

## Quick Answers

### Question 1

**Discuss whether or not a country will gain from the emigration of some of its people.**

#### Level 3 (6-8 marks)

A reasoned discussion which accurately examines both sides of the economic argument, making use of economic information and clear and logical analysis to evaluate economic issues and situations. One side of the argument may have more depth than the other, but overall both sides of the argument are considered and developed. There is thoughtful evaluation of economic concepts, terminology, information and/or data appropriate to the question. The discussion may also point out the possible uncertainties of alternative decisions and outcomes.

#### Why it might gain:

- Emigration of dependents, would reduce the burden on the working population, would reduce government spending on benefits/pensions, which means government spending on other items can increase
- If there is overpopulation/population above the optimum level, output per head should rise/more efficient use can be made of resources
- Workers who emigrate may send money back to relatives; this may increase living standards
- Emigrants may later return to the country bringing new skills with them; this may raise the productivity of the labour force in their country of origin.

#### Why it might not gain:

- Skilled workers may emigrate. This will reduce the quality of the labour force, lower productivity, and discourage MNCs from setting up
- If people of working age emigrate, the dependency ratio will increase
- If there is under-population/population below the optimum level, output per head would fall/less efficient use can be made of resources
- With lower output less advantage can be taken of economies of scale

### Question 2

**Explain two reasons why emigration from a country may increase.**

**Logical explanation which might include:**

- Rise in unemployment (1) people move abroad in search of jobs (1)
- Fall in income (1) seek higher wages abroad (1)
- Lower living standards (1) e.g. healthcare may be better abroad / less pollution (1)
- Relaxation on immigration controls (1) making it easier to move abroad (1)
- Greater social unrest / outbreak of war (1) seek greater security (1)
- High inflation at home (1) seek lower cost of living (1)

**Guidance:**

One mark for each of two reasons identified and one mark for each of two explanations. Reward answers that give an argument from the opposite perspective but do not double award. Accept 'static approach' e.g. unemployment.

*Question 3*

**Discuss whether or not the immigration of workers would be likely to benefit the Indonesian economy.**

**Up to 4 marks why it might:**

- may be skilled workers (1) who may be more productive (1)
- may be motivated to work harder (1) to improve quality of life (1)
- bring in new ideas (1) improving production methods / use advanced technology (1)
- may pay taxes (1) enabling the government to spend more (1)
- fill vacancies left by Indonesians going to work abroad (1)
- increase size of labour force (1) increase productive capacity (1) reduce dependency ratio (1)
- may increase exports / total (aggregate) demand (1) may result in economic growth / increase output (1)

**Up to 4 marks why it might not:**

- population is already increasing (1) immigration may take it above the optimum level / lead to overpopulation / put pressure on resources (1)
- pressure may be put on housing / education / food (1)
- may put downward pressure on wages (1) may replace Indonesian workers / cause unemployment (1) lowering living standards (1)
- may need training (1) increasing firms' costs (1)
- may increase pollution (1)
- may send money home to relatives (1) may have to import more e.g. rice (1)
- negative impact on the current account of the balance of payments (1)

**Guidance:**

For an answer that examines the effects of migration of workers from Indonesia, a maximum of 2 marks

*Question 4a*

**Define gender distribution.**

- The number of males compared to the number of females in the population / the ratio of males to females in the population (2)
- The sex distribution / sex ratio (1)

*Question 4b*

**Analyse the disadvantages of a rapidly growing population.**

**Coherent analysis which might include:**

- A rapidly growing population may deplete resources more quickly (1) reducing the country's ability to grow in the future / reduce the sustainability of growth (1)

- A rapidly growing population may take the population beyond the optimum level / overpopulated (1) reducing income / GDP per head (1) may cause overcrowding (1)
- May be pressure on food supplies (1) pollution may increase (1) may put pressure for government spending to rise (1).
- A rapidly growing population will increase dependents (1) if due to a rise in the birth rate (1) more resources will have to be devoted to providing e.g. primary education (1) some parents may leave the labour force (1)
- If the rise in population is due to a fall in the death rate (1) more pensions may have to be provided (1) increased cost of healthcare (1) taxes may have to be raised (1)
- If the rise is due to net immigration (1) there may be an increased burden on housing and healthcare (1)

*Question 5a*

**Identify two reasons why people are living longer.**

- better healthcare
- improved nutrition
- better housing
- better living standards
- higher incomes

*Question 5b*

**Discuss whether or not low-income countries have a faster rate of population growth than high-income countries.**

**Up to 5 marks for why some do:**

- Some have a high birth rate (1) reasons e.g. low number of women working, (1) need for children to support parents in old age (1) lack of education (1) falling

death rate (1) natural increase (1) due to improved healthcare (1) rise in incomes (1)

**Up to 5 marks for why some do not:**

- Some high-income countries experience a high rate of net immigration (1) factors attracting immigrants e.g. job opportunities, high income (2)
- Some low-income countries experience net emigration (1)
- Some low-income countries experience natural disasters and wars (1) poor health care (1) which increase the death rate (1)
- Some high-income countries are experiencing a fall in the death rate (1) causes e.g. improved living standards, advances in medicines (2) although birth rates falling (1) governments may provide incentives to try to raise the birth rate (1) including financial aid / free child care (1)

**Guidance**

- Some points may be interchangeable e.g. factors attracting immigrants may encourage emigration from poorer countries, but do not reward on both sides of the discussion
- Maximum of 4 marks for a list-like approach

*Question 6a*

**Explain, using information from the extract, why the size of Japan's population has fallen in recent years.**

- The birth rate has fallen (1) more than the fall in the death rate (1)
- A fall in the birth rate means fewer children are being born (1) a reason e.g. more women working / people working longer hours / job insecurity / looking after elderly relatives (1)
- A fall in the death rate means people are living longer (1)
- If the birth rate falls by more than the death rate there may be a natural decrease in population (1) actual decrease if natural decrease is more than net immigration (1) extra number of older people is more than offset by fewer babies (1)

*Question 6b*

**Discuss whether or not Japan will benefit from employing more migrant workers.**

**Up to 4 marks for why it might:**

- They may increase the size of the labour force (1) increase productive capacity / potential output / economic growth (1)
- They may increase total (aggregate) demand (1) and so generate more jobs (1)
- Japan's population is falling (1) without a rise in the supply of labour, there may be a shortage of workers (1) this may cause cost-push inflation (1)
- Migrant workers may have higher skills (1) new ideas / up to date with technology (1) this could raise productivity (1) may work for lower wages (1) lower costs of production (1) make the country's products more internationally competitive / lower prices (1)
- Tax revenue may increase (1) enabling the government to spend more on e.g. education (1)

**Up to 4 marks for why it might not:**

- Migrant workers may keep wage rises low (1) and so restrict increases in living standards (1)
- In some cases, migrant workers may replace domestic workers causing some to be unemployed (1)
- Migrant workers may need training (1) increase firms costs (1)
- Migrant workers may bring their families with them (1) this may increase pressure on e.g. housing, school and healthcare (1) may lead to overpopulation (1)
- Migrant workers may send money home (1) harming the current account position (1)

*Question 7*

**Explain two reasons for Istanbul's increased population.**

**Logical explanation which might include:**

- People moving from rural areas to the city centre (1) e.g. for higher wages / more employment opportunities / better housing / low cost of living / good transport links (1)
- Improved healthcare (1) longer life expectancy / lower infant mortality / higher quality of life (1)

### **Guidance**

One mark for each of two reasons identified and one mark for each of two explanations

### *Question 8*

**Explain two causes of a fall in the birth rate.**

**Logical explanation which might include:**

- Rise in the cost of having children (1) e.g. children staying in education for longer (1)
- Rise in the education of women (1) may be more likely to enter employment/delay having children (1)
- Rise in government provision of state pensions (1) less need for couples to have children to support them in old age (1)
- Rise in access to contraceptives (1) making family planning more effective (1)
- Improvement in healthcare (1) reducing infant mortality (1)
- Increase in state provision of welfare payments (1) reducing the need to have children support parents in old age (1)
- Reduction in infant mortality (1) people having fewer children in the expectation more will survive (1)
- Ageing population (1) fewer people of child-bearing age (1)
- Education (1) e.g. higher cost of having children (1) women may get married later (1)
- More women working (1) may delay childbirth (1)
- Government policy (1) e.g. placing a limit on number of children (1)

### **Guidance**

- One mark for each of two causes identified and one mark for each of two explanations
- No mark for simply linking fall in birth rate with low income

*Question 9*

**Explain, using information from the extract, why Zambia had a high rate of population growth in 2017.**

- Birth rate exceed death rate / more people being born than dying (2).
- High birth rate / high natural increase (1).
- Birth rate 41.8 and death rate 12.4 (1).

*Question 10*

**Analyse the effects of a rise in a country's birth rate.**

- In the short run, fewer women may be able to work (1) which will decrease the size of the labour force (1) more children (1) increases the dependency ratio (1) putting pressure on the working population (1).
- In the longer run there will be more workers (1) this may decrease the dependency ratio (1) population size may increase (1) increase output (1) encourage investment (1).
- Government will have to devote more resources e.g. to primary education / childcare / support families (1) this may mean fewer resources can be devoted to e.g. improving living standards (1).
- Higher demand for industries related to young children e.g. baby clothes, child minding (1) may reduce unemployment (1).
- Increase in population/ overpopulation (1) causes a strain on resources (1) fall in living standards (1).
- If birth rate still lower than death rate (1) will still have an ageing population (1).

**Guidance**

Reward but do not expect reference to the optimum population.

*Question 11*

**Explain two population problems a rich, developed country may experience.**

- an ageing population (1) due to a falling death rate and birth rate / increasing dependency / increasing the cost of healthcare and/or pensions (1).
- **A decreasing population** (1) a declining labour force (1) due to a falling birth rate / increasing dependency (1).
- net immigration (1) putting pressure on schools/hospitals/housing (1).

*Question 12*

**Analyse the reasons for countries having different population growth rates**

- Different birth rates (1) due to different levels of income (1) different levels of education (1) different awareness of contraception / family planning (1)
- Different death rates (1) because of different healthcare standards prevalence of diseases (1) different availability of hospitals/doctors (1)
- Different levels of immigration / emigration (1) better standards of living/job opportunities to attract more immigrants/prevent emigrants (1)
- Different levels of female labour force participation rates (1) more female labour force participation, lower birth rates (1)
- Different government regulations / incentives / disincentives (1) e.g. one-child policy reducing population growth rates/tax breaks or allowances for couples with children (1)
- Different cultural/spiritual reasons (1) example (1)

*Question 13*

**Discuss whether or not a rise in the working-age population, as a percentage of the total population, will be beneficial to a country.**

**Up to 5 marks why it might be:**

- Increase in working age population will increase the size of labour force / supply of labour (1) increasing incomes (1) consumption (1) and increasing output / economic growth (1)
- Cost of labour may decrease (1) overall cost of production decreases (1) attracting foreign investments / MNCs (1) increasing aggregate demand (1)
- The working age population may spend more than other age groups (1)
- It will reduce the dependency ratio (1) reducing pressures on government spending (1)

**Up to 5 marks why it might not be:**

- If birth rates are low, population might soon be ageing (1) leading to unsustainable growth (1) decreasing future output (1)
- If no jobs are available, unemployment will increase (1) example of problems associated with unemployment (1)
- Working-age people may be unskilled / have skills in the wrong areas (1) slows economic growth (1)
- More people working may cause increased external costs (1) e.g. pollution, congestion (1)

*Question 14*

**Analyse, using Fig.1, the relationship between India's economic growth rate and population growth rate over the period shown.**

- Output rose over the period / economic growth rate was positive over the period (1)
- Economic growth rate fell over the whole period (1)
- Economic growth rate fell from 2010 to 2012 (1)

- Economic growth rate rose from 2012 to 2016 (1)
- Economic growth rate is highest in 2010 (1)
- Population rose over the period (1)
- Population growth rate fell over the period / was on a downward trend (1)
- Population growth rate was relatively stable (1)
- Population growth rate is highest in 2010 (1)
- Economic growth rate was higher than population growth rate (1) every year (1)
- Economic growth fluctuated more than population growth rate (1)
- The data suggests that GDP per head / living standards would have risen over the period (1)

*Question 15*

**Discuss whether or not having a young population is a benefit to an economy.**

**Up to 4 marks for why it might:**

- They may increase the size of the labour force (1) increase productive capacity / potential output (1)
- They may be more geographically mobile (1) allowing firms to fill vacancies (1)
- They may have up to date skills (1) may be fitter / physically stronger (1) raise productivity (1)
- A ready supply of young workers may attract MNCs (1) increase output (1)

**Up to 4 marks for why it might not:**

- If a high proportion are aged below school leaving age (1) there will be a high dependency ratio (1) placing a burden on workers (1)
- There may be a need for more schools (1) resources could have been used for other purposes (1) opportunity cost (1)
- Young workers may be less experienced (1) less productive/skilled (1) may need more training (1) may emigrate (1)

- There may be a fall in parents working for a while (1) reduce output (1)

*Question 16*

**Identify two reasons why someone may want to migrate to the USA.**

- higher wages
- better education
- better healthcare
- better employment prospects

*Question 17*

**Explain, using information from the extract, two reasons for Russia's declining population**

- High death rate (1) e.g. low life expectancy / poor health of the population / poor healthcare system (1)
- Low fertility rate (1) e.g. low birth rate / birth rates below the replacement rate (1)
- High levels of emigration (1) e.g. better opportunities elsewhere, unemployment, poverty, domestic political, social, and economic instability (1)

*Question 18*

**Discuss whether or not the economic advantages of immigration into countries such as the UK and Germany outweigh the economic disadvantages.**

**Up to 5 marks for advantages:**

- Immigration increases the size of the labour force of the country (1) the immigrants may be young working age people (1) this could increase the productivity of the economy (1) increasing the supply-side capacity of the economy (1) leading to economic growth
- Immigrants may take jobs which locals are unwilling to take (1) where a shortage occurs (1) example (1)

- Immigrants may be willing to work for lower wages (1) production costs would fall (1) leading to lower prices (1)
- Immigration leads to increased competition for jobs (1) workers need to work harder (1) overall productivity increases (1)
- Immigrants may also bring in capital (1) to start their own business (1) creating even more jobs (1)
- Immigrants spend money in the economy / increasing domestic consumption (1) increasing total demand / causing economic growth (1) paying indirect taxes (1)
- Immigrants may also work and pay direct taxes / income tax (1) government revenue increases (1) enabling more government spending (1) such as health and education (1)

**Up to 5 marks for disadvantages:**

- Immigrants may take jobs where locals could be employed (1) increasing unemployment in that country (1)
- Some immigrants have better qualifications and skills (1) taking jobs from less qualified and lower skilled local workers (1)
- Immigrants may be more willing to take up jobs with lower pay (1) locals will not feel that such low pay is appropriate (1) depressing wage growth (1)

**Guidance**

- Each point may be credited only once, on either side of an argument, but separate development as to how/why the outcome may differ is to be rewarded.

*Question 19*

**Discuss whether or not a high rate of unemployment would always cause emigration.**

**Up to 4 marks for why it might:**

- People may go to other countries in search of jobs (1)
- A high rate of unemployment is likely to mean wages are low in the country / there is poverty in the country (1) people may emigrate in search of higher wages (1)

- A high rate of unemployment may mean poor healthcare / education / other services in the country (1) people and governments not having the income to spend much on these services (1) people may emigrate to get a higher standard of living (1)
- People may have skills more appropriate to jobs in other countries / in greater demand in other countries (1)

**Up to 4 marks for why it might not:**

- Jobs may not be available abroad (1) unemployment may be higher in other countries (1) there may be restrictions on immigration (1)
- People may lack the skills to take up any available jobs in other countries (1)
- People may have family ties (1) restricting their mobility (1)
- People may not be aware of jobs in other countries / lack of information (1)
- There may be generous unemployment benefits in the country (1)
- The costs of living may be low in the country (1) which may discourage e.g. the retired from emigrating (1)
- People may be deterred by cost of emigration (1)
- People may be deterred by cultural differences in other countries (1)
- Unemployment may be short term / believed to be short term / the unemployed may be optimistic about future economic prospects in the country (1) if seasonal or frictional unemployment (1)

**Guidance**

- Each point may be credited only once, on either side of an argument, but separate development as to how/why the outcome may differ is expected.

*Question 20*

**Define death rate.**

- The number of deaths per 1000 of the country's population (1) per year/time period (1)

*Question 21*

**Analyse the impact that a declining population could have on the environment**

- A declining population is likely to lead to less production (1) less traffic (1) this could reduce pollution (1) improving the quality of e.g. rivers (1)
- A declining population could reduce consumption (1) slowing down depletion of resources (1) e.g. destroying less of the rainforest (1) preserving fish stocks (1)
- Reduced labour force (1) there is the possibility that having fewer people may reduce the resources available to improve environmental conditions (1)
- Shortage of labour may lead to increased use of machines (1) resulting in increased pollution (1)

*Question 22*

**Define net immigration**

- More people coming to live in the country than leaving the country to live elsewhere (2)
- The number of immigrants exceeding emigrants (2)
- The difference between immigration and emigration (1)
- People coming to live in the country (1)

*Question 23*

**Identify two causes of an ageing population.**

**One mark each for each of two from:**

- A fall in the birth rate (1) a fall in the death rate / longer life expectancy (1) net emigration of young people / net immigration of old people (1)

**Guidance**

- Accept causes that would result in a fall in the birth rate or fall in the death rate. These may be two causes of a fall in the birth rate or a fall in the death rate e.g. better healthcare and better nutrition

*Question 24*

**Discuss whether or not a rise in the birth rate will benefit an economy.**

**Up to 5 marks for why it might:**

- A higher birth rate will increase the labour force in the long run (1) increase the potential output (1) total (aggregate) demand may rise (1)
- It will lower the average age of the population, (1) younger workers may be occupationally mobile (1) geographically mobile (1) may be able to work with the latest technology (1)
- There may be rise in tax revenue (1)
- If the country is underpopulated (1) better use might be made of resources in the long run (1)
- Demand for products related to children will increase (1) benefiting e.g. toy industry (1)

**Up to 5 marks for why it might not:**

- A higher birth rate will increase the number of dependents (1) resources that could have been used to e.g. increase the quality of healthcare will have to be devoted to providing more healthcare services to mothers and children (1) there will be an opportunity cost (1)
- It will reduce the size of the labour force in the short run (1) as mothers leave it to have children (1)
- If the country is overpopulated (1) resources may be depleted more quickly (1)

**Guidance**

- Reward but do not expect reference to the idea of an optimum population size

*Question 25*

**Identify, using information from the extract, two causes of low life expectancy in developing countries.**

- Poor healthcare facilities
- lack of access to safe water
- lack of basic sanitation
- not enough food production
- absolute poverty