

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHY

FINAL EXAMINATION PAPER 2010

COURSE TITLE : DEMOGRAPHY OF SWAZILAND

COURSE CODE : DEM 302

TIME ALLOWED : THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS : ANSWER 4 QUESTIONS IN ALL
QUESTION 1 IS COMPULSORY

Question 1 (COMPULSORY)

A population census is a huge undertaking often costing governments enormous resources. This being a challenging task in terms of scope, good census planning is an essential pre-requisite for a successful census.

- a) Discuss in detail any five processes that you would put in place to ensure a successful census. (15)
- b) Discuss the strengths of the canvasser method in data collection over the assembly method. (5)
- c) Define a household and its relevance in demographic research (3)
- d) How many population censuses has Swaziland conducted using the canvasser method (cite the census years when the canvasser method was applied). (2)
- e)

Question 2

- a) What is a population policy? (3)
- b) When was the population policy of Swaziland adopted? (2)
- c) Discuss the main elements of Swaziland's population policy (20)

Question 3

- a) What is the HIV prevalence rate for the reproductive population as a whole and for each sex? (3)
- b) Describe the general pattern of HIV prevalence in the Swazi population by age and sex. (15)
- c) Discuss differences in HIV prevalence rates by, rural and urban areas, and regions. (7)

Question 4

- a) Discuss uses of death data (5)
- b) Discuss factors affecting mortality in Swaziland (5)
- c) Use data provided in the table below to construct relevant indicators to describe the labour force situation in Swaziland in 1997. (15)

Table 2: Population age 15-64, Swaziland: 1997

	Unemployed		Employed		total population	
	Male	Female	male	female	Male	Female
Swaziland	26594	26024	104295	72602	221870	262559
Hhohho	6963	6493	29839	21788	62160	73668
Manzini	8857	10030	35183	25785	71390	81823
Shiselweni	5285	4857	13170	10055	39746	53978
Lubombo	5545	4644	26103	14974	48574	53090
Rural	20408	16838	55323	39575	150460	192823
Urban	6186	9186	48972	33027	71410	69736

Source: CSO, 1997 Swaziland Population and Housing Census

Question 5

- a) Describe the trends in fertility levels among Swazi women. (10)
- b) Discuss the determinants of fertility in Swaziland. (10)
- c) What is the significance of family planning? (3)
- d) Give four examples of modern family planning methods (2)

Question 6

- a) Use data in the table below to compute relevant indicators for a **descriptive** and **comparative** analysis of the age and sex structure of the Swazi population over the thirty year period.

(15)

- b) The fertility rate fell from a high of 6.5 births per woman to a low of 3.8 births per woman between the two time periods (i.e. 1976 & 2007). Looking at your results obtained in a) above, do you think that this drop in fertility levels has had any effect on the age structure of the Swazi population? Discuss. (10)

Age and sex distribution of the Swazi Population 1976 & 2007

	1976		2007	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Total	231113	261790	451232	503883
0-4	43193	45209	63767	64092
5-9	39422	39876	67885	68420
10-14	33055	33783	67688	70541
15-19	23560	28543	60493	66203
20-24	15286	23255	48698	60035
25-29	13776	19626	38978	46552
30-34	11248	14111	24822	27425
35-39	11863	13232	18088	22314
40-44	8872	9640	15762	18992
45-49	8801	8936	12668	14240
50-54	5688	6299	10045	11022
55-59	4903	5258	7724	11092
60-64	4027	4182	6211	8542
65-69	2755	3280	3554	5455
70-74	1995	2308	2543	4275
75+	2669	4252	2306	4683

