
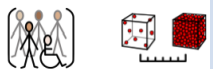












Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser – Population and Migration

Vocabulary

1. migration		the movement of people (known as migrants) from one place to another place	7. population density		the number of people living in a defined area, e.g. 300 people per km ²
2. push factor		reason why people leave their source country	8. overpopulation		too many people for the resources available e.g. housing, food, space
3. pull factor		reason why people are attracted to a host country	9. policy		a set of ideas or plan for situations that has been officially agreed by a government or other organisation
4. source country		the country people migrate from	10. trend		a general development or change a situation or in behaviour patterns
5. host country		the country people migrate to	11. refugee		someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence
6. population		people living in a particular area or place	12. asylum seeker		a person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum in another country

Key knowledge

Push factors are what causes people to leave their source country. These may include lack of jobs, war, poor healthcare or education and lack of opportunities. **Pull factors** are what attracts people to the source country. These may include employment opportunities, higher standard of living, improved healthcare or education, safety and inclusion or diversity.

An **ageing population** means there are **more older people** than younger people. This happens when people live longer and when fewer babies are born. This can result in more people needing healthcare and more money being required for pensions. It can also mean there are not enough people in the working population. All of these can impact the economy.

Governments in different countries will use policies to manage population growth and an ageing population. These policies can sometimes be controversial (something which causes arguments or discussion).

Population growth in the UK

Year on year change of the UK population from 1953 to 2018 (mid-year estimates)

