# Chapter 2 Demography – questions

Self assessment

Question 1 of 14

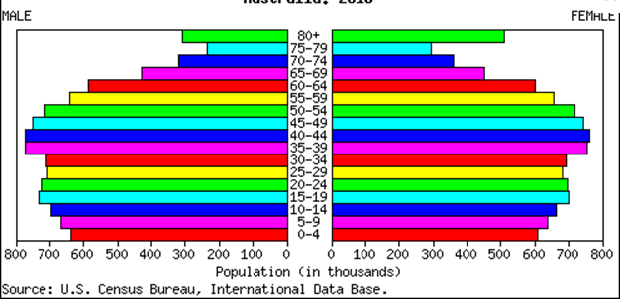
The population pyramid of a country has a broad base and tapering apex. Which of the following characterise population growth in this country?

1. Low fertility and low childhood mortality
2. Low fertility and high childhood mortality
3. High fertility and high childhood mortality
4. High fertility and low childhood mortality
5. None of the above

Question 2 of 14

Demographers study all of the following except:

1. Fertility
2. Morbidity
3. Mortality
4. Marriage
5. Social mobility Question 3 of 14

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

1. Afghanistan
2. Bangladesh
3. Australia
4. Congo
5. Rwanda

Question 4 of 14

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

1. Increase in life expectancy
2. Increased morbidity
3. Decline in fertility
4. Increased rates of childhood vaccination
5. None of the above

Question 5 of 14

Which of the following can be classified as a qualitative variable?

1. Number of deaths due to heart attack
2. Total number of operations performed in a year in a hospital
3. Average length of stay for patients with stroke in a specialist centre
4. Reasons women give for not attending cervical screening
5. None of the above Question 6 of 14

Which of the following statements about standardised mortality (SMR) is true?

1. It is calculated by direct standardisation
2. We need the age-specific death rates of a reference population to calculate SMR
3. It is calculated by indirect standardisation
4. The value of SMR is always over 100
5. None of the above Question 7 of 14

The standardised mortality ratio of a population is 135. Which of the following statements about this population is true?

1. This population has more old people than the reference population
2. This population has more young people than the reference population
3. The health status of this population is worse than the reference population
4. Most causes of deaths in this population are preventable
5. None of the above Question 8 of 14

Which of the following health indicators can be calculated using this formula? Indicator = (still births + deaths in the first week) / total births

1. Neonatal mortality rate
2. Perinatal mortality rate
3. Post-neonatal mortality rate
4. Infant mortality rate
5. None of the above

Question 9 of 14

Which of the following is NOT a cause of perinatal mortality?

1. Congenital anomalies
2. Low birth weight
3. Immaturity
4. Respiratory infection
5. All of the above Question 10 of 14

Here are some interventions to address health and lifestyle issues: improving family income and housing, health, parenthood and sex education, and better provision of antenatal care. Which of the following health indicators would be most influenced by these interventions?

1. Still birth rate
2. Perinatal mortality
3. Infant mortality
4. Maternal mortality
5. None of the above Question 11 of 14

According to the latest figures available, infant mortality in the UK is:

1. 1.2/1000 live births
2. 3,4/1000 live births
3. 7.9/1000 live births
4. 12.8/1000 live births
5. None of the above

Question 12 of 14

In the UK how often has the full population census been undertaken?

1. Yearly
2. Every five years
3. Every ten years
4. Every twenty years
5. None of the above Question 13 of 14

All of the following statements about mortality statistics in the UK are true EXCEPT:

1. They provide a clear indicator of outcome
2. They are often available at small population levels
3. Cause of death may be inaccurately recorded
4. They are time-consuming to collect and analyse
5. All of the above Question 14 of 14

What is the denominator used for calculating the infant mortality rate?

1. Number of still births in the given year
2. Number of still births and abortions in the given year
3. Number of live births in the given year
4. Number of conceptions in the given year

None of the above

1. Short answer questions

Question 1 of 12

Define the term ‘total fertility rate’.

Question 2 of 12

Name the factors that lead to high fertility rate in developing countries. Question 3 of 12

Name the five processes which determine population size, its composition and distribution. Question 4 of 12

What is the relevance of the discipline of demography to public health practitioners? Question 5 of 12

What do you understand by the term ‘life expectancy at birth’? Question 6 of 12

Define the term ‘demographic transition’. Question 7 of 12

Define the term ‘epidemiological transition’.

Question 8 of 12

Define the term ‘standardised mortality ratio’ (SMR)? Question 9 of 12

Define the term ‘directly standardised death rate’ (DSR)? Question 10 of 12

What are the key issues we consider to determine whether given data are fit for purpose? Question 11 of 12

Define the term ‘life expectancy’?

Question 12 of 12

What constitutes the ‘index of multiple deprivation 2004’?

Interactive exercises

1. 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](http://www.pitt.edu/%7Esuper1/lecture/lec9461/index.htm)

1. Choose an Integrated Care Board area in England or Scotland and use the atlas of variation to identify three areas where the ICB is an outlier and reflect on the possible reasons and potential solutions to deal with this.

England data: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/atlas-of-variation>

Scotland data: <https://www.isdscotland.org/products-and-services/scottish-atlas-of-variation/introduction/>

Web based resources and further reading

**Click on the links below to access the web resources - links open in a new window**

1. [**WHO Global Health Observatory**](https://www.who.int/data/gho)
2. **[United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Population Division](https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/)**
3. [**Demographic and Health Surveys**](https://dhsprogram.com/)
4. [**UNICEF State of the World’s Children Reports**](https://www.unicef.org/reports/state-of-worlds-children)
5. [**NHS Digital – health and social care date for England (& some UK data)**](https://digital.nhs.uk/data)
6. [**Office for Health Improvement and Disparities (OHID) in England - Statistics**](https://www.gov.uk/government/organisations/office-for-health-improvement-and-disparities/about/statistics)
7. [**Fingertips- Public Health data for England**](https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/)
8. [**Public Health Scotland Data and Intelligence**](https://www.isdscotland.org/)
9. [**Public Health Wales Data and Intelligence**](https://phw.nhs.wales/data/data-sources/health-intelligence/)
10. [**Public Health Agency of Northern Ireland Data and Intelligence**](https://www.publichealth.hscni.net/directorate-operations/communication-and-knowledge-management/health-intelligence)
11. [**National statistics for the UK**](https://www.gov.uk/search/research-and-statistics)
12. [**National statistics for the US**](https://www.census.gov/)