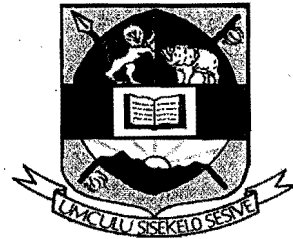


UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND



SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER 2017

- TITLE OF PAPER :** DATA COLLECTION AND ASSESSMENT OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA
- COURSE CODE :** DEM 203 / 213
- TIME ALLOWED :** TWO (2) HOURS
- INSTRUCTION :** 1. ANSWER ANY THREE QUESTIONS.
2. ALL QUESTIONS ARE WORTH 20 MARKS EACH
- REQUIREMENT :** SCIENTIFIC CALCULATOR

Question 1

The table below presents data from Mali 1998 Census. Assess the quality of data and comment on the results

Table 1: Preference for terminal digits by Myer's index method for Mali in 1998

Terminal Digit a,	Population With Terminal Digit a	
	Population 10-69	Population 20-79
0	61,715	49,107
1	24,431	14,834
2	36,130	22,801
3	27,130	16,801
4	25,486	14,804
5	43,483	31,311
6	26,086	16,226
7	23,098	14,146
8	32,976	21,140
9	16,026	96,49

[20 marks]

Question 2

- a. Explain the direct method of detecting errors in social, economic and demographic data [8]
- b. Discuss the legal and statistical advantages of vital registration systems [12]

[20 marks]

Question 3

Discuss the rationale, computational procedure and inherent limitations of the UN Joint Score Index [20 marks]

Question 4

- a. Study the table below which presents demographic statistics based on the Swaziland Population and Housing Censuses (1976-1997). Provide a brief analysis of the statistics presented. [9]

Table 4: Summary of Whipple's Index for Digit preference in Age Data by Sex in Swaziland, 1976-1997

Sex	1976	1986	1997
Males	158.0	125.4	121.5
Females	137.7	133.0	119.7

- b. What are the criticism of the Whipple's and Myer's Indexes? [6]
- c. Explain how demographers take care of unknown ages or not stated ages in demographic data [5]
- [20 marks]

Question 5

- a. Identify and distinguish between the two classifications of smoothing techniques [4]
- b. Compare and contrast the Carrier-Farrag and Karup-King-Newton smoothing techniques. Also give their corresponding formulae [16]
- [20 marks]