

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
POPULATION STUDIES DEPARTMENT

**DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA TEST
(2013/14)**

TIME ALLOWED: One Hour (1hr)

INSTRUCTIONS: *Attempt All Questions*

SECTION A

1. Static data come from population registration system **True False (1 MARK)**
2. Flow data come from population census **True False (1 MARK)**
3. The earliest population registers in Europe were the parish registers of Sweden and England, which originated during the sixteenth century **True False (1 MARK)**
4. When did **Household registration** in Japan begin? (1 MARK)
5. Where does the earliest record of a register of households and persons come from? (1 MARK)
6. At the end of 1967, population registers were known to be in operation in at least the sixty – six countries **True False (1 MARK)**

SECTION B

1. Anders Kiaer (1838-1919) started the process that ended in the development of modern survey sampling theory and methods. What are the **THREE** important principles in Kiaer's approach? (6 MARKS)
2. What are the **essential features** of the **census** according to the United Nations? (7 MARKS)
3. State and explain the **three types of tests** found in census (6 MARKS)
4. With examples explain briefly what the **THREE** types of surveys below are and what they intend to achieve?
 - a) Specialized surveys (2 MARKS)

- b) Multi-phase surveys (2 MARKS)
 - c) Multi-subject surveys (2 MARKS)
5. What is the difference between a CSA and SEA? (2 MARKS)
6. Briefly explain the following sources of sampling and non-sampling errors
- a. Margin of error (1.5 MARKS)
 - b. Coverage/frame error (1.5 MARKS)
 - c. Specification error (1.5 MARKS)
 - d. None response error (1.5 MARKS)
 - e. Processing error (1.5 MARKS)
7. With examples, explain the difference between Stock data and Flow data. (3 MARKS)
8. Explain how the census can be used as a sampling frame for the sample survey (2 MARKS)

NOTE: Be as brief and to the point as possible