

HISTORICAL PERIOD

Preindustrial period

Starts with the Neolithic revolution, also the climate change, so the temperature increased and the glaciers melted. Population became more sedentary (cities were created). First population grew slowly because of the few resources, climate factors, wars and epidemics, but between 1000 and 1300 the population grew because of the agriculture's development.

In the first century the world population was about 256 millions. It increased steadily until the Black Death of 1342. Africa continue to increase until 17th century. In the mid of this century world population surpassed the 500 million and in 1800 it reached 900 million. In the 14th century reached 700 millions.

Industrial revolution

At the beginning the population grew because of the birth rates and the lower death rates. This revolution

DEMOGRAPHIC

MODEL

Ancient DM

- * ↑ fertility
- * ↑ mortality
- * Continuous or slow growth
- * Wars, epidemics, diseases, famine, infant mortality.

Transition

(andela)

started during the 18th century (in Great Britain).

It led to a series of important demographic, economic and social changes. Factories need more workers, materials and energy because of the appearance of this cities. Between the 1800 and 1900 population doubled

20th century

In 1950 population reached the 2500 millions, despite the deaths of the 1st and 2nd world wars and the Flu. Between 1950 and 1990 world population doubled again due to Africa, Asia and south America (because of the emigration)

21st century.

In the year 2000 it was more than 6000 millions although its growth began to slow down to 70/80 million per year. In 2015 population exceeded 7300 million. In this century the population in Europe has stagnated and there is a serious ageing although immigration has helped to offset the birth rate.

Transition

- * Fertility ↑
- ↓ mortality
- * medical and scientific advances (hygiene, water stream)

Modern

- * Fertility ↑ (decreasing) = mortality.
- * increase of population slows down.

Regressive

- * Fertility ↓
- mortality =
- * population growth stagnated (growth 0 or negative)

TRENDS OF DEMOGRAPHY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

1. Increase in world population

- Population in the world has been growing and the third part of the growth have been in Asia and Africa. It grew from 5.700 million to 7.200 million. "Naciones Unidas" expects that in the middle of century it could reach 9600 million of people.

2. Ageing

- The ageing is an important consequence of the changes of fertility and mortality. The number of young has grown, but it will be the same in the next years, but the number of older people is going to increase.

3. Differences in family structure

- In one extreme the undevelopment countries have high fertility its mean that cause a young structure and a faster growth of population. In the other extreme the development countries have less fertility and this cause a faster agein of population.

4. Urban population.

- More than a half of the world population lives in urban areas. Because of the number of large urban agglomeration is increasing, half of the urban residents live in cities and small locations.

5. Migration

- International migration has grown, in volume, space, complexity and demographic importance over the past 20 years. Migration have ~~offset~~ the loss and agein of population in some developed countries.