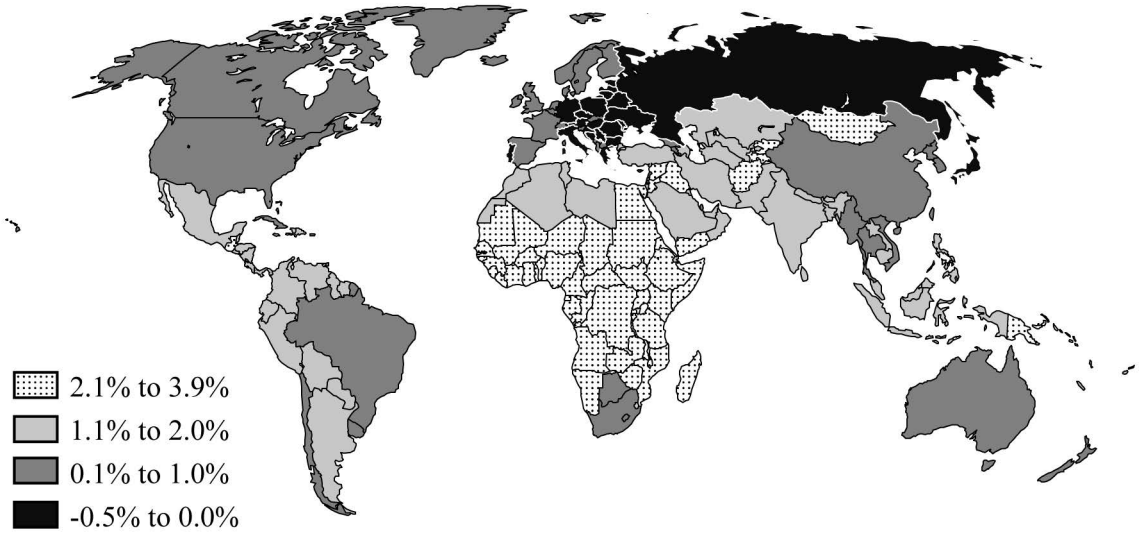
RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE, 2014



Source: Population Reference Bureau

2. The map shows rates of natural increase in human population.
   A. Identify the world region on the map with the highest rates of natural increase.
   B. Using the region identified in part A, explain THREE factors that contribute to high population growth rates.
   C. Describe ONE economic incentive that a country with a high population growth rate could use to decrease population growth, and identify ONE potential impact of this strategy.
   D. Describe ONE social program or policy that a country with a high population growth rate could use to decrease population growth, and identify ONE potential impact of this strategy.

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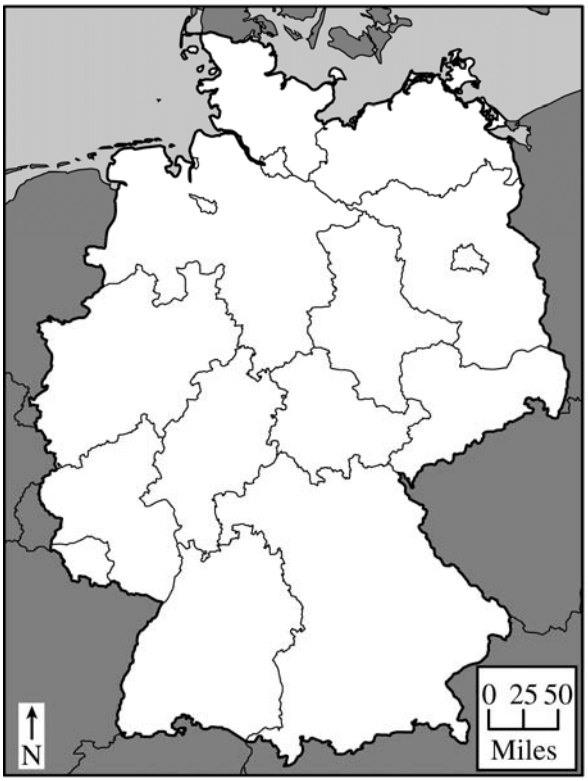
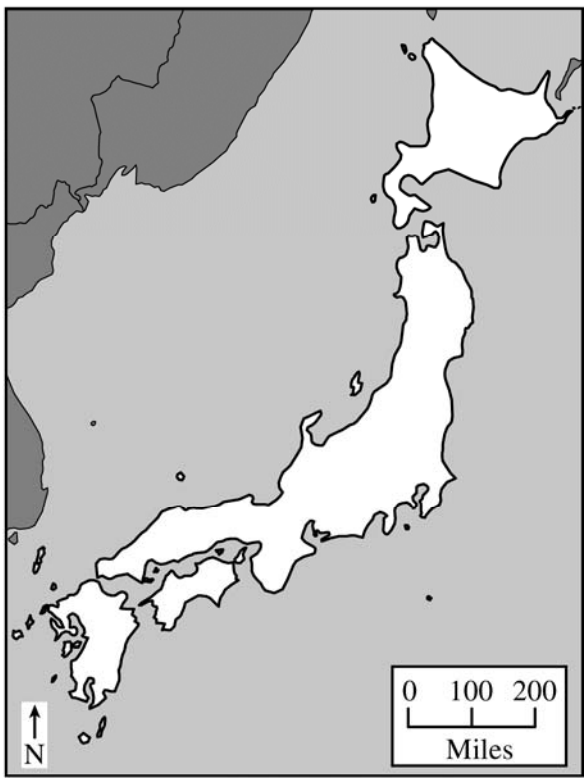
GERMANY



JAPAN



3. Political geographers classify most countries as either unitary states or federal states.
   A. Define unitary state and identify the country shown that fits the definition of a unitary state.
   B. Explain ONE positive and ONE negative impact of a unitary system.
   C. Identify and explain ONE reason why some countries are governed as federal states.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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Question 2

8 points: (1 + 3 + 2 + 2)

A. Region Identification (1 point total)

Africa, sub-Saharan Africa, Africa south of the Sahara, West Africa, Southern Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, or the Sahel, Sahelian

Do not accept: North Africa, South Africa

B. Explain three factors that contribute to high population growth rates

(1 point for each factor, 3 points total (1+1+1). Each category may be used only once.)

1. Lack of access to medical care or contraceptives, or lack of information about family planning	7. Low level of human development, low HDI, or low level of economic development, high rates of poverty
2. High infant or child mortality rates, high incidence of disease or epidemics	8. Primarily agrarian, rural or mainly small village communities
3. Lack of educational access or opportunities for girls and women (Note: It is not about family planning)	9. Early marriages; lack of laws (or lack of enforcement) that set a minimum age for marriage
4. Traditional social practices that discourage women from working outside home	10. Pronatalist government policies, government incentives for families with children, policies that restrict or prohibit family planning programs
5. Children seen as laborers	11. Results of wars, disasters, environmental crises
6. Cultural or religious preference for male children or large families	12. Decreasing death rates

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Question 2 (continued)

C. One economic incentive to decrease population growth
(1 description + 1 impact = 2 points total)

Economic Incentives (1 pt.)
1. Increasing distribution, availability, or affordability of contraceptives to men and women
2. Promoting economic development, poverty reduction, sustainable development
3. Promoting female labor force participation or business ownership (e.g., microcredit, access to capital)
4. Offering incentives for smaller families or disincentives for having larger families
5. Implementing a government economic safety net to support the elderly

D. One social program to decrease population growth
(1 description + 1 impact = 2 points total)

Social Program or Policy (1 pt.)
1. Promoting family planning, or reproductive health education
2. Increasing education of girls, promoting higher education for women
3. Implementing antinatalist policies that limit the number of children
4. Improving healthcare for women, infants, and children
5. Producing media or ad campaigns showing benefits of family planning practices
6. Promoting urbanization
7. Changing, implementing, or enforcing laws about increasing the minimum age at marriage

Potential impact of the strategy

For Both Parts C and D:

Potential Impacts (1 pt.)
a. Reduced birth rates or fertility rates (lower population is not acceptable)
b. Move from stage two to stage three of the demographic transition
c. Fewer children lead to more resources for better education or health care
d. Improved gender equality or female empowerment
e. Conflicts between traditional social norms and new population programs
f. Increased social tension between men and women
g. Skewed gender ratio
h. Increased elderly dependency ratio; population aging; reduced youth dependency ratio

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