SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES

DEM 2414: RESEARCH AND STATISTICAL METHODS IN DEMOGRAPHY

END OF TERM TEST

FRIDAY, JULY 15, 2016

..... FIRST NAME.....

UMBER..... TUTOR.....

Y/TIME.....

S: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

UR AND 30 MINUTES)

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tch the statements below with the four aims and/goals of the social sciences.

A researcher studying AIDS concludes that the more promiscuous one's behaviour, the greater is the probability of contracting AIDS.

The same researcher states that due to the unchanging sexual behaviour of Zambians, he foresees an increase in the number of AIDS victims in the next 10 years.

At the start of his analysis, the researcher finds that 65% of AIDS cases are among prostitutes and 35% among the rest of the population.

A research learns about the problems experienced by AIDS sufferers by interacting with them for six months.

A social scientist investigating the increasing levels of recidivism among juvenile delinquents concludes, after an exhaustive study, that this is due to breakdown of the family in Zambia.

A social scientist given a breakdown of the percentage of juvenile delinquents from broken families, their sex and their average ages.

A social scientist joins a group of juvenile delinquents at the Inter-City Bus Terminal and tries to learn more about their way of life.

After his study of juvenile delinquents, the social scientist suggests, on the basis of the increasing divorce rates among Zambian couples, that in ten years time one out of every youth will be a juvenile delinquent.

ate which of the following statements refer to popular modes of knowledge or cteristics of the scientific method:

"SKOLDE"

iii. The higher educational level of an individual, the better the chances of job success

iv. Female students are less likely to succeed in more demanding jobs

v. There is a relationship between social class and performance in examinations.

7. Briefly respond to the questions on objectives below:

a) Give three functions of objectives
b) Give four correct ways of stating objectives.

8. What are the scales of measurement of the following variables:

a) The ethnic classification of students at CBU.
b) Computer numbers of students at UNZA.
c) The grading systems currently used by both CBU and UNZA.
d) The number of students in the different schools at UNZA and CBU.
e) The heights of students at Evelyn Hone College.

9. Supposing you are given two concepts, sociability and racial prejudice, indicate which of the following are conceptual or operational definitions or indicator.

<u>PREJUDICE</u>

a) Would you marry someone from another race or tribe?

b) Percentage of students who dislike mixing with people from other tribes.

c) Ethnocentrism

<u>SOCIABILITY</u>

a) Do you like meeting new people?

b) Percentage of students who likes attending parties

c) Affable predisposition

10. Demonstrate your understanding of research design by answering these three questions succinctly:

a) Give two important strengths of experimental designs
b) Give three important weaknesses of experimental designs.

11. Discuss the terms associated with sampling below with examples where necessary.

a) Blank foreign element
b) Incomplete frame
c) Parameter
d) Statistic

12. Indicate the type of sampling designs represented by the situations below:

a) A researcher selects students in his class for a study on gossiping after which he writes a report.
b) A researcher selects every tenth household after having selected the first household randomly from the first interval of serially numbered households.
c) A researcher selects ten hostels randomly and then interviews all the students from these hostels.
d) A researcher selects 100 students using a table of random numbers and then gives self – administered questionnaires to the students.
e) A researcher subdivides the student population into female and male categories and then selects equal numbers of males and female students randomly in a population where the ratio of males to females is four to one.
f) A researcher selects every tenth household after having selected the first household randomly from serially numbered households.

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**END OF TEST**