

Community Medicine 4

1] What is demography?

The study of a population & the cause of changes to that population characteristics.

2] Why is demography so important?

Knowing the trends, tendencies and patterns of a certain society helps planning & predicting the future & resources of the country.

3] What do demographers do?

① seek to know the trends & tendencies in a population & its changes ② search to know the cause behind these changes. ③ Use data (births, deaths, surveys, motor vehicle ... etc) & shape this data to extract information.

4] What is "census"?

A scientific, mathematical way of determining what a population looks like in terms of numbers and characteristics.

5] What's its benefit?

An effective way to compare the past, present & hopefully predicting the future of a society.

6] Growing countries leaders are concerned about?

The need of classrooms, work opportunities and housing.

7] Count is a tool of demography, what is it?

An absolute number of an event occurring in a specified area in a specific time period.

8) What is rate? what are its types?

types →

the frequency of adenographic event occurring in a specific period of time divided by the population at risk of that event. [How common]

1- Crude rate → for the entire population

2- specific rate → for a certain subgroup.

9) What is the difference between ratio and proportion?

ratio is the relation between 2 populations $\frac{\text{group } 1}{\text{group } 2}$

proportion is the proportion of a subgroup to the whole population $\frac{\text{group}}{\text{population}}$.

10) What does it mean that the population is dynamic? what are the determinants of this dynamicity?

The population is changing

1) Births 2) Deaths 3) Migration.

11) What is fertility? and the total fertility rate?

the number of children a woman have in a certain country + certain time

TFR → is the average # of children that would be born by a woman by the time she ends childbearing (2.7 in Jordan)

12) What is fecundity? why a woman can be infecund?

The ability of a woman to reproduce.

she can be due to injuries, genetic dysfunctions or disease Or temporarily because of breastfeeding.

13) What are the factors that may influence fertility?

Cultural, social, economic and health factors

14) There are 2 types of factors influencing fertility, what are they?

1) General 2) Specific [proximate determinants]

15] What are the general (distal) factors?

Cultural values, social roles, economy and health. (Operate indirectly through other factors)

16] What are the specific (proximate) factors?

- ① Proportion of women in a sexual union
- ② The percentage of women using contraception (DZ 2b)
- ③ Percentage of women who are currently infertile.
- ④ Level of induced abortion.

17] Which country has recorded the lowest fertility rate? & why?

Spain (1.15), because of the usage of contraceptives.

18] What is the crude birth rate?

The number of live births per 1000 population in a given year (not by a woman)

19] What is the general fertility rate?

GFR is the number of live births per 1000 women ages 15-49 in a given year.

20] What is the replacement level fertility?

for each couple → enough children to replace them + TFR higher than 2

21] The death rate?

also crude death rate → number of deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

Age specific / 1000

Cause specific / 100 000

Sex specific

22] What is the most obtained and common fertility measure?

Crude birth rate

23] What is the infant mortality rate, why is it important?

Number of deaths of infants under age (year) per 1000 & it's considered an indicator of the health status

24] What is the maternal mortality ratio?

Number of women who die because of pregnancy complications or child bearing including spontaneous or induced abortion.

25] What is morbidity? Why is it important for us to have data about it?

a disease or illness in a population.
we can control its spread & identify its causes

26] What is the incidence rate?

The number of people contracting a disease within a given period per 1000 at risk

27] What is prevalence rate?

Number of people who have a certain disease at a given point per 1000 population.
"all known cases"

28] What is the case fatality rate?

proportion of people contracting a disease who die of that disease during a specified period.

29] What do we mean by life expectancy?

estimate of the average number of additional years a person is expected to live.
It's hypothetical based on death rates (which are changeable)