

1st SEM. 2016/17



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UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER

PROGRAMMES : **BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN
CONSUMER SCIENCE AND
CONSUMER SCIENCE EDUCATION
YEAR IV**

COURSE CODE : **FRHD 407**

TITLE OF PAPER : **POPULATION STUDIES & HEALTH**

TIME ALLOWED : **TWO (2) HOURS**

INSTRUCTIONS : **ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) AND
ANY OTHER TWO (2) QUESTIONS**

**DO NOT OPEN THIS PAPER UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN
GRANTED BY THE CHIEF INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY)

Compare and contrast any SADC country, a North American country and a European country with regards to:

- | | | |
|------|--|------------|
| i) | Fertility (one indicator) | (6 Marks) |
| ii) | Morbidity and mortality patterns | (10 Marks) |
| iii) | Age composition | (6 Marks) |
| iv) | Population growth rate | (6 Marks) |
| v) | Socio-economic development | (6 Marks) |
| vi) | The priority for the country's population policy | (6 Marks) |

[TOTAL MARKS= 40]

QUESTION 2

Outline and explain the various stages of the demographic transition.

[TOTAL MARKS= 30]

QUESTION 3

Explain the following statements, using examples where appropriate

- Infant mortality rate is very often used as a proxy for level of socio-economic development, and to inform development policies. (12 Marks)
- The fertility of a population may be influenced by both cohort effects and period effects. (5 Marks)
- Fertility indicators very often require the cumulative approach of measurement rather than the vital rates approach. (5 Marks)
- It is much easier to measure mortality than it is to measure fertility (8 Marks)

[TOTAL MARKS= 30]

QUESTION 4

Why has tuberculosis emerged as a major health concern in Swaziland? Identify and discuss any **six (6)** reasons.

[TOTAL MARKS= 30]