

Frequently Asked Questions

1. What does the term demography mean?

Answer: Demography is the statistical study of human populations and sub-populations. It can be a very general science that can be applied to any kind of dynamic human population, that is, one that changes over time or space.

2. Where can we apply the demographic analysis?

Answer: Demographic analysis can be applied to whole societies or to groups defined by criteria such as education, nationality, religion and ethnicity. Institutionally, demography is usually considered a field of sociology, though there are a number of independent demography departments.

3. What are the various special demographic surveys?

Answer: Sample enumeration census, household survey, single retrospective system, follow up system, dual record approach, estimate of fertility and estimate of mortality are the various special demographic survey.

4. What is the cost effective way of collecting the data?

Answer: Collecting additional topics from a sample of population or households during the census operation is a cost-effective way to broaden the scope of the census to meet the increasing and expanded needs for demographic and social statistics.

5. What is the use of sampling?

Answer: The use of sampling makes it feasible to produce urgently needed data with acceptable precision when factors of time and cost would make it impractical to obtain such data from a complete enumeration.

6. What factors are considered while using the sampling survey?

Answer: The most important factors to be considered in the design are the size and complexities of the sample. The advice of sampling statisticians who are conversant in both the theory of sampling and practical operations of carrying out a sample survey in the field is indispensable at all stages of the sampling operations.

7. What are the types of conducting the survey?

Answer: Based on the time period we have two types of conducting survey continuing periodic survey and ad-hoc survey.

8. What is an ad-hoc survey?

Answer: Ad-hoc surveys meet specific statistical data needs. The ad-hoc surveys satisfy immediate purposes; they do not ordinarily provide a framework for a continuing data base and time series.

9. What is a continue survey programe?

Answer: Continuing survey programme, include periodic surveys (such as annual or quarterly labour force surveys or annual surveys on cost of living etc.) and are normally carried out to investigate a highly important phenomenon that needs to be monitored frequently.

10. What is the advantage of having a continuing house hold survey?

Answer: Advantages for countries that have a continuing household survey programme include the opportunity of developing adequate in-house technical and field staff that continue gaining experience with the repeated surveys overtime.

11. What are the different types of household surveys?

Answer: There are different types of household surveys that can be organized for collecting demographic and social statistics, including multi-subject surveys, specialized surveys, multi-phase surveys, panel surveys, etc. Each of these has its advantages and disadvantages and the selection of a specific programme depends upon the subject matter requirements as well as resource considerations.

12. What is a multi-subject survey

Answer: In multi-subject surveys, variety of different subjects is covered in the course of a single survey cycle or round. There are options for some of the subjects to be covered for all households and certain subjects to be alternated among different sub-samples of households. The multi-subject surveys generally provide much greater economy than a series of surveys covering the same range of subjects.

13. What is a specialized survey mean?

Answer: Specialized surveys are concerned with a single subject or issue. The surveys can be ad-hoc or part of a national survey but conducted with separate samples because of the subject matter or other considerations. They may be conducted periodically, irregularly or only once.

14. What should be considered while preparing a dual record system?

Answer: In the dual-records system, every event recorded by either of the subsystems is counted as an event. Therefore, it is crucial that the matching of records from the two subsystems should be of high quality so that the unmatched out-of-scope events can be deleted after a thorough field check.

15. How is estimate of adult mortality done?

Answer: For estimates of adult mortality, data collected from retrospective surveys on orphan hood and widowhood may be used. The combination of those estimates then can led to the estimation of a complete pattern of mortality by age and sex.