PERCENT OF POPULATION LIVING IN URBAN AREAS, 1960–2018

Source: World Bank, 2018.

2. (a) Using the data in the graph, identify the country in 1985 that has the lowest percent of a population living in urban areas.

    (b) Using the data in the graph, describe the trend in the United Kingdom's percent of a population living in urban areas.

    (c) Describe how urbanization influences demographic change.

    (d) Using the data in the graph, draw a conclusion about what may have been a principal cause of the growing gap in urbanization between China and Nigeria between 2000–2018.

    (e) Explain how governments have responded to the overall trend in urbanization illustrated in the data.

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Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 2: Quantitative Analysis   5 points

(a)	Using the data in the graph, identify the country in 1985 that has the lowest percentage of a population living in urban areas.	**1 point**

An identification includes the following:

- China

(b)	Using the data in the graph, describe the trend in the United Kingdom's percentage of a population living in urban areas.	**1 point**

Acceptable descriptions include:

- It has been steady or constant.

- It has changed little.

- It has gradually increased.

- It has been steady with a slight increase in recent years.

- It has been consistently higher than the other countries shown.

(c)	Describe how urbanization influences demographic change.	**1 point**

Acceptable descriptions include:

- People move from rural areas to cities.

- A growing urban population means rising incomes or growth of the middle class.

- Urbanization reduces the birth rate.

- Urbanization leads to more access to education.

- Cities become more ethnically or religiously diverse.

(d)	Using the data in the graph, draw a conclusion about what may have been a principal cause of the growing gap in urbanization between China and Nigeria between 2000–2018.	**1 point**

Acceptable conclusions include:

China

- Economic liberalization and industrialization policies focused on cities.

- Special economic zones attracted people to cities.

- Emphasis on foreign direct investment attracted people to cities.

- Economic growth created more economic opportunities in cities.

- Economic diversification attracted people to cities.

Nigeria

- Rentier state which reduced investment in other economic sectors.

- Declining oil prices meant less government revenue.

- Less diversified economy meant fewer economic opportunities in cities.

(e) Explain how governments have responded to the overall trend in urbanization illustrated in the data.   **1 point**

Acceptable explanations include:

- As urbanization increased, social services increased to meet the needs of urban dwellers.

- As urbanization increased, governments increased infrastructure to support larger populations/businesses.

- As urbanization increased, governments increased access to education.

- As urbanization increased, policies were enacted to protect the environment against damage caused by industrialization.

- As urbanization increased, policies were enacted to build more housing to meet demands of a rising urban population.

- As urbanization increased, governments focused fewer resources on rural areas.

- As urbanization increased, governments provided more resources to rural areas. which had been neglected.

- As urbanization increased, national governments devolved power to local governments.

- As urbanization increased in China, the government used the hukou system to control internal migration.

Total for question 2   5 points