

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

## **PROJECT REPORT**

# INTRODUCTION

## OVERVIEW:

Analyzing the growth of global community across countries from 1976 to 2020. This dataset contains a record of Growth of population by each country and area of earth and record types of countries, here we are going to analyze and visualize country wise, Region wise and overall population growth on earth.

## PURPOSE:

Population is the term typically used to refer to the number of people in a single area. Government conduct a census to quantify the size of a resident population within a given jurisdiction. This will help the people in the world to know about population growth. So, countries should set a goal to decrease the amount of population growth. People should aware about growth of population in the world.

# PROBLEM DEFINITION AND DESIGN THINKING

## EMPATHY MAP:

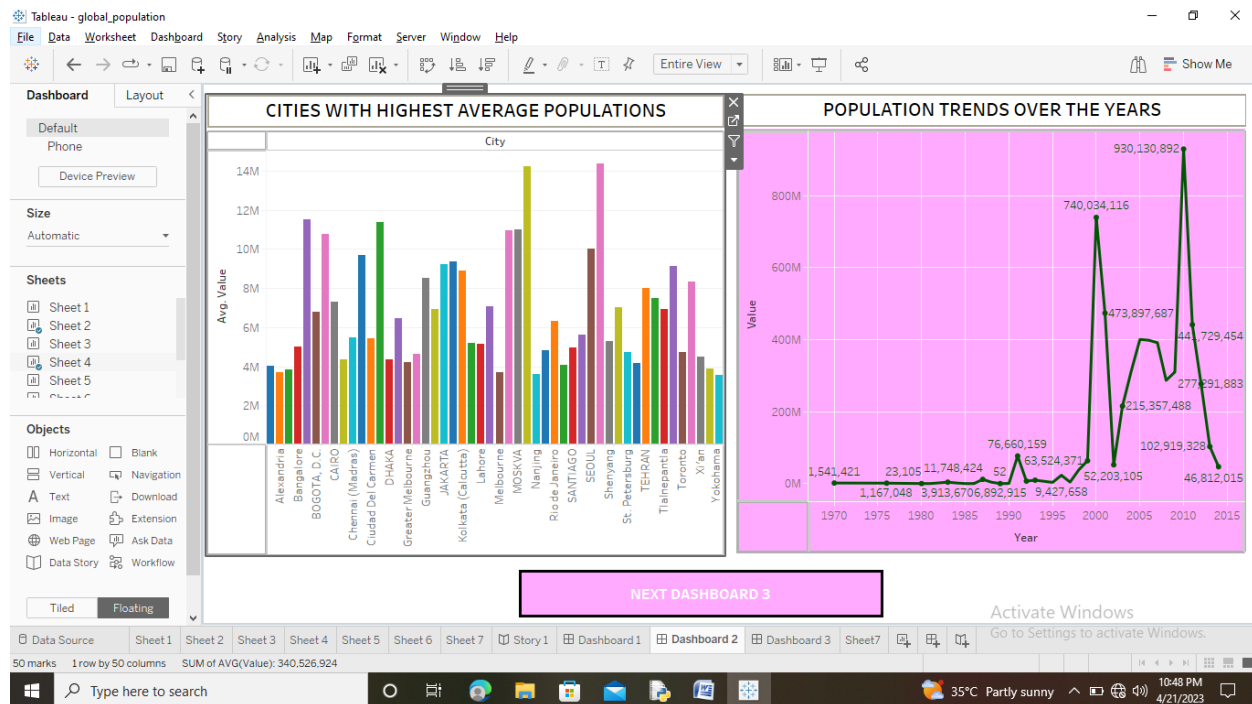
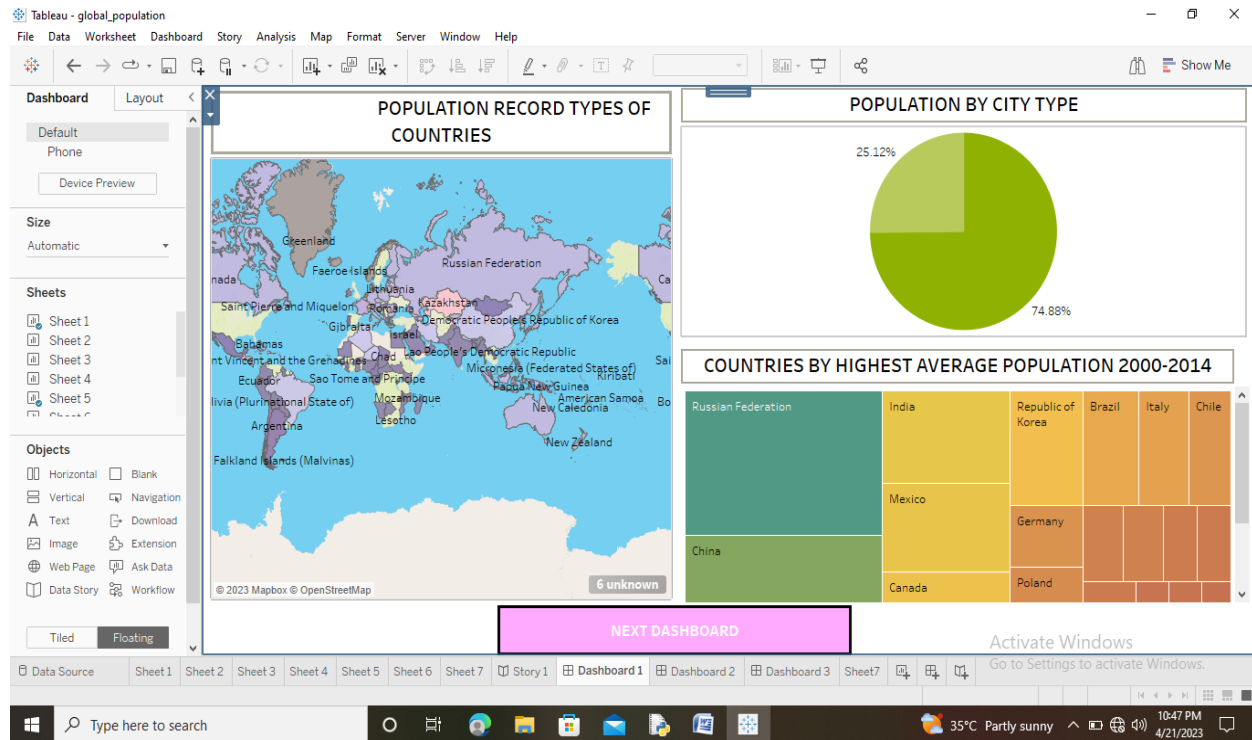


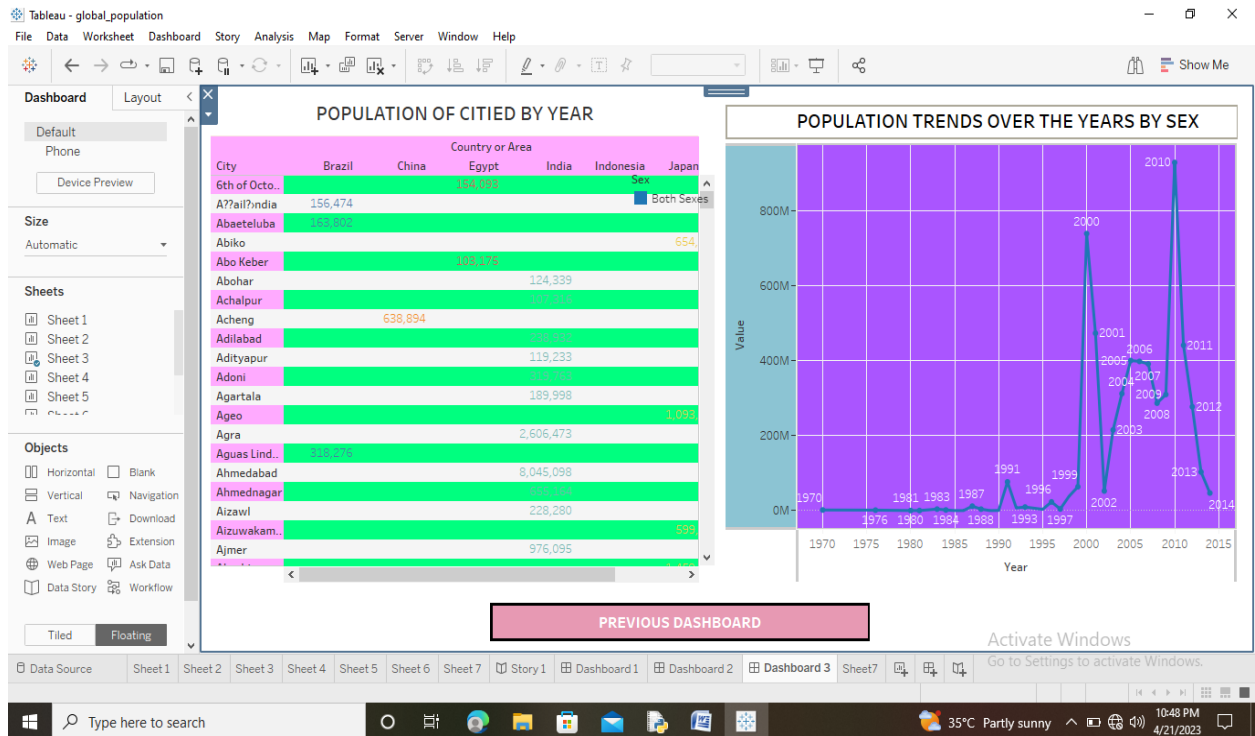
## IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP:



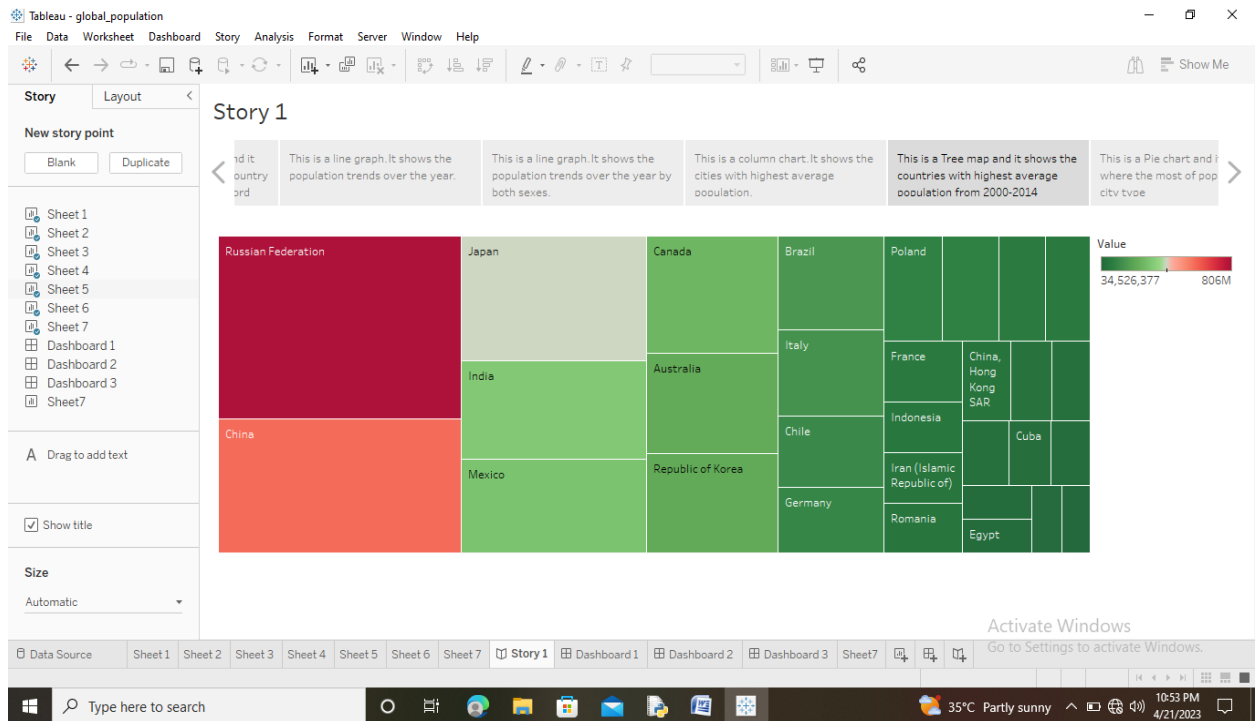
# RESULTS

## DASHBOARD:

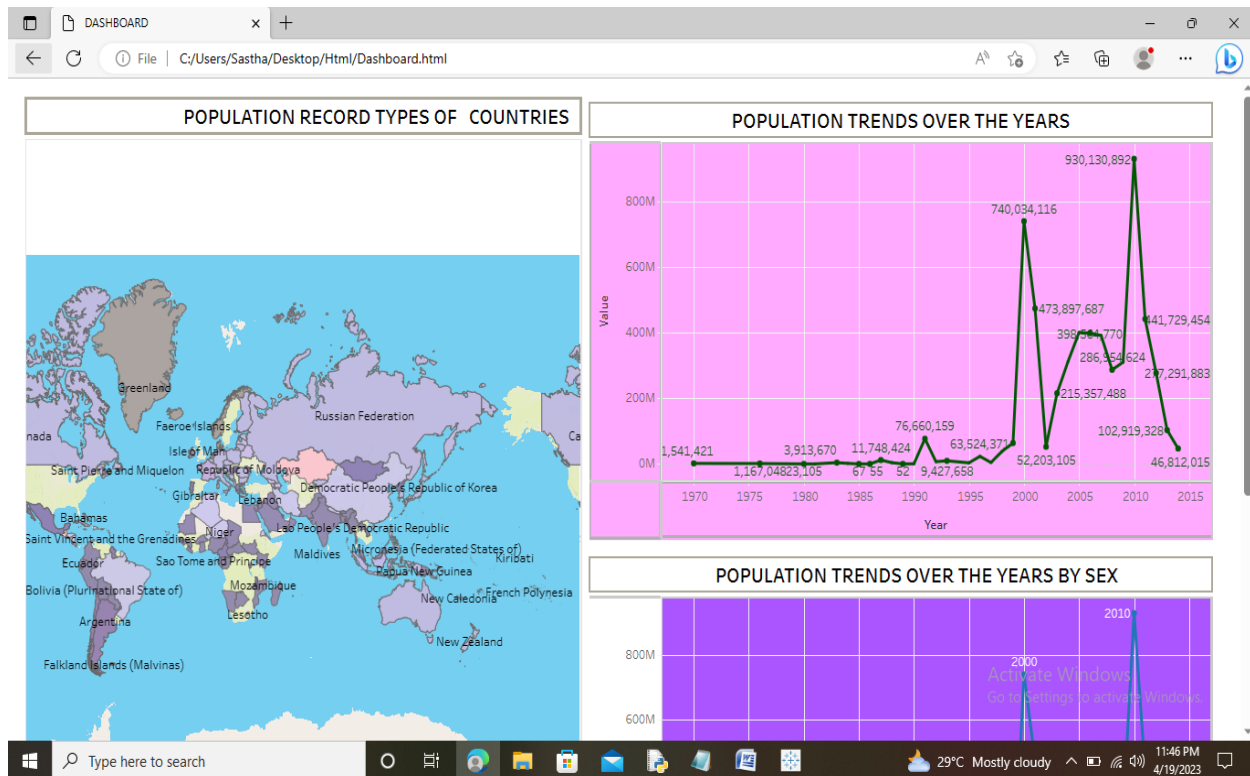
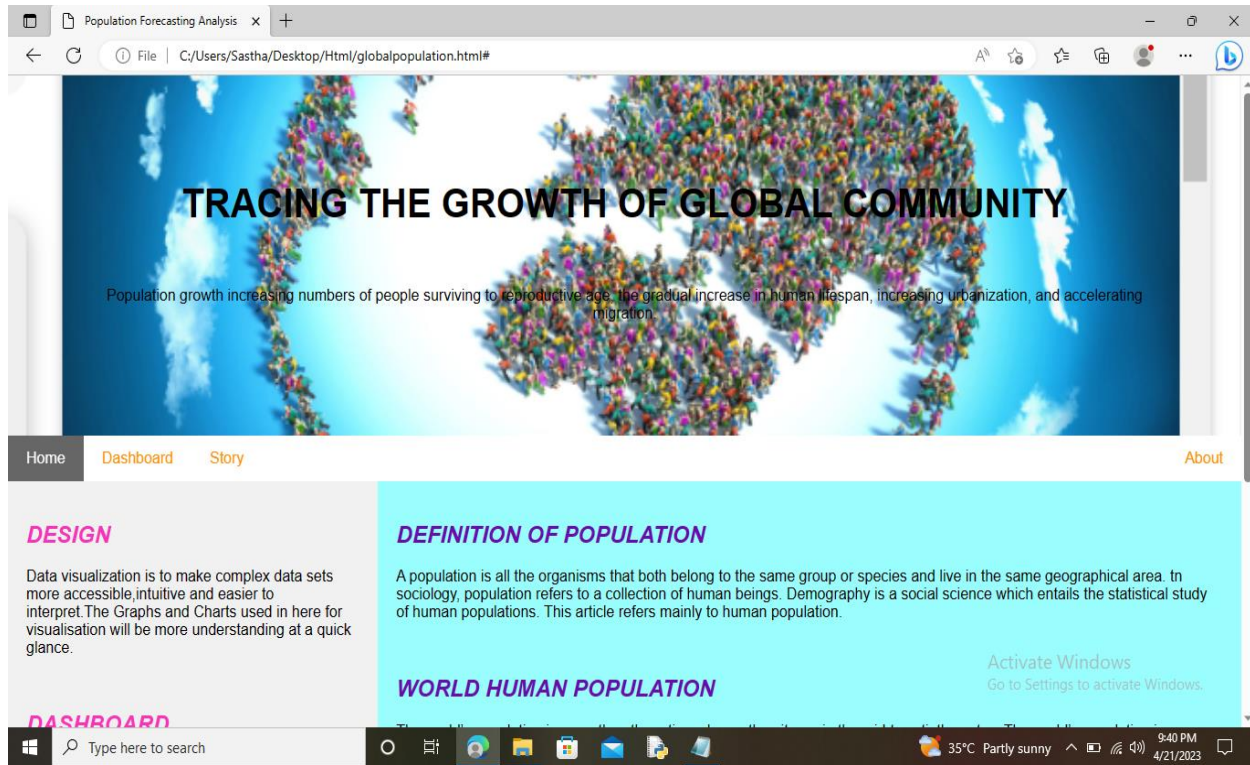


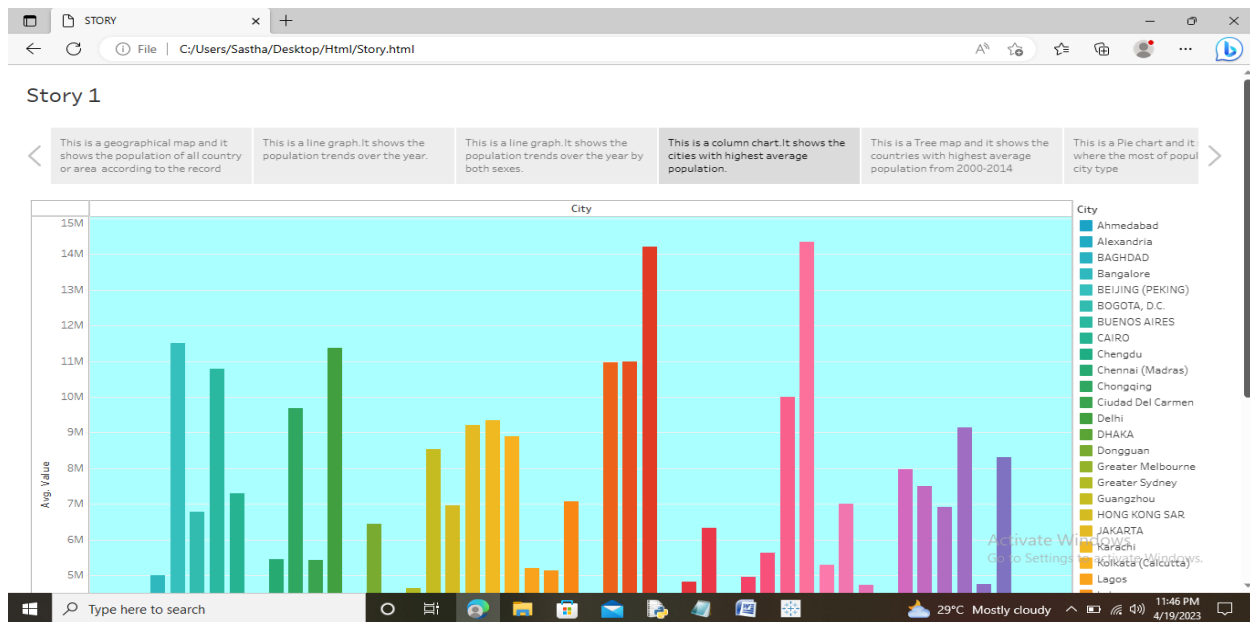


## STORY:



# WEBPAGE:





## ADVANTAGES OF POPULATION FORECASTING ANALYSIS:

### 1. Higher economic growth:

Population growth will lead to economic growth with more people able to produce more goods. It will lead to higher tax revenues which can be spent on public goods, such as health care and environmental projects.

### 2. Economies of scale:

Farming and industry have been able to benefit from economies of scale, which means as the population grows, food output and manufacturing output have been able to grow even faster than population growth.

### 3. Diversity fosters creativity:

Studies that examined the benefits of immigration as a crucial source of innovation have demonstrated increased diversity.

#### 4. Higher industry demand:

There will be greater demand for some industries in a nation with a higher population. As long as it can produce enough of an item or service to satisfy demand, a company that sells it will experience great success.

#### 5. Critical mass:

With low populations, there is less scope for diversity. But, when the population grows, it can enable the support of a broader cultural range of activities.

### **DISADVANTAGES OF POPULATION FORECASTING ANALYSIS:**

#### 1. Depletion of natural resources:

Higher population will lead to a greater consumption of Non-renewable resources, leading to a faster depletion of natural resources.

#### 2. Generating Non-biodegradable waste:

Now we are struggling to process the non-biodegradable waste that we are producing. It usually ends up in a landfill, contributing to harmful issues like methane emissions.

#### 3. Water shortages:

The pressure that a growing population will place on limited water resources contributes to many small and large wars as nations struggle to solve the water crisis.

#### 4. Effect on climate:



The consequences of climate change will also be seen because of rising greenhouse gas emissions, a major cause of global warming. As the population continues to increase, more damage is being done to our ecosystem.

## 5. Threats to natural habitat:

As there is a growing need for houses and farming due to an increasing population, there will be a greater threat to natural ecosystems.

## **APPLICATION OF POPULATION FORECASTING ANALYSIS:**

### 1. Arithmetical Increase method:

The arithmetical increase method is mainly adopted for old and developed towns, where the rate of population growth is nearly constant.

### 2. Geometrical increase method:

This method is adopted for young and developing towns, where the rate of growth of population is proportional to the population at present. Percentages increase in population is constant.

### 3. Incremental increase method:

This method is adopted for average-sized towns under normal conditions, where the rate of population growth is not constant. It is a combination of the arithmetic increase method and geometrical increase method.

### 4. Graphical method:

In this method, the population vs time graph is plotted and is extended accordingly to find the future population.

## **CONCLUSION:**

The entire project talks about the Global analysis of population analysis from 1975 to 2020 across the countries. This also includes population per capita, International immigration, birth and death rates over the world and so on. The entire project helps us to know about population increasing and what are the challenges are faced by the environment due to the population growth and solutions to reduce population growth.

## **FUTURE SCOPE:**

This project can be further developed by adding current census to population growth rate globally. Additional dashboard, story and solutions to reduce population growth rate in future. The websites can be updated according to the census of future results.

## **APPENDIX**

### **SOURCE CODE FOR WEB INTEGRATION:**

```
<!DOCTYPE html>
```

```
<html lang="en">
```

```
<head>

<title>Population Forecasting Analysis</title>

<meta charset="UTF-8">

<meta name="viewport" content="width=device-width, initial-
scale=1">

<style>

* {

    box-sizing: border-box;

}

/* Style the body */

body {

    font-family: Arial, Helvetica, sans-serif;

    margin: 0;

}

/* Header/logo Title */

.header {

    padding: 80px;

    text-align: center;
```

```
background-color: #FFCC22;
background-image: url("globalpopulation.png");
background-position: center;
background-size: cover;
color: BLACK;
}
```

```
/* Increase the font size of the heading */
.header h1 {
    font-size: 40px;
}
```

```
/* Sticky navbar - toggles between relative and fixed, depending on the
scroll position. It is positioned relative until a given offset position is
met in the viewport - then it "sticks" in place (like position:fixed). The
sticky value is not supported in IE or Edge 15 and earlier versions.
However, for these versions the navbar will inherit default position */
.navbar {
    overflow: hidden;
background-color:;
    position: sticky;
```

```
position: -webkit-sticky;  
top: 0;  
}
```

```
/* Style the navigation bar links */
```

```
.navbar a {  
    float: left;  
    display: block;  
    color: darkorange;  
    text-align: center;  
    padding: 14px 20px;  
    text-decoration: none;  
}
```

```
/* Right-aligned link */
```

```
.navbar a.right {  
    float: right;  
}
```

```
/* Change color on hover */  
  
.navbar a:hover {  
  
    background-color: #E18B6B;  
    color: darksalmon;  
}
```

```
/* Active/current link */  
  
.navbar a.active {  
  
    background-color: #666;  
    color: white;  
}
```

```
/* Column container */  
  
.row {  
  
    display: -ms-flexbox; /* IE10 */  
    display: flex;  
    -ms-flex-wrap: wrap; /* IE10 */  
    flex-wrap: wrap;  
}
```

```
/* Create two unequal columns that sits next to each other */
```

```
/* Sidebar/left column */
```

```
.side {
```

```
  -ms-flex: 30%; /* IE10 */
```

```
  flex: 30%;
```

```
  background-color: #f1f1f1;
```

```
  padding: 20px;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Main column */
```

```
.main {
```

```
  -ms-flex: 70%; /* IE10 */
```

```
  flex: 70%;
```

```
  background-color: #9AFEFF;
```

```
  padding: 20px;
```

```
}
```

```
/* Fake image, just for this example */
```

```
.fakeimg {
```

```
background-color: #aaa;

width: 100%;

padding: 20px;

}
```

```
/* Footer */
```

```
.footer {

padding: 20px;

text-align: center;

background: #ddd;

}
```

```
/* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 700px wide, make
the two columns stack on top of each other instead of next to each
other */
```

```
@media screen and (max-width: 700px) {

  .row {

    flex-direction: column;

  }

}
```



```
/* Responsive layout - when the screen is less than 400px wide, make  
the navigation links stack on top of each other instead of next to each  
other */
```

```
@media screen and (max-width: 400px) {
```

```
  .navbar a {
```

```
    float: none;
```

```
    width: 100%;
```

```
  }
```

```
}
```

```
</style>
```

```
</head>
```

```
<body >
```

```
<div class="header">
```

```
  <h1>TRACING THE GROWTH OF GLOBAL COMMUNITY</h1><br>
```

```
  <p> Population growth increasing numbers of people surviving to  
reproductive age, the gradual increase in human lifespan, increasing  
urbanization, and accelerating migration.</p><br>
```

```
</div>
```

```
<div class="navbar">

  <a href="#" class="active">Home</a>

  <a href="Dashboard.html">Dashboard</a>

  <a href="Story.html">Story</a>

  <a href="#" class="right">About</a>

</div>
```

```
<div class="row">

  <div class="side">
```

```
    <h2><i><font color="#F635BA">DESIGN</font></i></h2>
```

```
    <p>Data visualization is to make complex data sets more accessible,
intuitive and easier to interpret. The Graphs and Charts used in here for
visualization will be more understanding at a quick glance.</p>
```

```
    <br>
```

```
  <h2><i><font color="#F635BA">DASHBOARD</font></i></h2>
```

```
    <p>Visualization dashboard is an interactive dashboard that allows
you to track key performance indicators, monitor performance metrics,
and display data in the form of charts, graphs, and tables.</p>
```

```
    <br>
```

## *<font color="#F635BA">STORY</font></i></h2>*

<p>Story is a sequence of data visualizations that work together to convey information.</p>

</div>

<div class="main">

## *<font color="#6AODAD">DEFINITION OF POPULATION</font></i></h2>*

<p>A population is all the organisms that both belong to the same group or species and live in the same geographical area. In sociology, population refers to a collection of human beings. Demography is a social science which entails the statistical study of human populations. This article refers mainly to human population.</p>

<br>

## *<font color="#6AODAD">WORLD HUMAN POPULATION</font></i></h2>*

<p>The world's population is more than three times larger than it was in the mid-twentieth century. The world's population is expected to increase by nearly 2 billion persons in the next 30 years, from the current 8 billion to 9.7 billion in 2050 and could peak at nearly 10.4 billion in the mid-2080s.</p>

<br>

## *<font color="#6AODAD">BIRTH & DEATH RATE</font></i></h2>*

<p>The number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year. The ratio of deaths to the population of a particular area or during a particular period of time, usually calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 people per year.</p>

</div>

</div>

<div class="footer">

<h2>Contact us</h2>

</div>

</body>

</html>