## BAFEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY, ILE-IFE, NIGERIA PARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS CULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

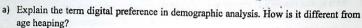
me of Examinations: Harmattan Semester Examinations, 2010/2011

urse Code: DSS 301

urse Title: Introduction to Demographic Data Evaluation tructions: Answer Questions 1 and 5 and any other one.

ne Allowed: 2 HOURS 30 MINUTES

## Ouestion1



What do you understand by assumption of rectangularity?

- Explain why the term "crude death rate" is crude. d) List five sources of age misreporting in African Census age data
- e) Outline five common sources of coverage errors in African Censuses
- f) How is content error different from coverage error?
- g) List three indices of detection of age errors and two indices of graduating age data
- h) Distinguish between age ratio and sex ratio
- i) List five sources of demographic data.



j)	Copy and complete the following table:	"COFWAFFI
	Index of Detection of Age Error	Interpretation
	Myer's Index = 0	
	Whipple's Index = 205	
	Myer's Index= 90	
	Whipple's Index= 100	
	Whipple's Index=500	
	Whipple's Index =103.5	

Compare and Contrast United Nations Moving Average Method and Newton's 2. Graduation Formula stating their uses, their procedures and their limitations





Carefully outline the steps in computing the UN Age-Sex Accuracy Index. a) b)

How is this index different from those of Myers' and Whipple's?

Discuss the usefulness of standardization techniques in demographic analysis.

What data will you require to compute age-adjusted rates using the direct Ъ. standardization method

Outline the step-by-step procedures in computing the Myer's Blended c. Index

a) Distinguish between the Whipple's and Myer's procedures stating their assumptions, limitations and uses.

b) Use the data below to compare pattern of age misreporting between males and females using the Whipple's Index.

