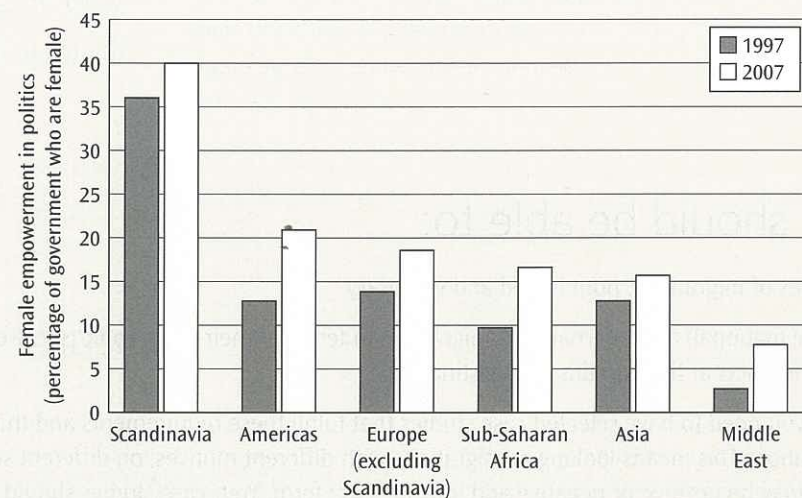


## Key definitions

- **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.

## What are the key areas of the syllabus?

- The core: Populations in transition
- Sub-topics: Gender and change; Responses to high and low fertility

## ! This answer achieved 11/12

↑ The student has successfully described how female empowerment varies and has used supporting evidence from the graph.

(a) Female empowerment varies between the regions; in 1997 Scandinavia was the region with the highest numbers of women empowered in politics with a figure of about 36%. In the rest of Europe this figure was considerably lower 14% and a similar figure was in America and Asia 13%, slightly lower is the percentage of women empowered in politics in Sub-Saharan Africa while in the Middle East the percentage (3%) is extremely low. [3]

↑ The student gives four valid reasons. The student could have scored four marks by writing about two in detail or four in less detail.

(b) Female empowerment in politics has risen since 1997 in all over the world because as women obtained the right of voting in different areas of the world they sustained the necessity of a female representative. As measures to reduce gender inequalities women obtained equal instruction opportunities and therefore the opportunity to perform any kind of job especially in developed countries women tend to concentrate more on their careers rather than producing their children as in the past. Medical technology improved women do not die giving birth therefore percentage of women working in politics will increase. [4]

↓ This answer offers some evaluation but is not detailed enough. A more sophisticated answer might have stated "In Japan, companies have been encouraged to allow their employees to have more time off to procreate; in addition, shops offer discounts for larger families, and government child allowances are being introduced in an attempt to raise birth rates."

(c) In Russia in order to fight the demographic depression a sex day has been established the 12<sup>th</sup> of June every year. If one couple has a child born exactly nine months from the 12<sup>th</sup> of June his family will get significant economic benefits and other material compensation. Even if this policy might encourage people to get involved into procreation process during a day of the year the fact that many families will try to get funded would pull some couples out of the competition adding other dates like the 12<sup>th</sup> June could have the effect of increasing the Russian youthful population even because one day a year does not seem to be enough in order to achieve this target. [4]

## Disparities in wealth and development



## You should be able to:

- define indices of infant mortality, education, nutrition, income, marginalization and Human Development Index (HDI)
- explain the value of the indices in measuring disparities across the globe.

You should be able to define each indicator and provide statistical examples of extreme values in all cases.