Visualizing Food Supply Around the World

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The goal of this project is to use data visualization to analyze the effects of food supply around the world. By analyzing the food disparity between not only the modern countries, but also the lesser developed countries, we can use the data to see the correlation between how food supply can affect things such as economic growth. Using data sets from OurWorldInData.org. I’ve made some charts that allows the user to examine data for the caloric energy, protein, fat, and their links to prosperity.

Over the years, the supply of calories has been steadily increasing globally though the trends can vary across the world’s regions. The chart shows the average daily supply of calories measured in kilocalories per person per day by world region.

The next chart shows the world map for fat supply. We can see the trend that most countries across Europe, Oceania, and North America have per capita supplies that are greater than 140 grams per person per day. Meanwhile, countries such as South Asia and Africa tend to fall within the ranges of 20 to 80 grams instead.

There is a strong correlation between the per capita food supply and prosperity. This is true as both countries of higher-income regions, as we have explored earlier in this entry tend to have higher levels of food supply relative to poorer regions, but also as a country’s prosperity grows over time. We can see that as the daily per capita supply of calories, proteins, and fat increases, the country’s economic growth will also increase.

A consequence of increasing per capita food supplies which may seem intuitive is also its relation to the prevalence of undernourishment. In the chart, I have plotted how undernourishment is measured as the percentage of the total population against the daily supply of calories. We can see that countries that have lower caloric supplies will then experience higher cases of undernourishment.