POPULATION EVOLUTION

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• Pre-industrial period. •

- Climate changes caused the Neolithic Revolution (10.000 years ago). Agriculture developed and population became more sedentary, as a result towns and cities were formed.

- World population grew slowly, it depends on the resources, the quality of the soil for farming and climate factors. Wars, epidemics and large-scale migration limited population growth.

- In the 1st century, population was about 256 million. It increased until the Black death of 1342, which it decimated the European population, but population of Africa increased until 17th century when slave trade stopped this growth.

- In the mid-17th century, population surpassed 500 million, and in 1800, it reached 900 million.

• Industrial revolution •

- Population grew faster due to higher birth rates, and lower death rates. Industrial Revolution in Great Britain was the main reason of this increase.

- It caused demographic, economic and social changes. Factories needed large numbers of workers and large industrial cities appeared.
- Between 1800 - 1900, population doubled again.

• 20th •

- In 1950, population reached 2500 million, despite the deaths from the first and second world wars an the Spanish flu pandemic. There was a big growth in Africa, Asia and South america.
- Between 1950 - 1990, population doubled again.

• 21st •

- By the year 2000, world population was more than 6.000 million. It growth began to slow down to 70-80 million per year.
- In 2015, it increase to 7.300 million, and in 2050 there will probably 9600 million.
- In Europe, the population has stagnated and there is a serious ageing, although, inmigration has helped to offset the birth rates.

• Ancient Demographic Model •

This model has high fertility and high mortality. This a countinuos and slow growth. This is caused by deseases, wars, epidemics, famines and infant mortality.
hambruna

• Transition Demographic Model •

This model has high fertility and lower mortality. The lower mortality was caused by advances in medicine, and scientific advances (Streamwater)

• Modern Demographic Model •

This model has high fertility, but it was decreasing. The mortality countinous similar. The growth of the population is great, but lower than before.

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• Regressive Demographic Model •

This model has lower fertility and mortality continue the same.
The population stagnated (zero growth or negative).
estancada

21st CENTURY

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1. Increase in population growth:
According to the International Conference of population since 1994, the world population has increased from 5.700 million to 7.200 millions today (three quarters of this increase happened in Asia and Africa. It's estimated that the world population will continue growing and could reach 9.600 million people in the mid-century.

2. Ageing:
The ageing of the people is very important because the consequences of the changes in the fertility and mortality. The number of young people have increased fastly in the last years, and we wish it, to stay stable during the next 35 years, and also, we wish the percent of old people continue increasing in the future.

3. Changes in familiar structure.
We find large families in developing or underdeveloped countries (+5/6 children per family); while the fertility rates are quite low in developed ones: (0-2 children per family)

4. Urban population.
More than 50% of the world population live in cities today, and is expected that this number will increased in the following years so creating new problems of organization in the cities.

5. Migrations
Migrations have increased in scope, complexity and demographic importance. Many countries are today countries of origin, destiny, and transit.

Migrations from developing countries have offset the loss and ageing of the population in developed countries.