

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS & DEMOGRAPHY**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION, 2011**  
**BASS**

**TITLE OF PAPER:            POPULATION ESTIMATES AND PROJECTIONS**

**COURSE CODE:            DEM 301**

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

**INSTRUCTIONS:           ANSWER ANY THREE (3) QUESTIONS**

**MARKS ALLOCATION:    ALL QUESTIONS CARRY 25 MARKS**

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: NONE**

**THIS QUESTION PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION  
HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.**

## DEM- 301 SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION MAY-2011

### Question: 1

Discuss fully the computational procedure in the calculation of projected medium births when using the Period Fertility Method.

**25 points**

### Question: 2

Given the population of Swaziland as follows:

Year:	Population:
1976/06/30	494 534
1986/06/30	681 058
1997/06/30	929 718

- a) Using the exponential growth model estimate the population of Swaziland as of 30<sup>th</sup> June 2010 assuming the most recent rate of growth (1986 – 1997) has remained unchanged to the projected date
- 10 points**
- b) In which year will the 1997 population double if the most recent rate of growth remain unchanged
- 8 points**
- c) What is the difference between projections and estimates and how do they differ in terms of their use in development planning
- 7 points**

### Question: 3

- a) Explain fully how mathematical projection methods differ from Component methods in population projections
- 15 points**
- b) Time is of crucial importance in projections in terms of the validity of the projection for development planning. Discuss
- 10 points**

**Question: 4**

Given the Geometric, Exponential and the Logistic curves, explain how they differ from one another and what their fundamental limitations are. Use diagrammatic illustrations in your answer

**25 points**

**Question: 5**

a) What is the role of variants and assumptions in population projections

**5 points**

b) Discuss the Census-Cohort Change Method

**20 points**