

UGANDA MARTRY'S UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HEALTH SCIENCES
BACHELOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH (HEALTH PROMOTION)
PAPER BPHP 2336: POPULATION HEALTH AND DEMOGRAPHY

Instructions:

- Answer all questions
 - Circle the most correct alternative
 - Time allowed is 3 hours.
1. Which of the following statements best defines the term demography?
 - a) Description and analysis of the population aggregates
 - b) The study of the size, composition and distribution of human populations
 - c) The study of the human populations
 - d) The process of collecting, analyzing and disseminating data on the human population
 2. Uganda has recently concluded census was conducted on in August, 2014. Which of these methods was employed?
 - a) De-facto
 - b) De-jure
 - c) Bo-jure
 - d) Bo –facto
 3. _____ is a graphical representation of the age and sex structure of a population.
 - a) Age-sex ratio
 - b) Population pyramid
 - c) Age dependency ratio
 - d) Age-sex composition

4. The dependency ratio is the ratio of the _____.
- a) young to old people
 - b) old to middle-aged people
 - c) young to working-aged people
 - d) young and old to working-aged people
5. Which of the following statements best describes the term Natural increase?
- a) The difference between the number of births and the number of deaths
 - b) The sum of the number of births and the number of deaths
 - c) The difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants
 - d) The sum of the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants
6. The largest population that the resources of a given environment can support is known as the:
- a) Population Structure
 - b) Carrying Capacity
 - c) Optimum Population
 - d) Minimum Population
7. The relationship between the economically active population and the non-working population is known as the:
- a) Employment ratio
 - b) Economic ratio
 - c) Dependency ratio
 - d) Critical ratio
8. Stage 5 of the model of demographic transition shows:
- a) Natural decrease
 - b) Natural increase
 - c) Population equilibrium
 - d) The maximum population

9. The child mortality rate concerns children who die before their_____.
- a) First Birthday
 - b) Second Birthday
 - c) Fifth Birthday
 - d) Tenth Birthday
10. At Uganda Martyrs University, 55% of the 8000 students know their HIV status. In measurement, this is a_____.
- a) Ratio
 - b) Risk
 - c) Proportion
 - d) Rate
11. In a population of 200000 people, 1000 deaths occurred. Of these 500 were as a result of Tuberculosis. What is the cause specific mortality for this population?
- a) 2.7 deaths per 1000 population
 - b) 2.5deaths per 1000 population
 - c) 5 deaths per 1000 population
 - d) 7.5 deaths per 1000 population
12. Which of the following measures how severe a disease is in terms of causing death?
- a) Case fatality rate
 - b) Proportionate mortality
 - c) Years of potential life lost
 - d) Crude Mortality rate.
13. During a short census in Mawokota village, the population of those who were 0-14 years of age was found to be 1000 and those 15-64 were 5000 while those above 65 years were 50 only. The dependency ratio for this population is:
- a) 52 dependents for every 100 people aged 15-64
 - b) 62 dependents for every 100 people aged 15-64
 - c) dependents for every 100 people aged 15-64
 - d) 21 dependents for every 100 people aged 15-64

14. What would be the doubling time for a population whose growth rate is at 3%?
- a) 27 years
 - b) 28 years
 - c) 23 years
 - d) 20 years
15. A country with a population of 2,000,000, a birth rate of 25, and a death rate of 20 would have how many births and deaths annually?
- a) 500,000 births and 400,000 deaths
 - b) 50,000 births and 40,000 deaths
 - c) 50,000 births and 10,000 deaths
 - d) 500,000 births and 10,000 deaths
16. Which of the following is an essential measure of mortality?
- a) Crude birth rate
 - b) Crude death rate
 - c) Cause fatality rate
 - d) A and c
17. A person who is an international migrant entering the country from a place outside the country is an _____.
- a) In- migrant
 - b) Immigrant
 - c) Emigrant
 - d) Out-migrant
18. Population change has three components except:
- a) Birth
 - b) Death
 - c) Migration
 - d) Morbidity

19. Which of the following are indicators of the Human Development Index?
- a) Health, Birth Rate, Gross Domestic Product
 - b) Life Expectancy, Gross Domestic Product, Education
 - c) Education, Lifestyle, Dependency Ratio
 - d) Migration, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality Rate.
20. The number of people in different age groups is referred as:
- a) Sex ratio
 - b) Age composition
 - c) Adolescent population
 - d) Occupational structure
21. In how many years is the official enumeration of population carried out for census?
- a) 1 year
 - b) 5 years
 - c) 10 years
 - d) 2 years.
22. Fertility required to keep a population at its current level is referred to as _____.
- a) Net reproductive rate
 - b) General fertility rate
 - c) Replacement level fertility
 - d) Total fertility rate (TFR)
23. Which of the following migration of population does not change the size of the population?
- a) External migration
 - b) Internal migration
 - c) International migration
 - d) National migration.
24. Which of the following will not have a direct impact on human capital formation?
- a) Education
 - b) Medical care
 - c) Training
 - d) Irrigation.

25. Why do women in sex union or marriage matter in demography?

- a) Ovulation and sex union determine pregnancy and the population growth
- b) They form a family planning unmet needs
- c) They do not need husbands any more
- d) They form a high divorce rate.

26. Which of the following is a set of population control measures?

- a) Infant mortality, urbanization, birth control
- b) Urbanization, social mobility, population change
- c) Birth control, education, legislation
- d) Industrialization, socialization, stratification

27. Density of a population (D) is

- a) $D = S(\text{size}) / W(\text{weight})$
- b) $D = S(\text{space}) / N(\text{number})$
- c) $D = N(\text{number}) / S(\text{space})$
- d) None of the above

28. If a country's rate of natural increase has declines, then the doubling time for its population_____.

- a) reduces to zero.
- b) decreases
- c) increases
- d) remains the same.

29. Number of births per 1000 mid-year population is_____.

- a) Growth rate
- b) Conception rate
- c) Reproduction rate
- d) Crude birth rate

30. The demographic equation is represented by the sum of:

- a) Natural change and crude birth rates.
- b) Natural change and dependency ratios.
- c) Net migration and dependency ratios.
- d) Net migration and natural change.

31. Overpopulation is equated:

- a) in the first stage of the demographic cycle with high fertility rates.
- b) with high birth rates.
- c) with imbalanced fertility rates and dependency ratios.
- d) with a continuing imbalance between numbers of people and carrying capacity.

32. Which of the following is not relevant when projecting a country's population?

- a) Education and literacy rates
- b) Government policies regarding population growth
- c) Stage of demographic transition
- d) The status of women

33. Continued high birth rates and rapidly declining death rates describe which stage of the demographic cycle?

- a) Stage 1
- b) Stage 2
- c) Stage 3
- d) Stage 4

34. Malthus predicted a global crisis involving

- a) starvation
- b) economic deprivation
- c) war
- d) nuclear disaster

35. Study **Figure 2**, which shows the birth and death rates over a number of years.

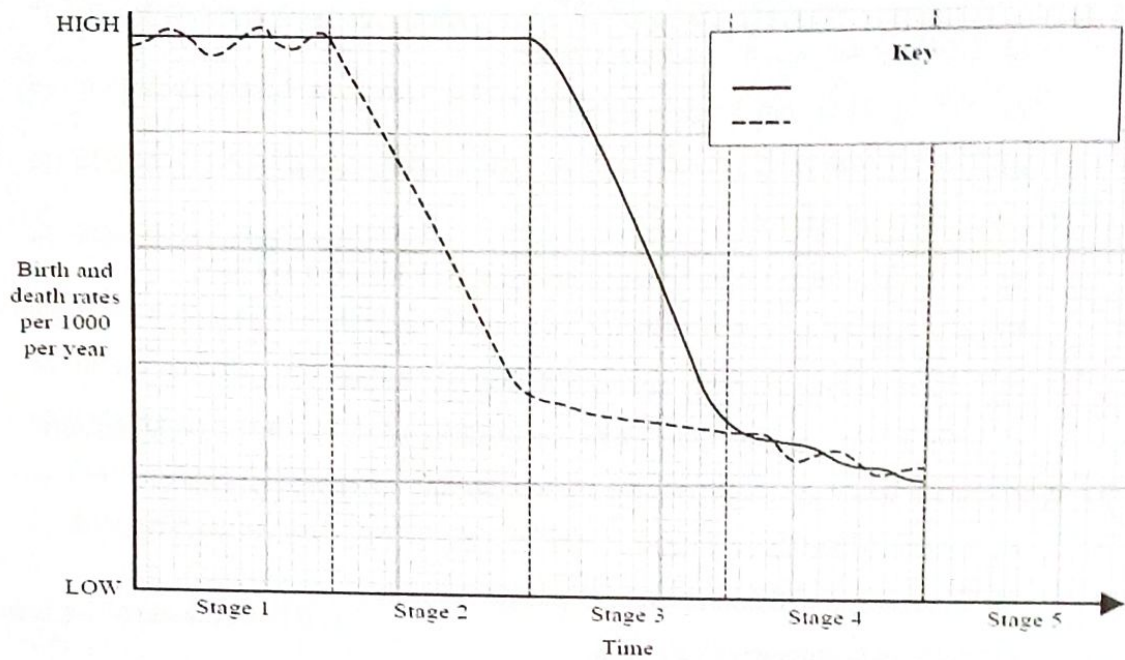
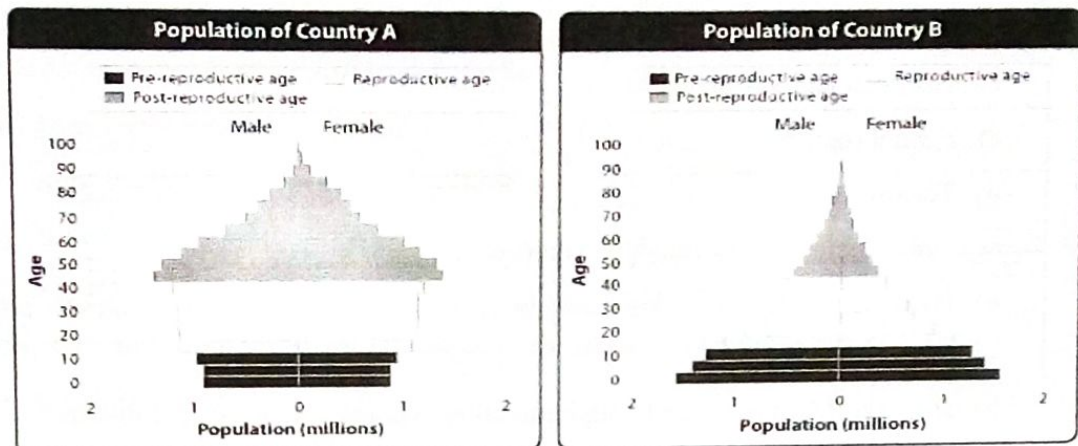


Figure 2

- Complete the key for **Figure 2** by adding the terms **birth rate** and **death rate** in the correct places on the key.
 - Some MEDCs are said to have entered Stage 5 of the model. Complete **Figure 2** to show what happens to the birth rate and the death rate in Stage 5.
36. Which of the following statements best describes maternal mortality?
- Mid-year population of all the women
 - Death of all mothers in the reproductive age
 - Death of all mothers to child births
 - Death of mothers and their babies
37. Which combination of factors will produce the highest rate of population growth?
- High life expectancy and high infant mortality
 - Low life expectancy and low infant mortality
 - Low life expectancy and high infant mortality
 - High life expectancy and low infant mortality

To answer questions, 38 and 39, study the graphs below.



38. These graphs above are called _____.
- age structure diagrams.
 - life expectancy diagrams.
 - demographic diagrams.
 - infant mortality diagrams.
39. Which country does the graph on the left most likely represent?
- China
 - Germany
 - India
 - Bangladesh
40. The population pyramid of a country has a broad base and tapering apex. Which of the following characterize population growth in this country?
- Low fertility and low childhood mortality
 - Low fertility and high childhood mortality
 - High fertility and high childhood mortality
 - High fertility and low childhood mortality
41. In demographic studies, fecundity is defined as:
- The reproductive potential of a man
 - The reproductive potential of a woman
 - Migration of people from one geographical area to another
 - The ability of a couple to achieve a new born

42. Which of the following is not a main source of demographic data on children?

- a) Delivery book
- b) Accident and injury register
- c) School register
- d) Taxation office

43. Demographic features of developing countries are?

- a) High infant mortality, low fertility, young age distribution and uneven population growth
- b) High fertility, high density, high mortality rate and young age distribution
- c) High fertility, falling mortality rate, rapid population growth and young age distribution
- d) High density, high mortality, uneven population growth and very old age distribution

44. Pro-natalist policies encourage:

- a) large families
- b) small families
- c) family planning
- d) family ties

45. The United Nations defines migration as a change of residence lasting more than:

- a) one month
- b) six months
- c) one year
- d) two years

46. Which of the following roles of United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) aims at population control?

- a) Helping mothers live
- b) Changing gender norms
- c) Getting everyone counted
- d) HIV prevention

47. Regular reporting of health statistics is done for

- a) to evaluate trends of a disease
- b) to appreciate health personnel's efforts
- c) for epidemiological efforts
- d) all of the above

48. Which of the following statement (s) related to the reasons for low sex ratio?

I. High maternal mortality

II. Sex selective female abortions

III. Change in sex ratio at birth

Code:

- a) A. Only I
- b) B. I & II
- c) C. II & III
- d) D. I, II & III

49. Which of the fertility rates have midyear population as denominator?

- a) crude birth rate
- b) general fertility rate
- c) general marital fertility rate
- d) all of above

50. Which of the following is important in calculation of pearl index?

- a) Numbers of abortions
- b) Total accidental pregnancies
- c) Socioeconomic status
- d) Total gestational period

-END-