

Project 3 | Team 8

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Research Question

Methodology

- CSV: Kaggle Population and Migration Density from the World Bank 1960-2018
- The World Migration Report
 - 10 countries with the highest number of emigrants



Photo by Neelakshi Singh on Unsplash

Ethical Considerations

- The World Bank terms of use allow for copying, distributing, adapting, displaying or including their data for commercial and noncommercial use at no cost under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.
- Certain agreements are expected, including:
 - Clear attribution to World Bank and particular dataset name or source (if known).

Methodology

- Libraries/Tools/Resources
 - a. Transformation: CSV → JSON + GeoJSON
 - b. Leafletjs
 - i. HTML
 - ii. CSS
 - c. Charts.js
- MongoDB via Jupyter Notebook



Image generated using OpenAl's DALL-E, 2025.

Product 1: Leaflet Map

Data

- Country data for 10 countries identified in the World Migration Report as having the highest migration numbers in 2020:
 - o net migration rate
 - population density
- Geographic coordinates for each country's polygon

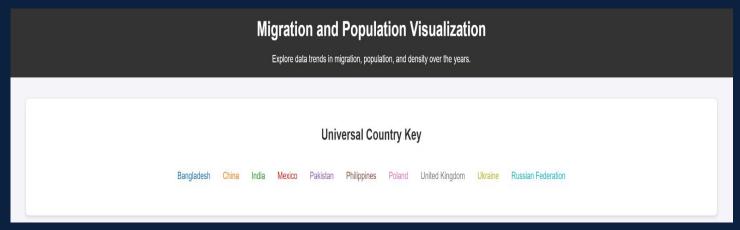
Map Layers

- 1. **Migration markers** that display country name and net migration rates by year.
- 2. Population density
 - a. allows a user to select a year from a **dropdown menu**
 - b. Choropleth to show a country's population density
 - a popup shows country name, year, and density per sq/km.

Product 2: Chart.js Line Graph

Nathaniel T.

- -Data is deployed into graphs using chart.js and a universal country key.
- -To access run deployment from Index2 referencing the logicv5.js file.
- -Country key allows user to populate all graphs simultaneously.



Net Migration

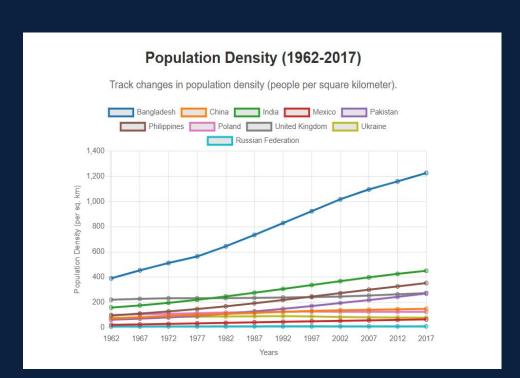
- 1972 saw negative net migration in Bangladesh with positive net migration in India.
- High Net Migration in India, Russia, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom.
- Low Net Migration in India, Mexico, Bangladesh, China, Philippines.
- Negative net migration in Mexico prior to 2007. After 2007 relatively neutral.

Net Migration (1962-2017) This chart shows net migration trends for selected countries. Russian Federation 3.000,000 2.000.000 (individuals) 1,000,000 -1.000.000 -2,000,000 -3,000,000 -4,000,000

Years

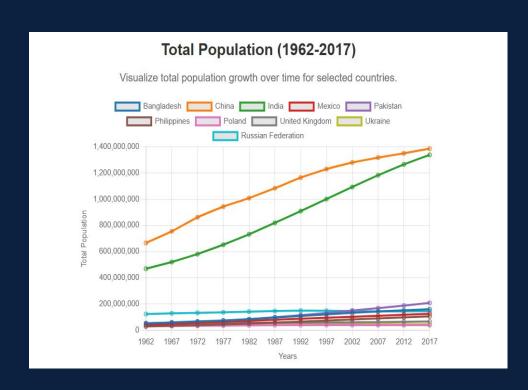
Population Density

- Increasing most rapidly in Bangladesh
- Also on the uptrend in India, Philippines, and Pakistan.



Total Population

- Total Population is highest in China and India

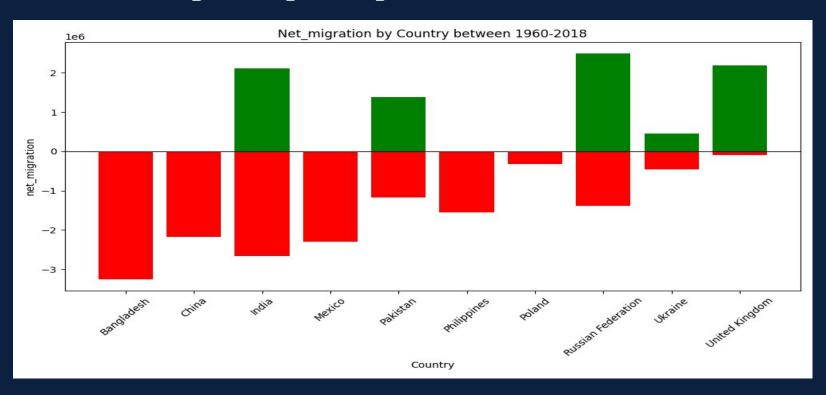


Analysis

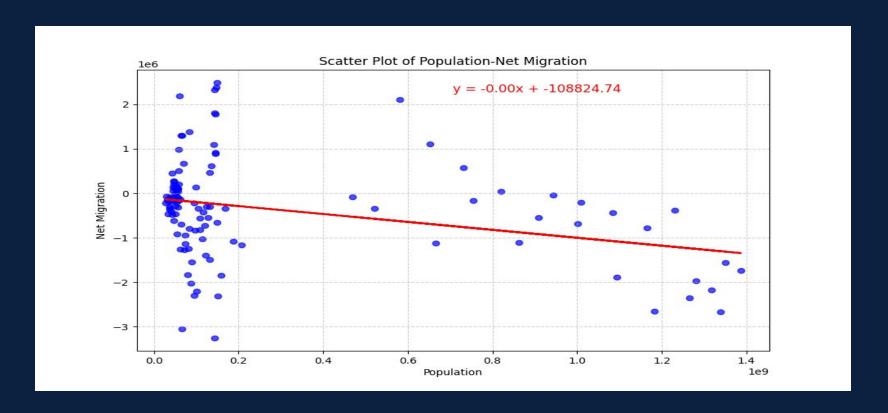
- Bangladesh
 - High population density that is continuing to increase (due to geographic constraints)
 - Negative net migration
- Highest net migration historically
 - India 1972
 - Pakistan 1982
 - UK 2007
- Poland has stable population density AND stable net migration rates.
- Weak correlation for population density and negative net migration.

Product 3: Python Analysis

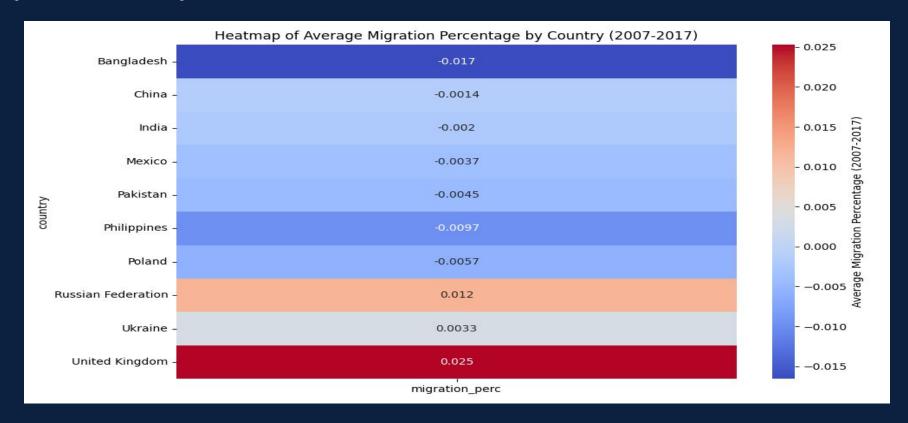
Net migration by Country Between 1960-2018



Scatter Plots Between Net Migration and Population (Correlation is -0.3121 r<0)



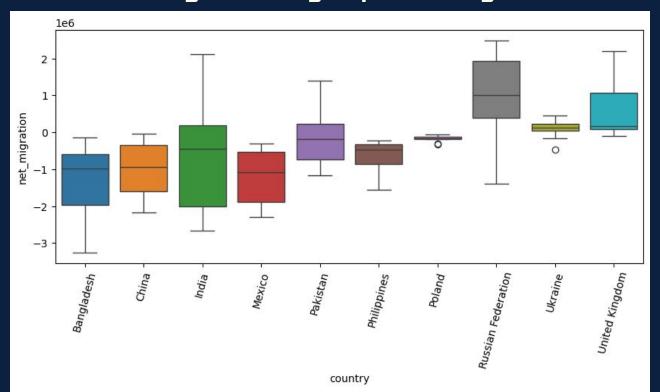
Heatmap of Migration Percentage by Country (2007-2017)



Product 4: Seaborn Boxplots

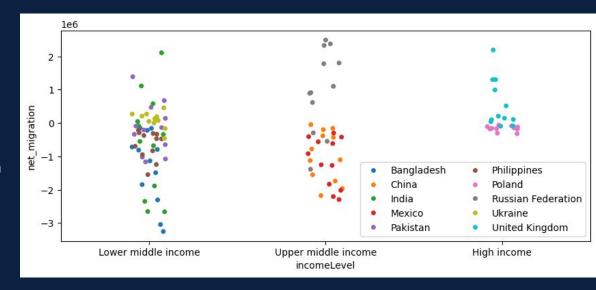
Brian B.

Net Migration by Top Country



Net Migration by Income Level

- Correlation of .20 with p-value of 6.9x10^-22
- Shows connection between migration and hope for better pay by moving from a country of lower income to higher income.
- Net migration appears to be varied likely due to some migrating in from lower income areas and some moving out to areas of higher income.



Why do people migrate?

People migrate for many reasons, including

- → Work
- → Family
- → Education
- → Cultural/Political
- → Wars
- → To escape conflict
- → Persecution
- → Climate change
- → Global events

Conclusion

This **net migration analysis** highlights:

- Economic and political factors influence migration trends.
- Developed countries (United Kingdom, Russia) see higher inflows of migrants.
- Developing countries (Bangladesh, Mexico, Pakistan)
 experience more out migration due to job-seeking and economic
 reasons.

Regional Trends

- European countries (UK, Russia, Poland, Ukraine) show mixed migration trends.
 - The UK and Russia gain migrants.
 - Poland and Ukraine have relatively smaller shifts, but Poland leans towards negative migration.
- South Asian and Southeast Asian countries (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Philippines) tend to lose migrants.

Future Exploration: Three Stories



UK, 2007

In 2004, "when eight Eastern European countries joined the European Union in May 2004, the United Kingdom...lreland and Sweden, allowed nationals from these new Member States to work without any restrictions... The booming UK economy proved an attractive destination for many...citizens."



Bangladesh, 1972

This was a politically tumultuous year as Bangladesh had recently declared independence from Pakistan.

High population density that is continuing to increase (likely due to geographic constraints)



Mexico

- 1985 Earthquake in Mexico City kills thousands and makes many more homeless.
- 1994 Chiapas Rebellion
- 2007 Tabasco state flood;~500,000 are made homeless

Thank you! Any questions?