1.INTRODUCTION

1.1 OVERVIEW

A population projection gives a picture of what the future size and structure of the population by sex and age might look like. It is based on knowledge of the past trends, and, for the future, on assumptions made for three components: fertility, mortality and migration.

Population projection is important since it helps people i.e, government, researchers, make decisions about the future. Population projection is important since it helps people i.e government, researchers, make decisions about the future.

Forecasting is a technique that uses historical data as inputs to make informed estimates that are predictive in determining the direction of future trends. Businesses utilize

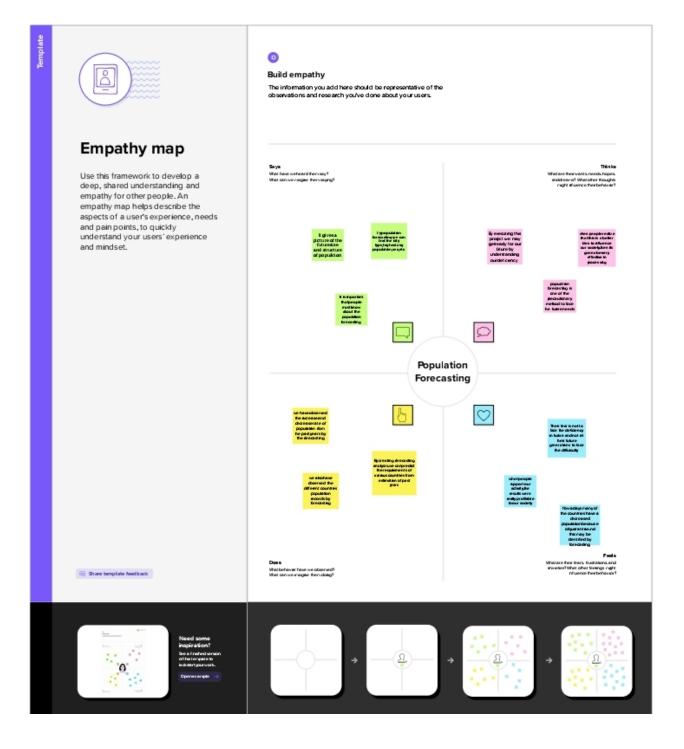
forecasting to determine how to allocate their budgets or plan for anticipated expenses for an upcoming period of time.

1.2 PURPOSE

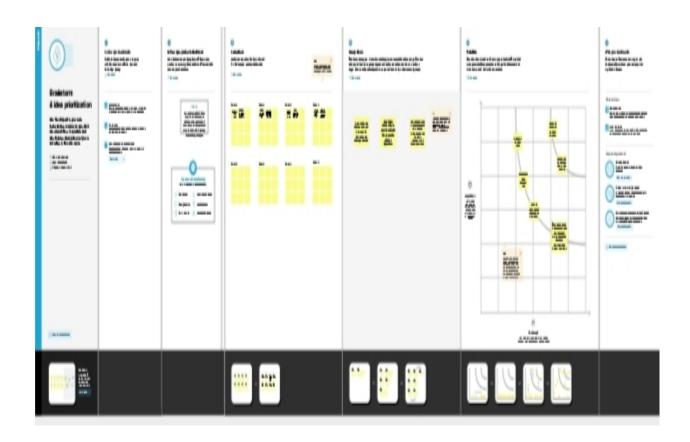
In this project, we analyze the population forecasting by collecting the population records by type of countries, population trends over the years, trends over the years by sex, cities with highest average populations, countries with highest average population from 2000-2014, population by city type, population of cities by year. The main objective of this project is to diminish the deficiency of requirements in future by estimating the past year records.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 EMPATHY MAP



2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP



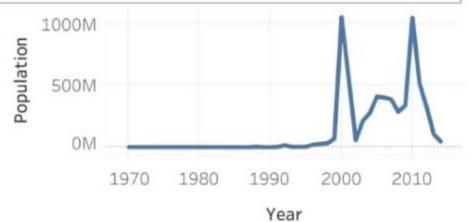
3. RESULT

DASHBOARDS

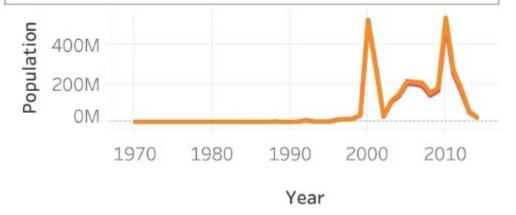
Record types of countries



Population trends over the years



Population trends over the years by sex

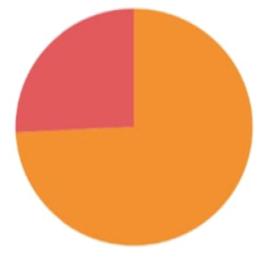


D2

Countries by highest avg population from 2000-2014



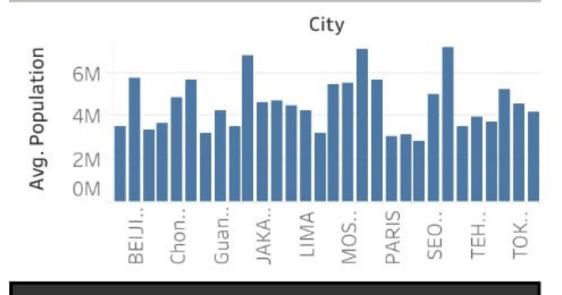
Population by city type



Cities with highest average populations

City

Cities with highest average populations



D3

Year 1978 to 2014

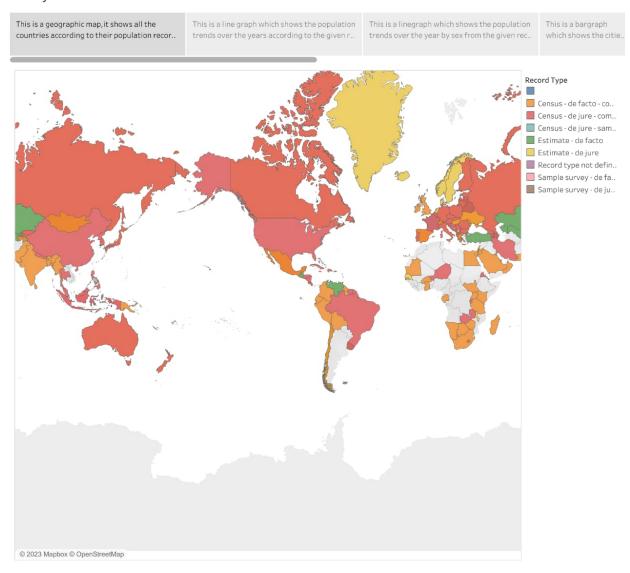
Population of cities by year

Country or Area

City	Brazil	China	Egypt
6th of Octo			154,09
Açailând	156,474		
Abaeteluba	163,802		
Abbotabad			
Aberdeen			
Aberdeensh			
Abiko			
Abilene (TX)			

STORY

Story 1



4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

ADVANTAGES:

Forecasting gets you into the habit of looking at past and real-time data to predict future demand.

And in doing so, you'll be able to anticipate demand fluctuations more effectively. But more than that, it'll give you insight into your company's health and provide you with an opportunity to course-correct or make adjustments.

Even if your prediction was nowhere close to what ended up coming to pass, it gives you a starting point. It's common to review where and why things didn't happen the way you predicted.

When done right, anticipating demand will help you tweak your processes to increase efficiency all along the supply chain. Because you're better able to predict what customers will want and when they'll want it, you may also be able to decrease excess inventory levels, thus increasing overall profitability.

DISADVANTAGES:

Forecasts are never 100% accurate

it's hard to predict the future. Even if you have a great process in place and forecasting experts on your payroll, your forecasts will never be spot on.

Forecasting involves a lot of data gathering, data organizing, and coordination. Companies typically employ a team of demand planners who are responsible for coming up with the forecast. In addition, it's not uncommon for processes to be manual and labor-intensive, thus taking up a lot of time.

On a related note, hiring a team of demand planners is a significant investment. When you add to that the cost of using good quality tools, upfront costs can add up.

5. APPLICATIONS

It is important to have high quality statistics on the population and projections of the population, for policy development and for planning and providing public services. In this project analysis, we can easily understand the visualization by using maps, bar graph, line graph etc.....

6. CONCLUSION

Population projections are calculations of future birth rate, death rate and migration of population based on their past and present conditions. They are neither predictions, nor forecasts, nor estimates. Rather they are in between predictions and forecasts.

According to a UN Study, "Population projections are calculations which show the future course of fertility, mortality and migration. They are in general purely formal calculations, developing the implications of the assumptions that are made."

7. FUTURE SCOPE

The UN Population Division report of 2022 - 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%.

To project future population, demographers make assumptions about how the current rates of births, deaths, and immigration and emigration will change in the future.