

Historical Period

PRE-INDUSTRIAL PERIOD
 Lucien demographic model
 + mortality
 + fertility
 continuous and slow growth
 infant mortality, famines
 diseases, wars, epidemics,
 Transisan

Industrial Revolution
 modern and scientific advances
 - mortality
 ↑ fertility

19th
 modern
 ↑ fertility (slow down)
 ↓ mortality
 slow growth

20th
 ↑ fertility
 ↓ mortality
 =

Climate changes around 10,000 years ago, it led to the Neolithic revolution as temperatures increase, agriculture developed and population became more sedentary. Towns and cities were established.

warred population grew slowly, dependent on the resources available. first century A.D. world population was about 256 million, it increase steadily until Black Death of 1342. In Africa continued until 17cm when the trade stopped this growth in 1800 it reached 900 million was an epidemics slow down population growth. The growth of the population depended on the resources, the quality of the soil and climate factors, it also was slowed down by wars, epidemic and migrations.

During this period, the birth rates got higher and death rate lower, due to the industrial revolution in Great Britain. It produced several demographic, economic, social changes that cause a big increase in population growth (world population doubled, to almost two thousand billions).

During this century the conditions improved and the population doubled again, ~~the~~ spite of the deaths from the two world wars and the migration from Europe to America. There was a big growth in Africa, Asia and South America.

By the year 2000, the population have reached 6,000 millions, also the growth slowed down to 0.88 million per year. In Europe the population has stagnated and there is a surplus again, also immigration has helped to offset the birth rates.

TRENDS IN DEMOGRAPHY FOR THE 21st

<p>① increase of population</p> <p>The world's population has grown from 5 billion to 7.2 billion. Three quarters of that growth has taken place in Asia and Africa. The population increase is restraining United nations suggest that the population will continue to grow and could reach 9,000 million in 2050.</p>	<p>② ageing population</p> <p>There are countries in which the fertility has fallen under the replacement level, its a fast ageing. Population's ageing is an important consequence of observed and predicted changes in fertility and mortality. The number and population of older people are expected to continue</p>	<p>③ changes in familiar structure</p> <p>We find large families in developing and developed countries (+5/6 children per family), while the fertility rates in developed countries are quite low (2-2.5 children per family).</p>	<p>④ urban population</p> <p>More than a half of world population live in urban zones, about a half of them live in cities. Urban zones are expected to absorb 50% population growth. The scope and complexity of urban management work has increased. It has been one of the most important challenges of the 21st century.</p>	<p>⑤ Migrations</p> <p>International migrations has grown in volume. International migration flows have become increasing, diverse and many countries are now centres of origin, destination and transit. Migration is important as a component of population change in some countries in more developed regions.</p>
<p>Pre-industrial dev</p> <p>↑ Fert. Rty + mortality continuos and slow growth. Diseases, wars, epidemics, famines infant mortality.</p>	<p>Industrial Revolution</p> <p>↑ Fertility/-mortality medical and scientific advances, hygiene</p>	<p>20th</p> <p>↑ fertility (slow down) / -mortality slow growth</p>	<p>21st</p> <p>↓ fertility / = malthusian population growth stagnates (zero or negative growth)</p>	<p>← DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS</p> <p>Lucia Martinez Dalia Gutierrez Dani Gutierrez</p>