

Chapter 2 Demography – questions

Self assessment

Question 1 of 12

The population pyramid of a country has a broad base and tapering apex. Which of the following characterise population growth in this country?

- A) Low fertility and low childhood mortality
- B) Low fertility and high childhood mortality
- C) High fertility and high childhood mortality
- D) High fertility and low childhood mortality
- E) None of the above

Question 2 of 12

Which of the following is the leading cause of death in children aged under five years in developed countries?

- A) Diarrhoea
- B) Sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS)
- C) Lower respiratory tract infection
- D) Measles
- E) Poisoning

Question 3 of 12

The World Health Organisation recommends which of the following number of physicians per 10,000 population?

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) 15
- D) 20
- E) 25

Question 4 of 12

Projections of mortality trends show the leading cause of mortality in 2020 is likely to be:

- A) HIV/AIDS
- B) Other infectious diseases
- C) Tobacco-related illnesses
- D) Malnutrition
- E) None of the above

Question 5 of 12

The following list shows some of the factors responsible for health inequalities in a given country. Which one of these is the most important?

- A) Political systems
- B) Availability of health care services
- C) Educational level of the population
- D) Expenditure on health services
- E) Pattern of distribution of wealth

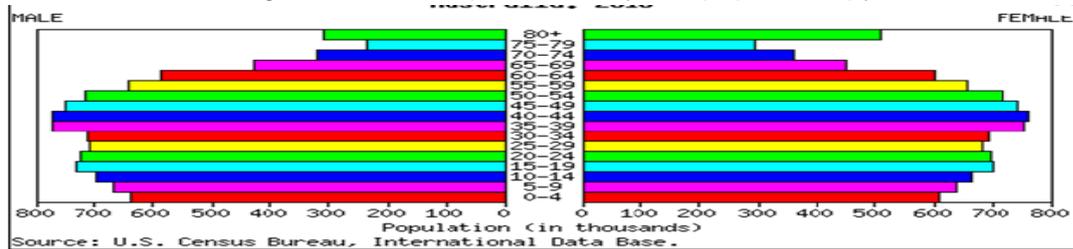
Question 6 of 12

Demographers study all of the following except:

- A) Fertility
- B) Morbidity
- C) Mortality
- D) Marriage
- E) Social mobility

Question 7 of 12

Which of the following countries is represented by this population pyramid?



- A) Afghanistan
- B) Bangladesh
- C) Australia
- D) Congo
- E) Rwanda

Question 8 of 12

In which of the following countries was life expectancy lower in 2000-2005 than in 1960-1965?

- A) United Kingdom
- B) Ireland
- C) France
- D) Russia
- E) Italy

Question 9 of 12

Which of the following factors does not contribute to population aging?

- A) Increase in life expectancy
- B) Increased morbidity
- C) Decline in fertility
- D) Increased rates of childhood vaccination
- E) None of the above

Question 10 of 12

Which of the following are major causes of death in children under five years old in developing countries?

- A) Injuries
- B) Vaccine-preventable diseases
- C) Cancer
- D) Respiratory infections
- E) Diarrhoea

Question 11 of 12

Which of the following are major causes of death in children under five years old in developed countries?

- A) Sudden infant death syndrome
- B) Injuries
- C) Vaccine-preventable diseases
- D) Diarrhoea
- E) Congenital diseases

Question 12 of 12

Which of the following are responsible for the reduction in maternal mortality in developed countries over the last two centuries?

- A) Reforms of obstetric practice
- B) Improved socio-economic status
- C) Reduction in sepsis during and after childbirth
- D) Improved maternal nutrition
- E) All of the above

Short answer questions

Question 1 of 10

Define the term 'total fertility rate'.

Question 2 of 10

Name the factors that lead to high fertility rate in developing countries.

Question 3 of 10

Name the five processes which determine population size, its composition and distribution.

Question 4 of 10

What is the relevance of the discipline of demography to public health practitioners?

Question 5 of 10

Name the factors that have led to the dramatic decline of maternal mortality in Western Europe.

Question 6 of 10

What do you understand by the term 'life expectancy at birth'?

Question 7 of 10

Define the term 'demographic transition'.

Question 8 of 10

Define the term 'epidemiological transition'.

Question 9 of 10

Describe the three periods of epidemiological transition

Question 10 of 10

Name some of the possible explanations for inequalities in health across population subgroups such as social class.

Interactive exercise

Read through the lecture below and answer the following questions. What are the sources of demography statistics? Define the terms 'net migration' and 'population doubling'. What are the implications of population explosion?

[Super course lecture on demography](#)

Web based resources and further reading

	Click on the links below to access the web resources - links open in a new window
1	On demographic transition http://www.pitt.edu/~super7/12011-13001/12701.ppt
2	World Health Organisation
3	WHO Annual World Health Reports
4	National statistics for the US
5	National statistics for the UK
6	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division
7	UNICEF State of the World's Children Reports
8	Demographic and Health Surveys
9	Child info. Monitoring the situation of Women and Children. UNICEF. http://www.childinfo.org/index.html
10	Migration and Health. International Organisation for Migration. http://www.iom.int/jahia/Jahia/about-migration/developing-migration-policy/migration-and-health

The following are sources of further reading and useful information on demography.

Grundy E. Demography and public health. In *Oxford Textbook of Public Health*. Detels R, McEwen J, Beaglehole R, Tanaka H (2002). Oxford: Oxford University Press; 807–828.

McKinlay JB, McKinlay SM, Beaglehole R. A review of the evidence concerning the impact of medical measures on recent mortality and morbidity in the United States. *Int J Health Serv* 1989;19(2):181–208.

Preston SH, Heuveline P, Guillot M. *Demography: Measuring and Modeling Population Processes* (2000). London: Basil Blackwell; 221.

National statistics for the USA, UK and other countries: www.census.gov/,
www.statistics.gov.uk/

United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division:
www.un.org/esa/population/

UNICEF State of the World's Children Reports: www.unicef.org/sowc/