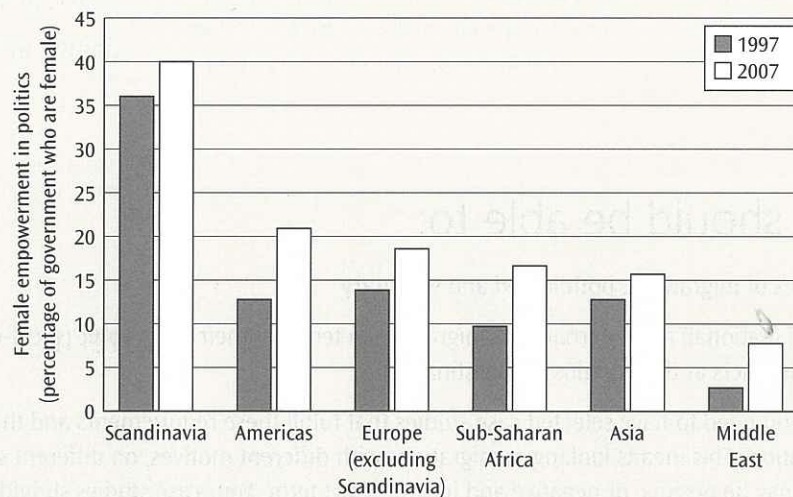


Key definitions

- **Child mortality rate:** The total number of deaths of children aged 1 to 5 years per thousand children aged 1 to 5 per year.
- **Crude birth rate:** The average number of births per thousand of population per year.
- **Dependency ratio:** The proportion of the population aged under 15 and over 65 (the economically dependent) relative to the proportion of the population aged 16 to 65 (the economically active).
- **Fertility rate:** The average number of children per woman.
- **Infant mortality rate:** The total number of deaths of children less than 1 year old per thousand live births per year.
- **Life expectancy:** The average number of years that a person can be expected to live, given that demographic factors remain unchanged.
- **Population momentum:** The tendency for a population to grow despite a fall in fertility levels because of a relatively high concentration of people of childbearing or pre-childbearing years.

The graph shows how female empowerment in politics has changed in different regions since 1997.



Source: adapted from UNESCO

- (a) Referring to the graph, describe how female empowerment in politics varied between regions in 1997. [3 marks]
- (b) Suggest reasons why female empowerment in politics has risen since 1997. [4 marks]
- (c) Analyse the pro-natalist policy of a country you have studied. [5 marks]

[Taken from paper 1, May 2011]

How do I approach the question?

This question is divided into three parts, two of which relate to the graph.

- (a) You should make sure that you use information from the graph and use quantification to give your answer some detail. For example, Scandinavia, as a region, has the highest level of female empowerment, with approximately 35% of those involved in government being women. The Middle East has the lowest, with only about 3% involved in politics. A list or an answer without quantification will score a maximum of two out of a possible three marks.
- (b) You should either suggest four valid reasons or give two reasons in depth. Reasons include cultural, educational, social (for example, family size) and legal ones.
- (c) You are asked to analyse—this means that you must break down the topic to make clear the essential elements of, in this case, a pro-natalist policy. Your answer should include a named country and policy, and a description of the policy. The final two marks of this question are reserved for an evaluation of the policy.