HIVE HEIT UPIN FEMI AWOLOWO UNIVERSITY, ILE-IFE **FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES** DEPARTMENT OF DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

Name of Examination: Rain Semester, 2009/2010 Session

Course Code: DSS 202 Course Title: Demographic Concepts and Characteristics Time Allowed: 1 Hour

Instructions: Answer all questions

1. Movement of a citizen in a country from one industrialized area to another is an example of

a. urban-urban migration

b. rural-rural migration

c. rural-rural migration

d. urban-rural migration

2. Corresponding or compensating movement of a group of people from location

to location A is known as

a. stream migration

b. diversify migration

c. counter-stream migration

d. rural-urban migration

3. Which of these is not a serious factor when considering possibility of human movement

a. age

b. distance

c. Cost of movement

d. return migrant

4. Which of these is not important in the discussion of migration

a. climatic condition

b. language

c. ecological factor

d. fertility rate

5. For a good national policy on migration all should be considered except on

a. direction of movement

b. motivation of migration

c. selectivity factors I migration

d. mortality rate of the country

6. The basic difference between internal and international migration is

a. distance covered

b. time spent

c. cost of the journey

d. geographic boundaries covered during the journey





7. Among such "pull" factors in migration are all these except one a. cost of housing b. possibility of securing a job

c. stable political and economic factors

d. church/mosque activities

8. In the contemporary world all but one of the following stand not to gain in human movement

a. country of origin

b. country not involved

c. country of destination

d. country of transit



9. Migration can easy and cause unemployment

a. true

b. false

c. neither true nor false

d. all of the above

10. The two recent factors that broke down the age-old boundaries between countries through migration are

a. globalization and economy

b. globalization and technology

c. globalization and politics

d. globalization and airlines

11. One of the main economic sections that benefited so much in the migration trend is

a. agriculture

b. transportation

c. physical planning

d. marketing

12. Though migration is not always directed towards urban centre but migration is an important component of urban growth

a. true

b. false

c. all of the above

d, none of the above

13. Increase in the proportion of population living in urban area is known as

a. migration stream

b. globalization

c. urbanization

d. migration counter-stream

14. All except of the underlisted are the components of urban population growth

a. natural increase

b. age of migrants

c. migration direction

d. boundary adjustment

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15. Urban areas are defined using the countries and over time cept one that vary between a. population size b. economic situation/occupation criteria c. political condition d. age and sex 16.Historically, urbanization in Africa has taken one of the underlisted form a. cities created during the colonization era b. cities during military era c. cities that would still be created d. globalization 17. Which of the following is not a means of urbanization? a. pre-colonial urbanization b. post-colonial urbanization c. colonial period urbanization d. none of the above 18. Among independent migrants, people in the adult ages tends to migrate more than young children and the elderly a. true b. false c. neither true nor false

- d, all of the above
- 19. Ability of stage migration is a positive development in migration
- a. true
- b. false
- c. neither true nor false
- d. all of the above -
- 20. A house name in migration theory is
- a. Swain Carol
- b. Ravestein
- c. Cohen Macedo
- d. Linda Bosniak
- 21. All persons over 10 years of age whether or not employed at the time of census, who usually had an occupation from which they earn money or its equivalent are referred to as
- a. discouraged workers
- b. employed persons
- c. gainful workers
- d. marginal workers
- 22. Labour force implies the part of population that actually engages or attempts to engage in the production of goods and services
- a. True
- b. False



c. Neither true nor false

23. Employed persons who usually worked less than 35 hours per week and who either did so during the reference week or were not at work in the reference week are known as
a. part-time employed
b. full-time employed
c. ungainfully employed
d. marginal workers

24. Generally, market production includes remuneration and a. salary

- b. wages
- c. profit
- d. royalty
- 25. A graduate of law who teaches Government in an International Secondary School and receives four hundred thousand (400,000) naira per month is underemployed a. True
- b. False
- c. None of the above
- 26. In all countries, the labour force is made up of position between ages 15 and 64
- a. True
- b. False
- c. none of the above
- d. all of the above

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27. The unemployed persons are those aged 15 years and over who were not employed during the reference week and who

a. Were away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period b. want to work more hours and are available to start work with more hours, either in the reference week in the four weeks subsequent to the survey c. were waiting to start a new job within four weeks from the end of the reference week and could have started in the reference week if the job had been available then

d. were actively looking for work but did not meet the availability criteria to be classified as unemployed

- 28. Unemployed persons who have worked for two weeks or more in the past two years and left the job voluntarily for unsatisfactory pay are regarded as
- a. job losers
- b. job leavers
- c. discouraged workers
- d. job seekers
- 29. Underemployed are those
- a, who usually work more than 35 hours a week
- b. who worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business or on a farm
- c. who are on workers' compensation and are expected to return to their job
 d. employed full-time who worked part-time hours in the reference week for economic reasons



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- 30. The labour force component of a group expressed as a percentage of the population of that group is known as
- a. unemployment rate
- b. participation rate
- c. Standardized Activity rate
- d. General Activity rate
- 31. Labour force is made up of the employed and underemployed
- a. True
- b. False
- c. Neither true nor false
- d. All of the above
- 32. The concept of economic activity is defined in terms of production of goods and services
- a. True
- b. False
- c. All of the above
- d. Neither true nor false

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- 33. All persons aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week, were employees who had a job but were not at work and were away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week are referred to as
- a. underemployed
- b. employed
- c. unemployed
- d. gainful workers
- 34. An individual who engages partly in economic activities and partly in non-economic activities is called a
- a. gainful worker
- b. discouraged worker
- c. family worker
- d. marginal worker

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- 35. A person who is 14 years and over who is either at work or with a job but not at work because of one reason or the other is known as
- a. an underemployed person
- b. a marginal worker
- c. an employed person
- d. a discouraged worker
- 36. Persons that constitute a group whose activity status often remains vague and indeterminate are called
- a. marginal workers
- b. underemployed
- c. gainful workers
- d. discouraged workers



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37. Definition of labour force by age is encompassing

a. True

b. False

c. All of the above

d. None of the above

38. The long-term unemployed are those whose duration of unemployment is

a. 35 weeks or more

b. 60 weeks or more

c. 52 weeks or more

d. 40 weeks or more

39. Labour force of a country may imply

a. employed + underemployed

b. underemployed + unemployed

c. employed + unemployed

d. employed + unemployed + underemployed

40. A student that attends a regular educational institution for systematic instruction at any level is an example of

a. a marginal worker

b. a social worker

c. a gainful worker
 d. an individual not economically active



