

## The work forces of Centers studying population issues as Presented by the CICRED RIERDEN

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The circulation of information concerning population research Centers is one of CICRED's basic objectives and has represented a large proportion of the Committee's activities in the development of the RIERDEN<sup>1</sup>, which is now completed.

This article provides a synthesis of the information made available to the Centers thanks to the RIERDEN page on the new CICRED<sup>2</sup> server, which will be available at the CICRED general assembly in Salvador de Bahia. This information concerns 383 Centers and their research activities, close to 56% of the 686 member Centers listed in the ACERD<sup>3</sup>. The number of research projects conducted by these Centers, which are described in the RIERDEN data, is 1986 (Table 1).

Table 1: Distribution per continent of Centers Registered in the RIERDEN

	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Centers registered in the ACERD	144	74	84	159	209	16	686
Centers registered in the RIERDEN	72	62	61	62	115	11	383
% of Centers registered in the RIERDEN per continent <sup>4</sup>	50 %	84 %	73 %	39 %	55 %	69 %	56 %
Number of research projects	224	445	288	350	614	65	1986

This article provides a description of the member Centers, evaluates their means of communication, but above all, it describes population research in the different parts of the world.

The Rierden survey presents the following characteristics:

- This survey corresponds the CICRED's main objective in the area of cooperation. It has made it possible to establish a database on population research Centers and their research activities.
- The survey has become an ongoing operation and the questionnaire has been designed, and subsequently modified, with the aim of reconciling precision of information and ease of response. The Centers have chosen to express themselves in French, English or Spanish.
- In this way CICRED has been able to improve its knowledge of its member Centers. Some of this information has been made available to the Centers (<http://www.cicred.org/rierden>) to promote exchanges between them, and to help them get to know one another and to cooperate.
- CICRED has exploited the database to describe the research orientations of the population research Centers of the world.

This information has been obtained from the directors of 193 Centers who completed the RIERDEN<sup>5</sup> questionnaire. The 190 other questionnaires have been completed with information taken from the

<sup>1</sup> *Répertoire international des études et des recherches démographiques nationales (International Index of National Demographic Research).*

<sup>2</sup> The updating of the RIERDEN section of the CICRED server has been accompanied by the installation of a new communication tool designed by Tatiana Vichneskaia. As from this summer, the director of a Center will be able to complete the RIERDEN questionnaire directly on the CICRED server or send in a request for a correction. Any modifications will be recorded and may be consulted after verification and validation by a member of the RIERDEN team. This tool facilitates the updating of the RIERDEN database.

<sup>3</sup> *Annuaire des Centres de recherche en démographie (Directory of Population Research Centers).*

<sup>4</sup> In all the article percentages are calculated by continent including for Oceania where appears only 16 Centers.

<sup>5</sup> The questionnaire is available on the CICRED web site ([http://www.cicred.org/bro\\_a.html](http://www.cicred.org/bro_a.html)).

Web (servers of Centers and other sites) or the CICRED archives (membership tables, correspondence, information brochures, publications...). They were then validated and completed by the director of each of these Centers before being included in the RIERDEN.

The RIERDEN and ACERD projects are closely linked and evolve together. Any information obtained within the framework of one of them is systematically taken into account in the other. The RIERDEN project has made it possible to update information about many Centers in the ACERD. In addition, the election of the CICRED Nominating Committee in April 2001 and the survey on «Population, Environment, Development» devoted to this topic, carried out by CICRED for the 34th session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development, also greatly helped this updating process.

Since the beginning of 2001, approximately 30% of the Centers listed in the ACERD have taken part in a CICRED activity, thus providing an opportunity to update our information (Table 2).

Table 2: Year of Last Update of Information on the Centers

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Number of Centers	6	58	54	29	52	177	110	200
Proportion	1 %	8 %	8 %	4 %	8 %	26 %	16 %	29 %

However, as with all associations, striking members off the roll is only done with caution. After the summer we will get back in touch with the Centers we have not received news from for a long time to enquire about their activities (their research projects, their resistance to administrative and teaching tasks) or possibly their disappearance.

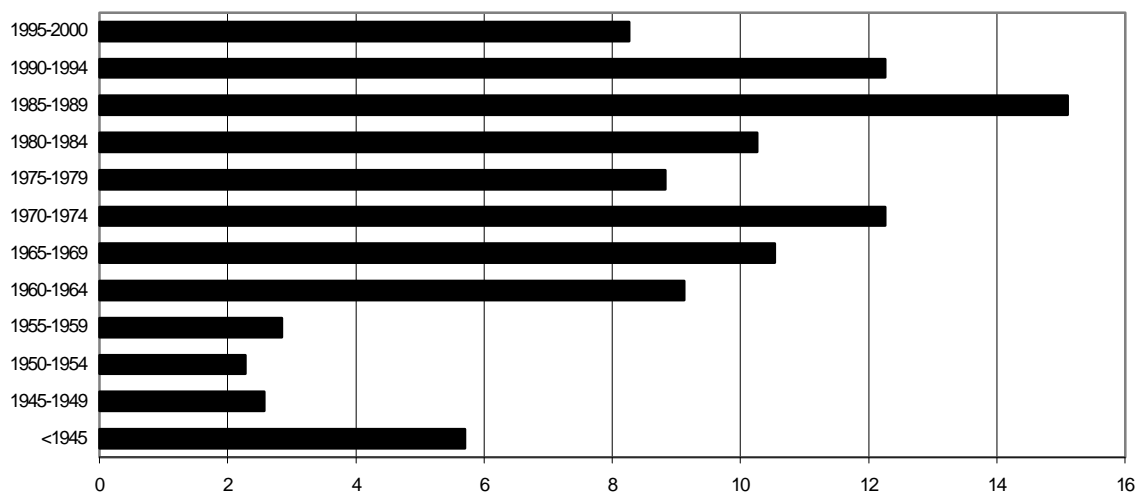
When referring to a "Center", CICRED means a national population study and research unit, the existence of which is established by a name with an appointed director and at least 2 full-time staff (or the equivalent part-time staff) principally engaged in population studies or research.

A Center may be public or private, independent or part of a larger organization. A population research unit within a ministry, a statistical study center, a social science center, a university, etc. are therefore also considered as Centers, provided they fulfill the conditions set out in the paragraph above.

## 1 - The RIERDEN, An Observation Tool of the Centers

Close to 87 % of the Centers have been created since the 1960s, but it was during the period from 1985 to 1989 that the greatest number of Centers were created (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Distribution of Centers per Period of Creation on Each Continent



Source : RIERDEN

%

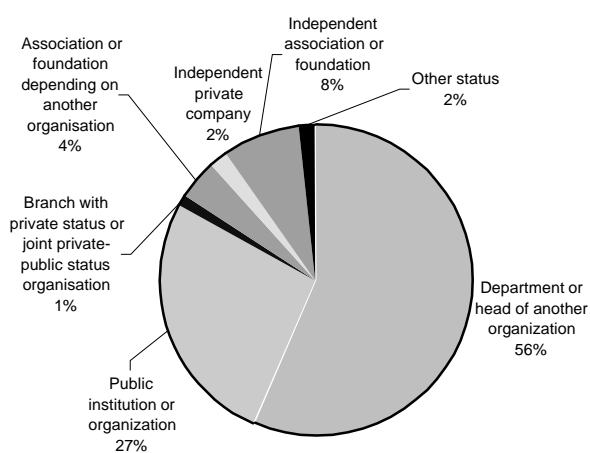
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The administrative status of each Center is classified under one of 7 categories:

- Department or head office of another organization
- Public institution or organization (dependent on the government)
- Branch with private status or joint private-public status organization.
- Association or foundation depending on another organization.
- Independent private company.
- Independent association or foundation.
- Other

83 % of the Centers belong to the first two categories (Figure 2), whilst depending in most cases on a higher education teaching establishment: 42,3 % of the organizations the Centers mainly depend on, are teaching establishments (Figure 3). At least 67% of the Centers are dependent on the public sector, but this proportion is as high as 75.7% if one only takes into account the Centers whose status are known precisely.

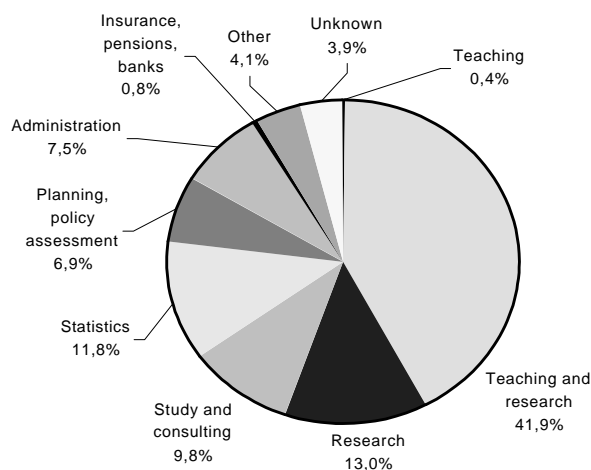
**Figure 2: Administrative Status of CICRED Member Centers**



Source: RIERDEN

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**Figure 3: Sector of Activity of the Organization on Which the Center Primarily Depends**



Source : RIERDEN

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## 2 - Means of Dissemination and Communication of Centers

More than 28 % of the Centers publish a newsletter, more than 16% publish a report on demographic trends and more than 27% publish a scientific review, but 61% of the Centers reported that they publish books, whether they come under the form of the proceedings of seminars, reports of studies or scientific publications, etc.

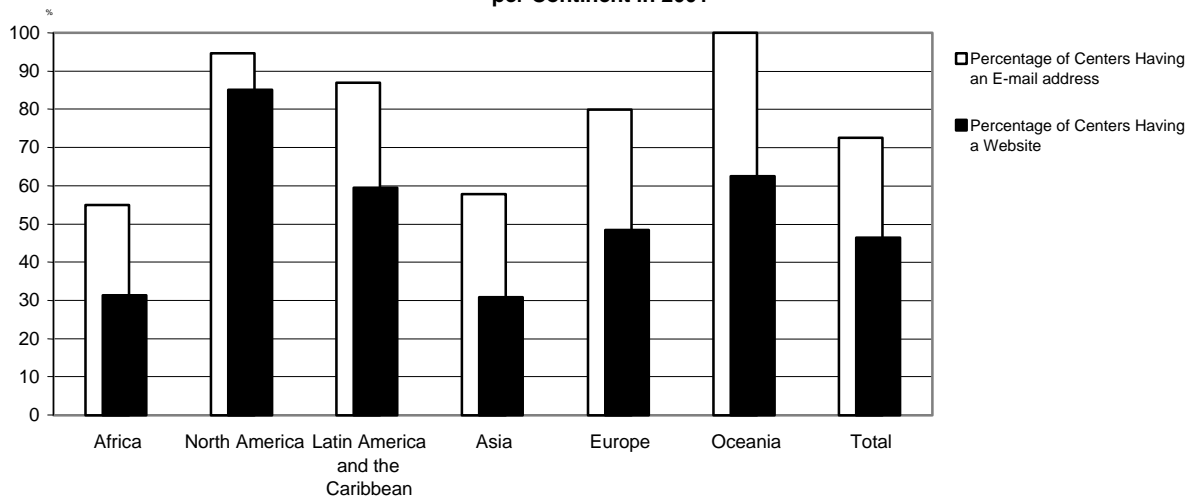
On average, 58% of the CICRED member Centers reported they had a documentation center: 65% of the African Centers, 61% of the North American Centers, 80% of Latin American Centers, 54% of Asian Centers, 47% of European Centers and 50% of the Centers in Oceania.

The continued updating of the RIERDEN and ACERD databases makes it possible to study the very marked changes in the means of communication used by research Centers.

The CICRED databases confirm the fact that connections to the Internet among Centers have increased substantially on all of the continents. 72% of the Centers are now able to communicate by e-mail. This service has become a communication tool like the telephone and the fax, but with the added benefits of being more efficient and less costly. On all continents the majority of member Centers are connected to the Internet (Table 3, Figures 4, 5, 6).

In 2001, CICRED estimated that 46% of the Centers were “visible on the Web”. In developing countries, the Centers do not all have their own Web sites but use international servers (such as POPIN) or the information servers of their parent organizations (this is the situation for many university departments).

**Figure 4: Proportion of Centers Having an E-mail Address or a Website per Continent in 2001**



Source: ACERD

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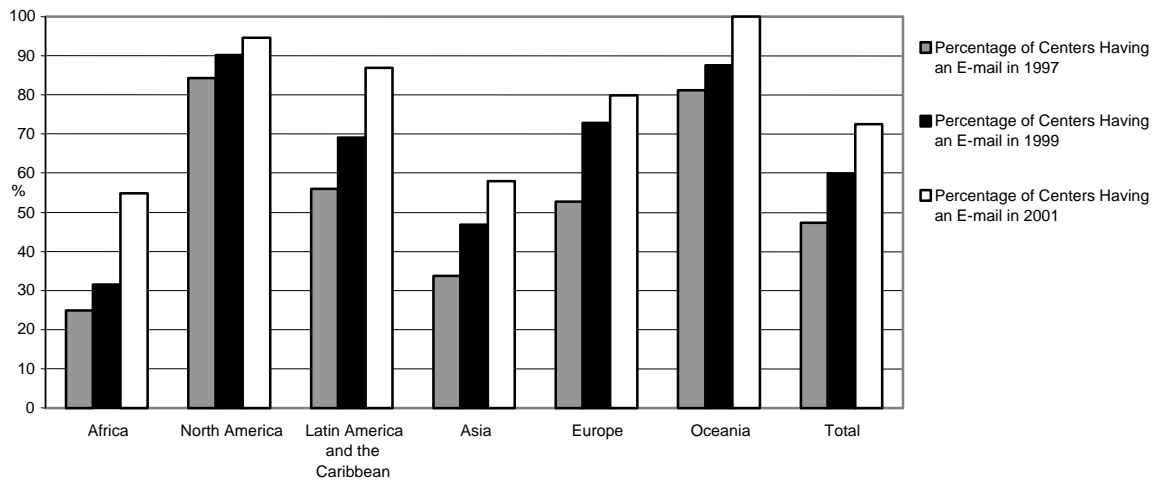
**Table 3: Access of Centers to Internet**

Continent	Proportion of Centers Having E-mail (%)			Proportion of Centers Visible on the Web (%)	
	1997	1999	2001	1999	2001
Africa	24,8	31,4	54,9	3,6	31,3
North America	84,3	90,1	94,6	53,5	85,1
Latin America and the Caribbean	56,0	69,1	86,9	18,5	59,5
Asia	33,8	46,8	57,9	9,1	30,8
Europe	52,8	72,9	79,9	27,6	48,3
Oceania	81,3	87,5	100,0	50,0	62,5
Total	47,3	60,0	72,4	20,5	46,4

Source: ACERD

Between 1997 and 2001, the proportion of Centers having e-mail increased by 30% in Africa, 10% in North America, 31% in Latin America and the Caribbean, 24% in Asia, 27% in Europe and 19% in Oceania (Table 3, Figure 5). These results are linked to the rapid development in access to the Internet but they may also be the result of the considerable search for information carried out by the RIERDEN team, notably for the Centers situated in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean. There are considerable inequalities in access to the Internet in the different regions of the world, however, these tended to decrease between 1997 and 2001. The African and Asian continents remain the least favored in terms of access to the Internet with 45% and 42% (respectively) of their Centers without e-mail addresses.

**Figure 5: Proportion of Centers Having an E-mail Address per Continent, in 1997, 1999 and 2001**

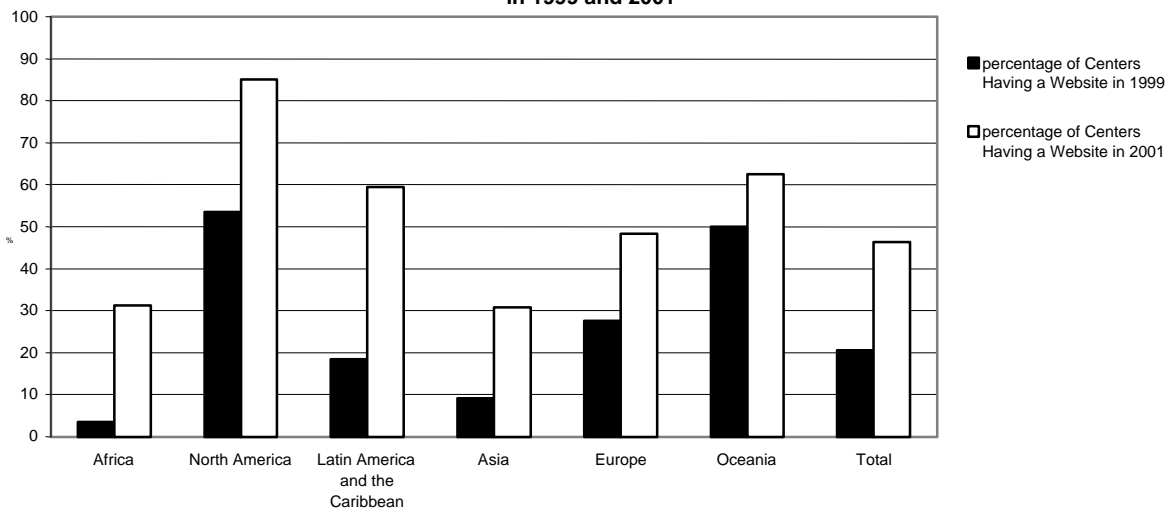


Source : ACERD

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In spite of a relatively generalized access to e-mail, the development of information servers (enabling Centers to be “visible on the Web”, to make themselves known and to disseminate the results of their research activities) remains small in developing countries. This communication tool requires financial, technical and IT resources which are difficult to find for most Centers in these countries.

**Figure 6: Proportion of Centers Having a Website per Continent, in 1999 and 2001**



Source : ACERD

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### 3 - Orientations of Research of Centers

Providing information on the research orientations of the Centers is one of the main objectives of the RIERDEN. For this purpose the questionnaire adopts two points of view:

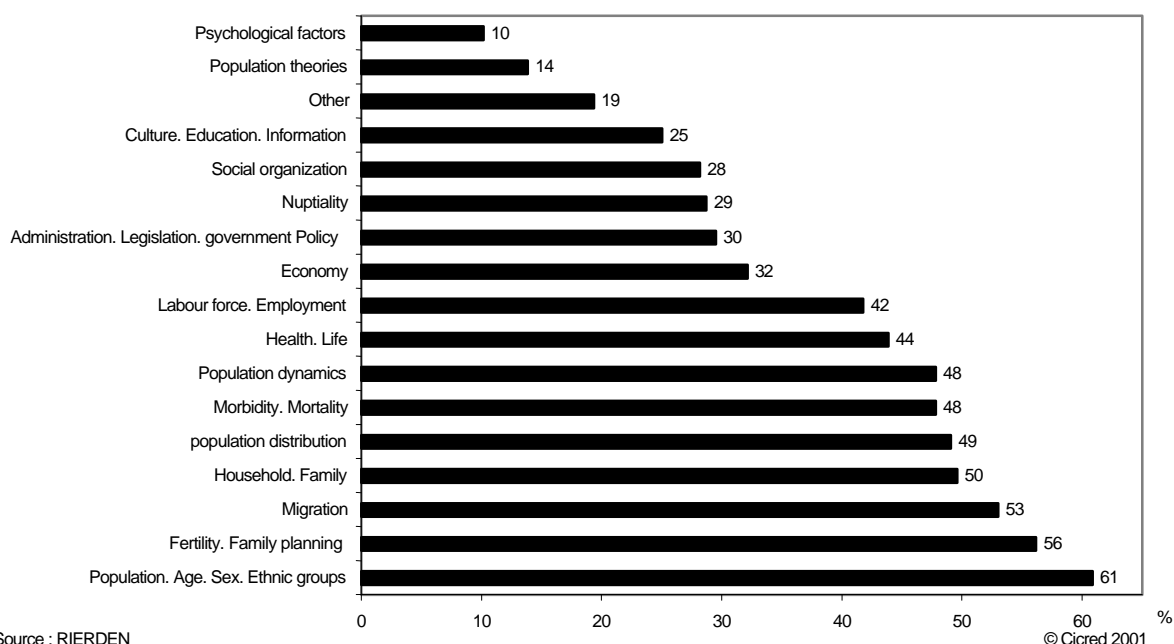
- The first provides a picture of the general research orientations<sup>6</sup> of the Center without there being necessarily any reference to a current project. It is based on an enumeration of the population themes, according to a nomenclature with 16 items taken from the POPIN thesaurus.
- The second, which is more concrete and follows the situation, comes from the list of current projects<sup>7</sup> described by 89 POPIN keywords or their previous groups<sup>8</sup> listed under 16 items.

#### 3.1- Major Themes of Research Orientations of the Centers

The first point of view deals with the main research orientations of each Center.

The histogram in Figure 7 presents the main population issues in order of the number of times they were quoted: the area concerning “Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups” (analysis by population structure) is quoted by 61% of the Centers. Next come the themes of “Fertility. Family Planning”, “Migration”, “Household. Family”, “Population Distribution”, “Morbidity. Mortality” and “Population Dynamics”.

Figure 7: Themes of Research Orientation of the Centers



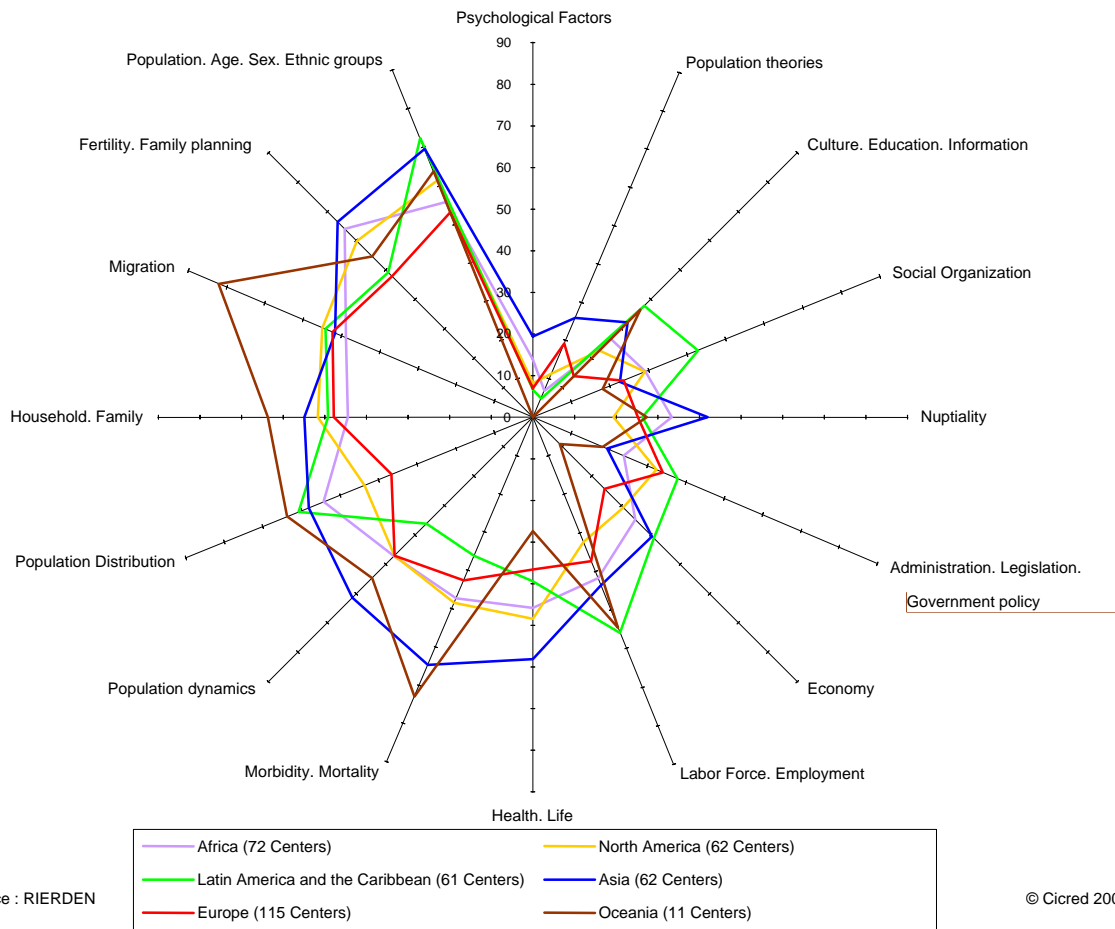
Read: 56 % of the 383 Centers work on the theme “Fertility. Family planning”.

<sup>6</sup> Question 6 of the questionnaire.

<sup>7</sup> Question 18 of the questionnaire.

<sup>8</sup> A project is described by 1 to 5 keywords (a theme may be considered as a keyword). Each keyword refers to a theme, possibly common to several keywords presented. A project described by the three keywords *Household, Family and Housing* refers to 2 themes “Household. Family” and “Population Distribution”. (cf. the list of keywords and themes in Annex 3).

**Figure 8: Themes of Research Orientations of the Centers per Continent**



Read : 66.1% of the Asian Centers work at least on the theme "Fertility. Family Planning" , data source: Annex 1.

Thematic differences by continent represent the interests and motivations specific to each major region of the world. Figure 8 provides a synthetic view of their variations: the "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" item (population structure) is quoted by more than 50% of the Centers on all of the continents. The research theme "Fertility. Family Planning" is especially important in Africa (64% of Centers) and in Asia (66%). The 11 Centers of Oceania have given priority to the themes of "Migration" and "Morbidity. Mortality", the latter being quoted twice as often as in Latin America and the Caribbean (73 and 36% respectively). Within this last region, the Centers have given priority to "Population Distribution" (61%), "Labor Force. Employment" (56%), "Migration" (54%). It is on this continent that most of the Centers are interested in the theme of "Social Organization" (43%). "Psychological Factors" are only studied marginally on all of the continents, except for Asia (19%).

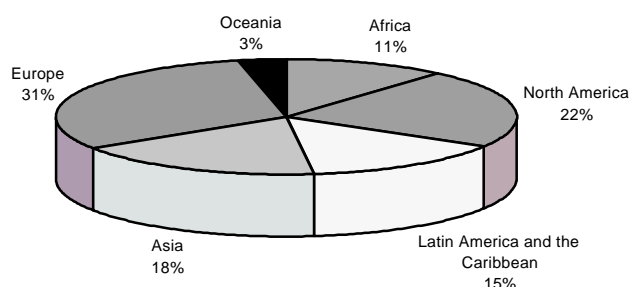




### 3.2- Population Research Projects

The 383 Centers in the RIERDEN described a total of 1986 research projects the geographical distribution of which is presented in Figure 9. This distribution is not identical to the one provided by the Centers registered in the ACERD or by the RIERDEN (cf. table 1). North America is more present than Africa: the Centers of North America represent 11% of the centers in the ACERD and 16% of those described in the RIERDEN, but their projects represent 22% of the projects referenced in the RIERDEN. Conversely, African Centers represent 21% of those in the ACERD, compared with 19% of those in the RIERDEN and 11% of the research quoted. The positions of the other continents are relatively balanced.

Figure 9: Distribution of Research Projects per Continent



Source: RIERDEN

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A detailed description of the research projects based on 89 keywords taken from the POPIN thesaurus is in Annex 3. Readers will find for each continent, the number of projects dealing with themes (described by keywords) which interest them, then by consulting the RIERDEN on the internet they will be able to identify these projects and contact the people in charge of them.

The more synthetic approach below (Figure 10) is based on the nomenclature of 16 themes mentioned earlier.

A specialized research project deals with a limited number of themes. The frequency of reference to a theme by research project is therefore greatly inferior to that made to the same theme for each Center<sup>9</sup> (cf. Figure 7). But comparison of the rankings in the frequency of references presented in these two similar figures is still interesting.

The theme of "Migration", which ranks third per Center, falls to eleventh place by project. The same applies to "Household. Family" which falls from fourth position to ninth position.

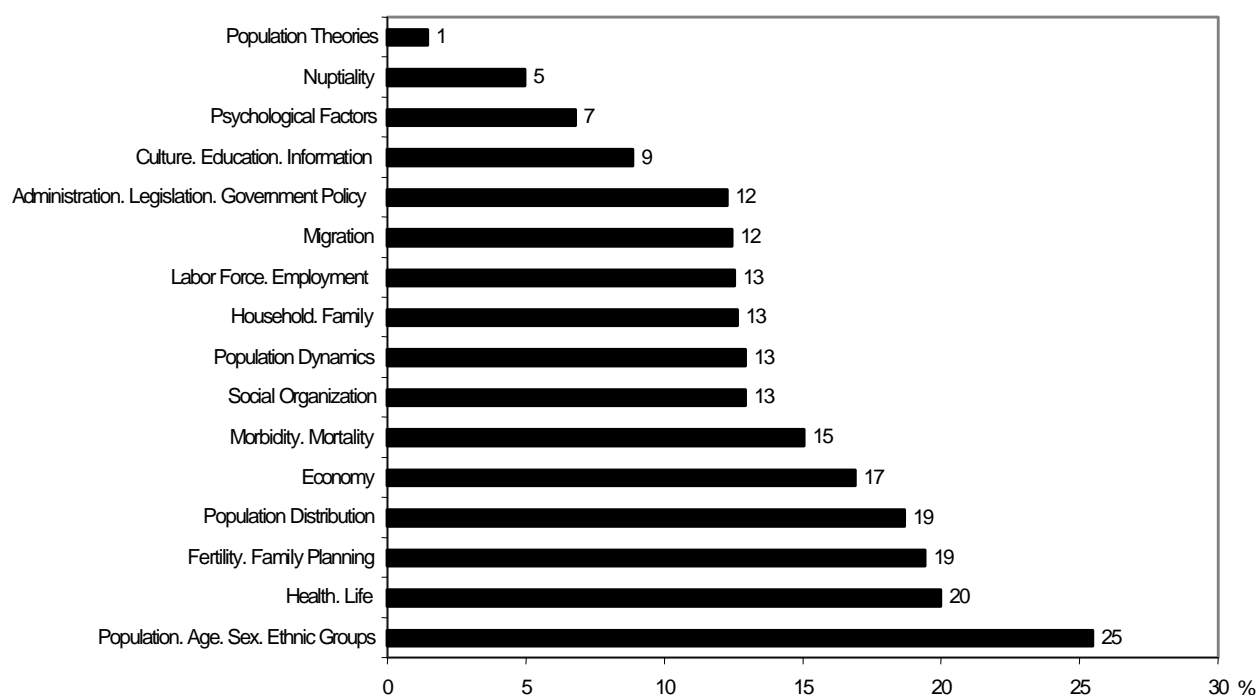
Themes in progression are "Health. Life" (2<sup>nd</sup> place per project), "Economics" (5<sup>th</sup> place) and "Social Organization" (7<sup>th</sup> place). Their progression has mainly to do with the fact that each of them is affiliated to a well-identified discipline: epidemiology, economics and sociology respectively.

<sup>9</sup> For example, "Household. Family" is referred to by 50% of the Centers as the 4th theme of orientation (Figure 7) and only in 13% of their research projects (Figure 10).

“Nuptiality” does not appear to be a priority subject of study, it is probably used only as a variable in the study of fertility. “Population Theories” remain a very specialized theme.

This second analysis, linked to the projects, is therefore highly complementary to the one conducted by each Center.

**Figure 10: Themes of Research Projects**



Source: RIERDEN

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Read: 25% of the 1986 research projects registered relating to the 383 Centers concern the theme “Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups”; source: annex 4.

The analysis per continent shows very marked differences between the main themes studied. Figure 11 shows that the theme of “Fertility. Family Planning” is found in 27% of research projects in Asia and only in 13% of those in Latin America and the Caribbean.

In the same way, 29% of the research projects in Oceania come under the theme of “Migration” and only 9% of those of African Centers. In Oceania again, the theme of “Health. Life” is not studied much compared with other continents (8% of frequency compared with 24% in North America). The theme of “Nuptiality”, which is not studied much on any of the continents, concerns 1% of the projects of Asian Centers and 9% of European projects, because of the big European comparative surveys. We will refer to figures 12 to analyze this comparison by continent.

**Figure 11: Themes of Research Projects Per Continent**



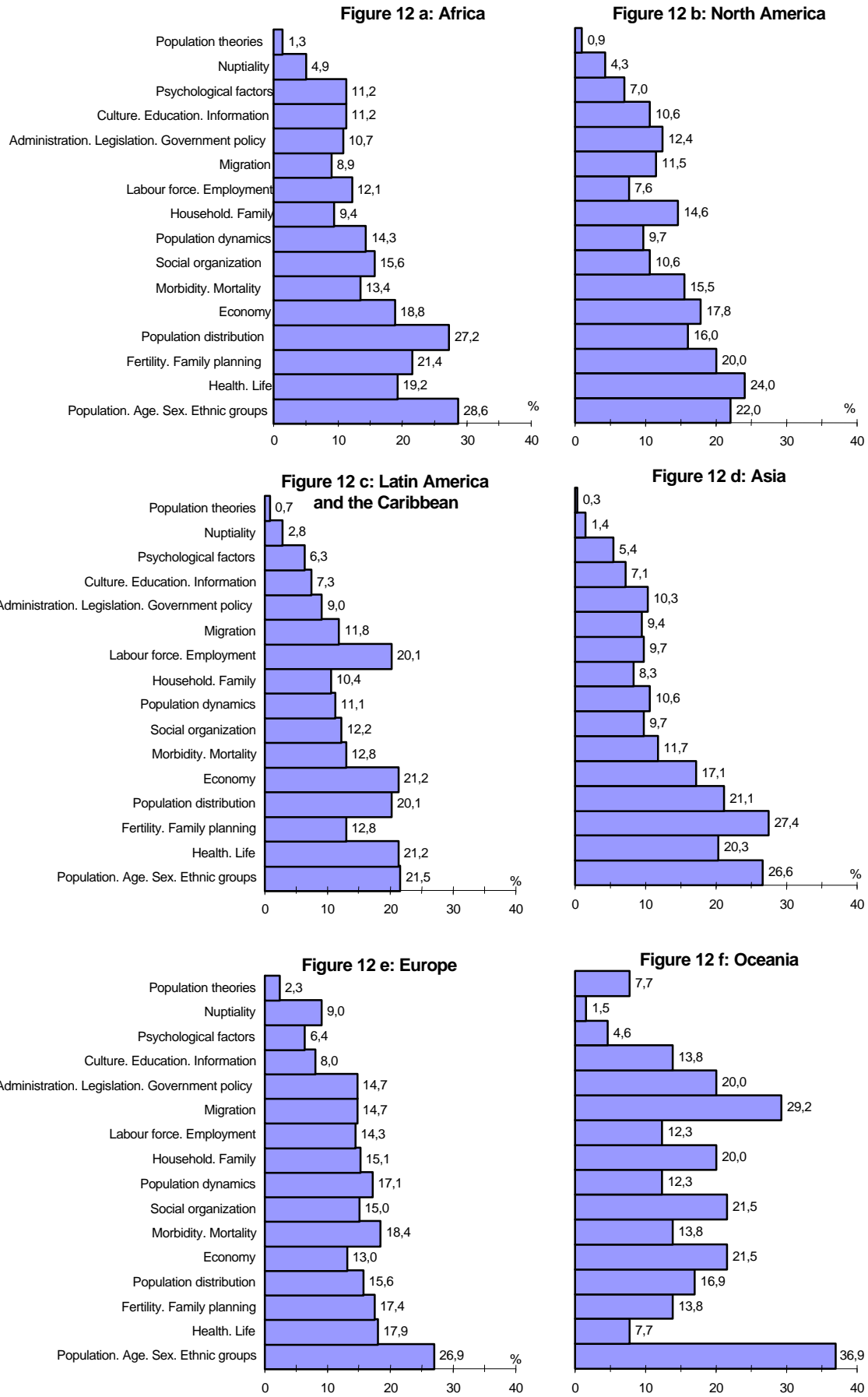
Source : RIERDEN

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Read: 36.9% of the Oceanian research projects concern the theme "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups"; source: annex 4. (a research project can be described along various themes)



**Figure 12: Themes of Research Projects on Each Continent**



Source : RIERDEN

Read: In Africa, 1.3% of the 224 research projects concern the theme "Population theories", source: annex 4.

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“Population Distribution” is an especially frequent theme in Africa (27.2% of research projects). It covers urban studies, spatial organization and management of the environment (Annex 3). The studies of reproductive health and family planning also seem to be important research orientations in Africa. Evidence of this is in the frequency of the themes “Fertility. Family Planning” and “Health. Life” (Figure 12 a).

In North America, projects are greatly focused on the theme of “Health. Life” (24% of projects), whether in the management of health services, of the AIDS epidemic or of aging (Cf. the importance of the keyword Age, Annex 3). These last two themes are also linked to the theme of “Morbidity. Mortality”. Also noted is a special interest in the study of households and the family and of economic conditions (Figure 12b).

Latin American Centers distinguish themselves from those of the other continents through the number of projects on the themes “Economics” and “Labor Force. Employment”. 20 % of the projects also concern the theme of “Population Distribution”. “Fertility. Family Planning” is studied here in the same proportion as “Morbidity. Mortality” (Figure 12c).

In Asia, however, close to 30% of research projects are focused on “Fertility. Family Planning”. “Health” remains an important theme and so does “Population Distribution” in which the keywords “Environment. Natural Resources. Food” are frequently referred to (Annex 3). The other themes are generally referred to in 8 to 10% of research (Figure 12d).

It is in Europe that the greatest homogeneity in research themes is to be found. The theme of “Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups” comes first (27%) especially the keyword “Age” (12%). Almost all of the other themes are referred to in 13% of studies. The theme of population aging, in connection with fertility decline and increased life expectancy, is an important concern. The importance of the themes “Morbidity. Mortality” and “Health. Life” is partly due to research on the AIDS epidemic (Figure 12e).

The distribution of research topics is different in Oceania. Almost 37% of research projects concern “Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups”, and the keyword “Age” is especially important (Annex 3). Noted also is the importance of the keywords “Ethnic Groups” used as a descriptor in 8% of the projects (Annex 3). The theme of “Migration” comes up a great deal, and to a lesser degree the themes of “Social Organization”, “Household. Family” and “Politics” and “Economics”. The themes of “Fertility” and “Health” are less frequently referred to (Figure 12 f).

## **Conclusion**

This analysis by region clearly demonstrates that the RIERDEN database, available on the CICRED server, constitutes a rich, varied and abundant source of information. It becomes even more interesting when, beyond the global description, one focuses more on the diversity of studies conducted in a given country.

Since the beginning of this project, CICRED has sought to develop its knowledge of the activities of the Centers. For those Centers with more limited means of communication it has provided them with an opportunity of presenting themselves and of disseminating the results of their research.

We hope that reading this report will encourage many readers to consult the RIERDEN database on the CICRED site (<http://www.cicred.org/rierden>) and to add up-to-date information concerning their Center.

**Annex 1: Themes of Research Trends of the Centers per Continent (%)**

	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Number of Centers	72	62	61	62	115	11	383
Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups	55.6	61.3	72.1	69.4	53.0	63.6	60.8
Household. Family	44.4	51.6	49.2	54.8	47.8	63.6	49.6
Population Distribution	54.2	43.5	60.7	58.1	36.5	63.6	49.1
Social Organization	29.2	29.0	42.6	22.6	23.5	18.2	28.2
Culture. Education. Information	26.4	22.6	37.7	32.3	13.9	36.4	25.1
Labor Force. Employment	41.7	32.3	55.7	43.5	37.4	54.5	41.8
Economy	34.7	30.6	41.0	40.3	24.3	9.1	32.1
Administration. Legislation. Government Policy	23.6	32.3	37.7	19.4	33.9	18.2	29.5
Psychological Factors	13.9	8.1	6.6	19.4	7.0	0.0	10.2
Health. Life	45.8	48.4	39.3	58.1	36.5	27.3	43.9
Morbidity. Mortality	47.2	48.4	36.1	64.5	42.6	72.7	47.8
Nuptiality	33.3	19.4	26.2	41.9	25.2	27.3	28.7
Fertility. Family Planning	63.9	59.7	49.2	66.1	47.8	54.5	56.1
Migration	48.6	54.8	54.1	51.6	52.2	81.8	53.0
Population Dynamics	47.2	46.8	36.1	61.3	47.0	54.5	47.8
Population Theories	6.9	11.3	4.9	25.8	19.1	0.0	13.8
Other	16.7	21.0	29.5	17.7	16.5	9.1	19.3

Read: 66.1% of the 62 Asian Centers work on the theme "Fertility. Family Planning".

**Annex 2: Frequency of Reference to the 5 Keywords most Often Referred to per Continent to Describe Research Projects**

Continent	1 <sup>st</sup> keyword	2 <sup>nd</sup> keyword	3 <sup>rd</sup> keyword	4 <sup>th</sup> keyword	5 <sup>th</sup> keyword
Africa	Population dynamics (11.6%)	Urban areas (10.7%)	Family planning (9.8%)	Age (9.4%)	Fertility (8.9%)
North America	Medicine. Health services (12.6%)	Age (12.4%)	Family (11%)	Income. Standard of living. Social security (10.6%)	Fertility (9.9%)
Latin America and the Caribbean	Medicine. Health services (11.8%)	Health. Life (9.4%)	Work. Working conditions (8.7%)	Population dynamics (8.3%)	Economy (8.3%)
Asia	Medicine. Health services (12.3%)	Family planning (11.7%)	Environment. Natural resources. Food (10.9%)	Fertility (9.7%)	Population (9.7%)
Europe	Fertility (12.7%)	Age (11.6%)	Medicine. Health services (10.7%)	Family (10.1%)	Population dynamics (9.8%)
Oceania	Age (15.4%)	Family (15.4%)	Migration. Resulting Migration (15.4%)	Population dynamics (12.3%)	Income. Standard of living. Social security (12.3%)

Source: Annex 3

Read: "Population dynamics" is the keyword most often used in African projects (in 11.6% of them).

**Annex 3: Number of Research Projects per Keyword and per Continent**

	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Number of research projects	224	445	288	350	614	65	1986
<b>POPULATION. AGE. SEX. ETHNIC GROUPS</b>	19	16	19	14	38	6	112
Population	13	1	9	34	32	2	91
Age	21	55	22	31	71	10	210
Sex	14	16	15	12	20	5	82
Ethnic Groups	3	24	9	6	17	5	64
Nationality	0	0	2	4	4	0	10
<b>HOUSEHOLD. FAMILY</b>	2	0	6	6	12	3	29
Household	11	16	7	0	27	0	61
Family	9	49	18	23	62	10	171
<b>POPULATION DISTRIBUTION</b>	13	6	16	12	27	2	76
Habitat	1	2	4	2	5	1	15
Environment. Natural resources. Food	18	21	13	38	22	3	115
Urban Areas	24	33	22	11	19	5	114
Rural Areas	7	12	11	17	13	0	60
Residence	1	5	6	1	14	0	27
Housing	3	2	4	1	10	0	20
<b>SOCIAL ORGANIZATION</b>	10	4	4	2	14	0	34
Society. Social System	7	8	6	3	13	6	43
Groups	2	6	5	3	12	0	28
Social Structures	0	0	6	1	8	2	17
Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems	16	28	17	23	40	7	131
Social Control	1	1	0	2	3	0	7
Religion	1	3	2	0	3	0	9
<b>CULTURE. EDUCATION. INFORMATION</b>	7	2	1	3	6	1	20
Culture	3	3	5	2	12	2	27
Education	9	31	12	18	27	5	102
Communication	4	3	2	1	2	0	12
Documentation. Information	3	10	2	3	5	2	25
<b>LABOR FORCE. EMPLOYMENT</b>	5	1	5	5	11	0	27
Manpower. Working Life	1	6	5	6	20	1	39
Labor Market	4	9	17	9	19	4	62
Occupations	4	4	6	4	7	0	25
Work. Working Conditions	3	9	25	6	21	3	67
Women in Development	12	9	15	7	21	2	66
<b>ECONOMY</b>	7	5	24	7	12	0	55
Economics	0	1	2	2	3	0	8
Economic Conditions	13	15	5	29	26	7	95
Production	5	2	0	2	4	2	15
Financing. Costs	3	9	4	2	4	0	22
Market. Consumption	2	2	0	2	3	0	9
Income. Standard of Living. Social Security	19	47	22	18	29	8	143
Economic Systems	0	4	2	0	3	0	9
Public Finance	0	1	3	1	1	0	6
International Trade. Economic Relations	0	0	2	1	0	0	3

The second part of the table is on the next page



**Annex 3 (the end)**

	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
<b>ADMINISTRATION. LEGISLATION. GOVERNMENT POLICY</b>	2	5	2	6	6	5	26
Policy. Policy Regimes	0	11	2	3	24	2	42
Administration. Government	2	2	3	3	4	0	14
Legislation. Laws	4	6	1	1	5	1	18
Human Rights. Legitimacy	0	7	3	1	3	0	14
Government Policy	15	31	16	19	33	5	119
International Relations	0	5	2	2	12	0	21
International Organizations	5	2	1	2	15	1	26
<b>PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS</b>	5	6	5	5	12	1	34
Psychology	2	4	0	2	9	1	18
Personality. Motivation	0	1	2	3	7	0	13
Attitude. Ideologies	9	11	6	9	7	0	42
Racial Prejudice	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Sexual Roles	10	12	6	4	8	1	41
<b>HEALTH. LIFE</b>	17	27	27	16	29	1	117
Biology	8	26	3	14	18	0	69
Medicine. Health Services	19	56	34	43	66	4	222
<b>MORBIDITY. MORTALITY</b>	5	14	3	5	27	0	54
Diseases	15	32	15	15	45	6	128
The Sick	3	7	4	2	10	0	26
Life Expectancy	0	6	2	3	13	0	24
Mortality	10	16	23	21	42	3	115
<b>NUPTIALITY</b>	1	3	3	2	16	0	25
Nuptiality	7	3	1	2	17	0	30
Matrimonial Status	3	5	1	0	12	0	21
Choice of Spouse. Dowry	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
Types of Marriages	0	1	1	1	6	0	9
Conjugal Union	1	1	1	0	7	0	10
Divorce. Separation	2	7	1	0	7	1	18
<b>FERTILITY. FAMILY PLANNING</b>	8	23	14	23	19	0	87
Fertility	20	44	16	34	78	7	199
Family Planning	22	18	7	41	13	2	103
Contraceptive Method	4	12	5	15	7	1	44
Abortion	3	2	1	4	4	0	14
<b>MIGRATION</b>	11	18	16	12	26	5	88
Migration. Migration Balance	3	15	11	10	37	10	86
Migration Flows	4	5	7	4	22	1	43
Seasonal Migration. Labor Migration	1	5	7	5	11	1	30
Forced Migration. Regulated Migration	0	10	1	1	7	1	20
Tourism. Travel	1	0	0	1	2	3	7
<b>POPULATION DYNAMICS</b>	26	30	24	17	60	8	165
Population Movement	0	6	3	4	17	0	30
Decreasing Population. Population Growth	5	8	4	12	20	0	49
Population Size	1	3	1	4	12	0	21
<b>POPULATION THEORIES</b>	3	4	2	1	14	5	29
<b>OTHER</b>	21	38	18	18	48	3	146

**Annex 4: Themes of Research Projects per Continent (%)**

	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Number of projects	224	445	288	350	614	65	1986
Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups	28.6	22.0	21.5	26.6	26.9	36.9	25.5
Household. Family	9.4	14.6	10.4	8.3	15.1	20.0	12.6
Population Distribution	27.2	16.0	20.1	21.1	15.6	16.9	18.7
Social Organization	15.6	10.6	12.2	9.7	15.0	21.5	12.9
Culture. Education. Information	11.2	10.6	7.3	7.1	8.0	13.8	8.9
Labor Force. Employment	12.1	7.6	20.1	9.7	14.3	12.3	12.5
Economy	18.8	17.8	21.2	17.1	13.0	21.5	16.9
Administration. Legislation. Government Policy	10.7	12.4	9.0	10.3	14.7	20.0	12.3
Psychological Factors	11.2	7.0	6.3	5.4	6.4	4.6	6.8
Health. Life	19.2	24.0	21.2	20.3	17.9	7.7	20.0
Morbidity. Mortality	13.4	15.5	12.8	11.7	18.4	13.8	15.1
Nuptiality	4.9	4.3	2.8	1.4	9.0	1.5	5.0
Fertility. Family Planning	21.4	20.0	12.8	27.4	17.4	13.8	19.4
Migration	8.9	11.5	11.8	9.4	14.7	29.2	12.4
Population Dynamics	14.3	9.7	11.1	10.6	17.1	12.3	12.9
Population Theories	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.3	2.3	7.7	1.5

Read: in Oceania, 36.9% of the 65 research projects concerning the theme "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups".