NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

FACULTY OF ENGINEERING AND THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF TOWN AND REGIONAL PLANNING	
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COURSE CODE: DPS610S	**COURSE NAME:** DEMOGRAPHY AND POPULATION STUDIES
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FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
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INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer ALL the questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully before answering.
3. Number the answers clearly

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 8 PAGES (Including this front page)

Question 1

Select and write down the correct answers for the following:

(a) The number of births occurring in a population in a year per 1,000 persons is known as: (1)

(i) General fertility rate

(ii) Crude birth rate

(iii) Age-specific birth rate

(iv) Total fertility rate

(b) All the following are primary sources of mortality data in Namibia except: (1)

(i) Artificial intelligence

(ii) Health information systems

(iii) Vital registration

(iv) Population and housing census

(c) Which of the following countries is not one of the ten highest contributors of migrants in the world?   (1)

(i) Mexico

(ii) South Africa

(iii) India

(iv) China

(d) The maximum number of individuals an environment can support indefinitely without significant negative impacts to the given organism and its environment is referred to as: (1)

(i) Population capacity

(ii) Holding capacity

(iii) Carrying capacity

(iv) Environmental capacity

(e) The top destination country in the world for international migrants is: (1)

(i) China

(ii) Australia

(iii) United Kingdom

(iv) United States

(f) If the number of people who leave a country each year is the same as the number who enter, the situation is referred to as: (1)

(i) Unauthorised migration

(ii) No migration

(iii) Zero net migration

(iv) Emergent migration

(g) The concentration of a specific group of persons in each sub-unit (area) in relation to the concentration of such a specific group in comparison to the entire area or region is known as: (1)

(i) Concentration quotient

(ii) Population quotient

(iii) Strategic quotient

(iv) Location quotient

(h) The former one child policy was launched by the Chinese government in the year: (1)

(i) 1969

(ii) 1979

(iii) 1989

(iv) 1999

(i) Technological changes in the 1950s and 60s that increased agricultural production worldwide is referred to as the: (1)

(i) Technological revolution

(ii) Blue revolution

(iii) Global revolution

(iv) Green revolution

(j) The Namibia classification of settlement types comprises all the following categories except: (1)

(i) Towns

(ii) Villages

(iii) Communes

(iv) Settlement areas

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Question 2

List and briefly explain any four factors which affect fertility.

[4]

Question 3

Define and briefly explain the following theories of international migration:

(a) Neoclassical economic theory of international migration

(b) New economics of migration

(c) Dual labour market theory

(d) World systems theory of migration

(e) Migration network theory

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Question 4

List and briefly discuss the three main types of population projection methods.

[6]

Question 5

Outline three differences between local movements and internal migration.

[6]

Question 6

As a planner tasked with the provision of social facilities in an area, propose a conceptual framework (based on the CSIR guidelines) for the provision of a community health centre and fire station in a large town with a population of approximately 140,000 residents.
Note: The proposed framework should comprise facilities, average population threshold, acceptable travel distance in kilometres and provision criteria.

[6]

Question 7

List three advantages and three disadvantages of migration for the places of origin of the migrants.

[6]

Question 8

(a) Outline and briefly discuss the three types of population pyramids.   (3)

(b) Which of the population pyramids in (a) above apply to Namibia?   (1)

[4]

Question 9

List and briefly explain four uses of population analyses by the public sector.

[4]

Question 10

The following table shows the fertility details of a particular population in the year 2019.

Age Group	Women in Age Group (Midyear Population)	Live Births to Women in Age Group
15-19	143,000	21,200
20-24	250,000	37,900
25-29	180,000	32,000
30-34	215,000	44,000
35-39	260,000	55,400
40-44	305,000	43,000
45-49	237,000	38,500
Totals	1,590,000	272,000

Based on the data in the table above, calculate the following:

(a) General fertility rate   (4)

(b) Age-specific fertility rate for those aged 30-34   (4)

(c) Total fertility rate   (4)

Note: Round off your final answers to the nearest whole numbers. Also, wherever applicable or necessary, round off decimals to three places.

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Question 11

The following table shows the mortality details of a particular population in the year 2015.

Mortality and Population	Figure
Total deaths recorded	150,000
Mid-year population	5,500,000
Number of resident maternal deaths	2,900
Number of infant deaths	3,590
Number of live births	49,000

Based on the data in the table above, calculate the following:

(a) Crude death rate   (4)

(b) Maternal mortality rate   (4)

(c) Infant mortality rate   (4)

Note: Round off your final answers to the nearest whole numbers. Also, wherever applicable or necessary, round off decimals to three places.

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Question 12

The following table shows the migration figures for a certain country in the year 2022.

Migration	Figure
Number of in-migrants moving into the country	1,260,000
Number of out-migrants moving out of the country	872,500
Mid-year or average size of the country's population	45,000,000

Based on the data in the table above, calculate the following:

(a) In-migration rate   (4)

(b) Out-migration rate   (4)

(c) Net migration rate   (4)

(d) Gross migration rate   (4)

(e) Migration efficiency ratio   (4)

Note: Round off your final answers to the nearest whole numbers. Also, wherever applicable or necessary, round off decimals to three places.

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END   TOTAL   [100]