

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 5A

1. Fertility transition is said to be completed when
 - A. The fertility has decline by more than 10% from its original level
 - B. The fertility has declined by more than 50% from its original level
 - C. Replacement level fertility has been achieved
 - D. Below replacement level fertility has been achieved

2. Fertility transition has been
 - A. Has been completed in most of the countries in SSA
 - B. Has been completed in most of the countries in the developing countries
 - C. Just beginning in some of the countries in Francophone Africa
 - D. Just beginning in some of the countries in Anglophone Africa

3. Fertility transition in developing countries is
 - A. Is following the same path as in developed countries
 - B. Is following its own path in each of the developing country
 - C. Can be predicted based on its level of socio-economic growth and per capita GNP
 - D. Proceeding at the same speed in all the developing countries

4. The maximum decline in absolute terms in total fertility rate during 1950 to 1995 was observed in
 - A. Asia and Latin American countries
 - B. Africa
 - C. North America
 - D. Europe

5. The maximum decline in absolute terms in total fertility rate during 1950 and 1995 was observed in this African sub-region
 - A. West Africa
 - B. Southern and North Africa
 - C. Middle Africa
 - D. East africa

6. In which of the African sub-region, the total fertility rate actually increased between 1950s and 1995
 - A. West Africa
 - B. Southern Africa

- C. Middle Africa
- D. North Africa

7. During fertility transition

- A. The fertility declines uniformly across all age groups
- B. The fertility may decline differentially across different age groups depending upon trends in age at marriage, contraceptive use and premarital fertility
- C. The fertility declines much more in younger age groups
- D. The fertility declines much more in older age groups

8. As per the classic Demographic Transition, the fertility transition typically

- A. precedes the mortality transition
- B. follows the mortality transition
- C. may precede or follow the mortality transition
- D. accompanies the mortality transition

9. What is true of fertility transition in Africa?

- A. All the sub-regions had roughly the same fertility levels in 1950s
- B. The southern and Northern Africa had substantially lower fertility levels than other regions in 1950s
- C. The fertility transition has not begun in any of the African country
- D. None of the above

10. What is true of fertility levels across Africa?

- A. Fertility levels are same across all the countries in Africa
- B. The total fertility rate ranges from 2 to almost 7 across different countries in Africa
- C. The total fertility rate is generally lower than 4 across most of the countries in Africa
- D. The total fertility rate is generally higher than 7 across most the countries in Africa

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 5B

1. Which of the following proximate determinant of fertility accounts for most variations in the fertility across countries
 - A. Proportion of women in sexual unions
 - B. Levels of contraceptive use
 - C. Level of induced abortion
 - D. Frequency of sex
2. Which of the proximate determinants are least variable across countries
 - A. Contraceptive prevalence
 - B. Levels of permanent sterility
 - C. Spontaneous intrauterine mortality
 - D. Levels of induced abortion
3. Education is a distal determinant for fertility, which acts by affecting the following proximate determinant of fertility
 - A. Contraceptive use
 - B. Age at marriage
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
4. The current empirical data suggests that fertility levels
 - A. Vary by educational levels of the woman almost in all the countries
 - B. Are lower among women with lower levels of education
 - C. Are higher among women with higher levels of education
 - D. Can be predicted by educational levels of the women across all the countries
5. Which of the following proximate determinant of fertility is more important in African setting to account for variations in the fertility levels seen across the region compared to other regions of the world
 - A. Levels of contraceptive use
 - B. Sterility
 - C. Age at marriage
 - D. Spontaneous fetal losses
6. The variations in contraceptive use across countries

- A. Completely account for the variations in the total fertility rates observed across different countries
 - B. Partly account for the variation in the total fertility rates observed across different countries
 - C. Do not account for the variations in the total fertility rates observed across different countries
 - D. None of the above
7. Proximate determinants are those that
- A. Directly affect the biological processes underlying fertility
 - B. Affect the motives of the couples to have sex or get into sexual union
 - C. Affect the outcome of a pregnancy
 - D. None of the above
8. The proximate and distal determinants framework of fertility is useful as it helps to understand
- A. The variations in fertility across space and time
 - B. Identify particular factors that are important in a given context for influencing fertility in that context
 - C. Both A and B
 - D. None of the above
9. Existence of different total fertility rates for women with the same levels of education across different setting indicates that
- A. Other socio-cultural factors peculiar to that setting are also important in addition to education
 - B. The quality of education varies across different setting
 - C. The work opportunities available to educated women varies across different setting
 - D. The status of the educated women varies across different setting

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 5C

1. Empirical evidence on relationship between fertility decline and socio-economic development shows a
 - A. Consistent relationship between timing of onset of fertility decline and measures of social and economic development
 - B. Consistent relationship between pace of fertility decline and economic development across all developing countries
 - C. No consistent relationship between timing of onset or pace of fertility and economic development across countries
 - D. None of the above

2. Which of the following is not a precondition for decline in marital fertility as proposed by A. Coale
 - A. Clear economic advantages of fertility control
 - B. A high rate of women labor force participation
 - C. Availability of information on means of fertility control
 - D. Circumstances that allow family planning to be a part of conscious choice

3. Baby-booms in the developed world in 1960s support
 - A. Provide supporting evidence for classic theory of demographic transition
 - B. Contradict DTT
 - C. Neither provides supporting or contradictory evidence for DTT
 - D. None of the above

4. Which of the following is not a consequence of Malthus's iron law of wages
 - A. An epidemic that kills 10% of population will raise wages in short run and return it to baseline in the long run
 - B. A 10% decline in the CBR will have larger effect on wages than a 10% rise in CDR
 - C. The long run equilibrium wage rate will be just enough to permit a population to survive and maintain zero population growth
 - D. Improving survival will lower wages

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 5D

1. Theories of diffusion of innovation implies
 - A. The IEC program and family program can work
 - B. The differentials across diffusion barriers (race, language, education) will first decrease, then increase
 - C. Fertility decline is most rapid in heterogeneous populations
 - D. Culture and social context is important for diffusion of innovations
2. Easterlin theory of supply and demand
 - A. Clearly specifies the socio-economic variables that influence demand for children
 - B. Tells us why there were different levels of fertility before the beginning of fertility transition in countries with similar levels of socio-economic development
 - C. Does not take into account the cost of fertility regulation
 - D. Proposes that fertility will first increase with modernization and then decline
3. The current theories on fertility decline does not take into account
 - A. The role of gender and political power structures
 - B. Socio-economic development
 - C. Cost of fertility decline
 - D. Demand for children
4. The major criticism for 'Theory on intergenerational wealth flows' is
 - A. A variant of DTT, as it considers socio-economic development prerequisite for reversal of wealth flows
 - B. Lack of empirical evidence
 - C. Does not take into account the cultural factors
 - D. None of the above
5. Which of the following is true of the 'Theory on intergenerational wealth flows'?
 - A. Does tell us how, why and when the reversal of wealth flows take place from parents to children
 - B. Only says that reversal of wealth flows leads to fertility decline, but does not throw much light on reasons for such reversals at the first place
 - C. Reversal of wealth flows is associated with forces of modernization
 - D. None of the above
6. Which of the following is a true statement regarding role of political power in fertility decline?
 - A. There is no empirical evidence regarding role of political power in fertility decline

- B. Evidence from China and Indonesia indicates that political power plays important role in fertility decline
 - C. None of the above
 - D. Both of the above
7. Which of the following is true of role of family planning programs in fertility decline?
- A. There is no empirical evidence that organized family planning programs influence the fertility levels in a country
 - B. It is easy to evaluate the impact of national family planning programs on fertility decline
 - C. A consistent and positive relationship has been found between contraceptive prevalence and program effort score
 - D. None of the above
8. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A. A single theory can explain the phenomenon of fertility transition in all setting
 - B. Forces of modernization work uniformly in all the setting
 - C. Fertility transition is the result of complex interactions of social, cultural, political and institutional forces which may not be encompassed by a single theory
 - D. None of the above