DEPARTMENT OF PRE-UNIVESITY EDUCATION QUESTION BANK II PU STATISTICS UNIT-I VITAL STATISTICS Section - A

One N	lark Questions:	
1.	What is demography?	(K)
2.	Mention a vital event occurring in the human population.	(K)
3.	Mention a method of obtaining vital statistics.	(K)
4.	Write the formula for estimating the population between two census years.	(U)
5.	Mention a use of vital statistics.	(K)
6.	Define fertility.	(U)
7.	Define fecundity.	(U)
8.	Mention a measure of fertility.	(K)
9.	Define crude birth rate.	(U)
10.	Write the formula of crude birth rate.	(U)
11.	Mention a merit of crude birth rate.	(K)
12.	Mention a demerit of crude birth rate.	(K)
13.	Define general fertility rate.	(U)
14.	Generally what is the child bearing age (germination period) of women?	(K)
15.	Write the formula of general fertility rate.	(U)
16.	Mention a merit of general fertility rate.	(K)
17.	Mention a demerit of general fertility rate.	(K)
18.	Define age specific fertility rate.	(U)
19.	Write the formula of age specific fertility rate.	(U)
20.	Mention a merit of age specific fertility rate.	(K)
21.	Mention a demerit of age specific fertility rate.	(K)
22.	What is total fertility rate?	(K)
23.	Mention a merit of total fertility rate.	(K)
24.	Mention a demerit of total fertility rate.	(K)
25.	Mention a measure of reproduction rate.	(K)
26.	Define gross reproduction rate.	(U)
27.	If GRR is 1300, then find number of female births to a woman, if she is alive till t	he end of
	reproduction age.	(A)
28.	Define net reproduction rate.	(U)
29.	In a situation, if GRR per woman is greater than 1 and NRR per woman is less the	an 1 then
	what is your conclusion about population?	(S)
30.	If NRR per woman is less than 1, then what it indicates about the population?	(S)
31.	If NRR per woman is one, then what it indicates about the population?	(S)
32.	If NRR per woman is more than 1, then what it indicates about the population?	(S)
33.	Define mortality.	(U)
34.	Mention a measure of mortality.	(K)

35.	Define crude death rate.	(U)
36.	Write the formula of crude death rate.	(K)
37.	Mention a merit of crude death rate.	(K)
38.	Mention a demerit of crude death rate.	(K)
39.	Define age specific death rate.	(U)
40.	Write the formula of age specific death rate.	(U)
41.	Write a merit of age specific death rate.	(K)
42.	Write a demerit of age specific death rate.	(K)
43.	Define standardized death rate.	(U)
44.	Which death rate is used to compare the health condition of two populations?	(K)
45.	Write a merit of standardized death rate.	(K)
46.	Write a demerit of standardized death rate.	(K)
47.	Define infant mortality rate.	(U)
48.	Write the formula of infant mortality rate.	(U)
49.	Define neo-natal mortality rate.	(U)
50.	Write the formula of neo-natal mortality rate.	(U)
51.	Define maternal mortality rate.	(U)
52.	Write the formula of maternal mortality rate.	(U)
53.	Define life table.	(U)
54.	Define cohort.	(U)
55.	Define radix.	(U)
56.	What is longevity?	(K)
57.	Mention a use of life table.	(K)
58.	Write the formula of calculating d _x in life table.	(U)
59.	Define mortality ratio.	(U)
60.	Write the formula of mortality ratio.	(U)
61.	Define survival ratio.	(U)
62.	Write the formula of survival ratio.	(U)
63.	Define expectation of life.	(U)
64.	Write the formula of expectation of life.	(U)

Section - B

Two N	1ark Questions:						
65.	Define Vital Statistics.	(U)					
66.	. Mention two vital events occurring in the human population.						
67.	Mention two methods of obtaining vital statistics.	(K)					
68.	. Explain briefly registration method of obtaining of vital statistics.						
69.	Explain briefly census method of collection of vital statistics.	(U)					
70.	Given the following data, estimate the population of a town at the end of 2013.	(A)					
	Population at the end of 2012 : 4,00,000						
	Number of births in 2013 : 60,000						
	Number of deaths in 2013 : 10,000						
	Number of immigrants in 2013: 20,000						
	Number of emigrants in 2013 : 4,000						

- 71. The population of a locality at the end of 2011 was 10,05,000. There were 13,030 births and 10,000 deaths in 2012 and the number of immigrants and emigrants were 65,000 and 20,000 respectively. Estimate the population at the end of 2012. (A)
- 72. The population of a locality at the beginning of the year was 2,00,000. There were 5,600 births and 2,600 deaths occurred in that year. The number of immigrants and emigrants were 5,000 and 6,000 respectively. Estimate the population at the end of the year. (A)
- 73. Given $P_0 = 126305$, Births = 6500, Deaths = 4050, Immigrants = 8065, Emigrants = 6000, find P_t . (U)
- 74. Given $P_0 = 8000$, Births = 200, Deaths = 120. Estimate the population if it is free from migration. (U)

(K)

(K)

(U)

(A)

- 75. Mention two uses of vital statistics.
- 76. Mention two fertility rates.
- 77. The average population of a town in a year was 150000. In the year 6000 live births occurred in the town. Find the CBR. (U)
- 78. The population of a village was 8000. There were 200 live births. Find the crude birth rate.
- 79. The population of a place in a year is 2,00,000. If 5,600 live births occurred in the year, then find crude birth rate. (U)
- 80. In a given year, the CBR for a population 1,80,000 is 30. Find the number of births. (U)
- 81. CBR of a place with 2 lakhs population is 15. Find the number of births. (U)
- 82. Calculate crude birth rate for the following data.

Age [in years]	0 - 15	15 - 35	≥ 35	Total
Population	40000	90000	70000	200000
Bithths	_	3600	2100	5700

- 83. The female population of child bearing age groups in a city is 1,60,000. The number of live births in the year in the city is recorded as 8000. Find the general fertility rate. (U)
- 84. Female population of child bearing age of a place is 80,000. In a year, if 5,600 births occurred in the place, then find general fertility rate. (U)
- 85. Calculate GFR for the following data.

Age group	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49	Total		
Female	8 000	11 000	15 000	20.000	15 000	6 000	E 000	80.000		
Population	8,000	11,000	15,000	20,000	15,000	0,000	5,000	80,000		
Births	320	660	1,350	2,000	1,035	180	55	5,600		

- 86. Calculate GFR for the following data. (A) Age group 15 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 29 30 - 34 35 - 39 40 - 44 45 - 49 Total Female 25000 20000 18000 15000 12000 6000 4000 100000 Population Births 800 2400 1980 1500 390 120 10 7200
- 87. Female population of age group [15 19] is 8,000. In a year number of live births occurred in the age group is 320. Find age specific fertility rate.
 (U)
- 88. The quinquennial age specific fertility rates for women of child bearing age group are 40, 60, 90, 100, 69, 30 and 11. Compute TFR.(A)

89. The quinquennial age specific fertility rates for women of child bearing age group of a community are 25, 100, 150, 110, 80, 30 and 5. Compute TFR.(A)

90. The quinquennial WSFRs are 30, 50, 60, 50, 40, 25 and 6. Compute GRR. (A)

- 91. Is NRR exceeds GRR? Give reason.
- 92. Mention two mortality rates.
- 93. The population of a place was 16000. There were 400 deaths in the year. Calculate crude death rate.(A)
- 94. The population of a place in a year is 2,00,000. If 2,600 deaths occurred in the year, then find crude death rate. (U)
- 95. Compute CDR for the following data.

Age [in years]	0 - 19	20 - 39	40 - 59	≥ 60	Total
Population	40,000	80,000	60,000	20,000	2,00,000
Deaths	600	720	660	620	2,600

- 96. Population of a place is 1,80,000 and CDR 15. Find the number of deaths.
- 97. The population of the age group [15-19] in a city is 17,000. The number of deaths in the age group is 170. Find the age specific death rate. (U)
- 98. Write two differences between CDR and STDR. (K)
- 99. In a locality 10,000 live births occurred. The number of infant deaths was 450. Find infant mortality rate.(U)
- 100. In a locality 3,000 live births occurred. The number of infant deaths was 138. Find IMR.
- 101. In a particular city 3,000 live births occurred in a particular year. The number of neonatal deaths was 90. Find neonatal mortality rate.(U)
- 102. In a locality 10,000 live births occurred. The number of of neo-natal deaths was 270. Find NMR. (U)
- 103. In a locality out of 10,000 live births 90 mothers died due to child birth complications. Find maternal mortality rate. (U)
- 104. In a locality 3,000 live births occurred. 24 mothers died due to child birth complications. Find MMR. (U)
- 105. Mention two uses of life table. (K)
- 106. In a life table, if $I_1 = 95,400$ and $I_2 = 93,492$ then, find d_1 . (U)
- 107. In a life table, if $l_1 = 95,400$ and $d_1 = 1,900$ then, find mortality ratio of the first year. (U)
- 108. In a life table, if $l_1 = 90,000$ and $d_1 = 2,700$ then, find mortality ratio. (U)
- 109. In a life table, if $I_1 = 95,400$ and $I_2 = 93,492$ then, find survival ratio of the first year. (U)
- 110. In a life table, if $l_1 = 90,000$ and $l_2 = 87,300$ then, find survival ratio. (U)
- 111. In a life table, if l_1 = 95,400 and T_1 = 61,05,600 years then, find expectation of life in the first year. (U)
- 112. In a life table, if T_0 = 65,00,000 years then, find longevity. (U)

(K)

(A)

(U)

(U)

(S)

Section - C/E

Five Mark Questions:

113.	For the following data comput	e crude birth rate and general fertility rate.
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0	•	0	,
Age [in years]	Male Population	Female Population	Number of live births
0 - 14	11,000	10,000	-
15 - 19	9,000	8,000	320
20 - 24	12,000	11,000	660
25 - 29	16,000	15,000	1,350
30 - 34	21,000	20,000	2,000
35 - 39	15,000	15,000	1,035
40 - 44	7,000	6,000	180
45 - 49	4,000	5,000	55
50 & above	6,000	9,000	-

(U)

(A)

114.	From the following data,	find CBR, GFR and ASFR for	or the age-group [25-39].
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Age [in years]	Male Population	Female Population	Number of live births
0 - 14	46000	43000	-
15 - 24	34000	35000	6846
25 - 39	39000	38000	3893
40 - 49	30000	28000	674
50 - 79	27000	26000	-
80 & above	3000	4000	-

115. Calculate CBR, GFR and ASFR for the age group [15-19].

Live births

320

(A)

Age [in years]	Male Population	Female Population	Number of live births					
0 - 9	6400	5197	0					
10 - 14	5430	6153	0					
15 - 19	6300	7888	510					
20 - 24	2300	3444	880					
25 - 39	4700	3800	277					
40 - 49	5600	4400	45					
50 & above	2800	1119	0					

116. The following table gives the age and sex distribution, the number of live births occurring in a year in a population. Find CBR, GFR and ASFR for the age-group [30 -39]. (U)

ŭ	year in a popula		ind con,	0110	una /			, oup [00	55].		(0
	Age [in years]	Male	1ale Population		Female Population		Number of live birt		ths		
	0 - 14		20730		19840			0			
	15 - 19		7066		7310			212			
	20 - 24		7300		7120			657			
	25 - 29		6300		5860			592			
	30 - 39		9980		9120			326			
	40 - 49		7400			6920		81			
	50 & above	8400			7900			0			
117. For the following data, find GFR and TFR.						(U					
	Age group [in years]		15 - 19	20 -	- 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 -	- 49
	Female popula	tion	8,000	11,0	000	15,000	20,000	15,000	6,000	5,0	00

660

1,350

2,000

1,035

180

55

118. Calo	culate GFR	and TFR	for the	following	data.
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			0.00					(**)
	Age group [in years]	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
	Female Population	25,000	20,000	18,000	15,000	12,000	6,000	4,000
	Live Births	800	2,400	1,980	1,500	390	120	10
119. F	or the following data, f	ind GFR a	nd TFR.					(U)
	Age group [in years]	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
	Female population	14,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	10,000

2,100

1,200

1,040

480

120. Compute GFR and TFR from the following data.

1,400

Live births

•		-
Age [in years]	Female Population	Number of live births
15 - 19	10,000	500
20 - 24	15,000	900
25 - 29	14,000	1400
30 - 34	13,000	1170
35 - 39	9,000	450
40 - 44	6,000	120
45 - 49	3,000	30

1,800

121. Find GFR and TFR from the following data.

Age [in years]	Female Population	Number of live births
15 - 19	13,000	780
20 - 24	15,000	1,350
25 - 29	14,000	1,820
30 - 34	12,000	1,440
35 - 39	15,000	1,200
40 - 44	16,000	800
45 - 49	15,000	150

122. From the following data, calculate total fertility rate.

Age [in years]	Female Population	Number of live births
15 - 19	50,000	1,000
20 - 24	60,000	7,000
25 - 29	45,000	8,000
30 - 34	40,000	5,000
35 - 39	25,000	100
40 - 44	20,000	50
45 - 49	10,000	-

123. Find total fertility rate for the following data.

Age [in years]	Female Population	Number of live births
15 - 19	14000	840
20 - 24	15000	1350
25 - 29	14000	2660
30 - 34	12000	1200

(U)

(A)

(U)

(A)

80

35 - 39	13000	1040
40 - 44	12000	960
45 - 49	10000	500

124. Calculate total fertility rate for the following data.

Age [in years]	Female Population	Number of live births
15 - 19	58000	1392
20 - 24	60000	9000
25 - 29	56000	11480
30 - 34	55000	6435
35 - 39	50000	1640
40 - 44	41000	533
45 - 49	40000	120

125. Find total fertility rate for the following data.

Age [in years]	Female Population	Number of live births
15 - 19	50000	1000
20 - 24	60000	6600
25 - 29	45000	7830
30 - 34	40000	5000
35 - 39	30000	900
40 - 44	25000	200
45 - 49	20000	70

126. Calculate total fertility rate for the following data. Also calculate the average number of children born to woman of child bearing age. (A)

Age [in years]	Female Population	Number of live births
15 - 19	1000	60
20 - 24	2500	200
25 - 29	3000	390
30 - 34	2200	110
35 - 39	800	40
40 - 44	400	10
45 - 49	100	-

127. Find the total fertility rates and compare the fertility of the two communities. (U)

Age	Age-Specific fertility rates		
[in years]	Community A	Community B	
15 - 19	25	40	
20 - 24	100	60	
25 - 29	150	90	
30 - 34	110	100	
35 - 39	80	69	
40 - 44	30	30	
45 - 49	5	11	

(A)

(U)

128. Find the total fertility rates and compare the fertility of the two communities.

Age	Age-Specific fertility rates		
[in years]	Community A	Community B	
15 - 19	81	39	
20 - 24	153	165	
25 - 29	185	238	
30 - 34	103	85	
35 - 39	72	34	
40 - 44	24	6	
45 - 49	3	1	

129. For the following data, calculate gross reproduction rate.

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Age group [in years]	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
Female population	14,000	15,000	14,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	10,000
Female births	630	870	980	660	650	240	30

130. Find the gross reproduction rate from the following data. Obtain the average number of female children born to woman of child bearing age. (U)

Age [in years]	Female Population	Female births
15 - 19	10000	200
20 - 24	9000	540
25 - 29	8000	400
30 - 34	7000	280
35 - 39	6000	180
40 - 44	5000	100
45 - 49	4000	40

131. Compute the gross reproduction rate from the following data. Obtain the average number of female children born to woman of child bearing age. (A)

Age [in years]	Female Population	Female births
15 - 19	16000	240
20 - 24	11000	550
25 - 29	17000	1020
30 - 34	16000	560
35 - 39	16000	480
40 - 44	15000	150
45 - 49	14000	0

132. Find the GRR from the following data. Obtain the average number of female children born to woman of child bearing age. (U)

Age [in years]	Female Population	Female births
15 - 19	13,000	390
20 - 24	15,000	750
25 - 29	14,000	840
30 - 34	12,000	600
35 - 39	15,000	600
40 - 44	16,000	384
45 - 49	15,000	90

(U)

133. For the following data, calculate net reproduction rate.

Age group [in years]	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
Female population	8,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Female births	240	450	600	360	160	70	30
Survival ratio	0.90	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.80
or the following data, find net reproduction rate.							(U)

134. For the following data, find net reproduction rate.

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Age group [in years]	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
Female population	3,000	2,500	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,500	1,200
Female births	60	100	132	80	54	30	12
Survival ratio	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7

135. Compute crude death rate and age specific death rates for the following data.

Age [in years]	Population	Deaths
Under 10	12,000	450
10 - 19	20,000	480
20 – 39	40,000	800
40 – 59	20,000	670
60 & above	8,000	500

136. Find crude death rate and age specific death rates for the following data.

Age [in years]	Population	Deaths
Below 20	6,000	90
20 – 40	8,000	40
40 - 60	7,000	70
60 & above	4,000	100

137. For the following data, calculate CDR and ASDRs.

Age [in years]	Population	Deaths			
0-10	14,000	560			
10 - 30	16,000	160			
30 – 50	17,000	391			
50 & above	13,000	689			

138. Compute standardized death rates for towns A and B. State which town is healthier. (A)

Age	Death	Standard		
[in years]	Town A Town B		Population	
0-9	18	20	15,000	
10 – 29	10	9	35,000	
29 – 59	15	8	30,000	
60 & above	20	24	20,000	

139. Calculate the STDRs for both localities and comment which is healthy.

Age	Death	Standard	
[in years]	Locality A Locality B		Population
Below 10	12	10	2,000
10 - 20	9	9	2,500

(A)

(A)

(U)

20 – 40	9	8	2,200
40 – 60	14	13	1,800
60 & above	25	31	1,500

140. From the following data, show that Town B is healthier.

Age	Deaths p	Standard		
[in years]	Town A	Town B	Population	
Below 10	w 10 18 12		15,000	
10 - 20	4	4	18,000	
20 – 50	8	9	22,000	
40 – 70	10	8	12,000	
70 & above	80	90	8,000	

141. For the following data, find standardized death rate.

Age [in years]	Population	Deaths	Standard Population
Below 20	6,000	90	4,000
20 - 40	8,000	40	11,000
40 - 60	7,000	70	9,000
60 & above	4,000	100	5,000

142. For the following data, compute STDR.

Age group [in years]	Population	Deaths	Standard Population
0-10	12,000	132	6,000
10 - 30	13,000	78	8,000
30 – 50	15,000	120	7,000
50 & above	10,000	180	5,000

143. For the following data, find STDR.

Age group [in years]	Population	Deaths	Standard Population
0 – 20	5,000	80	3,000
20 – 50	12,000	240	14,000
50 – 70	10,000	300	11,000
70 & above	4,000	200	2,000

144. For the following data, compute CDR and STDR.

Age group [in years]	Population	Standard Population	Death rates
Below 10	5,000	4,000	10
10 - 30	10,000	12,000	5
30 – 50	7,000	8,000	8
50 & above	4,000	3,000	17

145. For the following data, find CDR and STDR.

Age group [in years]	Population	Standard Population	Death rates
0 – 20	4,000	6,000	10
20 – 50	11,000	10,000	8
50 – 70	19,000	20,000	6
70 & above	6,000	4,000	30

(A)

(U)

(S)

(A)

(U)

(U)

146. For the following data, calculate CDR and STDR.

Age [in years]	Population	Standard Population	Death rates
0-10	9,000	7,000	10
10 - 30	12,000	10,000	5
30 – 50	13,000	10,000	6
50 & Above	6,000	3,000	20

- 147. In a locality 10,000 live births occurred. The number of infant deaths was 450, the number of neo-natal deaths was 270 and 90 mothers died due to child birth complications. Find IMR, NMR and MMR. (U)
- 148. In a locality 3,000 live births occurred. The number of infant deaths was 138, the number of neo-natal deaths was 84 and 24 mothers died due to child birth complications. Find IMR, NMR and MMR.

Section - D

Ten Mark Questions:

149. For the following data, compute CBR, GFR and TFR.

Age [in years] **Male Population Female Population** Number of live births 0 - 14 11,000 10,000 _ 15 - 19 9,000 320 8,000 20 - 24 12,000 11,000 660 25 - 29 16,000 15,000 1,350 30 - 34 21,000 20,000 2,000 35 - 39 15,000 15,000 1,035 40 - 44 7,000 6,000 180 45 - 49 4,000 5,000 55 50 & above 6,000 9,000 -

150. For the following data, find CBR, GFR and TFR.

Age [in years]	Male Population	Female Population	Number of live births
0 - 14	5,500	5,000	-
15 - 19	4,500	4,000	160
20 - 24	6,000	5,500	330
25 - 29	8,000	7,500	675
30 - 34	10,500	10,000	1,000
35 - 39	7,500	7,500	510
40 - 44	3,500	3,000	90
45 - 49	2,000	2,500	35
50 & above	3,000	4,500	-

151. For the following data, compute the GRR and NRR. On the basis of NRR draw inference about the population. (A)

Age Group	Female Population	Female Births	Survival ratio
15–19	14,000	630	0.90
20–24	15,000	870	0.90

(U)

(A)

25–29	14,000	980	0.89
30–34	12,000	660	0.89
35–39	13,000	650	0.88
40–44	12,000	240	0.87
45–49	10,000	30	0.86

152. For the following data, compute the GRR, NRR and hence comment on the results. (A)

Age group [in years]	15 - 19	20 - 24	25 - 29	30 - 34	35 - 39	40 - 44	45 - 49
Female population	8,000	9,000	10,000	9,000	8,000	7,000	6,000
Female births	240	450	600	360	160	70	30
Survival ratio	0.90	0.88	0.85	0.84	0.82	0.80	0.80

153. For the following data, compute the GRR, NRR and hence comment on the results. (A) Age group [in years] 15 - 19 20 - 24 25 - 29 30 - 34 35 - 39 40 - 44 45 - 49

	15 15	20 24	25 25	50 54		TF OF	רד כד
Female population	3,000	2,500	2,200	2,000	1,800	1,500	1,200
Female births	60	100	132	80	54	30	12
Survival ratio	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7

154. For the following data, compute the GRR and NRR. Is population increasing? Why? (K)

Age [in years]	Female Population	Female births	Survival rate
15 - 19	16,000	480	0.91
20 - 24	14,500	812	0.90
25 - 29	13,000	650	0.89
30 - 34	11,500	460	0.88
35 - 39	10,000	300	0.87
40 - 44	8,700	87	0.86
45 - 49	7,500	30	0.85

155. For the following data, compute the GRR and NRR. On the basis of NRR draw inference about the population. (A)

Age Group	Female Population	Female Births	Survival ratio
15–19	15,000	180	0.95
20–24	11,000	715	0.92
25–29	16,000	960	0.89
30–34	17,000	680	0.87
35–39	16,000	352	0.85
40–44	15,000	120	0.83
45–49	10,000	10	0.80

156. From the following data, compute standardized death rates for Town A and Town B. Comment on the results. (A)

Age group	Town - A		Town	Standard	
[in years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths	Population
0 – 20	5,000	100	7,000	105	4,000
20 – 50	14,000	392	15,000	465	16,000
50 – 70	20,000	300	25,000	500	18,000
70 & above	1,000	200	3,000	390	2,000

157. From the following data, calculate the STDRs for locality A and locality B. Comment on the results. (A)

Age group	Locality A		Locality	у В	Standard
[in years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths	Population
0-20	4,000	68	8,000	160	6,000
20 – 40	9,000	54	13,000	65	12,000
40 - 60	7,000	91	10,000	130	8,000
60 & above	3,000	129	4,000	160	4,000

158. From the following data, calculate the STDRs for locality A and locality B. Comment on the results.(A)

Age group	Locality A		Locality	у В	Standard
[in years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths	Population
0 – 20	4,000	60	8,000	80	6,000
20 – 40	9,000	45	13,000	65	17,000
40 – 60	7,000	70	10,000	90	13,000
60 & above	3,000	120	4,000	200	4,000

159. From the following data, compute standardized death rates for village A and village B. Which village is healthier? (K)

	Age group	Village	Village - A		- B	Standard
	[in years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths	Population
	0 – 20	4,000	36	3,000	30	2,000
	20 - 40	12,000	48	20,000	100	3,000
	40 - 60	6,000	60	4,000	48	6,000
	60 & above	8,000	152	3,000	60	4,000
160. Fr	om the follow	ing data, com	pute star	ndardized dea	th rates a	nd comment.

(A)

(A)

(A)

Age group	Locality A		Locality B		Standard	
[in vears]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths	Population	

[III years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deatins	ropulation
0 – 20	8,000	120	4,000	80	25,000
20 – 40	12,000	72	10,000	80	30,000
40 - 60	10,000	140	6,000	96	35,000
60 & above	4,000	240	2,000	80	15,000

161. From the following data, compute standardized death rates and comment.

Age group	Standard	Locality A		Locality B	
[in years]	Population	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths
0-20	20,000	8,000	128	6,000	72
20 – 50	30,000	12,000	60	9,000	54
50 – 70	35,000	10,000	140	7,000	98
70 & above	15,000	4,000	252	3,000	129

162. From the following data, compute standardized death rates and comment.

Age group	Standard	Locality A		Localit	у В
[in years]	Population	Population Deaths		Population	Deaths
0-20	4,000	12,000	120	6,000	90

20 – 40	10,000	13,000	78	8,000	48
40 – 60	10,000	15,000	105	7,000	42
60 & Above	6,000	10,000	180	5 <i>,</i> 000	110

163. From the following data, compute standardized death rates by taking locality B population as standard and comment on results. (S)

Age group	Locality A		Locality B	
[in years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths
0-20	4,000	68	6,000	120
20 – 40	9,000	54	12,000	60
40 – 60	7,000	91	8,000	104
60 & Above	3,000	129	4,000	160

164. From the following data, compute standardized death rates and comment.

Age group	Locality A		Locality B [Standard]	
[in years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths
0-20	3,000	45	4,000	40
20 - 40	8,000	48	10,000	60
40 - 60	7,000	42	10,000	70
60 & Above	5,000	110	6,000	108

165. From the following data, compute standardized death rates and comment.	165.	From the following	g data, com	pute standardized	d death rates and comment	
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Age group	Locality A [Standard]		Locality B	
[in years]	Population	Deaths	Population	Deaths
Below 10	5,000	140	5,000	145
10 – 25	12,000	50	14,000	60
25 – 65	15,000	80	20,000	90
65 & above	4,000	150	1,000	110

(S)

(S)