

# Demography: Core Concepts and Theories

Demography · Practice Test · 19 Questions

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**1. What is the primary measure used to assess the number of births per 1,000 population in a given year?**

- A) Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- B) Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
- C) Replacement-Level Fertility
- D) General Fertility Rate (GFR)

**2. The demographic transition model, a cornerstone of population studies, describes a shift from high birth and death rates to what?**

- A) High birth and low death rates
- B) Low birth and low death rates
- C) Low birth and high death rates
- D) Fluctuating birth and death rates

**3. Which of the following is NOT a direct component of population change, as defined by the fundamental demographic balancing equation?**

- A) Births
- B) Deaths
- C) Immigration
- D) Economic Development

**4. Life expectancy at birth is defined as the average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live if current mortality patterns continue throughout its life. What key assumption underlies this calculation?**

- A) Mortality rates will increase significantly
- B) Mortality rates will decline significantly
- C) Mortality rates will remain constant
- D) Fertility rates will influence mortality

**5. The concept of 'population momentum' refers to the tendency for population growth to continue even after fertility rates have fallen to replacement level. This is primarily due to what factor?**

- A) High infant mortality rates
- B) A large proportion of young people in the population
- C) Increased international migration
- D) Declining death rates

**6. Which theory suggests that population growth is a primary driver of environmental degradation and resource depletion?**

- A) Malthusian Theory
- B) Cornucopian Theory
- C) Demographic Transition Theory
- D) Carrying Capacity Theory

**7. The 'dependency ratio' in demography is a measure of the number of dependents (typically under 15 and over 64 years of age) per unit of what?**

- A) Total population
- B) Working-age population
- C) Fertile population
- D) Elderly population

**8. What does the term 'cohort' refer to in demographic analysis?**

- A) A specific age group within a population
- B) A group of people born in the same year or period
- C) Individuals who have experienced the same life event
- D) All of the above

**9. The Crude Death Rate (CDR) is calculated as the number of deaths per 1,000 population in a year. A low CDR can be an indicator of what?**

- A) High fertility
- B) Improving public health and living conditions
- C) Increased migration
- D) Economic recession

**10. What is the 'Total Fertility Rate' (TFR)?**

- A) The average number of children a woman has by age 50
- B) The average number of children a woman would have if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive life
- C) The number of births per 1,000 women of reproductive age
- D) The average number of children born per family

**11. Which type of migration involves individuals moving within the same country?**

- A) International migration
- B) Emigration
- C) Internal migration
- D) Immigration

**12. The concept of 'zero population growth' occurs when which of the following is true?**

- A) Births equal deaths, and net migration is zero
- B) Births exceed deaths, and net migration is negative
- C) Deaths exceed births, and net migration is positive
- D) Birth rates are consistently declining

**13. What is 'age structure' in demography?**

- A) The distribution of a population by age and sex
- B) The proportion of elderly people in a population
- C) The rate of aging in a population
- D) The average age of a population

**14. The 'sex ratio' is typically defined as the number of males per 100 females. What is the approximate natural sex ratio at birth?**

- A) 100 males per 100 females
- B) 105 males per 100 females
- C) 110 males per 100 females
- D) 95 males per 100 females

**15. The 'rate of natural increase' is the difference between the crude birth rate and the:**

- A) Crude death rate
- B) Net migration rate
- C) Total fertility rate
- D) Dependency ratio

**16. Which of the following demographic indicators is most sensitive to changes in mortality at younger ages?**

- A) Life expectancy at age 65
- B) Life expectancy at birth
- C) Crude death rate
- D) Total fertility rate

**17. In demographic analysis, what does 'replacement-level fertility' generally refer to?**

- A) A TFR of 2.1 children per woman
- B) A TFR of 2.0 children per woman
- C) A TFR sufficient to replace the current generation, accounting for mortality
- D) A TFR that leads to zero population growth

**18. The study of population dynamics, including births, deaths, migration, and aging, is known as:**

- A) Sociology
- B) Anthropology
- C) Demography
- D) Epidemiology

**19. Which factor is often considered the most significant driver of the increasing life expectancy observed in many developed countries over the past century?**

- A) Increased birth rates
- B) Decreased infant and child mortality
- C) Higher fertility rates among older women
- D) Greater international migration