

NAME:

## Urbanisation and Poverty

Read the 'Sustainable Development Goals' (page 20) section of the fact book and complete the following activities.

From the poverty graph (goal 1), choose five countries that have high levels of extreme poverty and add them to the table below. Input the poverty figures from the graph. To find the urbanisation statistics, go to [www.gapminder.org/tools](http://www.gapminder.org/tools) The Gapminder Guide will assist you if you are having trouble.

COUNTRY	% OF POPULATION LIVING ON UNDER \$1.90 A DAY	URBAN POPULATION (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)
Australia		
Belgium		
Netherlands		
Japan		
Denmark		

1. Is there a relationship between the percentage of people living in urban areas and the percentage of the population living in extreme poverty? If so, what is the relationship and how strong is it?

2. Why do you think this pattern exists?

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The table below shows the current and projected populations for Australia's capital cities. The current and projected populations were taken from the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

COUNTRY	2016 POPULATION (CENSUS)	PROJECTED POPULATION 2061 (SERIES B)	EXPECTED GROWTH
Brisbane	2,270,800	4,800,000	
Sydney	4,823,991	8,500,000	
Melbourne	4,485,211	8,200,000	
Adelaide	1,295,714	1,920,000	
Perth	1,943,858	5,400,000	
Hobart	222,356	270,000	
Darwin	136,828	227,000	

1. Fill in the empty column in the table above. Calculate the expected growth for each capital city from 2016 to 2061.
2. What will these cities need to do to ensure the city is capable of handling the increased population?
3. What are some of the potential positive impacts of population growth on liveability?
4. What are some of the potential negative impacts of population growth on liveability?
5. Do you think urbanisation would increase or decrease poverty? Justify your response.

# Teacher Guide – Urbanisation and Poverty

This table shows the five countries with low extreme poverty, plus five randomly chosen countries with high extreme poverty. Students may choose different countries than those shown below.

COUNTRY	% OF POPULATION LIVING ON UNDER \$1.90 A DAY	URBAN POPULATION (% OF TOTAL POPULATION)
Australia	0.2	89.6
Belgium	0.3	97.9
Netherlands	0.3	91
Japan	0.5	93.9
Denmark	0.9	87.8
Central African Republic	79.7	40.3
Liberia	72.6	50.1
Madagascar	78.7	35.7
Sierra Leone	61.8	40.3
Zambia	54.2	41.4

**1. Is there a relationship between the percentage of people living in urban areas and the percentage of the population living in extreme poverty? If so, what is the relationship and how strong is it?**

No matter which countries students choose from the poverty graph, they should realise that there is a clear, strong pattern/correlation between extreme poverty and urbanisation. The pattern is that those countries with higher urbanisation have lower levels of extreme poverty.

**2. Why do you think this pattern exists?**

Those countries with low levels of urbanisation tend to be more reliant on agriculture for economic growth. Agriculture is much more susceptible to poor climate/weather, which can leave farmers and other agriculture workers destitute.

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This table shows the five countries with low extreme poverty, plus five randomly chosen countries with high extreme poverty. Students may choose different countries than those shown below.

COUNTRY	2016 POPULATION (CENSUS)	PROJECTED POPULATION 2061 (SERIES B)	EXPECTED GROWTH
Brisbane	2,270,800	4,800,000	2,529,200
Sydney	4,823,991	8,500,000	3,676,009
Melbourne	4,485,211	8,200,000	3,714,789
Adelaide	1,295,714	1,920,000	624,286
Perth	1,943,858	5,400,000	3,456,142
Hobart	222,356	270,000	47,644
Darwin	136,828	227,000	90,172

## 2. What will these cities need to do to ensure the city is capable of handling the increased population?

Student answers will vary. They should mention things such as

- expanding public transport
- investment in roads
- building more schools and hospitals
- more housing
- increase in services such as police, fire, ambulance

This is only a small selection and there are many more.

## 3. What are some of the potential positive impacts of population growth on liveability?

Some examples:

- Increased tax revenues
- Job creation due to increased demand for education, health, transport etc.
- Innovation

## 4. What are some of the potential negative impacts of population growth on liveability?

Some examples:

- Burden on resources
- Increased traffic
- Increased pollution and noise
- Overcrowding

## 5. Do you think urbanisation would increase or decrease poverty? Justify your response.

Students responses will vary.