

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 2A

1. Median age for Uganda is 17.5 years. This implies (check all correct ones)
 - A. 50% of Uganda population is less than 17.5 years of age
 - B. 50% of the Uganda population is of age 17.5
 - C. 50% of the population is above 17.5 years of age
 - D. Uganda's population is an 'old population'
 - E. 50% of Uganda's population lives only for 17.5 years
2. The child-dependency ratio in country A is 20 and elderly-dependency ratio is 15. Based on this information, the country seems to
 - A. A high fertility rate
 - B. A developed country with low fertility
 - C. A developing country with high fertility and low mortality
 - D. A developed country with low mortality and high fertility
 - E. A developing country with high mortality
3. The total population of South Africa in 1999 was 42.6 million. The population for under 15 and over 65 was 34% and 5 % respectively. The child, elderly and total dependency ratios respectively for South Africa in 1999 are
 - A. 50, 10, 40
 - B. 56, 8, 64a
 - C. 40, 10, 50
 - D. 30, 20, 60
4. Total number of births in a hypothetical country A is 250 in year X. Number of female births in the same year is 120. The sex ratio for country A at birth is
 - A. 108
 - B. 92
 - C. 102
 - D. 110
5. 'Young Population' implies
 - A. Majority of the population die young
 - B. Large proportion of the population is in young age groups
 - C. Has low dependency ratios
 - D. Has a higher median age
6. Which of following is not true for population pyramids
 - A. Each horizontal bar of the pyramid represents the proportion of male and female in a particular age group out of total population
 - B. Each horizontal bar of the pyramid represents the proportion of male of the total male population and proportion of female of the total female population in a particular age group
 - C. Both absolute numbers or proportions can be used to plot the female and male population

- D. Pyramids can be used to study the effect of wars etc. on the population
7. The population of a county was 120 million when it achieved replacement fertility. The proportion of 0-30 years old was 40%. The population increased to 150 million, before ultimately achieving zero population growth at time t . The population in the 0-30 year age group at time t in the ultimate stable population will be
- A. 60 million
 - B. 48 million
 - C. 40 million
 - D. 70 million
8. A child dependency ratio of more than 100 and an elderly dependency ratio of less than 10 signifies that the population is
- A. A very young population with high fertility
 - B. A very old population with high fertility
 - C. A very young population with high mortality
 - D. A very old population with high mortality
9. An age dependency ratio of 120 mean that there are
- A. 120 children under 15 year for every 100 person over 65
 - B. 120 young adults in the age group 15-64 for every 100 person over age 65
 - C. 120 elderly persons over age 65 in the age group for every 100 persons in the age group 15 to 64 years
 - D. 120 children under age 15 and elderly person over age 65 for every 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years in the population
10. The median age for the population in South Africa is 22 years and that of Uganda is 17.5 years, which implies that
- A. South Africa's population is younger than that of Uganda.
 - B. South Africa's has high mortality rate than that of Uganda
 - C. South Africa's has lower fertility than that of Uganda
 - D. South Africa has higher fertility than that of Uganda

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 2B

1. Population aging is mainly due to
 - A. Fertility decline
 - B. Mortality decline with increase in life expectancy
 - C. Immigration of older migrants from other countries
 - D. Fertility increase

2. Population aging is
 - A. Increase in proportion of older people in the total population
 - B. Increase in the average life of individuals in the population
 - C. Increase in the proportion of dependant population
 - D. Increase in dependency ratio

3. Differences in the age dependency ratios between developing and developed countries are mainly due to
 - A. Difference in proportion of over 65 population
 - B. Differences in proportion of under 15 population
 - C. Differences in the proportion of working population
 - D. There are no significant differences between the two.

4. A population pyramid with a broad base and a narrowing top is characteristic of
 - A. Slowing growing population
 - B. Population with zero growth rate
 - C. A rapidly growing population
 - D. Population with a negative growth rate

5. Mortality decline in developing countries which is most often due to decline in infant mortality rates will lead to
 - A. Aging of the population
 - B. Younging of the population
 - C. No effect on the age structure of the population
 - D. Decrease in life expectancy of the individuals

6. The population growth during demographic transition depends upon of all the following except:
 - A. The time taken to complete the transition
 - B. The crude rate of natural increase during stage of peak growth (stage 2) of demographic transition

- C. The absolute population size
 - D. The pre-transition fertility rates
7. The tendency of the population to continue to grow after reaching replacement fertility is due to (check all that apply)
- A. Larger cohorts entering into reproductive years due to past high fertility
Decline in mortality at the older ages
 - B. The population does not grow once it achieves replacement level fertility
Increase in marriage rates
8. Which of the following is true of population momentum?
- A. Population growth is evenly distributed by age
 - B. The older the age group, higher the growth rate
 - C. The proportion of 0-30 years increases significantly
 - D. The proportion of older population will increase first followed by increase in younger population
9. Demographic bonus refers to
- A. Decrease in age dependency ratio during fertility decline
 - B. Decline in overall population size with fertility decline
 - C. Decline in elderly population with fertility decline
 - D. Decline in under 15 population with fertility decline
10. During fertility decline,
- A. The age dependency ratio will increase initially and then decline
 - B. The age dependency ratio will remain the same
 - C. The age dependency ratio will decline to a minimum and then will start rising again
 - D. The age dependency ratio will continue declining