

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 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.