POPULATION GROWTH

1) PRE-INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

The Neolithic Revolution started around 10.000 years ago because of the climate changes. As temperatures increased, agriculture developed and populations around the world became more sedentary. As a result, towns and cities were established.

At first, world population grew slowly, they depended on the resources, the soil and the climate. Wars, epidemics and large-scale migrations also either limited or promoted population growth.

In the first century A.D. the world population was about 256 million. It increased steadily until the Black Death of 1342 decimated the European population who took 250 years to recover. In the 14th century there was 7000 million. By the mid-17th century, world population surpassed 500 million, and in 1800 it reached 900 million.

2) INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

At the beginning of this period, world population grew more rapidly because of higher birth rates and lower death rates. The Industrial Revolution, which began in Great Britain during the 18th century, was the main reason. It led to several demografic, economic and social changes that caused world population to doubled to almost 2000 million.

3) 20th CENTURY

In 1950 it reached 2500 million, despite the deaths that resulted from the First and Second World Wars (70 million people) and the Spanish flu pandemic (50-100 million people).

Between 1950 and 1990 world population doubled again, mostly due to growth in Africa, Asia and South America.

4) 21th CENTURY

By the year 2000, it was more than 6000 million, although its growth began to slow down to 70-80 million per year. In Europe population growth has stagnated, although immigration has helped to offset low European birth rates and the general ageing of the population.

In 2015 world population exceeded 7300 million.

TRENDS OF DEMOGRAPHY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

1. Increase in world population

Population in the world has been growing and the third part of the growth has been in Asia and Africa. It grew from 5700 million to 7200 million 'Naciones Unidas' expects that in the middle of the century it could reach 9600 million of people.

2 Ageing:

The ageing is an important consecuence on the changes in fertility and mortality. United Nations hope that the number of young people stay stable during the next 35 years, and the number of old people'll continue growing in the future.

3. Differences in familiar structures:

In one extreme the undevelopment contries have high fertility, it means that cause a young structure and a faster growth of population. In the other extreme the developed countries have less fertility and this cause a faster aging of population

4. Urban population.

More than half of the world population live in urban areas. Because of the number of large urban aglomerations is increasing, half of the urban residents live in cities and smaller locations. Is expected this number to grow...

5. Migration:

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

	DEMOGRAPHIC MODELS
Preindustrial	Ancient D.M { ↑ fertility / ↑ mortality - continvous and slow growth - wars, epidemics, deseases, famine, infant mortality
Industrial Rev.	Transition { ↑ fertility / ↓ mortality - medical and scientific advances (higiene, water stream)
20th	Modern { ↑ fertility / = mortality (decreasing) - increase of population slows down
21th	Regressive { ↓ fertility / = mortality - population growth stagnated (growth zero or negative)