# Knowledge Organiser • Population • Year 6

## Vocabulary

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| Birth rate | The number births per 1000 people per year. |
| Death rate | The number of deaths per 1000 people per year. |
| Infant mortality rate | The number of babies that die before their first birthday, per 1000 live births per year. |
| Natural increase | When there are more births than deaths, so the population grows. |
| Natural decrease | When there are more deaths and births, so the population shrinks. |
| Life expectancy | The average age that a person is expected to live to. |
| Inequality | A lack of fairness or equality. |
| Population | The people who live in a particular place. |
| Migration | The movement of people (or animals) from one place to another. |
| Population density | The number of people living in one square kilometre. |
| Population distribution | How people are spread out. |
| Rural area | An area of countryside or a village. |
| Urban area | An area of town or city. |
| Sparsely populated | Very few people live in the area. For example: rural areas such as the Scottish Highlands. |
| Densely populated | Many people live in the area. For example: cities such as Manila in the Philippines and Milan in Italy. |

## Population Challenges

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| Rapidly growing population | 1. Hard for authorities to plan when populations grow quickly<br>2. Increased pressure on resources, land and services (such as health and education)<br>3. Increased pollution |
| Ageing population | 1. Increased pressure on health services<br>2. Fewer people in the population working and paying taxes<br>3. Increased poverty amongst older people. |
| Feeding the population | 1. in 8 people still go hungry every day<br>2. Food is not evenly distributed.<br>3. A lot of food is wasted. |



World population growth, 1750-2100