

POPULATION STUDIES DEPARTMENT

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA TEST 2

TIME ALLOWED: ONE HOUR (1HR)

INSTRUCTIONS: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS

DEM 2110 QUESTIONS

1. Show your understanding of the vital registration system by attempting all aspects question below

- a) Define the civil registration system?
- b) What is the basic purpose of civil registration?
- c) Briefly state what distinguishes civil registration from the enumeration method ^{explain}
- d) Clearly delineate any four vital events in the population
- e) With the events identified in (d), what are the clerical uses of the system?
- f) Make plain the flaws of the system and offer possible solutions

2. The overall goal of Health Management Information system is to further improve health service delivery in order to significantly contribute to the attainment of Health MDGs national health priorities. Clearly state challenges faced in meeting this goal in Zambia and give feasible solutions to these challenges.

END

Handwritten notes:

- transmission - any
- don't report
- prevalence
- community
- HMIS not developed
- management
- inter-district
- end SS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS IN SECTION A AND ANY TWO IN SECTION B.

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

SECTION A

1. What do processing errors in sample surveys comprise of?
2. List the five components of non-sampling errors.
3. With examples, explain briefly what the three types of surveys below are and what they intend to achieve?
 - a) Retrospective Surveys - Descriptive survey
 - b) Multi-phase surveys
 - c) Specialized surveys - Single subject survey
4. How are the sample surveys and census interrelated?
5. What is the United Nations definition of a live birth?
6. What do you understand by time reference for data?
7. Name and briefly explain any four preparatory works for the census.
8. What is an Education Management Information System (EMIS)?
9. Name and explain the four HMIS principles
10. What is the use of living quarters and household listing in census preparatory works?
11. What is legitimation as a vital event?
12. Define a rate and give a demographic variable that uses a rate

DACT
Recent...
Act...
Res...
Trans...

SECTION B

1. The government of the United States of America in collaboration with the Zambian government have put up an initiative aimed at reducing maternal mortality in Zambia. As a planner under Minister of Health, you are required to gather information with the help of a SAVVY to collect all the necessary information. How would you go about this? What are the merits and demerits of this system?

2. "In Zambia, like many other developing countries, there are, among other problems, generally severe constraints in the area of data availability and collection, completeness, quality of information, non-response, time-lags and underreporting. Even resources to enable the collection, and dissemination of requisite data are, quite often, never sufficient".

With reference to any one of the major sources of Demographic data, amplify and validate the above statement. What do you recommend can be done to address the situation and how?

3. Using Table 1.0, calculate the following:

Table 1.0

Age group	Women in Age group (Mid year population)	Live births to women in Age group
10-14	9387020	9462
15-19	9493761	484895
20-24	8678024	965122
25-29	9341226	1083010
30-34	10179403	889365
35-39	11369766	424890
40-44	11049377	81027
45-49	9607011	3624

- a. The general Fertility rate
- b. Age specific fertility rate
- c. Total fertility rate
- d. At which age group is fertility highest, what is the probable reason?
- e. Comment on the fertility of this population

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE

2012/2013 ACADEMIC YEAR

FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAMINATION

DE 211: MAIN SOURCES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TIME: THREE (3) HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FROM SECTIONS A & B, AND TWO QUESTIONS FROM SECTION C.

SECTION A: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. THIS SECTION CARRIES 50%

1. (a) Outline briefly any three (3) conditions to be considered when selecting the use of either De-jure or De-facto method of enumeration?
(b) In both Census and Survey undertaking, briefly state why it is important to pre-test.
(c) State briefly three (3) important factors in pre-test?
2. (a) In Subject matter organization, briefly explain the concept of the "Core Items".
(b) Give at least two (2) conditions to consider in subject matter combination.
(c) Why is it important to determine concise definitions of concepts in subject matter organization? (Credit will be given for practical examples)
3. (a) State the difference between Primary and Secondary data.
(b) By the beginning of the twentieth century, some form of population registration was in operation in (state 5 countries).
(c) With examples, distinguish between Stock data and Flow data.
4. In reference to Dennis Trewine's article, briefly state:
(a) The opportunities, potential benefits of administrative records
(b) Challenges of administrative data.
(c) The eight (8) uses of administrative data.

55 According to David Lucas article, briefly state:

- (a) The six (6) advantages of using qualitative methods.
- (b) The disadvantages of using qualitative methods, particularly when compared with survey methods?

SECTION B: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS. THIS SECTION CARRIES 20%

1. Provide standard definitions for the following concepts:

- (a) Vital statistics
- (b) Vital statistics System ~~by institutions~~
- (c) Civil Registration method ✓
- (d) Census
- (e) Live birth ✓
- (f) foetal death ✓
- (g) Death ✓
- (h) Marriage ✓
- (i) Annulment ✓
- (j) Divorce ✓

2. State whether true or false:

- (a) Static data come from population census
- (b) Flow data come from population registration system
- (c) The earliest population registers in Europe were the parish registers of Sweden and England, which originated during the sixteenth century
- (d) At the end of 1967, population registers were known to be in operation in at least the sixty - six countries

3. List five (5) problems that have been identified as affecting the availability and quality of vital statistics in many countries.

SECTION C: ANSWER QUESTION ONE (1) PLUS ANY OTHER QUESTION. THIS SECTION CARRIES 30%

- Michael Stryker
- Van der Waerden (cluster sampling)
- William Kerasseboom

It is generally accepted that there are close links between a Population Census and Sample Survey.

- a. Outline clearly two (2) main links between a Population Census and Sample Survey?
 - b. What are the Pros and Cons of Sample Surveys?
- (Credit will be given for elaborate and practical examples)

2. "The compulsion or legal obligation to register a vital event is the basic premise of the entire civil registration system".

Discuss this statement with reference to Zambia and any other countries.

3. With examples, discuss how a civil registration system for collecting vital statistics must be organized.

END OF EXAMINATION

EXD

Sampling

- Biases in sample design
- How sample is determined
- make a choice about the use of probability sampling
- Inadequate data specification with respect to objectives
- Duplication of units
- omission of units due to inaccurate definition of boundaries of area units
- unevenly distributed units