

Project Name: Exploring Global Population Trends: A Data Visualization Project

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Project Introduction

- Understanding global population trends is crucial for governments, policymakers, researchers, and businesses.
- Population data offers insights into demographic changes, economic growth, and social dynamics.
- This project aims to visualize world population data from 1960 to 2023, leveraging Python and various data visualization libraries such as Matplotlib and Seaborn.
- By analyzing historical population data, we can uncover patterns, trends, and anomalies that can inform future planning and decision-making.

Task-01

“ Create a bar chart or histogram to visualize the distribution of a categorical or continuous variable, such as the distribution of ages or genders in a population.

Sample Dataset :-
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>

PRODIGY INFOTECH

01

Project Summary

- This project utilizes a dataset containing population data for various countries over the years 1960 to 2023.
- The dataset includes columns such as Country Name, Country Code, Indicator Name, Indicator Code, and yearly population values.
- The main objectives of the project include:

- 1. Data Cleaning and Preparation**

- 2. Descriptive Statistics**

- 3. Data Visualization**

- 4. Analysis and Insights**

Business Objective

- The primary business objective of this project is to provide actionable insights into global population trends that can inform strategic planning and decision-making.
- By understanding historical population data and identifying key patterns, stakeholders can make data-driven decisions in areas such as:

- 1. Urban Planning and Development:**

- Plan for infrastructure development and resource allocation based on population growth trends.

- 2. Healthcare Services:**

- Anticipate healthcare needs and services for regions with rapidly growing populations.

- 3. Market Research and Expansion:**

- Identify potential markets for business expansion by analyzing population demographics.

- 4. Policy Formulation:**

- Develop policies that address the needs of diverse populations and promote sustainable growth.

- 5. Educational Planning:**

- Forecast educational needs and allocate resources to regions with high population growth.

Import Libraries

```
In [42]: # Import Libraries
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
```

Loading the Dataset

```
In [43]: # Load Dataset
df = pd.read_csv('population_Data.csv')
df
```

Out[43]:

	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Name	Indicator Code	1960	1961	1962	1963	
0	Aruba	ABW	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	54922	55578	56320	57002	
1	Africa Eastern and Southern	AFE	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	130072080	133534923	137171659	140945536	144
2	Afghanistan	AFG	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	9035043	9214083	9404406	9604487	9
3	Africa Western and Central	AFW	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	97630925	99706674	101854756	104089175	106
4	Angola	AGO	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	5231654	5301583	5354310	5408320	5
...	
259	Kosovo	XKX	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	984846	1011421	1036950	1062737	1
260	Yemen, Rep.	YEM	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	5532301	5655232	5782221	5911135	6
261	South Africa	ZAF	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	16440172	16908035	17418522	17954564	18
262	Zambia	ZMB	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	3153729	3254086	3358099	3465907	3
263	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	3809389	3930401	4055959	4185877	4

264 rows × 68 columns

Dataset first View

In [44]: df.head(10)

Out[44]:

	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Name	Indicator Code	1960	1961	1962	1963	
0	Aruba	ABW	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	54922	55578	56320	57002	5
1	Africa Eastern and Southern	AFE	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	130072080	133534923	137171659	140945536	14490
2	Afghanistan	AFG	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	9035043	9214083	9404406	9604487	981
3	Africa Western and Central	AFW	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	97630925	99706674	101854756	104089175	10638
4	Angola	AGO	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	5231654	5301583	5354310	5408320	546
5	Albania	ALB	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	1608800	1659800	1711319	1762621	181
6	Andorra	AND	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	9510	10283	11086	11915	1
7	Arab World	ARB	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	91540853	93931683	96428599	99038509	10172
8	United Arab Emirates	ARE	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	131334	137989	144946	152211	15
9	Argentina	ARG	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	20386045	20726276	21072538	21421705	2176

10 rows × 68 columns

Dataset Last Rows

In [46]: df.tail()

Out[46]:

	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Name	Indicator Code	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
259	Kosovo	XKX	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	984846	1011421	1036950	1062737	1090270
260	Yemen, Rep.	YEM	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	5532301	5655232	5782221	5911135	6048006
261	South Africa	ZAF	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	16440172	16908035	17418522	17954564	18511361
262	Zambia	ZMB	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	3153729	3254086	3358099	3465907	3577017
263	Zimbabwe	ZWE	Population, total	SP.POP.TOTL	3809389	3930401	4055959	4185877	4320006

5 rows × 68 columns

Dataset Rows & Columns count

```
In [47]: # Dataset Rows & Columns count  
df.shape
```

```
Out[47]: (264, 68)
```

Dataset Information

```
In [48]: # Information about the dataset  
print(df.info())
```

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

RangeIndex: 264 entries, 0 to 263

Data columns (total 68 columns):

#	Column	Non-Null Count	Dtype
0	Country Name	264 non-null	object
1	Country Code	264 non-null	object
2	Indicator Name	264 non-null	object
3	Indicator Code	264 non-null	object
4	1960	264 non-null	int64
5	1961	264 non-null	int64
6	1962	264 non-null	int64
7	1963	264 non-null	int64
8	1964	264 non-null	int64
9	1965	264 non-null	int64
10	1966	264 non-null	int64
11	1967	264 non-null	int64
12	1968	264 non-null	int64
13	1969	264 non-null	int64
14	1970	264 non-null	int64
15	1971	264 non-null	int64
16	1972	264 non-null	int64
17	1973	264 non-null	int64
18	1974	264 non-null	int64
19	1975	264 non-null	int64
20	1976	264 non-null	int64
21	1977	264 non-null	int64
22	1978	264 non-null	int64
23	1979	264 non-null	int64
24	1980	264 non-null	int64
25	1981	264 non-null	int64
26	1982	264 non-null	int64
27	1983	264 non-null	int64
28	1984	264 non-null	int64
29	1985	264 non-null	int64
30	1986	264 non-null	int64
31	1987	264 non-null	int64
32	1988	264 non-null	int64
33	1989	264 non-null	int64
34	1990	264 non-null	int64
35	1991	264 non-null	int64
36	1992	264 non-null	float64
37	1993	264 non-null	int64
38	1994	264 non-null	float64
39	1995	264 non-null	int64
40	1996	264 non-null	float64
41	1997	264 non-null	float64
42	1998	264 non-null	float64
43	1999	264 non-null	int64
44	2000	264 non-null	float64
45	2001	264 non-null	float64
46	2002	264 non-null	int64
47	2003	264 non-null	int64
48	2004	264 non-null	float64
49	2005	264 non-null	float64
50	2006	264 non-null	int64
51	2007	264 non-null	float64
52	2008	264 non-null	int64
53	2009	264 non-null	int64
54	2010	264 non-null	int64
55	2011	264 non-null	float64
56	2012	264 non-null	int64
57	2013	264 non-null	int64
58	2014	264 non-null	float64

```

59 2015          264 non-null    float64
60 2016          264 non-null    float64
61 2017          264 non-null    float64
62 2018          264 non-null    float64
63 2019          264 non-null    int64
64 2020          264 non-null    float64
65 2021          264 non-null    int64
66 2022          264 non-null    float64
67 2023          264 non-null    int64

```

dtypes: float64(18), int64(46), object(4)

memory usage: 140.4+ KB

None

In [49]: `df.describe()`

Out[49]:

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1
count	2.640000e+02	2.640000e+02	2.640000e+02	2.640000e+02	2.640000e+02	2.640000e+02	2.640000e
mean	1.154482e+08	1.170540e+08	1.192163e+08	1.218881e+08	1.245838e+08	1.273114e+08	1.301584e
std	3.626524e+08	3.671661e+08	3.738304e+08	3.824609e+08	3.911398e+08	3.999257e+08	4.091871e
min	2.715000e+03	2.970000e+03	3.264000e+03	3.584000e+03	3.922000e+03	4.282000e+03	4.664000e
25%	5.152028e+05	5.255230e+05	5.363018e+05	5.475875e+05	5.593638e+05	5.675750e+05	5.711695e
50%	3.659633e+06	3.747132e+06	3.831900e+06	3.919710e+06	4.010150e+06	4.102976e+06	4.198738e
75%	2.686293e+07	2.761326e+07	2.837302e+07	2.915448e+07	2.995223e+07	3.075921e+07	3.147516e
max	3.021529e+09	3.062769e+09	3.117373e+09	3.184063e+09	3.251253e+09	3.318998e+09	3.389087e

8 rows × 64 columns



In [50]: `df.columns`

Out[50]: Index(['Country Name', 'Country Code', 'Indicator Name', 'Indicator Code',
'1960', '1961', '1962', '1963', '1964', '1965', '1966', '1967', '1968',
'1969', '1970', '1971', '1972', '1973', '1974', '1975', '1976', '1977',
'1978', '1979', '1980', '1981', '1982', '1983', '1984', '1985', '1986',
'1987', '1988', '1989', '1990', '1991', '1992', '1993', '1994', '1995',
'1996', '1997', '1998', '1999', '2000', '2001', '2002', '2003', '2004',
'2005', '2006', '2007', '2008', '2009', '2010', '2011', '2012', '2013',
'2014', '2015', '2016', '2017', '2018', '2019', '2020', '2021', '2022',
'2023'],
dtype='object')

Data Cleaning and Preprocessing

Checking any duplicate values

In [51]: `## Checking any Duplicate Values`
`print(df.duplicated().sum())`

0


```
In [52]: Duplicate_values = df.duplicated().value_counts()
print(Duplicate_values)
```

```
False    264
dtype: int64
```

Checking any null values

```
In [53]: print(df.isnull().sum())
```

```
Country Name    0
Country Code    0
Indicator Name   0
Indicator Code   0
1960            0
..
2019            0
2020            0
2021            0
2022            0
2023            0
Length: 68, dtype: int64
```

Checking Unique value for each columns

```
In [54]: # Check Unique Values for each variable.
unique_value = df.nunique()
unique_value
```

```
Out[54]: Country Name    264
Country Code    264
Indicator Name     1
Indicator Code     1
1960            260
...
2019            262
2020            262
2021            262
2022            262
2023            262
Length: 68, dtype: int64
```

```
In [ ]:
```

```
In [55]: #Let's look unique values for every columns  
df.apply(lambda col: col.unique())
```

```
Out[55]: Country Name      [Aruba, Africa Eastern and Southern, Afghanist...  
Country Code      [ABW, AFE, AFG, AFW, AGO, ALB, AND, ARB, ARE, ...  
Indicator Name      [Population, total]  
Indicator Code      [SP.POP.TOTL]  
1960      [54922, 130072080, 9035043, 97630925, 5231654,...  
      ...  
2019      [109203, 675950189, 37856121, 463365429, 32375...  
2020      [108587.0, 694446100.0, 39068979.0, 474569351....  
2021      [107700, 713090928, 40000412, 485920997, 34532...  
2022      [107310.0, 731821393.0, 40578842.0, 497387180....  
2023      [107359, 750503764, 41454761, 509398589, 36749...  
Length: 68, dtype: object
```

Checking Unique value for country name column

```
In [56]: print(df['Country Name'].unique())  
print('\n')  
print(f"Total number of unique countries are : {df['Country Name'].nunique()}")
```

['Aruba' 'Africa Eastern and Southern' 'Afghanistan'
 'Africa Western and Central' 'Angola' 'Albania' 'Andorra' 'Arab World'
 'United Arab Emirates' 'Argentina' 'Armenia' 'American Samoa'
 'Antigua and Barbuda' 'Australia' 'Austria' 'Azerbaijan' 'Burundi'
 'Belgium' 'Benin' 'Burkina Faso' 'Bangladesh' 'Bulgaria' 'Bahrain'
 'Bahamas, The' 'Bosnia and Herzegovina' 'Belarus' 'Belize' 'Bermuda'
 'Bolivia' 'Brazil' 'Barbados' 'Brunei Darussalam' 'Bhutan' 'Botswana'
 'Central African Republic' 'Canada' 'Central Europe and the Baltics'
 'Switzerland' 'Channel Islands' 'Chile' 'China' 'Cote d'Ivoire'
 'Cameroon' 'Congo, Dem. Rep.' 'Congo, Rep.' 'Colombia' 'Comoros'
 'Cabo Verde' 'Costa Rica' 'Caribbean small states' 'Cuba' 'Curacao'
 'Cayman Islands' 'Cyprus' 'Czechia' 'Germany' 'Djibouti' 'Dominica'
 'Denmark' 'Dominican Republic' 'Algeria'
 'East Asia & Pacific (excluding high income)'
 'Early-demographic dividend' 'East Asia & Pacific'
 'Europe & Central Asia (excluding high income)' 'Europe & Central Asia'
 'Ecuador' 'Egypt, Arab Rep.' 'Euro area' 'Eritrea' 'Spain' 'Estonia'
 'Ethiopia' 'European Union' 'Fragile and conflict affected situations'
 'Finland' 'Fiji' 'France' 'Faroe Islands' 'Micronesia, Fed. Sts.' 'Gabon'
 'United Kingdom' 'Georgia' 'Ghana' 'Gibraltar' 'Guinea' 'Gambia, The'
 'Guinea-Bissau' 'Equatorial Guinea' 'Greece' 'Grenada' 'Greenland'
 'Guatemala' 'Guam' 'Guyana' 'High income' 'Hong Kong SAR, China'
 'Honduras' 'Heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC)' 'Croatia' 'Haiti'
 'Hungary' 'IBRD only' 'IDA & IBRD total' 'IDA total' 'IDA blend'
 'Indonesia' 'IDA only' 'Isle of Man' 'India' 'Ireland'
 'Iran, Islamic Rep.' 'Iraq' 'Iceland' 'Israel' 'Italy' 'Jamaica' 'Jordan'
 'Japan' 'Kazakhstan' 'Kenya' 'Kyrgyz Republic' 'Cambodia' 'Kiribati'
 'St. Kitts and Nevis' 'Korea, Rep.' 'Kuwait'
 'Latin America & Caribbean (excluding high income)' 'Lao PDR' 'Lebanon'
 'Liberia' 'Libya' 'St. Lucia' 'Latin America & Caribbean'
 'Least developed countries: UN classification' 'Low income'
 'Liechtenstein' 'Sri Lanka' 'Lower middle income' 'Low & middle income'
 'Lesotho' 'Late-demographic dividend' 'Lithuania' 'Luxembourg' 'Latvia'
 'Macao SAR, China' 'St. Martin (French part)' 'Morocco' 'Monaco'
 'Moldova' 'Madagascar' 'Maldives' 'Middle East & North Africa' 'Mexico'
 'Marshall Islands' 'Middle income' 'North Macedonia' 'Mali' 'Malta'
 'Myanmar' 'Middle East & North Africa (excluding high income)'
 'Montenegro' 'Mongolia' 'Northern Mariana Islands' 'Mozambique'
 'Mauritania' 'Mauritius' 'Malawi' 'Malaysia' 'North America' 'Namibia'
 'New Caledonia' 'Niger' 'Nigeria' 'Nicaragua' 'Netherlands' 'Norway'
 'Nepal' 'Nauru' 'New Zealand' 'OECD members' 'Oman' 'Other small states'
 'Pakistan' 'Panama' 'Peru' 'Philippines' 'Palau' 'Papua New Guinea'
 'Poland' 'Pre-demographic dividend' 'Puerto Rico'
 'Korea, Dem. People's Rep.' 'Portugal' 'Paraguay'
 'Pacific island small states' 'Post-demographic dividend'
 'French Polynesia' 'Qatar' 'Romania' 'Russian Federation' 'Rwanda'
 'South Asia' 'Saudi Arabia' 'Sudan' 'Senegal' 'Singapore'
 'Solomon Islands' 'Sierra Leone' 'El Salvador' 'San Marino' 'Somalia'
 'Serbia' 'Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding high income)' 'South Sudan'
 'Sub-Saharan Africa' 'Small states' 'Sao Tome and Principe' 'Suriname'
 'Slovak Republic' 'Slovenia' 'Sweden' 'Eswatini'
 'Sint Maarten (Dutch part)' 'Seychelles' 'Syrian Arab Republic'
 'Turks and Caicos Islands' 'Chad'
 'East Asia & Pacific (IDA & IBRD countries)'
 'Europe & Central Asia (IDA & IBRD countries)' 'Togo' 'Thailand'
 'Tajikistan' 'Turkmenistan'
 'Latin America & the Caribbean (IDA & IBRD countries)' 'Timor-Leste'
 'Middle East & North Africa (IDA & IBRD countries)' 'Tonga'
 'South Asia (IDA & IBRD)' 'Sub-Saharan Africa (IDA & IBRD countries)'
 'Trinidad and Tobago' 'Tunisia' 'Turkiye' 'Tuvalu' 'Tanzania' 'Uganda'
 'Ukraine' 'Upper middle income' 'Uruguay' 'United States' 'Uzbekistan'
 'St. Vincent and the Grenadines' 'Venezuela, RB' 'British Virgin Islands'
 'Virgin Islands (U.S.)' 'Viet Nam' 'Vanuatu' 'World' 'Samoa' 'Kosovo'
 'Yemen, Rep.' 'South Africa' 'Zambia' 'Zimbabwe']

Total number of unique countries are : 264

In []:

```
In [57]: print(df['Country Code'].unique())
print('\n')
print(f"Total number of unique countries code are : {df['Country Code'].nunique()}")
```

```
['ABW' 'AFE' 'AFG' 'AFW' 'AGO' 'ALB' 'AND' 'ARB' 'ARE' 'ARG' 'ARM' 'ASM'
'ATG' 'AUS' 'AUT' 'AZE' 'BDI' 'BEL' 'BEN' 'BFA' 'BGD' 'BGR' 'BHR' 'BHS'
'BIH' 'BLR' 'BLZ' 'BMU' 'BOL' 'BRA' 'BRB' 'BRN' 'BTN' 'BWA' 'CAF' 'CAN'
'CEB' 'CHE' 'CHI' 'CHL' 'CHN' 'CIV' 'CMR' 'COD' 'COG' 'COL' 'COM' 'CPV'
'CRI' 'CSS' 'CUB' 'CUW' 'CYM' 'CYP' 'CZE' 'DEU' 'DJI' 'DMA' 'DNK' 'DOM'
'DZA' 'EAP' 'EAR' 'EAS' 'ECA' 'ECS' 'ECU' 'EGY' 'EMU' 'ERI' 'ESP' 'EST'
'ETH' 'EUU' 'FCS' 'FIN' 'FJI' 'FRA' 'FRO' 'FSM' 'GAB' 'GBR' 'GEO' 'GHA'
'GIB' 'GIN' 'GMB' 'GNB' 'GNQ' 'GRC' 'GRD' 'GRL' 'GTM' 'GUM' 'GUY' 'HIC'
'HKG' 'HND' 'HPC' 'HRV' 'HTI' 'HUN' 'IBD' 'IBT' 'IDA' 'IDB' 'IDN' 'IDX'
'IMN' 'IND' 'IRL' 'IRN' 'IRQ' 'ISL' 'ISR' 'ITA' 'JAM' 'JOR' 'JPN' 'KAZ'
'KEN' 'KGZ' 'KHM' 'KIR' 'KNA' 'KOR' 'KWT' 'LAC' 'LAO' 'LBN' 'LBR' 'LBY'
'LCA' 'LCN' 'LDC' 'LIC' 'LIE' 'LKA' 'LMC' 'LMY' 'LSO' 'LTE' 'LTU' 'LUX'
'LVA' 'MAC' 'MAF' 'MAR' 'MCO' 'MDA' 'MDG' 'MDV' 'MEA' 'MEX' 'MHL' 'MIC'
'MKD' 'MLI' 'MLT' 'MMR' 'MNA' 'MNE' 'MNG' 'MNP' 'MOZ' 'MRT' 'MUS' 'MWI'
'MYS' 'NAC' 'NAM' 'NCL' 'NER' 'NGA' 'NIC' 'NLD' 'NOR' 'NPL' 'NRU' 'NZL'
'OED' 'OMN' 'OSS' 'PAK' 'PAN' 'PER' 'PHL' 'PLW' 'PNG' 'POL' 'PRE' 'PRI'
'PRK' 'PRT' 'PRY' 'PSS' 'PST' 'PYF' 'QAT' 'ROU' 'RUS' 'RWA' 'SAS' 'SAU'
'SDN' 'SEN' 'SGP' 'SLB' 'SLE' 'SLV' 'SMR' 'SOM' 'SRB' 'SSA' 'SSD' 'SSF'
'SST' 'STP' 'SUR' 'SVK' 'SVN' 'SWE' 'SWZ' 'SXM' 'SYC' 'SYR' 'TCA' 'TCD'
'TEA' 'TEC' 'TGO' 'THA' 'TJK' 'TKM' 'TLA' 'TLS' 'TMN' 'TON' 'TSA' 'TSS'
'TTO' 'TUN' 'TUR' 'TUV' 'TZA' 'UGA' 'UKR' 'UMC' 'URY' 'USA' 'UZB' 'VCT'
'VEN' 'VGB' 'VIR' 'VNM' 'VUT' 'WLD' 'WSM' 'XKX' 'YEM' 'ZAF' 'ZMB' 'ZWE']
```

Total number of unique countries code are : 264

Column Selection:

- Dropping unnecessary columns like Proposed_Remedy,Risky_Behaviors_Engaged because it's not essential for analysis.

```
In [58]: # Drop Indicator Name column
df = df.drop(['Indicator Name'], axis=1)
```

```
In [59]: df.shape
```

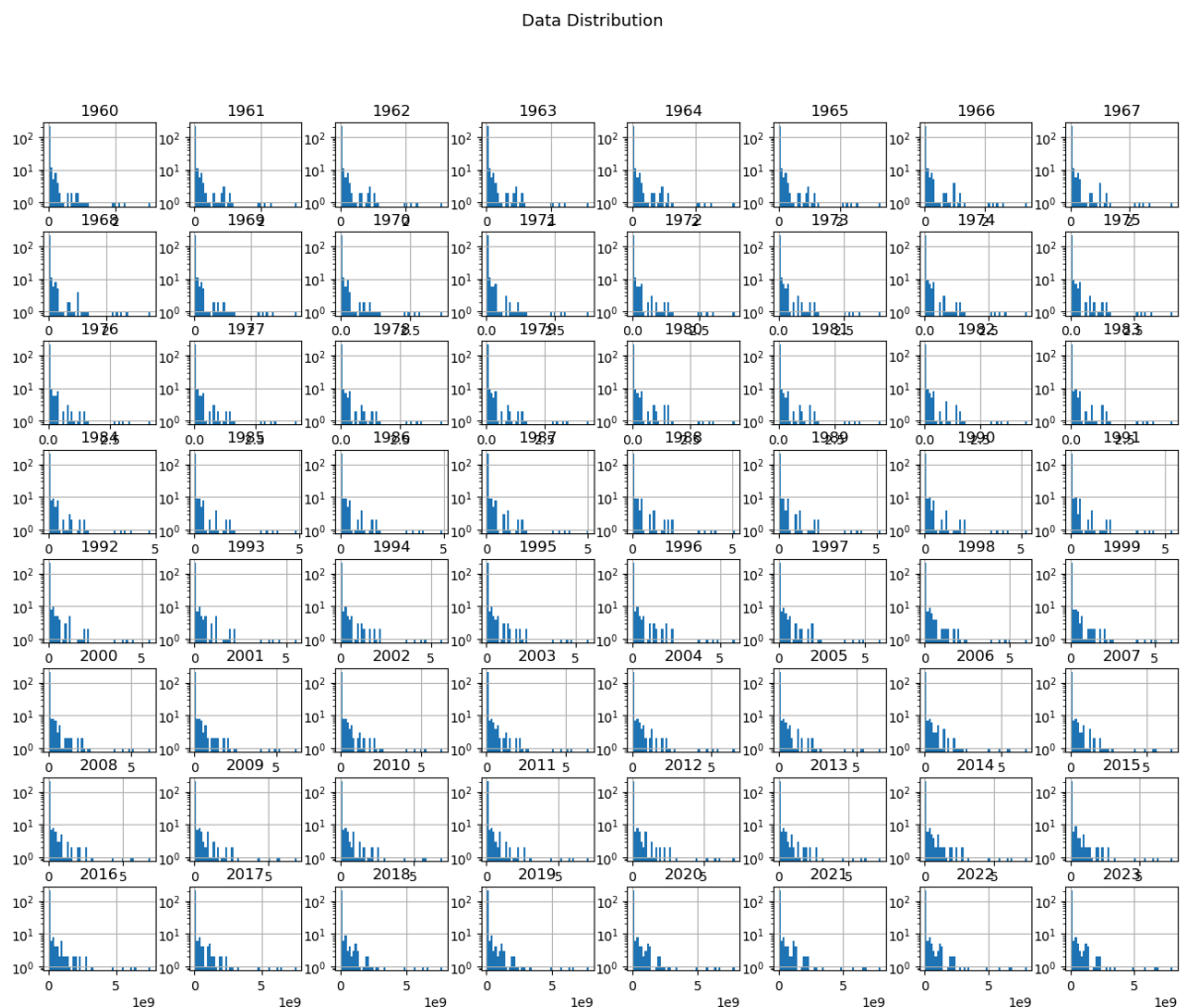
```
Out[59]: (264, 67)
```

Exploratory Data Analysis (EDA)

Check Data Distribution

- by Histograms: To Visualize Skewness of Each Column.

```
In [60]: # check data distribution
df.hist(figsize=(16, 12), bins=50, log=True)
plt.suptitle('Data Distribution', fontsize=13)
plt.show()
```



skewness calculation only on the numeric columns, avoiding the inclusion of non-numeric columns.

```
In [61]: # Select only numeric columns
numeric_df = df.select_dtypes(include=['number'])

# Calculate skewness for numeric columns
skewness = numeric_df.skew()

# Print the skewness
print(skewness)
```

```
1960    4.890496
1961    4.897392
1962    4.901252
1963    4.902471
1964    4.903891
...
2019    4.966489
2020    4.965437
2021    4.963988
2022    4.962397
2023    4.960944
Length: 64, dtype: float64
```

In []:

Extracting Top 10 Most Populated Countries in 2023

```
In [62]: # filter data for total population
total_population_data = df[df['Indicator Code']=='SP.POP.TOTL']
print(total_population_data)
```

	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Code	1960	\
0	Aruba	ABW	SP.POP.TOTL	54922	
1	Africa Eastern and Southern	AFE	SP.POP.TOTL	130072080	
2	Afghanistan	AFG	SP.POP.TOTL	9035043	
3	Africa Western and Central	AFW	SP.POP.TOTL	97630925	
4	Angola	AGO	SP.POP.TOTL	5231654	
..	
259	Kosovo	XKX	SP.POP.TOTL	984846	
260	Yemen, Rep.	YEM	SP.POP.TOTL	5532301	
261	South Africa	ZAF	SP.POP.TOTL	16440172	
262	Zambia	ZMB	SP.POP.TOTL	3153729	
263	Zimbabwe	ZWE	SP.POP.TOTL	3809389	

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	...	\
0	55578	56320	57002	57619	58190	58694	...	
1	133534923	137171659	140945536	144904094	149033472	153281203	...	
2	9214083	9404406	9604487	9814318	10036008	10266395	...	
3	99706674	101854756	104089175	106388440	108772632	111246953	...	
4	5301583	5354310	5408320	5464187	5521981	5581386	...	
..	
259	1011421	1036950	1062737	1090270	1120168	1152586	...	
260	5655232	5782221	5911135	6048006	6195593	6351494	...	
261	16908035	17418522	17954564	18511361	19089380	19690087	...	
262	3254086	3358099	3465907	3577017	3692086	3812003	...	
263	3930401	4055959	4185877	4320006	4458462	4601217	...	

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	\
0	106807.0	107906.0	108727.0	108735.0	108908.0	
1	590968990.0	607123269.0	623369401.0	640058741.0	657801085.0	
2	32792523.0	33831764.0	34700612.0	35688935.0	36743039.0	
3	406992047.0	418127845.0	429454743.0	440882906.0	452195915.0	
4	27160769.0	28157798.0	29183070.0	30234839.0	31297155.0	
..	
259	1812788.0	1788274.0	1777568.0	1791019.0	1797086.0	
260	30226309.0	31159379.0	32109010.0	33090921.0	34085182.0	
261	55594838.0	56723537.0	57259551.0	57635162.0	58613001.0	
262	15895315.0	16399089.0	16914423.0	17441320.0	17973569.0	
263	14207359.0	14399013.0	14600294.0	14812482.0	15034452.0	

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
0	109203	108587.0	107700	107310.0	107359
1	675950189	694446100.0	713090928	731821393.0	750503764
2	37856121	39068979.0	40000412	40578842.0	41454761
3	463365429	474569351.0	485920997	497387180.0	509398589
4	32375632	33451132.0	34532429	35635029.0	36749906
..
259	1788891	1790152.0	1786080	1768096.0	1756366
260	35111408	36134863.0	37140230	38222876.0	39390799
261	59587885	60562381.0	61502603	62378410.0	63212384
262	18513839	19059395.0	19603607	20152938.0	20723965
263	15271368	15526888.0	15797210	16069056.0	16340822

[264 rows x 67 columns]

```
In [63]: # Sort the DataFrame by the '2023' column in descending order (to get the highest p
total_population_data_sorted = total_population_data.sort_values(by='2023', ascendi

# Display the sorted DataFrame
print(total_population_data_sorted)
```


	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Code	1960 \
257	World	WLD	SP.POP.TOTL	3021529236
103	IDA & IBRD total	IBT	SP.POP.TOTL	2289188361
139	Low & middle income	LMY	SP.POP.TOTL	2106419056
155	Middle income	MIC	SP.POP.TOTL	1970293325
102	IBRD only	IBD	SP.POP.TOTL	1893700976
..
210	San Marino	SMR	SP.POP.TOTL	15428
146	St. Martin (French part)	MAF	SP.POP.TOTL	4250
187	Palau	PLW	SP.POP.TOTL	9328
178	Nauru	NRU	SP.POP.TOTL	4607
243	Tuvalu	TUV	SP.POP.TOTL	5598

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 \
257	3062769479	3117373096	3184063049	3251253200	3318997522	3389087189
103	2321079191	2366117598	2423348992	2481068241	2539564344	2600930009
139	2136240778	2179211852	2234339068	2289931597	2346426203	2406483811
155	1996885454	2036499219	2088133586	2140061515	2192727365	2248823830
102	1915613080	1950274734	1996753344	2043309631	2090209567	2139608511
..
210	15799	16183	16580	16977	17305	17523
146	4386	4527	4673	4827	4996	5213
187	9555	9793	10037	10292	10547	10805
178	4774	4979	5226	5515	5832	6043
243	5648	5699	5751	5752	5715	5686

	...	2014	2015	2016	2017 \
257	...	7.353911e+09	7.441472e+09	7.528523e+09	7.614114e+09
103	...	6.201872e+09	6.281303e+09	6.360571e+09	6.440497e+09
139	...	5.971198e+09	6.050055e+09	6.128880e+09	6.208764e+09
155	...	5.393612e+09	5.457879e+09	5.521013e+09	5.584207e+09
102	...	4.630872e+09	4.677114e+09	4.721984e+09	4.766267e+09
..
210	...	3.265500e+04	3.289700e+04	3.310100e+04	3.382500e+04
146	...	3.745000e+04	3.736900e+04	3.717500e+04	3.683700e+04
187	...	1.771500e+04	1.777000e+04	1.779700e+04	1.781200e+04
178	...	1.074200e+04	1.095400e+04	1.115000e+04	1.132400e+04
243	...	1.098400e+04	1.096300e+04	1.093000e+04	1.086900e+04

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 \
257	7.696495e+09	7776892015	7.856139e+09	7921184346	7.989982e+09
103	6.518627e+09	6594857152	6.667541e+09	6733337540	6.795222e+09
139	6.287535e+09	6364581440	6.438170e+09	6505838578	6.568732e+09
155	5.645349e+09	5703863074	5.758609e+09	5807623372	5.851866e+09
102	4.807550e+09	4845715724	4.879367e+09	4905899020	4.928694e+09
..
210	3.452200e+04	34663	3.477000e+04	34252	3.375500e+04
146	3.601200e+04	34267	3.178600e+04	29961	2.887000e+04
187	1.781400e+04	17798	1.779200e+04	17783	1.775900e+04
178	1.147700e+04	11587	1.164300e+04	11709	1.180100e+04
243	1.075100e+04	10581	1.039900e+04	10194	9.992000e+03

	2023
257	8061876001
103	6858957145
139	6633109634
155	5896643239
102	4952574126
..	...
210	33860
146	27515
187	17727
178	11875
243	9816

[264 rows x 67 columns]

```
In [64]: top_10_country =total_population_data_sorted.head(10)
top_10_country
```

Out[64]:

	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Code	1960	1961	1962	1963	196
257	World	WLD	SP.POP.TOTL	3021529236	3062769479	3117373096	3184063049	325125320
103	IDA & IBRD total	IBT	SP.POP.TOTL	2289188361	2321079191	2366117598	2423348992	248106824
139	Low & middle income	LMY	SP.POP.TOTL	2106419056	2136240778	2179211852	2234339068	228993159
155	Middle income	MIC	SP.POP.TOTL	1970293325	1996885454	2036499219	2088133586	214006151
102	IBRD only	IBD	SP.POP.TOTL	1893700976	1915613080	1950274734	1996753344	204330963
62	Early-demographic dividend	EAR	SP.POP.TOTL	968909356	994176841	1020130725	1046697479	107402128
138	Lower middle income	LMC	SP.POP.TOTL	819047154	839649083	860740314	882371971	90452878
247	Upper middle income	UMC	SP.POP.TOTL	1151246171	1157236371	1175758905	1205761615	123553272
63	East Asia & Pacific	EAS	SP.POP.TOTL	1042838451	1044749888	1059216594	1085095424	111065117
141	Late-demographic dividend	LTE	SP.POP.TOTL	1094880069	1096959453	1111293141	1137056579	116240529

10 rows x 67 columns



```
In [65]: print("Top 10 countries in total population")
print(top_10_country[['Country Code', 'Country Name', '2023']])
```

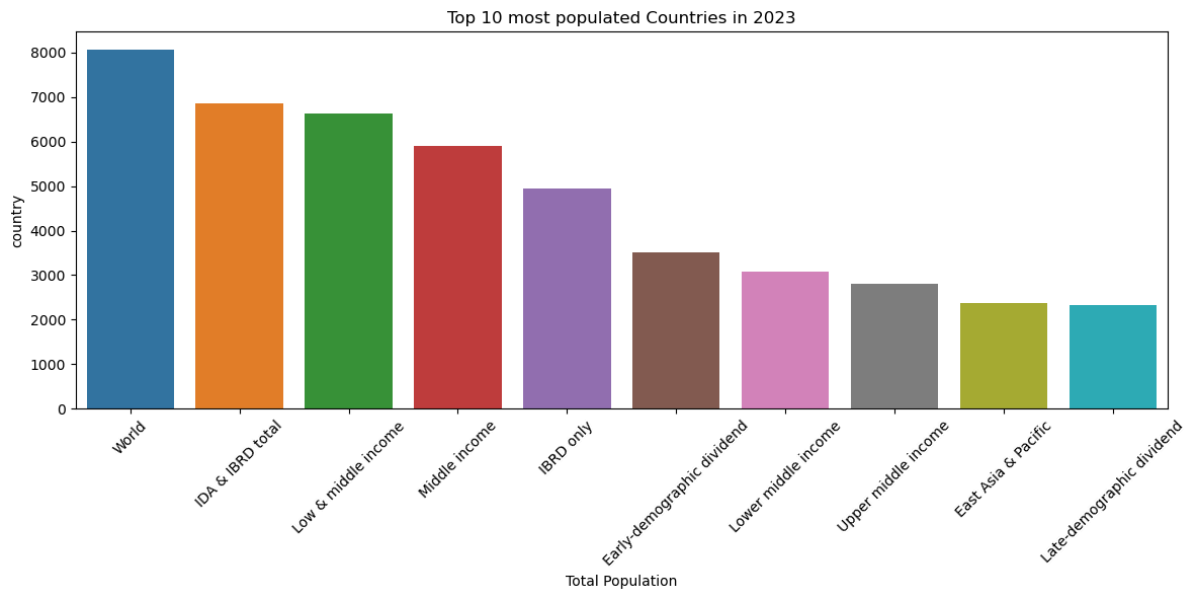
```
Top 10 countries in total population
Country Code      Country Name      2023
257      WLD      World      8061876001
103      IBT      IDA & IBRD total  6858957145
139      LMY      Low & middle income  6633109634
155      MIC      Middle income      5896643239
102      IBD      IBRD only      4952574126
62      EAR      Early-demographic dividend  3511076811
138      LMC      Lower middle income  3079778780
247      UMC      Upper middle income  2816864459
63      EAS      East Asia & Pacific  2384463611
141      LTE      Late-demographic dividend  2326658047
```

Visualizations

Bar Chart: Top 10 Most Populated Countries in 2023

```
In [76]: # Create a Bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(12,6))
sns.barplot(x= top_10_country['Country Name'], y= top_10_country['2023']/ 1e6)
plt.title('Top 10 most populated Countries in 2023')
plt.xlabel('Total Population')
plt.ylabel('country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

# Adjust Layout to prevent label cut-off
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Extracting bottom 10 countries based on population

```
In [67]: # Sort the DataFrame to get the bottom 10 contries populations first)

total_population_data_sorted_bottom = total_population_data.sort_values(by='2023',

# Display the sorted DataFrame
print(total_population_data_sorted_bottom)
```

	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Code	1960 \
243	Tuvalu	TUV	SP.POP.TOTL	5598
178	Nauru	NRU	SP.POP.TOTL	4607
187	Palau	PLW	SP.POP.TOTL	9328
146	St. Martin (French part)	MAF	SP.POP.TOTL	4250
210	San Marino	SMR	SP.POP.TOTL	15428
..
102	IBRD only	IBD	SP.POP.TOTL	1893700976
155	Middle income	MIC	SP.POP.TOTL	1970293325
139	Low & middle income	LMY	SP.POP.TOTL	2106419056
103	IDA & IBRD total	IBT	SP.POP.TOTL	2289188361
257	World	WLD	SP.POP.TOTL	3021529236

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966 \
243	5648	5699	5751	5752	5715	5686
178	4774	4979	5226	5515	5832	6043
187	9555	9793	10037	10292	10547	10805
146	4386	4527	4673	4827	4996	5213
210	15799	16183	16580	16977	17305	17523
..
102	1915613080	1950274734	1996753344	2043309631	2090209567	2139608511
155	1996885454	2036499219	2088133586	2140061515	2192727365	2248823830
139	2136240778	2179211852	2234339068	2289931597	2346426203	2406483811
103	2321079191	2366117598	2423348992	2481068241	2539564344	2600930009
257	3062769479	3117373096	3184063049	3251253200	3318997522	3389087189

	...	2014	2015	2016	2017 \
243	...	1.098400e+04	1.096300e+04	1.093000e+04	1.086900e+04
178	...	1.074200e+04	1.095400e+04	1.115000e+04	1.132400e+04
187	...	1.771500e+04	1.777000e+04	1.779700e+04	1.781200e+04
146	...	3.745000e+04	3.736900e+04	3.717500e+04	3.683700e+04
210	...	3.265500e+04	3.289700e+04	3.310100e+04	3.382500e+04
..
102	...	4.630872e+09	4.677114e+09	4.721984e+09	4.766267e+09
155	...	5.393612e+09	5.457879e+09	5.521013e+09	5.584207e+09
139	...	5.971198e+09	6.050055e+09	6.128880e+09	6.208764e+09
103	...	6.201872e+09	6.281303e+09	6.360571e+09	6.440497e+09
257	...	7.353911e+09	7.441472e+09	7.528523e+09	7.614114e+09

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 \
243	1.075100e+04	10581	1.039900e+04	10194	9.992000e+03
178	1.147700e+04	11587	1.164300e+04	11709	1.180100e+04
187	1.781400e+04	17798	1.779200e+04	17783	1.775900e+04
146	3.601200e+04	34267	3.178600e+04	29961	2.887000e+04
210	3.452200e+04	34663	3.477000e+04	34252	3.375500e+04
..
102	4.807550e+09	4845715724	4.879367e+09	4905899020	4.928694e+09
155	5.645349e+09	5703863074	5.758609e+09	5807623372	5.851866e+09
139	6.287535e+09	6364581440	6.438170e+09	6505838578	6.568732e+09
103	6.518627e+09	6594857152	6.667541e+09	6733337540	6.795222e+09
257	7.696495e+09	7776892015	7.856139e+09	7921184346	7.989982e+09

	2023
243	9816
178	11875
187	17727
146	27515
210	33860
..	...
102	4952574126
155	5896643239
139	6633109634
103	6858957145
257	8061876001

[264 rows x 67 columns]

```
In [68]: bottom_10_country =total_population_data_sorted_bottom.head(10)
bottom_10_country
```

Out[68]:

	Country Name	Country Code	Indicator Code	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	...	201
243	Tuvalu	TUV	SP.POP.TOTL	5598	5648	5699	5751	5752	5715	5686	...	10984
178	Nauru	NRU	SP.POP.TOTL	4607	4774	4979	5226	5515	5832	6043	...	10742
187	Palau	PLW	SP.POP.TOTL	9328	9555	9793	10037	10292	10547	10805	...	17715
146	St. Martin (French part)	MAF	SP.POP.TOTL	4250	4386	4527	4673	4827	4996	5213	...	37450
210	San Marino	SMR	SP.POP.TOTL	15428	15799	16183	16580	16977	17305	17523	...	32655
84	Gibraltar	GIB	SP.POP.TOTL	21839	21872	22197	22753	23315	23878	24444	...	32813
154	Marshall Islands	MHL	SP.POP.TOTL	14703	15219	15755	16302	16852	17402	17927	...	49796
148	Monaco	MCO	SP.POP.TOTL	21808	21901	22078	22385	22686	22941	23131	...	36128
253	British Virgin Islands	VGB	SP.POP.TOTL	7950	8034	8070	8114	8168	8257	8413	...	32962
136	Liechtenstein	LIE	SP.POP.TOTL	16451	16877	17443	18093	18755	19195	19610	...	37248

10 rows x 67 columns



```
In [69]: print("Bottom 10 countries in total population")
print(bottom_10_country[['Country Code','Country Name','2023']])
```

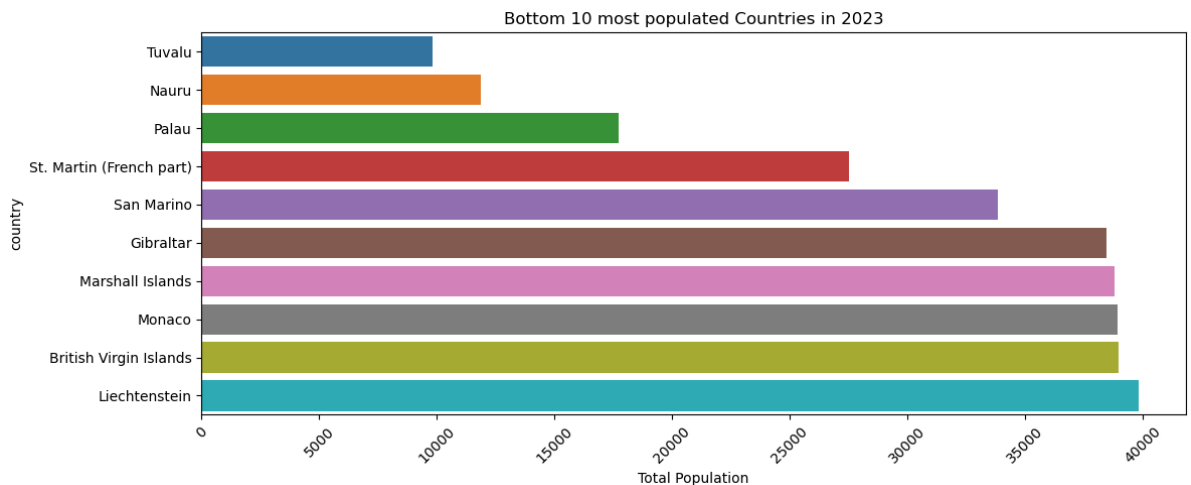
```
Bottom 10 countries in total population
Country Code      Country Name      2023
243      TUV      Tuvalu      9816
178      NRU      Nauru      11875
187      PLW      Palau      17727
146      MAF      St. Martin (French part) 27515
210      SMR      San Marino      33860
84      GIB      Gibraltar      38471
154      MHL      Marshall Islands      38827
148      MCO      Monaco      38956
253      VGB      British Virgin Islands      38985
136      LIE      Liechtenstein      39850
```

Visualizations

Bar Plot Bottom 10 most populated Countries in 2023

```
In [70]: plt.figure(figsize=(12,5))
sns.barplot(x= bottom_10_country['2023'], y= bottom_10_country['Country Name'])
plt.title('Bottom 10 most populated Countries in 2023')
plt.xlabel('Total Population')
plt.ylabel('country')
plt.xticks(rotation=45)

# Adjust Layout to prevent label cut-off
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



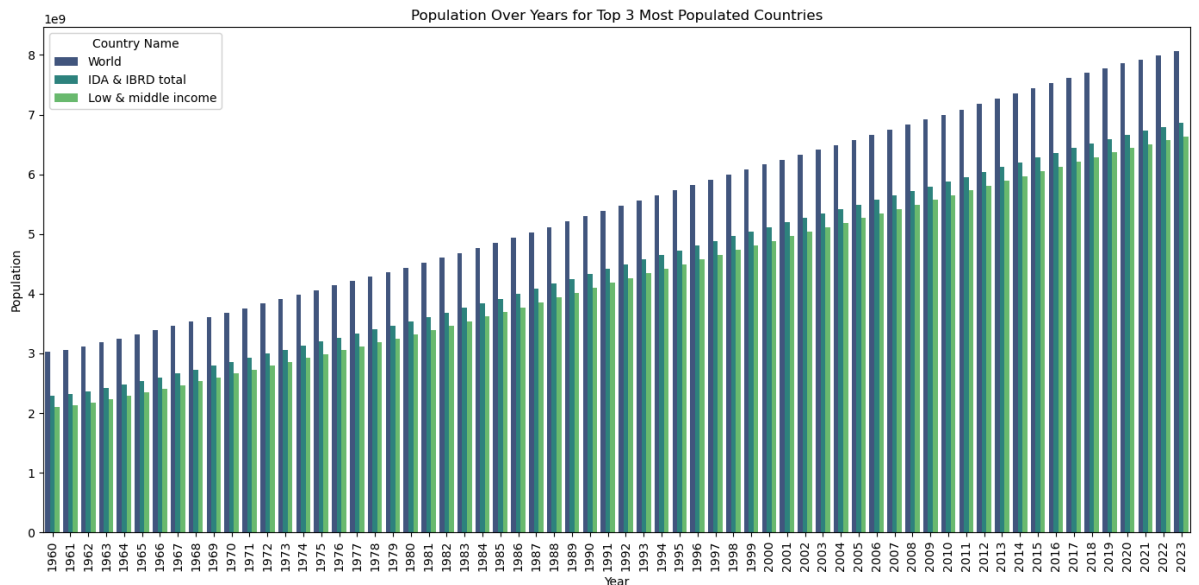
Grouped Bar Chart: Population Over Years for Top 3 Countries

```
In [71]: # Get the top 3 most populated countries
top_3_countries = total_population_data.sort_values(by='2023', ascending=False).head(3)

# Melt the DataFrame to have years as a variable
melted_df = pd.melt(top_3_countries, id_vars=['Country Name'], value_vars=[str(year) for year in range(1960, 2024)])

# Convert year to integer
melted_df['Year'] = melted_df['Year'].astype(int)

# Create the grouped bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
sns.barplot(x='Year', y='Population', hue='Country Name', data=melted_df, palette='magma')
plt.title('Population Over Years for Top 3 Most Populated Countries')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Population')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```

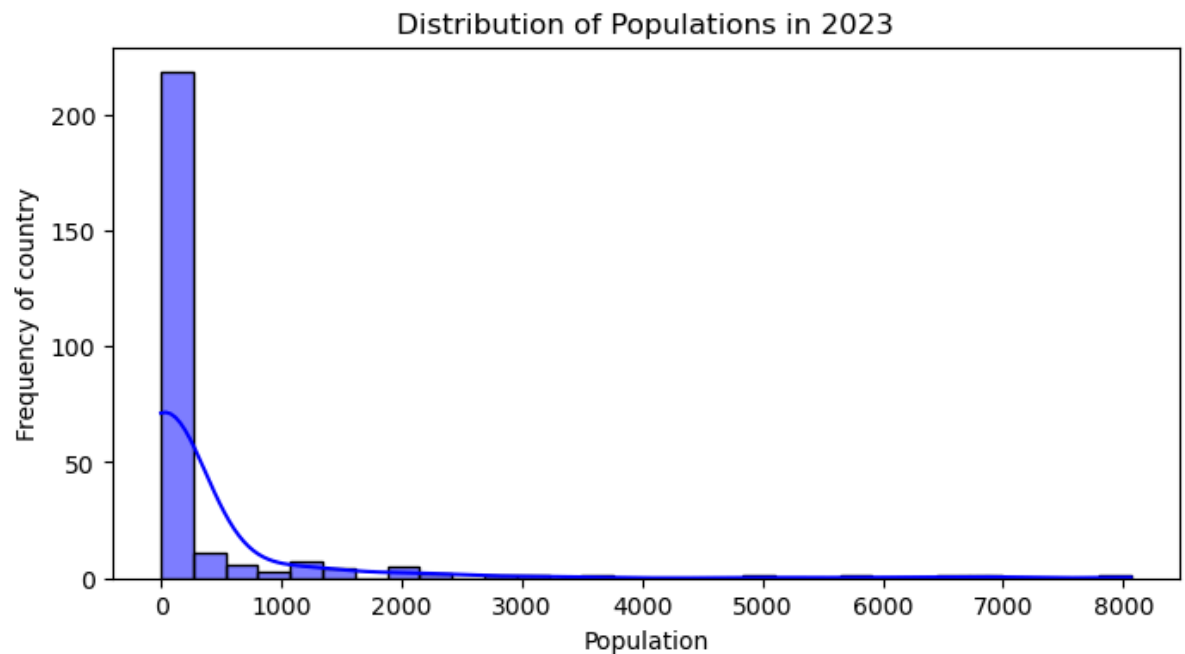


Histogram: Distribution of Populations in 2023

- A histogram can be used to show the distribution of populations for a specific year.


```
In [72]: # Filter for total population in 2023
population_2023 = (total_population_data['2023'] / 1e6)

# Create the histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 4))
sns.histplot(population_2023, bins=30, kde=True, color='b')
plt.title('Distribution of Populations in 2023')
plt.xlabel('Population')
plt.ylabel('Frequency of country')
plt.show()
```



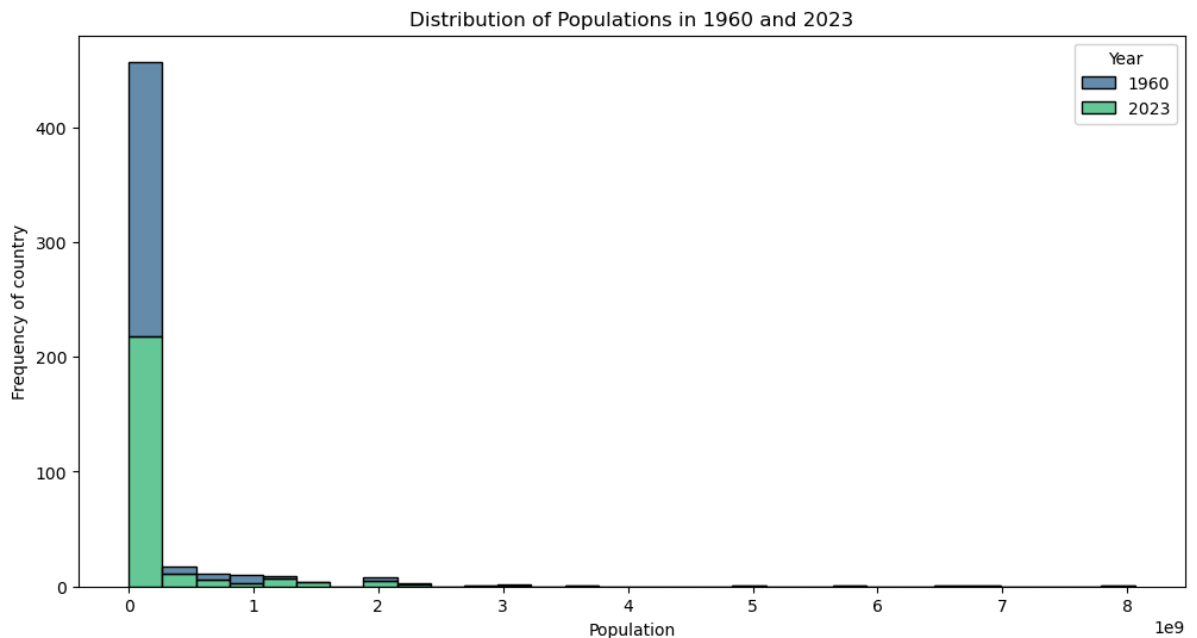
Histogram: Comparison of Population Distributions in 1960 and 2023

```
In [73]: # Filter for total populations in 1960 and 2023
population_1960 = total_population_data['1960'].dropna()
population_2023 = total_population_data['2023'].dropna()

# Combine into a DataFrame
population_dist = pd.DataFrame({'1960': population_1960, '2023': population_2023})

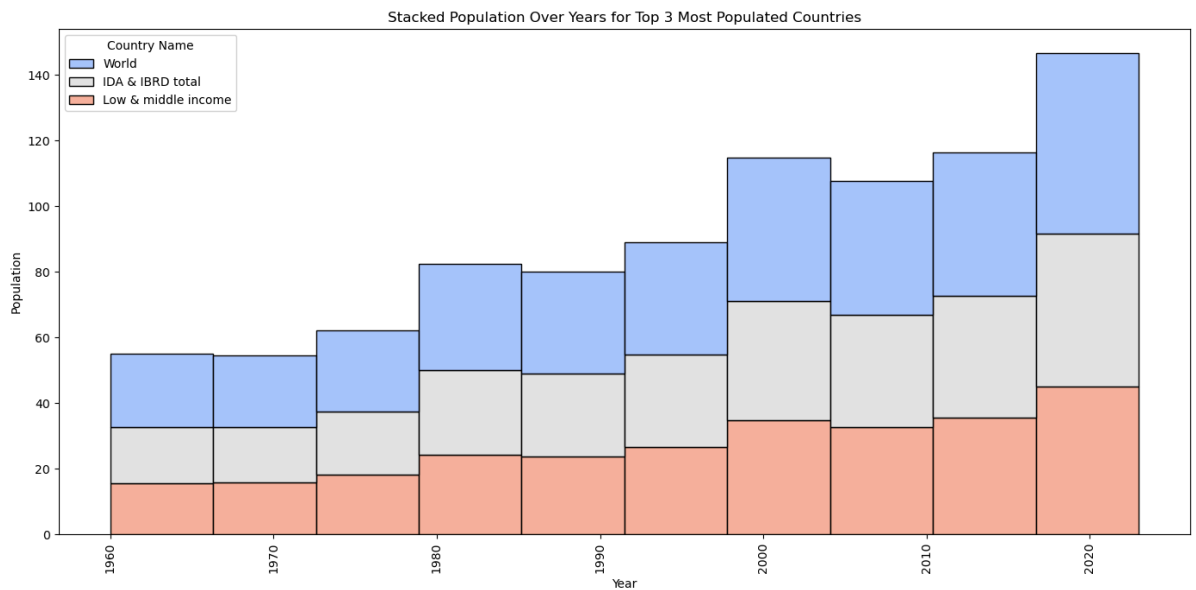
# Melt the DataFrame for plotting
melted_dist = pd.melt(population_dist, value_vars=['1960', '2023'], var_name='Year')

# Create the grouped histogram
plt.figure(figsize=(12, 6))
sns.histplot(data=melted_dist, x='Population', hue='Year', multiple='stack', bins=3)
plt.title('Distribution of Populations in 1960 and 2023')
plt.xlabel('Population')
plt.ylabel('Frequency of country')
plt.show()
```



Stacked Bar Chart: Population Over Years for Top 3 Countries

```
In [74]: # Create a stacked bar chart
plt.figure(figsize=(14, 7))
sns.histplot(data=melted_df, bins= 10, x=melted_df['Year'], weights=melted_df['Popul
plt.title('Stacked Population Over Years for Top 3 Most Populated Countries')
plt.xlabel('Year')
plt.ylabel('Population')
plt.xticks(rotation=90)
plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```



Summary Table

```
In [77]: # Select relevant years
years = ['1960', '1980', '2000', '2023']
summary_data = total_population_data[['Country Name'] + years]

# Calculate summary statistics
summary_table = summary_data.describe(include='all').transpose()

# Add custom statistics
summary_table['Total Population'] = summary_data[years].sum()
summary_table['Mean Population'] = summary_data[years].mean()
summary_table['Min Population'] = summary_data[years].min()
summary_table['Max Population'] = summary_data[years].max()

# Display the summary table
print(summary_table)
```

	count	unique	top	freq	mean	std	\
Country Name	264	264	Aruba	1	NaN	NaN	
1960	264.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	115448231.041667	362652351.853549	
1980	264.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	173230062.314394	547550195.969665	
2000	264.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	245889871.051136	775677300.984536	
2023	264.0	NaN	NaN	NaN	330015290.492424	1020328994.859521	

	min	25%	50%	75%	max	\
Country Name	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1960	2715.0	515202.75	3659633.0	26862930.0	3021529236.0	
1980	7366.0	815569.0	5743968.5	38553412.25	4437602155.0	
2000	9544.0	1265364.25	8258541.0	52116108.5	6161884826.0	
2023	9816.0	1809953.5	10754446.5	67035076.25	8061876001.0	

	Total Population	Mean Population	Min Population	\
Country Name	NaN	NaN	NaN	
1960	3.047833e+10	1.154482e+08	2715.0	
1980	4.573274e+10	1.732301e+08	7366.0	
2000	6.491493e+10	2.458899e+08	9544.0	
2023	8.712404e+10	3.300153e+08	9816.0	

	Max Population
Country Name	NaN
1960	3.021529e+09
1980	4.437602e+09
2000	6.161885e+09
2023	8.061876e+09

Conclusion

The Global Population Trends Data Visualization project has provided a comprehensive analysis of population data from 1960 to 2023, offering valuable insights into demographic changes across different countries. Through data cleaning, descriptive statistics, and a variety of visualizations, we have uncovered key patterns and trends in the global population landscape.

Key takeaways from this project include:

1. Identification of Demographic Patterns:

- We identified the most and least populated countries and observed significant growth trends in specific regions.

- The data revealed how population sizes have evolved over the decades, highlighting periods of rapid growth and stability.

2. Insightful Visualizations:

- Bar charts and line plots effectively showcased the population sizes and trends for top countries.
- Histograms provided a clear view of population distributions, emphasizing shifts and changes over time.
- Grouped and stacked bar charts offered a comparative perspective, making it easier to analyze and understand complex data.

3. Business and Policy Implications:

- The insights gained can assist urban planners, healthcare providers, market researchers, and policymakers in making informed decisions.
- By understanding population dynamics, stakeholders can develop strategies that address the needs of growing populations and promote sustainable development.

4. Data-Driven Decision Making:

- The project emphasized the importance of using data-driven approaches to analyze and interpret population data.
- Visualizations not only made the data more accessible but also highlighted trends that might have been overlooked in raw data.

Prepared by [Mehul Chafekar]