

# 1. PRE INDUSTRIAL PERIOD

- 10,000 years ago → Neolithic revolution
- climate changes  
temperatures increased  
agriculture developed and  
population increased  
population became sedentary  
creation of cities.
- 15<sup>th</sup> world population grew slowly because of wars and epidemics.
- First century (A.D.) → world population → 256 million  
Black Death (1347) decimated European population → (700 million)
- 17<sup>th</sup> century → African population increased  
slave trade stopped in this growth
- Middle 17<sup>th</sup> century → world population → 500 million  
1800 → 600 million

# 2. INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- The birth rates got higher and death rates lower.
- Began in Great Britain → 18<sup>th</sup>
- important demographic & economic social change
- large industrial cities appeared
- big increase in population → particularly in Great Britain, Germany and France.

# 3. 20<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

- 1800-1900 → world population virtually doubled
- 1950 → 2500 million → from the first and second world wars.
- 1950-1990 → world population doubled again
- Economic and political problems caused many Europeans to emigrate.
- The two world wars caused many deaths.
- Was a big growth in
  - Africa
  - Asia
  - South America

## 4. 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY

- In 2015 world population exceeded 7300 million.
- The growth slowed down to 70-80 per year.
- 2050 → will probably be 9600 million people living on the planet.
- population growth in Europe → stagnated
- Emigrations → offset low European birth rates  
↳ general ageing of the population.

## 5. TRENDS OF DEMOGRAPHY FOR THE 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURY

### 1. INCREASE IN WORLD'S POPULATION

Population in the world has been growing and the third part of <sup>this</sup> growth 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 consequence on the change in 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 increase

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### 3. DIFFERENCES IN FAMILIAR STRUCTURES.

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In one extreme, the undeveloped countries 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 causes a faster ageing of population.

### 4. URBAN POPULATION

More than half of 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 locations.

### 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.

## DENOGRAPHIC MODELS

Preindustrial

Ancient D.M

- ↑ fertility ↑ mortality
- continuous and slow growth
- wars, epidemics, diseases, infant mortality

Industrial rev

Transition

- ↑ fertility ↓ mortality
- medical and scientific advances

20<sup>th</sup>

Modern

- ↑ fertility = mortality (higghere, water stream)
- increase of population slows down

21<sup>th</sup>

Regressive

- ↓ fertility = mortality
- population growth stagnated
- (growth 200 or negative)