Population Change and Public Health Exercise 9A

1. Urban growth refers to
   A. Increase in the physical size of a urban area
   B. Increase in the population of the urban area
   C. Both increase in the physical size and population of an urban area
   D. None of the above

2. Urbanization refers to
   A. Increase in urban growth
   B. Increase in the population of an urban area
   C. Increase in the physical size of an urban area
   D. Development of primate cities

3. A metropolitan area is defined by
   A. Density of settlement of population in an area
   B. By the size of an area
   C. By the size and economic integration of the population in an area
   D. None of the above

4. The urban population in country A increased by 10% and in country B increased by 5%. Which of the following is true statement regarding country A and B
   A. Country A has a higher level of urban growth than country B
   B. County A has a higher rate of urbanization than country B
   C. Country A has a higher level of urban growth and urbanization than country B
   D. None of the above

5. The fastest rate of urbanization is observed in the 2nd half of 20th century in
   A. Africa
   B. Americas
   C. Europe
   D. Latin America

6. Which of the following is true of urbanization in Sub-Saharan Africa
   A. Has one of the highest percent urban population in the world
   B. Has the lowest urbanization rates in the world
   C. Has the highest urbanization rates in the world
   D. Has the highest percent urban population and highest urbanization rates in the world

7. In the context of sub-Saharan Africa
   A. The urban growth is mainly due to rural-urban migration
   B. The urban growth is mainly due to natural increase among urban population
C. Both rural to urban migration and natural increase among urban population equally contribute to urban growth
D. None of the above

8. Which of the following statements is true of population redistribution issues in SSA context
A. International migration is almost non-significant in SSA
B. Urban growth is the major population redistribution concern
C. Rural over population is not a concern in SSA
D. Both high rates of urban growth and rural over population are the issues of concern in SSA

9. What is likely to be true of world population growth in 2000-2025
A. Most of the growth will be in the rural areas of the developing countries.
B. Most of the growth will take place in the urban areas of developing countries
C. Population growth in both the urban and rural areas of the developing countries will contribute equally to the world population growth rate.
D. Most of the growth will take place in the urban areas of the developed countries.

10. What is true of urbanization in the less developing countries?
A. Urbanization in less developing countries is taking place at the same level of economic development as took place in developed countries
B. Urbanization in the less developing countries is taking place at the same level of fertility and mortality as took place in developed countries
C. Urbanization in less developing countries involves substantially higher absolute number of people than that involved in developed countries
D. None of the above
Population Change and Public Health Exercise 9B

1. Which of the following is generally not true of demographics of urban population?
   A. Fertility is invariably lower in urban populations than in rural populations
   B. Urban areas have relatively higher proportion of population in the economically active ages
   C. Urban areas have relatively lower proportion of elderly population
   D. Urban areas have relatively higher proportion of under 5 population.

2. The existing evidence suggests that urban areas are generally characterized by
   A. Higher overall level of mortality than in rural areas
   B. Lower overall level of mortality than in rural areas
   C. Almost equal levels of mortality as in rural areas
   D. None of the above

3. Which of the following statements does not correctly describe the health situation in urban areas?
   A. Urban populations have overall lower levels of mortality than that of rural populations
   B. Inequalities in the health status is almost non-existent in urban populations
   C. Urban areas are serving as prime locations for newly emerging diseases e.g. HIV/AIDS
   D. The existing evidence suggests that urban health advantage is narrowing over time.

4. Policies to influence urban growth in developing countries have to influence
   A. Mainly the net migration from rural areas into the urban areas
   B. Mainly the natural growth of populations in the rural areas
   C. Mainly the natural growth of population in the urban areas
   D. Both the net migration into the urban areas and natural growth of population in urban areas

5. The environmental hazards such as floods/ earthquakes faced by the urban areas
   A. Are similar to that of rural areas
   B. Are much higher due to the much higher number of people involved and due to the location of the cities in river beds, etc.
   C. Are lower than that of rural areas
   D. None of the above