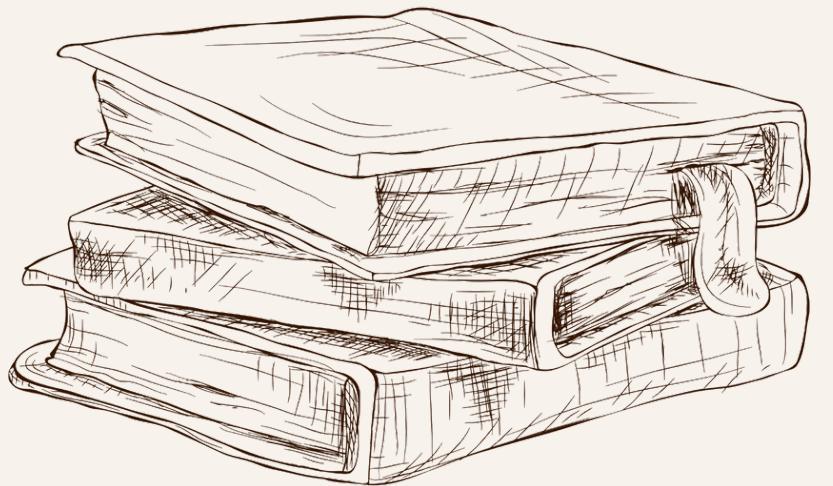
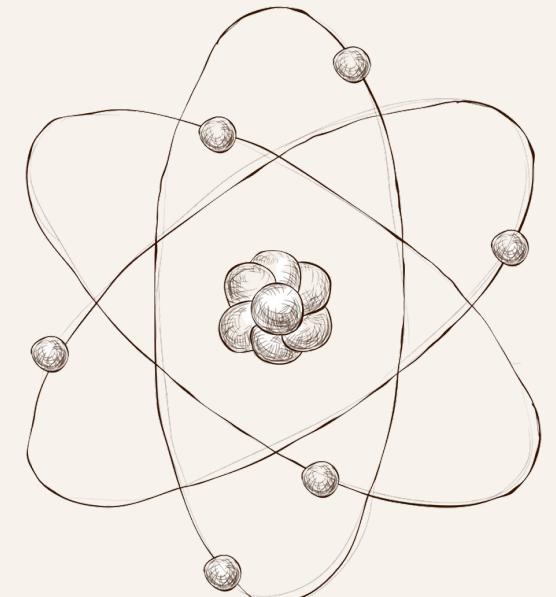
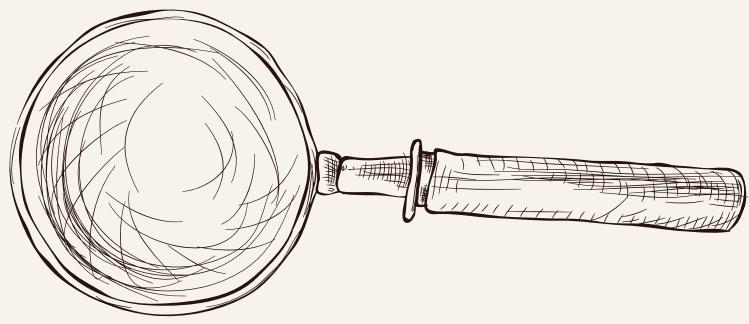
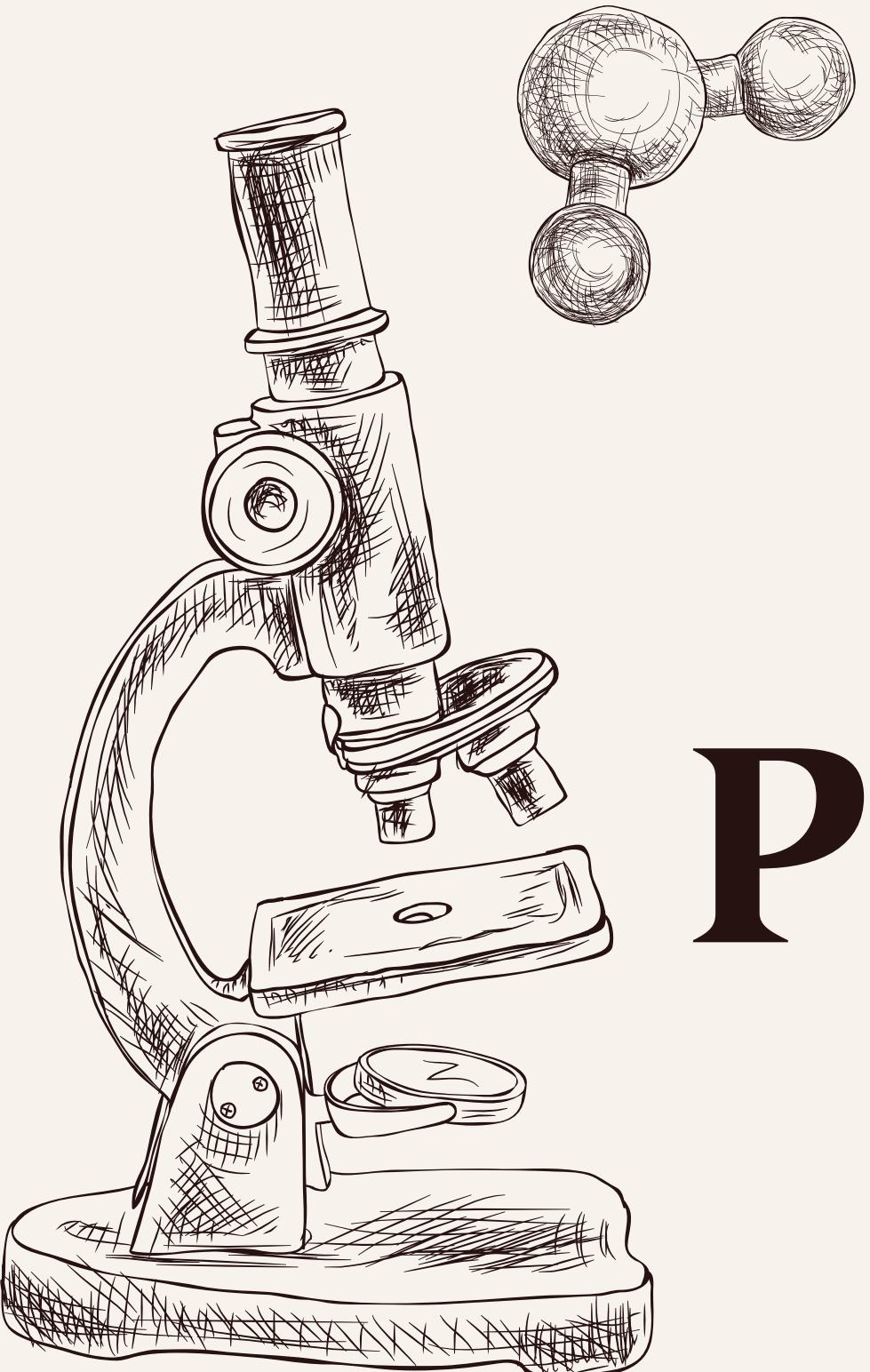


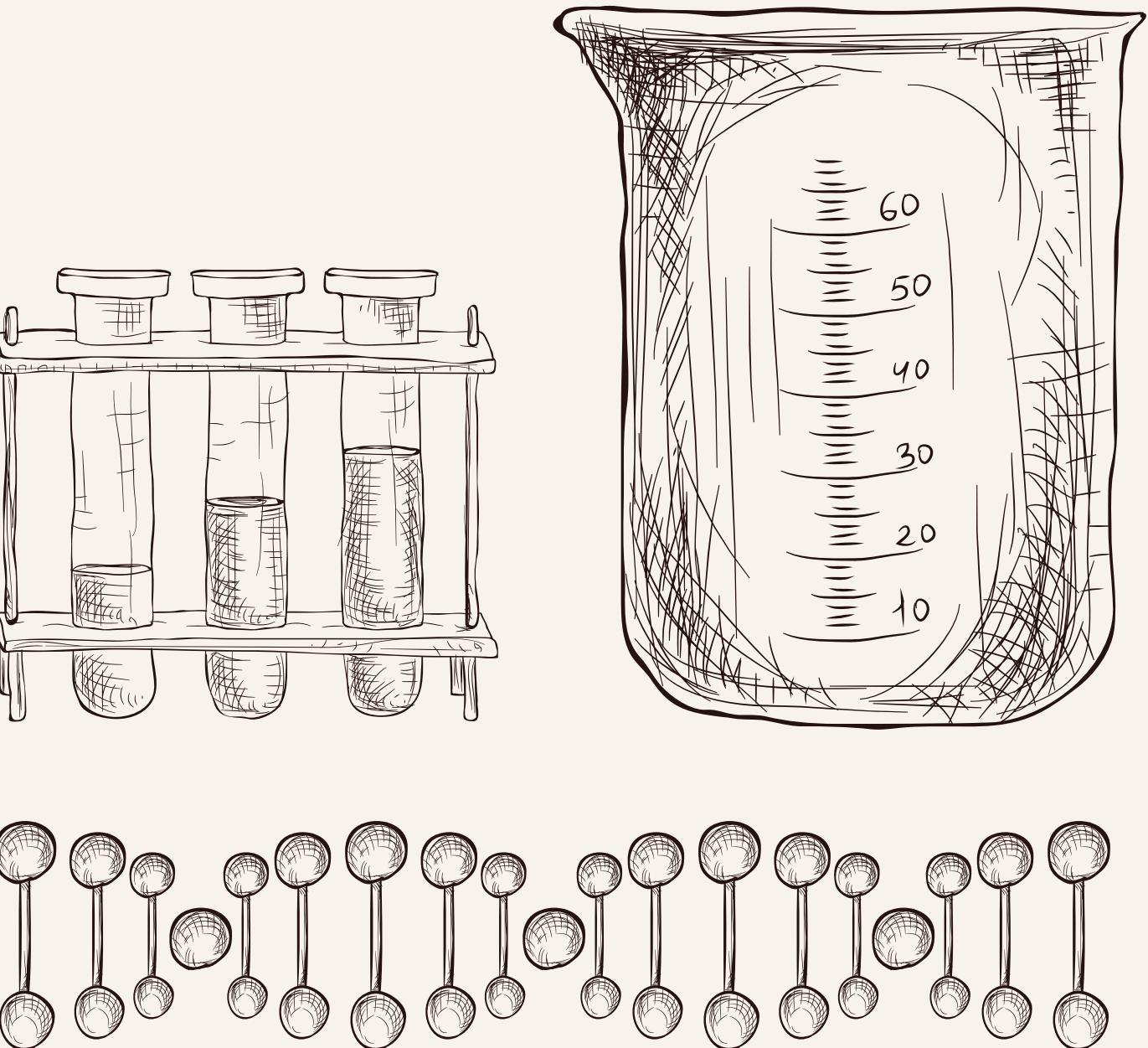
NOBEL PRIZE GAP

Presented by Vinicius Borges Reato



Project Overview

A company specialized in bootcamps it was looking for data analyze to sustain their market campaign for their new Summer Bootcamp restricted for women. The bootcamp it's about exact sciences and they had the idea to use Nobel Prize research to highlight the need of it.



Nobel Prize Curiosities



Nobel Prize it was created back in 1895 by Alfred Nobel's and initially started with only 5 categories (Physics / Chemistry / Medicine / Literature / Peace). In 1968 it was included Economics.

$$E=m.c^2$$

Since 1901 the ceremony happened 622 times with a total of 970 individuals being recognized and 27 organizations.



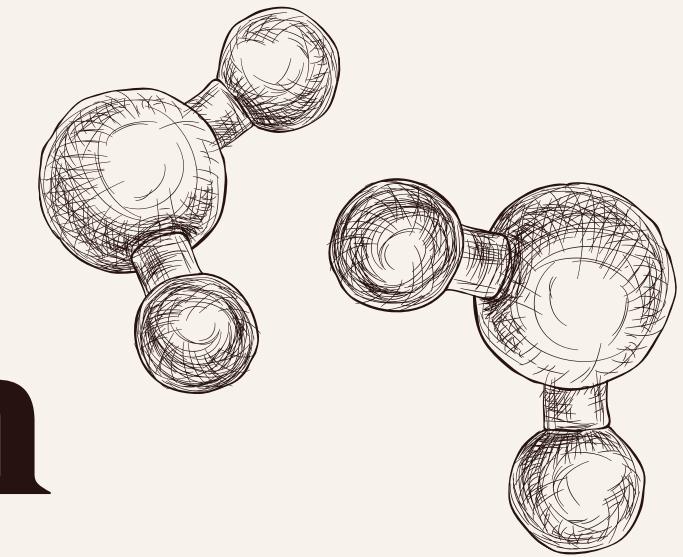
The first woman to win a nobel prize it was Marie Curie back in 1903 due to your research regarding radiation.



From the total of 970 individuals that recognized by Nobel Prizes only 65 were women.



The research

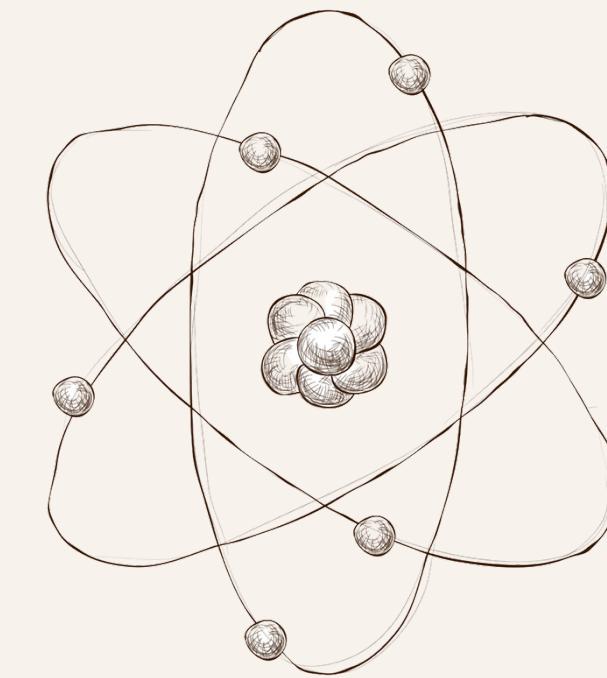


- 01** Collect Up to date data from Nobel Prize public API
- 02** Clean / Consolidate the data
- 03** External research to sustain the data collected
- 04** Consolidating findings and report creation

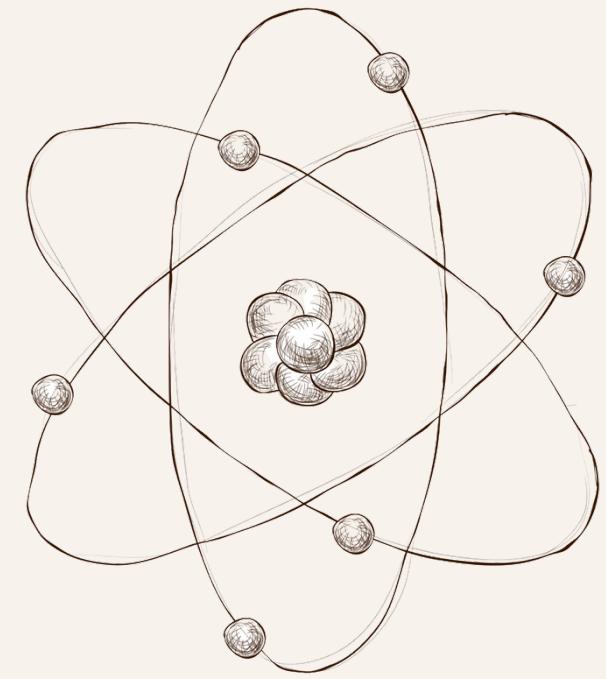
Data Info



- 1.5k Lines
- 25 Columns
- 2 API's



Problem Statement

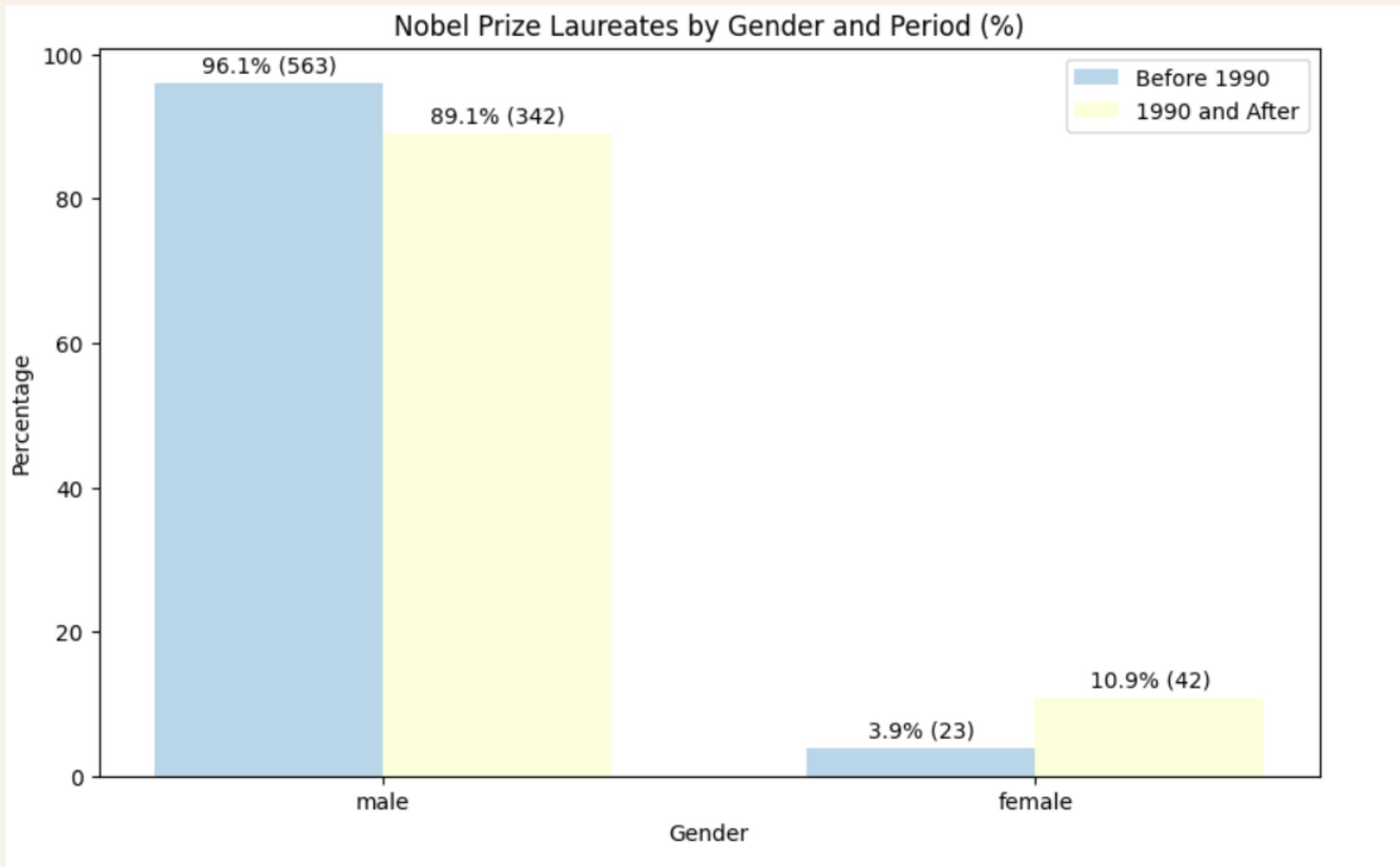


The Nobel Prizes, from 1901 to 2023, have awarded 65 unique female out of over 900 individual recipients, highlighting a significant gender disparity. This underrepresentation of women reflects the urgent need to address gender inequality in recognizing contributions to science, literature, and peace.

Hypothesis 1: The proportion of female Nobel prizes has significantly increased from 1901 to 2023.

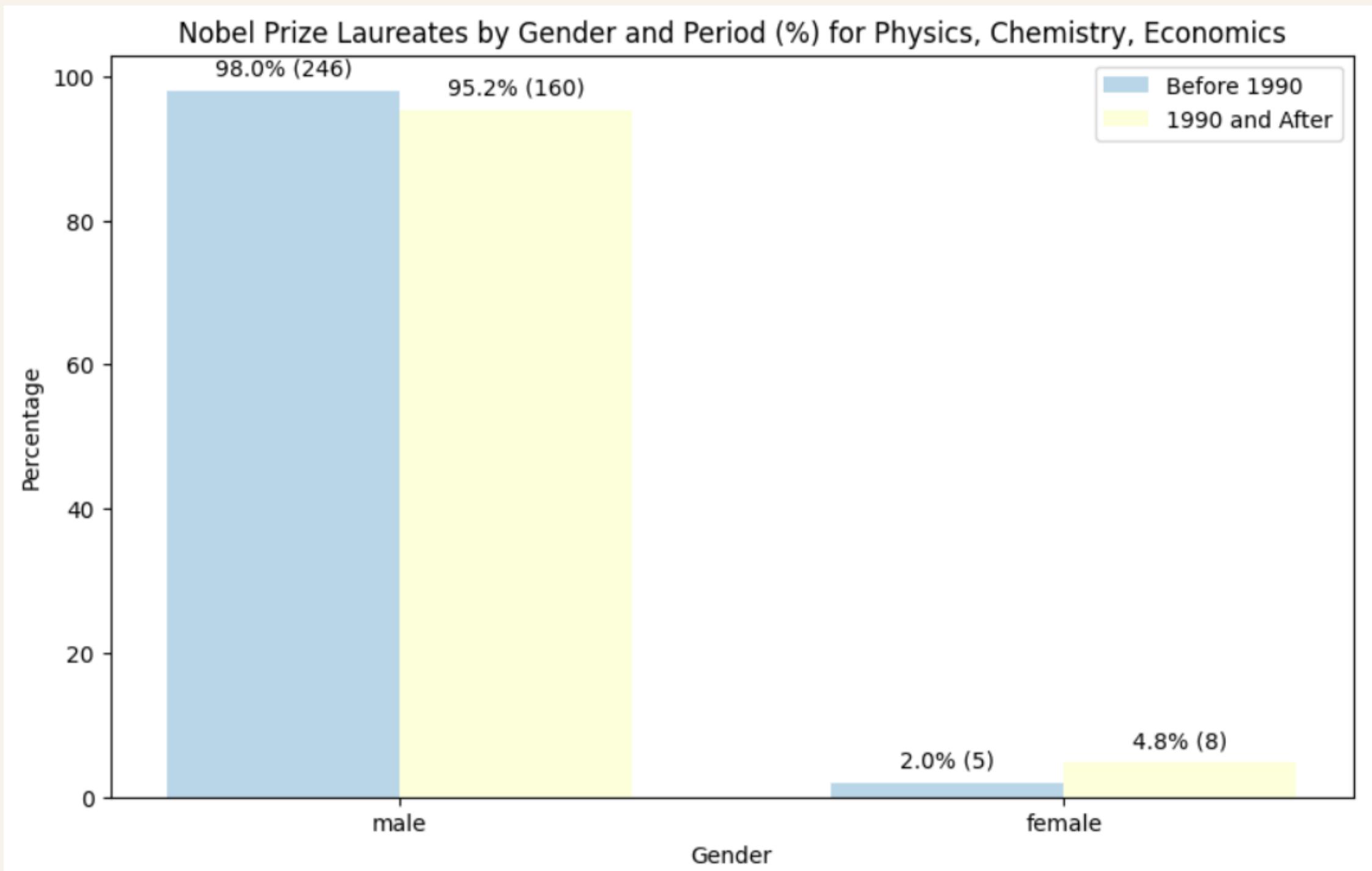
Hypothesis 2: Female are predominantly awarded in humanities and peace than in sciences.

Data Findings



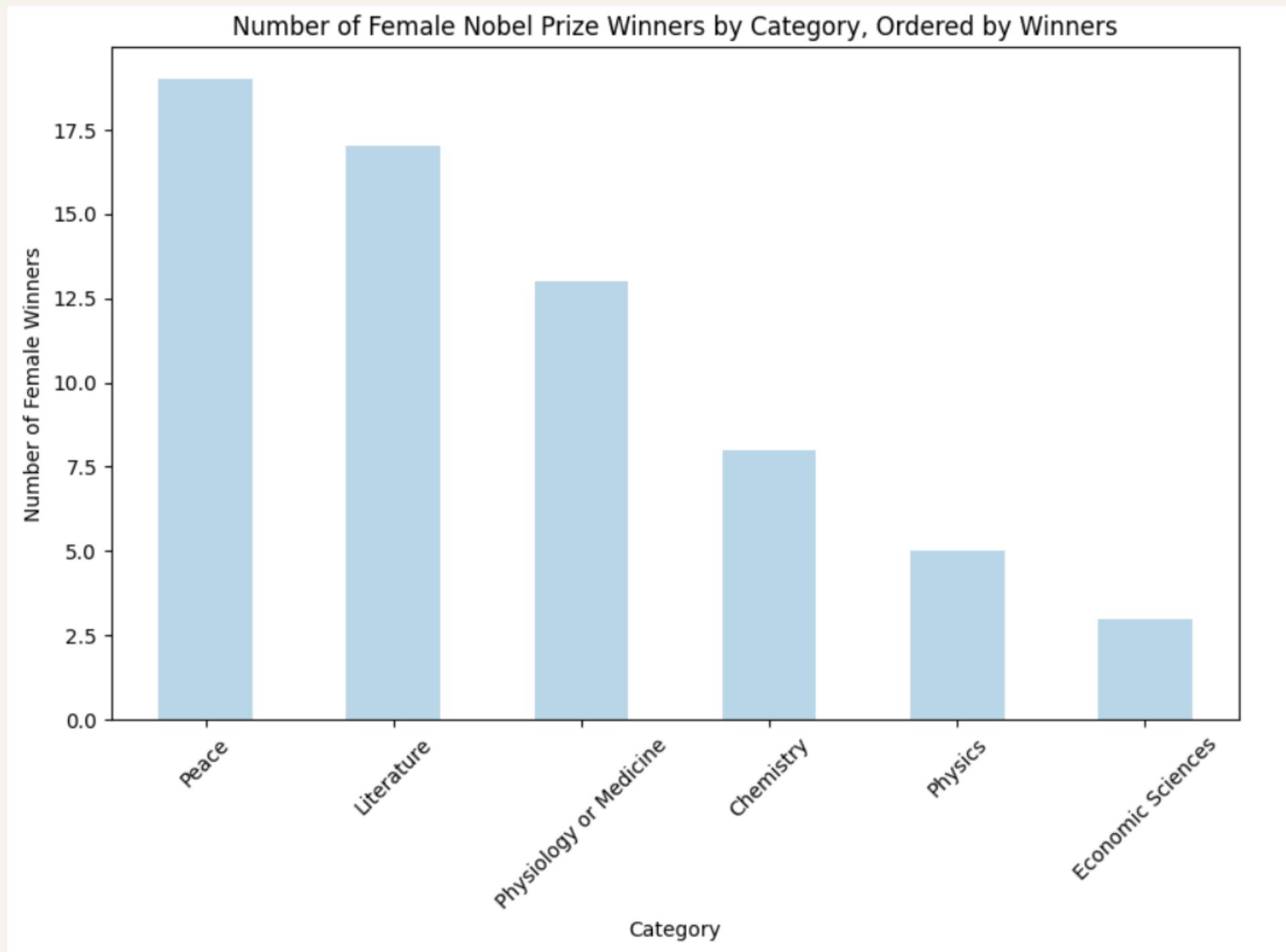
- For almost 90 years only 23 women won Nobel Prizes
- After the 90's the volume of winners is almost double.
- When compared against men prizes still showing a huge gap.

Data Findings



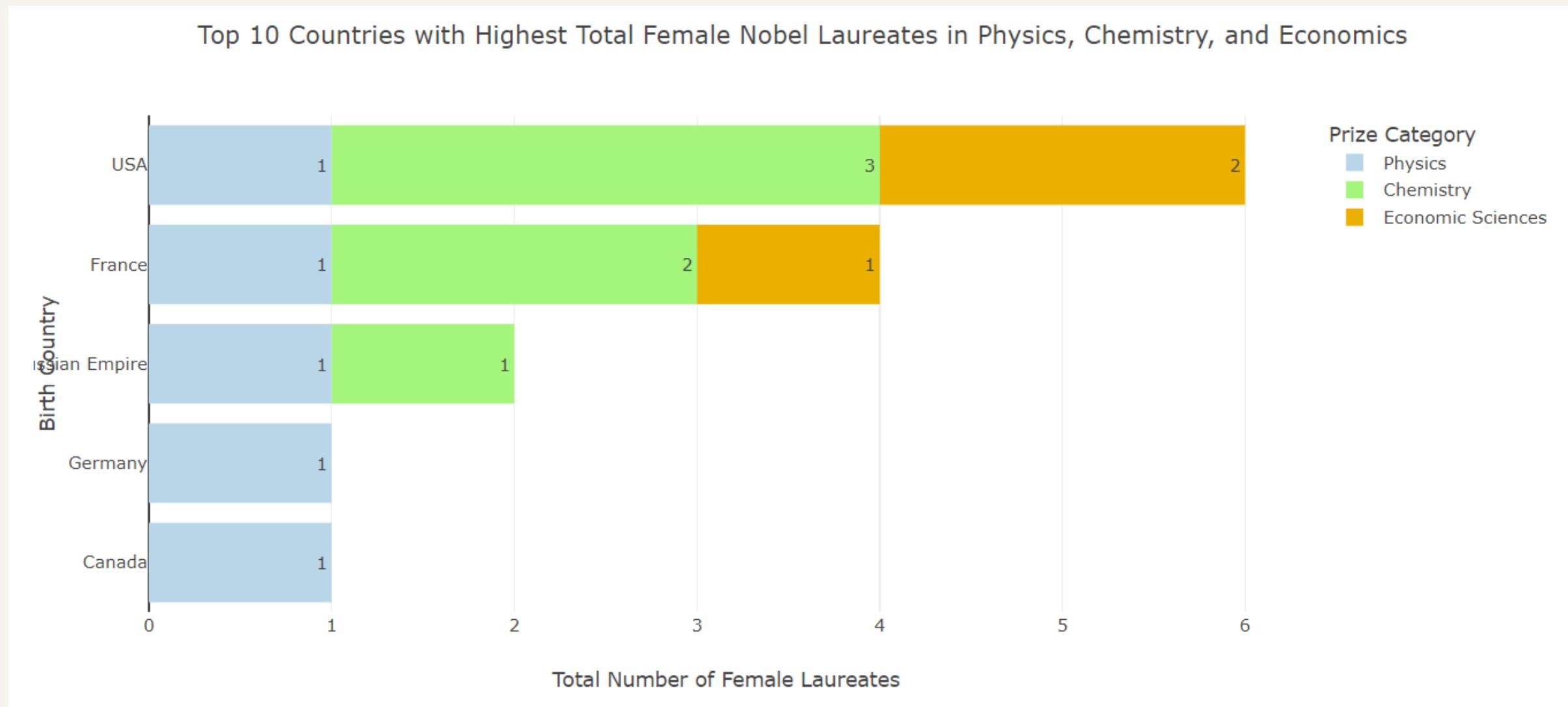
- When applied exact science the gap is even higher independently of the time.
- The gap shows the urgent need of women representation to incentive more women to join exact science.

Data Findings



- When analyze the total amount of prizes earned by women the majority is focused on human science.

Data Findings



- When analyze the countries we can see that the representation it's just from very developed countries.
- This data show that there is a big demand of examples in those countries to push others.

External Research



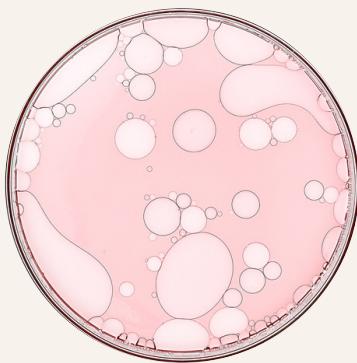
- **STEM Analyze**

UNESCO did a study showing that women represent just 30% of the students of exact sciences areas.



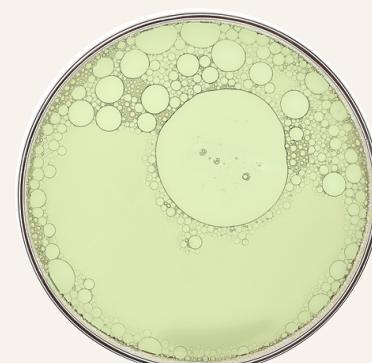
- **History**

The study also shows that women began to be more integrated after 1970.



- **Higher Discrepancy**

UNESCO study show that the areas with higher discrepancy is IT / Engineering and Science



- **Incentive Programs**

There are multiple incentive programs to heat the participation of women in STEM worldwide.

STEM = (Science / Technology / Engineering / Mathematics)

Conclusions

01

The creation of bootcamps that incentive women to integrate into STEM it's a good initiative. The data highlight that there is a huge opportunity to contribute into this area.

02

There is opportunity to partnership with high develop countries to merge efforts to improve it. Like Women in STEM from AU
<https://business.gov.au/grants-and-programs/women-in-stem-and-entrepreneurship>.



Thank you!

