

# **UNIVERSITY OF ESWATINI**

## **RE-SIT EXAMINATION PAPER YEAR 2019**

**COURSE TITLE:        COLLECTION AND  
                                 ASSESSMENT OF  
                                 DEMOGRAPHIC DATA**

**COURSE NUMBER:    DEM 213**

**TIME ALLOWED:     2 (TWO) HOURS**

**INSTRUCTIONS:        Answer any 3 (Three)  
                                 Questions**

**SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS:    NONE**

**Question 1**

- a) How do content and coverage errors overlap? [4 points]
- b) Pre-coding may lead to errors. Using an example show how. [4 points]
- c) Using any one method, explain what are moving average methods. [12 points]

**Question 2**

In the calculation of Age Ratios, the United Nations (UN), Zelnik and Ramachandran methods may be used. Discuss fully these methods emphasizing the rationale for their formulation

[20 points]

**Question 3**

- a) Why is population data presented preferably in age groups rather than in single years? [6 points]
- b) When detecting errors in data, internal consistency check can be used, then vertical and horizontal consistency checks employed. Explain the meaning of the statement [14 points]

**Question 4**

- a) Given accurate Births (B), Deaths (D), Immigrants (I), Emigrants (E) and Population initial (P1) show how you can use the Balancing Equation to estimate the accuracy of a census count at a later date (P2) [14 points]
- b) What are Post Enumeration Surveys and how are they employed to help detect errors in data. [6 points]

**Question 5**

- a) The UN Joint Score Index in essence combines a vertical and a horizontal method of data consistency check. Explain how this index does this. [10 points]
- b) The Whipples Index is a very crude method of measuring digit preference compared to the Digit preference Index. Show how. [10 points]