ACCESSING THE POPULATION SIZE, DENSITY AND VENUES INFORMATION OF LAGOS NEIGHBOURHOODS

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INTRODUCTION

Background

Lagos is a state located in the south-western part of Nigeria. It is the country's most important commercial centre and the focal point of economic activities. Due to the economic prospects of Lagos and other factors, the state is very well populated.

Lagos is the most populous city in Nigeria despite it being the smallest state in the country. Its population accounts for about 27.4% of the national estimate. According to 2016 statistics, Lagos has a population size of 21 million and it is continually growing. It has been estimated that by 2050, its population will have doubled.

The large population of the state compared to its small size has created a problem that some stakeholders have termed as overpopulation. This problem has given rise to another problem - high traffic congestion in the state. While Lagos has population problem, not all parts of it are densely populated. There are 20 Local Government Areas in Lagos. These can be viewed as neighbourhoods for the administration of the state and they have districts under them.

Problem

It has been known that not all neighbourhoods of the state are overpopulated, however, it is difficult for most indigenes and travelers or migrants to know which part of the state is less dense in population so that they can plan ahead armed with vital information about where they wish to stay in the city.

Also, Lagos is a fast growing centre with many important venues for different activities. However, there is no easy way to access this vital information by anyone who needs it.

There is therefore, a need to have easy and intuitive means of accessing information about the population density of the different neighbourhoods (Local Government Areas) as well as postal codes and venues information. This project aims to create a visual access to the population distribution of Lagos neighbourhoods including a map that will incorporate the vital information with segmentation and clustering analysis.