UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

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BSc degrees and Diplomas for Graduates in Economics, Management, Finance and the Social Sciences, the Diploma in Economics and Access Route for Students in the External Programme
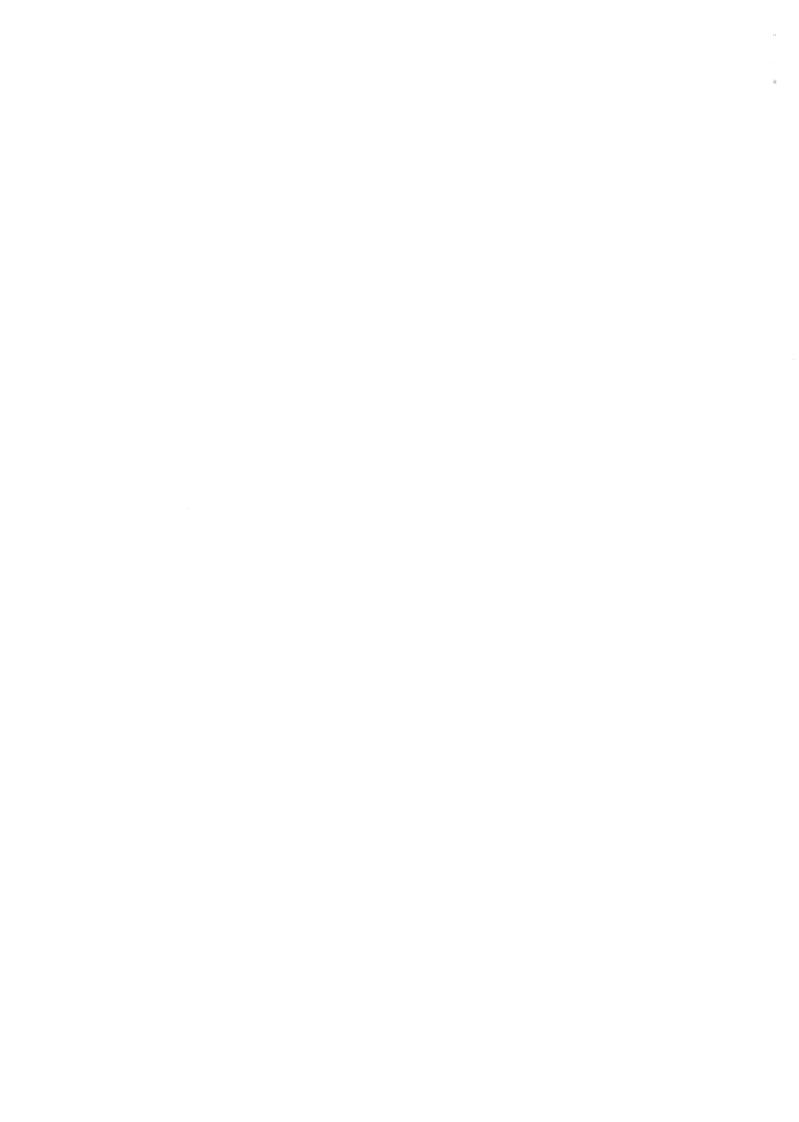
Demography

Tuesday, 6 June 2006 : 10.00am to 1.00pm

Candidates should answer **FOUR** of the following **NINE** questions: **QUESTION 1** and **ONE** further question from Section A (20 marks each) and **TWO** questions from Section B (30 marks each). **Candidates are strongly advised to divide their time accordingly.**

A hand held calculator may be used when answering questions on this paper but it must not be pre-programmed or able to display graphics, text or algebraic equations. The make and type of machine must be stated clearly on the front cover of the answer book.

SECTION A

Answer **question 1** and **one** further question from this section (20 marks each).

1. Some of the life table values for the male population of Germany in 1996 are given below:

   $l_0 = 100,000$ $d_0 = 576$ $p_1 = 0.99948$

   $_4p_1 = 0.99887$ $e_0 = 73.48$ $T_5 = 6,850,637$

   N.B. State any assumption made clearly and concisely

   i. Calculate q_0, $_4L_1$, $_4m_1$, e_5, l_2.

   ii. Based on the above life table calculate life expectancy at age 1.

   iii. In the stationary population of the male life table of Germany, what is the proportion of the population above age 5? What is the crude death rate?

2. Show how to calculate Coale indices I_f, I_g, and I_m. Discuss their interpretation and usefulness in fertility analyses. Are I_f and I_g standardised indices, and if so why?

3. Discus the differences between Stable and Stationary populations. Why do the $_nL_x$ values in a life table represent the age structure of a stationary population?

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SECTION B

Answer **two** questions from this section (30 marks each).

4. Describe the mortality changes in the Western Countries from 1650 onwards. Outline the main arguments of McKeown and Szreter regarding the reduction of mortality in Britain. Do the same arguments explain the mortality transition in developing countries?

5. Malthus said that population growth could be limited by 'positive' and 'preventive' checks. What did he mean by these terms? Discuss their applicability to the populations of developing countries today.

6. 'In general fertility has a greater impact on the age structure (of a population) than does mortality, and countries with marked fluctuations in fertility have irregular pyramids' (Pressat 1985). Is this statement correct and why? What is the case in developed societies today?

7. What are the main proximate determinants of fertility and how do we measure them? Briefly contrast the main proximate determinants which operate in developing and developed societies today.

8. How important are economic theories in explaining fertility decline in Europe? How have Cleland and Wilson criticised these theories?

9. Outline the main reasons why there is excess female mortality in the Indian sub continent. Discuss the relevance of these differences to the future population development of this region.

END OF PAPER