

Pre-Industrial Revolution

① Evolution of the population through history

The climate change around 10000 years ago is known as the Neolithic revolution. ^{increased} Temperatures and glaciers melted, agriculture development, population became more sedentary (creation of cities).

World population grew slowly, was dependent on the resources, quality of the soil, and climate factors. Wars epidemics and large scales migration also either limited or promoted population growth.

In the 1st century wars and epidemics slowed down and population growth. The Black death decimated the population in Europe.

Data: 1st cen, 250 millions > 14th cen, 700 millions > 17th cen, 500 million > 1800th, 900 million

Industrial revolution

At the beginning of this period, world population grew more rapidly because of the higher birth rates and lower death rates, caused a big increase in population growth, particularly in Great Britain. It led to a series of important demographic, economic and social changes.

Between 1800 and 1900 world population virtually doubled to almost 2.000 billion.

20th century

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

21st century

By the year 2000, the population had reached 6000 million, although the growth slowed down to 70-80 million per year. In Europe the population was stagnated and there is a serious ageing, although immigration has helped to offset the birth rates.

② Demographic trends for the 21st century

1) Increase of population growth.

The population has increased from 5.700 million in 1999 to 7.200 million in 2020. The zones where has increase the most ~~population~~ are Asia and Africa. Experts think population will grow to 9.600 million in 2050.

2) Aging.

The aging of the population is an important consequence of the ~~increase~~ in life expectancy and mortality. The number of young people has been growing a lot in the ~~last~~ ³⁰ years but it's expected that this number remains stable during the next 35 years. It's expected also that old people will increase.

3) Changes in families structure.

While the demographic profile of new countries are more various nowadays. In one hand we found the countries with the higher fertility because they have their structure, consisting in a young age and a fast increase of population. In the other hand, the countries with low fertility have less words the replace tend, so because of this we have a fast aging, but in extreme cases it reduce in few countries have reduce a lot their families activities.

4) Urban population.

Most of the population live in urban areas. Half of this people live in cities. It's expected the urban areas take the future growth of population. The organization of the urban areas become of the main's role in the 21st century.

5) Migrations.

The international migrations grow a lot comparing it with the last years. The migrations that have more importance as a component of the world of population because of his function in compensate the demand of population in some countries of development tones.

Demographic Models.

Preindustrial. (ancient.)

- Fertility \uparrow / Mortality \uparrow
- continuous and slow growth.
- wars, epidemics, diseases, famines, infant mortality

Industrial revolution. (transition)

- \uparrow fertility / \downarrow mortality.
- Medical and scientific advances (hygiene, water stream)

20th (modern)

- \uparrow fertility / \downarrow mortality.
(decreasing)
- Population growth slows down.

21st (regressive.)

- \downarrow fertility / \downarrow mortality.
- Population stagnated (zero growth or negative)