

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER 2006**

**TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO DEMOGRAPHY**

**COURSE CODE : DEM 101**

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

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

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GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

**QUESTION 1 (COMPULSORY) (5+5+5+5 marks)**

Table A: Age specific fertility rates (ASFRs) for Swaziland: 1986

Age Group	Number of Women	ASFR
15-19	77 844	0.0825
20-24	64 760	0.1931
25-29	53 464	0.1905
30-34	40 074	0.1714
35-39	34 193	0.1260
40-44	26 600	0.0655
45-49	24 364	0.0361

Based on Table A, compute the following measures:

- Total number of births;
- Total fertility rate;
- General fertility rate; and
- Median age at child birth.

**QUESTION 2 (4+16marks)**

- Define a population census.
- What are the essential features of a population census?

**QUESTION 3 (8 +12 marks)**

- A town with a population of 13,000 grows at an annual rate of 1 percent for 20 years. What is its population at the end of the 20-year period?
- The population of Swaziland increased from 712,000 in 1986 to 965,000 in 1997. What was its annual rate of growth? Estimate the country's population in 2004. When did the country's population reach 1 million?

**QUESTION 4 (4+4+4+4+4 marks)**

Distinguish fully between the following concepts and measures:

- Immigrant and in-migrant;
- Sampling error and non-sampling error;

- c. Epidemic and pandemic;
- d. Lifetime migrant and fixed-period migrant;
- e. Migration stream and return migration;

**QUESTION 5 (6+14 marks)**

- a. Why is the study of demography important?
- b. What are benefits and disadvantages of vital registration?