TELANGANA UNIVERSITY
S.S.R. DEGREE COLLEGE, NIZAMABAD (C.C:5029)
VI SEMESTER INTERNAL ASSESSMENT II EXAMINATIONS
STATISTICS (ANALYTICAL STATISTICS + APPLIED STATISTICS) QUESTION BANK

I. Choose the correct Answers.

1. Vital statistics data are obtained by _____ [a]
a. 2 b. 3 c. 4 d. 4

2. Census method is conducted for every _____ years [b]
a. 11 b. 10 c. 9 d. 8

3. How many measures in mortality [a]
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7

4. How many measures in Fertility [b]
a. 4 b. 5 c. 6 d. 7

5. CDR = m = _____ [c]
a. $\frac{D}{P}$ b. $\frac{P}{D}$ c. $\frac{D}{P}\times 1000$ d. None

6. CDR ignores the _____ and _____ distribution of population [a]
a. Age, Gender b. Age, Name c. DOB d. None

7. Direct method of standardization main drawback is selection of _____ population [c]
a. Growth b. Base c. Standard d. None

8. Indirect method of standardization, $(STDR)_A$ = _____ [d]
a. CDR b. CDR X C c. CDR_A d. CDR_A X $\hat{C}$

9. CBR = _____ [a]
a. $\frac{B^t}{P^t}\times K$ b. $\frac{B^t}{P^t}$ c. $B^t \times K$ d. None

10. _____ is not a probability ratio [b]
a. CDR b. CBR c. ASFR d. ASDR

11. TFR = _____ [b]
a. $\sum i_x$ b. $\sum_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} i_x$ c. λ_x d. None

12. Crude rate of natural increase _____ [d]
a. $\frac{CBR}{CDR}$ b. $\frac{CDR}{CBR}$ c. $\frac{B^t}{D^t}\times 100$ d. None

13. Pearl's vital index = _____ [c]
a. $\frac{CBR}{CDR}$ b. $\frac{CDR}{CBR}$ c. $\frac{B^t}{D^t}\times 100$ d. None

14. GRR for each year _____ [b]

a. $\sum i_x$ b. $\sum_{\lambda_1}^{\lambda_2} f_{ix}$ c. $\sum fx$ d. None

15. _____ is helpful in business forecasting [c]

a. Cost of living b. Splicing c. Whole sale price d. None

16. _____ denotes the price of the jth commodity in the ith year [c]

a. q_{ij} b. p_{ij} c. q_j d. p_j

17. _____ = p_{ij} X q_{ij} [c]

a. Q_{ij} b. P_{ij} c. V_{ij} d. None

18. P_{01} X P_{12} X P_{20} = _____ [c]

a. 0 b. 2 c. 1 d. All

19. In chain based index numbers P_{01} is called _____ link [a]

a. First b. Second c. Third d. None

20. Deflation means _____ [d]

a. Correcting b. Adjusting c. Changing d. a & b

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Quantity in the base year is denoted by q_0
2. Index numbers are Economic barometers.
3. Index numbers helps in formulating decisions and policies
4. Splicing means joining in order.
5. In life tables, dx = $l_x - l_{x+1}$
6. In life tables, q_x = dx/lx
7. In life tables, p_x = 1-qx
8. In life tables, m_x = dx/Lx
9. In life tables, $\mu_{x+\frac{1}{2}}$ = m_x
10. In life tables, L_x = lx – dx/2
11. In life tables, T_x = Lx + Lx+1 + Lx+2 + …….
12. In life tables, Tx+1 = Tx –Lx
13. In life tables, e_x^0 = Tx/lx
14. In life tables,e_x = e_x^0 -1/2
15. Life tables are useful for determining the premium rates necessary in life insurance
16. Index numbers are classified into weighted and unweighted index numbers.
17. Simple unweighted price index number denoted by P_{oi}
18. q_{oi} = $\frac{\sum qij}{\sum qoj} \times 100$
19. P_{oi}^F = $\sqrt{P_{oi}^L \times P_{oi}^P}$
20. Purchasing power of money = Real wage/Nominal wage

III. Short Answers.

1. Define vital statistics?

A: It is a branch of biometry which deals with the data and laws of human mortality, morbidity and demography.

2. What are the methods to obtain data in vital statistics?

A: 1) Registration 2) Census

3. Define CDR ?

A: The no. of deaths from all causes per 'K' persons in the population of any given region during a givan time period.

4. Define SDR?

A: The death rates are calculated for a specified section of the population is known as SDR.

5. What is life table?

A: A life table gives the life history of a hypothetical group and it is gradually diminished by deaths.

6. What are the main heads in the construction of a life table?

A: 1) Assumptions of life table 2) Description of life table 3) Construction of life table

7. Write the formula of SFR?

A: SFR = No. of births to the female population of the specified section in a given time period / Total female population in the specific section X K

8. Define Index numbers?

A: Index numbers are statistical devices to measure the relative change in the level of phenomenon with respect to time or geographical region.

9. What are the criteria of good index number?

A: i) Unit test ii) Time reversal test iii) Factor reversal test iv) Circular test

10. Which index number is called ideal index number?

A: Fisher index number