

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

# PROJECT REPORT TEMPLATE

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Overview

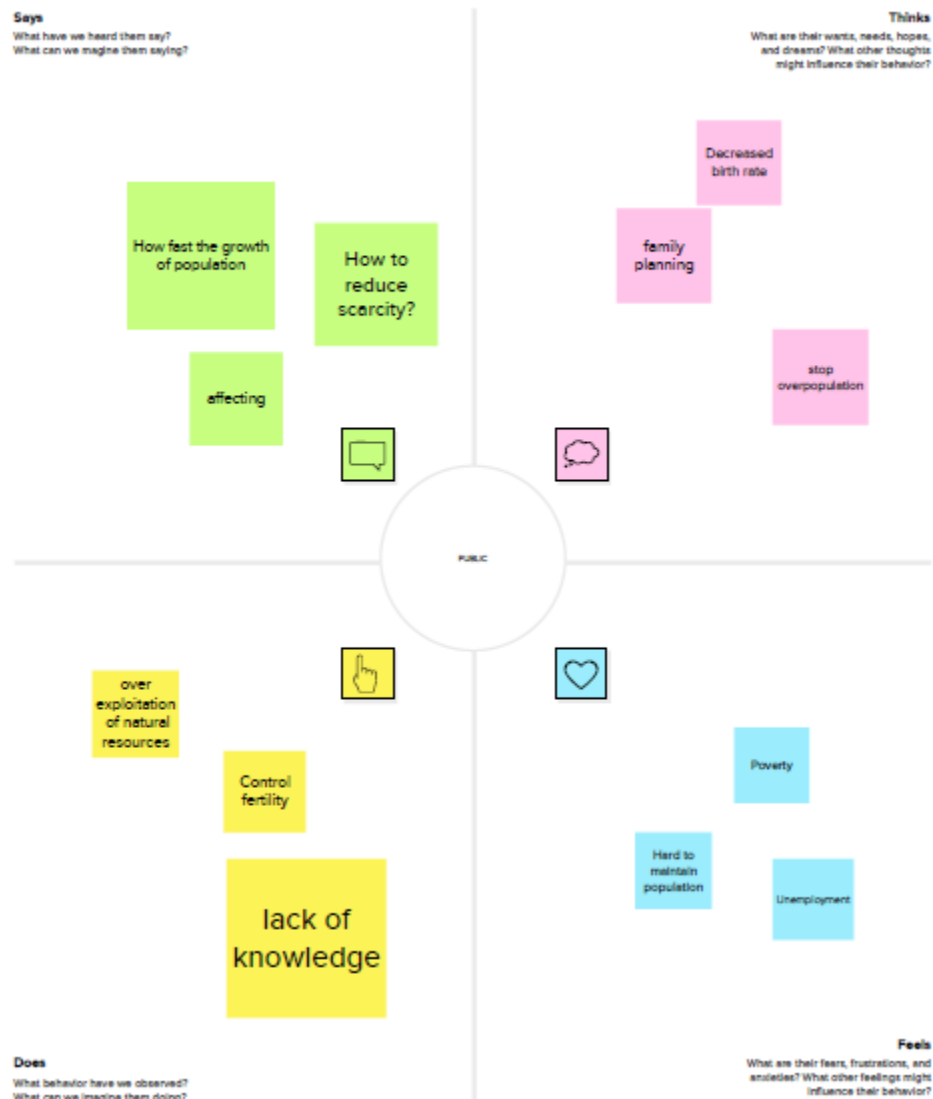
Population projections serve various actors at subnational, national, and international levels as a quantitative basis for political and economic decision-making. Usually, the users are no experts in statistics or forecasting and therefore lack the methodological and demographic background to completely understand methods and limitations behind the projections they use to inform further analysis. Our contribution primarily targets that readership. Therefore, we give a brief overview of different approaches to population projection and discuss their respective advantages and disadvantages, alongside practical problems and their solutions in population data and forecasting .It also includes Highest population countries in the world with percentage.

### 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 knowledge of past trends, and , for the future, on assumptions made for three components : fertility, mortality and migration. Population forecasting is defined as the method of determining the expected population for a particular design period of a water supply system with the help of the study and analysis of future events and available records.

## 2. PROBLEM DEFINING & DESIGN THINKING

### 2.1 EMPATHY MAP



## 2.2 IDEATION & BRAINSTORMING MAP

### PROBLEM

we are trying to solve a  
problem in

1. Unemployment
2. Burden of Consumers
3. Causing environmental  
pollution
4. unequal economic  
growth

## GROUP IDEAS

### Praisyl Helan .S

Proper government policies.	Avoid polygamy.	Urbanization should be encouraged.
Immigration.		

### Renukadevi.A

Less exploitation of resources.	Avoid religious attitude towards family planning.	Provide Incentives for adoption of orphan children by government
Eradicate poverty		

## Srinandhini.D

Promote Family Planning	Employment of Women	Restrict Child Marriage
Raise The Legal age of Marriage		

## Subashini.K

Control the birth rate	Easy and cheap availability of contraceptive	Creation of employment opportunities
Public information programme		

**TIP**  
Add customizable tags to sticky notes to make it easier to find, browse, organize, and categorize important ideas as themes within your mural.

## CONTROLLING MEASURE



## GOVERNMENT MEASURE

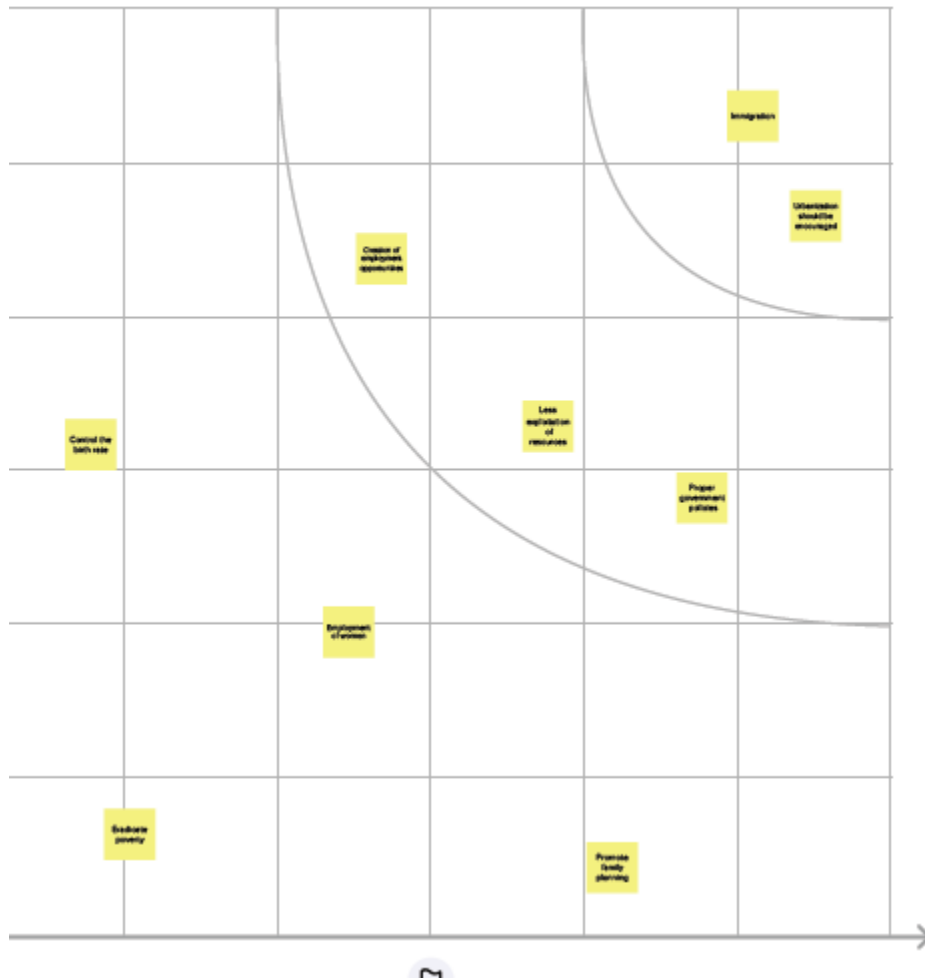


## ECONOMIC MEASURE



**TIP**

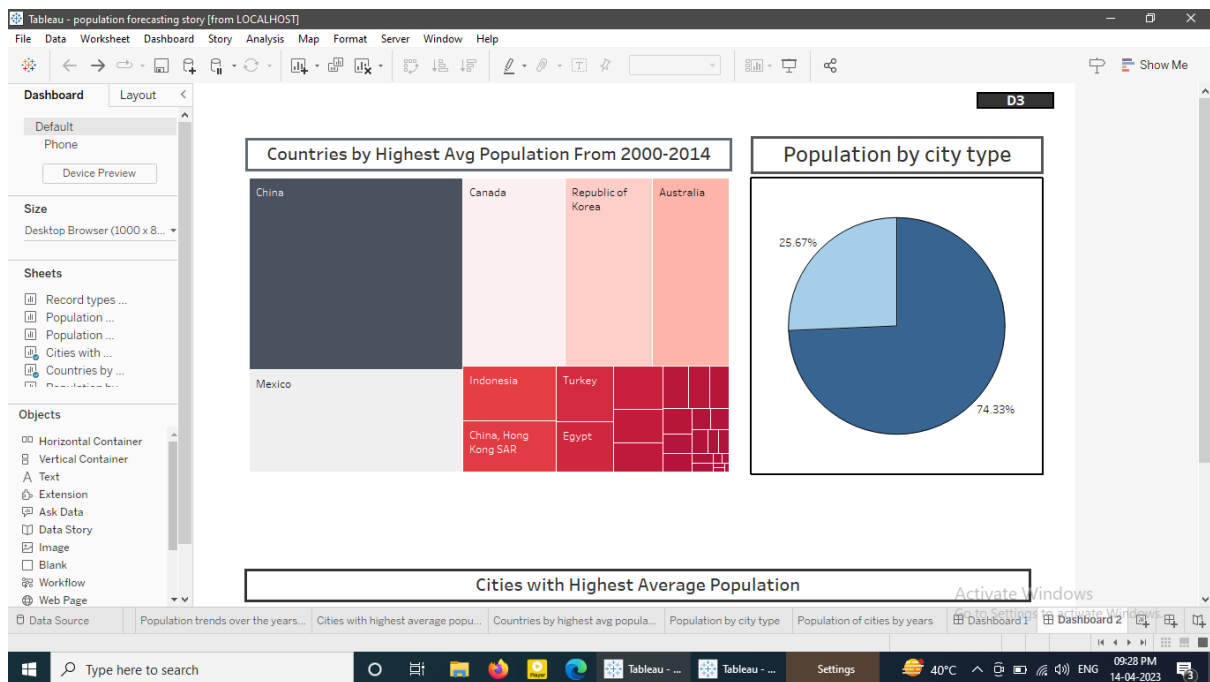
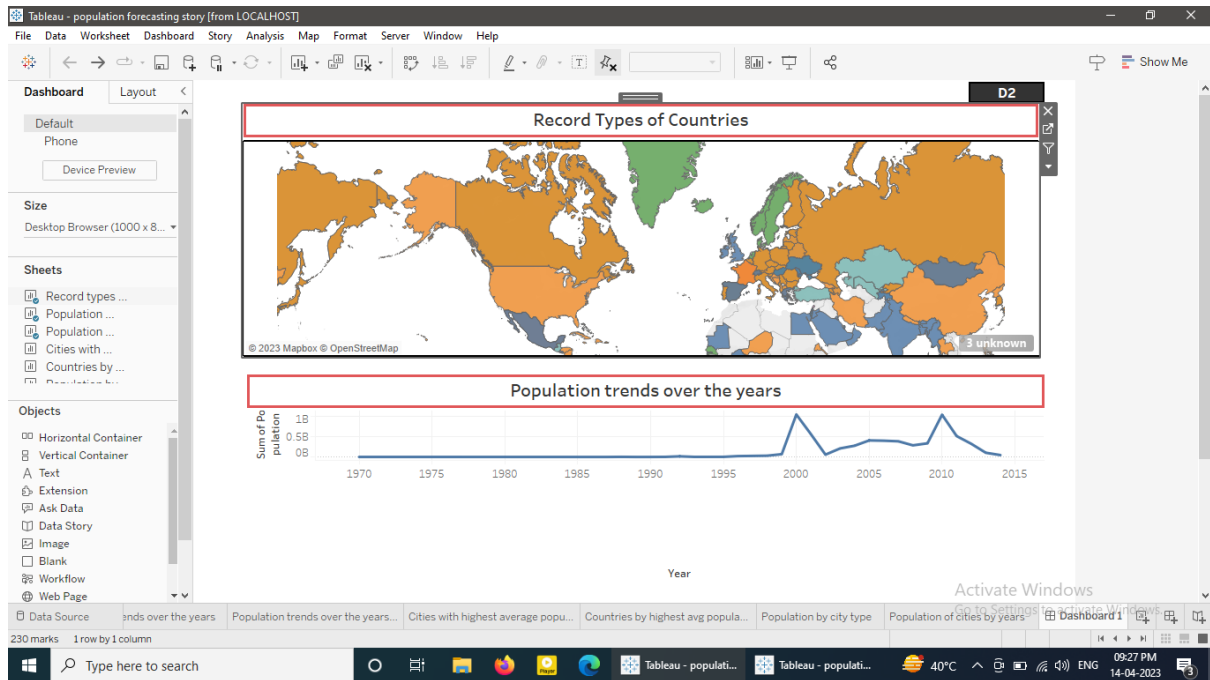
Participants can use their cursors to point at where sticky notes should go on the grid. The facilitator can confirm the spot by using the laser pointer holding the H key on the keyboard.

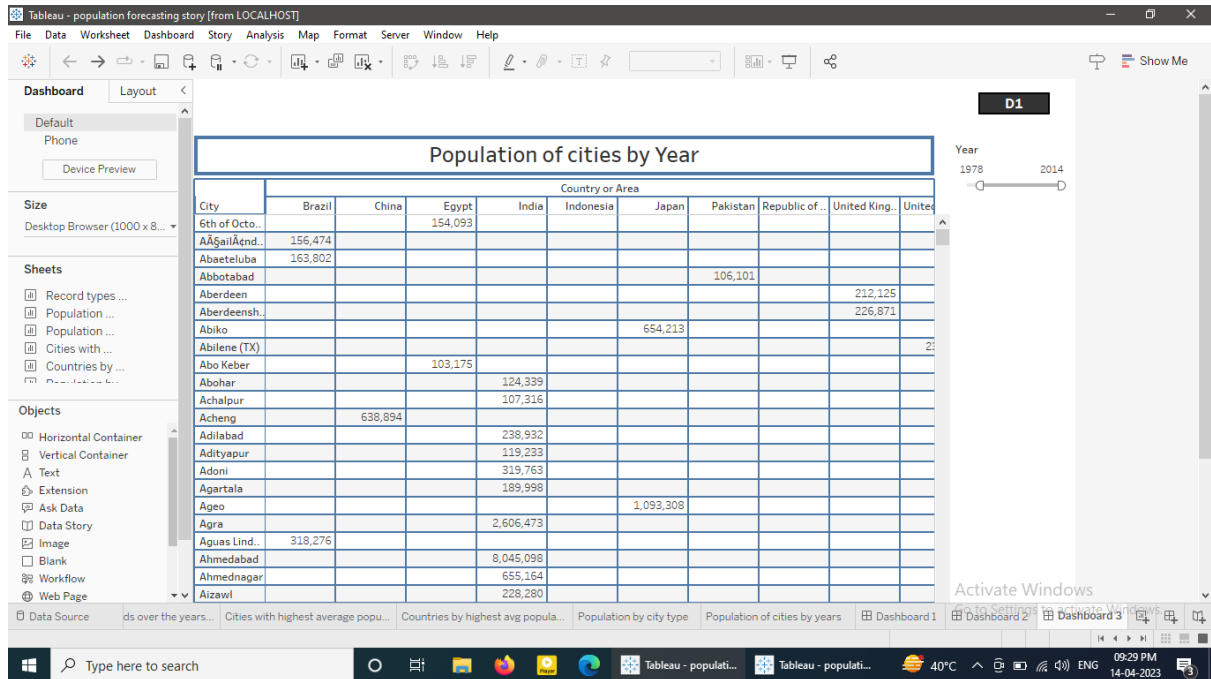




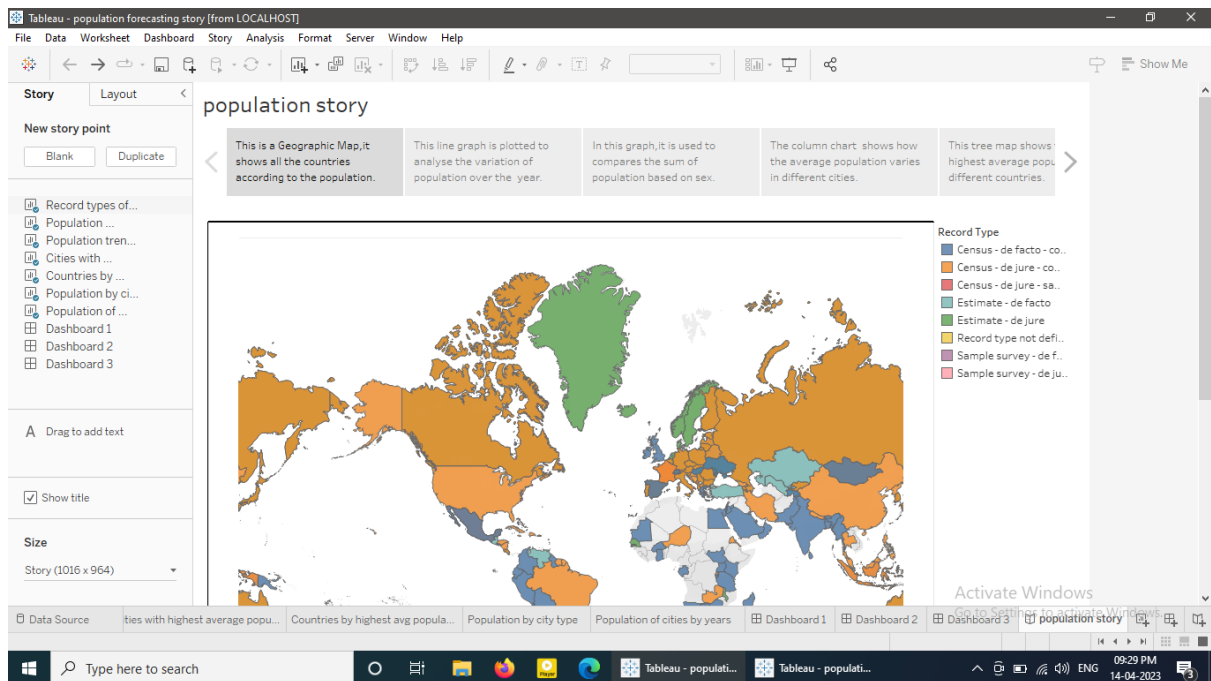
### 3. RESULT

## DASHBOARDS

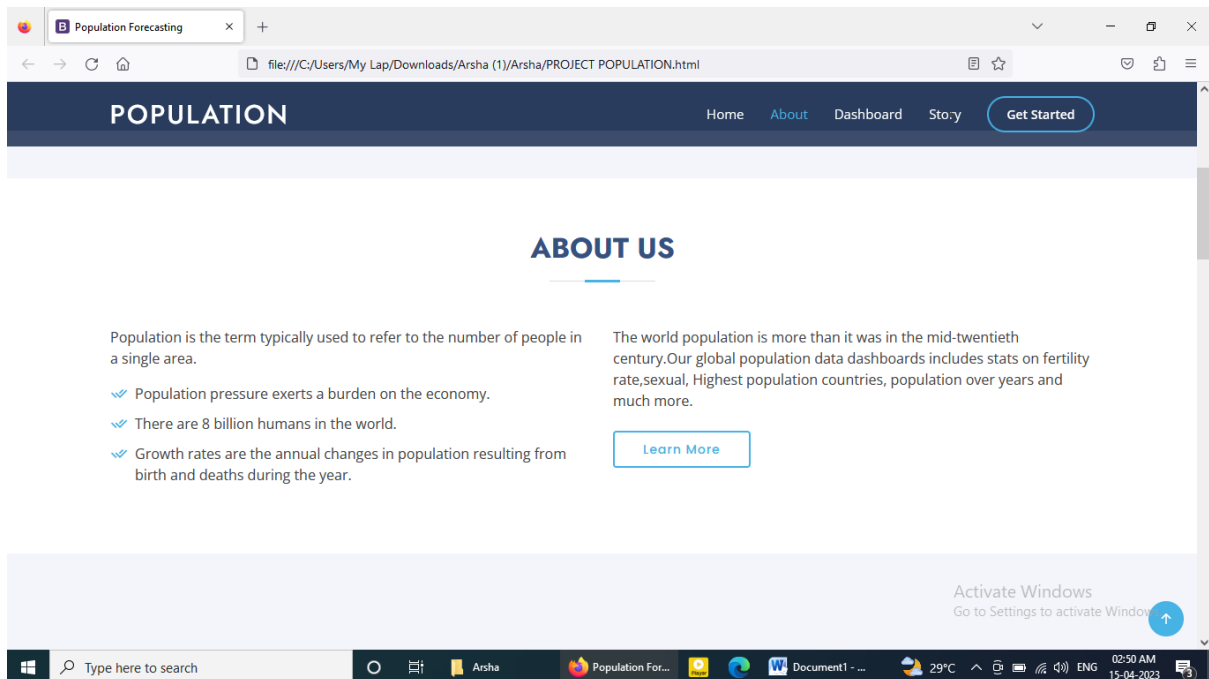
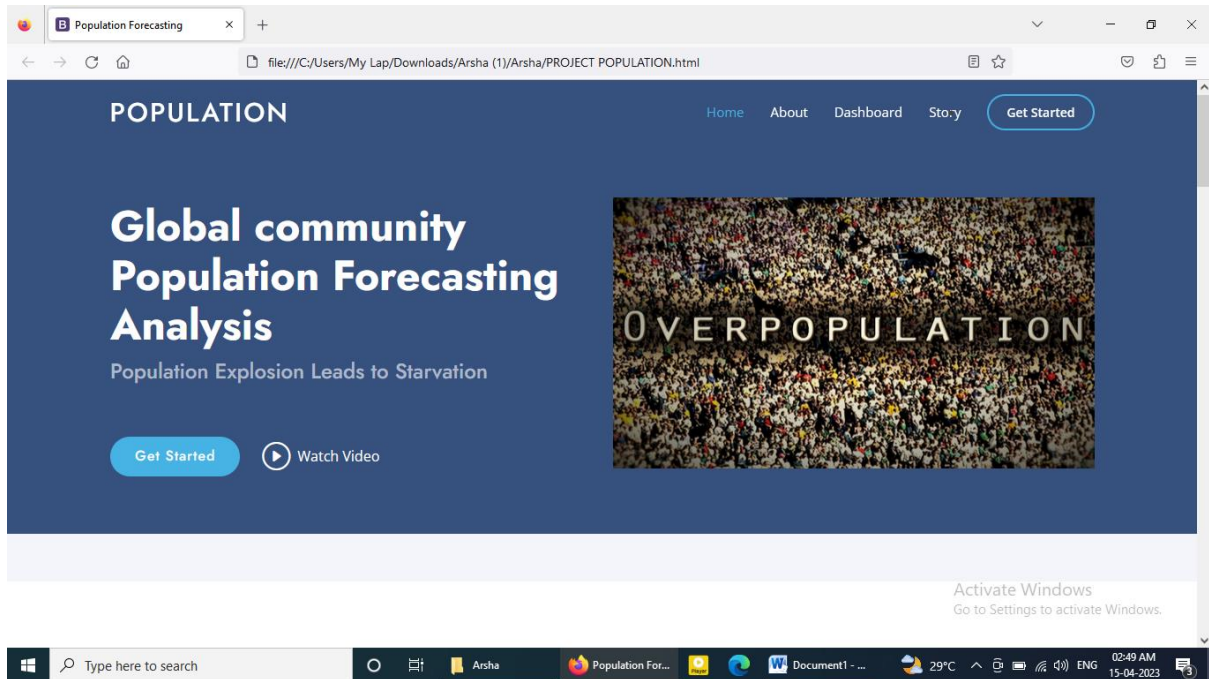




## STORY



# TEMPLATE



Population Forecasting

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POPULATION

HomeAboutDashboardStoryGet Started

## Population forecasting analysis Causes and preventive measures

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.

01 Causes of Overpopulation

Reduced mortality rate, better medical facilities, depletion of precious resources are few of the causes which result in overpopulation. It is possible for a sparsely populated area to become densely populated if it is not able to sustain life.

02 Preventive measures

03 Awareness about population

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Population Forecasting

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POPULATION

HomeAboutDashboardStoryGet Started



## Most Populated Countries in the World

Here the 4 Most populated countries of world are given in percentage.

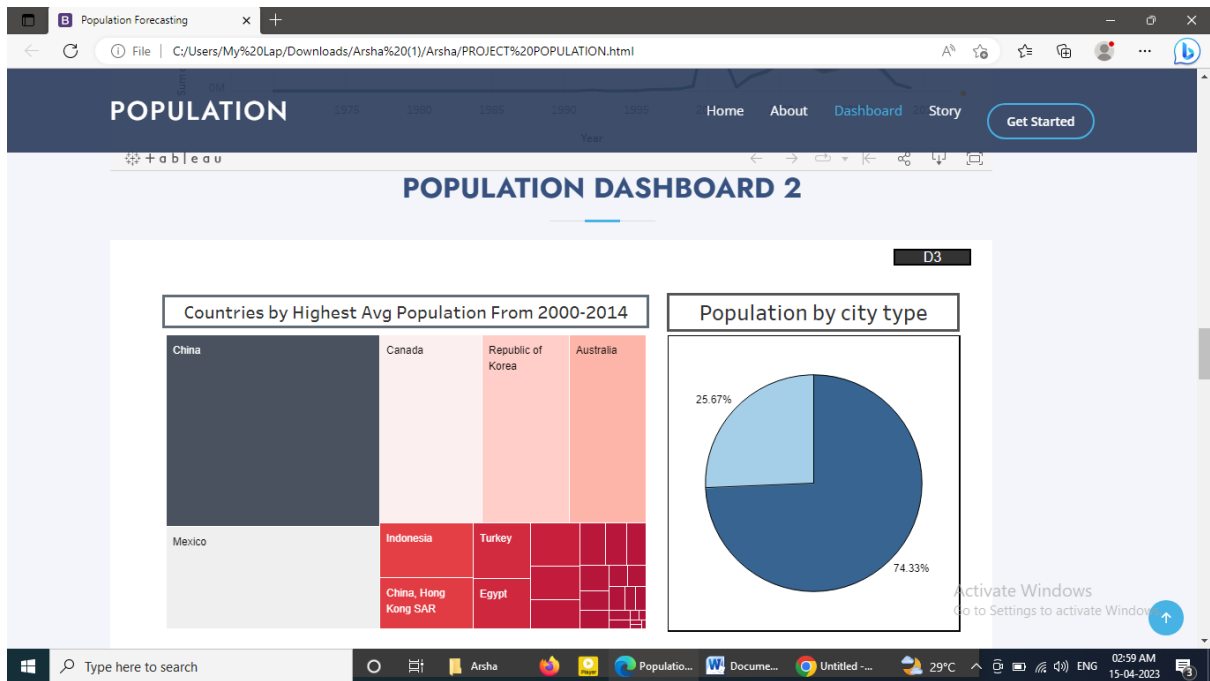
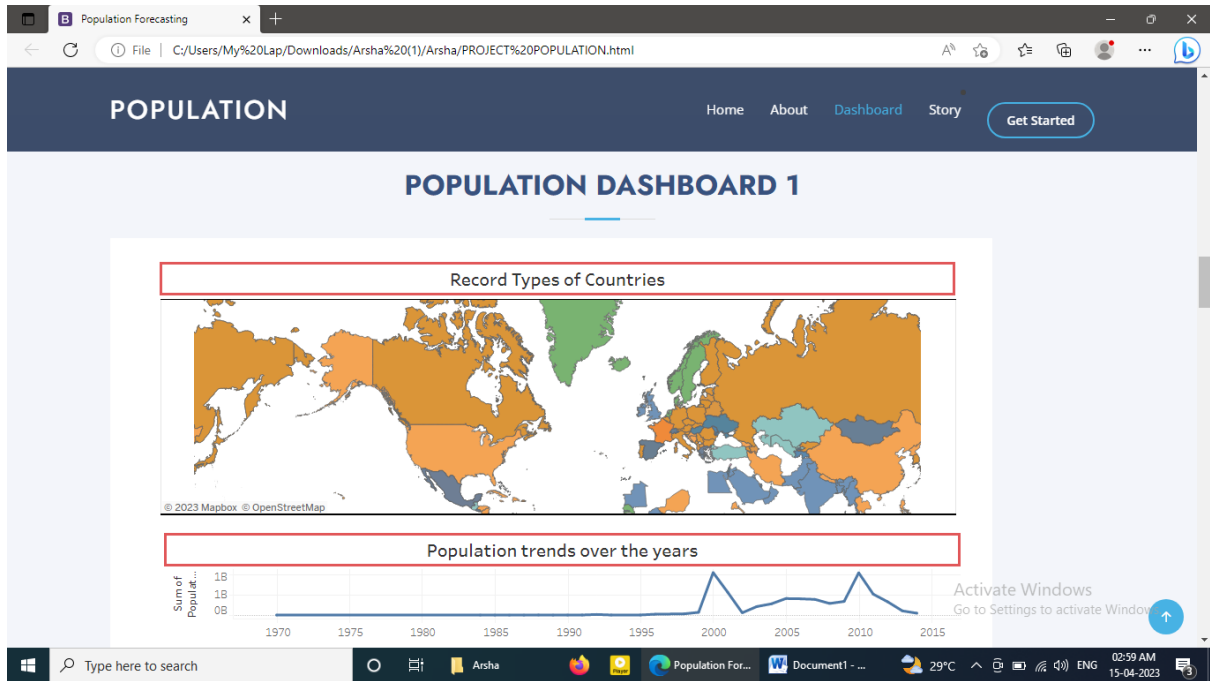
CHINA	18.0%
INDIA	17.5%
UNITED STATES	4.23%
PAKISTAN	2.83%

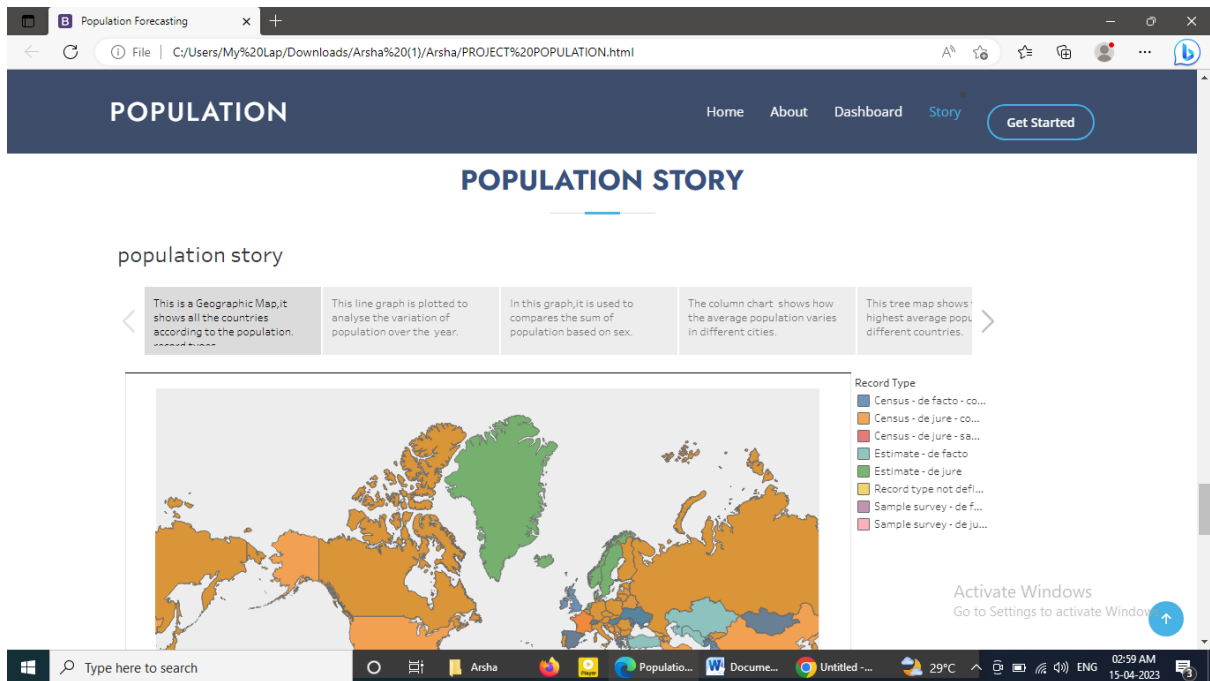
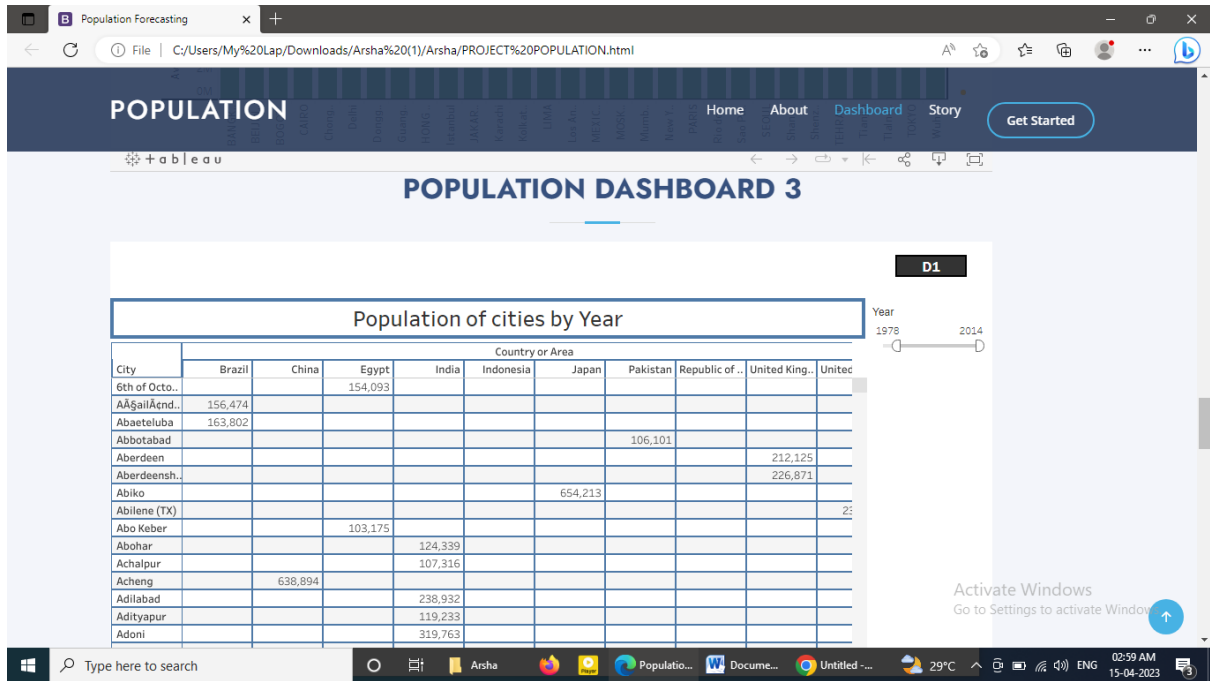
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## 4. ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

### ADVANTAGES:

#### 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.

- The obvious evaluation is to say, the crucial thing is not GDP, but GDP per capita. If economic growth is at the same rate as population growth, average living standards will not increase. However, it is possible population growth can also improve per capita incomes. As the population increases, the economy can benefit from a bigger talent pool, economies of scale and greater specialisation. All this can enable higher per capita income, which we have seen in major developed economy.

#### 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 century, Technological innovation and economies of scale, mean productivity of land output have been able to grow even faster than population growth. For example, at the turn of the nineteenth has vastly increased as farmers make use of mechanisation and economies of scale for increased food production.

## **The improved demographic structure of society**

Many western economies are now experiencing a falling population, with the result that their population demographic is being skewed to old, retired people. This is imposing costs on society as we struggle to pay for health care and pensions. Moderate population growth helps to rebalance the population with a higher share of young, working people.

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## **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 environment**

Population growth exacerbates many of the existing environmental problems. Trying to reduce carbon and methane emissions to reduce global warming is relatively more difficult as the population.



There will be greater threat on natural habitats as a greater population has greater demand for housing and farmland. This will increase pressure to cut down forests to make way for farming and housing.

## **Congestion**

Too many people in a small space will lead to various types of congestion. Road congestion is a major problem across the world. 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. 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.

## **Problem of Unemployment**

Large size of population results in large army of labour force. But due to shortage of capital resources it becomes difficult to provide gainful employment to the entire working population. Disguised unemployment in rural areas and open unemployment in urban areas are the normal features of an under developed country like India.

## 5. APPLICATIONS

The users of population projections that many people think of first are government departments responsible for policy and planning in different sectors. While their titles will differ somewhat between countries, they include the main spending departments responsible for education, health and care, housing, transport infrastructure, pensions, and so on. If a country has a central Ministry of Planning, population forecasts will undoubtedly form a central input into its activities. Moreover, insofar as a government has explicit population policies, such as promoting reductions in fertility or encouraging or restricting immigration, the departments responsible for implementing these policies will have a particular interest in population forecasts. In fact, it is likely that nearly every government department, with perhaps the exception of the ministry of foreign affairs, will make use of population forecasts in its activities

In many countries, responsibility for service provision in a wide range of sectors, such as health, education, housing and so on, is devolved to regional or local authorities. As a result, not only national government, but the regional and local tiers of government are likely to use population forecasts to help them plan ahead for the provision of services. Moreover, projections are not only used to inform planning in the public sector but also underpin planning and marketing strategies in the private sector. For example, at a strategic level, medium-term changes in the structure and distribution of the population such as population ageing may signify the future rise and decline of particular markets. Equally, small-area forecasts might play a role in decisions made by retail firms about where to open new stores.

Population forecasts are also important for the work of a range of international organizations, including United Nations agencies and the development banks. Estimates of future population trends are a crucial input into models of global environmental change and its impact.

## 6. CONCLUSION

In our project we use the following steps. The first process is to define problem and defining the solutions for our problem. Using these solutions we made a empathy map and Brainstorming template, which is our first milestone define problem or problem understanding .Secondly, based on our project we collect data sets from sources. Then we made the data in SQL to make of it . After that installing tableau software and we connected tableau desktop to SQL workbench successfully, which is second milestone data collection and extraction from data base. Then we want to prepare the data for visualization, which is our third milestone Data preparation.

The next step is number of unique visualization .we made a bar chart, pie chart maps etc., We made visualization for our topics like, population record types of countries, population trends over the years, population trends over the years by sex, cities with highest average population, countries with highest average population from 2000-2014, population by city type, population of cities by year. The next process is responsive and design of dashboards, a dashboard is a graphical user interface (GUI) that displaces information and data in an organized, easy-to-read format, which is our fifth milestone dashboard. Further process is number of scenes of story, a data story is a way of presenting data and analysis in a narrative format ,intending to make the information more easier to understand , which is our sixth milestone Story. Then amount of data rendered to DB ,utilization of data filters, number of calculation fields, number of visualization or graphs, then save to Tableau public ,which is our seventh milestone Testing. The next process is embed dashboard and story with web bootstrap, We made a template of our project using bootstrap templates and we included our eighth milestone Web integration. Project demonstration and documentation is our ninth milestone. We have nine milestones in our project handbook and we completed our project

charting the course of innovation-Tracing the growth of global community –A Population forecasting analysis

## **7. FUTURE SCOPE**

The future scope of population forecasting can be used in many fields. Population projection is a scientific attempt to peep in to the future population scenario , conditioned by using Past data. Assumptions used as their holding true in future, is a critical condition in this exercise.

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. Their uses in future include:

- central and local finance allocation;
- informing local and national policy;
- childcare and schools planning;
- housing and land use planning;
- health care planning;
- modelling and projecting health care indicators;
- weighting surveys;
- benchmarking other projections and as a control for smaller area projections;
- looking at the implications of an ageing population;
- making national and international comparisons.

## 8. APPENDIX

## **DASHBOARD 1**

**[https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecasting\\_16815573766630/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecasting_16815573766630/Dashboard1?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link)**

## **DASHBOARD 2**

**[https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecastingDashboard2/Dashboard2?:language=en-US&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecastingDashboard2/Dashboard2?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link)**

## **DASHBOARD 3**

**[https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecastingDashboard3/Dashboard3?:language=en-US&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecastingDashboard3/Dashboard3?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link)**

## **STORY**

**[https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecastingstory/populationstory?:language=en-US&:display\\_count=n&:origin=viz\\_share\\_link](https://public.tableau.com/views/populationforecastingstory/populationstory?:language=en-US&:display_count=n&:origin=viz_share_link)**