1(a)	**Calculate foreign workers as a percentage of Japan's labour force in 2022.** 2.5% (1).
1(b)	**Identify <u>two</u> reasons why Japan has a high average age of population**. Low birth rate (1) high life expectancy (1) good healthcare (1) young adults moving abroad (1).
1(c)	**Explain why some young Japanese people emigrate.** To gain high wages (1) enjoy a better living standard / able to purchase more goods and services (1).
1(d)	**Explain <u>two</u> ways Japan could attract more foreign workers.** Logical explanation which might include: • remove the Japanese language test (1) more foreigners would be able to work in the country (1) • allow foreign workers to bring their families with them (1) foreign workers are more likely to settle in the country if they are not separated from their families (1) • allow unskilled workers to stay for more than five years (1) if gain high wages / enjoy living in the country would not want to leave / attract workers who want to live permanently in the country / give workers the opportunity to stay permanently / increase international mobility of labour (1).

1(e)	**Draw a demand and supply diagram to show the effect of a decrease in population on the market for furniture.** Coherent analysis which might include the following. D&S diagram: Axes correctly labelled – price and quantity or p and q (1). Original demand and supply curves correctly labelled (1). New demand curve shifted to the left (1). OR New supply curve shifted to the left (1). OR New demand curve shifted to the left AND new supply curve shifted to the left. Equilibriums – shown by lines P_1 and Q_1 and P_2 and Q_2 or equilibrium points marked as E_1 and E_2 (1).

1(f)	**Analyse the relationship between global GDP per head and global air passenger numbers.** Coherent analysis which might include the following. Expected relationship: Generally, a positive relationship (1) the higher the global GDP head, the higher the air passenger numbers (1). Supporting evidence: 2016–2019 GDP per head rose and air passenger numbers increased (1). Analysis of expected relationship: Higher GDP per head increases purchasing power / ability to pay for air travel (1) as people get richer, they travel more for leisure and business (1). Exception: 2021 (1) GDP per head rose but air passenger numbers decreased (1). Analysis of exception: May have been a time delay in people gaining confidence in flying after COVID-19 pandemic / other influences on demand e.g. air fares (1).

1(g)	**Discuss whether or not a high savings rate is likely to benefit Japan.** Award up to 4 marks for logical reasons why it might, which may include: • may keep inflation low (1) as spending will not be high (1) reduce (total) demand (1) reduce demand-pull inflation (1) • may reduce imports (1) improve the current account of the balance of payments (1) • provide finance for investment (1) firms able to borrow from banks (1) • may enable households to finance future expenditure (1) on e.g. healthcare / education / provide for retirement / provide support for individuals in difficult times (1) • may enable government to cut benefits, e.g. pensions (1) spend money saved on other priorities, e.g. healthcare (1). Award up to 4 marks for logical reasons why it might not, which may include: • may lower total demand (1) reduce GDP (1) increase unemployment (1) cyclical unemployment (1) could cause a recession (1) • may reduce investment as demand is low (1) reduce improvements in technology (1) • Less indirect tax raised (1) may lead to reduced government spending (1).

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1(h)	**Discuss whether or not labour mobility in Japan is likely to increase in the future.** Award up to 4 marks for logical reasons why it might, which may include: • Improvements in education and training (1) could increase skills / qualifications (1) increase occupational mobility (1) • Improvements in transport / subsidised travel (1) could enable people to move to different areas (1) raise geographical mobility (1). Award up to 4 marks for logical reasons why it might not, which may include: • Ageing population (1) may have out-of-date skills (1) more difficult to change jobs (1) reduce occupational mobility (1) may be more reluctant to move to a different area (1) reason (1) reduce geographical mobility (1) • House prices may rise (1) making it difficult to move from areas with low house prices to areas with high prices (1).

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Multiple Choice Answers

Q27: B

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Multiple Choice Answers

Q24: D