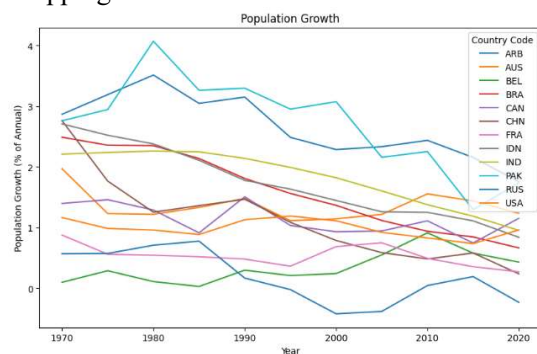


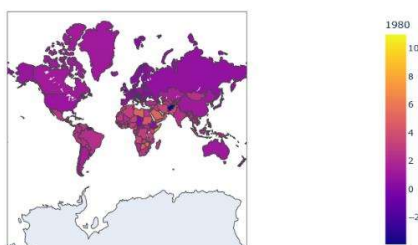
## Climate Change Data Analysis based on World Bank Data

Population growth and unemployment were examined in 12 nations across regions. If work prospects don't keep up with population increase, unemployment rises, according to the study. It can also increase job competitiveness, hurting the economy and straining housing, transportation, and healthcare. The population growth annual % dataset for 261 countries shows population growth from 1961 through 2021. Mean population dropped from 2.2 in 1961 to 0.9 in 2020. The data shows that Pakistan and the Arab World have seen exponential population expansion, while Russia has had dropping rates.

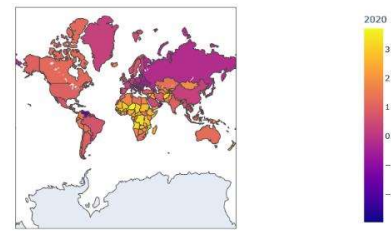


Using a choropleth map, we can visualize the population growth rate across different countries. The map can highlight the countries with the highest and lowest population growth rates. For example, countries such as Syria, Niger, and Angola have had high population growth rates, while countries like Japan and Russia have had low population growth rates. Two years are selected for comparison like 1980 and the year 2020. The data reveal that the growth rate is increases over the time that impact on all countries.

World Population Growth in 1980

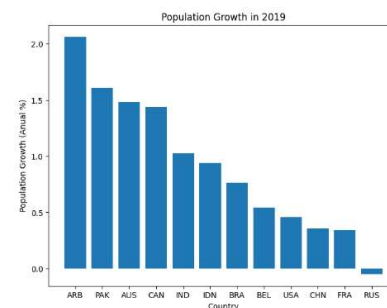
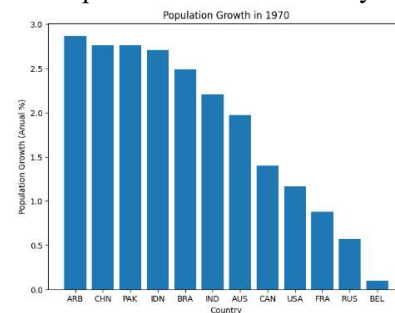


World Population Growth in 2020

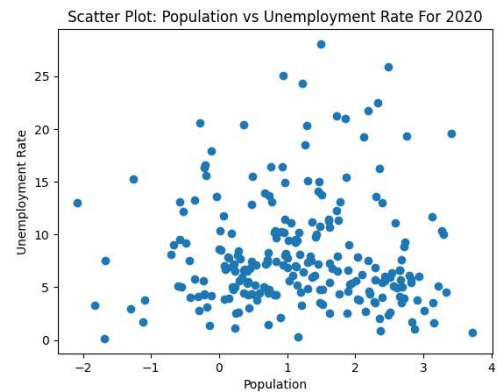
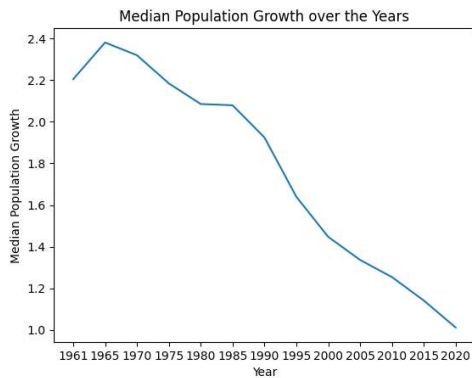


Another interesting insight that can be gleaned from this dataset is the distribution of population growth rates across different selected countries. By creating a bar chart that shows the average population growth rate for each selected country. For the comparison the bar chart of year 1970 and

2019.

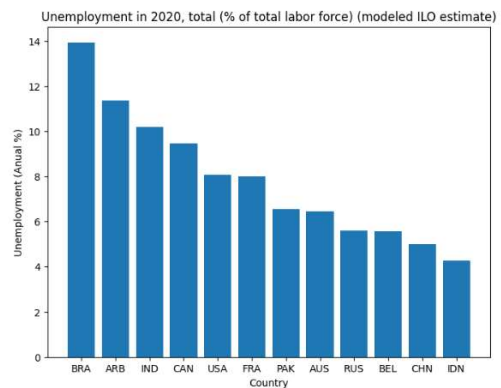
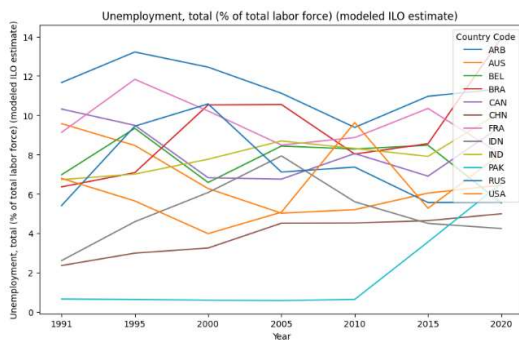


Results reveals that the population growth of decreases from 1970 to 2019 and Australia population growth is increases while the other countries shows normal trends in this era. The corelation metrics decrbe the corelation of the population growth %. It also evident from maiden population graph which is given below.

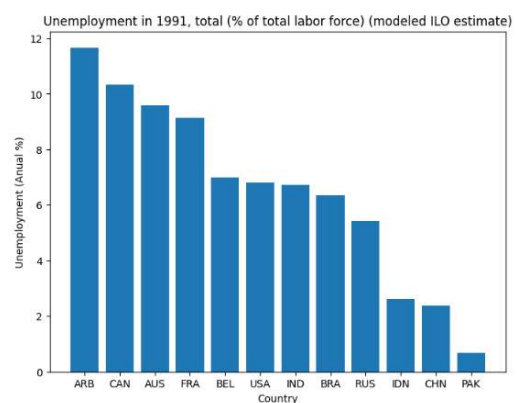
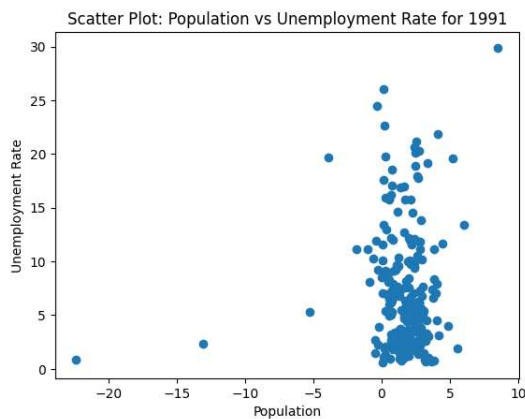


The dataset comprises unemployment rates for 235 nations from 1991 to 2021 and shows that the worldwide unemployment rate rose from 7.2% in 1991 to 8.6% in 2009 after the 2008 global financial crisis before dropping to 7.8% in 2021. The data also demonstrates that certain countries have low unemployment rates and others high. The global financial crisis and COVID-19 epidemic affected worldwide unemployment rates, underscoring the need to address it globally. Line charts show data.

The bar chart below depicts selected countries' unemployment rates. The bar chart for 1991–2020 illustrates that unemployment increased in Asian countries like Pakistan and India due to their greater growth rates, whereas China showed steady behavior. Australia's unemployment rate is rising due to population growth.



Scatter plots show the population-unemployment correlate over time.



Overall, when developing initiatives and initiatives to promote creation of employment and reduce unemployment, officials must consider population expansion's economic and social effect