ERRORS AT SINGLE AGES IN THE CENSUS DATA as one-half the sum of the dewift, 1972 PAKISTAN, 1972 without regard to sign. This index is an estimate of the minimum proportion of persons in the popula-

a the deviation from 10.0 percent of the proportion of the total population reporting

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blaiv as lable No. 1 shows othe calculation of the sindexes of preference for terminal Bepartment of Statistics Gomal University and of statistics of Myers's

blended method. The order of preference forvegon terminal digit can be seen from

ending at 2 or 8 etcolo Thogammary index is found to be 38.27 a large deviation from

rothe Tables The ages ending at 0 or NOITOUCTION of as compared to ages

If the single year of age data for the population of Pakistan 1972 is plotted on a graph paper, certain highly irregular fluctuations are observed. Even though past shifts in the annual number of births, deaths, migration can produce fluctuations from one single age to another, the figures for adjacent ages should presumably be rather similar. Thus the fluctuations observed immediately suggest faulty reporting. Beside other age errors one major cause of the abnormality in the distribution of population according to the ages is the tendency of enumerators or respondents to report certain ages at the expense of others i.e. age preference, or the preference for he various ages having ages having the same terminal digits. The latter is called ligit preference. In this paper an attempt is made to measure the age preference in erms of indexes and to remove the irregular fluctuations from the data in order to btain the correct figures at individual ages.

to the small moments of AGE PREFERENCE officers officers of the bester of the best o

a common radius of curvature, usually accompolished by making the first derivative

Various arithmatical devices have been developed for the measuring heaping n individual ages or terminal digits. Myers has developed a blended method to void the bias in indexes due to the fact that numbers ending in "O" would normally e larger than the following numbers ending in "I" to "9" because of the effect of ortality.

(1) Karup-King Formula; In this formula a third-diffi

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^{1.} The Methods and Materials of Demography Vol. I by H.S. Shryock & J.S. Siegel.