CARBON FOOTPRINT BY COUNTRY



Features:

- Kiloton of Co2
- Kiloton of Co2 / GDP
- Kiloton of Co2 / Capita and also
- Year: 1964 2019
- Continent

DATA



The data comes from the global carbon atlas. We downloaded 3 datasets containing, for each year from 1964 to 2019 and for each country in the world, the carbon footprint in terms of Kilotons of Co2 (Kt Co2) emitted. The first dataset showed the emissions in terms of Kt Co2 per country, the second one in terms of Kt Co2/GDP and the values unit of the last one were in Kt Co2/Capita.

Each country is represented by a circle whose radius is proportional to its data. Each circle will be colored according to the continent to which the country belongs.

GOAL

After merging theses data with Python (and Pandas), the goal is fr a user to visualize the impact of countries on the carbon footprint from different angles. For example, Qatar has globally a small impact on Co2 emission but visualized per capita, it appears tremendous. Thanks to a very interactive Dataviz, we expect the user to discover new interesting insights by playing with dates, units and dragging bubbles, and also help raising awareness on this important issue.





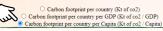


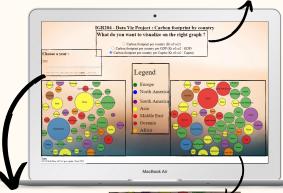
DATAVIZ DESCRIPTION



Thanks to radio buttons, the user can change between the 3 different units for the right graph: Kt of Co2, Kt of Co2 per capita and Kt of Co2 per GDP.

What do you want to visualize on the right graph?





Thanks to a system of force implemented in javascript, the user can drag any

the user can drag any country/bubb le for fun and to ease the size comparison.

Choose a year :

Thanks to a Time slider, the user can easily choose the desired year between 1964 and 2019.

A Tooltip has been inplemented to display the values for a country when the mouse goes over it, for the user wanting precise insights.



Qatar 63.83 KiloTons of Co2 per capita, Year:2002 While the left graph always displays the values in Kt Co₂, the user can select the type of values he wants on the right chart (per capita or per gdp). Thus he can easily compare the 2 graphs displaying the same countries but with different point of vues. In addition, dragging one country on on chart drags the same country on the other.