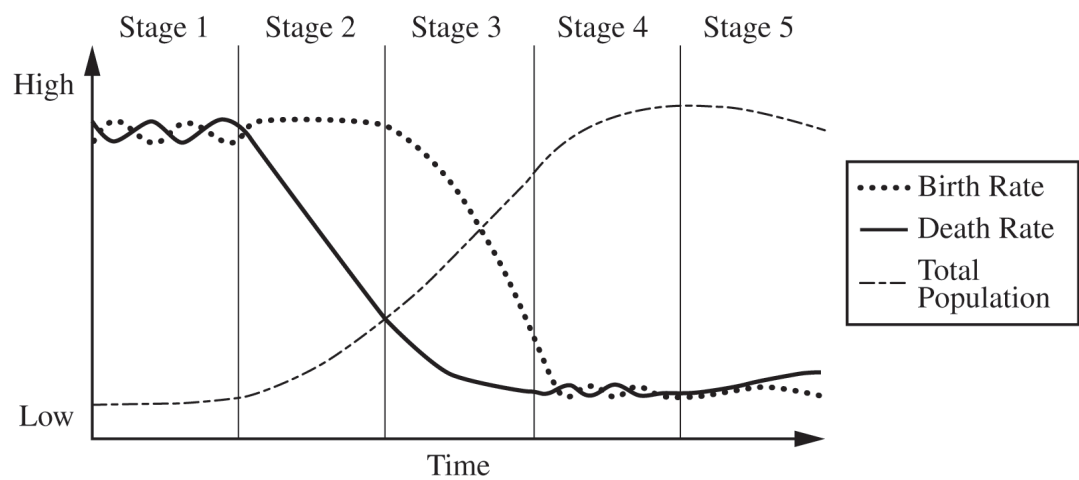


Question 3

Demographic Transition Model



Demographic Data for Selected Countries, 2019

Country	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Population Over Age 65
Croatia	9	13	21%
Estonia	11	12	20%
Germany	9	11	22%
Greece	8	12	22%
Japan	7	11	28%
Portugal	8	11	23%
Romania	10	13	19%

Source: World Bank

3. The demographic transition model can be used to theorize the changes in a country’s total population over time.
- A. Select ONE country listed in the table and identify its stage in the demographic transition model.
 - B. Define the concept of a pronatalist policy.
 - C. Explain ONE factor that affects birth rates as countries move from stage 3 to stage 4 in the demographic transition model.
 - D. Describe ONE likely economic effect when countries have negative population growth.
 - E. Based on the data shown in the table, describe a policy that a government might develop in response to demographic change.
 - F. Explain ONE reason why the life expectancy in urban areas may be higher than the life expectancy in the entire country.
 - G. Using the data in the table, explain how, over time, low birth rates may impact the country’s percent of population over age 65.

STOP

END OF EXAM

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. The rate of natural increase (RNI), also known as the natural increase rate, helps geographers assess annual population growth or decline.
 - A. Define the concept of RNI.
 - B. Describe how a country may have a negative RNI.
 - C. Compare ONE difference between RNI and the total fertility rate as indicators of population change.
 - D. Explain ONE reason why RNI in urban areas may vary significantly from RNI in rural areas in the same country.
 - E. Explain why there are often differences in doubling times between less developed countries and more developed countries.
 - F. Explain ONE reason ethnonationalism might lead a government to promote pronatalist policies.
 - G. Explain the degree to which a unitary government may be more effective than a federal government in enforcing antinatalist policies.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.