

HISTORICAL PERIOD

1) Preindustrial period

Neolithic Revolution? Agriculture + cities
Slow and steady growth since the 1st century to the Black Death.

Population grew slowly because of wars, epidemics and large scale migration. First century AD, world population: 250 million. ~~Increased because of the Black Death~~ The African population continued to increase until the 17th century. World population surpassed 500 million. In 1808 = 700 million. Between 1000 and 1340 a warm period caused the population to increase.

2) Industrial period

During this period, the birth rates got higher and death rates lower because of the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain in the 18th century. It led to a series of important demographic economic and social changes. Between 1800 and 1900 world population doubled to almost 200 million.

3) 20th century

In 1950 it reached 2500 million despite of the deaths that resulted from the First and Second World Wars. Between the 1950 and 1990 world population doubled again (growth in Africa, Asia and South America).

21st century

By the year 2000 population reached 6000 million although the growth slowed down to 70-80 million per year. Since the end of the 20th century, population growth in Europe has stagnated because of the ageing of population. In 2095 = 1300 million.

DEMOGRAPHIC MODEL

↑ Ancient DM

- ↑ fertility / ↑ mortality
- continues and slow growth
- wars, epidemics, diseases, famine, infant mortality

↑ Transition

- ↑ fertility / ↓ mortality
- medical and scientific advances / hygiene, water (stream)

↑ Western (decreasing)

- ↑ fertility / = mortality
- slow down of population

↑ Regressive

- ↓ fertility / = mortality
- population growth stagnated (growth zero or negative)

Trends of demography for the 21st century

1) Increase in world's population:

Population in the world has been growing and the third part of the grow has been in Asia and Africa. It grew from 5 700 million to 7.200 million. "Naciones Unidas" expects that in the middle of the century it could reach 9 600 million of people.

2) Ageing:

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

3) Differences in familiar structures:

In one extreme, the undevelopment countries have high fertility it means 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 ageing of population.

4) Urban population:

More than half 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 smaller location.

5) Migrations:

International migration has grown in volume, scope, complexity and demographic importance over the past 20 years. Migration have affect the loss and ageing of population in some developed countries.