CHUKA   **UNIVERSITY**

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS

EXAMINATION FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF

SOCI 312: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY

STREAMS: **TIME: 2 HOURS**

DAY/DATE: MONDAY 05/07/2021   **2.30 P.M. – 4.30 P.M.**

INSTRUCTIONS:
- **Answer question ONE and any other TWO questions.**

1.   (a)   Define:

            (i)   Carrying capacity   (2 marks)
            (ii)   Demographic balance equation   (2 marks)

      (b)   Compare and contrast types of census.   (4 marks)

      (c)   In Africa, there have been difficulties in collecting and measuring accurate and
             complete data on the following two items:

            (i)   Age of both sexes and
            (ii)   Number of births and deaths

             For the TWO above

            (i)   Discuss reasons why the difficulties are encountered.   (8 marks)

            (ii)   How can collection of data improve the results?   (4 marks)

      (d)   The data in table below is from a survey of the population in 1994 of an African
             country. The total number of urban women in the survey were 1,3334 while rural
             were 10,518.

	Percentages (%)	Of all women in age group	Age specific (per woman	fertility rates
Age group	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural
15-19	9.7	9.4	0.135	0.165
20-24	10.1	7.8	0.268	0.291
25-29	9	6.3	0.242	0.273
30-34	6.3	5.3	0.210	0.261
35-39	4.7	4.4	0.149	0.202
40-44	3.0	4.4	0.086	0.123
45-49	1.9	3.1	0.012	0.062

(i)   Calculate the general fertility rates for rural and urban areas.   (6 marks)
(ii)   Calculate total fertility rates for urban and rural areas.   (4 marks)

2.   (a)   Discuss the environment implications of population growth in Kenya. (10 marks)
        (b)   Explain any five factors that affect mortality rates in developing countries.
                                                                                (10 marks)

3.   (a)   Suppose that, beginning at the end of 2010, the population of Colombia was
                suddenly closed to migration to and from Venezuela, Ecuador and all other
                countries. It was subject to a constant level of mortality (with a life expectancy of
                75 years for both sexes) from that point forward and had varying fertility rates at
                just the level   needed to maintain 774,000 births (the same number of births as in
                2014) for the rest of time. In 2014 at about mid-year, the size of the population
                was 46,245,000 the crude birth rate was 17 per thousand, the crude death rate was
                5 per thousand, the crude growth rate was 11 per thousand, and the TFR was 21.

        (i)   What would happen to the age distribution of the population and over what time
                frame?   (4 marks)

        (ii)   What would be the approximate size of the population in the year 2100? (4 marks)

        (iii)   What, appropriately, would be the crude birth rate and the crude death rate at the
                turn of the next century in 2100?   (4 marks)

        4.   (a)   Give four reasons for studying demography.   (4 marks)

                (b)   Explain the demographic transition theory of population and show its
                        relevance to the East African context.   (12 marks)

                (c)   Discuss four kinds of information one can get from a population pyramid.
                                                                                (4 marks)

        5.   Using any two demographic theories examine the relationship between population
                growth and socio-economic development.   (20 marks)