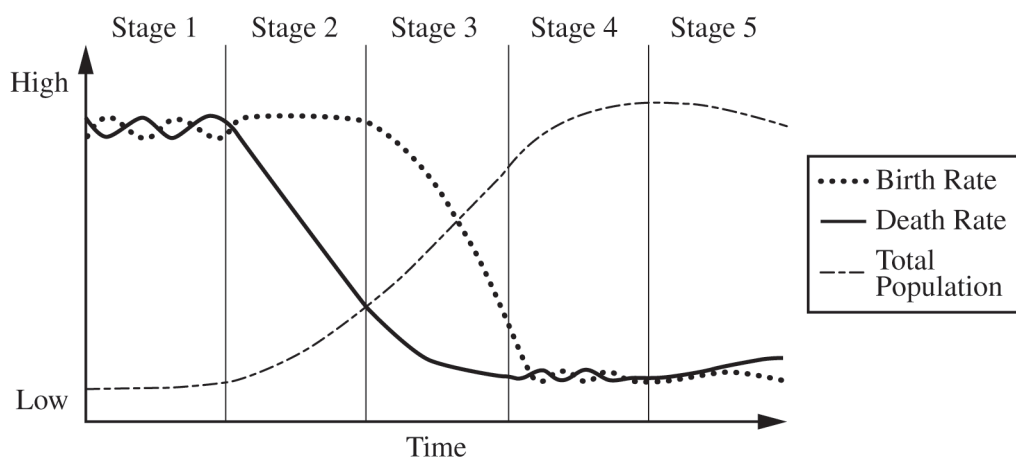


Question 3

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

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| (C) | Describe how the globalization of foods has influenced cultural patterns of food consumption. | 1 point |
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Accept one of the following:

- C1. Globalization has resulted in the global spread of various plants and/or animals.
- C2. Globalization has resulted in the spread of ingredients, cuisines, foods, and/or food cultures to people around the world.
- C3. Globalization has resulted in policies (e.g., safety regulations, labeling requirements) that may affect consumer preferences (e.g., organic, Kosher, Halal).
- C4. Globalization has popularized foods from different regions (e.g., sushi, tacos, kebabs).
- C5. Globalization alters the quantity, type, and/or cost of foods.
- C6. Globalization has expanded food options, changed diets, and/or changed levels of nutrition.
- C7. Globalization has reduced the consumption of local foods as people opt for globally distributed foods (e.g., fast food, processed, frozen).
- C8. Globalization provides access to crops that were formerly only available in certain climates and/or year-long access to foods that were formerly only seasonally available.

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| (D) | Explain ONE way that agricultural land use practices may have negative environmental effects. | 1 point |
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Accept one of the following:

- D1. Agricultural practices may result in increased pollution (e.g., soil, air, water) through chemical inputs (e.g., fertilizers, pesticides), resource use, and/or mechanized farming.
 - D2. Agricultural practices may contribute to water runoff that can pollute or degrade the quality of local or downstream water supplies (e.g., streams, rivers, lakes, oceans, groundwater, aquifers, wetlands).
 - D3. Agricultural pollution may contribute to global environmental problems (e.g., the greenhouse effect, climate change, ozone layer damage).
 - D4. Agricultural practices (e.g., plowing, terracing, deforestation, draining wetlands, grazing animals) may degrade and/or eliminate plant or animal habitats, change ecosystems, and/or reduce biodiversity.
 - D5. Agricultural practices (e.g., irrigation, dryland farming) may contribute to soil salinization, desertification, and/or soil erosion.
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| (E) | Explain how a new style of music may be created as a result of cultural diffusion from different regions. | 1 point |
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Accept one of the following:

- E1. A new style of music may be created through a process of cultural interaction (e.g., syncretism, creolization, communication technologies).
- E2. When two or more musical styles come into contact, their elements may be combined to create a new musical style, tradition, instrument, dance, and/or genre.

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| (F) | Explain how toponyms may result from the diffusion of religion across the cultural landscape. | 1 point |
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Accept one of the following:

- F1. The diffusion of religion may result in places (e.g., neighborhoods, cities, sub-national units, regions, countries) or natural features (e.g., rivers, mountains) being named after important religious figures, sacred sites, places of worship, events (e.g., holidays), and/or symbols.
 - F2. The process of colonization and/or sequent occupance leaves evidence of past religions through placenames or the names of natural features.
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Question 3: Two Stimuli**7 points**

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- (A) Select ONE country listed in the table and identify its stage in the demographic transition model.** **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- A1. Any country in the table (Croatia, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Japan, Portugal, or Romania) and stage 4 or stage 5.

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- (B) Define the concept of a pronatalist policy.** **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- B1. Pronatalist policies are those that encourage or promote population growth.
- B2. Government programs that provide incentives (e.g., longer parental leave, childcare, tax credits) for increasing fertility rates and/or population growth.
- B3. Pronatalist policies are designed to increase the birth rate and/or the fertility rate of an area.

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- (C) Explain ONE factor that affects birth rates as countries move from stage 3 to stage 4 in the demographic transition model.** **1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- C1. Increased access to health care, contraceptives, and/or other family planning information tends to reduce the number of children born.
 - C2. Increased access to education and/or employment of women is generally associated with lower fertility.
 - C3. More people live in urban areas where space is limited or the cost of living makes raising children more expensive, reducing the birth rate.
 - C4. People may have fewer children over time as agricultural production requires less labor (e.g., mechanization, agricultural chemicals).
 - C5. Decreases in infant and/or child mortality rates may reduce the need to have more children.
 - C6. Government policies and/or programs may reduce fertility (e.g., antinatalist policies).
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(D) Describe ONE likely economic effect when countries have negative population growth. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- D1. A country with an aging population or a high elder dependency ratio may spend more money on programs for the elderly or retired.
- D2. A low youth dependency ratio may create an opportunity for public funds to be shifted from education and/or childcare needs to social services for the elderly.
- D3. Countries may not have a large enough workforce or enough working-aged people to support the economy and/or pay taxes.
- D4. Employers may need migrants to supplement declining labor pools and/or a smaller workforce.
- D5. Primary sector activities that are labor-intensive may be limited as the economy shifts to activities that require fewer workers.
- D6. Economies may shift from labor-intensive primary and/or secondary sector activities to tertiary or higher-sector activities that can be performed by an aging workforce or outsourced to workers in other countries.
- D7. Large companies may create economies of scale and/or increase usage of technology to create more efficient production processes that use fewer workers.
- D8. Economic stagnation and/or decline may occur when there are fewer people to purchase goods, real estate, and/or services.

(E) Based on the data shown in the table, describe a policy that a government might develop in response to demographic change. 1 point

Accept one of the following:

- E1. Governments might implement pronatalist or population growth policies and/or increase immigration.
- E2. Pro-immigration policies might include expanding access to public benefits or services and/or provide assistance with assimilation.
- E3. Pronatalist policies might include increased parental leave, increased tax incentives, government-subsidized childcare, and/or family-friendly employment law.
- E4. Governments might redesign finance or tax structures (e.g., changes to social security and/or pension systems) that affect the elderly population.
- E5. Governments might expand health care options for the elderly population (e.g., retirement or nursing homes, health clinics, specialty hospitals), and/or governments might train professionals specializing in geriatric health care.
- E6. Governments might support programs to meet the social needs of senior citizens (e.g., adult day care, senior centers, senior housing).
- E7. Governments might support policies that improve infrastructure to make landscapes, signage, transportation, and/or buildings more friendly to the elderly.
- E8. Governments might try to slow or halt rural population loss by improving rural-to-urban transportation systems, encouraging remote work, and/or promoting rural economic growth (e.g., tourism, industry).

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- (F) Explain ONE reason why the life expectancy in urban areas may be higher than the life expectancy in the entire country. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- F1. Urban areas may have better access to food, health care, sanitation, and/or social services.
- F2. There may be greater access to education, nutritional information, and/or health information in urban areas.
- F3. Urban working conditions may include shorter daily working hours, fewer weekly hours, less physically demanding work, and/or better safety (e.g., fewer work accidents).
- F4. Urban living may lead to healthier lifestyles due to greater access to recreation facilities, sports activities, walkable cities, and/or bikeable cities.

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- (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. 1 point**

Accept one of the following:

- G1. Low birth rates may lead to an increase in the percent of population over age 65 because the overall population ages and/or there are fewer children.
- G2. If birth rates drop below death rates or if the rate of natural increase is negative, the overall population will age and/or the percent of population over age 65 will increase.

Total for question 3: 7 points