

1 Preindustrial Period

The Neolithic Revolution was 10,000 years ago. due to

- Climate changes.
- Development of agriculture.
- Sedentary population and creation of cities.

At first, growth of population depended on resources, quality of the soil and climate factors. Grew slowly because of wars, epidemics and migrations. Since the first century to A.D to the Black Death (14th) decimated European population. In Africa the population increase and surpassed 500 millions

2 Industrial Revolution

The population increased due to high birth rates and low death rates. In Great Britain (18th century). The population increased due to demographic, economic and social changes. Factories needed abundant workers, raw materials and energy. Industrial cities appeared

3 20th century

During this century population doubled, despite the deaths caused by two world wars and emigration from Europe to America. The biggest growth were in Africa, Asia and South America

In the 19th and 20th centuries were economical and political problems. This made Europeans to emigrate

4 21st century

In the year 2000 population reached 6,000 millions although the growth slowed down. In Europe the population has stagnated. Immigration helped to offset low birth rates and the general ageing of population.

② Demographic trends for the 21st century

1) Increase in population:

Since 1994 world population has grown from 5.700 millions to 7.200 millions. Three quarters of growth took place in Asia and Africa. It's expected to reach 9.600 in the middle of the 21st century.

2) Ageing of the population:

Majority of countries won't reach, in 2015, the objective of 75 years. Only 35% of the countries with life expectancies from 60-75 years have surpassed 75 years between 2010 and 2015. Only one of 53 countries with life expectancy under 60 years have surpassed 70 years. It won't reduce the 75% of the maternal mortality.

The ageing of the population is an important consequence of changes observed in the fertility and mortality. The number of young people has grown rapidly and it's expected that it remains "stable" in the next 35 years. Old population will keep growing.

3) Changes in familial structure:

Countries are more diverse than in other moments. At an extreme there are countries where the fertility is still high and have a structure of young age and rapid increase of population. At the other extreme, the countries have a fertility below the level of replacement. There is a rapid ageing of population.

4) Urban population:

More than half of the population lives actually in urban zones. Although big urban agglomerations are increasing, many urban residents live in smaller cities. It's expected that urban zones absorb future increasing of population. It has increased the complexity of organization of urban zones.

DEMOGRAPHIC MODELS

Pre-industrial period.

Ancient demographic world

↑ fertility / ✗ mortality ↓
continuous & slow growth

Due to diseases, epidemics, wars, inland mortality

Industrial revolution

Transition

↑ fertility / ↓ mortality (controlled)
medical & scientific advances, hygiene

20th

Modern

↓ fertility (decrease) / ↓ mortality
population increase, slows down

21st

Regressive

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

5) Migrations :

International migration has increased in the last 20 years, and they have turned more diverse. Many countries are at the same time, countries of origin, destiny and transit. Total migration has become important as a component in change of population (decline). Δ total positive migration cannot avoid aging in long time.