

PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATED

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 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.

This dramatic growth has been driven largely by increasing numbers of people surviving to reproductive age, the gradual increase in human lifespan, increasing urbanization, and accelerating migration. Major changes in fertility rate have accompanied this growth. These trends will have far-reaching implications for generations to come.

1.2 PURPOSE

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

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

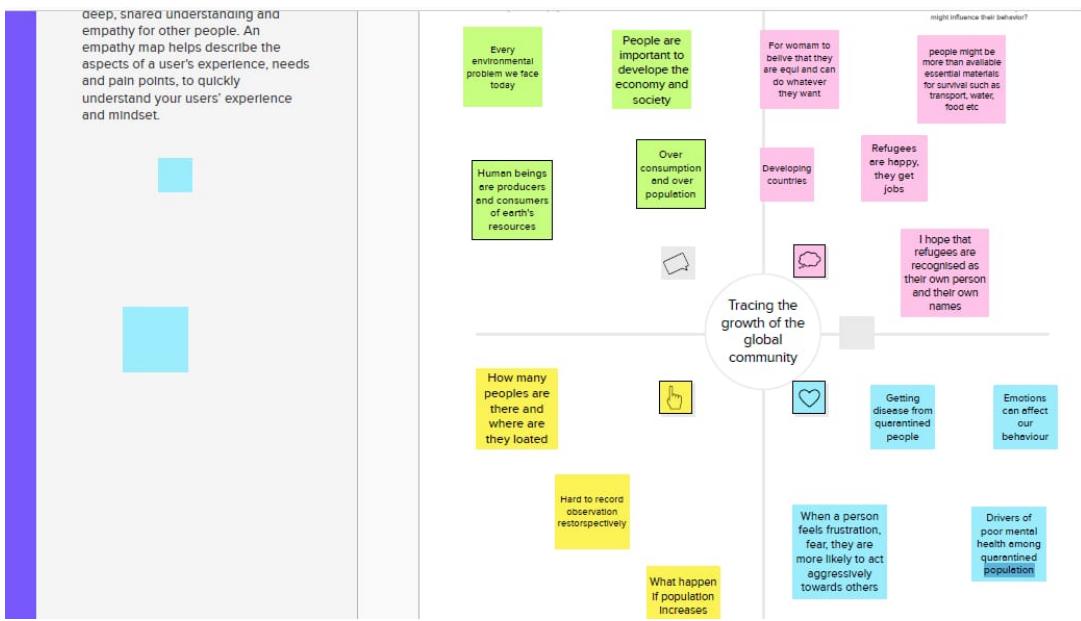
These include economic benefits such as expansion of tax bases and increased consumer spending at local businesses, as well as benefits derived from innovations by cultures seeking to keep up with growing populations.

Any country needs to know the size and composition of its population – around age and sex structure, among other factors. Knowledge about distribution is important, too: where do people live and work? That helps to plan how many schools, clinics, hospitals and jobs a country needs

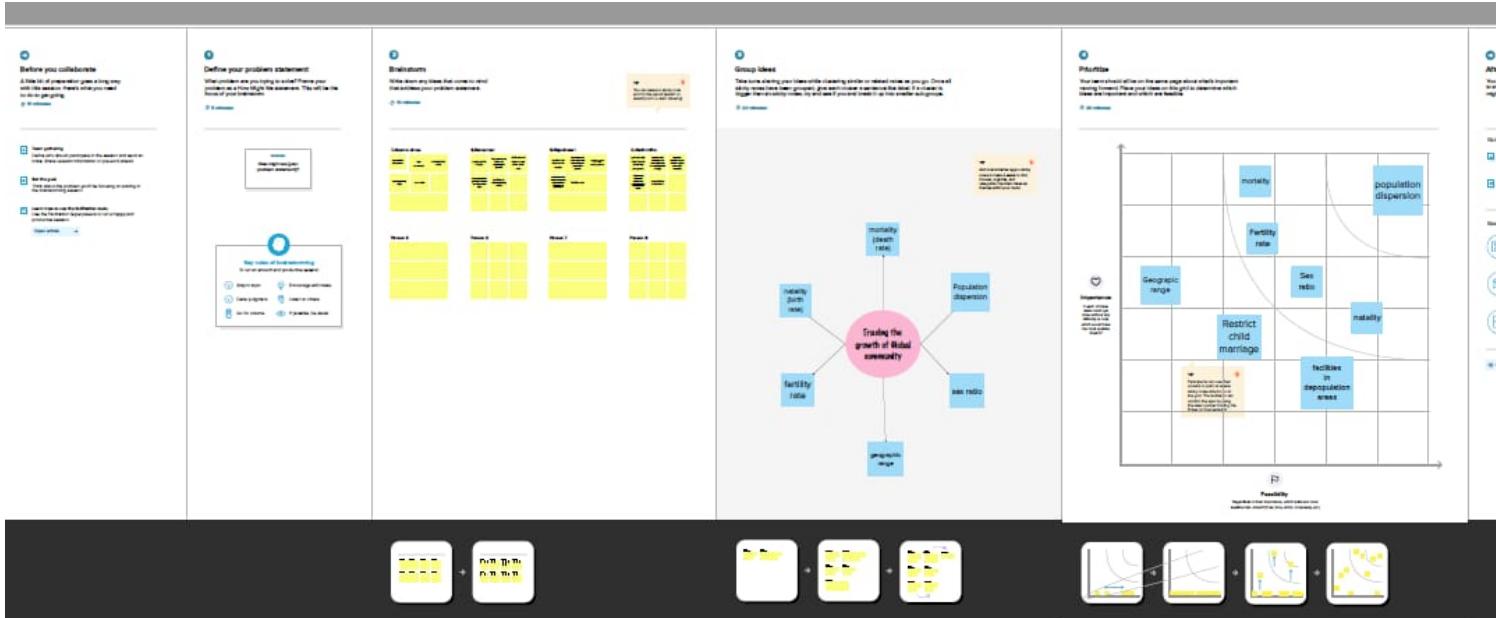
Population counts are important for governments in order to collect taxes and allocate the proper amount of funding to various infrastructure and social programs. Demography is the study of populations and their characteristics, and how these change over time and from place to place

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 EMPATHY MAP :

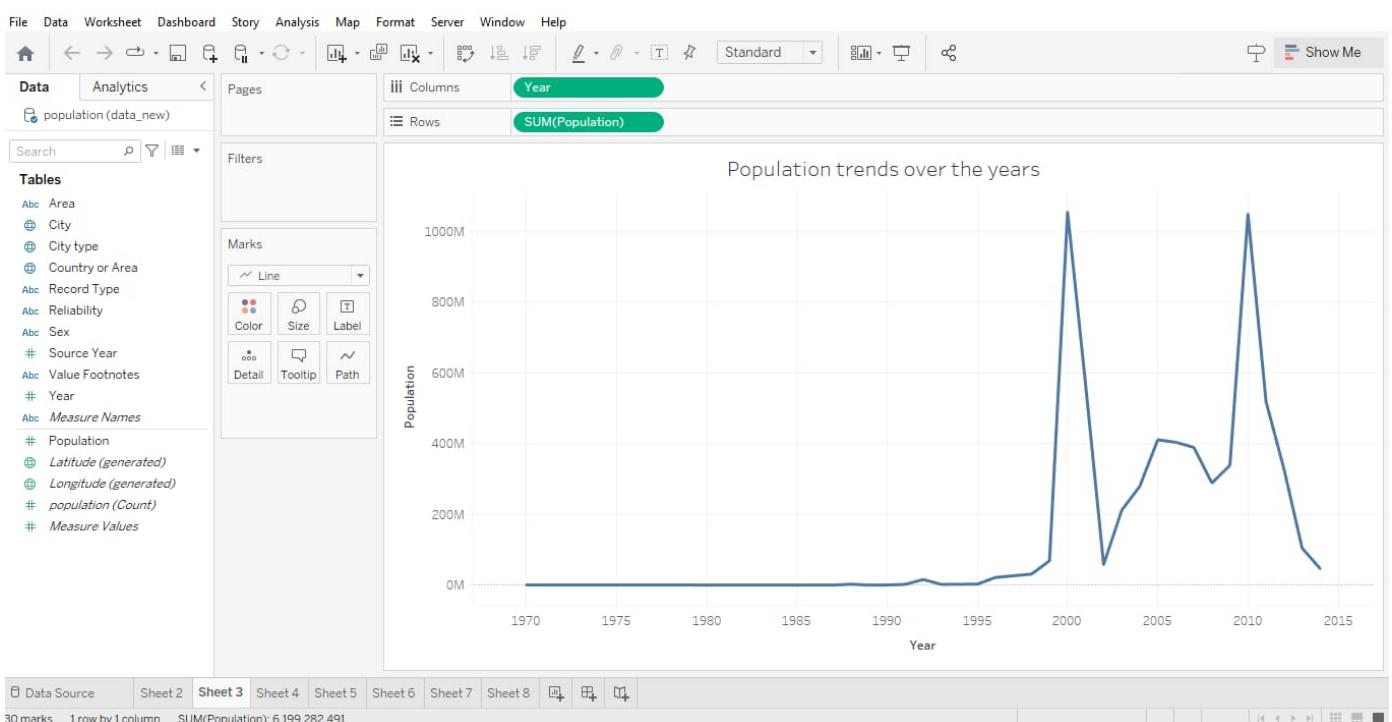
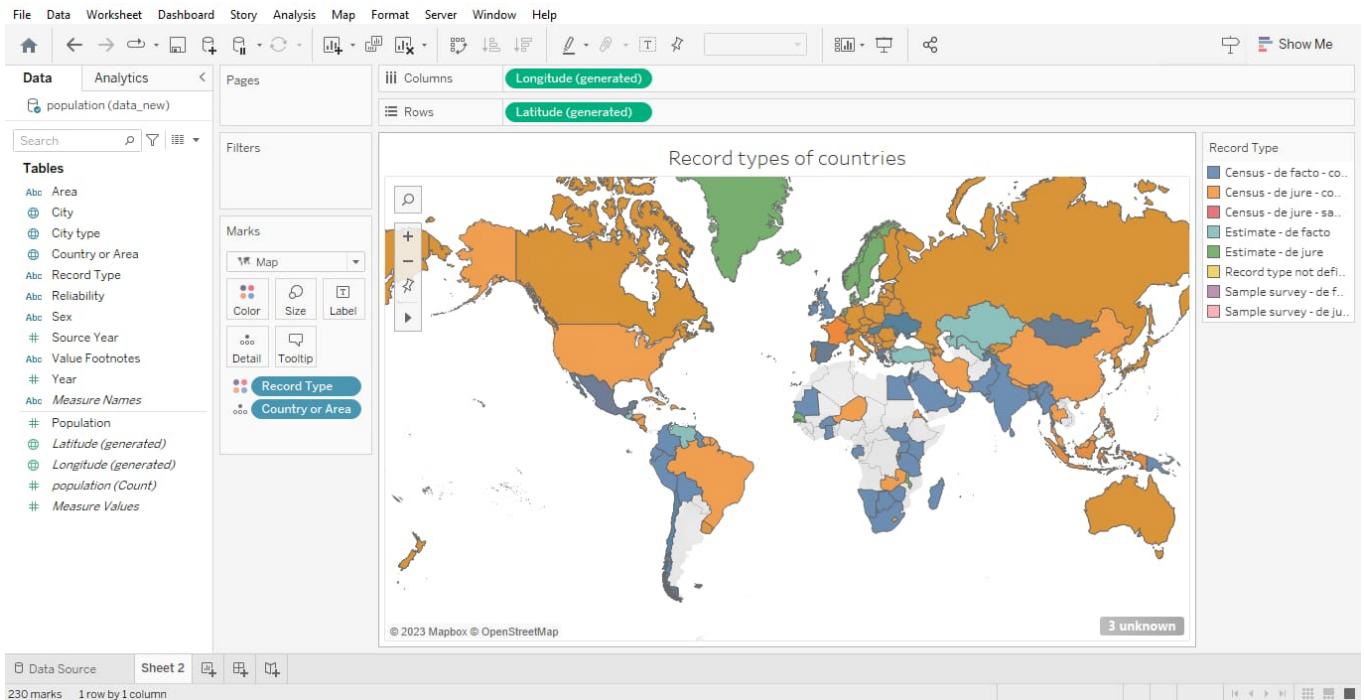


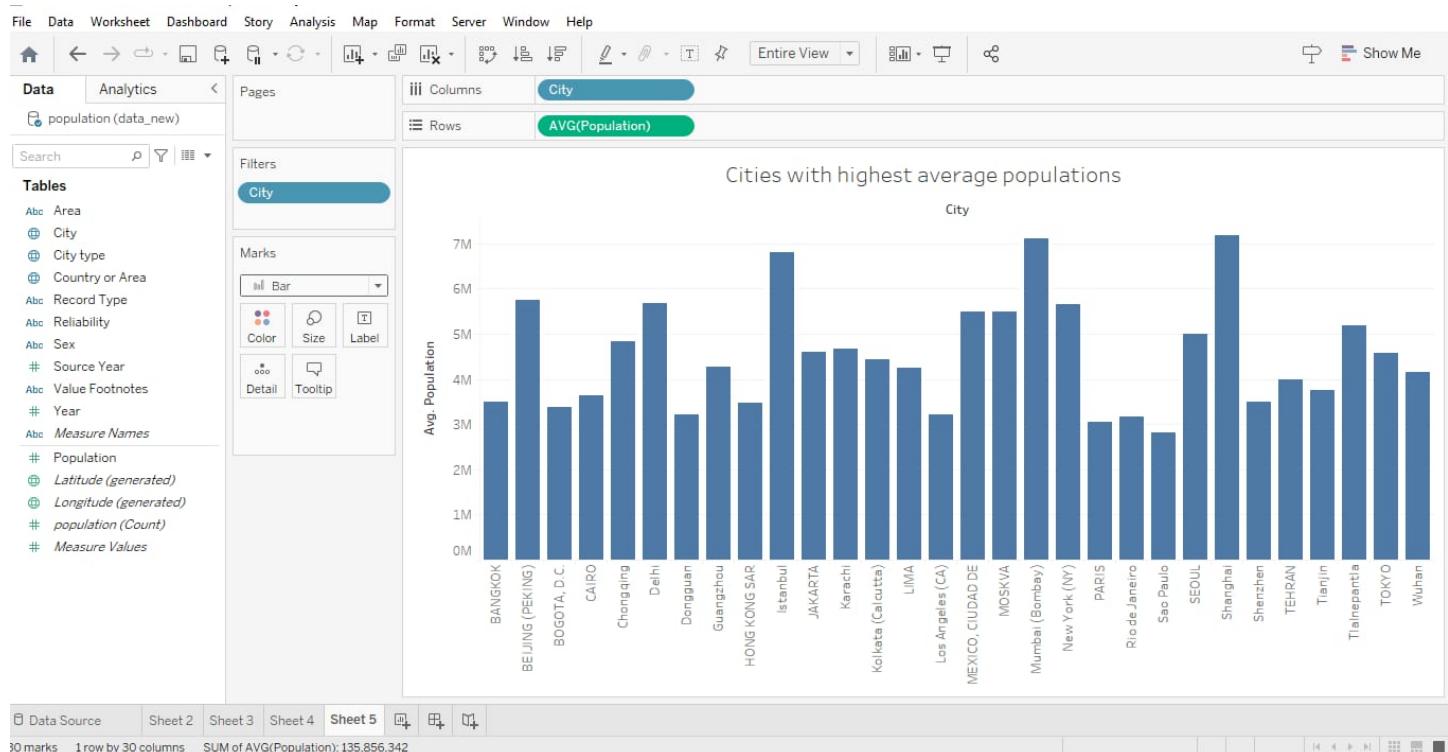
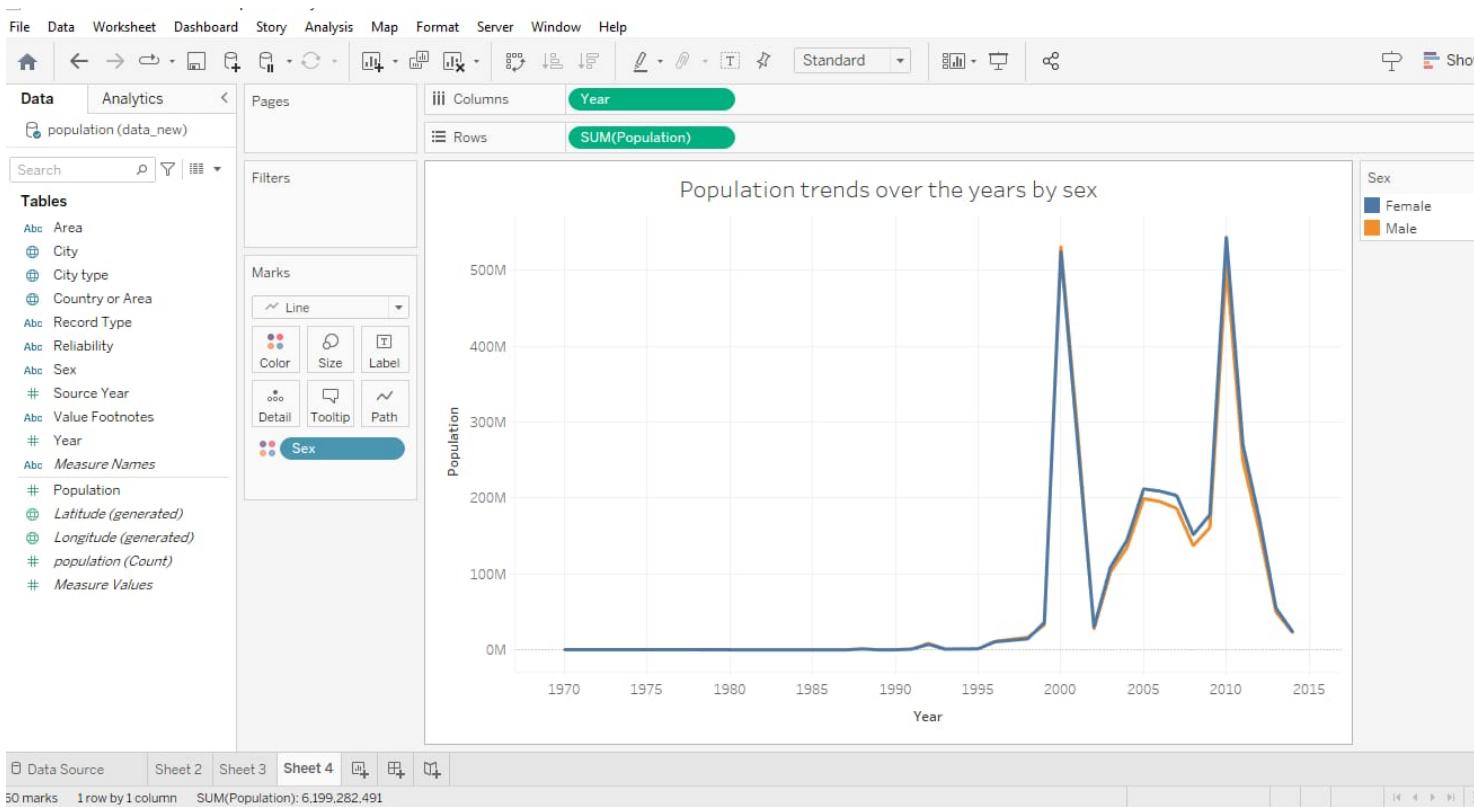
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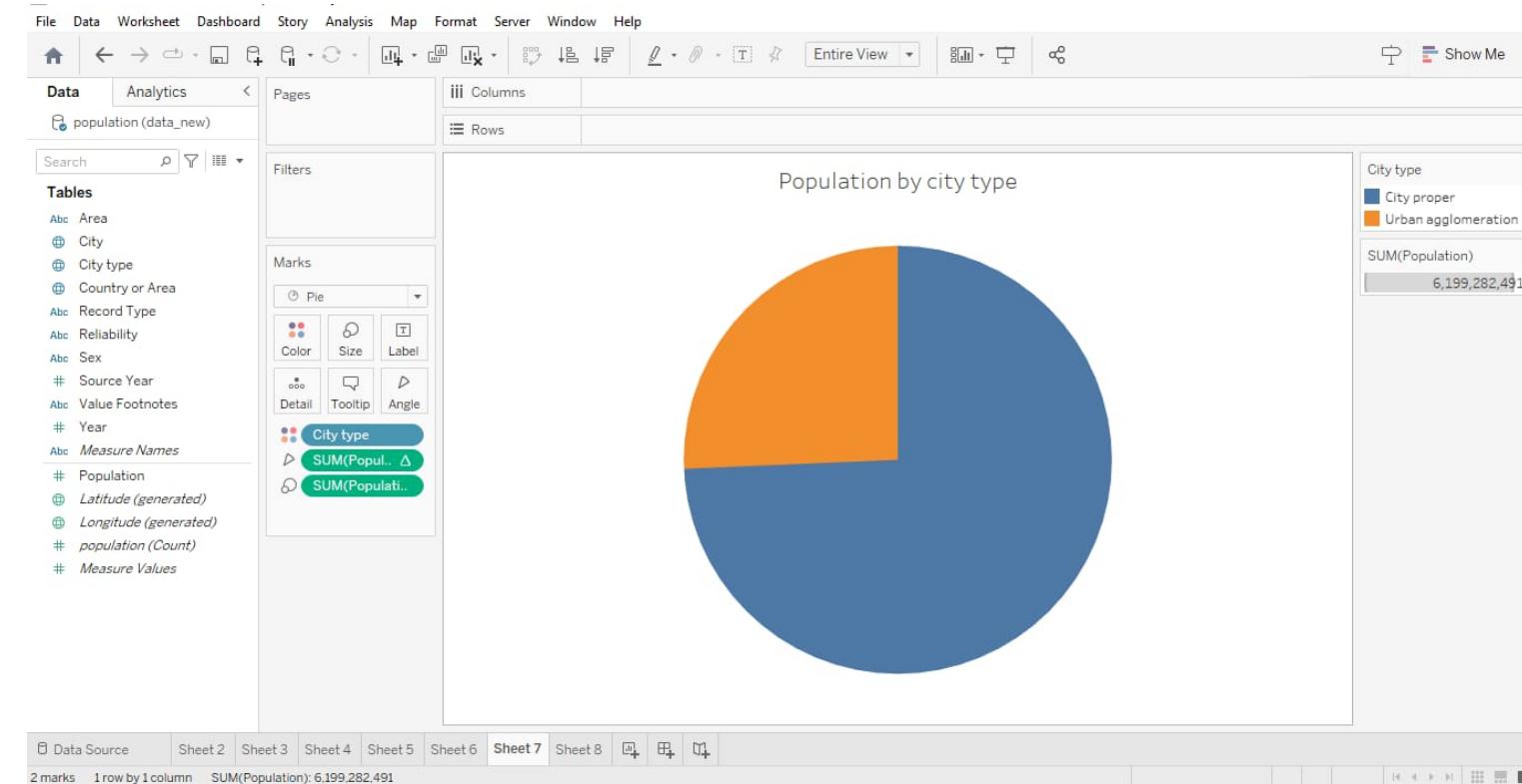
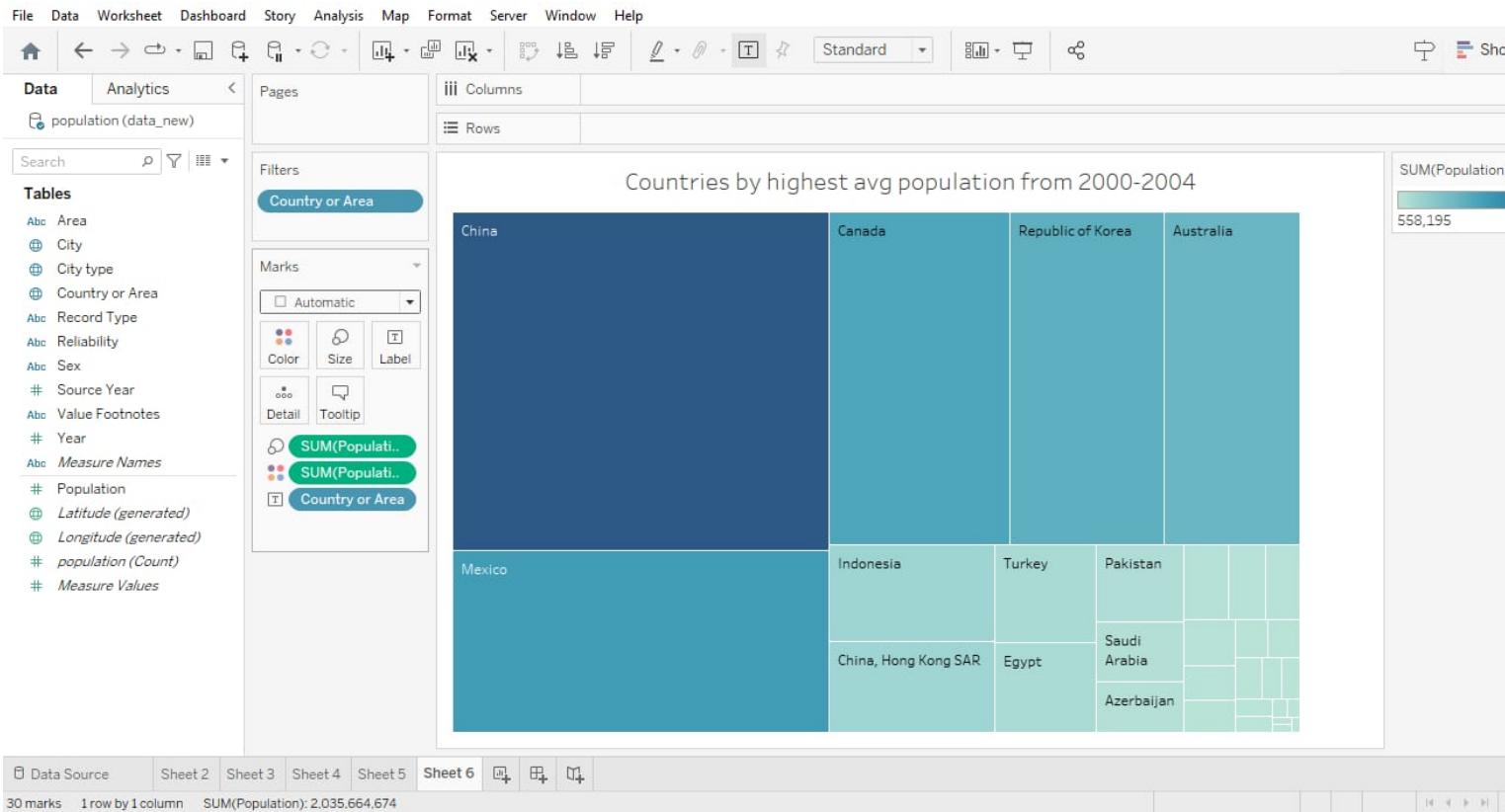


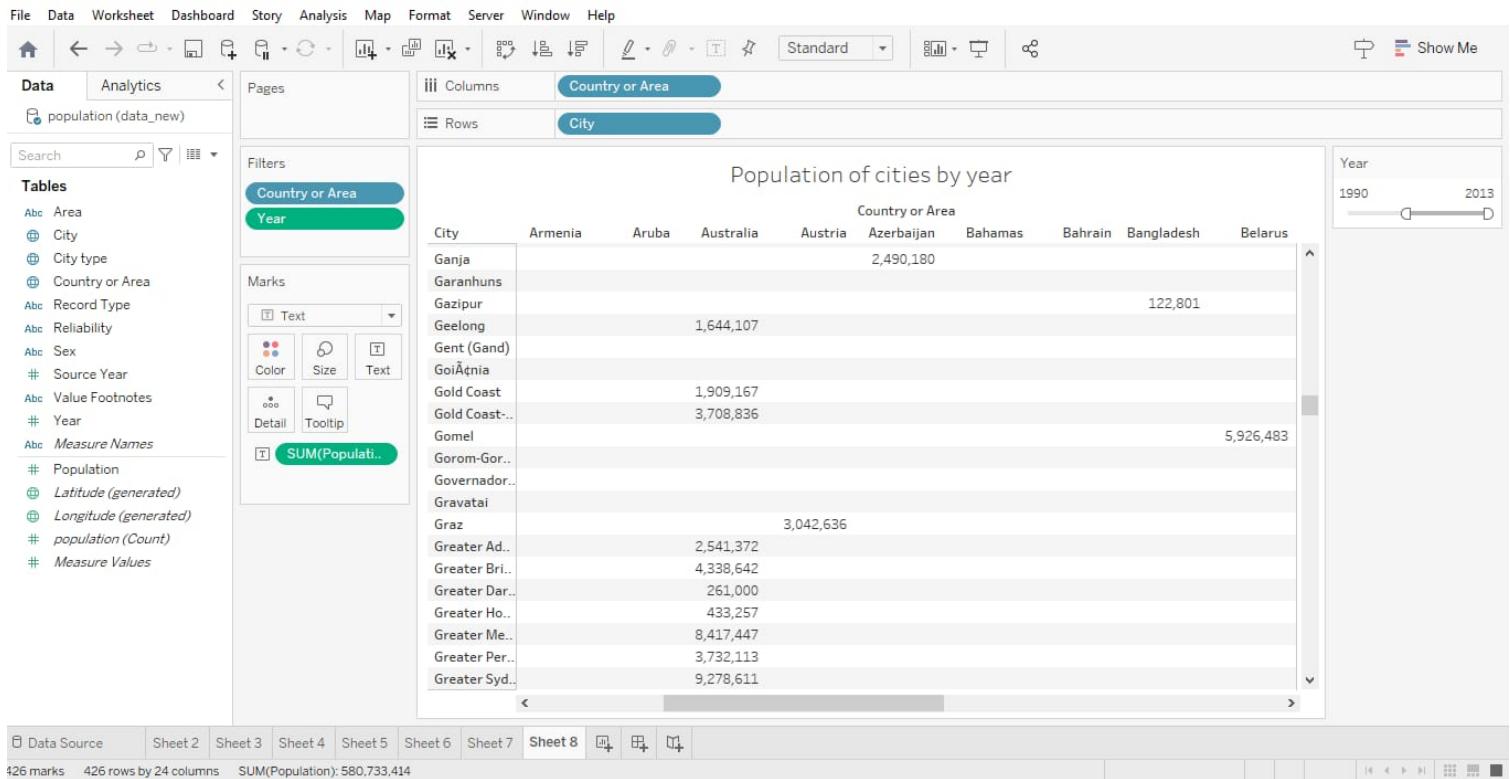
3 RESULT

Output of the project





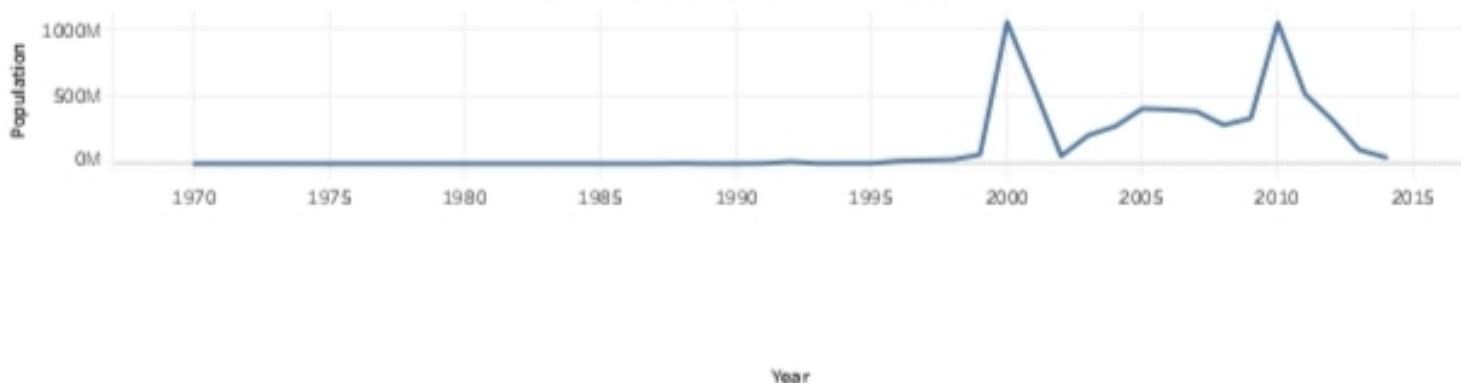




DASHBOARD

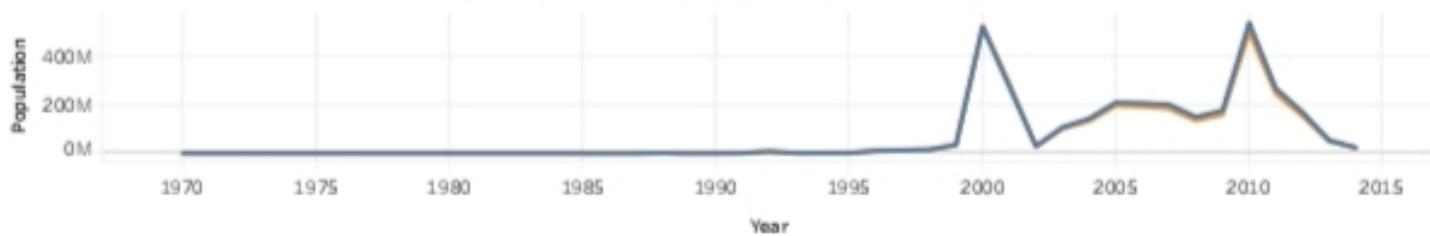


Population trends over the years



D2

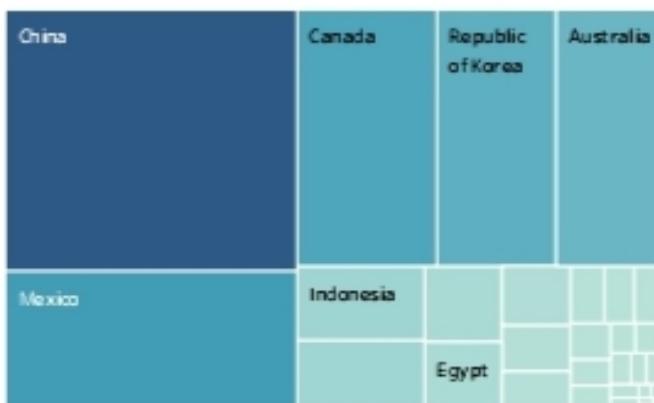
Population trends over the years by sex



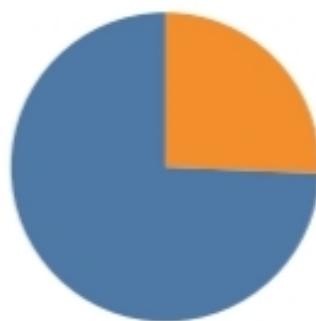
Population of cities by year

| | | Country or Area | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|---------|---------|---------|--------------|---------|------------|---------|---------|--|--|
| City | Åland Islan.. | Albania | American S.. | Andorra | Armenia | Aruba | Australia | Austria | Azerbaijan | Bahamas | Bahrain | | |
| Älvågstrand.. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Abate Lúba | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adelaide | | | | | | | 13,645,206 | | | | | | |
| Aguas Lind.. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alagoinhos | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albury-Wod.. | | | | | | 586,998 | | | | | | | |
| Almirante T.. | | | | | | | 1990 to 2013 | | | | | | |
| Alvorada | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Americana | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anápolis | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ananindeua | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Anderlecht | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ANDORRA L.. | | | 189,739 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Angra dos R.. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Antwerpen .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aparecida d.. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apucarana | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Araçatuba | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Arequipa | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Countries by highest avg population from 2000-2004



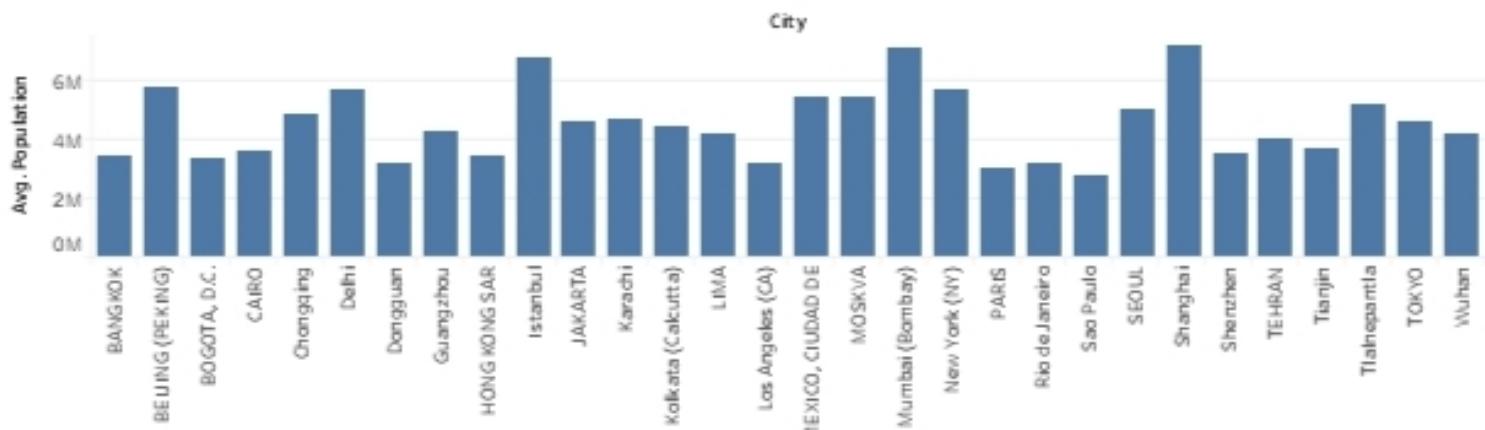
Population by city type



Dashboard 2

D3

Cities with highest average populations



STORY

Story 1

This is a geographic map. It shows all the countries acc...

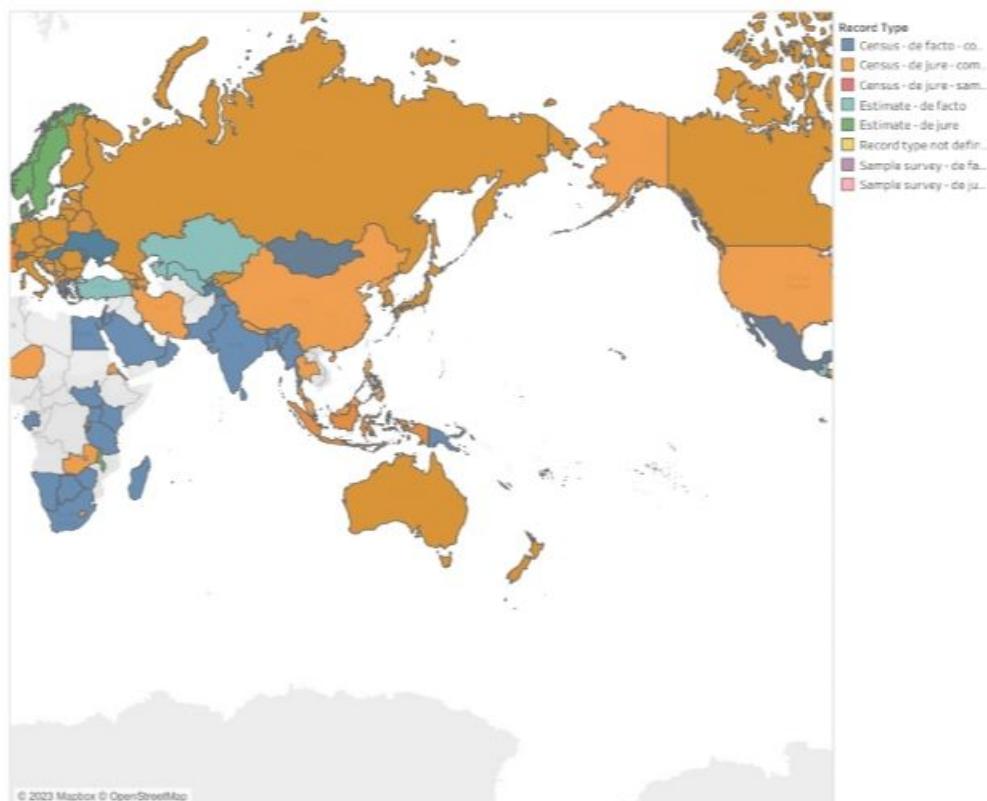
This line graph shows the population trends over the ...

This line graph compares the trends of male and female

this column chart shows the average population of the c...

This tree map shows the highest average population...

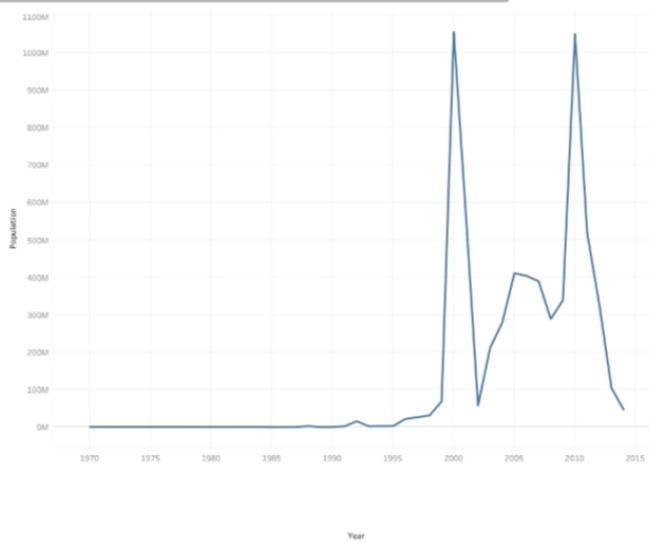
This pie chart com...



© 2023 Mapbox © OpenStreetMap

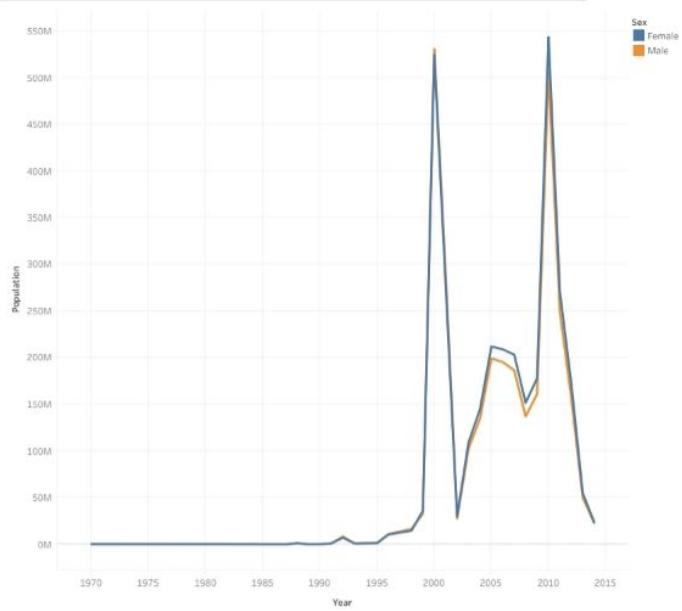
Story 1

This is a geographic map. It shows all the countries acc... This line graph shows the population trends over the... This line graph compares the trends of male and female... this column chart shows the average population of the c... This tree map shows the highest average population... This pie chart can...



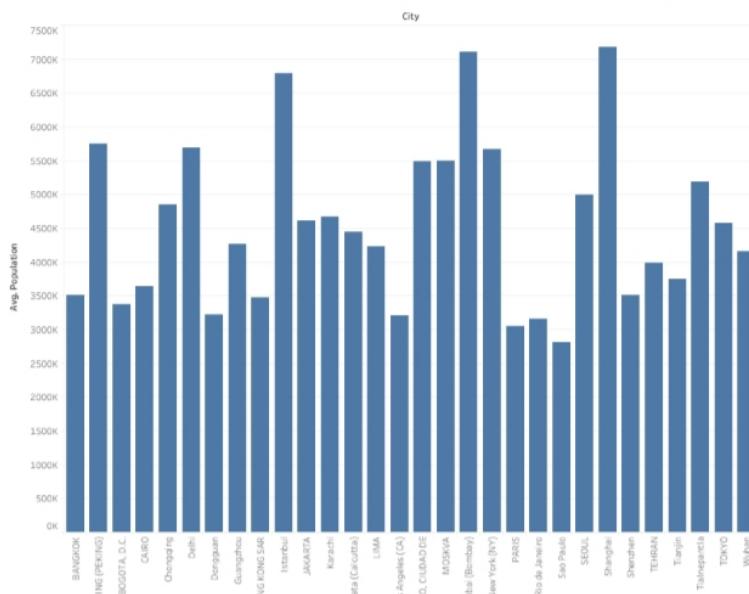
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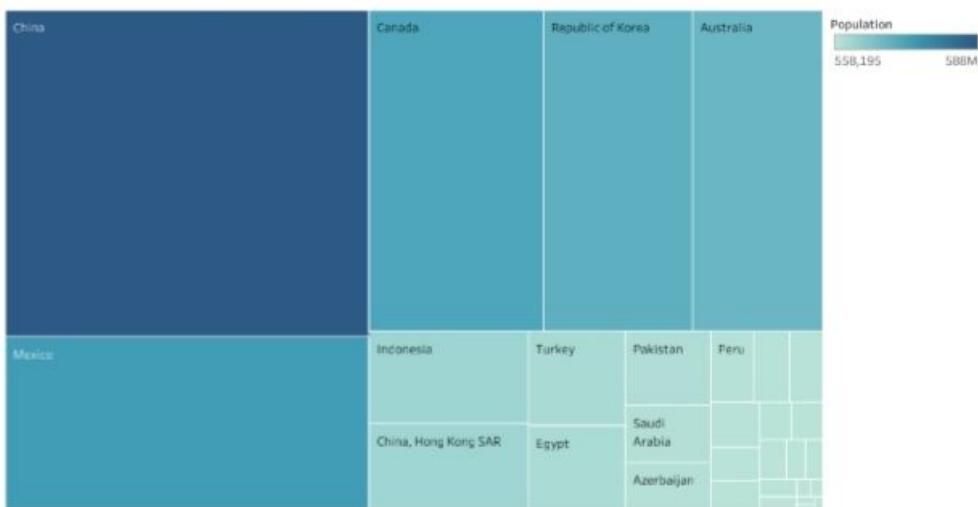
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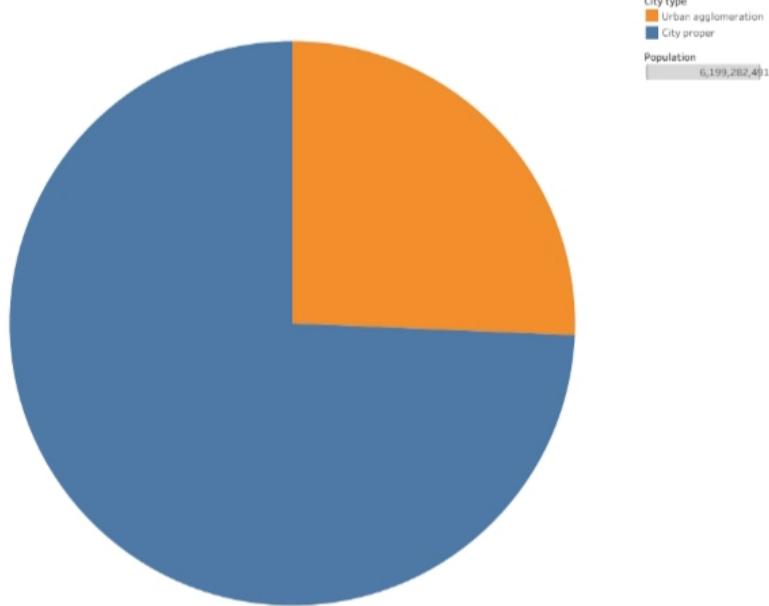
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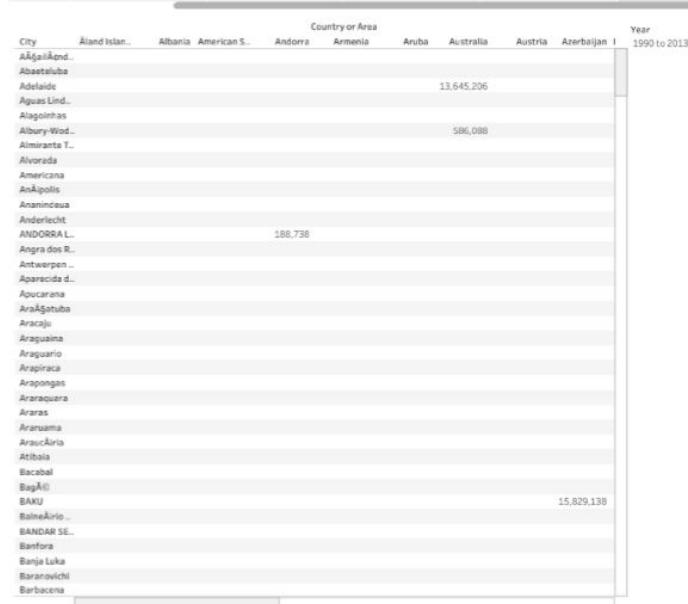
Story 1

This line graph shows the trends of male and female population growth from 1950 to 2050. This column chart shows the average population of the cities by year. This tree map shows the highest average population of cities by year. This pie chart demonstrates where does the most of the world's population live. This table is where does the population of cities by year.



Story 1

This line graph shows the trends of male and female population growth from 1950 to 2050. This column chart shows the average population of the cities by year. This tree map shows the highest average population of cities by year. This pie chart demonstrates where does the most of the world's population live. This table is where does the population of cities by year.



3. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

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.

India's large population provides many opportunities for businesses to capitalise on, given its vast consumer base. The rural youth population accounts for more than 65 per cent of the total population," Mr Ali says. In turn, "we have actively generated employment opportunities, especially for the rural population".

The key advantage of the sample survey is that less data need to be collected and analysed. A key assumption of the sample survey is that the sample is representative of the target population as a whole

It is the most accurate count of a country's population on which official planning can be based upon. It captures a wide spectrum of a country's population data and characteristics. It has a wider coverage of a country's population as well as other variables such as housing, income, sanitation etc

Higher population will lead to a greater consumption of non-renewable resources, leading to a faster depletion of natural resources. Higher population will lead to greater pollution levels in air, water and land. Higher pollution is associated with a range of health issues, such as cancer and asthma

As there is a growing need for houses and farming due to an increasing population, there will be a greater threat to natural ecosystems. As a result, there will be more pressure to clear forests to make room for agriculture and habitation. Cities with a high population density frequently have traffic problems

- As the population increases there will be more chances for the exploitation of natural resources.
- Low Per Capita Income.
- Low Quality of Life.
- Environmental Degradation and Others.
- The number of unproductive consumers is increasing.
- Unemployment / increased dependency

5 APPLICATION

The main purpose of producing population projections is to provide an estimate of the future population as a common framework for use in planning, policy formation and decision making in a number of different fields.

In statistics, a population is a representative sample of a larger group of people (or even things) with one or more characteristics in common. The members of a sample population must be randomly selected for the results of the study to accurately reflect the whole.

The fundamental importance of population genetics is the basic insights it provides into the mechanisms of evolution, some of which are far from intuitively obvious. Many of these insights came from the work of the first generation of population geneticists, notably Fisher, Haldane, and Wright.

A population is the entire group that you want to draw conclusions about. A sample is the specific group that you will collect data from. The size of the sample is always less than the total size of the population. In research, a population doesn't always refer to people

These fields are concerned with population changes, whether to reduce populations to stop damage to crops, or to understand why some species populations become pests. All applied ecology heavily interacts with human usage of the environment and the economics of farming, fisheries, and wildlife harvesting.

6. CONCLUSION

Conclusion. The most important solutions to overpopulation are education and public awareness. Overpopulation will become less likely as society becomes more aware and aware. Despite significant government efforts to control the population, much more needs to be done

Censuses provide the principal measure of population size for countries and geographic subdivisions within countries while also providing detailed information on the demographic, social, and economic characteristics of the population.

The number of individuals living within that specific location determines the population density, or the number of individuals divided by the size of the area. Population density can be used to describe the location, growth, and migration of many organisms

7. FUTURE SCOPE

The world population is projected to reach 8.5 billion in 2030, and to increase further to 9.7 billion in 2050 and 10.4 billion by 2100. As with any type of projection, there is a degree of uncertainty surrounding these latest population projections.

Even though the pace of global population growth will continue to decline in the coming decades, world population is likely to be between 20 and 30 per cent larger in 2050 than in 2020.

Scopes of population geography:

A quantitative study of human distribution in a particular area or space. Variation in population density due to environmental or geographical condition. The demographic phenomenon like mortality, growth rate, birth rate, etc. is studied.

8. APPENDIX

A.SOURCE CODE

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