

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
DEM 2110 TUTORIAL SHEET TERM ONE

1. Define the following:
 - a. Population census
 - b. Housing census
2. How does the modern census differ from the pre-modern census?
3. Discuss the essential features of a census
4. Discuss the methodological approach of census undertaking, including their advantages and disadvantages
5. Discuss the common elements taken into account in census planning and organization
 - a. Explain step by step the importance of activities under each element
6. Discuss the two methods of census enumeration
7. What are advantages and disadvantages of paper-based questionnaire compared to electronic based questionnaire in data collection?
8. Discuss the factors considered in determining the topics for a census
9. What are the key topics for census undertaking?
 - a. What are some of the questions asked in responding to these topics?

Refer to the Zambia 2010 Census of Population and Housing Questionnaire.
10. Using relevant examples, discuss the uses of census data focusing on:
 - a. Population census data
 - b. Housing census data
11. What are the advantages and problems/limitations of censuses?
12. Discuss the cross-cutting and emerging issues in census undertaking
13. Sample survey
 - a. What is a sample survey?
 - b. What are the contributions of the following to early development of survey sampling?
 - i. John Graunt
 - ii. Pierre Simon Laplace

- iii. Anders Kiaer
- c. Discuss prospective and retrospective studies
- d. Discuss the types of sample surveys classified by scope and content
- e. Explain the stages in planning of sample surveys
- f. Explain the advantages and problems/limitations of sample surveys
- g. Explain the links between census and sample surveys
- h. Errors in sample surveys
 - i. Sampling errors and their sources
 - ii. Non-sampling errors and their sources
- i. What national surveys are conducted in Zambia? For each survey listed,
 - i. Who is the target population?
 - ii. What are some of the subject matter covered under each of these surveys?
 - iii. In comparison to the census of population and housing, what differences do you observe in the surveys you have mentioned in terms of:
 - a. number and kind of subject matter covered?
 - b. detail of subject matter covered?

14. Vital statistics and civil registration system

- a. Definition of vital statistics
 - i. Definition of vital events for statistical purposes
 - ii. Recommended vital events to be registered
 - iii. Sources of data for vital statistics
 - iv. Principles for collection and compilation of vital statistics
- b. Definition of civil registration, civil registration method and civil registration system
 - i. Recommended vital events to be registered
 - ii. Characteristics of the civil registration system
- c. Uses of civil registration records and vital statistics
- d. Problems/limitations of vital statistics and civil registration system
- e. Prospects/opportunities in improving vital statistics and civil registration system
- f. Discuss the status of CRVS in Zambia

UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR
DEM 2110 TEST 1

Instructions: Answer all questions. Credit will be given for use of practical examples.

Duration: 55 minutes

Name: LISA KARUNGA Computer#: 2017003728

Tutorial day & time: TUESDAY, 11-12 hrs Tutor's name: MISS BYATO

1. Define the following terms:
 - a) Population census
 - b) Housing census
2. Since gaining independence, how many population censuses has Zambia had? State the year for each census.
3. What are the seven common elements in census planning and organization?
4. What are the activities under the "preparatory work" of census planning and organization?
5. What four factors are considered when determining census topics?
6. Explain four reasons why a legal basis is important for census taking.
7.
 - a) What is a census calendar?
 - b) What three operations should a census calendar have?
8. Explain the four essential features of a census.
9. Some countries do not use a traditional census method to obtain data about the entire population instead use the register-based approach as a primary source of data.
 - a) In two sentences, what does the register-based approach involve?
 - c) What are the four essential pre-conditions for the register-based approach to be used as a primary source of data?
10. Discuss in detail the traditional census method.

End of Test.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
DEM 2110 TEST
31st MAY, 2018

Name: Computer No.:

Lecturer:

Tutorial Day and Time: Tutor:

Instructions: Answer all questions. Be brief and to the point

Time allowed: 55 minutes

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1. List and explain the four essential features of a census.
 2. Differentiate the two methods of census enumeration, giving one advantage and disadvantage of each.
 3. What is a sample survey?
 4. With the use of relevant examples, differentiate multi-subject survey from single-subject survey.
 5. Explain two advantages of sample surveys compared to censuses.
 6. Discuss three links between a census and survey.
 7. Demonstrate your understanding of civil registration in Zambia by answering the following:
 - i. Which institution has the mandate for civil registration?
 - ii. What are the legal provisions (ACT and CAP) for birth and death registration?
 - iii. The legal provisions requires that all persons born to obtain birth certificates.
 8. Give two reasons why each of the following are top priority vital events for civil registration:
 - i. Live births and deaths - *Population growth rate*
 - ii. Foetal deaths - *measuring perinatal mortality*
< pregnancy outcomes

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2017/2018 FINAL EXAMINATION
21st NOVEMBER 2018

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: ANSWER THREE QUESTIONS, ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.

SECTION A: ANSWER QUESTION 1

Q1. Compare and contrast the main sources of demographic data by completing the table below. In this table, you are supposed to indicate the level of strength of each source in providing data needed to estimate mortality according to each criterion. Use the following scale: strong, moderate, weak.

Table 1. Intrinsic characteristics of Data Collection Methods in Providing Data Needed to Estimate Mortality

Criteria	Data collection method(s)		
	Census	Vital statistics registration system	Sample survey
Topical detail (richness and diversity of subject matter)	3	2	4
Accuracy	2	2	3
Precision (absence of sampling errors)	2	1	3
Timeliness of data	3	1	2
Geographical detail	1	2	3
Obtaining information on population at risk	3	2	1
Ease of organization in a developing country	3	1	2

[40 marks]

1 = strong
2 = moderate

SECTION B: ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 2 OR 3

Q2a. Demonstrate your understanding of sources of demographic and socio-economic data in Zambia by answering the following questions:

- i. Which institution is mandated to plan, execute, analyze, interpret and disseminate statistics in Zambia?
- ii. What legal framework provides the mandate of this institution?
- iii. List two periodic national surveys conducted in Zambia and give two topics that each focuses on.

[15 marks]

Q2b. Compare and contrast the following:

- i. Short and long form used in data collection during the census
- ii. Multi-phase survey and multi-subject survey
- iii. Census and Sample Survey

[15 marks]

Q3. Demonstrate your understanding of civil registration by answering the following: ✓

- a) What are vital events?
- b) Which three vital events are given top priority and why?
- c) Explain three factors affecting birth registration in Zambia.
- d) Discuss three prospects that exist in improving civil registration.
- e) Explain three uses of birth and death registration records respectively.

[30 marks]

SECTION C: ANSWER EITHER QUESTION 4 OR 5

Q4. Discuss a sample survey as a source of demographic and socio-economic data, focusing on:

- a) Explain stages in planning of a survey
- b) Discuss three advantages and three limitations of a survey
- c) Explain three links between a census and survey

[30 marks]

- Q5. What is a population census?
- a) Explain the four essential features of a census
 - b) Discuss the four factors to consider when determining census topics
 - c) Explain nine key topics included in population censuses
 - d) What four questions did the Zambia 2010 Census of Population and Housing have which the 2000 censuses did not have?

[30 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
2018/2019 FINAL EXAMINATION
6th NOVEMBER 2019

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL questions in Section A and B. Answer ONE question from Section C.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (30 MARKS)

1. Define the following
 - a. Population census
 - b. Housing census
 - c. Sample survey
 - d. Civil registration
 - e. Vital events
 - f. Population registration
2. A number of topics are investigated in a population census and these are categorised under nine headings. Name these headings and give two examples of data collected/core topics investigated under each.
3. State five topics investigated in a housing census.
4. Name the ten vital events recommended for civil registration.
5. For each of the following definitions, give the name of the concept that best suits it.
 - a. Refers to usual household members present and usual household members temporarily absent at the time of the census.
 - b. Refers to errors in the characteristics of the persons counted.
 - c. It involves questioning respondents about events that have already occurred.
 - d. Errors that result from selecting a sample of the population instead of canvassing the entire population.

- e. Refers to omission or duplication of persons or households.
 - f. It involves recording events as they happen among the target population.
 - g. Error that is mainly due to adopting wrong procedures in the system of data collection and/or processing.
 - h. Refers to household members and visitors who spent the census day/night at a household.
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SECTION B: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)

1. Population census undertaken by a country has to meet certain standards. Among these standards, the United Nations recommends that population census should have at a minimum four essential features. List and explain these four essential features.
2. Differentiate the two methods of enumeration, explaining two advantages and disadvantages of each method.
3. Define civil registration method and explain four of its characteristics.
4. Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of survey sampling by answering the following questions.
 - i. Explain the two concepts invented by John Graunt and their application to today.
 - ii. Explain the three important principles in Anders Kiaer's approach
5. Discuss five factors that affect data collection in Africa.

SECTION C: ANSWER ONE QUESTION (30 MARKS)

1. Planning and organization for a population and housing census has a number of common elements that include the preparatory work. Explain in detail all the activities under the preparatory work for a census citing relevant examples under each activity.
2. Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of sample survey planning and execution by explaining in detail all the stages and activities involved in a survey citing relevant examples under each.

END OF EXAMINATION.

“Things get done only if the data we gather can inform and inspire those in a position to make [a] difference” Mike Schmoker

THE UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA
SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES
2019/2020 FINAL EXAMINATION

24TH DECEMBER 2020

DEM 2110: SOURCES AND MEASURES OF DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

TIME: THREE HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer ALL questions in Section A and B. Answer TWO questions from Section C. Credit will be given for explanations aided with relevant examples.

SECTION A: COMPULSORY (40 MARKS)

Short answer questions

1. State the two types of enumeration methods
 2. State the two types of errors in census data
 3. State the two types of errors in sample surveys
 4. Define what a civil registration system is; include its main purpose and goal
 5. What does CRVS stand for?
 - a) List and briefly describe four essential characteristics of the CRVS
 6. List any five types of vital records captured through the CRVS
 7. Define a live birth in the context of CRVS
 8. State three problems associated with birth data
 9. Define death in the context of CRVS
 10. Define what a fetal death is in the context of CRVS
 11. Define what a population register is
 - a) Describe three attributes that differentiates the population register from the CRVS
 12. State two administrative uses and two statistical uses of a population register
-

SECTION B: COMPULSORY (35 MARKS)

Credit will be given for explanations aided with relevant examples

1. Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of population census and sample survey as sources of demographic data by answering the questions below.
 - a) Define population census
 - b) The United Nations recommends that population census should have at a minimum four essential features. Giving relevant examples, explain these four essential features.
 - c) Giving relevant examples, explain three advantages and three disadvantages of a census.
 - d) Define sample survey
 - e) Giving relevant examples, explain three advantages and three disadvantages of sample surveys.
 - f) Giving relevant examples, explain the three links between a census and sample survey.

SECTION C: ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS (25 MARKS)

Credit will be given for explanations aided with relevant examples

1.

- a) Describe how the Civil Registration System (CRS) relates to the Vital Statistics (VS)
[Hint: show how the CRS feeds data into the whole system and subsequently the production of VS; demonstrating your understanding using a diagram will be an added advantage]

2.

- a) What does EMIS stand for?
b) Explain your understanding of the EMIS
c) Explain the Ministry of General Education (MoGE) Data Management (EMIS) in Zambia (Hint: a diagram would be extremely helpful)
d) State four examples of data collected from the EMIS

3.

- a) What does SAVVY stand for?
b) Define a SAVVY
c) Briefly explain what verbal autopsy is
d) Describe how a SAVVY is set up (Hint: a diagram would be extremely helpful)

4.

- a) What does HMIS stand for?
b) Describe how the data flow in the HMIS (Hint: a diagram would be extremely helpful)
c) State four examples of demographic data collected in the HMIS
d) List any four challenges or limitations of using HMIS data

END OF EXAMINATION

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SECTION A- COMPLETE THE TABLE

1. Demonstrate your knowledge and understanding of national household sample survey planning and execution by completing Table 1 below. Select one box for a phase, which match the activity on the left column.

	PHASES				
	Survey planning	Pre-field work	Field work	Data management and processing	Analysis, interpretation, reporting and dissemination
1. Computer aided interviews conducted with adolescent males and females in various districts of Zambia			✓		
2. Survey budget prepared and submitted to the Ministry of Finance	✓				
3. Preparing equipment and materials for field work implementation		✓			
4. Data entry clerks enter survey data into computer programme from the completed questionnaires				✓	
5. Research questions clarified and survey objectives formulated	✓				
6. Survey calendar prepared	✓				
7. Interviewers and supervisors recruited for survey among women of the reproductive age		✓			
8. Interviewers visits households and identify male adolescent to be interviewed	✓			✗	
9. Training of enumerators and supervisors		✓			
10. Data analyst cleans the data to check for errors in the entered data				✗	✓

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	PHASES				
	Survey planning	Pre-field work	Field work	Data management and processing	Analysis, interpretation, reporting and dissemination
11. National workshop held to present findings from the survey on adolescent reproductive health					✓
12. Supervisors check the paper questionnaires at the end of a day of interviews			✗	✓	
13. Pretest conducted to test the questionnaire and survey operations		✓			
14. Survey report uploaded on the Central Statistical Office website					✓
15. Publicity about the survey conducted using radio, TVs, community outreach, road shows, bill boards, etc.		✓			
16. Questionnaire revised following pretest		✓			
17. Small group of experts in subject matter, technical, etc. meet and plan for the 2022 Zambia Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS)	✓				
18. Subject matter/information to be collected during the 2022 ZDHS determined	✓				
19. Authors selected and assigned tables of survey results to write on					✓
20. Identified target respondent from the household refuses to be interviewed			✓		
21. Survey report is compiled, validated and finalized by a small team of experts					✓

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