OBAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY, ILE-IFE
DEPARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

2010/2011 HARMATTAN SEMESTER EXAMINATION
DSS 101: INTRODUCTION TO POPULATION STUDIES
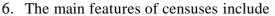**IINSTRUCTION: ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS**
TIME ALLOWED: 1HR
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1. Some of the current sources of population data in the developing countries include
   a. Vital registration, sample survey, population register
   b. Sample survey, Vital registration, Hospital records
   c. Sample Survey, Vital registration, Census
   d. All of the above

2. Which of the following is not true about the concept of Demography:
   a. Demography is a Science
   b. Demography is mainly concerned with the size and distribution
   c. Demography involves the application of data and findings
   d. Demography is the natural and social history of human species

3. Which of the following is incorrect about a census of population in Nigeria
   a. It is designed to produce population statistics
   b. It s used to generate demographic data of a specific group of people
   c. It tells us the size of population by age, sex, religion, income, ethnicity etc.
   d. It involves a series of activities spanning a long period of time

4. Which of the following is not true about the relationship between Demography and Population Studies
   a. Both deals with population variation and change
   b. Both deals with relationship between population change and socio-economic variables
   c. Both deals with study of human population
   d. Both deals with only quantitative study of population

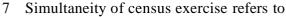5. A pilot census could be used for the following except:
   a. As a trial census
   b. To mirror the kind of problems likely to be encountered
   c. To design a programme for analysis
   d. To determine the coverage

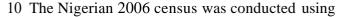6. The main features of censuses include
    a. Universality
    b. Specified geographical unit
    c. National government support
    d. All of the above

7 Simultaneity of census exercise refers to
    a. Specified periods for a census
    b. Specified state or areas for a census
    c. Specified time for a census
    d. None of the above

8. Which of the following is an important source of data on health in Nigeria
    a. Census
    b. Vital registration system
    c. Sample surveys
    d. Population register

9. Which of the following is a unique feature of vital registration system?
    a. Universal coverage
    b. Conduct survey every 10 years
    c. Both active and passive registration of vital events
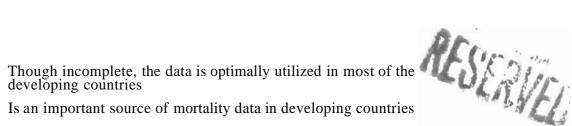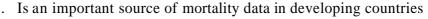   d. Gives data on both child and adult mortality

10 The Nigerian 2006 census was conducted using
    a. de facto and enumerator method
    b. de jure and self-enumeration method
    c. de facto and self-enumeration method
    d. de jure and enumeration method

11. In a demographic balancing equation, the most important component accounting for large part of population change are:
    a. Birth, death and net immigration
    b. Birth, death and net emigration
    c. Birth, death, net migration
    d. Birth, death, base population

12. Post-enumeration survey serves as a check on
    a. Sample survey
    b. Census publicity
    c. The main census
    d. The magnitude of errors of coverage

13. Vital registration is
    a. Complete and accurate in most of the developing countries
    b. Incomplete in most of the developing countries

c. Though incomplete, the data is optimally utilized in most of the developing countries

d. Is an important source of mortality data in developing countries

14. To eliminate or reduce under-enumeration and over-enumeration......... is usually used as reference point to demarcate the census period
    a. Census publicity
    b. Census staff
    c. Census night
    d. Post-enumeration

15. If a country population is one hundred and twenty million in 1990, the number of reported birth and death are: 250,237 and 57,820 between 1990 and 2000; what will be the estimated population in 2000?
    a. 140,000,000
    b. 182,435, 200

16. Errors of coverage may emanate from any or a combination of the following
    a. Census staff, Response error, data compilation
    b. Response error, Detection error, Multiple residences
    c. Multiple residences, Census Staff, Geography
    d. Census/staff, Multiple residences, Coding error

17. Vital registration has known to be in operation in Nigeria for over
    a. 160 years
    b. 165 years
    c. 170 years
    d. 180 years

18. Vital registration system can provide mortality data
    a. By age of the population
    b. By sex of the population
    c. By cause of death
    d. All of the above

19. In vital registration system, the basic responsibility to register death or birth lies with the
    a. Individual citizens, local officials, medical doctors etc.
    b. Registering authorities
    c. None of them
    d. Both of them

20. Post-enumeration is necessary for all but one of the following:
    a. It provides more information
    b. We can matching of information
    c. Is a full-prove of validity of census data
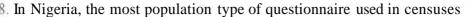
d. Is used for determination of errors

21. Demographic equation is given as:
    a. $P_o - P_t = B-D\pm M$
    b. $P_t - P_o = B-D\pm M$
    c. $P_o = P_t + B-D\pm M$
    d. $P_t = P_o - B+D\pm M$

22. In 1973 census operation in Nigeria, each EA in rural areas has between …. and …. Inhabitants

    a. 600 and 900
    b. 500 and 800
    c. 601 and 704
    d. 800 and 1000

23. The relevant steps for all censuses include:
    a. Preparation of questionnaires
    b. Determination of the objectives and calendar of operation
    c. Determination of sponsorship
    d. Demarcation of enumeration areas

24. In 1973 census operation in Nigeria, each EA in urban areas has between …. and …. Inhabitants
    a. 600 and 900
    b. 500 and 800
    c. 601 and 704
    d. 800 and 1000

25. Nigeria was demarcated into …… enumeration areas for 1991 population exercise
    a. 309,594
    b. 207,495
    c. 209,494
    d. 307,649

26. The main instrument of a census is ……………..
    a. Enumeration map
    b. Census time-table
    c. Questionnaire
    d. Notice of various meetings

27. The various types of questionnaires we have include the following except
    a. Single Household Questionnaire
    b. Single Individual Questionnaire
    c. Single unified and compound questionnaire
    d. Combined Household Questionnaire

28. In Nigeria, the most population type of questionnaire used in censuses
    a. Single Individual Questionnaire
    b. Single Household Questionnaire
    c. Combined Questionnaire
    d. None of the above

29. The process of selecting a subset of a population for a survey is known as:
    a. Survey research
    b. Representation
    c. Triangulation
    d. Sampling

30. Stratified sampling is defined as a method
    a. of selecting k^{th} item, after a random start
    b. to generate socio-economic data
    c. of selecting from each of the stratum of or unit
    d. of selecting the units in several stages

31. The three main factors responsible for changes in population are:
    a. birth, death and population composition
    b. fertility, mortality and population distribution
    c. birth, death and population movement
    d. fertility, mortality and international migration

Section Two: Answer True of False

32. In single household questionnaire, a person will have a questionnaire to himself.
33. Errors of coverage entail the characteristics of the individuals enumerated.
34. Post enumeration survey is a full-prove of validity of census data.
35. Dejure is the counting of people who are usually present or in their place of residence.
36. The size of enumeration area depends on the size of enumerators.
37. Fertility can either add or subtract from the population.
38. Sample survey is an inventory of inhabitants of each area of a country.
39. Response errors may arise due to wrong timing of census.
40. In the balancing equation Pt and Po are almost equal.
41. Vital rates serves as indicators of health and hygienic conditions of the population.
42. Livebirth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception which shows evidence of life depending on the duration of pregnancy.
43. Censuses are undertaken mainly to provide a profile of a country's population and generate data base for planning.
44. Enumeration must include every person within the scope of the territory without omission or duplication.
45. Cluster sampling is a method whereby all elements are first divided into homogenous units.

46. Nigeria ranks very high in the availability of vital statistics:
47. The main instrument of census is the census schedule.
48. If the characteristics of individual are misreported, this would result in error of coverage.
49. In Nigeria vital registration has been noticed to be operation for more than 100 years.
50. The principle of compulsoriness refers to the capacity of the system to ensure availability of its services to the public at all times *ad-infiniturn.*