KNOWLEDGE
1. What percentage of urban residents in Bangladesh live in poverty?
2. What methods did the SHLC team use to investigate urban neighbourhoods and urban growth?

COMPREHENSION
3. Why do people migrate to cities?
4. Why is it important for the SHLC team to study individual neighbourhoods, rather than whole cities?

APPLICATION
5. What questions would you ask an urban resident during a survey to assess the state of local public services?

ANALYSIS
6. Why is the growth of informal settlements, or slums, a concern for urban planners and policy makers?
7. Why is it so important for cities to include open public spaces? How can these spaces make neighbourhoods sustainable and healthy?

SYNTHESIS
8. How does the work of the SHLC address the UN Sustainable Development Goals of ‘sustainable cities and communities’, ‘good health and well-being’ and ‘quality education’?
9. Employment opportunities are a significant pull factor to attract people to urban areas. As more people work from home following the COVID-19 pandemic, what effect do you think this will have on business districts and residential areas in cities?

EVALUATION
10. To what extent would you consider your neighbourhood to be a ‘sustainable, healthy and learning environment’?

TALKING POINTS
• Learn more about the UN Sustainable Development Goals being addressed by the SHLC:
  - Sustainable cities and neighbourhoods: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/cities
  - Good health and well-being: www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/health

• The School of Social and Political Sciences at the University of Glasgow has a podcast about how communities respond to social and political change: www.gla.ac.uk/schools/socialpolitical/recoveringcommunitypodcast