COVENANT UNIVERSITY NIGERIA

TUTORIAL KIT
OMEGA SEMESTER

PROGRAMME:

DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

COURSE: DSS 426

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DSS 426
DEMOGRAPHIC SITUATION IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES II
BY
MISS ADETORO, G.W.

Questions
SECTION A
1. Median age for Uganda is 17.5 years. This implies (check all correct ones)

○ A. 50% of Uganda population is less than 17.5 years of age

○ B. 50% of the Uganda population is of age 17.5

○ C. 50% of the population is above 17.5 years of age

○ D. Uganda's population is an 'old population'

○ E. 50% of Uganda's population lives only for 17.5 years

2. The child-dependency ratio in country A is 20 and elderly-dependency ratio is 15. Based on this information, the country seems to

○ A. A high fertility rate

○ B. A developed country with low fertility

○ C. A developing country with high fertility and low mortality

○ D. A developed country with low mortality and high fertility

○ E. A developing country with high mortality

3. The total population of South Africa in 1999 was 42.6 million. The population for under 15 and over 65 was 34% and 5 % respectively. The child, elderly and total dependency ratios respectively for South Africa in 1999 are

○ A. 50, 10, 40

○ B. 56, 8, 64a

○ C. 40, 10, 50

○ D. 30, 20, 60

4. Total number of births in a hypothetical country A is 250 in year X. Number of female births in the same year is 120. The sex ratio for country A at birth is

○ A. 108

○ B. 92

○ C. 102

○ D. 110

5. Young Population' implies

○ A. Majority of the population die young

○ B. Large proportion of the population is in young age groups

○ C. Has low dependency ratios

○ D. Has a higher median age

6. Which of following is not true for population pyramids

○ A. Each horizontal bar of the pyramid represents the proportion of male and female in a particular age group out of total population

○ B. Each horizontal bar of the pyramid represents the proportion of male of the total male population and proportion of female of the total female population in a particular age group

○ C. Both absolute numbers or proportions can be used to plot the female and male population

◯ D. Pyramids can be used to study the effect of wars etc. on the population

7. The population of a county was 120 million when it achieved replacement fertility. The proportion of 0-30 years old was 40%. The population increased to 150 million, before ultimately achieving zero population growth at time t. The population in the 0-30 year age group at time t in the ultimate stable population will be

◯ A. 60 million

◯ B. 48 million

◯ C. 40 million

◯ D. 70 million

8. A child dependency ratio of more than 100 and an elderly dependency ratio of less than 10 signifies that the population is

◯ A. very young population with high fertility

◯ B. A very old population with high fertility

◯ C. A very young population with high mortality

◯ D. A very old population with high mortality

9. An age dependency ratio of 120 mean that there are

◯ A. 120 children under 15 year for every 100 person over 65

◯ B. 120 young adults in the age group 15-64 for every 100 person over age 65

◯ C. 120 elderly persons over age 65 in the age group for every 100 persons in the age group 15 to 64 years

◯ D. 120 children under age 15 and elderly person over age 65 for every 100 persons in the age group 15-64 years in the population

10. The median age for the population in South Africa is 22 years and that of Uganda is 17.5 years, which implies that
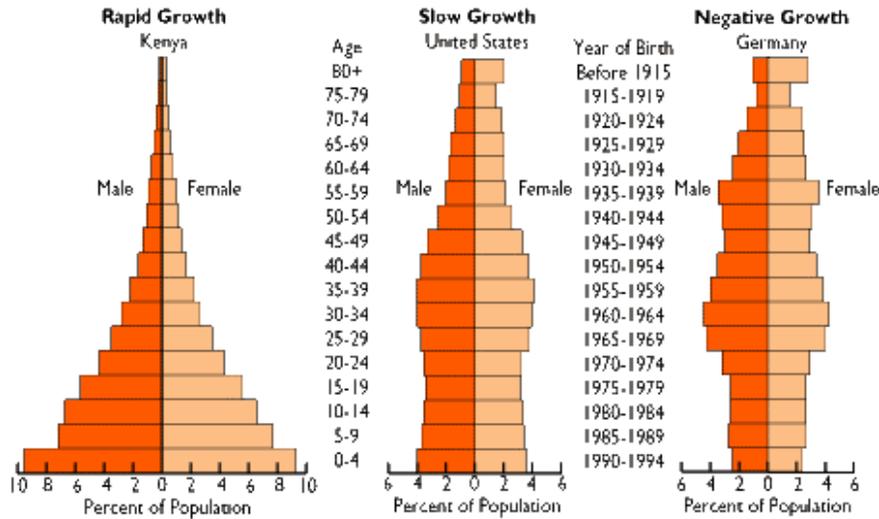
○ A. South Africa's population is younger than that of Uganda.

○ B. South Africa's has high mortality rate than that of Uganda

○ C. South Africa's has lower fertility than that of Uganda

○ D. South Africa has higher fertility than that of Uganda

SECTION B

Question 1:
    (i)   Define the following terms. (a). Population Structure (b). Child dependency ratio **(4 marks)**

    (ii)   The diagrams below present patterns of population change depicted by three different countries, Kenya, USA and Germany. What name do demographers call this type of diagrams?   **(2 marks)**

    (iii)   From the diagrams, can you rank the countries (i.e., high, medium, low) according to the following: (a) fertility rate   (b) elderly dependency ratio (c) median age of the population (d) Life expectancy at birth   **(8 marks)**

    (iv)   Explain what is meant by the term "Demographic Dividend" (or Demographic Bonus). Which of the 3 countries do you think had least experienced demographic dividend and why?
                (6 marks)

Three Patterns of Population Change

Rapid Growth
Kenya

Slow Growth
United States

Negative Growth
Germany

Age: 80+, 75-79, 70-74, 65-69, 60-64, 55-59, 50-54, 45-49, 40-44, 35-39, 30-34, 25-29, 20-24, 15-19, 10-14, 5-9, 0-4

Year of Birth: Before 1915, 1915-1919, 1920-1924, 1925-1929, 1930-1934, 1935-1939, 1940-1944, 1945-1949, 1950-1954, 1955-1959, 1960-1964, 1965-1969, 1970-1974, 1975-1979, 1980-1984, 1985-1989, 1990-1994

Male / Female

Percent of Population

Source: United Nations. The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population. The 1994 Revision. New York. 1994

PRB

Question 2:   (20 Marks)

The relationship between population growth and development is a complex one. There has been a long time controversy as to whether population growth impedes development (Malthusian and Neo-Malthusian theorists), or that population growth, in fact, exerts positive effect on development or at the very least, has a neutral effect on development (Optimist and Revisionist Theorists).

(i)   Describe the main arguments of each side of the debate?   (**10 marks**)
(ii) In a country like Nigeria, describe the possible effects of population growth on (a) Job and employment   (b) Adequate and quality education.   (**10 marks**)

ANSWERS
SECTION A
  5. B   8. A   9. D   10. C

SECTION B
Question 1
i.) Population structure can also be referred to population composition and this can be defined as the characteristics of the population. That is, relative size of categories; e.g. age, ethnicity, occupation, income, etc.

- Child dependency ratio is the proportion of population under 15 years to population age 15 to 64 years. That is, the proportion of children between ages 0-14 years to the working class population (ages 15-64 years).

$$\text{Child Dependency Ratio} = \frac{\text{Population}_{0-14}}{\text{Population}_{15-64}} \times 100$$

ii.) Demographers call these type of diagrams **Population pyramid.**

iii.) Ranks of Countries

	High	**Medium**	**Low**
Fertility Rate	Kenya	United State	Germany
Elderly Dependency Ratio	Germany	United State	Kenya
Median Age of the Population	Germany	United State	Kenya
Life Expectancy at Birth	Germany	United State	Kenya

iv.) Demographic Dividend emanate from a window of opportunity which opens when a country has been able to reduce fertility to the minimum and improve life expectancy of her populace such that more persons are found in the productive/ working age groups and have higher probability of living up to later old ages. At this stage, the country need not to allocate a larger percentage of her budget on recurrent expenditures, but rather on long-term investments that will help to develop the country and improve the standard of living of the people. When this window of opportunity opens in any economy, the populace are also contributing productively to the economy (i.e. they are assets and not a burden on the government).

Out of the three countries previously listed, Kenya is the only country that has had the least experience of demographic dividend, because this country still have high fertility rate, low median age of the population and low life expectancy which are key factors in determining if a country will enter this stage. Low median age of the country is a pointer to the fact that the proportion of the population who are productively contributing to the economy is small, compared with the percentage of those who are dependants.