

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 8A

1. The denominator for calculation of net migration rate is
 - A. Mid year population of the place of destination
 - B. Mid year population of the place of departure
 - C. Total population of immigrants and emigrants
 - D. Average of mid year population of place of destination and departure
2. The denominator for calculation of immigration rate is
 - A. The mid year population at the destination
 - B. The mid year population at the country of origin
 - C. The average of mid year population of country of origin and destination
 - D. Total population of immigrant and emigrants
3. The denominator for calculation of emigration rate is
 - A. The mid year population at the destination
 - B. The mid year population at the country of origin
 - C. The average of mid year population of country of origin and destination
 - D. Total population of immigrant and emigrants
4. Currently net migration into a country is an important component of overall population growth
 - A. In all the countries
 - B. In all the countries with low fertility rates
 - C. In countries with small populations and with low or negative fertility rates
 - D. None of the above
5. There were 10,000 people in a country on Jan 1, 1999 and 9,000 on Dec 31, 1999. There were 200 births in that year and 100 deaths. What is the net migration rate for that country in year 1999.
 - A. 1100
 - B. -1100
 - C. 900
 - D. -900
6. In a hypothetical country, the annual crude rate of natural increase was 2% and the net migration rate was .001%. What percentage of total population growth is contributed by net migration and by natural increase respectively?
 - A. .05%, 99.95%
 - B. 95%, 5%
 - C. 30%, 70%
 - D. 5%, 95%
7. In a hypothetical country, the annual crude rate of increase was .002% and the net migration rate was .001% in a particular year. What percentage of total population growth was contributed by net migration and natural increase respectively

- A. 33.34%, 66.67%
 - B. 3%, 66%
 - C. 66%, 33%
 - D. 70%, 20%
8. The impact of net migration on a country's population growth depends on
- A. The size of the population, the total fertility rate
 - B. The size of the population
 - C. The general fertility rate
 - D. The crude mortality rate
9. The data on migration is
- A. Easily available, and is complete in most of the countries
 - B. Is complete and accurate in developed countries, but not so in developing countries
 - C. Is incomplete in most of the countries, though the extent of accuracy and completeness may vary among countries
 - D. None of the above
10. The total number of net immigrants are same in country A and country B. However, the net migration rate is higher in county A than in country B. Which of the following is true about country A and country B
- A. Country A has a larger total population size than that of country B
 - B. Country B has a larger total population size than that of country A
 - C. The statement given above is not true
 - D. Total population size of country A is equal to that of country B

Population Change and Public Health Exercise 8B

1. Which of the following is true about international migration:
 - A. It accounts for a substantial share of population growth (increase or decrease) in most of the countries)
 - B. World's migrant population is scattered in almost all the countries.
 - C. Most of the moves across international borders take place from one developing country to other.
 - D. World's migrant population is concentrated in relatively few countries.

2. Which of the following is true of the characteristics of the migrants crossing the international boundaries
 - A. Dominated by female migrants
 - B. Dominated by male migrants
 - C. There is no clear pattern by age and sex
 - D. Most are migrants are relatively young in the age groups twenty to forty.

3. The international migration in Sub-Saharan Africa is characterized by
 - A. Mainly moves from one African country to developed countries
 - B. Refugees movements from one African country to other African country
 - C. Economic migrants from one African country to another African country
 - D. Both B and C

4. Which of the following is true of 'Neo-Classical Theories of Migration'
 - A. Individual, jointly with the household and the community, is the main decision maker regarding the move.
 - B. The move is solely predicted by differentials in the economic opportunities and the risks in the place of origin and in the place of destination in addition to the cost of move
 - C. It does explain the phenomenon of circular migration
 - D. None of the above.

5. Which of the following is true of 'socio-political theories' of migration?
 - A. There are multiple predictors of migration including economic and political ties between sending and receiving countries
 - B. Only differentials and trends in relative wages between the sending and receiving countries predict the decision to migrate
 - C. Does not take into account the role of social networks at the place of destination.
 - D. The decision to migrate or not lies solely with the individual in isolation of the households and communities

6. Castle and Miller's four stage model of migration states

- A. Most of the migrants make a move to the destination with the intention of settling permanently
 - B. Transition to intention of settling permanently at the place of destination occurs over time and in stages
 - C. Development of social networks over time play in role in a person's decision to stay or leave the place of destination over time
 - D. Both C and D
7. Migration transition refers to
- A. The change in a person's intention of staying temporarily in the place of destination to permanent settlement.
 - B. A country's evolution from being a labor exporter to a labor importer
 - C. Change in the characteristics of the migrant population over time in terms of their socio-economic status at the place of destination
 - D. None of the above
8. What is true prospects of international migration
- A. It is likely to slow down in the 21st century
 - B. Slowing of population growth in the developing countries in 21st century is likely to slow down the rate of international migration
 - C. Uneven population growth and economic growth are likely to maintain the current trend in migration.
 - D. None of the above
9. The total percentage of world population, which is living out of their country of birth or origin is approximately
- A. 1%
 - B. 2%
 - C. 10%
 - D. 2%
10. Migration transition refers to
- A. Slow irreversible increase in levels of migration
 - B. Slow irreversible decrease in levels of migration
 - C. Change of a country status from labor exporter to labor importer or vice versa
 - D. None or the above
11. Which of the following is true of intra-regional international migration in Africa
- A. Hosts the largest number of refugee population in the world
 - B. Hosts the largest number of temporary labor migrant population in the world
 - C. Both of them
 - D. None of the above
12. Which of the following is true of 'Neo-classical theories of Migration'

- A. Decision to migrate is taken by households and communities
 - B. Decision to migrate is based on cost-benefit analysis of moving
 - C. Takes into the account the social networks between receiving and sending places
 - D. Explains the refugee movements
13. Which of the following is true of socio-political theories proposed in 1990s
- A. Individual makes the decision to migrate in isolation from household and families
 - B. Takes into account the role of social networks
 - C. Decision to migrate is based on cost-benefit analysis of moving
 - D. Does not explain the circular migration