

Semester	SEVEN
Course	Major
Paper Code	C4ST230721T
Paper Title	Advanced Time Series Analysis & Demography
No. of Credits	6
Theory / Practical /Composite	Theory
Classes per week	4 Module I: 2 periods /week Module II: 2 periods/week
Module	2

Course Outcomes for Module I

1. Remember the different stationarity models for a time series.
2. Understand how the different models induce stationarity in a time series.
3. Apply test for randomness, stationarity and forecasting methods .
4. Analyze real life data on time series for stationarity and further insights
5. Evaluate the different probability models for stationarity
6. Create real life problems for studying the stationarity of a time series.

Course Outcomes for Module II

1. Remember the definitions of the different measures of vital events.
2. Understand the difference between rate and ratio and interpret the different measures.
3. Apply different demographic methods in relevant situations.
4. Analyze real life demographic data.
5. Evaluate the performance of the different demographic measures
6. Create meaningful problems from real life data that provide demographic insights..

Syllabus

Unit/Module	Content	No. of lectures	CO mapping	Cognitive levels
<i>Module I</i>				
<i>Unit 1</i>	Box Jenkins Models: Moving Average (MA) Process. Auto-regressive (AR) Process. Auto-regressive Moving Average (ARMA) Process. Auto-regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) Process and Seasonal Auto-regressive Integrated Moving Average (SARIMA) Process. Box Jenkins Approach to ARIMA modelling. Estimation of parameters of an Auto-regressive Process of order p using Yule Walker equations.	18	CO1 CO2	K1 K2

Unit 2	Tests for Stationarity: Test for randomness of a residual series. Dickey-Fuller and Augmented Dickey- Fuller Test.	4	CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K3 K4 K5 K6
Unit 3	Forecasting Techniques: Simple Exponential Smoothing. Holt-Winter's Smoothing.	4	CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K3 K4 K5 K6
Module II				
Unit 1	Introduction: Demographic events. Sources of demographic data. Rates and ratios of vital events.	3	CO1 CO2	K1 K2
Unit 2	Measurements of Mortality: Crude Death Rate (CDR). Specific Death Rate (SDR). Standardized Death Rates (STDR) and Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) - Definitions and applications. Description and construction of complete life table. Force of mortality.	8	CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K3 K4 K5 K6
Unit 3	Measurements of Morbidity: Morbidity Incidence Rate and Morbidity Prevalence Rate.	2	CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K3 K4 K5 K6
Unit 4	Measurements of Fertility: Crude Birth Rate (CBR). General Fertility Rate (GFR). Specific Fertility Rate (SFR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) - Definitions and Applications.	5	CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K3 K4 K5 K6
Unit 5	Measurement of Population Growth: Crude Rates of Natural Increase. Pearl's Vital Index. Gross Reproduction Rate (GRR) and Net Reproduction Rate (NRR).	3	CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K3 K4 K5 K6
Unit 6	Population Estimation, Projection and Forecasting: Use of AP and GP methods for population estimates. Use of Component method for population projection. Fitting of Logistic curve for population forecasting using Rhode's method.	5	CO3 CO4 CO5 CO6	K3 K4 K5 K6

Reading/Reference list

1. Goon A.M., Gupta M.K. and Dasgupta B. (2002): Fundamentals of Statistics, Vol 2, 8th edition, The world Press, Kolkata.
2. Cooray, TMJA(2008) Applied Time Series, Analysis and forecasting, Narosa Publishing house.
3. Brockwell, P. J., & Davis, R. A. (Eds.). (2002). Introduction to time series and forecasting. New York, NY: Springer New York.
4. Box, G. E., Jenkins, G. M., Reinsel, G. C., & Ljung, G. M. (2015). Time series analysis: forecasting and control. John Wiley & Sons.
5. Brockwell, P. J., & Davis, R. A. (Eds.). (2002). Introduction to time series and forecasting. New York, NY: Springer New York.
6. Shumway, R. H., & Stoffer, D. S. (2006). Time series analysis and its applications: with R examples. New York, NY: Springer New York.
7. Ramakumar R (2002) Technical Demography, New Age.
8. Population Studies by Prof. A. K. Sharma IIT Kanpur – Swayam.

Evaluation

	CIA: 30 End-Sem: 70 Total: 100	
Paper Structure for Semester Exam	Module 1 (35 marks)	Module 2 (35 marks)
	Short questions (5 marks each): 4 out of 6 Long questions (15 marks each): 1 out of 2	Short questions (5 marks each): 4 out of 6 Long questions (15 marks each): 1 out of 2

CO	CO description for Module I	Cognitive levels
CO1	Remember the different stationarity models for a time series	K1
CO2	Understand how the different models induce stationarity in a time series	K2
CO3	Apply test for randomness, stationarity and forecasting methods	K3
CO4	Analyze real life data on time series for stationarity and further insights	K4
CO5	Evaluate the different probability models for stationarity	K5
CO6	Create real life problems for studying the stationarity of a time series	K6

CO	CO description for Module II	Cognitive levels
CO1	Remember the definitions of the different measures of vital events	K1
CO2	Understand the difference between rate and ratio and interpret the	K2

	different measures	
CO3	Apply different demographic methods in relevant situations	K3
CO4	Analyze real life demographic data	K4
CO5	Evaluate the performance of the different demographic measures	K5
CO6	Create meaningful problems from real life data that provide demographic insights.	K6