# PROJECT REPORT

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.

The 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.
- ❖ Population growth is determined by the net recruitment rate of individuals to the population.
- ❖ It will lead to higher tax revenues which can be spent on public goods, such as
  - Health care
  - Environmental projects.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION&DESIGN THINKING
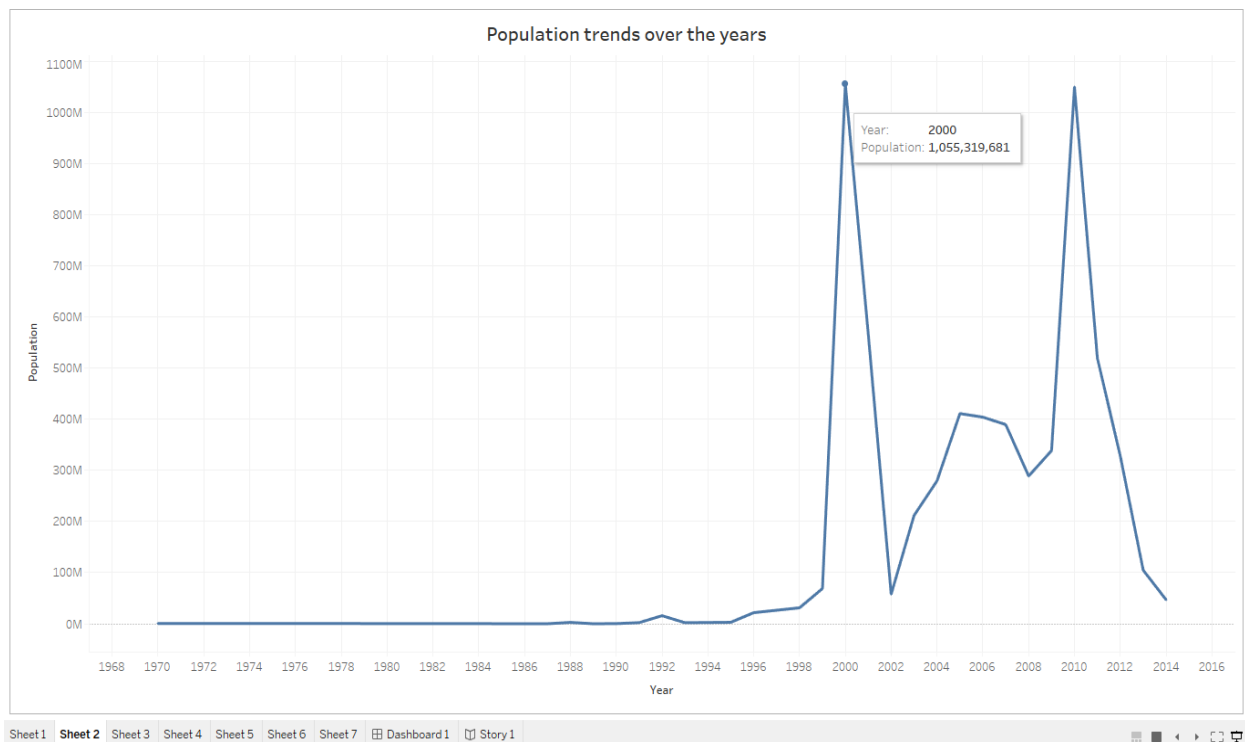
2.1Empathy map

2.2Ideation & brainstorming map
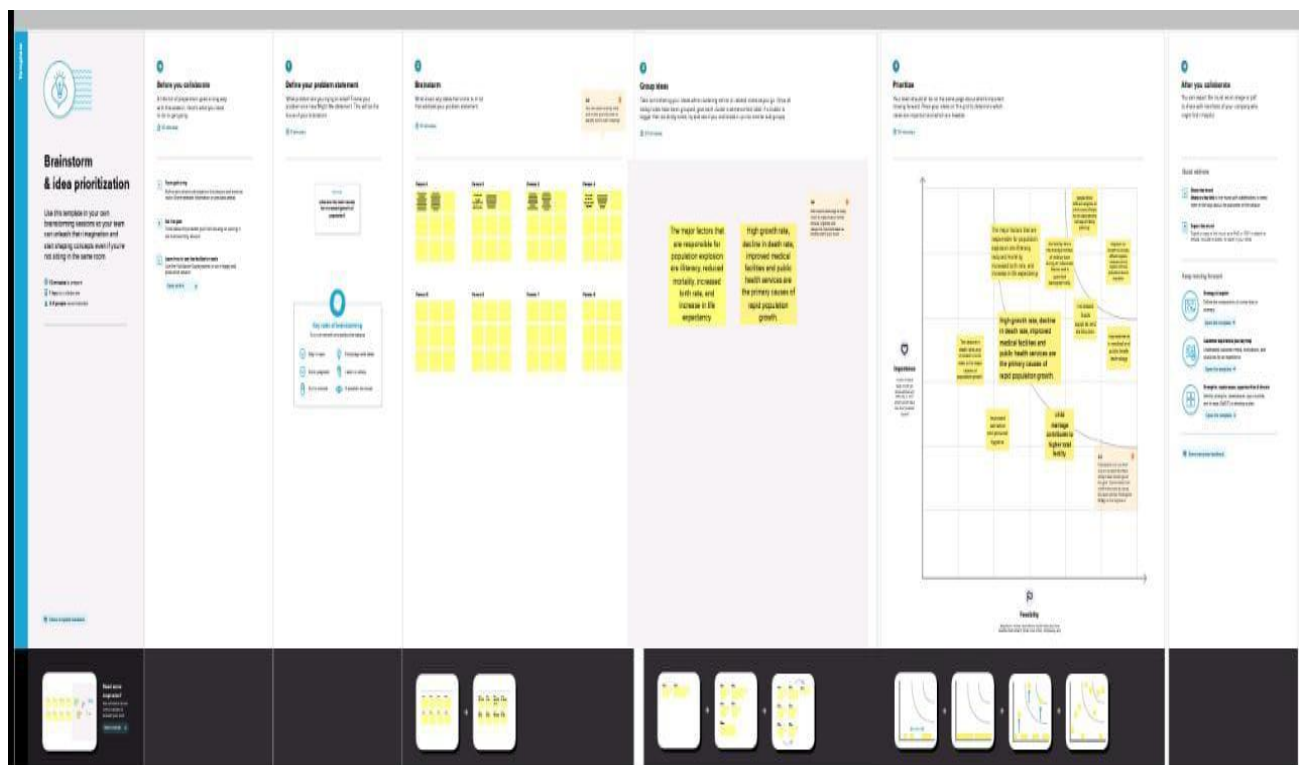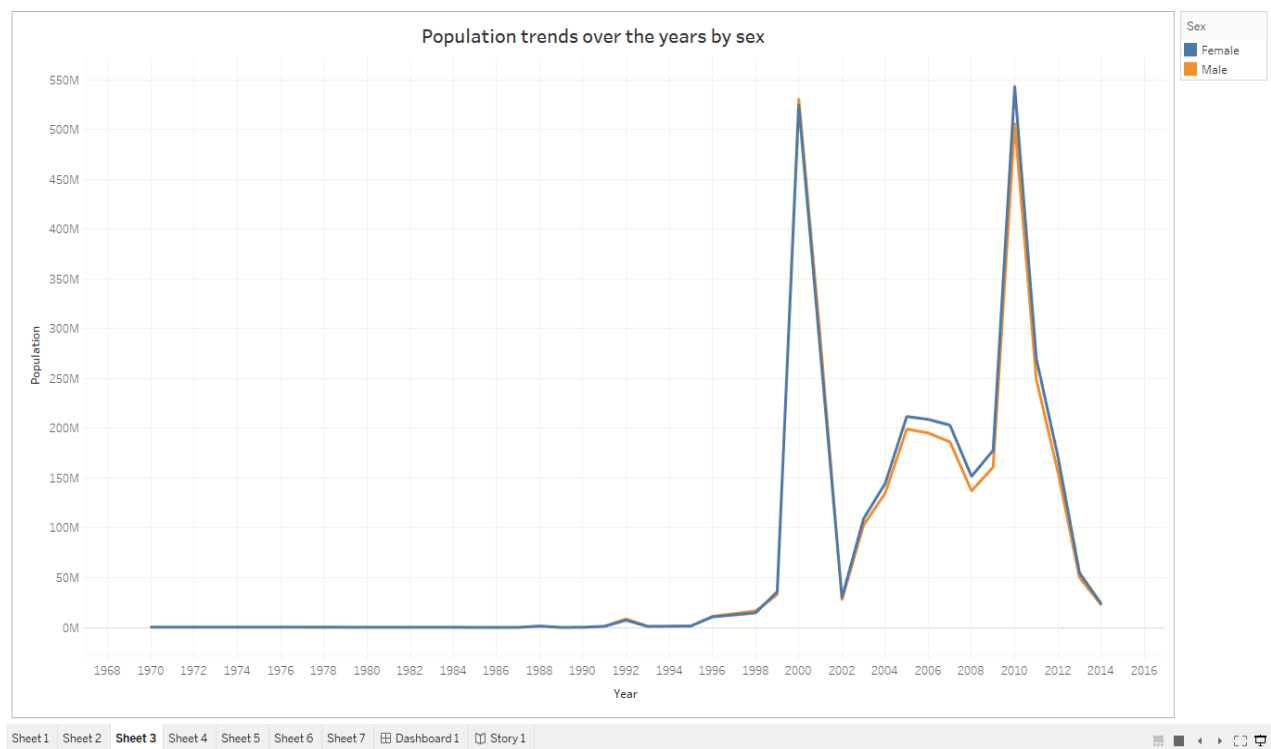
3.RESULT

Population record types of countries
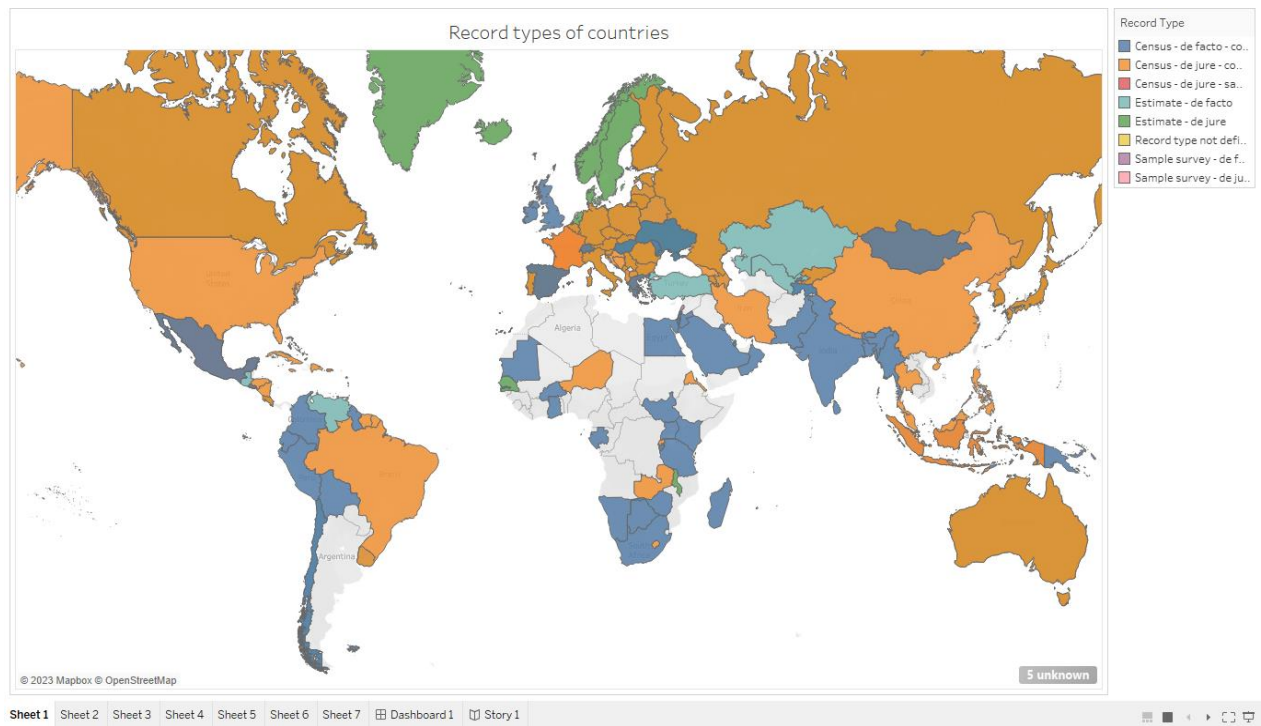
Population trends over the years

Population trends over the years by sex

Population trends over the years by sex

Cities with highest average population

Cities with highest average populations
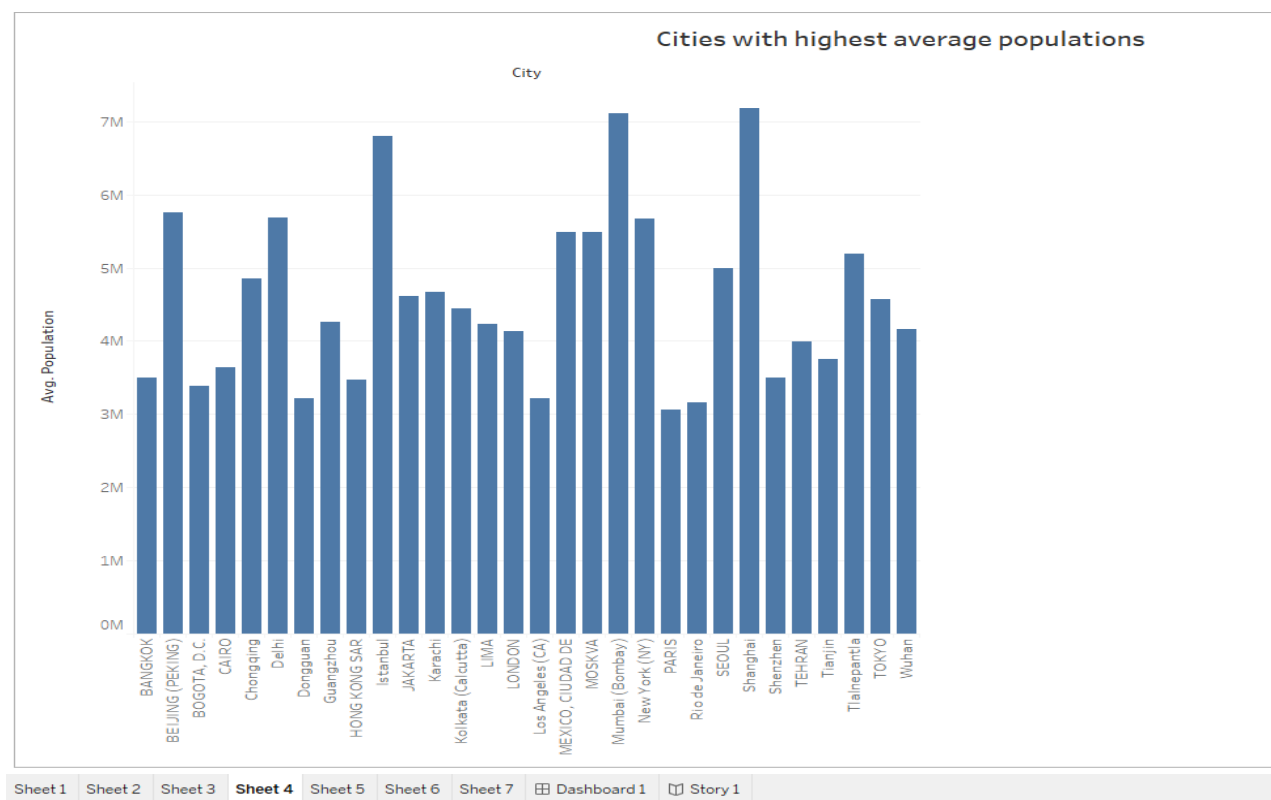
Countries with highest avg population from 2000 – 2014

Countries by highest avg population from 2000-2014

SUM(Population)
558,195   588M

China	Canada	Republic of Korea	Australia
Mexico	Indonesia	Turkey	Pakistan	Peru
			Saudi Arabia	
	China, Hong Kong SAR	Egypt		Uruguay
			Azerbaijan	
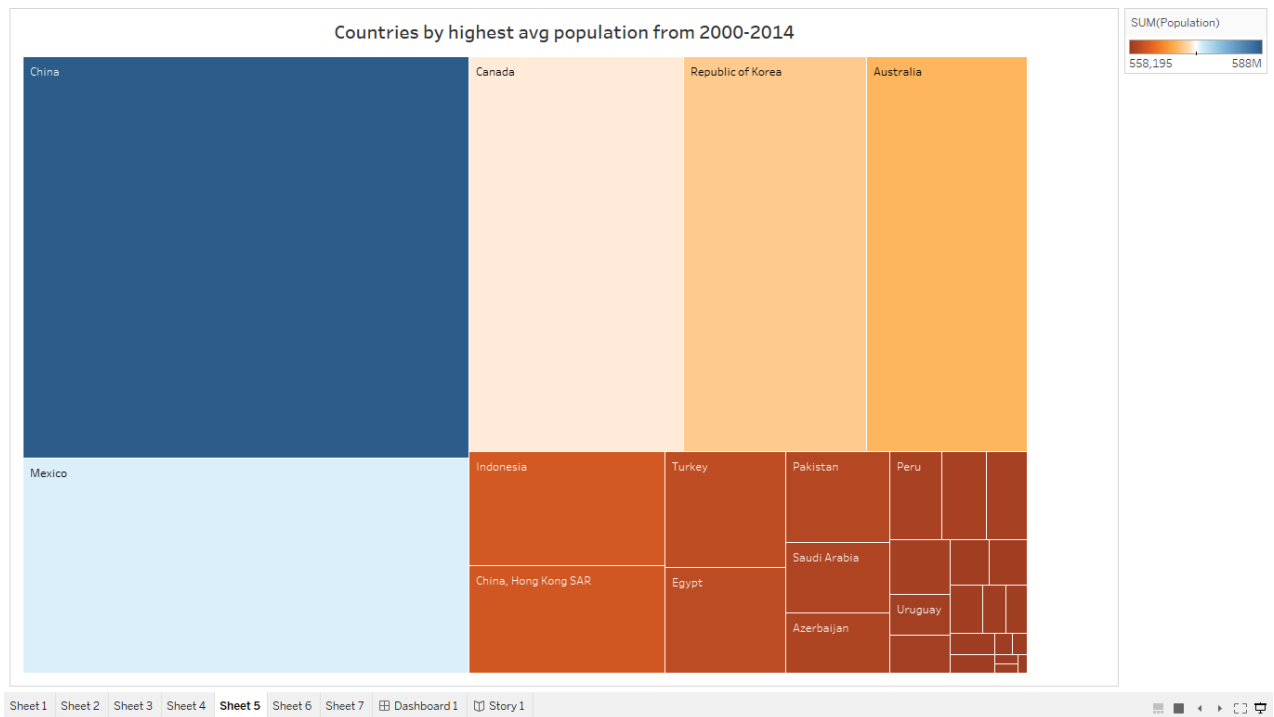
Population by city type

Population by city type

City type
■ City proper
■ Urban agglomeration

% of Total SUM(Popula...
100.00%
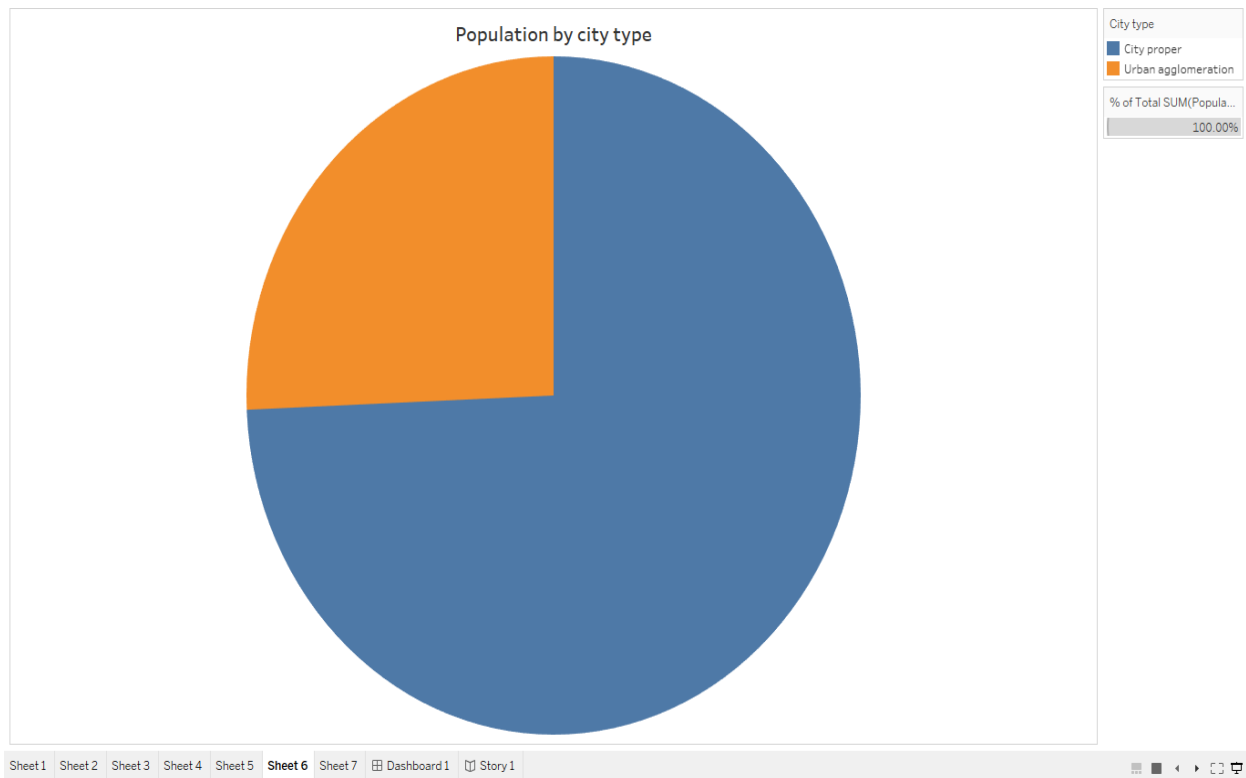
Population of cities by year

City	China	United King..	Republic of ..	Pakistan	Japan	Indonesia	India	Egypt	Canada	Brazil
Teixeira de Freitas										257,669
Tegal						478,275				
Teesside		365,323								
Tebing Tinggi						279,796				
Te?filo Otoni										215,697
Taubat?										504,722
Tatu?										204,512
Tanta								795,747		
Tanjung Balai						288,342				
Tangerang						3,250,196				
Tandoadam				104,907						
Tambaram							137,933			
Tama					731,709					
Takatsuki					1,774,254					
Takasaki					1,342,068					
Takarazuka					1,096,260					
Takaoka					855,669					
Takamatsu					1,760,147					
Tajimi					528,351					
Tadepalligudem							102,622			
Tachikawa					856,174					
Taboao da Serra										489,056
Swindon		155,432								
Swansea		270,506								
Suzuka					960,779					
Suwon (Puwan)			946,704							
Susano										405,243
Surrey									1,211,055	
Surendranagar Dudhrej							156,161			
Surat							5,245,449			
Surakarta						1,005,734				
Surabaya						5,376,993				

Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 4 Sheet 5 Sheet 6 **Sheet 7** ⊞ Dashboard 1 ▢ Story 1

Population growth story

Sheet 1 Sheet 2 Sheet 3 Sheet 4 Sheet 5 Sheet 6 Sheet 7 ⊞ Dashboard 1 ▢ **Story 1**

4. ADVANTAGES AND DISVANTAGES

❖ **Advantages**

- The advantages of population growth on the economy can be that there is a lot of man power available so if used properly then the economy can develop at a faster rate than it is developing.
- The economy is possible for a better future.
- Gender equality for education and employment.
- Low mortality rate.
- Increased innovation.

❖ **Disadvantages**

- Vulnerable to changes in nature, therefore limited population growth.
- Lack of advanced goods, new technology, and growth.
- Gender based roles.
- No change or innovation.
- Low standard of living.

5. APPLICATIONS

❖ The initial age profile of the population (whether it is relatively old or relatively young to begin with) and migration.

❖ Fertility rates, mortality rates (life expectancy)

❖ Increased economic growth of a country, growing demand for jobs, lack of housing and schools, lack of infrastructure leading to poor living, and increase in pollution and waste.

❖ Erosion of farmland, overuse of both surface and groundwater, dwindling supplies of finite fossil fuels, and escalating extinction of plant and animal species.

❖ More access to labor, which will lead to higher productivity, which then will lead to more goods being produced.

6. CONCLUSION

The earth's current population is almost 7.6 billion people, and it is expanding. It is expected to surpass 8 billion people by 2025, 9 billion by 2040, and 11 billion by 2100.Overpopulation may lead to many issues like depletion of natural resources, environmental pollution and degradation and loss of surroundings. All countries must take immediate steps to control and manage human population growth.

7. FUTURE SCOPE

- Access to New Cultures.
- Globalization makes it easier than ever to access foreign culture, including food, movies, music, and art…
- The spread of Technology and Innovation.
- Lower Costs for Products.
- Higher Standards of living Across the Globe.
- Access to New Markets and Access to New Talent.

8. APPENDIX

A. Source code

Dashboard link:

https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/vinthiyavashini.l/new_dashboard_16821505363850/Dashboard1?%20publish=yes