

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

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INTRODUCRTION

1.1OVERVIEW

Population growth increase in the number of humans on Earth. For most of human history our population size was relatively stable. But with innovation and industrialization, energy, food, water, and medical care became more available and reliable.

Consequently, global human population rapidly increased, and continues to do so, with dramatic impacts on global climate and ecosystems. We will need technological and social innovation to help us support the world's population as we adapt to and mitigate climate and environmental changes

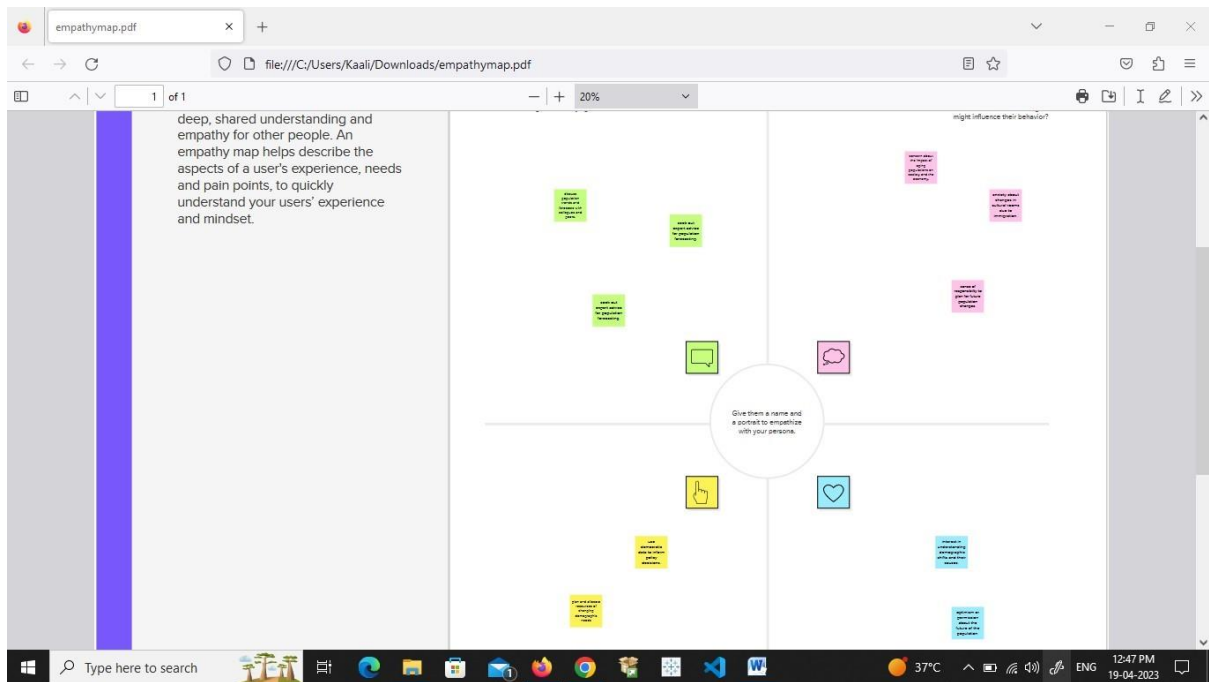
“Population” includes much more than mere numbers of people live in his planning area, what types of lives they will live and how will reside in the particular area; and who will replace them when they move out or die; how many children they will have (and would like to have under different conditions), whether these children will live in the area, and many other factors.

1.2 PURPOSE

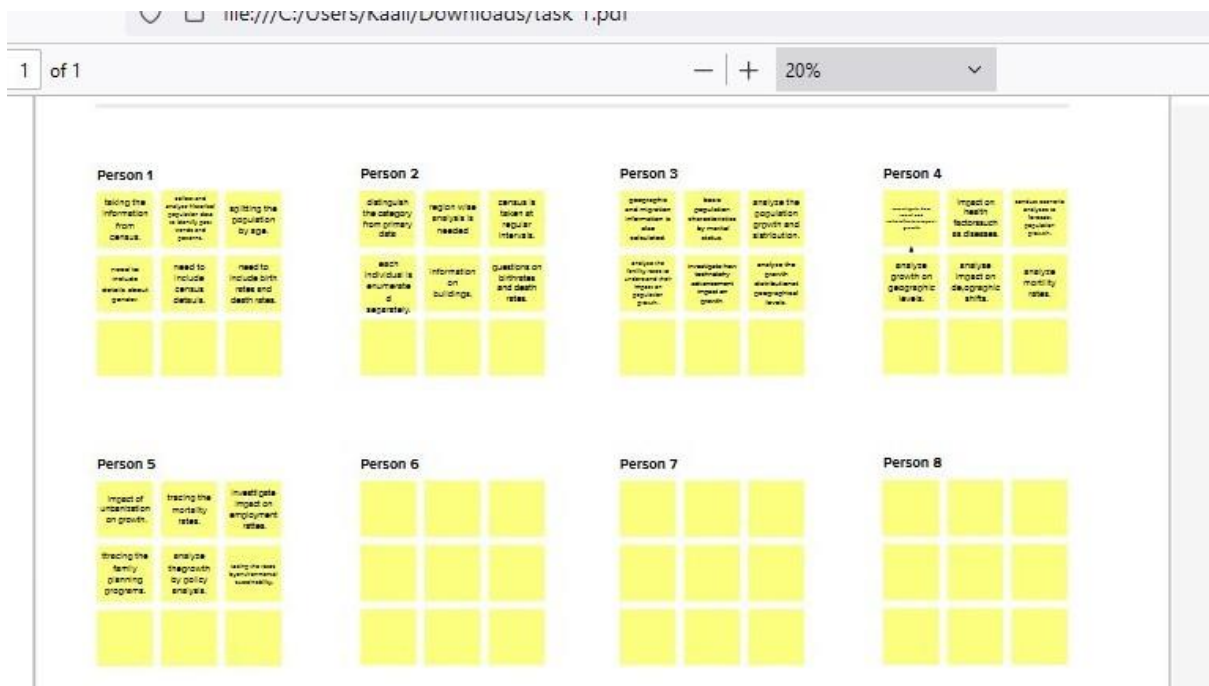
A population projection gives a picture of what the future size and structure of the population by sex and age might look like. It is based on the knowledge of the past trends, and for the future on assumptions made for the three components: fertility, mortality and migration. Different evolution assumptions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

The objective is to determine if fertility is declining, increasing or remaining the same. High levels of fertility suggested that a country will have a high propotion of youth.

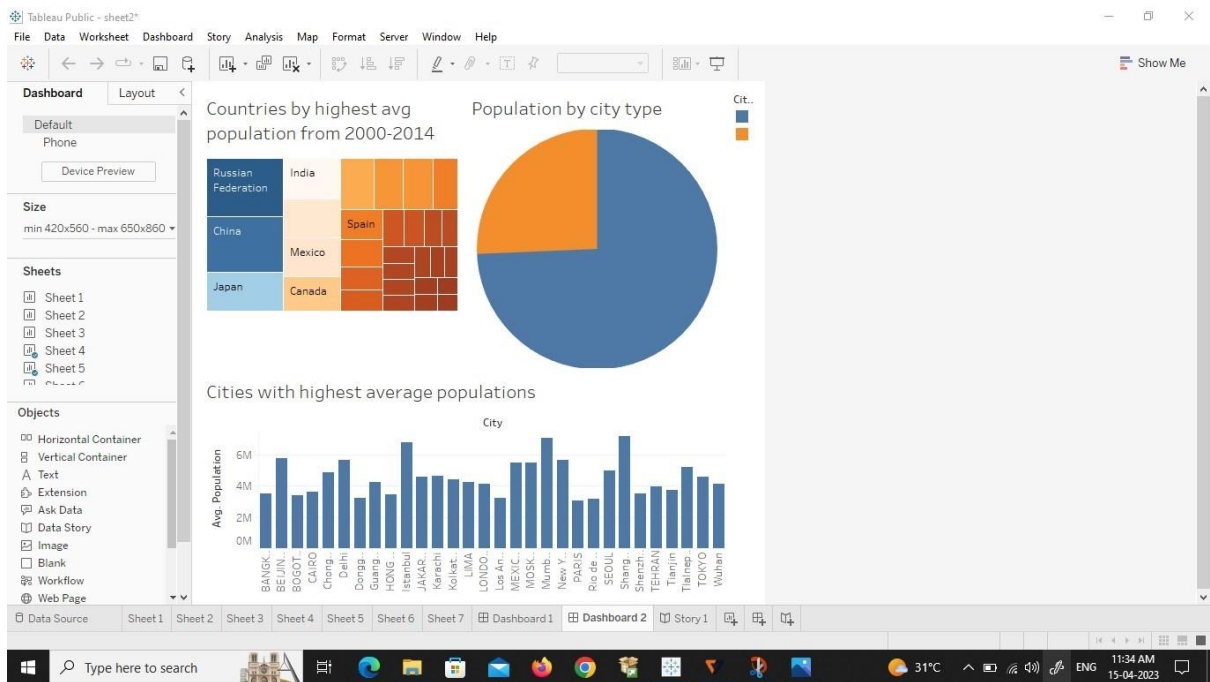
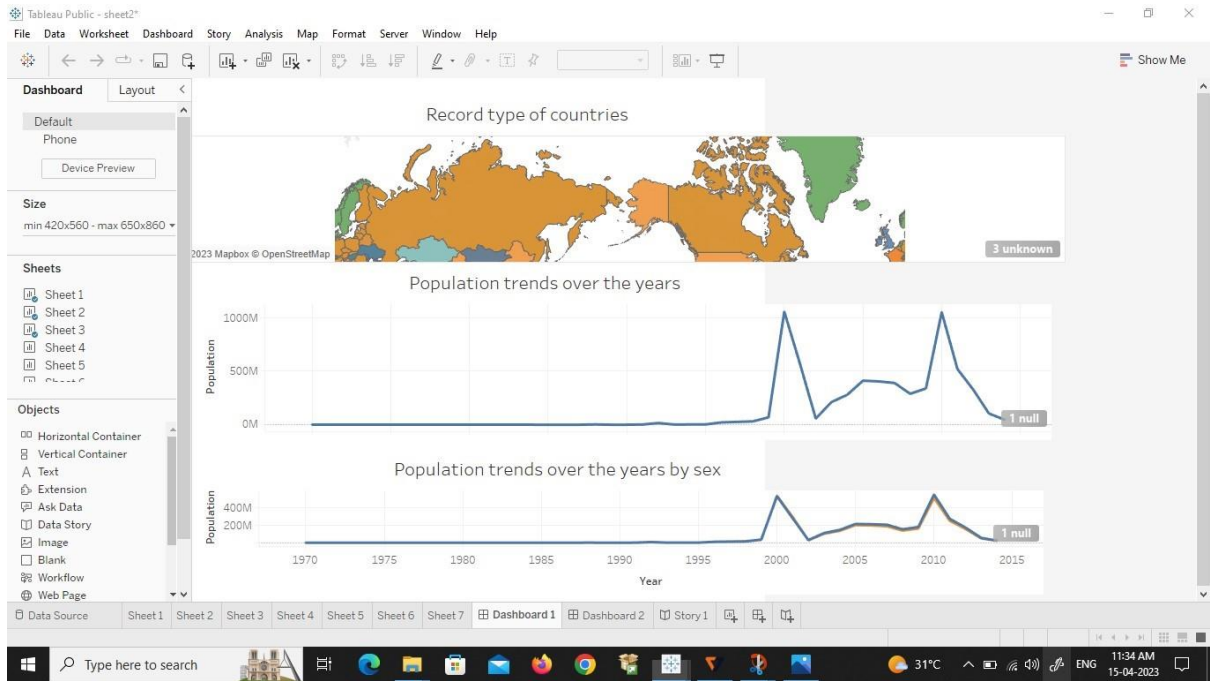
2.1 EMPATHY MAP



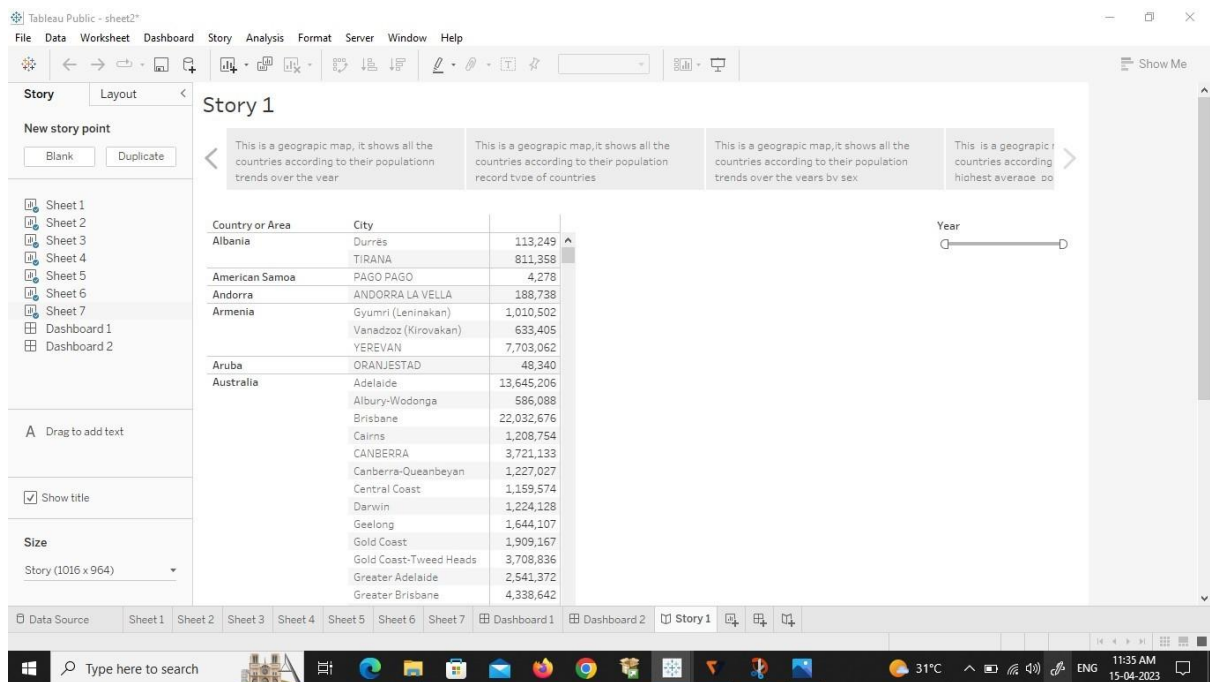
2.2 IDEATION AND BRAINSTORMING



DASHBOARD



STORY



ADVANTAGES

- **More people leads to greater human capital:** There are many factors behind this, but the world's growing population means we have a bigger pool of human capital and the possibility of these cutting edge discoveries increase.
- **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.
- **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.

- **Critical mass:** Higher populations can enable a critical mass of people to enable a richer, more vibrant society. 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

- **Cost to the environment:** Trying to reduce carbon and methane emissions to reduce global warming is relatively more difficult as the population
- **Congestion:** . Too many people in a small space will lead to various types of congestion. Road congestion is a major problem across the world. One study suggested [congestion](#) cost the EU €111bn (1% of GDP) in 2012. With population growth, the costs of congestion will only increase leading to time lost, more pollution and lost output.
- **Water shortages:** Already up to 40% of the world's population face water scarcity and the risk of drought. According to the [UN](#) water shortages could lead to 700 million people at the risk of displacement. A growing population will put pressure on scarce water supplies and this is a factor behind many minor and major conflicts with countries having to find ways around the shortage of water

- **Generating unsustainable waste:** We are currently generating non-biodegradable rubbish that we are struggling to process. It tends to end in landfill, causing methane emissions and other toxic problems.

APPLICATION

The population growth is helped to study and observe the advancements in both anatomy and physiology. A growing population can be a result of many advantageous or beneficial traits or characteristics. Population growth or any kind of evolution in a population can also provide information on how the species changed and evolved with time.

Population growth or any kind of evolution in a population can also provide information on how the species changed and evolved with time. In the case of pest control, the uses of pesticides also affect the pests to modify genetically, so they can increase their population in the presence of pesticides. Population growth also plays a vital role in the prediction of the endangered and/or threatened species or organisms and one can determine their numbers that are present today.

CONCLUSION

They also affect efforts to ensure universal access to health care, education, housing, sanitation, water, food and energy. To more sustainably address the needs of individuals, policy makers must understand how many

people are living on the planet, where they are, how old they are, and how many people will come after today.

REFERENCE

Dashboard

https://public.tableau.com/views/sheet2_16818310072610/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Story

https://public.tableau.com/views/sheet2_16818310072610/Story1?:language=en-US&publish=yes&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link

Appendix

[file:///C:/Users/Kaali/Downloads/index\(2\).html](file:///C:/Users/Kaali/Downloads/index(2).html)

FUTURE SCOPE

For many years, the UNPD developed projections to the year 2050 and some users incorrectly interpreted the numbers to mean that world population growth under the Medium Variant would slow and stabilize in 2050. More recently the UNPD has developed population projections to 2100, and while the uncertainty in the underlying assumptions grows over time, population growth for the world and in many countries continues well beyond 2050. In fact, in all of the current population projections except

the Low Variant, world population continues to grow past 2050.

