NaN	NaN	FRA	1.00
2	Marburg	Germany	POL	1.00
3	NaN	NaN	FRA	0.50
4	NaN	NaN	CHE	0.50
..
957	Edmonton	Canada	GBR	0.33
958	NaN	NaN	NaN	1.00
959	Berkeley, CA	United States of America	USA	0.25
960	Los Angeles, CA	United States of America	DEU	0.25
961	Oxford	United Kingdom	GBR	0.50

[962 rows x 17 columns]

```
[33]: df_women.sort_values('year', ascending = True).head(3)
```

```
[33]:
```

	year	category	prize \
18	1903	Physics	The Nobel Prize in Physics 1903
29	1905	Peace	The Nobel Peace Prize 1905
51	1909	Literature	The Nobel Prize in Literature 1909

		motivation	prize_share \
18	"in recognition of the extraordinary services ...		1/4
29		NaN	1/1
51	"in appreciation of the lofty idealism, vivid ...		1/1

	laureate_type	full_name \
18	Individual	Marie Curie, née Skłodowska
29	Individual	Baroness Bertha Sophie Felicita von Suttner, n...
51	Individual	Selma Ottilia Lovisa Lagerlöf

	birth_date	birth_city	birth_country \
18	1867-11-07	Warsaw	Russian Empire (Poland)
29	1843-06-09	Prague	Austrian Empire (Czech Republic)

```

51 1858-11-20    Mårbacka                                Sweden

      birth_country_current    sex organization_name organization_city \
18              Poland    Female                NaN                NaN
29      Czech Republic    Female                NaN                NaN
51              Sweden    Female                NaN                NaN

      organization_country    ISO    share_pct
18              NaN    POL            0.25
29              NaN    CZE            1.00
51              NaN    SWE            1.00

```

4 Repeat Winners

```
[26]: is_winner = df_data.duplicated(subset=['full_name'], keep=False)
```

```
[27]: multiple_winners = df_data[is_winner]
```

```
[28]: multiple_winners
```

```

[28]:      year    category                                prize \
18   1903    Physics    The Nobel Prize in Physics 1903
62   1911  Chemistry    The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1911
89   1917    Peace      The Nobel Peace Prize 1917
215  1944    Peace      The Nobel Peace Prize 1944
278  1954  Chemistry    The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1954
283  1954    Peace      The Nobel Peace Prize 1954
297  1956    Physics    The Nobel Prize in Physics 1956
306  1958  Chemistry    The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1958
340  1962    Peace      The Nobel Peace Prize 1962
348  1963    Peace      The Nobel Peace Prize 1963
424  1972    Physics    The Nobel Prize in Physics 1972
505  1980  Chemistry    The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 1980
523  1981    Peace      The Nobel Peace Prize 1981

      motivation prize_share \
18  "in recognition of the extraordinary services ...    1/4
62  "in recognition of her services to the advance...    1/1
89                                NaN    1/1
215                               NaN    1/1
278  "for his research into the nature of the chemi...    1/1
283                                NaN    1/1
297  "for their researches on semiconductors and th...    1/3
306  "for his work on the structure of proteins, es...    1/1
340                                NaN    1/1
348                                NaN    1/2

```

424	"for their jointly developed theory of superco...	1/3
505	"for their contributions concerning the determ...	1/4
523	NaN	1/1

	laureate_type	full_name \
18	Individual	Marie Curie, née Sklodowska
62	Individual	Marie Curie, née Sklodowska
89	Organization	Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...
215	Organization	Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...
278	Individual	Linus Carl Pauling
283	Organization	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner...
297	Individual	John Bardeen
306	Individual	Frederick Sanger
340	Individual	Linus Carl Pauling
348	Organization	Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...
424	Individual	John Bardeen
505	Individual	Frederick Sanger
523	Organization	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner...

	birth_date	birth_city	birth_country \
18	1867-11-07	Warsaw	Russian Empire (Poland)
62	1867-11-07	Warsaw	Russian Empire (Poland)
89	NaT	NaN	NaN
215	NaT	NaN	NaN
278	1901-02-28	Portland, OR	United States of America
283	NaT	NaN	NaN
297	1908-05-23	Madison, WI	United States of America
306	1918-08-13	Rendcombe	United Kingdom
340	1901-02-28	Portland, OR	United States of America
348	NaT	NaN	NaN
424	1908-05-23	Madison, WI	United States of America
505	1918-08-13	Rendcombe	United Kingdom
523	NaT	NaN	NaN

	birth_country_current	sex \
18	Poland	Female
62	Poland	Female
89	NaN	NaN
215	NaN	NaN
278	United States of America	Male
283	NaN	NaN
297	United States of America	Male
306	United Kingdom	Male
340	United States of America	Male
348	NaN	NaN
424	United States of America	Male
505	United Kingdom	Male

523		NaN	NaN
-----	--	-----	-----

	organization_name	organization_city	\
18	NaN	NaN	
62	Sorbonne University	Paris	
89	NaN	NaN	
215	NaN	NaN	
278	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	Pasadena, CA	
283	NaN	NaN	
297	University of Illinois	Urbana, IL	
306	University of Cambridge	Cambridge	
340	California Institute of Technology (Caltech)	Pasadena, CA	
348	NaN	NaN	
424	University of Illinois	Urbana, IL	
505	MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology	Cambridge	
523	NaN	NaN	

	organization_country	ISO	share_pct
18	NaN	POL	0.25
62	France	POL	1.00
89	NaN	NaN	1.00
215	NaN	NaN	1.00
278	United States of America	USA	1.00
283	NaN	NaN	1.00
297	United States of America	USA	0.33
306	United Kingdom	GBR	1.00
340	United States of America	USA	1.00
348	NaN	NaN	0.50
424	United States of America	USA	0.33
505	United Kingdom	GBR	0.25
523	NaN	NaN	1.00

```
[29]: col_subset = ['year', 'category', 'laureate_type', 'full_name']
multiple_winners[col_subset]
```

```
[29]:
```

	year	category	laureate_type	\
18	1903	Physics	Individual	
62	1911	Chemistry	Individual	
89	1917	Peace	Organization	
215	1944	Peace	Organization	
278	1954	Chemistry	Individual	
283	1954	Peace	Organization	
297	1956	Physics	Individual	
306	1958	Chemistry	Individual	
340	1962	Peace	Individual	
348	1963	Peace	Organization	
424	1972	Physics	Individual	

```
505 1980 Chemistry Individual
523 1981 Peace Organization
```

```

                                full_name
18                               Marie Curie, née Sklodowska
62                               Marie Curie, née Sklodowska
89  Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...
215 Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...
278                               Linus Carl Pauling
283 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner...
297                               John Bardeen
306                               Frederick Sanger
340                               Linus Carl Pauling
348 Comité international de la Croix Rouge (Intern...
424                               John Bardeen
505                               Frederick Sanger
523 Office of the United Nations High Commissioner...
```

5 Number of Prizes per Category

```
[30]: df_data.category.nunique()
```

```
[30]: 6
```

```
[31]: df_data.category.value_counts()
```

```
[31]: category
Medicine      222
Physics       216
Chemistry     186
Peace         135
Literature    117
Economics     86
Name: count, dtype: int64
```

```
[32]: prizes_per_category = df_data.category.value_counts()
v_bar = px.bar(x = prizes_per_category.index,
               y= prizes_per_category.values,
               color = prizes_per_category.values,
               color_continuous_scale='Aggrnyl',
               title = 'Number of Prizes Awarded per Category')
v_bar.update_layout(xaxis_title = 'Nobel Prize Category',
                   coloraxis_showscale = False,
                   yaxis_title = 'Number of Prizes Awarded')
v_bar.show()
```

5.0.1 When was the first prize in the field of Economics awarded?

5.0.2 Who did the prize go to?

```
[33]: df_data[df_data.category == 'Economics'].sort_values('year')[:3]
```

```
[33]:
```

	year	category	prize	\
393	1969	Economics	The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Scienc...	
394	1969	Economics	The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Scienc...	
402	1970	Economics	The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Scienc...	

	motivation	prize_share	\
393	"for having developed and applied dynamic mode...	1/2	
394	"for having developed and applied dynamic mode...	1/2	
402	"for the scientific work through which he has ...	1/1	

	laureate_type	full_name	birth_date	birth_city	\
393	Individual	Jan Tinbergen	1903-04-12	the Hague	
394	Individual	Ragnar Frisch	1895-03-03	Oslo	
402	Individual	Paul A. Samuelson	1915-05-15	Gary, IN	

	birth_country	birth_country_current	sex	\
393	Netherlands	Netherlands	Male	
394	Norway	Norway	Male	
402	United States of America	United States of America	Male	

	organization_name	organization_city	\
393	The Netherlands School of Economics	Rotterdam	
394	University of Oslo	Oslo	
402	Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	Cambridge, MA	

	organization_country	ISO	share_pct
393	Netherlands	NLD	0.50
394	Norway	NOR	0.50
402	United States of America	USA	1.00

```
[34]: cat_men_women = df_data.groupby(['category', 'sex'],as_index=False).
      ↪agg({'prize': pd.Series.count})
```

```
[35]: cat_men_women
```

```
[35]:
```

	category	sex	prize
0	Chemistry	Female	7
1	Chemistry	Male	179
2	Economics	Female	2
3	Economics	Male	84
4	Literature	Female	16
5	Literature	Male	101

6	Medicine	Female	12
7	Medicine	Male	210
8	Peace	Female	17
9	Peace	Male	90
10	Physics	Female	4
11	Physics	Male	212

```
[36]: cat_men_women.sort_values('prize', ascending=False, inplace=True)
```

```
[37]: cat_men_women
```

```
[37]:
```

	category	sex	prize
11	Physics	Male	212
7	Medicine	Male	210
1	Chemistry	Male	179
5	Literature	Male	101
9	Peace	Male	90
3	Economics	Male	84
8	Peace	Female	17
4	Literature	Female	16
6	Medicine	Female	12
0	Chemistry	Female	7
10	Physics	Female	4
2	Economics	Female	2

```
[38]: v_bar_split = px.bar(x = cat_men_women.category,
                          y = cat_men_women.prize,
                          color = cat_men_women.sex,
                          title = 'Number of Prizes Awarded per Category split by_
↳Men and Women')
v_bar_split.update_layout(xaxis_title = 'Nobel Prize Category',
                          yaxis_title = 'Number of Prizes Awarded')
v_bar_split.show()
```

6 Number of Prizes Awarded Over Time

```
[39]: df_data.year.value_counts()
```

```
[39]: year
2001    15
2019    14
1996    13
2018    13
2000    13
..
1915     4
1924     3
```

```
1914      3
1918      2
1916      1
Name: count, Length: 117, dtype: int64
```

```
[40]: prizes_per_year = df_data.groupby('year').count().prize
```

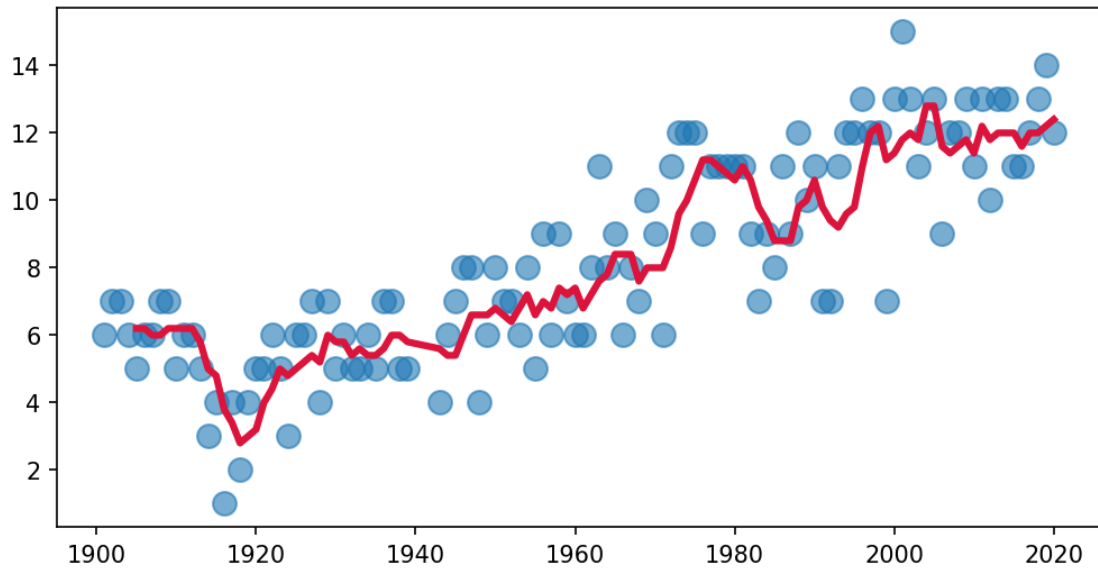
```
[41]: prizes_per_year
```

```
[41]: year
      1901      6
      1902      7
      1903      7
      1904      6
      1905      5
      ..
      2016     11
      2017     12
      2018     13
      2019     14
      2020     12
Name: prize, Length: 117, dtype: int64
```

```
[42]: moving_average = prizes_per_year.rolling(window = 5).mean()
```

```
[43]: plt.figure(figsize = (8,4), dpi=150)

plt.scatter(x = prizes_per_year.index,
            y = prizes_per_year.values,
            alpha = 0.6,
            s = 100,)
plt.plot(prizes_per_year.index,
         moving_average.values,
         color = 'crimson',
         linewidth = 3,)
plt.show()
```

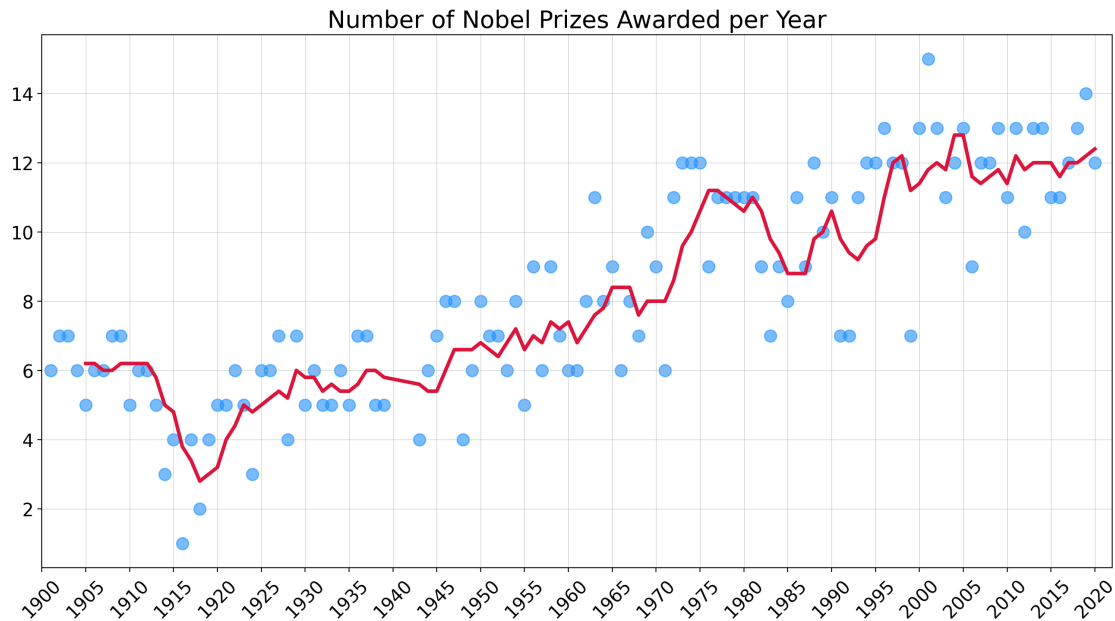
```
[44]: plt.figure(figsize = (16,8), dpi=200)
plt.title('Number of Nobel Prizes Awarded per Year', fontsize = 20)

plt.yticks(fontsize = 15)
plt.xticks(ticks = np.arange(1900, 2021, step = 5),
           fontsize = 15,
           rotation = 45)

ax = plt.gca()

ax.set_xlim(1900, 2022)
ax.scatter(x = prizes_per_year.index,
          y = prizes_per_year.values,
          color = 'dodgerblue',
          alpha = 0.6,
          s = 100,)
ax.plot(prizes_per_year.index,
       moving_average.values,
       color = 'crimson',
       linewidth = 3,)
ax.grid(True, linewidth = 0.3)

plt.show()
```



7 Are More Prizes Shared Than Before?

```
[45]: yearly_average_share = df_data.groupby('year').agg({'share_pct':pd.Series.mean})
```

```
[46]: share_moving_average = yearly_average_share.rolling(window = 5).mean()
```

```
[47]: plt.figure(figsize = (16,8), dpi=200)
plt.title('Number of Nobel Prizes Awarded per Year', fontsize = 20)

plt.yticks(fontsize = 15)
plt.xticks(ticks = np.arange(1900, 2021, step = 5),
           fontsize = 15,
           rotation = 45)

ax1 = plt.gca()
ax2 = ax1.twinx()

ax1.set_xlim(1900, 2022)
ax1.scatter(x = prizes_per_year.index,
           y = prizes_per_year.values,
           color = 'dodgerblue',
           alpha = 0.6,
           s = 100,)
ax1.plot(prizes_per_year.index,
        moving_average.values,
```

```

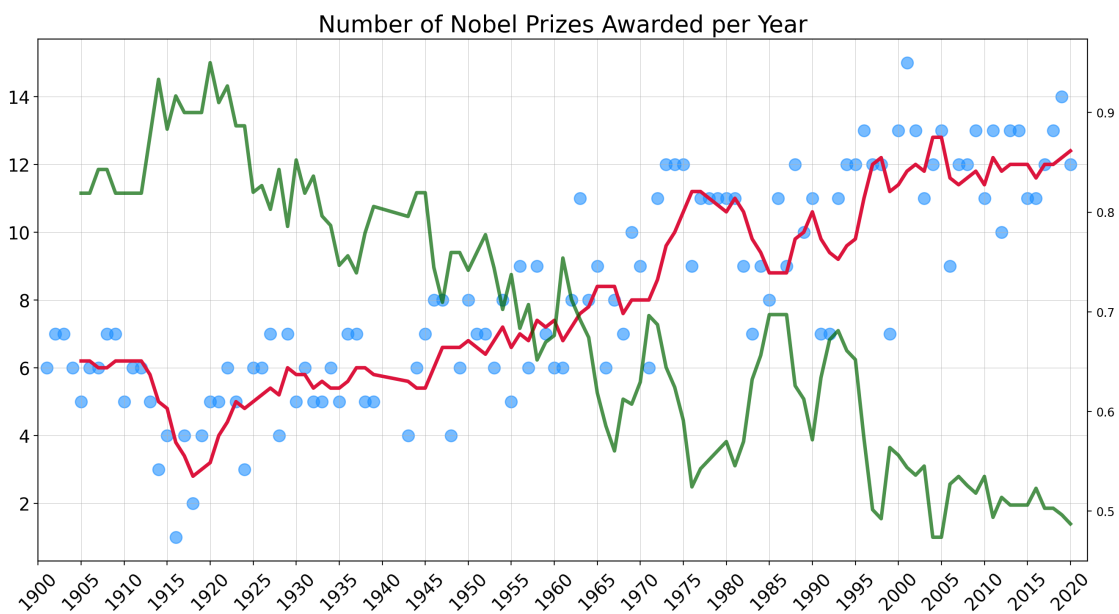
        color = 'crimson',
        linewidth = 3,)

ax2.plot(prizes_per_year.index,
        share_moving_average.values,
        color = 'darkgreen',
        linewidth = 3,
        alpha = 0.7)

ax1.grid(True, linewidth = 0.3)

plt.show()

```



There is clearly an upward trend in the number of prizes being given out as more and more prizes are shared. Also, more prizes are being awarded from 1969 onwards because of the addition of the economics category. We also see that very few prizes were awarded during the first and second world wars. Note that instead of there being a zero entry for those years, we instead see the effect of the wars as missing blue dots.

8 The Countries with the Most Nobel Prizes

```

[48]: top_countries = df_data.groupby(['birth_country_current'], as_index=False).
      ↪agg({'prize': pd.Series.count})

```

```

[49]: top_countries.sort_values(by='prize', inplace=True)
      top20_countries = top_countries[-20:]

```

```
[50]: top20_countries
```

```
[50]:      birth_country_current  prize
7          Belgium           9
31         Hungary           9
33          India            9
2         Australia          10
20         Denmark          12
54         Norway           12
13          China            12
51        Netherlands         18
3          Austria           18
39          Italy            19
68        Switzerland         19
11         Canada            20
61         Russia            26
40         Japan             27
57         Poland            27
67         Sweden            29
25         France            57
26         Germany           84
73        United Kingdom       105
74  United States of America     281
```

```
[51]: h_bar = px.bar(x = top20_countries.prize,
                    y = top20_countries.birth_country_current,
                    orientation='h',
                    color = top20_countries.prize,
                    color_continuous_scale = 'Rainbow',
                    title = 'Top 20 Countries by Number of Prizes')

h_bar.update_layout(xaxis_title = 'Number of Prizes',
                    yaxis_title = 'Country',
                    coloraxis_showscale = False)

h_bar.show()
```

9 Use a Choropleth Map to Show the Number of Prizes Won by Country

```
[52]: df_countries = df_data.groupby(['birth_country_current', 'ISO'],
    ↪as_index=False).agg({'prize': pd.Series.count})
```

```
[53]: df_countries
```

```
[53]:      birth_country_current  ISO  prize
0          Algeria      DZA         2
```

1	Argentina	ARG	4
2	Australia	AUS	10
3	Austria	AUT	18
4	Azerbaijan	AZE	1
..
74	United States of America	USA	281
75	Venezuela	VEN	1
76	Vietnam	VNM	1
77	Yemen	YEM	1
78	Zimbabwe	ZWE	1

[79 rows x 3 columns]

```
[55]: world_map = px.choropleth(df_countries,
                              locations='ISO',
                              color='prize',
                              hover_name='birth_country_current',
                              color_continuous_scale=px.colors.sequential.matter)

world_map.update_layout(coloraxis_showscale=True,)

world_map.show()
```

```
[56]: cat_country = df_data.groupby(['birth_country_current', 'category'],
                                   as_index=False).agg({'prize': pd.Series.count})
cat_country.sort_values(by='prize', ascending=False, inplace=True)
```

```
[57]: cat_country
```

```
[57]:
```

	birth_country_current	category	prize
204	United States of America	Medicine	78
206	United States of America	Physics	70
201	United States of America	Chemistry	55
202	United States of America	Economics	49
198	United Kingdom	Medicine	28
..
97	Iraq	Peace	1
99	Ireland	Medicine	1
100	Ireland	Physics	1
102	Israel	Economics	1
210	Zimbabwe	Peace	1

[211 rows x 3 columns]

```
[58]: merged_df = pd.merge(cat_country, top20_countries, on='birth_country_current')
```

```
[59]: merged_df
```

```
[59]:
```

	birth_country_current	category	prize_x	prize_y
0	United States of America	Medicine	78	281
1	United States of America	Physics	70	281
2	United States of America	Chemistry	55	281
3	United States of America	Economics	49	281
4	United States of America	Peace	19	281
..
105	India	Literature	2	9
106	India	Medicine	2	9
107	India	Chemistry	1	9
108	India	Peace	1	9
109	India	Physics	1	9

[110 rows x 4 columns]

```
[60]: merged_df.columns = ['birth_country_current', 'category', 'cat_prize', 'total_prize']
merged_df.sort_values(by='total_prize', inplace=True)
```

```
[61]: merged_df
```

```
[61]:
```

	birth_country_current	category	cat_prize	total_prize
109	India	Physics	1	9
108	India	Peace	1	9
88	Belgium	Peace	3	9
89	Belgium	Medicine	3	9
90	Belgium	Chemistry	1	9
..
4	United States of America	Peace	19	281
3	United States of America	Economics	49	281
2	United States of America	Chemistry	55	281
1	United States of America	Physics	70	281
0	United States of America	Medicine	78	281

[110 rows x 4 columns]

```
[62]: cat_country_bar = px.bar(x=merged_df.cat_prize,
                               y=merged_df.birth_country_current,
                               color=merged_df.category,
                               orientation='h',
                               title='Top 20 Countries by Number of Prizes and Category')

cat_country_bar.update_layout(xaxis_title='Number of Prizes',
                              yaxis_title='Country')
cat_country_bar.show()
```

Splitting the country bar chart by category allows us to get a very granular look at the data and

answer a whole bunch of questions. For example, we see is that the US has won an incredible proportion of the prizes in the field of Economics. In comparison, Japan and Germany have won very few or no economics prize at all. Also, the US has more prizes in physics or medicine alone than all of France's prizes combined. On the chart, we also see that Germany won more prizes in physics than the UK and that France has won more prizes in peace and literature than Germany, even though Germany has been awarded a higher total number of prizes than France.

10 In Which Categories are the Different Countries Winning Prizes?

```
[63]: prizes_by_year = df_data.groupby(by=['birth_country_current', 'year'],
    ↪as_index=False).count()
prizes_by_year = prizes_by_year.sort_values('year')[['year',
    ↪'birth_country_current', 'prize']]
```

```
[64]: prizes_by_year
```

```
[64]:
```

	year	birth_country_current	prize
118	1901	France	2
346	1901	Poland	1
159	1901	Germany	1
312	1901	Netherlands	1
440	1901	Switzerland	1
..
31	2019	Austria	1
221	2020	Germany	1
622	2020	United States of America	7
533	2020	United Kingdom	2
158	2020	France	1

[627 rows x 3 columns]

```
[65]: cumulative_prizes = prizes_by_year.groupby(by=['birth_country_current', 'year']).
    ↪sum().groupby(level=[0]).cumsum()
cumulative_prizes.reset_index(inplace=True)
```

```
[66]: cumulative_prizes
```

```
[66]:
```

	birth_country_current	year	prize
0	Algeria	1957	1
1	Algeria	1997	2
2	Argentina	1936	1
3	Argentina	1947	2
4	Argentina	1980	3
..
622	United States of America	2020	281
623	Venezuela	1980	1

624	Vietnam	1973	1
625	Yemen	2011	1
626	Zimbabwe	1960	1

[627 rows x 3 columns]

```
[67]: l_chart = px.line(cumulative_prizes,
                        x='year',
                        y='prize',
                        color='birth_country_current',
                        hover_name='birth_country_current')

l_chart.update_layout(xaxis_title='Year',
                      yaxis_title='Number of Prizes')

l_chart.show()
```

What we see is that the United States really started to take off after the Second World War which decimated Europe. Prior to that, the Nobel prize was pretty much a European affair. Very few laureates were chosen from other parts of the world. This has changed dramatically in the last 40 years or so. There are many more countries represented today than in the early days. Interestingly we also see that the UK and Germany traded places in the 70s and 90s on the total number of prizes won. Sweden being 5th place pretty consistently over many decades is quite interesting too. Perhaps this reflects a little bit of home bias?

10.0.1 Number of Prizes Won by Each Country Over Time

```
[68]: top20_orgs = df_data.organization_name.value_counts()[:20]
top20_orgs.sort_values(ascending=True, inplace=True)
```

```
[69]: top20_orgs
```

```
[69]: organization_name
Sorbonne University          7
Harvard Medical School      7
Institut Pasteur             7
London University           7
Bell Laboratories            8
Cornell University           8
Yale University              9
MRC Laboratory of Molecular Biology 10
University of Oxford         12
Rockefeller University       13
Max-Planck-Institut          13
Princeton University         15
California Institute of Technology (Caltech) 17
Columbia University          17
University of Cambridge      18
```


University of Chicago	20
Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)	21
Stanford University	23
Harvard University	29
University of California	40

Name: count, dtype: int64

11 What are the Top Research Organisations?

```
[70]: org_bar = px.bar(x = top20_orgs.values,
                      y = top20_orgs.index,
                      orientation='h',
                      color=top20_orgs.values,
                      color_continuous_scale=px.colors.sequential.haline,
                      title='Top 20 Research Institutions by Number of Prizes')

org_bar.update_layout(xaxis_title='Number of Prizes',
                      yaxis_title='Institution',
                      coloraxis_showscale=False)

org_bar.show()
```

12 Which Cities Make the Most Discoveries?

```
[71]: top20_org_cities = df_data.organization_city.value_counts()[:20]
top20_org_cities.sort_values(ascending=True, inplace=True)
city_bar2 = px.bar(x = top20_org_cities.values,
                   y = top20_org_cities.index,
                   orientation='h',
                   color=top20_org_cities.values,
                   color_continuous_scale=px.colors.sequential.Plasma,
                   title='Which Cities Do the Most Research?')

city_bar2.update_layout(xaxis_title='Number of Prizes',
                        yaxis_title='City',
                        coloraxis_showscale=False)

city_bar2.show()
```

13 Where are Nobel Laureates Born?

```
[72]: top20_cities = df_data.birth_city.value_counts()[:20]
top20_cities.sort_values(ascending=True, inplace=True)
city_bar = px.bar(x=top20_cities.values,
                  y=top20_cities.index,
                  orientation='h',
                  color=top20_cities.values,
```

```

        color_continuous_scale=px.colors.sequential.Plasma,
        title='Where were the Nobel Laureates Born?')

city_bar.update_layout(xaxis_title='Number of Prizes',
                        yaxis_title='City of Birth',
                        coloraxis_showscale=False)

city_bar.show()

```

14 Plotly Sunburst Chart Combining Country, City, and Organisation

```

[81]: country_city_org = df_data.groupby(by=['organization_country',
      ↪ 'organization_city', 'organization_name'],
      as_index=False).agg({'prize': pd.Series.
      ↪ count})

country_city_org = country_city_org.sort_values('prize', ascending=False)

```

```

[82]: country_city_org

```

```

[82]:
      organization_country  organization_city \
205  United States of America      Cambridge, MA
280  United States of America      Stanford, CA
206  United States of America      Cambridge, MA
209  United States of America      Chicago, IL
195  United States of America      Berkeley, CA
..      ...
110      Japan      Sapporo
111      Japan      Tokyo
112      Japan      Tokyo
113      Japan      Tokyo
290  United States of America  Yorktown Heights, NY

      organization_name  prize
205      Harvard University      29
280      Stanford University      23
206  Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT)      21
209      University of Chicago      20
195      University of California      19
..      ...
110      Hokkaido University      1
111      Asahi Kasei Corporation      1
112      Kitasato University      1
113      Tokyo Institute of Technology      1
290      IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center      1

```

[291 rows x 4 columns]

```
[83]: burst = px.sunburst(country_city_org,
                        path=['organization_country', 'organization_city',
                              ↪ 'organization_name'],
                        values='prize',
                        title='Where do Discoveries Take Place?')

burst.update_layout(xaxis_title='Number of Prizes',
                    yaxis_title='City',
                    coloraxis_showscale=False)

burst.show()
```

15 Patterns in the Laureate Age at the Time of the Award

How Old Are the Laureates When they Win the Prize?

```
[84]: birth_years = df_data.birth_date.dt.year
```

```
[85]: birth_years
```

```
[85]: 0      1,852.00
      1      1,839.00
      2      1,854.00
      3      1,822.00
      4      1,828.00
      ...
     957      1,949.00
     958         NaN
     959      1,965.00
     960      1,952.00
     961      1,931.00
      Name: birth_date, Length: 962, dtype: float64
```

```
[86]: df_data['winning_age'] = df_data.year - birth_years
```

```
[95]: df_data.winning_age
```

```
[95]: 0      49.00
      1      62.00
      2      47.00
      3      79.00
      4      73.00
      ...
     957      71.00
     958         NaN
```

```

959    55.00
960    68.00
961    89.00
Name: winning_age, Length: 962, dtype: float64

```

15.0.1 Who were the oldest and youngest winners?

```
[97]: display(df_data.nlargest(n=1, columns='winning_age'))
```

```

      year  category                                     prize \
937  2019  Chemistry  The Nobel Prize in Chemistry 2019

      motivation prize_share laureate_type \
937  "for the development of lithium-ion batteries"      1/3  Individual

      full_name birth_date birth_city birth_country \
937  John Goodenough 1922-07-25      Jena      Germany

      birth_country_current  sex  organization_name organization_city \
937                Germany  Male  University of Texas      Austin TX

      organization_country  ISO  share_pct  winning_age
937  United States of America  DEU      0.33      97.00

```

```
[98]: display(df_data.nsmallest(n=1, columns='winning_age'))
```

```

      year category                                     prize \
885  2014    Peace  The Nobel Peace Prize 2014

      motivation prize_share \
885  "for their struggle against the suppression of..."      1/2

      laureate_type      full_name birth_date birth_city birth_country \
885    Individual  Malala Yousafzai 1997-07-12    Mingora    Pakistan

      birth_country_current  sex organization_name organization_city \
885            Pakistan  Female                NaN                NaN

      organization_country  ISO  share_pct  winning_age
885                NaN  PAK      0.50      17.00

```

15.0.2 Descriptive Statistics for the Laureate Age at Time of Award

```
[99]: df_data.winning_age.describe()
```

```

[99]: count    934.00
      mean      59.95
      std      12.62

```

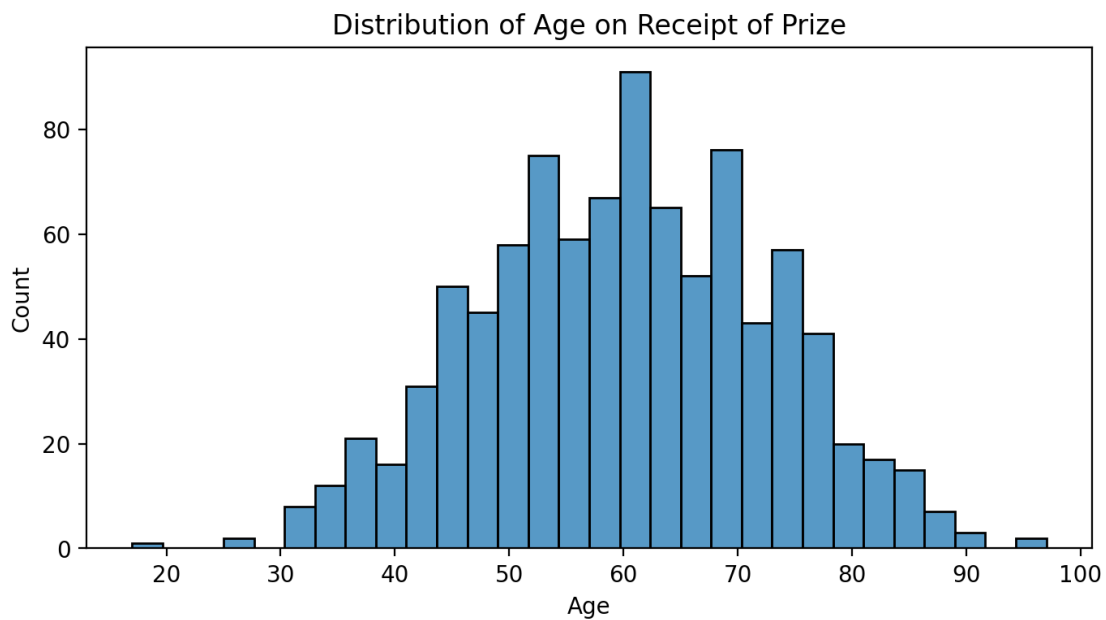
```
min      17.00
25%     51.00
50%     60.00
75%     69.00
max      97.00
Name: winning_age, dtype: float64
```

```
[105]: plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4), dpi=200)

sns.histplot(data=df_data,
             x=df_data.winning_age,
             bins=30)

plt.xlabel('Age')
plt.title('Distribution of Age on Receipt of Prize')

plt.show()
```



15.0.3 Age at Time of Award throughout History

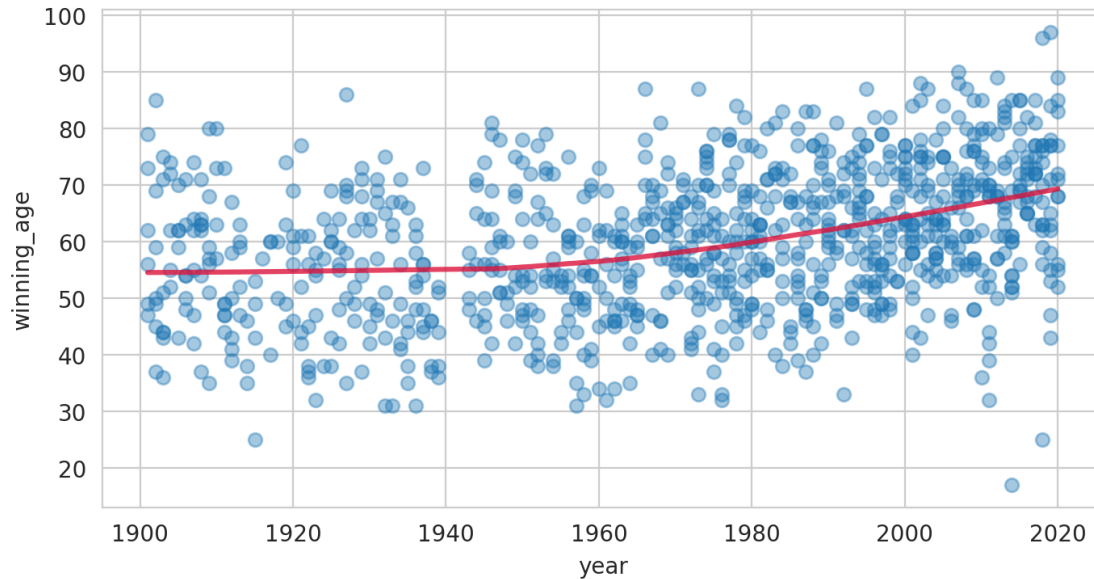
```
[113]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4), dpi=200)

with sns.axes_style("whitegrid"):
    sns.regplot(data=df_data,
               x='year',
               y='winning_age',
```

```

        lowess=True,
        scatter_kws = {'alpha': 0.4},
        line_kws={'color': 'crimson', 'alpha' : 0.8})
plt.show()

```



15.0.4 Winning Age Across the Nobel Prize Categories

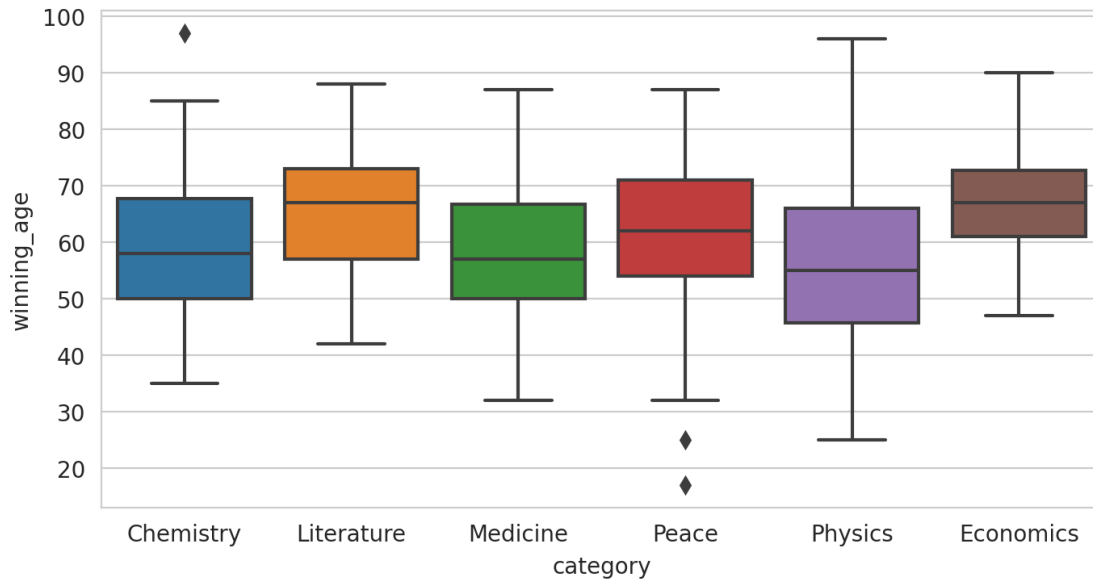
How does the age of laureates vary by category?

```

[115]: plt.figure(figsize=(8,4), dpi=200)

with sns.axes_style("whitegrid"):
    sns.boxplot(data=df_data,
                x='category',
                y='winning_age')
plt.show()

```



Let's create 6 separate charts for each prize category using `.lplot()`. * What are the winning age trends in each category? * Which category has the age trending up and which category has the age trending down? * Is this `.lplot()` telling a different story from the `.boxplot()`? * Let's create another chart with Seaborn. This time let's use `.lplot()` to put all 6 categories on the same chart using the `hue` parameter.

```
[117]: with sns.axes_style('whitegrid'):
        sns.lplot(data=df_data,
                  x='year',
                  y='winning_age',
                  row = 'category',
                  lowess=True,
                  aspect=2,
                  scatter_kws = {'alpha': 0.6},
                  line_kws = {'color': 'crimson', 'alpha' : 0.8},)

plt.show()
```




```
[123]: with sns.axes_style("whitegrid"):
sns.lmplot(data=df_data,
           x='year',
           y='winning_age',
           hue='category',
           lowess=True,
           aspect=2,
           scatter_kws={'alpha': 0.5},
           line_kws={'linewidth': 3, 'alpha' : 0.9})

plt.show()
```

