Solutions

Marking: **M1** a correct method, **A1** the correct answer, **B1** an independent mark.

Each answer shows the steps, then the **result**.

2.1

a refugee has crossed an international border to escape war or persecution; an IDP has also been forced to flee but is still inside their own country

2.2

problems, any two: fewer people of working age / labour shortages; higher spending on pensions and health care, paid by fewer taxpayers; empty villages and closed schools in rural areas; opportunity: older people give childcare or volunteer / a "silver" market for health, leisure and care services

2.3

$1{,}000 \times \frac{111}{100} = 1{,}110$ boys, against $1{,}000 \times \frac{105}{100} = 1{,}050$; **60** more boys

2.4

any three: high costs of housing, education and childcare; people marry and have children later, or not at all; more women are educated and work, so the cost of leaving work is high; small families have become the normal choice after decades of the one-child policy; policies on births work slowly, so the effect may come later

2.5

any two, each explained: remittances pay for houses, school fees and farm inputs in the village; loss of young workers, so farmland is left unused or farmed by older people; "left-behind" children grow up with grandparents, which can affect their schooling and well-being; the village population ages, so schools close and care needs grow

3.1

(a) a large fall from about 6 in 1970 to about 1.0 in 2023; fastest in the 1970s, then slower; below the replacement level (2.1) since about 1990

(b) the "later, longer, fewer" campaign of the 1970s encouraged later marriage, longer gaps between births and fewer children; better health care meant more children survived, so families needed fewer births; more education and work for women, and contraception became available

3.2

Mark with the markbands: [9-10] focused on the command term, detailed and accurate knowledge, well-developed explanation, specific named examples (places, dates, numbers), balanced evaluation and a supported conclusion; [7-8] mostly focused, good knowledge and examples, some evaluation; [5-6] relevant knowledge and examples, explanation partly developed, little evaluation; [3-4] general knowledge, few examples, mostly description; [1-2] little that is relevant. Points that may be included: anti-natalist: China's one-child policy (1980–2015) prevented many births and slowed growth; but the TFR had already fallen to under 3 before 1980, so other factors (health, education, the 1970s campaign) did much of the work; side effects: a sex ratio of about 111 boys per 100 girls and faster ageing; pro-natalist: China's two-child (2016) and three-child (2021) policies: births still fell, to 9.54 million in 2024; costs of housing, education and childcare matter more than permission; France: family payments, tax benefits and cheap childcare; its fertility has been among the highest in the EU, though still below 2.1; pro-natalist policies seem to work best when they lower the real cost of children over many years; anti-natalist policies are easier to enforce than pro-natalist ones, because a government can limit births but cannot make people want more children; conclusion: policies can speed up or slow down change, but economic and social change explains most of it

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