TRACING THE GROWTH OF THE GLOBAL COMMUNITY: A POPULATION FORECASTING ANALYSIS

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1. Introduction:

1.1 Overview

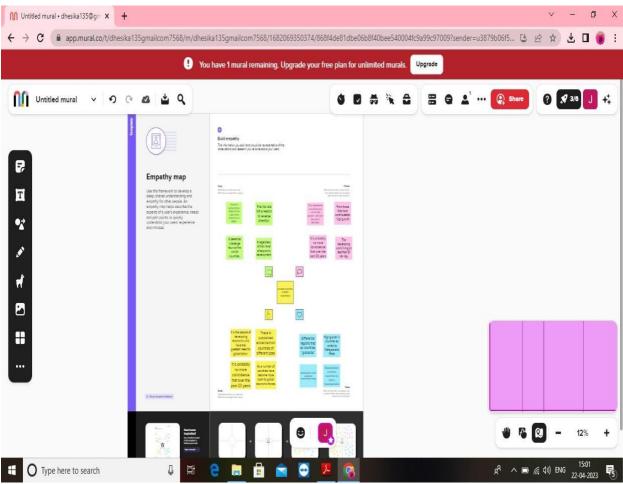
The world's population is more than three times larger than it was in the mid-twentieth century. The global human population reached 8.0 billion in mid-November 2022 from an estimated 2.5 billion people in 1950, adding 1 billion people since 2010 and 2 billion since 1998. The world's population is n in the mid- 2080s.

1.2 Purpose

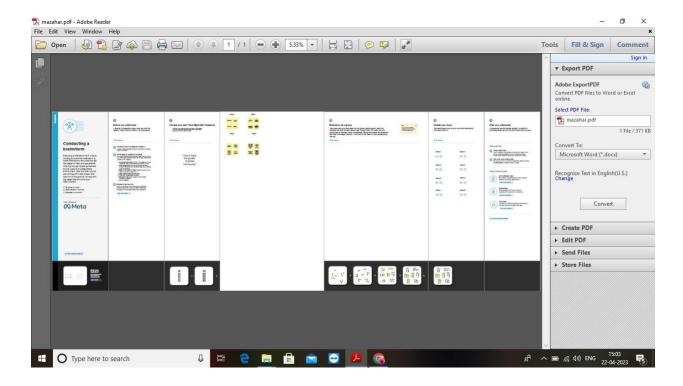
Population forecasting is very important to know the growth rate and to estimate future population of particular area. Agricultural resources development, water demand and urban facilities (infrastructures) are managed based on Population projection.

2.Problem Definition and Design Thinking:

2.1 Empathy Map



2.2 Ideation and Brainstorming Map

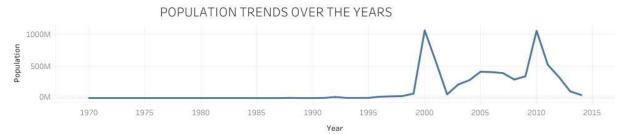


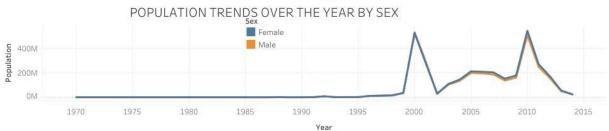
3Result:

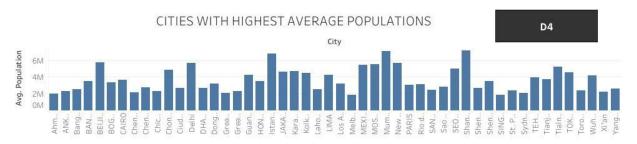
3.1 Dashboard

RECORD TYPES OF COUNTRIES

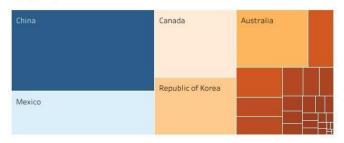








COUNTRIES BY HIGHEST AVG POPULATION FROM 2000-2014



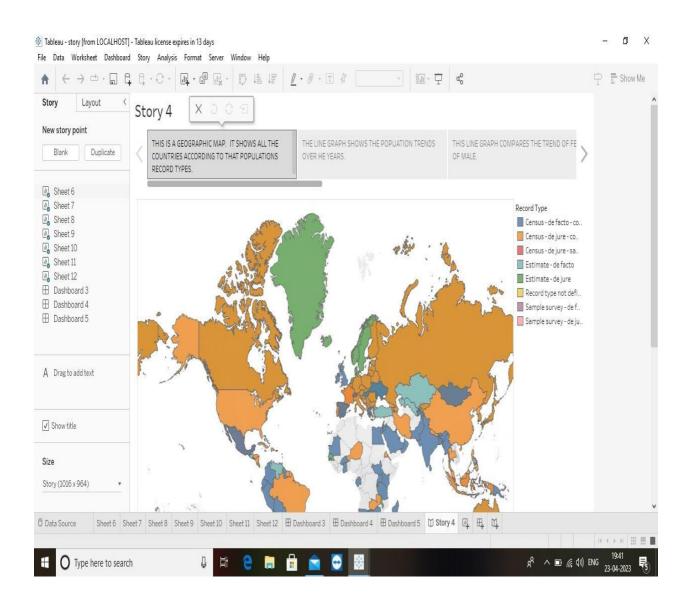
POPULATION BY CITY TYPE

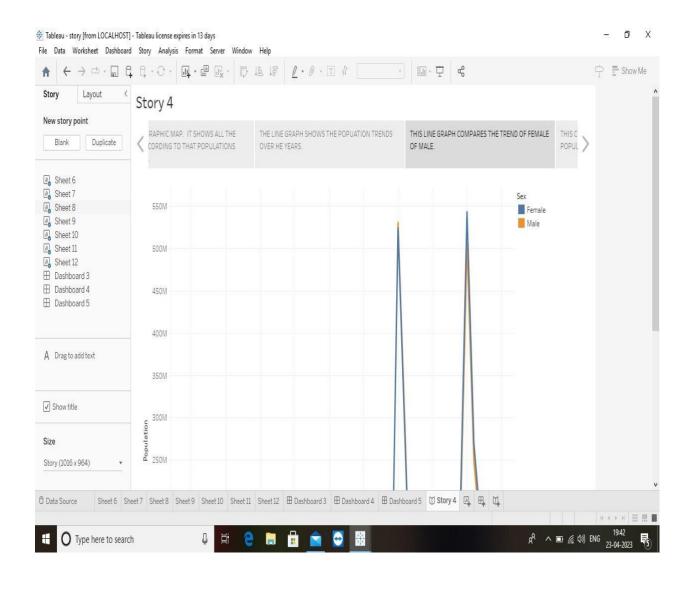


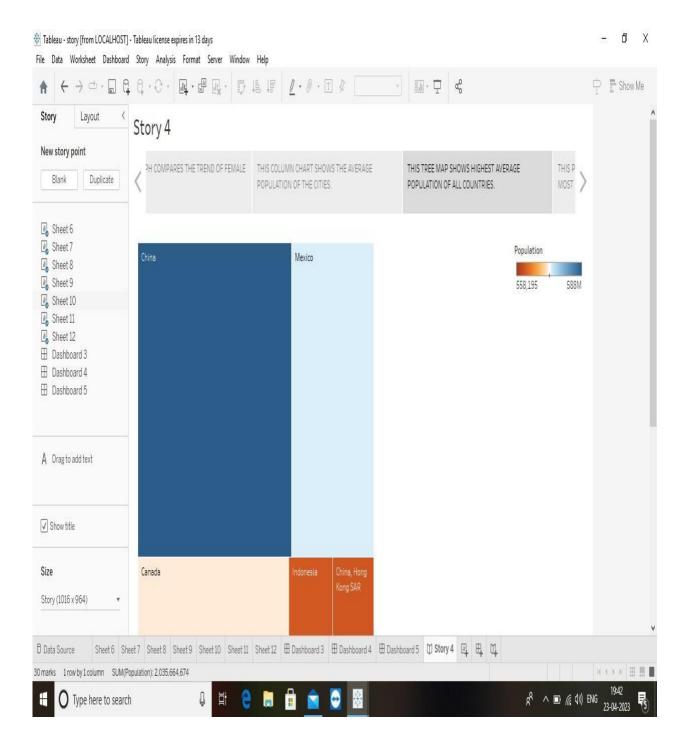
Sheet 12

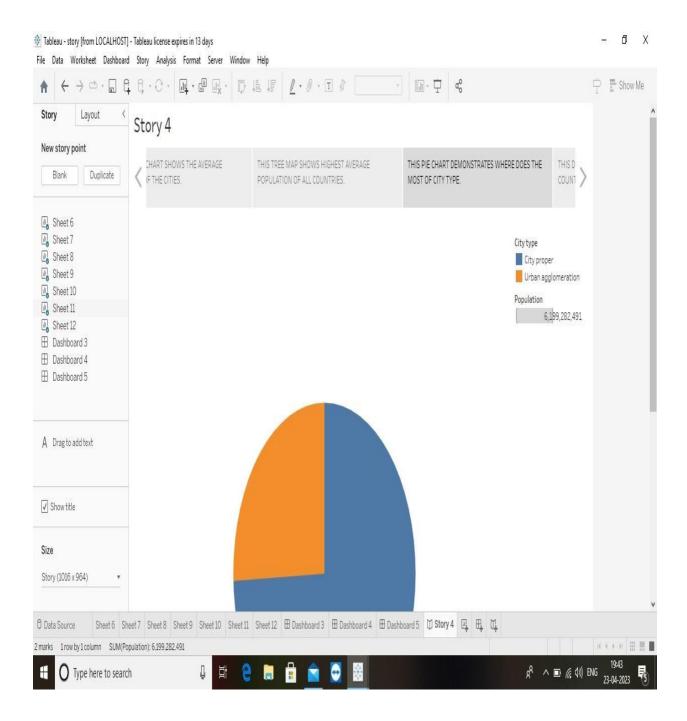
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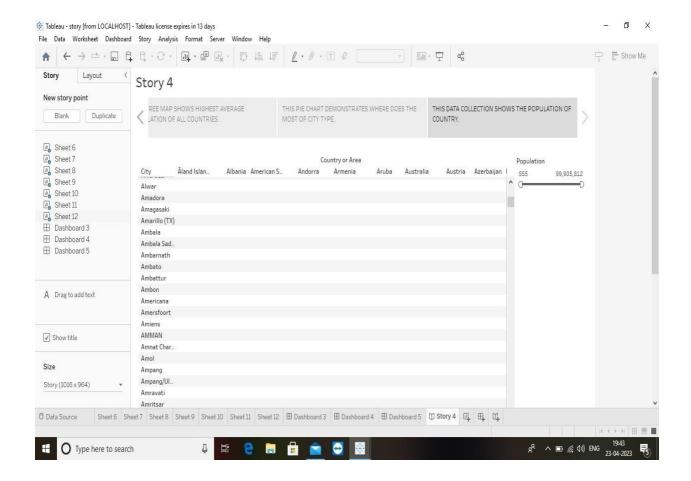
3.2 Story











4: Advantages and Disadvantages:

4.1 Advantages

The primary advantage of forecasting is that it provides the business with valuable information that the business can use to make decisions about the future of the organization. In many cases forecasting uses qualitative data that depends on the judgment of experts.

4.2 Disadvantages

The disadvantages pertaining to forecasting include the following: Forecasts are Never

Completely Accurate – Forecasts are never 100% and it is almost impossible to predict the future with certainty. Even if you have a great process in place and forecasting experts on your payroll, your forecasts will never be spot on.

5: Application

In this study, different machine learning algorithms were used to forecast population; extreme gradient boosting, CatBoost, linear regression, ridge regression, Holt-Winters, exponential, autoregressive integrated moving average (ARIMA) and prophet prediction model. Models were trained using 1595 different demographic indicators of 262 different countries between 1960 and 2017. When the performance of algorithms was compared, the extreme gradient boosting model was the most successful among all models. Besides, the total population of Turkey in 2017 estimated by pre-trained machine learning algorithms were compared with the result predicted by Cohort component method. Results showed that machine learning algorithms performed better than the demographic model.

...Population Forecasting

The various mathematical methods available are generally classified in two categories: Short term methods and Long term methods

Short term methods (1-10 years)

| Arithmetic progression |
|---|
| 1.3 Geometric progression |
| Incremental increase method |
| 1.4 Decreasing rate of growth Simple graphical method |
| Long term methods (10-50 years) |
| Comparative graphical method |
| Ratio method |
| Logistic curve method |
| |

6. Conclusion:

We have examined a diverse set of mechanisms through which population growth affects economic development. This chapter opens with a review and synthesis of our conclusions on the expected effects of a decline in the population growth rate that works through these mechanisms. It then proceeds to a discussion of how environmental and institutional contexts mediate the actions of these mechanisms-a major theme of this report. The final section discusses policy implications.

EFFECTS OF SLOWER POPULATION GROWTH ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Following the framework set up in the Introduction, we consider how conditions are likely to differ if a country, through a government program, were to achieve and maintain lower fertility than it would otherwise have experienced (with constant mortality). As noted above, such a decline would produce at every subsequent point slower population growth, smaller population size, lower population density,

and an older age structure. Working through these direct demographic effects, a reduced level of fertility is also likely to produce several other changes.

Slower Population Growth and Exhaustible Resources

Globally slower population growth may delay the time at which a particular stage of depletion of an exhaustible resource is reached.

7. Features Scope:

The current population of India in 2023 is,

1,428,627,663, a 0.81% increase from 2022. The population of India in 2022 was 1,417,173,173, a 0.68% increase from 2021. The population of India in 2021 was 1,407,563,842, a 0.8% increase from 2020.

United Nations projections:

The UN Population Division report of 2022 projects world population to continue growing after 2050, although at a steadily decreasing rate, to peak at 10.4 billion in 2086, and then to start a slow decline to about 10.3 billion in 2100 with a growth rate at that time of -0.1%.

Under the UN's "medium variant" projection, a middle-of-the-road estimate, India's population will surpass 1.5 billion people by the end of this decade and will continue to slowly increase until 2064, when it will peak at 1.7 billion people.