

**2019 AP® COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS
FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

NIGERIA, 2014



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Programs, International Database

8. The population pyramids illustrate the age and sex structure of China's and Nigeria's populations.
- Using the population pyramids, describe one difference in the age structure of China compared to that of Nigeria.
 - Describe one governmental policy that influenced the age structure in China.
 - Describe one economic consequence of the age structure of Nigeria.
 - Describe one economic consequence of the age structure of China.
 - Explain a political consequence of having a disproportionately younger population structure.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 8

5 points

Part (a):

One point is earned for correctly describing one difference in the age structure of China compared to that of Nigeria.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- China has an older population than Nigeria OR Nigeria has a younger population than China.
- There is a bulge in the middle age cohort in China, but not in Nigeria.

Note: Answers may also refer to an accurate comparison of particular age brackets.

Part (b):

One point is earned for correctly describing one governmental policy that influenced the age structure in China.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- The one-child policy reduced population growth and the number of children born.
- The one-child policy penalized most couples who had more than one child.
- The one-child policy limited the number of children per family.

Part (c):

One point is earned for correctly describing one economic consequence of the age structure of Nigeria.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- High dependency ratio because a significant portion of the population is young and unable to support itself, which places pressure on families
- High unemployment
- Budget pressures for more education spending or other social spending
- Large available workforce that can support economic growth and entrepreneurial activity

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Question 8 (continued)

Part (d):

One point is earned for correctly describing one economic consequence of the age structure of China.

Acceptable descriptions may include:

- High dependency ratio since the large elderly population will need to be supported, which will put pressure on the working population and the state.
- Large current workforce to support economic growth.
- In the future the workforce will shrink, impacting economic growth.
- Resources are spent on smaller youth population, giving them educational opportunities that support economic growth.

Part (e):

One point is earned for correctly explaining a political consequence of having a disproportionately younger population structure.

Acceptable explanations may include:

- Discontent with the economic or political situation that affects the more liberal youth population leads to protests, regime or government change, or revolution.
- The large youth population may have political interests that diverge from the older generation's that could lead to support for specific political parties and affect voting patterns and election results.
- The large youth population could lead to an expansion of services and programs for young people in order to gain their support.
- The large youth population could pressure leaders to adopt policies reflecting the interests of the youth.
- With a large youth population, a significant number of citizens are not directly represented because they cannot vote, and their interests may not be heard.

A score of zero (0) is earned for an attempted or off-task answer that earns no points.

A score of (—) is earned for a blank.