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INSTITUTIONAL AND SCIENTIFIC OVERVIEW OF POPULATION RESEARCH IN THE WORLD

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FOREWORD

CICRED missions represent a support for cooperation between the world demographic Centers and for the promotion of research insufficiently dealt with. Nothing could be done in these fields without a good knowledge of the workforce of those Centers, which CICRED has acquired since its creation in 1973, especially since its restructuring in 1993. This knowledge relies on the census of Centers from 1994 until 1997 with a near exhaustive cover, updated since then, and on a survey. The most important Centers are taken into account as well as the smallest located in the most destitute countries. The CICRED network ramifications have to reach as far as possible all the world countries, as the Committee wants to inform an institutional interlocutor on the availabilities of such or such country in demographic work structures. The Committee had to share this precious knowledge with the community of Centers. This is the object of the present booklet.

This operation is the result of several acknowledgements and assumptions:

- The demographic intellectual valuation and the implemented means differ highly from one Center to another and from one continent to another. The Centers abilities to meet needs of their countries and to feed debates on population will increase more rapidly with a better collaboration between Centers. The knowledge of the intellectual valuation of each Center, as its orientations and activities programs is very useful.
- Those collaborations can be a simple exchange of information, or the realization of joint programs, or the set up of research networks. In order to achieve fruitful collaborations, Centers must also have a good knowledge of the world they compose, that is to say its institutional reality, its workforce, its documentary abilities, its technological availabilities, its abilities to be connected to the main global networks, and so on.
- The scientific objects extremely important for the Centers do not appear necessarily in their program of work or in their projects of activities. The lack of background research on the interactions between population, development and the environment, or on the relations between population, development and education is a perfect illustration of this situation. Some Centers would have at their disposal the necessary means, but the interest is lacking. On the contrary other Centers show an urgent interest in these matters, but the means are lacking.
- This knowledge of the intellectual, technical and material capitalization of the Centers can not come from individual initiatives or from associations of researchers, but is part of the international role of an organization like CICRED, association of Centers, which is able to collect information, to process it, to analyze it and to publish it.

The results show the pertinence of this program: it is the first time that we have at our disposal such an institutional and scientific overview of the demographic Centers world community.

Those results could never have come into being without the continuous support of the CICRED Council and of the head of INED, without the obstinacy and the experience of the persons in charge of the collect, Benoît Riandey and Silvia Huix-Adamets, and finally without the work of the authors, Francis Gendreau, former Chairman of the CICRED Council, and Silvia Huix-Adamets. Thank you so much!

Above all this result is to Centers' credit, which took part in activities of the Committee and which responded to its requests, particularly its questionnaires. I would like to thank them deeply for their availability and active collaboration.

Philippe Collomb, Executive director

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INTRODUCTION - OBJECTIVES

The presentation of CICRED published in *Population Review* in 1973, when the association was founded, stated the following: "Its originality consists [...] of its role to create a new link among diverse national institutes which, often, do not know one another well, or among which information circulates slowly. Likewise, one cannot overemphasize its role as a promoter and stimulator of research. Its action should [...] constitute a fruitful and permanent contact between national institutes of the whole world"¹.

The production of scientific knowledge is certainly the work of individuals. But these individuals are not isolated: they belong to teams, organizations, and the scientific community, which itself in relation with society as a whole. In other words, research activity has a fundamental institutional dimension. It is this dimension that CICRED takes into account, in the same way as other organizations take more individual aspects into account.

In such a context, CICRED's role must be that of a "catalyst", and to "rally" Centers in order to achieve a collective organization of these Centers. Such an organization should enable a strengthening of the community of Centers at different levels: scientific activities (plurality of research themes with coordinated and/or comparative research programs), improved positioning vis-à-vis the donor organizations (but also better information of the donor organizations on the reality of Centers), solidarity between Centers, development of scientific cooperation, etc.

It is therefore necessary for CICRED to have extensive knowledge of population research Centers. That is why the gathering, analysis and circulation of information on the Centers has been an important part of CICRED's activities through the progressive, and now completed development of its database.

CICRED as an association of Centers provides the international scientific community with a knowledge base on institutional players in demographic research in the world, as well as an analysis of their research themes. The benefits of this approach are evident, since these results could not have been obtained through surveying researchers. Undoubtedly for the first time the world of population research, in the widest sense of the term – researchers, teachers, but also politicians and donors – now has at its disposal an overall picture of demographic labor force in the world, and of its strong and weak points.

This information on the Centers comes in two forms: firstly, administrative information (date of creation, status, size, etc.), on how the Centers function (scientific information, electronic communications, etc.) and on their main research orientations; secondly, information of a more scientific nature concerning their research projects. This booklet presents an analysis of this information.

Started in 1997, this work has successively associated several contributors, notably: Elisabete de Carvalho, Gaëlle Dabet, Géraldine Duthé, Marie Ladier, Gérard Lanoye, Yacine Merghoub, Muriel Moisy, and Benoît Riandey. The CICRED Council has closely followed the progress of this study which has been the object of "technical data sheets" that have been regularly presented². Lastly, a first publication of these results was done in August 2001 on the occasion of the General Population Congress of the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP) in Salvador de Bahia³. The authors thank all the persons who contributed to the realization of this booklet, in particular the two editors of the manuscript: Philippe Collomb and Mohamed Mazouz.

The first chapter of this booklet is dedicated to the methodological aspects of the approach used. The second chapter provides an administrative description of the Centers, an assessment of their means of communication, and presents their main research orientations. The third chapter provides a description of the population research conducted by the Centers. Finally, in the fourth chapter, a more in-depth presentation is made concerning some keywords used to describe the research projects and the five most representative countries in the database.

¹ - Garlot (E), 1973, "Le Comité international de coordination des recherches démographiques nationales (CICRED). Organisation et fonctionnement", *Population*, n° 3, p. 491-510.

² - Huix-Adamets (S), Merghoub (Y), Riandey (B), 1999, "Technical Information Sheet n° 1", 6 p.
 - Huix-Adamets (S), Merghoub (Y), Riandey (B), 1999, "Technical Information Sheet n° 2", 5 p.
 - Huix-Adamets (S), Merghoub (Y), Riandey (B), 2000, "Technical Information Sheet n° 3", 13 p.
 - Riandey (B), Duthé (G), Huix-Adamets (S), 2001, "Technical Information Sheet n° 4", 28 p.
 - Gendreau (F), Huix-Adamets (S), Riandey (B), 2002, "Technical Information Sheet n° 5", 25 p.

³ - Riandey (B), Duthé (G), Huix-Adamets (S), 2001, "The work forces of Centers studying population issues as presented by the CICRED RIERDEN", 18 p.

I. THE RIERDEN AND ACERD, OBSERVATION TOOLS FOR THE CENTERS

1. The Census of Centers

By a "Center" CICRED means a national population research unit the existence of which is confirmed by a name for the Center, by an appointed person in charge, and which is composed of a staff of at least 2 persons employed full time (or the equivalent in part time staff) principally involved in research or studies in population.

A Center may be public or private, it may be independent or a part of a larger organization. A Population Research Unit within a Ministry, a Statistical Center, a Research Center in Human Sciences, a University, etc., is therefore also considered as a Center, provided it fulfils the requirements mentioned above.

For a long time the census of these Centers was an important activity of CICRED. Effectively the objective was to identify the Centers that could become members and to develop working relations with each one of them. At its creation, in 1973, CICRED had identified 160 member Centers⁴. In 1985 CICRED had identified 225⁵. From 1994, given the context of the new dynamism resulting from the changes brought to CICRED, a better knowledge of the Centers has become indispensable. The issue was not only to avoid leaving out of the community of Centers those which, for diverse reasons, were poorly integrated within the international research networks (notably in the countries of the South), but also to gain a better knowledge of these Centers from the point of view of their institutional situations and scientific activities.

Thus, from 1994, CICRED has conducted a wide canvassing program whose result is the increase of the number of listed Centers from 260 in 1994 to 708 today (April 2003).

This canvassing involved the following means:

- firstly, the mailing list of the Centers (affiliated or unaffiliated to CICRED) which is available at CICRED,
- the professional addresses of the researchers belonging to professional associations such as IUSSP, the "Association internationale des démographes de langue française" (AIDELF), the "Institut international de statistique" (IIS) or the demographic network of the "Agence universitaire de la francophonie" (AUF),
- the addresses of the recipients of reviews such as the INED review "Population" and "Population Index", as well as those of the main reviews featured in the CICRED Review of Population Reviews,
- various world, regional and national directories⁶.

Some people close to CICRED very kindly accepted to check and complete the list of Centers from their regions. Among these persons were O'Chimere-Dan (University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg) for English-speaking African countries, Adela Pellegrino (Programa de Población, Universidad de la República, Montevideo) for Latin America and Aris Ananta (Demography Institute, University of Indonesia, Jakarta) for Asia. And finally, this work was completed by research conducted on the Web using various search engines.

Once a "Center" is identified a simple questionnaire is sent to it, enabling it, if interested, to become a member of CICRED. This one-page questionnaire includes sections for identification, as well as two questions making it possible to check whether the institute is truly a "Center" as defined earlier: "Do you carry out population studies or research at a national level?" and "Number

⁴ - Cf. (Garlot, 1973), see reference note 1.

⁵ - CICRED, 1985, "Directory of Demographic Research Centers. Annuaire des Centres de recherche démographique. Third edition", 463 p.

⁶ - ECE, 1992, "ECE Directory of Demographic Centres in Europe and North America", Geneva.

- Center for Demography and Ecology, "Population and Related Organizations: International Address List", University of Wisconsin.

- "The World of Learning" (26 000 references of universities, high schools, elementary schools, archives departments, learned societies, research institutes, etc.).

- List of Demographic Training and Research Centers (UN, 1992)

- Annuaire des organismes et centres de recherche de la francophonie dans le domaine de la démographie (1996).

- Annuaire des enseignements francophones en démographie (1998).

- Répertoire des organismes et centres de recherche de la francophonie dans le domaine de la démographie (1998).

- China Population Directory (1992 and 1996).

- Viet Nam Directory of Population Institutions (1996 and 1998).

- India Directory of Population Institutions (1997).

of persons principally employed in population studies or research full-time (or equivalent in part-time staff)".

The canvassing operation enabled CICRED to publish a "Directory of Population Study and Research Centers" (ACERD in French) in 1995 (502 Centers)⁷, then a second edition in 2000 (686 Centers)⁸. This directory is constantly updated and is on the CICRED Internet site.

Lastly, it should be noted that to ensure the information on the Centers is not obsolete (the oldest information dates back to 1994) CICRED launched an operation in 2002 for the "updating" of the ACERD. By "updating" we mean not only including information gathered by CICRED within the framework of the ACERD and RIERDEN operations (answers to questionnaires), but also information from the last contact established with a given Center, such as a letter or documents received: an answer to one of the thematic surveys initiated by CICRED (environment, education)⁹, directories, lists of seminars, etc. It may also concern the latest updates of Web sites. In addition, the regional assembly of Asian Centers organized by CICRED (Bangkok, 9th June 2002) greatly contributed to this "updating" concerning the Asian Centers. In order to check the turnover rate of the Centers the CICRED team pays special attention to the date of the last contact with a Center, as well as to when the Web sites consulted were last updated.

However, as in all associations, the striking of members off the list is something which is done with great caution. The Committee ensures it obtains as much information as possible and resumes contact with Centers it has not had any news from for a long time to find out about their activities or to check whether the Center has indeed ceased its activities. Table 1 shows that there is information dating back at least 2 years for 65% of the Centers. This result is satisfactory, even though for 8% of the Centers the information dates back to before 1997.

Table 1 : Year of last updating of information on Centers

Item	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	Total
Number of Centers	5	29	24	23	27	71	62	173	222	72	708
Percentage	1	4	3	3	4	10	9	24	31	10	100

Source : ACERD (updated on the 08.04.2003)

This table shows how important it is for CICRED to know about any change concerning the Centers and their research projects: the updating of this information is an essential element of the system which relies on CICRED's sustained effort and on the collaboration of the Centers.

2. Geographical Distribution of the Centers

The geographical distribution of the Centers by continent has changed during the thirty years CICRED has been in existence (Table 2). In the brochure we have defined 5 continents, by separating North America from Latin America and the Caribbean and by grouping Asia and Oceania together (there are only 18 Centers in Oceania, which therefore justifies this grouping together). However, in the detailed tables in the annexes the data for Asia and Oceania are presented separately.

Table 2 : Change in the geographic repartition of Centers (1973-2003)

Continent	1973		2003	
	N	%	N	%
Africa	13	8	147	21
North America	22	14	76	11
Latin America and the Caribbean	24	15	86	12
Asia and Pacific	61	38	182	25
Europe	40	25	217	31
Total	160	100	708	100

Source : ACERD

⁷ - CICRED, 1995, "Annuaire des Centres d'Études et de Recherches en Démographie, ACERD 1995", 121 p.

- CICRED, 1995, "Directory of Population Study and Research Centres, ACERD 1995", 121 p.

⁸ - CICRED, 2000, "Directory of Population Study and Research Centres / Annuaire des Centres d'Études et de Recherches en Démographie, ACERD 2000", 164 p.

⁹ - The Environment, Development Survey was conducted by the Committee among the Centres in January 2000 on the occasion of the 34th session of the United Nations Commission on Population and Development (New York, 31 March to 4 April 2000), and the "Population, Education, Development" survey in January 2003 conducted on the occasion of the 36th Commission dealing with the same theme (New York, 31 March to 4 April 2003).

The total number of Centers has been multiplied by more than 4, the increase concerning all the continents, but more especially Africa (multiplication by 11.3) and Europe (multiplication by 5.4).

The 708 Centers in the ACERD belong to 136 countries and territories (cf. Table 3 and the list in the annex, Table A1). These 136 countries have a population estimated at 6.06 billion in 2003, and therefore represent almost the whole planet. The 61 countries and territories that have no Centers listed in the ACERD (cf. the list in the annexes, Table A2) only have less than 300 million inhabitants; only 7 among them have more than 10 million inhabitants. The geographical coverage of the ACERD is therefore entirely satisfactory.

Table 3 : Distribution of countries according to the number of ACERD Centers

Number of Centers	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	14	15	16	29	31	32	35	60	Total
Number of countries	61	40	24	18	11	8	9	3	3	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	197

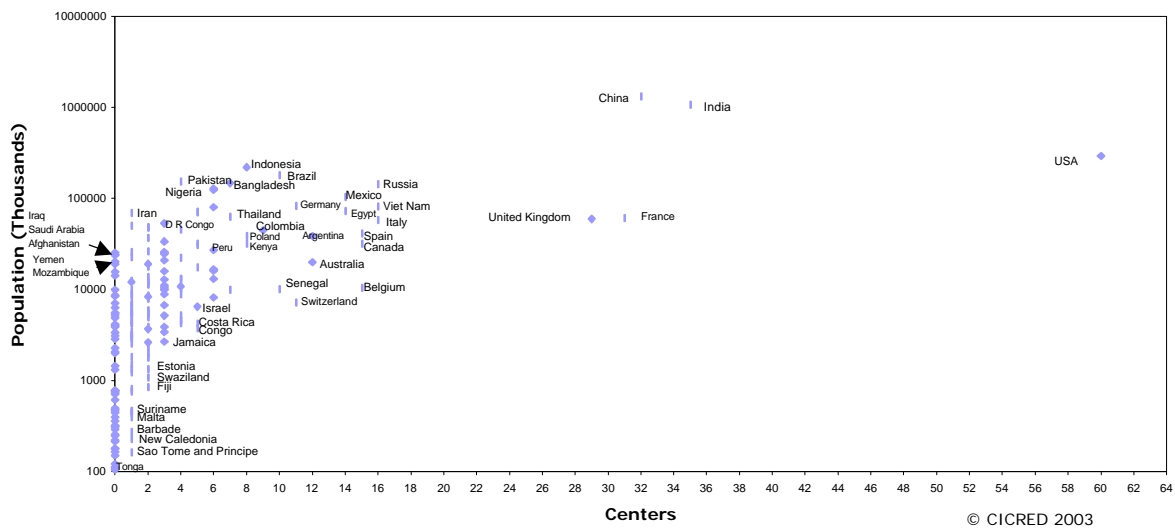
Source : ACERD

There is, of course, a certain relation between the number of Centers from a country and its population (Graph 1). Other factors, however, come into account, notably the development of population research in the country and the knowledge CICRED has of the institutional framework for this research. Thus, if one calculates the number of Centers for 100 million inhabitants, countries may be divided into roughly three categories:

- those having more than 4 Centers for 10 million inhabitants: this category is not only composed of all the countries with small populations (less than 2.5 million inhabitants) which have at least a Center and therefore have an index higher than 4, but also of certain more densely populated countries with a relatively large number of Centers, such as Switzerland, Belgium, Senegal, Australia, France, the United Kingdom and Canada;
- countries having from 1.7 to less than 4 Centers for 10 million inhabitants: countries of greatly varying sizes, in terms of population as well as in terms of number of Centers, including countries with small populations with only one Center and other countries with larger populations such as Spain, Argentina, Italy, the United States, Vietnam and Egypt;
- lastly, countries where there are less than 1.7 Centers for 10 million inhabitants: these include countries with small populations and few Centers; larger countries such as Mexico, Germany, Russia and Brazil; and two demographic giants, China and India, of which the high number of Centers does not make up for their huge populations.

In Figure 1 five countries stand out clearly with 29 Centers or more: the United States, India, China, France, and the United Kingdom. These five countries are the subject of a special analysis in the fourth chapter.

**Figure 1 : Relationship between the number of Centers and the population /
Relation entre le nombre de Centres et la population**



3. The Index of Study and Research Activities

At the same time, CICRED started in 1997 the project of the "International Index of National Population Studies and Research" (RIERDEN in French).

The RIERDEN database was developed from a questionnaire survey conducted among the Centers. This has since become a permanent survey. The questionnaire was designed and later modified to make it easier to fill in whilst providing precise information. According to their preferences the Centers answered the questionnaire in French, English or Spanish.

In its latest version (2002), this questionnaire, relatively simplified compared with the previous versions, is composed of 18 questions divided into 6 sections: the main characteristics of the Center, its main activities, personnel, publications, documentation center, list of main studies and research projects in 2001.

Thus CICRED has been able to improve its knowledge of the population Centers. Some of this information is made available to the Centers on the Committee's Internet site (http://www.cicred.org/rierden/rierd_a.html) to encourage contacts between them, and by so doing to help them get to know one another and cooperate, which is one of CICRED's objectives. This booklet provides a synthesis of this information.

The information concerns 499 Centers and their research, or 70% of the 708 Centers listed in the ACERD. It was provided directly by the directors of the 196 Centers who filled in the RIERDEN questionnaire. The 303 other questionnaires were completed at CICRED from information obtained from the Web (servers of the Centers and other sites) or from CICRED archives (membership tables, correspondence, information brochures, publications, etc.). It was then sent to each director of the Centers for validation and completion before being included in the RIERDEN database. In the absence of an answer, the information was temporarily kept; it is therefore included here.

The RIERDEN and ACERD projects are closely linked and evolve simultaneously. All information obtained within the framework of one of the projects is systematically taken into account by the other project. The RIERDEN has enabled many updates of the ACERD. It should be noted that all Centers listed in the RIERDEN are automatically listed in the ACERD, the inverse, however, is not the case. Lastly, we can observe that if the aim of the RIERDEN survey is to become permanent, its updating could be made only every five years due to obvious budget constraints.

Table 4 presents the distribution by continent of the 708 Centers in the ACERD and of the 499 Centers in the RIERDEN. The African Centers are under-represented in the RIERDEN, whereas the North American Centers are over-represented. The other continents differ little on average (Graph 2). The under-representation of the African Centers and the over-representation of the American Centers undoubtedly results from the fact that many questionnaires were filled in by using the Internet: in Africa Internet sites are rarer and of poorer quality than on the North American continent.

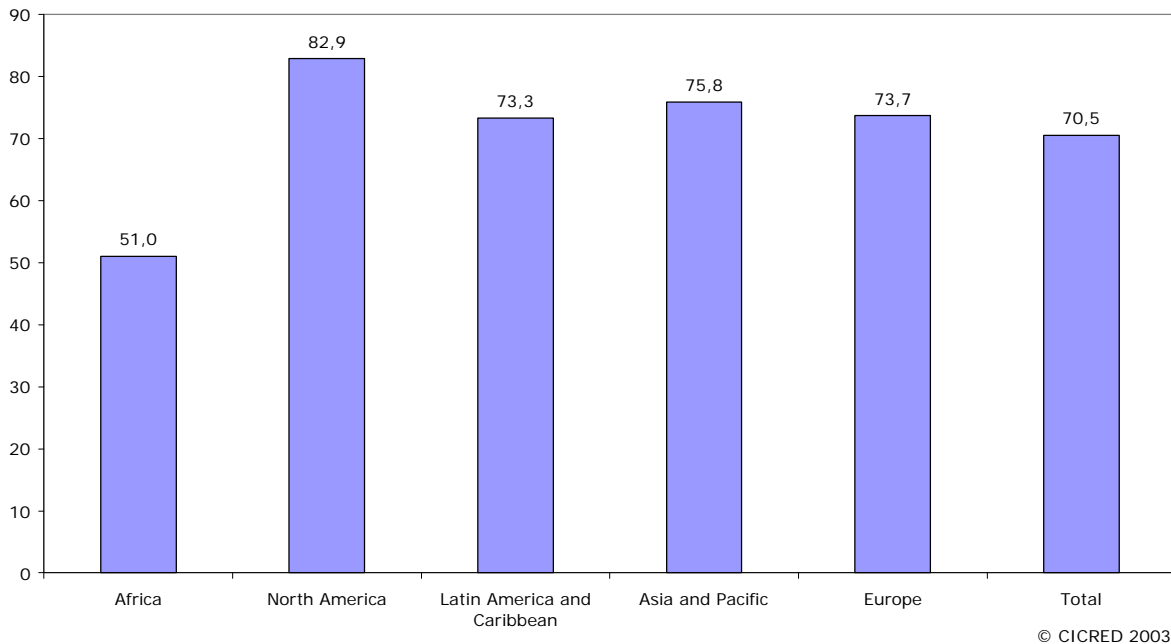
Table 4 : Distribution per continent of ACERD and RIERDEN Centers

Item	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
ACERD Centers	147	76	86	182	217	708
RIERDEN Centers	75	63	63	138	160	499
Percentage of ACERD Centers in RIERDEN	51	83	73	76	74	70

Source : ACERD and RIERDEN

This means of completing the RIERDEN has the following effect: although all Centers with listed research projects are in RIERDEN, there are certain Centers, however, for which we have no information about their research projects. This happens especially when we have had to use the Internet to obtain information and if the list of research projects is not on the site consulted. What is more, in certain cases, the Centers have filled the questionnaire without mentioning their research projects. This may concern small teams who may consider that their research is not relevant at an international level, or the opposite, some large Centers may be put off by the amount of work necessary to fill in the questionnaire. These two cases are regrettable since they result in the RIERDEN being incomplete.

Figure 2 : Proportion (%) of Centers registered in RIERDEN per continent /
Proportion (%) des Centres ayant répondu au RIERDEN par continent



A total of 77 Centers are in this case (15% of the Centers in the RIERDEN). The following table provides a recap (Table 5).

Table 5 : State of knowledge of Centers and of their research projects

Included in RIERDEN / Figure dans le RIERDEN	Research projects at our disposal / On dispose des projets de recherche		Total
	Yes / Oui	No / Non	
Yes / Oui	422	77	499
No / Non	////////////////////	209	209
Total (ACERD)	422	286	708

Source : ACERD and RIERDEN

Finally, although 70% (= 499/708) of the Centers in the ACERD are also in the RIERDEN, the research projects come from 85% (= 422/499) of the Centers listed in the RIERDEN, and in all, the Centers for which we have information on their research projects represent 60% (= 422/708) of the Centers in the ACERD.

The analyses conducted in the second chapter concern the administrative description of the 499 Centers in the RIERDEN and the means of communication of the 708 Centers in the ACERD. The analyses in the third and fourth chapters relating to the research projects only concern 422 Centers. The number of research projects of these Centers described in the RIERDEN is 2 852. The distribution of these Centers and of their projects by continent is presented in Table 6.

Table 6 : Distribution per continent of the 422 Centers and of their research projects

Item	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
Centers with information on their research projects	61	49	51	120	141	422
Percentage compared to RIERDEN Centers	81	78	81	87	88	85
Number of research projects	257	491	295	733	1 076	2 852

Source : ACERD and/et RIERDEN

The proportion of Centers in the RIERDEN for which we have information on their research projects varies little between continents: the minimum is 78% for North America, the maximum is 88% for Europe; the average is 85%.

4. Description of the Orientations of the Centers and of their Research Projects

One of the main benefits of the RIERDEN is that it describes the research orientations of the Centers and their research projects. For this purpose the questionnaire adopts two approaches:

- the first consists of listing the general research orientations¹⁰ of the Center, without necessarily referring to a precise ongoing project. This is based on the listing of the demographic themes the Center is interested in according to a nomenclature composed of 17 items (subject categories) from the *POPIN Thesaurus*¹¹; in this case therefore only the first hierarchical level of the Thesaurus is used;
- the second, more concrete and more current, results from a list of ongoing research projects¹² described by 98 keywords (descriptors) from POPIN grouped under 18 headings; in this case therefore only the two first hierarchical levels of the Thesaurus are used.

The transition from the list of the 17 items (themes) to the list of 18 was done by the adjunction of the theme "Demography. Research. Methodology" with its 10 keywords which were not on the list proposed to the Centers to describe their general research orientations. This addition was the answer to the need for a more methodological descriptor.

We are aware that it is difficult to "standardize" a research project database by using descriptors, especially when all the answers to the questionnaire are heterogeneous because they are provided by many different actors. In order to render the database more homogeneous, the authors systematically "cleaned up" the 2 852 research headings described in the database. To do this they always based themselves on the information given by the Centers but they harmonised this information and limited the number of keywords to a maximum of five per project (in the answers provided the number of keywords per project varied between 0 and 25).

During this process a few keywords that were missing had to be introduced. There is a simple reason for this. The Thesaurus dates from 1993 and since then new research themes have emerged such as: AIDS, poverty, development, sexuality, gender, and reproductive health. We have placed these keywords under the themes we believe to be most representative. For example, AIDS comes under the heading "Morbidity. Mortality", and Sexuality and Gender under the heading "Psychological Factors".

It was necessary to change the heading "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" by decomposing the keywords Age and Sex. Also introduced were the keywords Men and Women, as well as Aging; Adulthood, Adults; Adolescence; Youth; and Childhood.

Lastly, in the detailed description of the research projects, it was decided to only use 98 keywords as descriptors, and not the 18 themes. For example the project "Household and Family in Cameroon" was described by the keywords "Household" and "Family", and not by the theme (thematic category) "Household. Family".

The result of this work is a detailed description of the research projects based on the 98 keywords, for the most part taken from the *POPIN Thesaurus*. You will find annexed, in Table A9, the frequency of the different keywords by continent. Readers interested in a theme (described by the keywords) will find in this table, for each continent, the number of research projects dealing with this theme. By consulting RIERDEN on the CICRED Internet site they will be able to identify the projects and contact the persons in charge of them for more information and/or to start up a collaboration.

In the analysis in Chapter III, we used the list of 18 headings previously mentioned by proceeding in the following manner: since a project is described, as indicated above, by 1 to 5 keywords (taken from the list of 98 keywords), each keyword refers to a theme (heading), possibly common

¹⁰ - Question 6 of the questionnaire: "what were the main subjects of the study and research activities of the Centre in 2001, representing at least 10% of total activities? (multiple responses possible)".

¹¹ - CICRED, 1993, "POPIN THESAURUS, Population Multilingual Thesaurus", 263 p.

- CICRED, 1993, "THESAURUS DE POPIN, Thesaurus Multilingue de Population", 265 p.

- CICRED, 1993, "TESAURO DE POPIN, Tesauro Multilingüe sobre Población", 259 p.

¹² - Question 18 of the questionnaire: "Identify the population studies and research in your Center that required the equivalent of at least one full-time person in 2001?" The answers must be put in a table where for each study or research project the following is given: the name of the researcher in charge, whether there has been a first publication, and the keywords defining the project.

to several keywords mentioned. Thus, a project described by the 3 keywords "Household", "Family" and "Housing" refers to 2 themes "Household. Family" and "Population Distribution" (cf. the list of keywords and of themes in the annex, Table A9).

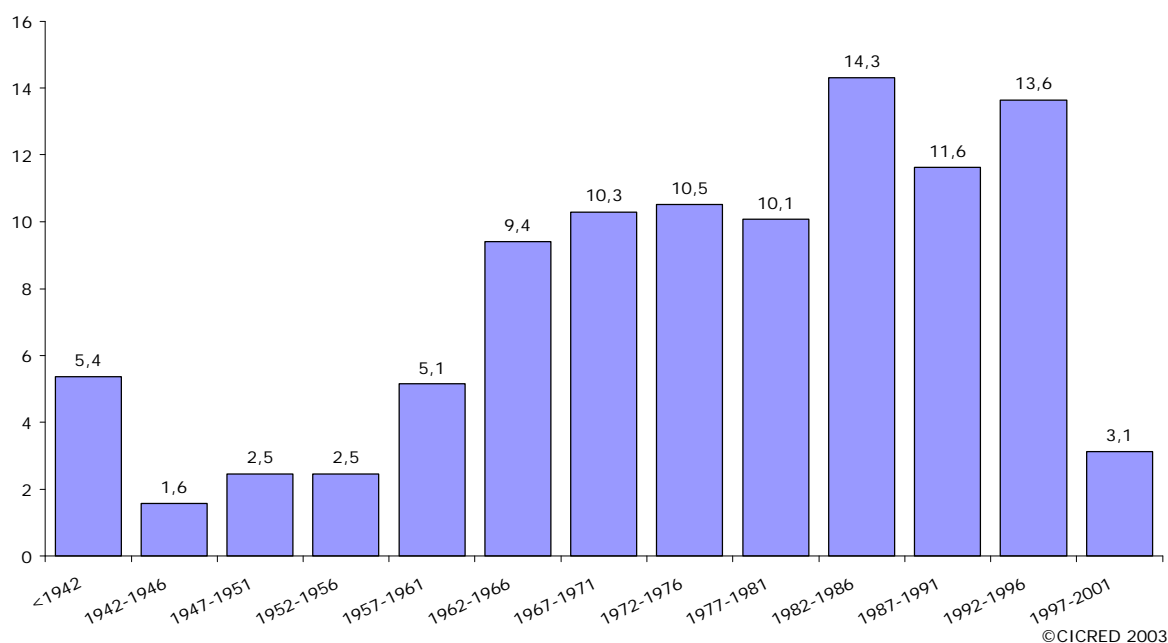
A specialized research project deals with a limited number of themes. The frequency with which a theme is quoted per research project is therefore inferior to that of the same theme described by the keywords. For example, the following research heading: "Young American Indian Women" is described by 3 keywords "Women", "Youth" and "Ethnic Groups". Described thematically, it will be described by the single theme "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (passing from 3 keywords to a single theme).

II. Global View of the Situation of the Centers

1. Administrative Information

More than 85% of the Centers were created in the 1960s (at least for the 447 Centers for which information is available and which represent 90% of the Centers of the RIERDEN). The period between 1982 and 1986 is the one where there were the greatest number of Centers created in the world (Graph 3). In the same way the periods from 1972 to 1976 and from 1992 to 1996 were relatively richer in terms of the number of Centers created than the periods 1967-71, 1977-81, 1987-91 and 1997-01: could this be due to the organization of International Population Conferences (Bucharest, 1974, Mexico, 1984 and Cairo, 1994)? This is quite probable: preparation for such conferences and the follow-up activities are favourable for population studies and therefore to the creation of Centers.

Figure 3 : Distribution (%) of Centers per period of creation /
Répartition (%) des Centres par période de création



You will find annexed (Table A3) the distribution of the Centers by continent and by date of creation, which reveals differences in dynamics between continents. These differences are shown by calculating average years for the creation of Centers (Table 7).

Table 7 : Average year of creation of Centers per continent

Item	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
Average year of creation	1978	1971	1967	1975	1972	1973

Source : RIERDEN

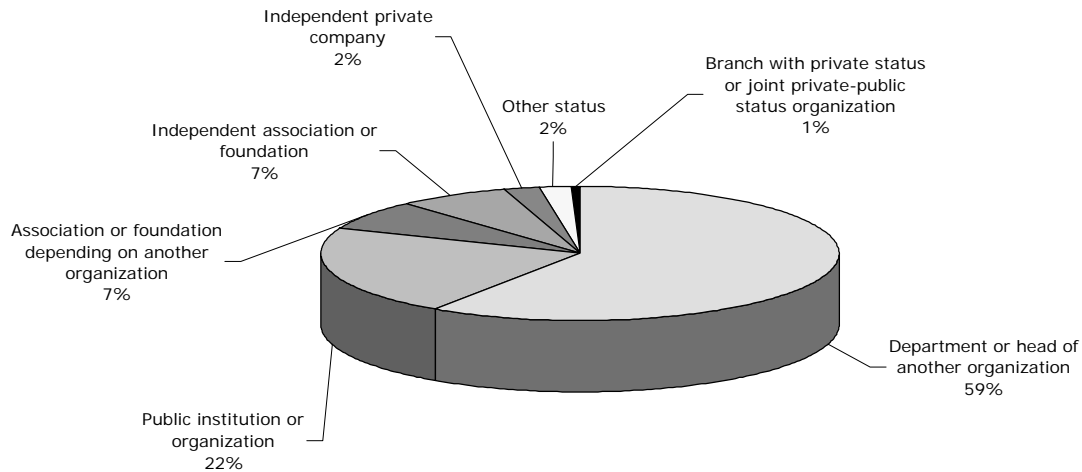
The Centers of Latin America are on average the oldest, followed by the North American and European Centers. On average the Centers from Asia and the Pacific, and especially the African Centers, are more recent.

The Centers are classified according to their *administrative status* according to 7 categories:

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

Actually, a great majority of the "Centers" (59 %) are the departments or head offices of other organizations (Graph 4 and annex, Table A4). It is interesting to note the advantages of the definition adopted by CICRED for the "Centers": many of them are not autonomous, but represent an entity in a larger organization. The RIERDEN is therefore more precise in terms of the population activities conducted by these small units, which closely corresponds to CICRED's objectives.

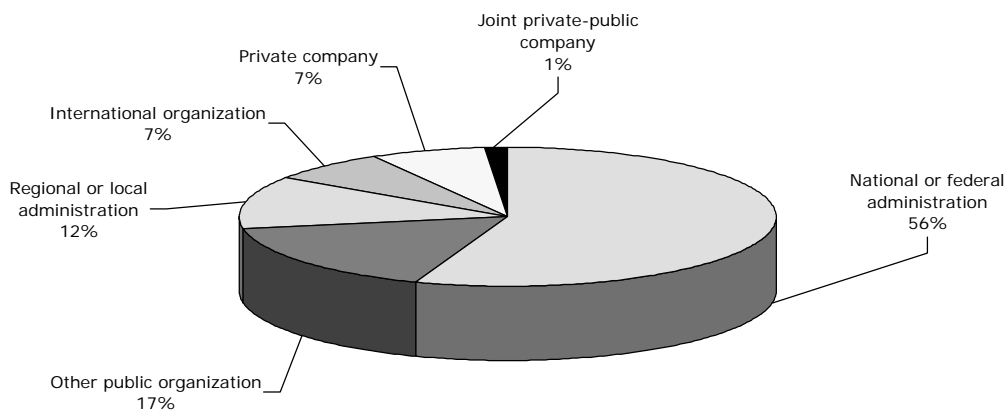
**Figure 4 : Administrative status of Centers /
Statut administratif des Centres**



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If one refers to the status of the organization the Center depends on principally, this question only concerns 446 Centers (the 53 others are autonomous). The information is available for 386 of them (87%). 86% of these Centers belong to the public sector (Graph 5), the others are divided up more or less equally between private companies and international organizations.

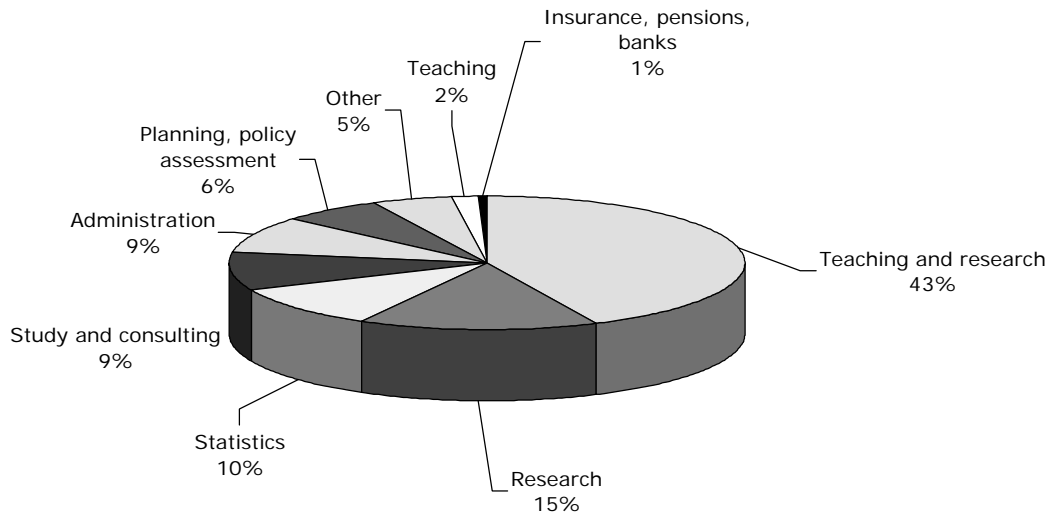
**Figure 5 : Status of the organization on which the Center primarily depends /
Statut de l'organisme dont dépend principalement le Centre**



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The organization on which the Center depends on principally is more often a higher education teaching and/or research establishment: 60% of the organizations the Centers depend on are mainly teaching and/or research establishments (Graph 6).

**Figure 6 : Sector of activity of the organization on which the Center primarily depends /
Secteur d'activité de l'organisation dont dépend principalement le Centre**



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The *size* of the Centers is an important variable but one difficult to define because of the great variety of categories of staff working there: permanent and with fixed-term contracts staff, civil servants and contract workers, full-time or part-time staff, doctorate students, post-graduates, not to mention temporary staff. Therefore in the ACERD database, for which the number of researchers is asked, 43% of the Centers did not answer, and in the RIERDEN database for which the number of persons working in the Center is asked, 47% of the Centers did not answer. If we take into account only the Centers who answered these questions and classify them in quartiles we obtain Table 8.

Table 8 : Size of Centers

	1st quartile	2 nd quartile	3rd quartile	4th quartile
Number of Researchers	2-3	4-6	7-11	12 et +
Total staff	2-8	9-19	20-40	41 et +

Source : ACERD and RIERDEN

Centers are usually small: half of them have 6 researchers or fewer and a total of 19 support staff or fewer.

2. Scientific Information and Communication

27 % of the Centers publish a *newsletter*, 21% a *population situation bulletin*, and 27% publish a *scientific journal*. Lastly, 63% of the Centers report that they publish *books*, such as proceedings of seminars, research reports, scientific books and other publications.

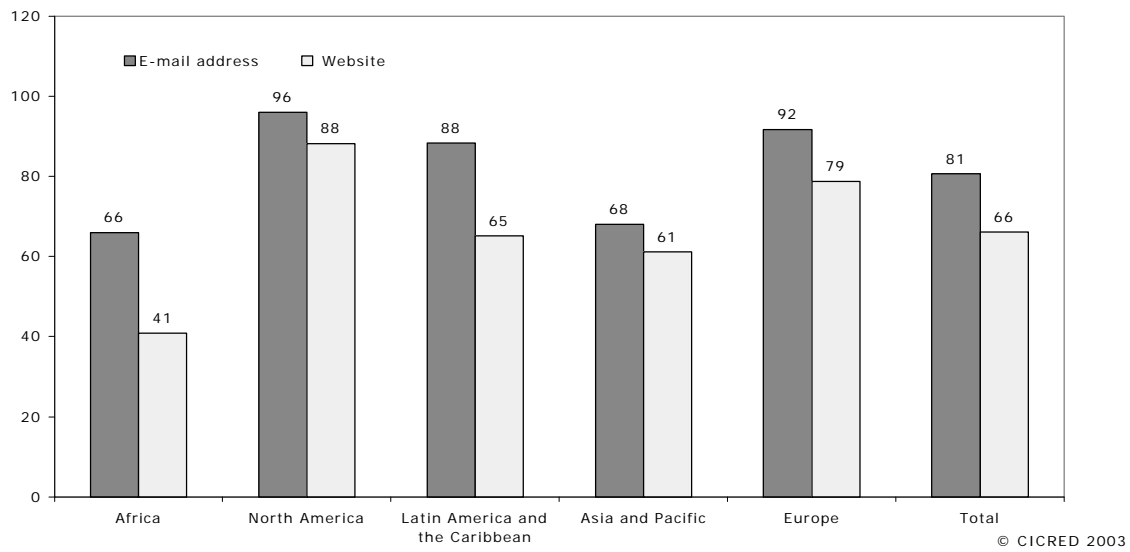
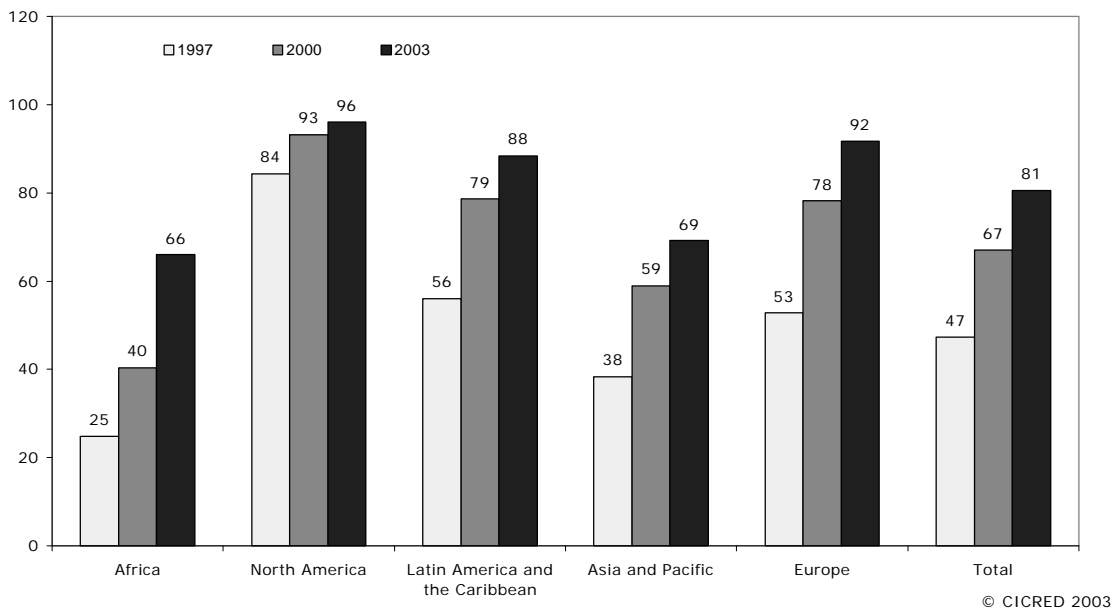
82% of the Centers listed in the RIERDEN claim to have a *documentation Center*. According to ACERD data, this percentage is 84%. The proportion of Centers who did not answer this question is high (12% for the RIERDEN and 27% for the ACERD); one may easily imagine that this concerns Centers without a documentation Center, which greatly reduces the previous percentages. It would be interesting to obtain more information on these documentation Centers, which probably range from a simple bookcase in an office to real libraries organised as such.

The permanent updating of the ACERD makes it possible to analyse the substantial improvements in the *electronic communication* capacity of the Centers (Table 9; Figures 7 and 8).

Table 9 : Ability of communication by Internet (%)

Continent	Percentage of Centers with an e-mail address			Percentage of Centers visible on the Web		
	1997	2000	2003	1999	2001	2003
Africa	24,8	40,4	66,0	3,6	31,3	40,8
North America	84,3	93,2	96,1	53,5	85,1	88,2
Latin America and the Caribbean	56,0	78,6	88,4	18,5	59,5	65,1
Asia and Pacific	38,4	59,0	69,2	12,9	33,7	62,6
Europe	52,8	78,2	91,7	27,6	48,3	78,8
Total	47,3	67,0	80,6	20,5	46,4	66,1

Source : ACERD

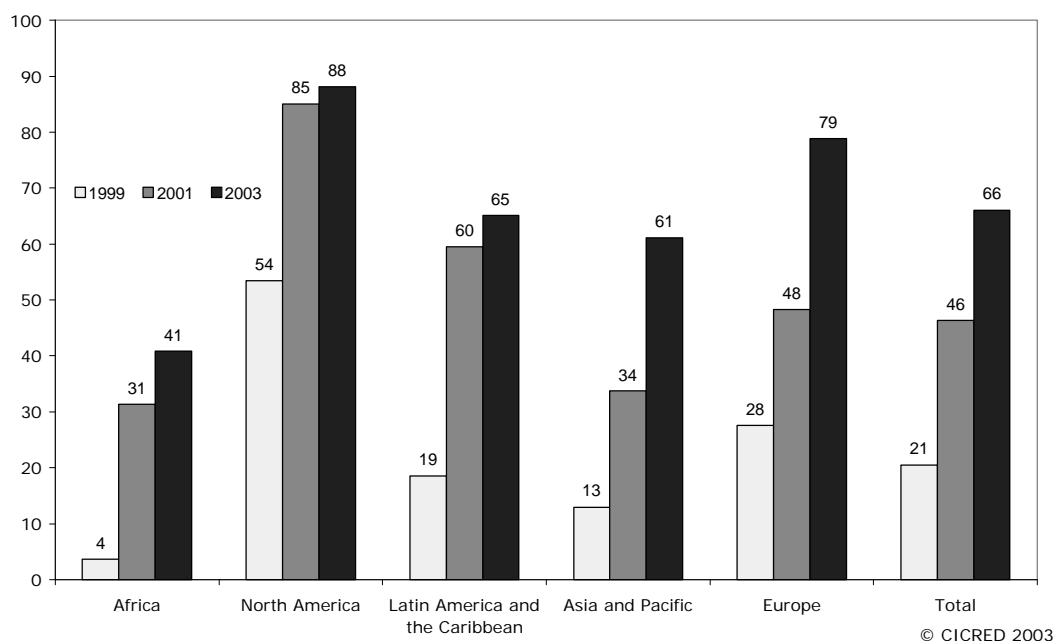
Figure 7 : Proportion (%) of Centers with an e-mail address or a website per continent in 2003 / Proportion (%) de Centres avec une adresse électronique ou un site Web par continent en 2003**Figure 8 : Proportion (%) of Centers with an e-mail address per continent in 1997, 2000 and 2003 / Proportion (%) de Centres avec une adresse électronique par continent en 1997, 2000 et 2003**

E-mail has developed a great deal on all of the continents: 80% of the Centers are now (2003) able to communicate by this means, whereas the proportion was only 47% in 1997 and 67% in 2000. This service has become a work tool like the telephone and fax, indeed more efficient and more economical. On each continent the majority of Centers now have access to e-mail. In Africa and Asia and the Pacific, the two continents where e-mail access is less frequent, approximately two thirds of the Centers have e-mail.

Between 1997 and 2003 the proportion of Centers with an e-mail address increased by more than 41% in Africa, 39% in Europe, and 32% in Latin America and the Caribbean, by 31% in Asia and the Pacific and 12% in North America.

There has also been a generalised development of information servers which enable the Centers to be more "visible on the Web", to make themselves known and to circulate information about their research activities (Table 9; Figures 7 and 9). Inequalities in terms of access to the Internet between different regions in the world remain high, however, even if they tended to decline between 1999 and 2003. But this development remains modest in Africa, which is still the continent with the least access to the Internet, with only 41% of the Centers visible on the Web. This communication tool does require financial, technical and IT means that are difficult for certain Centers in some African countries to obtain. In developing countries Centers do not always have their own Web site but often rely on international servers (such as the POPIN server) or on the server of the organization they depend on (this is the case of many university departments).

**Figure 9 : Proportion (%) of Centers with a website per continent in 1999, 2001 and 2003 /
Proportion (%) des Centres avec un site Web par continent en 1999, 2001 et 2003**



In 1999, CICRED estimated that 20% of the Centers were "visible on the Web". In 2001 this percentage grew to 46% and in 2003 to 66%. It should be noted, however, that these figures are not only representative of the rapid development in access to the Internet, but they are also the result of the extensive search for information and updating conducted by the CICRED team during the last two years using various search engines, notably for the Centers in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Asia and the Pacific.

3. General Research Orientations of Centers

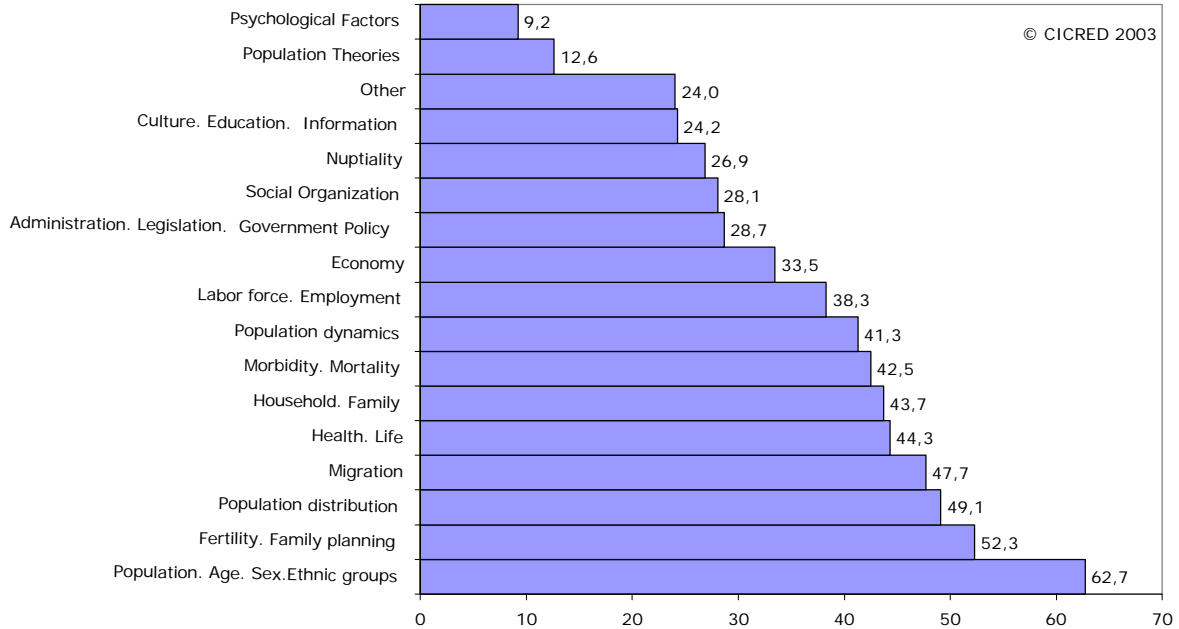
It should be noted that this concerns the list of population themes of each Center, "the main research themes". The bar chart in Figure 10 ranks the population themes according to the number of times they are referred to (the figures are presented in Table A5 in the annex).

The theme concerning "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" is mentioned by 63% of the Centers. It is the orientation most frequently referred to by far. The theme that comes in second position is "Fertility. Family Planning" and is also referred to by more than half the Centers (52%). Then come "Population Distribution", "Migration", "Health. Life", "Household". Family", "Morbidity. Mortality" and "Population Dynamics", to mention only the themes referred to by at least 40% of the Centers.

These cover most of the main "classic" population themes of population studies.

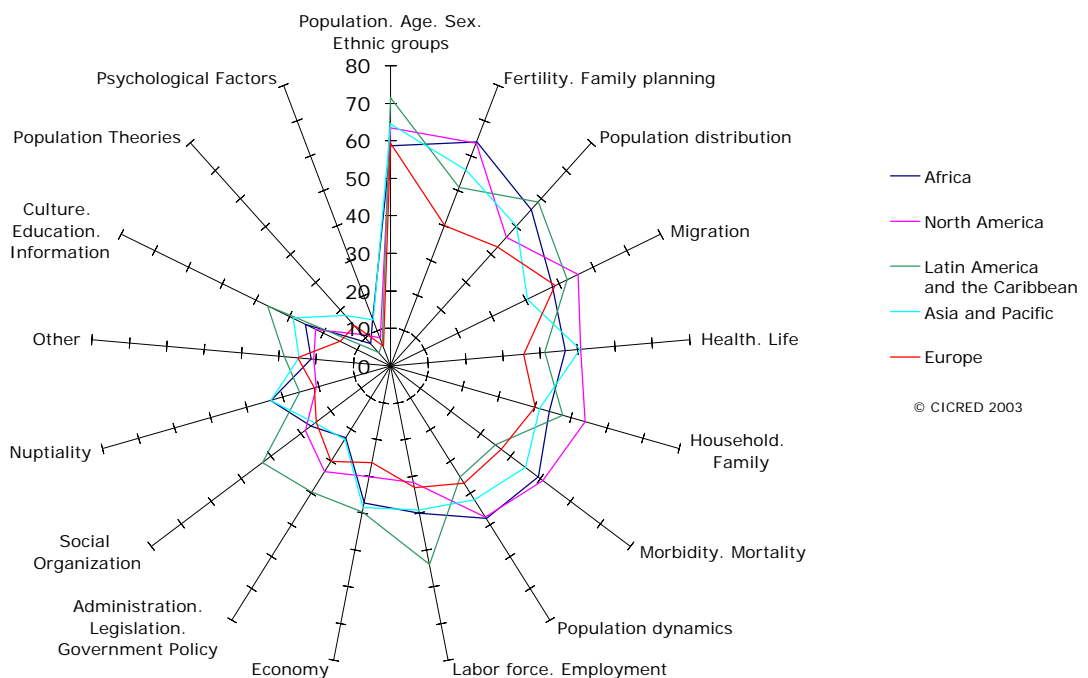
At the other extreme, the themes least often referred to are "Population Theory" (13%) and "Psychological Factors" (9%).

**Figure 10 : Research orientations of Centers /
Orientations de recherche des Centres**



The differences in themes by continent illustrate the interests and motivations corresponding to each major region of the world. The radial chart in Figure 11 provides a synthesis of these variations. The leading theme on all the continents taken as a whole, "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups", is also the leading theme on each of the continents taken separately, except for Africa where it ranks after "Fertility. Family Planning" (59% and 64% of the Centers respectively). This is an original aspect linked to the priority currently given to this theme because of the special aspect of the fertility transition on the African continent.

**Figure 11: Research orientations of the Centers per continent /
Orientations de recherche des Centres par continent**



In North America these two themes rank first (63%). The theme "Fertility. Family Planning" ranks second in Asia and the Pacific, but is only in fourth position in Europe (tying with "Household. Family") and is in fifth position in Latin America.

In Europe, the second theme is "Migration" and the third theme is "Population Distribution": this illustrates the importance these themes have gained in Europe because of the focus on international migrations and aging. In Latin America, the theme of fertility and family planning, which has been greatly studied during several decades is now less of a priority, overtaken today by "Population Distribution", "Labor Force. Employment" and "Migration": these two latter themes are indeed the object of many studies in most Latin American countries. "Labor Force. Employment" is a theme which is relatively seldom referred to on the other continents.

Another special aspect concerns Latin America where the theme of "Social Organization" is relatively important, much more so than on the other continents. This is also due to a special aspect of population studies in Latin America where the "social" dimension is always very important. A similar observation may be made concerning the theme "Economy", relatively more prominent in Asia and the Pacific than on other continents.

III. The Research Projects of the Centers

1. The Centers and their Research Projects

Knowing about the research projects of Centers and communicating this information is, as we have already mentioned, one of the main objectives of the RIERDEN. The aim is to valorise the activities of the Centers and to foster cooperation between them.

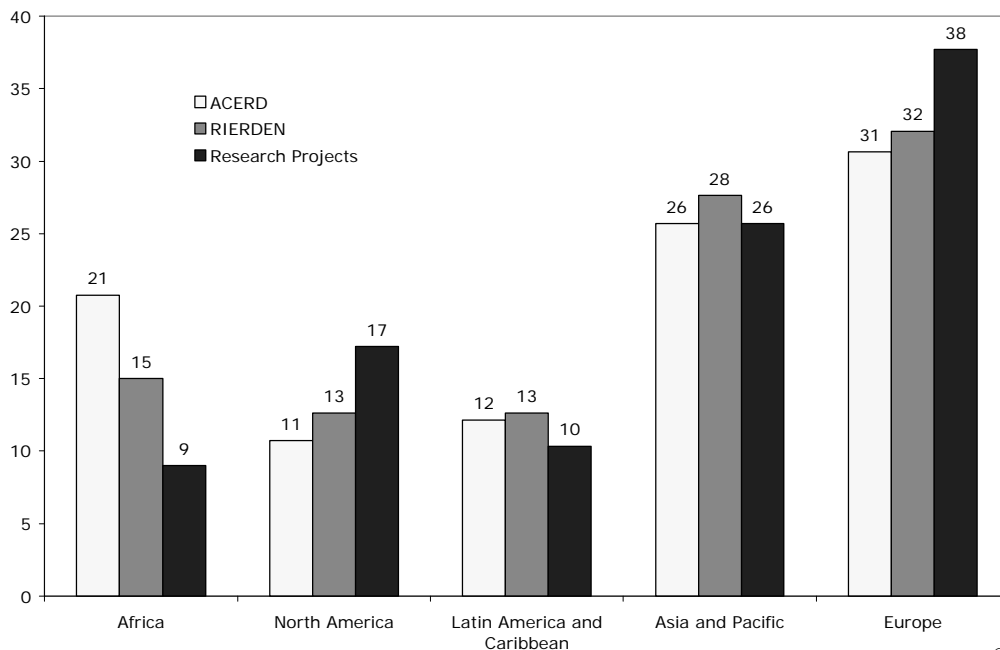
The 499 Centers of the RIERDEN have described a total of 2 852 research projects whose geographic distribution is presented in Figure 12. This is not identical to the geographical distribution of the Centers provided by the ACERD or by the RIERDEN (Table 10 and Figure 12).

Table 10: Distribution per continent of Centers and of their research projects

Item		Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
ACERD Centers	N	147	76	86	182	217	708
	%	21	11	12	25	31	100
RIERDEN Centers	N	75	63	63	138	160	499
	%	15	13	13	28	32	100
Centers with research projects	N	61	49	51	120	141	422
	%	15	12	12	28	33	100
Research projects	N	257	491	295	733	1 076	2 852
	%	9	17	10	26	38	100
Average number of research projects per Center		4,2	10,0	5,7	6,1	7,6	6,7

Source : ACERD and/et RIERDEN

Figure 12 : Distribution (%) of Centers and research projects per continent / Répartition (%) des Centres et des projets de recherche par continent



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The research projects of Centers in North America and Europe are gaining in importance, mainly to the detriment of projects in Africa: the Centers of North America represent 11% of the Centers in the ACERD and 13% of those in the RIERDEN (12% for those with details concerning their research projects), but their projects represent 17% of the projects referenced in the RIERDEN. The corresponding percentages for Europe are 31%, 32% (and 33%) and 38% respectively. Inversely African Centers represent 21% of the Centers in ACERD, 15% of those in RIERDEN and only 9% of

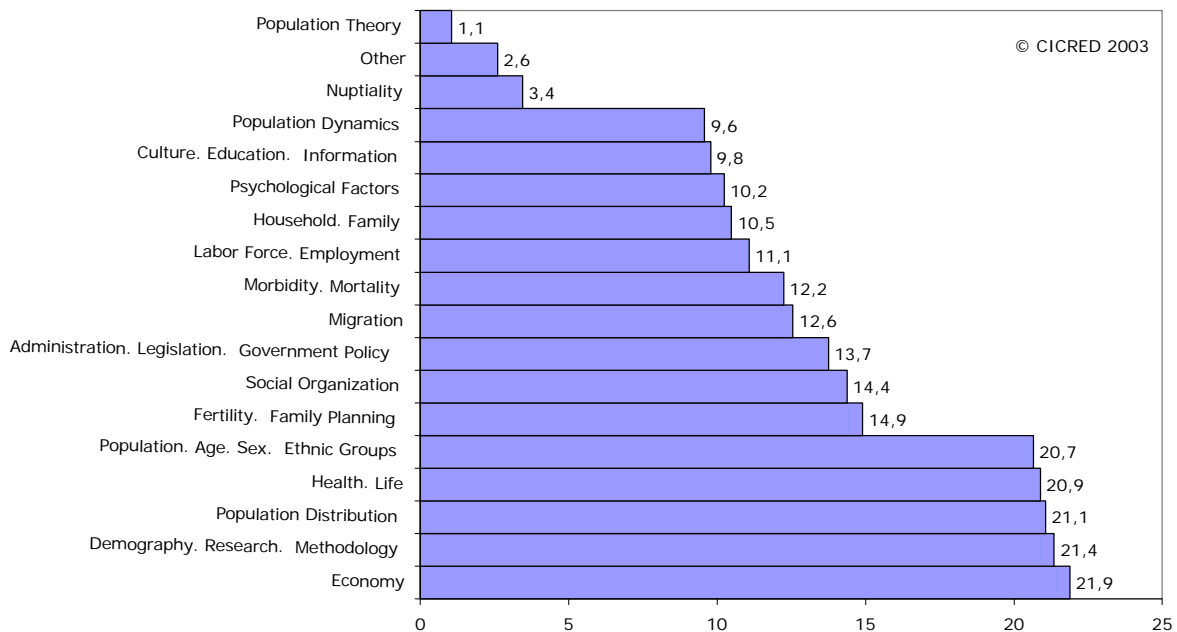
the research projects mentioned. The variations on the other continents (Latin America and the Caribbean, Asia and the Pacific) are much smaller.

If one calculates the average number of research projects per Center one finds that this average is much higher in North America (10.0), then in Europe (7.6), and then in Asia and the Pacific (6.1). On the contrary, it is weaker in Latin America (5.7) and especially so in Africa (4.2). The explanation for this probably relies on the fact that the Centers of the "North" are larger and because the description of their projects is more complete.

2. Distribution of the Projects by Themes

The following synthetic approach (Graph 13) is based on the list of 18 themes because, as mentioned before, of the introduction of the theme "Demography. Research. Methodology" in the description of the projects. Let us remind as indicated previously that a project is described by 1 to 5 keywords (taken from the list of 98 keywords). Each keyword relates to a theme, possibly common to several keywords mentioned. Thus, a project is described by a number of themes which may equal but cannot exceed the number of keywords.

Figure 13 : Themes of research projects /
Thèmes des projets de recherche



A specialised research project deals with a limited number of themes. The frequency with which a theme is mentioned per project is therefore greatly inferior to that of the same theme mentioned as a research orientation for each Center. For example, "Household. Family" is mentioned by 44% of the Centers as a research orientation (Graph 10), and only in 10% of their research projects (Graph 12). Strictly speaking, the "research orientations" (the main themes dealt with in study and research activities) referred to by the directors of the Centers and the "research projects" cannot be compared since they are not given with the same degree of precision. But comparing how they rank in terms of number of times they are referred to on these two similar Figures is interesting in spite of the difference in the nomenclature mentioned earlier.

Three themes have substantially "declined" compared with the previous classification: "Migration", in fourth position for the orientations, has dropped to ninth position for research projects; "Household. Family" has gone from sixth to twelfth position; and "Population Dynamics", from 8th to 15th position.

On the contrary, the themes that have increased greatly are: "Economy" (in 1st position for projects instead of 10th position for orientations), "Social Organization" (7th instead of 12th) and "Administration. Legislation. Government Policy" (8th instead of 11th). This progression is undoubtedly due to their affiliation to a well-identified discipline: economics, sociology and law, and political science respectively. Moreover, these themes are most often given as "explanatory variables" in research projects.

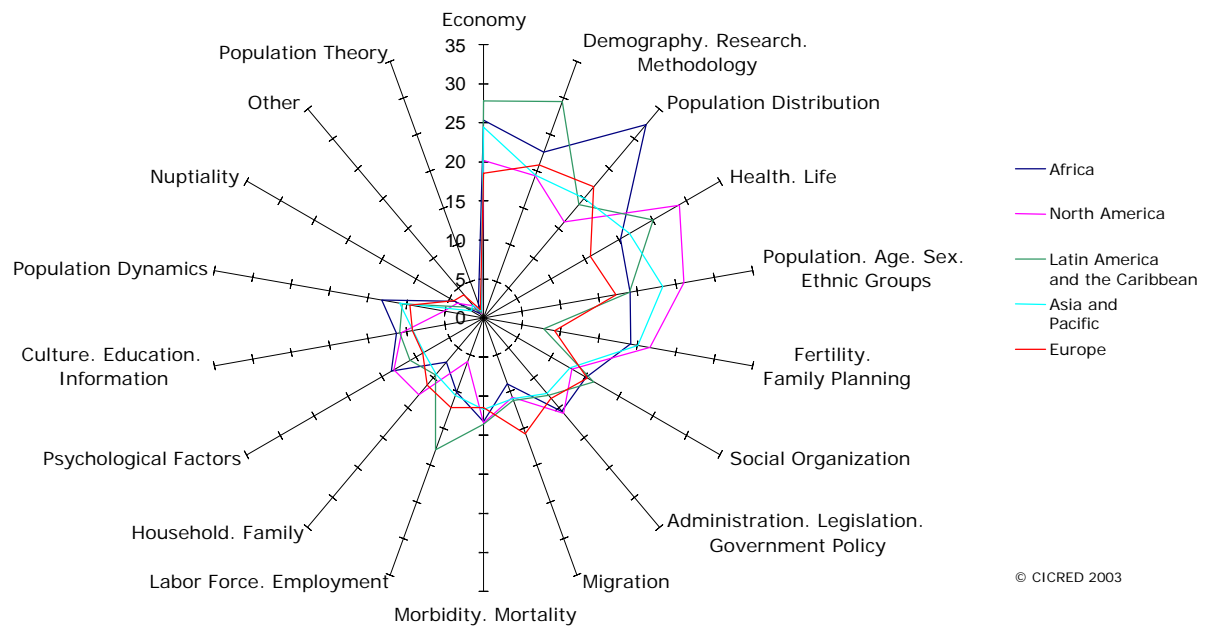
"Economy" is therefore the most frequent theme, followed by "Demography. Research. Methodology" (fortunately added to this list). These two first themes, as well as the following ones, "Population Distribution" and "Health. Life" compose a group which clearly stands out from the others, with a proportion of at least 20% for each of them. However, "Nuptiality" seems to be more infrequently studied, and is probably only used as a variable in the study of fertility; as for "Population Theory", it remains a seldom studied theme.

This second analysis, linked to the research projects, therefore presents great complementarity with the one conducted on the general research orientations of the Centers.

3. Analysis by Continent

Table A6 in the annex presents the distribution of the research projects by continent. It is illustrated by the radial chart in Figure 14 and by the bar charts by continent in Figures 15a to 15e.

Figure 14 : Themes of research projects per continent /
Thèmes des projets de recherche par continent

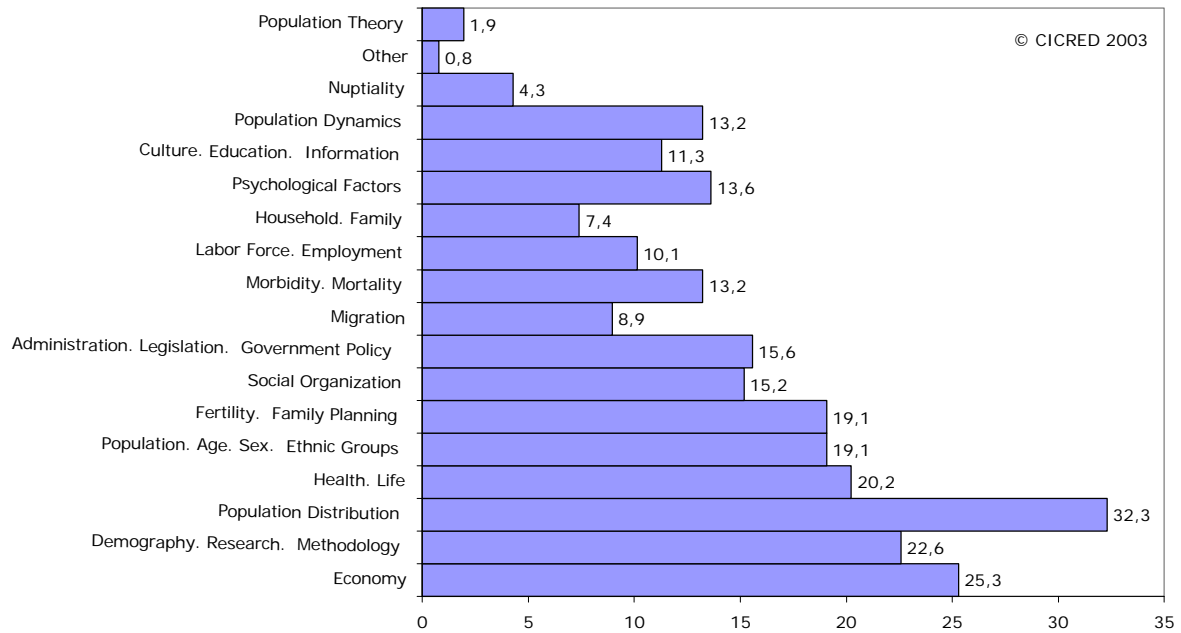


The analysis by continent reveals a number of convergences, but also some very clear differences between the main themes studied. Thus, the themes "Economy" and "Demography. Research. Methodology" are dealt with in more than 20% of the projects, except in Europe for the first theme (18%) and in North America for the second one (19%). The theme "Population Distribution" is the most often studied on all of the continents, notably in Europe and Africa where it ranks in first position, with 22% in the first case and 32% in the second case. The theme "Health. Life" is to be found in 29% of research projects in North America (where it occupies the first position) and in 25% of cases in Latin America and the Caribbean, whereas it only appears in 16% of those in Europe. As for the theme of "Fertility. Family Planning", it is to be found in 22% of the research projects in North America, in 20% of the projects in Asia and the Pacific, in only 8% of cases in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in 9% of cases in Europe.

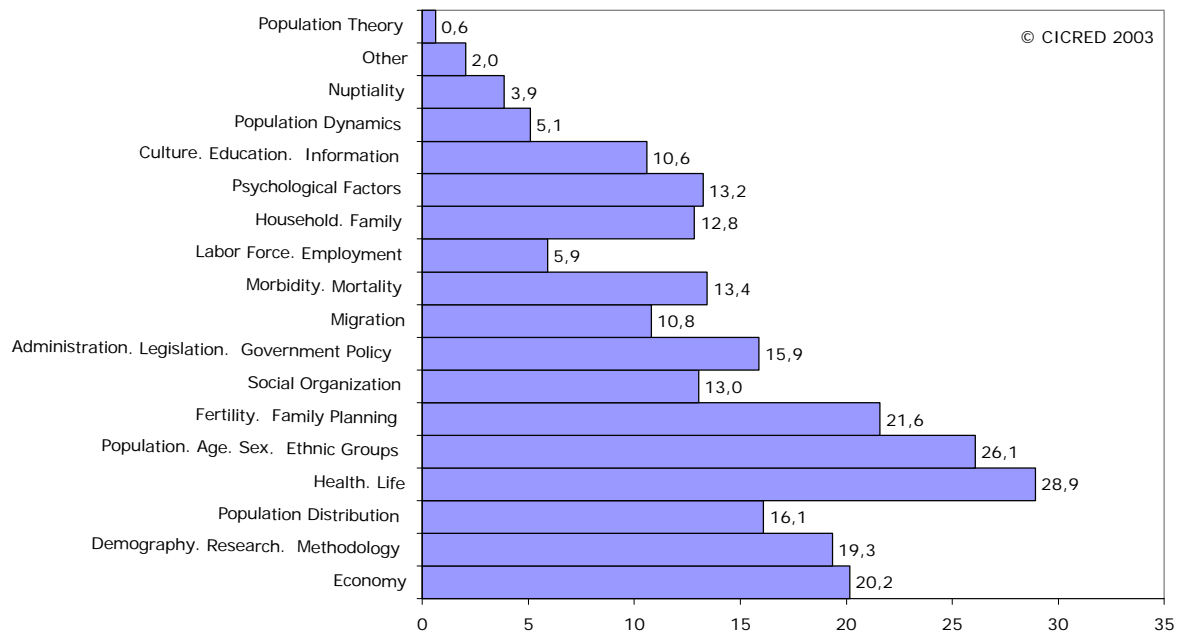
If one now examines the situation continent by continent, one observes that in Africa (Graph 15a), "Population Distribution" is, as mentioned earlier, the theme the most frequently mentioned (32% of research projects). This theme covers urban studies, spatial organization and management of the environment (Annex, Table A9). "Economy" and "Demography. Research. Methodology" are also main research orientations, since they are in 2nd and 3rd position. They are followed by "Health. Life", "Fertility. Family Planning" and "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups"; evidence of the importance of themes such as the fight against mortality, reproductive health and family planning, or adolescents and women.

In North America (Graph 15b) projects focus strongly on "Health. Life" (29% of the projects). The other important themes are "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (26%, second position), "Fertility. Family Planning" (22%, 3rd position) and "Economy" (20%, 4th position). However, the themes "Demography. Research. Methodology" and "Population Distribution" only rank 5th and 6th respectively.

**Figure 15a: Themes of research projects - Africa /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Afrique**



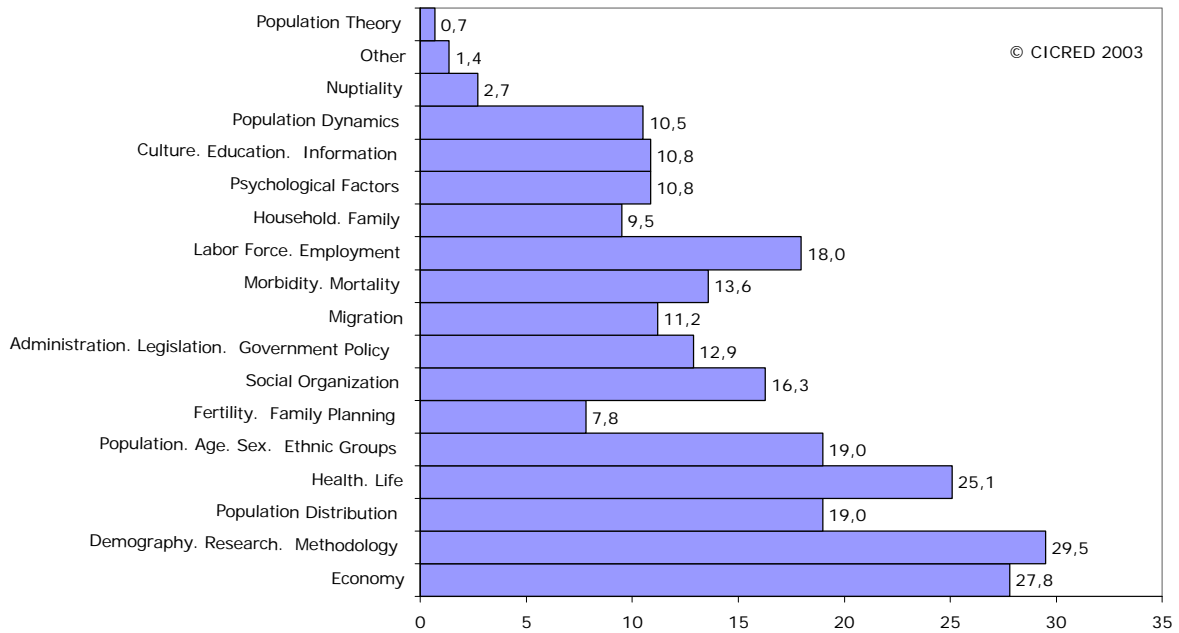
**Figure 15b: Themes of research projects - North America /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Amérique du Nord**



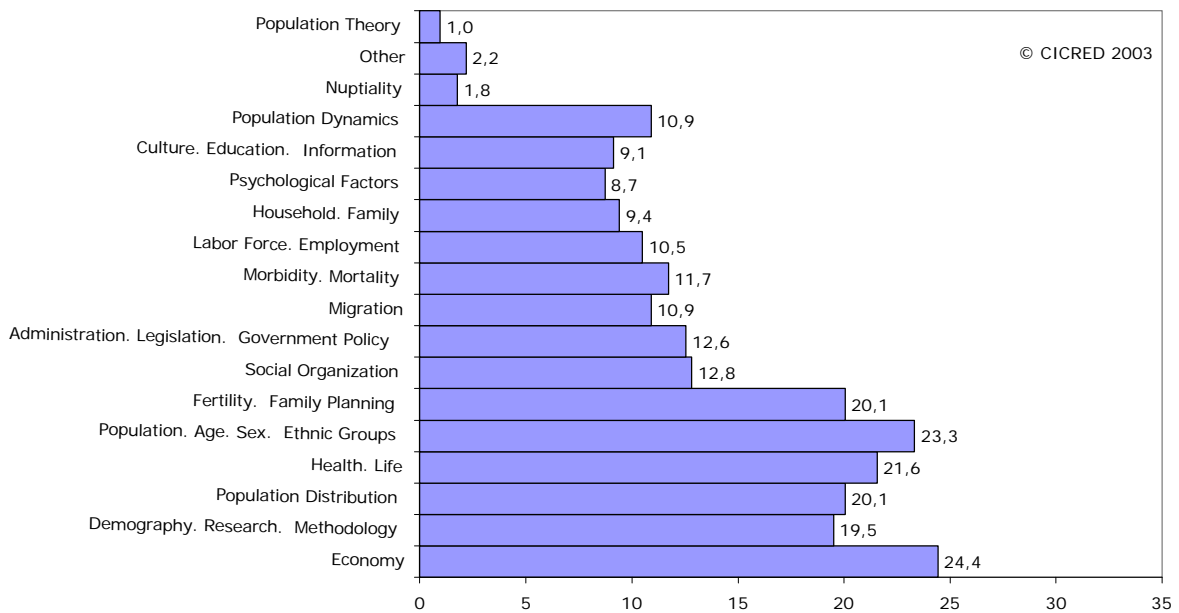
The Latin American Centers stand out from those of the other continents because of the importance of projects on the themes of "Demography. Research. Methodology" (29%, 1st position), then "Economy" (28%) and "Health. Life" (25%). Here again, the theme of "Population Distribution" only comes later, in 4th position, equally placed with "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (Graph 15c). The two following themes, highly characteristic of studies and research on this continent, have already been mentioned in relation with general research orientations: "Labor Force. Employment" and "Social Organization".

In Asia and the Pacific, however, (Graph 15d), 24% of research projects are focused on "Economy" (1st position). Then come "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (23%), "Health. Life" (22%), "Population Distribution", "Fertility. Family Planning" and "Demography. Research. Methodology" (20%).

**Figure 15c : Themes of research projects - Latin America and the Caribbean /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Amérique Latine et Caraïbes**

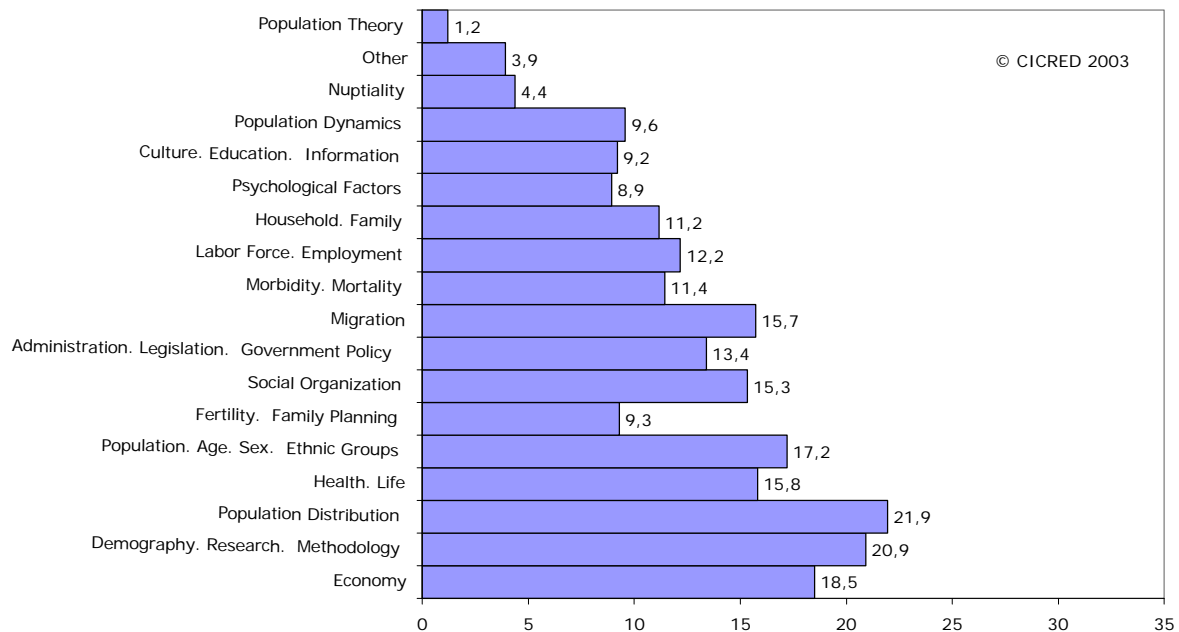


**Figure 15d : Themes of research projects - Asia and the Pacific /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Asie et Pacifique**



In Europe (Graph 15e), the theme "Population Distribution" ranks first but with only 22% of the projects. After this the other themes dealt with are "Demography. Research. Methodology" (21%), then "Economy" (18%) and "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (17%). "Health. Life" comes only afterwards (16%), followed by "Migration" and "Social Organization" (15%). Europe is therefore the only continent where the migration theme features so prominently.

Figure 15e: Themes of research projects - Europe /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Europe



4. Analysis by Sub-Continent

It is possible to go a little further in the analysis by examining the situation by sub-continent (with the usual division of continents into sub-continent). Table A7 in the annexes presents the distribution of the Centers and their research projects by sub-continent, and the Table A8 present the themes of their research projects.

The 75 Centers in *Africa* that answered the RIERDEN questionnaire described 257 research projects with a geographical distribution by sub-continent that was not identical to the distribution of the Centers provided by the ACERD or the RIERDEN. The Centers of Southern and Northern Africa are predominant to the detriment of the three other regions: the Centers of Southern Africa make up 6% of the African Centers in the ACERD and 7% of those of the RIERDEN, but their projects represent 12% of the African projects in the RIERDEN. The corresponding percentages for North Africa are 23%, 28% and 36% respectively.

Generally well placed on the five sub-continent are the six themes the most often mentioned for Africa as a whole (in order of importance: "Population Distribution", "Economy", "Demography. Research. Methodology", "Health. Life", "Fertility. Family Planning", "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups"), but regional differences appear:

- in North Africa, the first three appear in the same order, but "Health. Life" (14%) is less often mentioned, as well as "Fertility. Family Planning" (13%), perhaps because the fertility transition is much advanced there; however, "Social Organization" (22%) ranks fourth;
- in Western Africa "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (16%) loses ground in favour of "Morbidity. Mortality" (22%), a theme which is indeed important in this region;
- in Central Africa "Health. Life" (14%) and "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (11%) have also declined to the benefit of "Administration. Legislation. Government Policy" (18%) and "Social Organization" (18%), but there is a notably small number of research projects in this region;
- Eastern Africa stands out especially because "Psychological Factors" (27%) is in first position due to the importance of the keyword "Gender";
- lastly in Southern Africa "Morbidity. Mortality" (25%) ranks second. This is undoubtedly related to the AIDS epidemic in this region.

In *Latin America and the Caribbean*, there are 86 Centers in the ACERD, 63 of which are listed in the RIERDEN, with 295 research projects. In each of these three headings, Central America and the

Caribbean represent approximately one third, and South America two thirds.

The two themes the most studied on the continent ("Demography. Research. Methodology", "Economy") are among the first three in the two regions. But for the third theme "Health. Life" there is a substantial difference: this theme is in first position in South America (32%) but it ranks only 9th in Central America and the Caribbean (13%). In the same way, although "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" is a theme shared by the two regions, the position of the following theme, "Population Distribution", differs: it ranks second in Central America and the Caribbean (26%) and only 9th in South America (16%). Lastly, in Central America and the Caribbean a relative importance is given to the theme "Migration" (14%) and even more to "Population Dynamics" (20%).

Asia and the Pacific is represented by 182 Centers in the ACERD, 138 in the RIERDEN, and by 733 research projects. The research projects in Eastern Asia are a little over-represented compared with the Centers in the ACERD, to the detriment of Western Asia. The four themes the most often studied in Asia and the Pacific are also generally the most often studied in the five sub-continent with a few interesting exceptions. The first one, "Economy", is relatively less often studied in Western Asia (14%, 7th position) and in Southeast Asia (17%, 6th position). The second, "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups", is relatively less often studied in Central and Southern Asia (18%, 6th position). As for the third theme, "Health. Life", it is relegated to 10th position in Western Asia (7%) and in Eastern Asia (11%).

By sub-continent (without taking into consideration Western Asia, too poorly represented), we can note:

- the importance of the theme "Demography. Research. Methodology" in Central and Southern Asia (second position, 28%);
- on the contrary, the little importance given to the theme "Economy" in Southeast Asia, which is relegated to 6th position;
- three interesting points concerning Eastern Asia: the importance of the themes "Administration. Legislation. Government Policy" and "Population Dynamics", both ranking in fourth position (20%); however, the theme "Health. Life" is relegated to 10th position (11%);
- in the same way, the relative importance in Oceania of the themes "Migration" (20%) and "Culture. Education. Information" (16%) (which rank 4th and 5th respectively) to the detriment of the themes "Fertility. Family Planning" (13%) and "Demography. Research. Methodology" (11%), which are relatively seldom studied.

Lastly, in *Europe* 217 Centers are listed in the ACERD, 160 in the RIERDEN, with 1 076 research projects. The sub-continent is distributed rather unequally in relation to these three headings: Western Europe and Northern Europe have greater weight concerning the distribution of research projects than in the ACERD, to the detriment of Southern Europe, and especially Eastern Europe, where there is less information about research activities. From the point of view of research content, differences appear between the sub-continent, notably concerning Northern Europe which stands out clearly from the other regions. The theme of "Population Distribution" is the most often studied on this continent, as well as in Southern Europe (26%) and Western Europe (28%), but it only ranks 6th in Eastern Europe (14%), and especially 9th in Northern Europe (12%). In the same way, "Demography. Research. Methodology", in second position for the continent, ranks first or second everywhere except in Northern Europe (11%, 10th position). "Economy", which comes next for the continent, is of comparable importance in the different sub-continent. The two following themes ("Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" and "Health. Life") are on the contrary themes which are relatively more often studied in Northern Europe where they come in 2nd position (22%) and 1st position (31%) respectively. The theme "Health. Life" is of less interest to Centers in Southern Europe where it is relegated to 13th position (9%).

IV. SOME DETAILS

1. The Keywords the Most Often Used

Until today, we were interested in themes with only some references to the keywords. In this part, we will examine these themes explicitly. Table A9 in the annexes provides the number of research projects by keyword and by continent. In Table 11 below, we have drawn up a list of the first 10 keywords used on each continent and for the whole world, with for each one of them an indication of the number of research projects concerned in-between brackets.

Table 11 : The first 10 keywords cited per continent

Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
Censuses. Surveys (37)	Biology (62)	Medicine. Health Services (49)	Medicine. Health Services (93)	Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems (100)	Medicine. Health Services (313)
Environment. Natural resources. Food (36)	Income. Standard of Living. Social Security (61)	Mathematics. Natural Sciences. Social Sciences. (35)	Family Planning (81)	Family (97)	Government Policy (297)
Government Policy (32)	Government Policy (61)	Government Policy (31)	Government Policy (78)	Government Policy (95)	Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems (261)
Population Movement (30)	Medicine. Health Services (60)	Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems (28)	Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems (70)	Habitat (95)	Fertility (241)
Urban Areas (28)	Fertility (52)	Population Movement (27)	Fertility (63)	Migration Flows (92)	Family (233)
Family Planning (26)	Family (51)	Work. Working Conditions (26)	Environment. Natural resources. Food (59)	Medicine. Health Services (88)	Income. Standard of Living. Social Security (221)
Fertility (25)	Censuses. Surveys (49)	Mortality (25)	Methodology (57)	Fertility (85)	Biology (221)
Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems (24)	Diseases (40)	Income. Standard of Living. Social Security (24)	Population Movement (57)	Biology (80)	Censuses. Surveys (213)
Medicine. Health Services (23)	Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems (39)	Migration. Migration Balance (22)	Family (56)	Population Movement (80)	Population Movement (212)
Reproductive Health (21)	Family Planning (38)	Urban Areas (21)	Income. Standard of Living. Social Security (53)	Urban Areas (75)	Urban Areas (211)

Source : RIERDEN

The three first keywords in the world ("Medicine. Health Services", "Government Policy" and "Conflicts. Social Changes. Social Problems") are to be found in the nine first positions at least on each of the continents. Most notable is the consistency in the position of "Government Policy", which ranks second globally, and is in 3rd position on the five continents. The seven other keywords do not necessarily rank among the first ten on each continent, notably "Biology" is a keyword mainly used in "Northern" countries since it ranks among the top ten keywords only in North America and in Europe. Another keyword which only ranks second on two continents, Africa and North America, is "Census. Surveys".

Finally, in the list of the first ten keywords in the world, only two descriptors "Medicine. Health Services" and "Biology" belong to the same theme, "Health. Life", which ranks fourth in order of importance.

For a more in-depth analysis we will start by concentrating on the first five keywords. Table A10 in the annexes shows that, at a global level, at least 30% of the Centers deal with these five keywords. This percentage varies between continents. In North America it reaches much higher levels for "Government Policy" (53%), "Fertility" (47%) and "Family" (47%).

In Table 12, illustrated by Figures 16, we look at the frequency with which these five keywords are used to describe research projects. They belong to five different themes, and we have presented the frequency of the themes they belong to in Table 13.

Table 12 : Appearance frequency of the 5 keywords the most cited per continent (%)

Item	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
<i>Health. Life</i>	20,2	28,9	25,1	21,6	15,8	20,9
Medicine. Health Services	9,0	12,2	16,6	12,7	8,2	11,0
<i>Administration. Legislation. Government Policy</i>	15,6	15,9	12,9	12,6	13,4	13,7
Government Policy	12,5	12,4	10,5	10,6	8,8	10,4
<i>Social Organization</i>	15,2	13,0	16,3	12,8	15,3	14,4
Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems	9,3	7,9	9,5	9,6	9,3	9,2
<i>Fertility. Family Planning</i>	19,1	21,6	7,8	20,1	9,3	14,9
Fertility	9,7	10,6	5,4	8,6	7,9	8,5
<i>Household. Family</i>	7,4	12,8	9,5	9,4	11,2	10,5
Family	3,4	10,4	6,4	7,6	9,0	8,2

Source : RIERDEN

"Medicine. Health Services" is the first of the five keywords in Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in Asia and the Pacific, and it is less often studied in Africa. "Government Policy" is often used on all the continents, as shown above. "Conflicts. Social Changes. Social Problems" ranks 1st in Europe as previously mentioned. "Fertility" is only moderately studied everywhere, except in Africa where it comes in second position. Lastly, "Family" is studied mostly in Europe (2nd position).

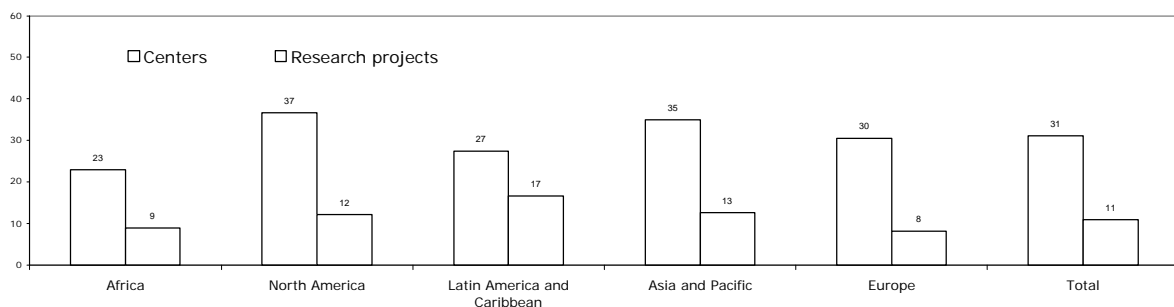
The percentages of use of keywords are all between 5% and 12%, except for "Medicine. Health Services" in Latin America and the Caribbean where it is used much more often (17%) and inversely, except for "Family" in Africa where it is hardly studied at all (3%), which gives an indication of the need for studies and research to be conducted on this theme on this continent.

To conclude, two last points can be noted:

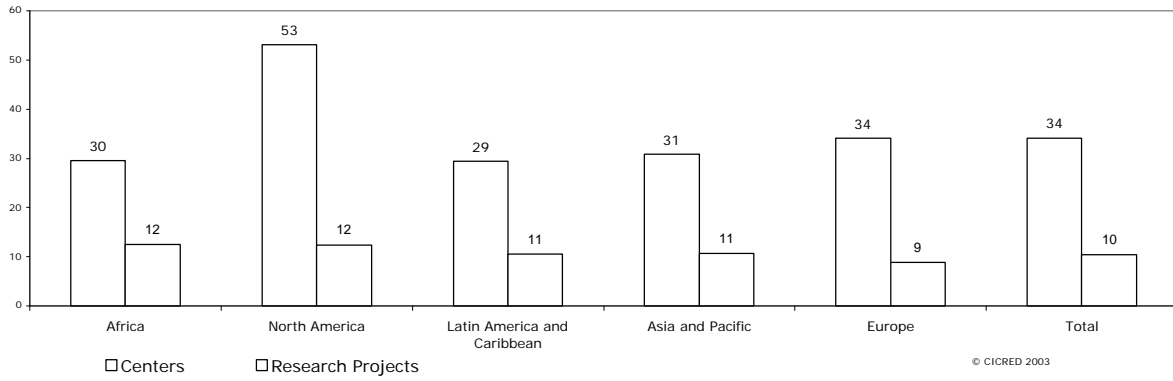
- the 10 following keywords (with more than 130 quotations) are: "Environment. Natural Resources. Food" (189 quotations: this theme is thus relatively present), ("Family Planning" (170), "Migration Flows" (195), "Mortality" (163), "Migration. Migration Balance" (1544), "Habitat" (152), "Diseases" (151), "Education" (145), "Methodology" (137), "Reproductive Health" (133);

On the contrary, we can notice some descriptors which are less quoted: "Forced Migration. Regulated Migration" (50 quotations: see hereafter), "Abortion" (29), "Religion" (19), or "Conjugal Union" and "Divorce. Separation" (18 quotations each); aren't there on this point any research gap to fill?

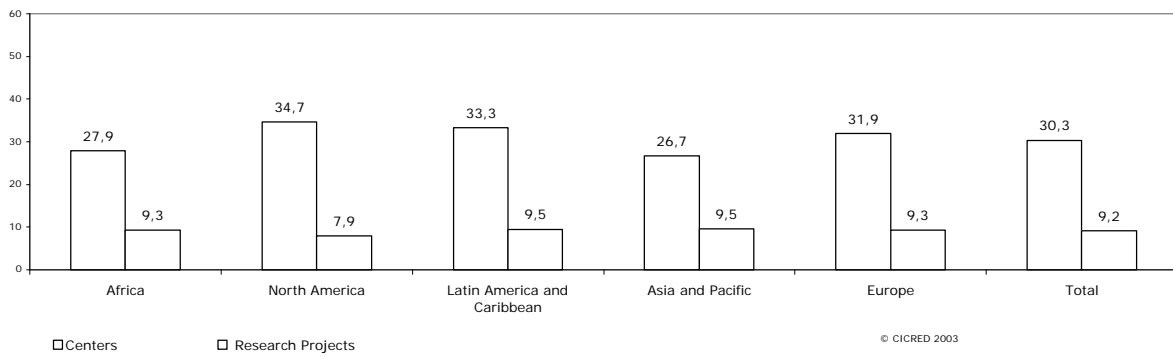
Figure 16a : Proportion (%) of "Medicine. Health Service" keyword studies per continent / Proportion (%) d'étude du mot-clé "Médecine. Service de santé" par continent



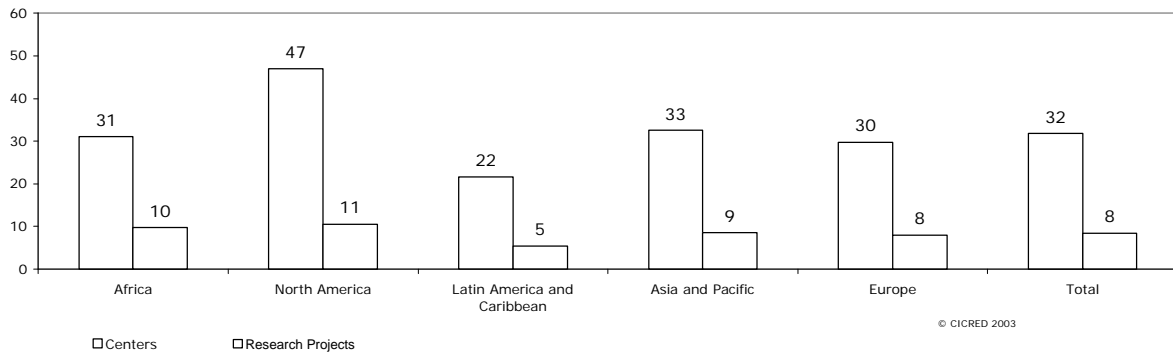
**Figure 16 b: Proportion (%) of "Government Policy" keyword studies per continent /
Proportion (%) d'étude du mot-clé "Politique gouvernementale" par continent**



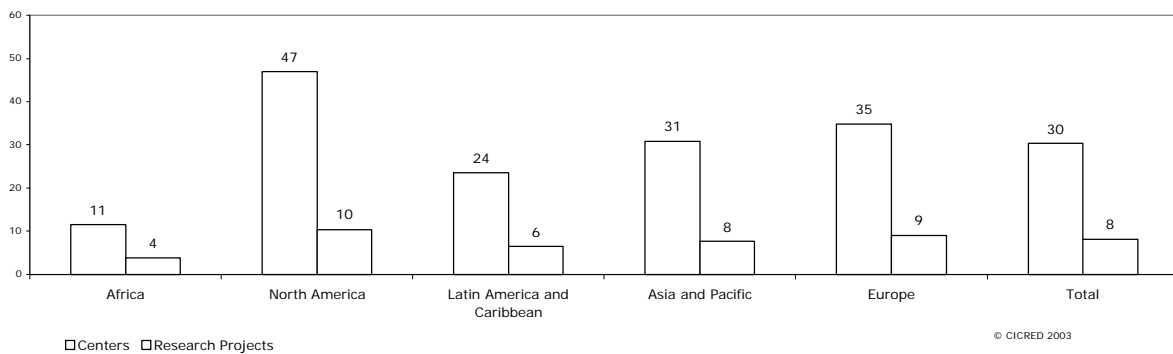
**Figure 16c : Proportion (%) of "Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems" keyword studies per continent /
Proportion (%) d'étude du mot-clé "Conflits. Changement social. Problèmes sociaux" par continent**



**Figure 16d : Proportion (%) of "Fertility" keyword studies per continent /
Proportion (%) d'étude du mot-clé "Fécondité" par continent**



**Figure 16e : Proportion (%) of "Family" Keyword studies per continent /
Proportion (%) d'étude du mot-clé "Famille" par continent**



2. Other Keywords Used

To complete this analysis of the keywords we will focus on five other keywords used. The aim here is to give examples of descriptors less often used than the ones previously mentioned but which present a particular interest and which widen the scope of the themes considered (see Table A11 in the annexes). Also selected are (with the number of projects concerned in-between brackets): "Reproductive Health" (133), "Aging" (120), "Work. Working Conditions" (76), "AIDS" (65) and "Forced Migration. Regulated Migration" (50). These descriptors are much less often used than the ones mentioned earlier: the first ten keywords concern between 313 and 211 projects, the five studied here only concern between 133 and 50 projects.

The research projects dealing with these five keywords come from a small number of Centers, which are, in fact, more concerned with "Aging" than with "Reproductive Health". The distribution by continent is rather dispersed, varying from 31% in Latin American Centers studying "Reproductive Health" to no African Centers studying "Forced Migration. Regulated Migration", a surprising result when one knows the importance of this phenomenon on this continent.

Table 13 was built in the same way as Table 12 to rank these keywords in terms of their frequency of use.

Table 13 : Appearance frequency of 5 selected keywords per continent (%)

Item	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
<i>Health. Life</i>	20,2	28,9	25,1	21,6	15,8	20,9
Reproductive Health	8,2	6,9	6,4	5,1	2,0	4,7
<i>Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups</i>	19,1	26,1	19,0	23,3	17,2	20,7
Old age	0,8	4,7	4,4	5,1	4,2	4,2
<i>Labor Force. Employment</i>	10,1	5,9	18,0	10,5	12,2	11,1
Work. Working Conditions	1,2	2,0	8,8	1,5	2,4	2,7
<i>Morbidity. Mortality</i>	13,2	13,4	13,6	11,7	11,4	12,2
Aids	5,1	1,8	2,0	2,5	1,8	2,3
<i>Migration</i>	8,9	10,8	11,2	10,9	15,7	12,6
Forced Migration. Regulated Migration	0,0	2,9	0,3	1,0	2,6	1,8

Source : RIERDEN

"Reproductive Health", rather logically, is relatively more frequently studied in Africa (8%) than on the other continents; it is very seldom studied in Europe (2%).

On the contrary "Aging" is studied in practically identical proportions in North America, in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Europe; this theme is very seldom studied in Africa, a continent which is not yet much affected by this phenomenon (but it is a theme which should be studied since aging is very rapid there); it is relatively more frequently studied in Asia and the Pacific where it ranks in 5th position in China, for example.

The keyword "Work. Working Conditions" was chosen essentially because of the very special place it occupies in Latin American and the Caribbean: it is found in close to 9% of research projects on this continent where it ranks 6th.

The importance given to "AIDS" in population research in the world is surprisingly low compared with the stakes the epidemic represents (including scientifically): only 2% of research projects refer to this keyword. This is a field of research that Centers should take more into consideration. It is logically in Africa, the continent the most affected, where the proportion of research projects dealing with this subject is the highest (5%).

Lastly, the descriptor "Forced Migration. Regulated Migration" is very seldom referred to: less than 2% of research projects in the world deal with this theme. It was selected because it is a theme to which African Centers should attach some importance, but where it is never referred to! It is in North America and in Europe (also affected by the phenomenon) that it is studied a little (close to 3% of research projects).

3. Associations of Keywords

As we have seen, a research project is described by a maximum of five keywords. It is therefore interesting to look at associations of keywords. To give a simple idea of the approach, we will use as an example the keyword the most often referred to, "Medicine. Health Services", to examine with which other keywords it is the most often used.

The 313 references to this descriptor are accompanied by a total of 693 other keywords: the research projects where the keyword "Medicine. Health Services" is used are described on average by 3.2 keywords, including this one. There are 74 other keywords, which occur 693 times, and which come from the list of 98 keywords: this shows that the way of dealing with the theme of "Medicine. Health Services" varies greatly according to research projects. These data are presented together in Table 14 where they are also presented by continent.

Table 14 : Characteristics of the research projects described by the keyword "Medicine. Health services", per continent

Item	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
Number of projects (a)	23	60	52	93	88	313
Total number of key-words	73	187	149	302	295	1006
Mean number of key-words per project	3,2	3,1	2,9	3,2	3,4	3,2
Number of other different key-words (b)	19	41	32	49	57	74
Index of dispersion (b/a)	0,83	0,68	0,62	0,53	0,65	0,24

Source : RIERDEN

The average number of keywords per project varies from 2.9 (Latin America and the Caribbean) to 3.4 (Europe). It is Africa that uses the largest number of different keywords in relation to the number projects (0.83), whereas inversely, in Asia and the Pacific, this indicator is the weakest (0.53): this reveals the presence of a greater thematic dispersion of the projects in the first case than in the second one.

But what are these "other" keywords that accompany the descriptor "Medicine. Health Services"? Table 15 gives a list of the six top-ranking keywords by continent with the number of references made to them.

Table 15 : Other key-words associated to the keyword "Medicine. Health services", per continent

Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
Family Planning (9)	Biology (9)	Government Policy (10)	Methodology (18)	Government Policy (17)	Government Policy (48)
Fertility (7)	Methodology (8)	Mortality (9)	Biology (15)	Mortality (15)	Biology (44)
Mortality (6)	Income. Standard of Living. Social Security (8)	Diseases (7)	Income. Standard of Living. Social Security (14)	Biology (14)	Diseases (43)
Recensements. Enquêtes (5)	Government Policy (7)	Santé de la reproduction (6)	Family Planning (14)	Diseases (14)	Mortality (42)
Reproductive Health (5)	Diseases (7)	Methodology (6)	Government Policy (12)	Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems (12)	Methodology (39)
Diseases (3)	Family Planning (7)	Biology (6)	Diseases (12)	Old Age (10)	Family Planning (34)

Source : RIERDEN

At the global level research dealing with the theme "Medicine. Health Services" also deals with, in order of importance, "Government Policy", "Biology", "Diseases" and "Mortality", to mention only

the first four associated descriptors. The first clearly shows in which direction the research is primarily oriented, whereas the other three remain close, since they belong to the themes "Health. Life" and "Morbidity. Mortality".

However, once again, one notices major differences between continents. "Diseases" is referred to everywhere. "Government Policy" and "Biology" appear everywhere, except in Africa; but the first one is the following keyword in the list, whereas the second one is never mentioned. "Mortality" ranks in a high position in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and in Europe, but never appears in North America or in Asia and the Pacific. "Methodology" ranks first in Asia and the Pacific, second in North America and 4th in Latin America and the Caribbean; it never appears in Africa or in Europe.

In Africa, keywords such as "Fertility", "Census. Surveys" or "Reproductive Health", which are often mentioned, give a clear indication of the research orientation on "Medicine. Health Services" on this continent. In North America and in Asia and the Pacific "Income. Standard of Living. Social Security" and "Family Planning" are the other descriptors the most often used, whereas "Reproductive Health" appears more often in Latin America and the Caribbean. Lastly, Europe differs by the use of two other keywords: "Conflicts. Social Changes. Social Problems" and "Aging", giving a clear indication of the research orientations on this continent.

4. The Five Main Countries

These are: The United States, India, China, France and the United Kingdom (Table 16 and Figure 17; Annex, Table A12). Independently from their demographic weight (these five countries put together represent 46% of the world population) they have the greatest number (in order of importance) of Centers in the ACERD and the RIERDEN: they represent 26% of the Centers in the ACERD and 32% of the Centers in the RIERDEN. They also have (not in quite the same order) the greatest number of research projects and represent 40% of the research projects in the RIERDEN. They clearly stand out compared with the countries that come after them: with 16 Centers in the ACERD for Italy, Russia and Vietnam; 12 Centers in the RIERDEN for Belgium; and 91 research projects for Italy.

Table 16 : Basic data on the Centers of the 5 selected countries and their research projects

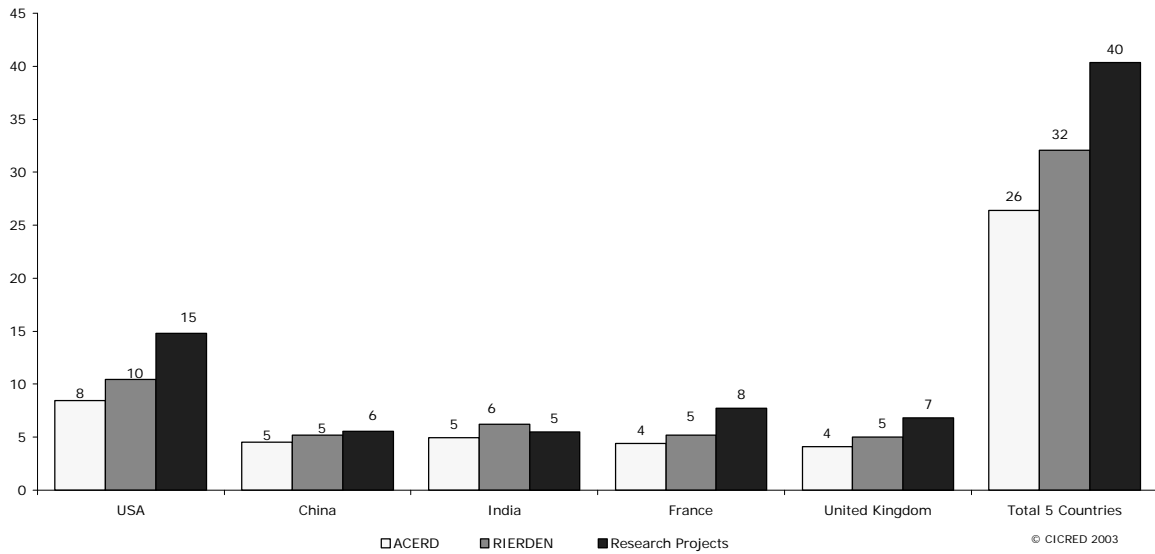
Item		USA	India	China	France	United Kingdom	Total 5 countries	World
ACERD Centers	N	60	35	32	31	29	187	708
	%	8,5	4,9	4,5	4,4	4,1	26,4	100,0
RIERDEN Centers	N	52	31	26	26	25	160	499
	%	10,4	6,2	5,2	5,2	5,0	32,0	100,0
Percentage of RIERDEN Centers		87	89	81	84	86	86	70
Number of Research projects	N	422	156	158	220	195	1151	2852
	%	14,8	5,5	5,5	7,7	6,8	40,3	100,0
Average number of research projects per Center		8,1	5,0	6,1	8,5	7,8	7,2	5,7
Population (en millions)		294,0	1 065,5	1 311,7	60,1	59,3	2 790,6	6 060,6
Nombre de Centres pour 100 millions d'habitants		20,4	3,3	2,4	51,6	48,9	6,7	11,7

Source : ACERD and/et RIERDEN

The average number of research projects per Center according to the total number of Centers listed in the RIERDEN is 8 projects for the United States, France and the United Kingdom, 6 for China and 5 for India. Except for this last country these ratios are higher than the world average (5.7).

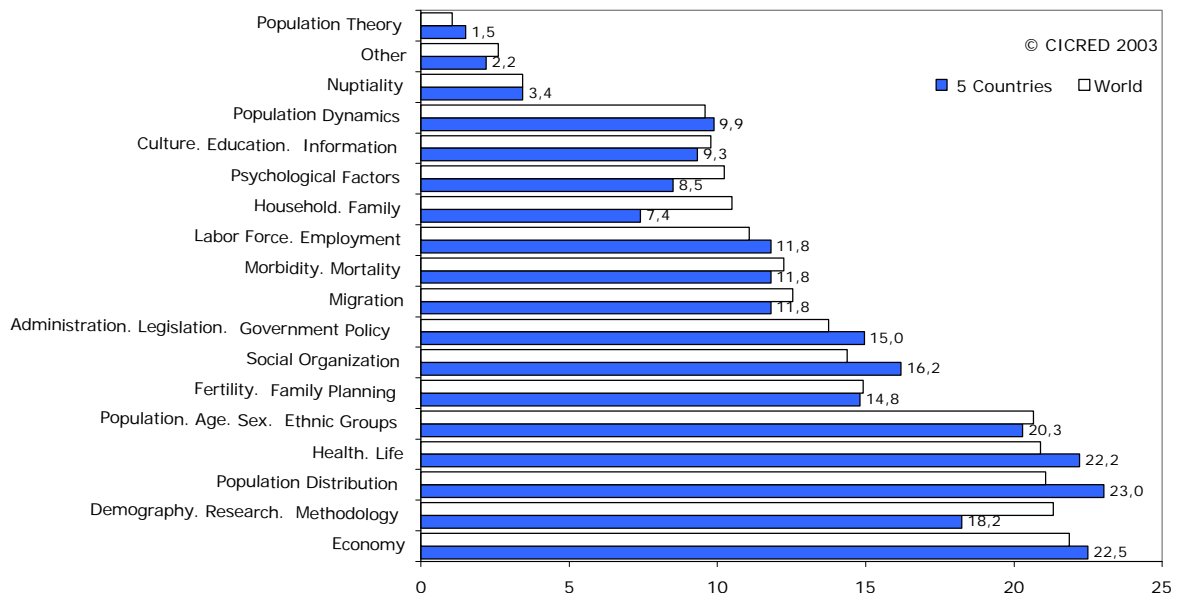
If one calculates the ratio between the number of Centers in the ACERD and the number of inhabitants, one observes that China and India are the countries with the smallest proportion of Centers (2.4 and 3.3 Centers for one hundred million inhabitants respectively) compared with 20.4 in the United States. In France and the United Kingdom this ratio is much more important (51.6 and 48.9 respectively). In this case there is an effect of closeness of CICRED to the European Centers.

Figure 17 : Distribution (%) of Centers and research projects of the 5 countries /
Répartition (%) des Centres et des projets de recherche des 5 pays



Graph 18 presents the distribution of research projects of the five countries globally according to 18 themes, selected according to the distribution of the world total. The thematic category "Population Distribution" goes from 3rd place to first place (23%), but above all, "Demography. Research. Methodology" (18%) loses ground compared with the world total since it is a theme more studied in Africa and especially in Latin America. In the same way, "Household. Family" (7%) is substantially lower (it is a theme that is very seldom studied in China), and so is "Psychological Factors" (8%). On the other hand we can observe an increase of interest in the theme "Social Organization" (16%) which is very much studied in France and the United Kingdom. Let us examine each country in greater detail.

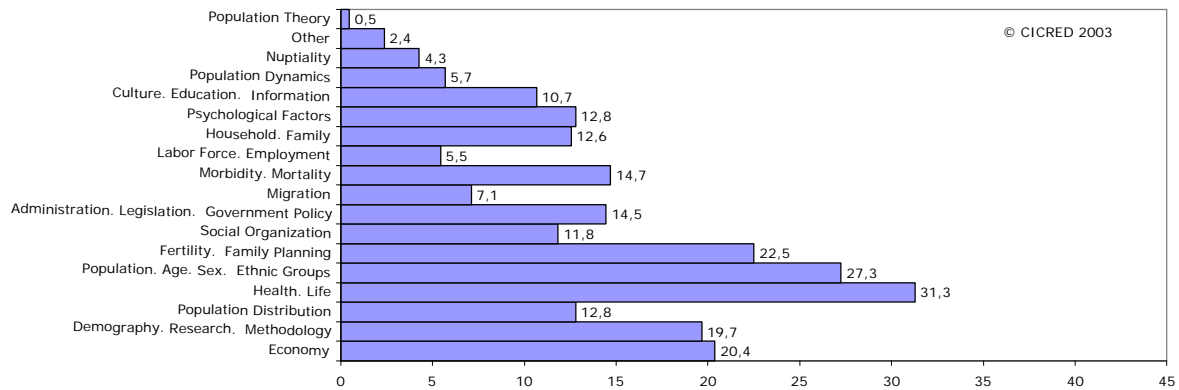
Figure 18 : Themes of research projects - 5 countries /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - 5 pays



In the United States (Graph 19a) we can observe, with no surprise, practically the same characteristics as those analysed for the North American continent since their research projects represent 86% of the projects there. It is interesting to note that certain themes are given less importance such as: "Economy", which only occupies the 4th position (20%) due to the interest in the keyword "Income. Living Conditions. Social Security", which ranks in 3rd position in the United

States (we can also notice that the keyword in 4th position is "Government Policy", closely related to the previous one); "Demography. Research. Methodology" which regresses to 5th position (20%); "Population Distribution", which only ranks in 8th position, with a low rate of use (13%); and lastly, "Social Organization", "Migration" and "Labor Force. Employment". However, the theme "Health. Life" occupies the 1st position (31%), thanks to the descriptors "Biology" and "Medicine". Health Services" which occupy the 1st and 2nd positions respectively in the list of keywords. In 2nd position comes "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups": in this theme, the keywords "Adolescence" and "Aging" are most often mentioned. The theme "Fertility. Family Planning" is also an important theme (3rd position, 23%), as well as "Morbidity. Mortality" (6th place, 15%).

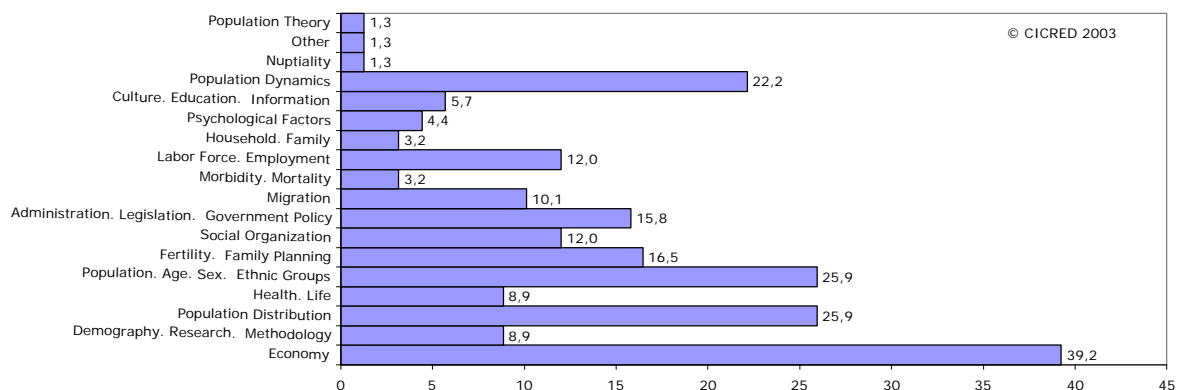
Figure 19a : Theme of research projects - United States /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Etats Unis



It is very interesting to compare the cases of China and India (Graphs 19b and 19c). They present two very different models which correspond to totally different population issues.

In China the thematic category the most often referred to is, as for the whole world, "Economy"; especially thanks to the keyword "Development" which ranks in first position: an indication of the importance given to this theme today at a crucial time in the Chinese economy; the percentage of references (39%) is indeed considerable. Next come, in the same position (26%) the themes of "Population Distribution" (with the keyword "Urban Areas" because of the rapid urbanisation China is experiencing today) and "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Group" (with the keyword "Aging", an indication of the interest in the question of rapid aging of the population). There is also "Population Dynamics", which is relatively the more often studied than in the rest of the world (4th place, 22%); notable here, in this theme, is the fact that the keyword "Population Movement" ranks in 2nd position among the keywords. On the contrary, two themes regress considerably, both to 10th place (9%): "Demography. Research. Methodology" and "Health. Life".

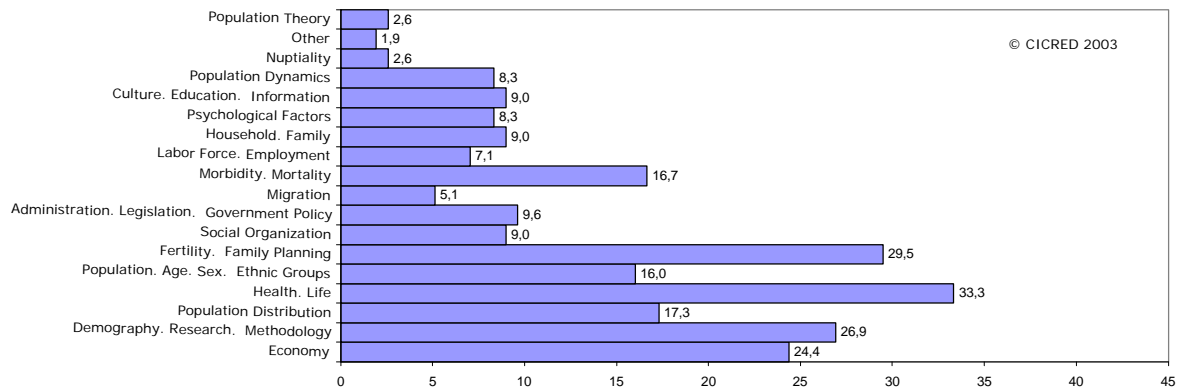
Figure 19b : Themes of research projects - China /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Chine



On the other hand in India, "Health. Life" occupies the first place (33%): the analysis of the keywords shows that "Medicine. Health Services" is the most often used to describe research projects in this country. "Fertility. Family Planning" is the 2nd theme studied (30%), indicating an interest in this theme. Next come "Demography. Research. Methodology" (3rd position, 27%) and "Economy" (24%), this last theme especially thanks to keyword "Income. Living Conditions. Social

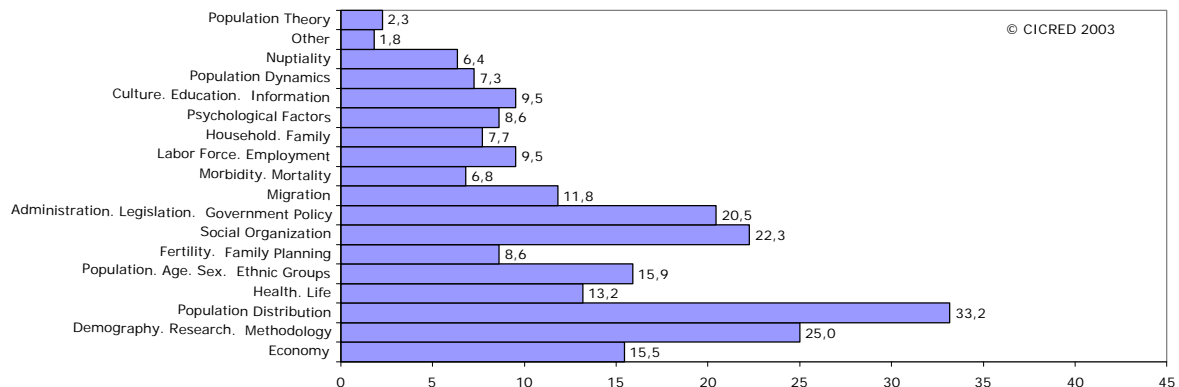
Security". Lastly, "Migration", a theme which is seldom studied in India, ranks 15th with 5%.

Figure 19c : Themes of research projects - India /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Inde



In France (Graph 19d), the theme the most studied is "Population Distribution": the keywords "Habitat", "Urban Areas" and "Rural Areas" are well ranked in the list of keywords (2nd, 4th and 5th positions respectively); this clearly corresponds to the French tradition of human geography. The 2nd theme most often referred to is "Demography. Research. Methodology", a domain which has always greatly interested French demographers; in fact, if we look at the list of keywords, "Mathematics. Natural Science. Social Sciences" is the 3rd keyword most frequently used in France, and it is one which encompasses demography and all of its specialities (for example: demography of the family, economic demography, historical demography, etc.). The 3rd theme is "Social Organization" thanks to the keyword "Conflicts. Social Changes. Social Problems" which ranks 1st: evidence of the importance of this theme, which is also important in the United Kingdom where it ranks 3rd. One theme is relatively more frequently studied in France than in the rest of the world: "Administration. Legislation. Government Policy" (21%, 4th position), this no doubt has to do with the special case of France regarding family policy.

Figure 19d : Themes of research projects - France
Thèmes des projets de recherche - France



In the United Kingdom (Graph 19e), "Health. Life" is the theme the most frequently studied (34%). The keywords "Biology" and "Medicine. Health Services" are the most often used to describe research projects: this situation brings to mind the case of the United States, and to a lesser degree, that of India. The themes that come next are "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups" (24%) and "Morbidity. Mortality" (21%). However, the first three themes of the classification for the whole world have declined substantially: "Economy" is only in 7th position (15%), "Population Distribution" in 9th position (14%) and "Demography. Research. Methodology" in 12th position (11%).

To illustrate the differences between China and India and between France and the United Kingdom we have included the corresponding data in Figures 20 and 21; the first one also includes data concerning Asia and the Pacific, and the second one includes data on Europe; and both include data concerning the whole world.

Figure 19e : Themes of research projects - United Kingdom /
Thèmes des projets de recherche - Royaume Uni

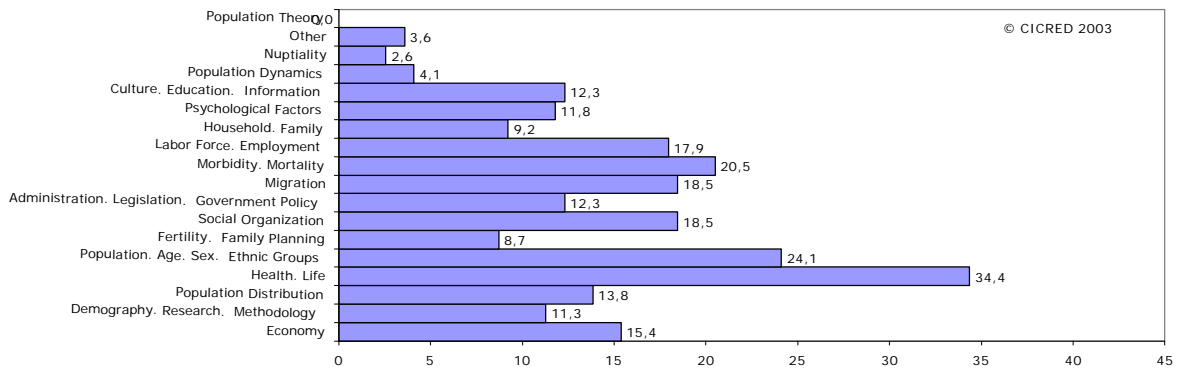


Figure 20 : Themes of research projects in China and India /
Thèmes des projets de recherche en Chine et Inde

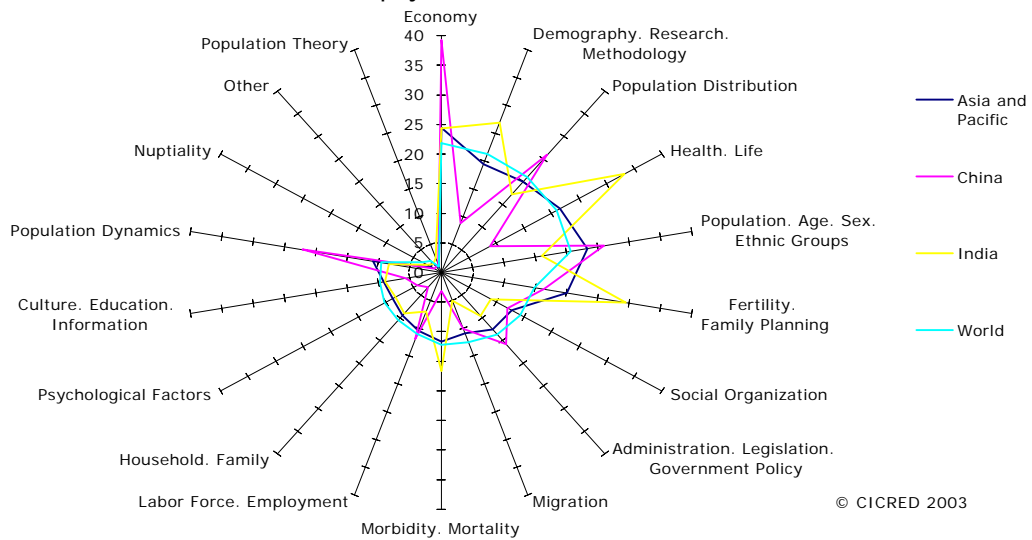
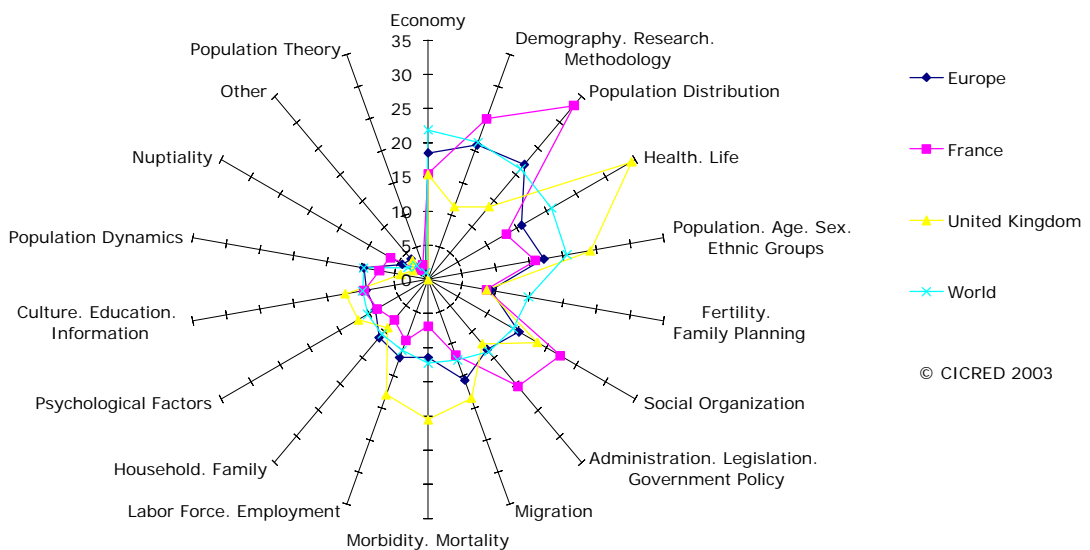


Figure 21 : Themes of research projects in France and United Kingdom /
Thèmes des projets de recherche en France et au Royaume Uni



CONCLUSION

This overview of population research in the world gives an indication of the wealth of the databases built up and updated by CICRED. They provide in-depth knowledge concerning this research and the institutional players concerned. The analyses presented in this booklet are inevitably global. Several points dealt with here would deserve to be developed, for example the study of associations of keywords which can bring us a better understanding on the way the subjects are covered. The authors are well aware of the limits of this booklet and hope that more in-depth analyses could be carried on thereafter.

Beyond these results and now this work has been completed we have four requests to make:

- The precious tools that represent the ACERD and the RIERDEN have an interest only if they are as complete as possible and regularly updated. CICRED hopes that the Centers will continue (and even more so than in the past) to provide the necessary information.
- Let us remind that the aim of the ACERD and the RIERDEN is to make at Centers disposal a tool enabling them to develop collaborative projects. With this publication CICRED hopes that the Centers will be encouraged to go further, to consult the CICRED server and to retrieve the information on the subjects they are interested in so as to develop scientific exchanges with the teams studying these subjects; exchanges which may subsequently lead to joint and/or comparative research programs.
- The analyses suggested in this booklet highlight certain gaps in the themes dealt with, either at a global level, or at a continental level. The persons in charge for the Centers could usefully think of on these gaps and envisage to fill them.
- Lastly, the international organizations and donor organizations will find in all of this material the elements they need to help them make their decisions concerning funding priorities. CICRED's wish is that these organizations will use the information and the analyses presented here in order to make them more aware of the Centers

ANNEX

Table A1 : Centers and research projects per country / Centres et projets de recherche par pays

COUNTRY	PAYS	Centers / Centres ACERD	Centers / Centres RIERDEN	Projects / Projets	Population
United States of America	Etats-Unis d'Amérique	60	52	422	294,0
India	Inde	35	31	156	1 065,5
China (1)	Chine (1)	32	26	158	1 311,7
France	France	31	26	220	60,1
United Kingdom	Royaume-Uni	29	25	195	59,3
Italy	Italie	16	11	91	57,4
Russia	Russie	16	3	16	143,2
Viet Nam	Viêt Nam	16	6	29	81,4
Belgium	Belgique	15	12	75	10,3
Canada	Canada	15	10	69	31,5
Spain	Espagne	15	10	76	41,1
Egypt	Egypte	14	8	43	71,9
Mexico	Mexique	14	9	73	103,5
Argentina	Argentine	12	10	38	38,4
Australia (2)	Australie (2)	12	10	68	19,7
Germany	Allemagne	11	10	45	82,5
Switzerland	Suisse	11	9	35	7,2
Brazil	Brésil	10	10	85	178,5
Senegal	Sénégal	10	8	21	10,1
Colombia	Colombie	9	6	20	44,2
Indonesia	Indonésie	8	6	31	219,9
Kenya	Kenya	8	5	9	32,0
Poland	Pologne	8	5	33	38,6
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	7	4	22	146,7
Thailand	Thaï lande	7	5	64	62,8

COUNTRY	PAYS	Centers / Centres ACERD	Centers / Centres RIERDEN	Projects / Projets	Population
Tunisia	Tunisie	7	4	12	9,8
Austria	Autriche	6	5	20	8,1
Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso	6	2	7	13,0
Cameroon	Cameroun	6	2	19	16,0
Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire	6	2	7	16,6
Japan	Japon	6	5	29	127,7
Nigeria	Nigéria	6	3	8	124,0
Netherlands	Pays-Bas	6	7	83	16,1
Peru	Pérou	6	5	10	27,2
Philippines	Philippines	6	6	54	80,0
Algeria	Algérie	5	3	9	31,8
Congo	Congo	5	0	0	3,7
Costa Rica	Costa Rica	5	2	7	4,2
Ethiopia	Ethiopie	5	3	5	70,7
Israel	Israël	5	4	5	6,4
Madagascar	Madagascar	5	3	0	17,4
Morocco	Maroc	5	5	23	30,6
Turkey	Turquie	5	4	15	71,3
Czech Republic	Tchèque (République)	4	2	4	10,2
Ecuador	Equateur	4	2	7	13,0
Finland	Finlande	4	4	32	5,2
Mali	Mali	4	2	8	13,0
Norway	Norvège	4	4	36	4,5
Pakistan	Pakistan	4	2	8	153,6
Romania	Roumanie	4	1	4	22,3

COUNTRY	PAYS	Centers / Centres ACERD	Centers / Centres RIERDEN	Projects / Projets	Population
Singapore	Singapour	4	3	10	4,3
Sweden	Suède	4	3	20	8,9
South Africa	Afrique du Sud	4	4	25	45,0
Zambia	Zambie	4	2	7	10,8
Benin	Bénin	3	2	2	6,7
Bolivia	Bolivie	3	3	7	8,8
Central African Republic	Centrafrique	3	1	1	3,9
Chile	Chili	3	3	13	15,8
Congo (DRC)	Congo (RDC)	3	2	5	52,8
Georgia	Géorgie	3	3	13	5,1
Ghana	Ghana	3	1	0	20,9
Greece	Grèce	3	3	9	11,0
Hungary	Hongrie	3	1	2	9,9
Jamaica	Jamaïque	3	2	2	2,7
Malaysia	Malaisie	3	2	8	24,4
Nepal	Népal	3	2	5	25,2
Portugal	Portugal	3	2	6	10,1
Sudan	Soudan	3	1	5	33,6
Uganda	Ouganda	3	0	0	25,8
Uruguay	Uruguay	3	3	11	3,4
Yugoslavia	Yougoslavie	3	2	11	10,5
Zimbabwe	Zimbabwe	3	1	0	12,9
Angola	Angola	2	1	3	13,6
Botswana	Botswana	2	1	7	1,8
Bulgaria	Bulgarie	2	1	18	7,9

COUNTRY	PAYS	Centers / Centres ACERD	Centers / Centres RIERDEN	Projects / Projets	Population
Cuba	Cuba	2	1	12	11,3
Estonia	Estonie	2	2	6	1,3
Fiji	Fidji	2	1	5	0,8
Guinea	Guinée	2	0	0	8,5
Haiti	Haïti	2	0	0	8,3
Korea	Corée	2	2	15	47,7
Latvia	Lettonie	2	2	5	2,3
Lebanon	Liban	2	2	2	3,7
Mongolia	Mongolie	2	2	1	2,6
New Zealand	Nouvelle-Zélande	2	2	3	3,9
Niger	Niger	2	1	3	12,0
Paraguay	Paraguay	2	1	1	5,9
Slovakia	Slovaquie	2	2	8	5,4
Slovenia	Slovénie	2	2	15	2,0
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	2	2	8	19,1
Swaziland	Swaziland	2	0	0	1,1
Syria	Syrie	2	0	0	17,8
Tanzania	Tanzanie	2	1	4	37,0
Togo	Togo	2	1	9	4,9
Ukraine	Ukraine	2	0	0	48,5
Uzbekistan	Ouzbékistan	2	2	7	26,1
Albania	Albanie	1	0	0	3,2
Barbados	Barbade	1	1	5	0,3
Belarus	Belarus	1	1	5	9,9
Bermuda (UK)	Bermudes (Royaume-Uni)	1	1	0	0,1

COUNTRY	PAYS	Centers / Centres ACERD	Centers / Centres RIERDEN	Projects / Projets	Population
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnie-Herzégovine	1	0	0	4,2
Burundi	Burundi	1	0	0	6,8
Cape Verde	Cap-Vert	1	0	0	0,5
Croatia	Croatie	1	1	1	4,4
Cyprus	Chypre	1	1	1	0,8
Denmark	Danemark	1	1	1	5,4
Dominican Republic	Dominicaine (République)	1	1	1	8,7
Gabon	Gabon	1	1	0	1,3
Guatemala	Guatemala	1	1	1	12,3
Guinea-Bissau	Guinée-Bissau	1	0	0	1,5
Honduras	Honduras	1	0	0	6,9
Iran	Iran	1	1	4	68,9
Jordan	Jordanie	1	1	0	5,5
Korea (DPR)	Corée (RPD)	1	0	0	22,7
Kuwait	Koweït	1	1	1	2,5
Lao	Laos	1	0	0	5,7
Lesotho	Lesotho	1	0	0	1,8
Lithuania	Lituanie	1	1	2	3,4
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	1	0	0	0,5
Malawi	Malawi	1	1	2	12,1
Malta	Malte	1	1	0	0,4
Mauritania	Mauritanie	1	1	3	2,9
Mauritius (3)	Maurice (3)	1	1	2	1,2
Moldova	Moldavie	1	1	2	4,3
Myanmar	Myanmar	1	0	0	49,5

COUNTRY	PAYS	Centers / Centres ACERD	Centers / Centres RIERDEN	Projects / Projets	Population
New Caledonia (France)	Nelle-Calédonie (France)	1	1	6	0,2
Panama	Panama	1	1	1	3,1
Reunion (France)	Réunion (France)	1	1	8	0,8
Rwanda	Rwanda	1	0	0	8,4
Salvador (EI)	Salvador (EI)	1	1	0	6,5
Sao Tome and Principe	Sao Tomé-et-Principe	1	0	0	0,2
Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	1	1	0	5,0
Suriname	Suriname	1	0	0	0,4
United Arab Emirates	Emirats Arabes Unis	1	1	5	3,0
Venezuela	Venezuela	1	1	1	25,7
Total	Total	708	499	2852	6060,6

(1): including Hong Kong, Macao et Taiwan

(2): including Christmas, Coco et Norfolk Islands

(3): including Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon

Notes:

a) The population is the population estimated (in millions) in 2003 by the United Nations (medium-variant projections 2001).

b) The designations employed for countries and territories do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of CICRED concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

(1) : y compris Hong Kong, Macao et Taï wan

(2) : y compris les îles Christmas, Coco et Norfolk

(3) : y compris Agalega, Rodrigues et Saint-Brandon

Notes:

a) L'effectif de la population est celui estimé en 2003 (en millions) par les Nations Unies (variante moyenne des projections 2001).

b) Les noms utilisés pour les pays et territoires n'impliquent aucune opinion de la part de la part du CICRED concernant leur statut légal, leurs autorités politiques ou la limitation de leurs frontières.

Table A2 : Countries without Centers registered in ACERD / Pays n'ayant aucun Centre répertorié dans l'ACERD

Country or Territory	Pays ou territoire	Population
Iraq	Irak	25,2
Saudi Arabia	Arabie Saoudite	24,2
Afghanistan	Afghanistan	23,9
Yemen	Yémen	20,0
Mozambique	Mozambique	18,9
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	15,4
Cambodia	Cambodge	14,1
Somalia	Somalie	9,9
Chad	Tchad	8,6
Azerbaijan	Azerbaï djan	8,4
Tajikistan	Tadjikistan	6,2
Libya	Libye	5,6
Nicaragua	Nicaragua	5,5
Kyrgyzstan	Kirghizistan	5,1
Turkmenistan	Turkménistan	4,9
Eritrea	Erythrée	4,1
Ireland	Irlande	4,0
Palestina	Palestine	3,6
Liberia	Libéria	3,4
Armenia	Arménie	3,1
Oman	Oman	2,9
Bhutan	Bhoutan	2,3
Macedonia (TFYR)	Macédoine	2,1
Namibia	Namibie	2,0
Gambia	Gambie	1,4

Country or Territory	Pays ou territoire	Population
Trinidad and Tobago	Trinité-et-Tobago	1,3
French Guyana	Guyana	0,8
East Timor	Timor Leste	0,8
Comoros	Comores	0,8
Djibouti	Djibouti	0,7
Bahrain	Bahré n	0,7
Qatar	Qatar	0,6
Solomon Islands	Salomon (Iles)	0,5
Equatorial Guinea	Guinée Equatoriale	0,5
Brunei Darussalam	Brunéi Darussalam	0,4
Western Sahara	Sahara Occidental	0,3
Maldives	Maldives	0,3
Iceland	Islande	0,3
Belize	Belize	0,3
Bahamas	Bahamas	0,3
Vanuatu	Vanuatu	0,2
Samoa	Samoa	0,2
Tonga	Tonga	0,1
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Saint-Vincent-et-Grenadines	0,1
Saint Lucia	Sainte-Lucie	0,1
Micronesia (Federated States)	Micronésie (Etats Fédérés)	0,1
Andorra	Andorre	*
Antigua and Barbuda	Antigua-et-Barbuda	*
Dominica	Dominique	*

Country or Territory	Pays ou territoire	Population
Grenada	Grenade	*
Holy See	Saint-Siège	*
Kiribati	Kiribati	*
Marshall Islands	Marshall (Iles)	*
Monaco	Monaco	*
Nauru	Nauru	*
Palau	Palaos	*
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Saint-Kitts-et-Nevis	*
San Marino	Saint-Marin	*
Seychelles	Seychelles	*
Tuvalu	Tuvalu	*

Notes:

- a) The population is the population estimated (in millions) in 2003 by the United Nations (medium-variant projections 2001).
- b) The designations employed for countries and territories do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of CICRED concerning the legal status of any country or territory or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.
- c) The asterisk indicates Population lower than 100 000 inhabitants.

Notes :

- a) L'effectif de la population est celui estimé en 2003 (en millions) par les Nations Unies (variante moyenne des projections 2001).
- b) Les noms utilisés pour les pays et territoires n'impliquent aucune opinion de la part de la part du CICRED concernant leur statut légal, leurs autorités politiques ou la limitation de leurs frontières.
- c) L'astérisque indique une population inférieure à 100 000 habitants.

Table A3 :Distribution of Centers per period of creation and per continent / Répartition des Centres par période de création selon le continent

Period of Creation	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
Année de création	Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	Asie	Europe	Océanie	Total
<1945	1	2	7	2	12	1	25
1945-49	2	3	0	2	7	0	14
1950-54	1	1	2	2	4	1	11
1955-59	1	2	3	7	1	0	14
1960-64	5	7	4	11	10	0	37
1965-69	7	10	10	8	10	0	45
1970-74	7	8	6	16	12	0	49
1975-79	6	4	7	15	7	2	41
1980-84	6	5	7	19	17	2	56
1985-89	13	9	6	13	18	3	62
1990-94	8	2	7	16	23	1	57
1995-99	8	2	2	2	17	1	32
>=2000	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
Unknow Data / ND	9	8	2	10	20	3	52
Total	75	63	63	124	160	14	499

Table A4 : Administrative status of the Centers and their parent organization / Statut administratif des Centres et de leurs organismes de tutelle

Administrative Status of the Center	Statut Administratif du Centre	Administrative Status of Parent Organization / Statut Administratif de l'organisme de tutelle								
		Private company	Joint private-public company	National or federal administration	Regional or local administration	Other public organization	International organization	Unknown Data	No Data	Total
		Société de statut privé	Société de statut mixte privé-public	Administration nationale ou fédérale	Administration régionale ou locale	Autre organisme de statut public	Organisation internationale	ND	Sans objet	Total
Department or head office of another organization	Service ou direction d'une autre organisation	25	0	130	37	42	18	45	0	297
Public institution or organization	Etablissement de statut public	0	3	75	8	16	0	6	0	108
Branch with private status or joint private-public status organization	Filiale ayant un statut d'entreprise privée ou mixte	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Association or foundation depending on another organization	Association ou fondation dépendant d'une autre organisation	2	0	8	2	6	9	9	0	36
Independent private company	Société de statut privé indépendante	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
Independent association or foundation	Association ou fondation indépendante	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35
Other	Autre	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	9
Total	Total	27	5	214	47	65	28	60	53	499

Table A5 : Research orientations of the Centers per continent (%) / Orientations de recherche des Centres par continent (en %)

Research orientations of Centers	Orientations de recherche des Centres	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
		Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	Asie	Europe	Océanie	Total
Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups	Population. Age. Sexe. Groupes ethniques	58,7	63,5	71,4	64,5	59,4	64,3	62,7
Household. Family	Ménage. Famille	44,0	54,0	47,6	39,5	40,0	57,1	43,7
Population Distribution	Répartition de la population	56,0	46,0	58,7	50,0	42,5	50,0	49,1
Social Organization	Organisation sociale	26,7	28,6	42,9	26,6	25,0	14,3	28,1
Culture. Education. Information	Culture. Education. Information	25,3	22,2	36,5	29,0	15,0	28,6	24,0
Labor Force. Employment	Population active. Emploi	40,0	31,7	54,0	38,7	33,1	42,9	38,3
Economy	Economie	37,3	30,2	39,7	41,1	26,3	14,3	33,5
Administration. Legislation. Government Policy	Administration. Législation. Politique gouvernementale	22,7	33,3	39,7	24,2	30,0	14,3	28,7
Psychological Factors	Facteurs psychologiques	13,3	7,9	6,3	14,5	5,6	0,0	9,2
Health. Life	Santé. Vie	46,7	50,8	41,3	51,6	35,6	42,9	44,1
Morbidity. Mortality	Morbidité. Mortalité	49,3	50,8	34,9	42,7	36,9	64,3	42,5
Nuptiality	Nuptialité	33,3	20,6	25,4	33,9	21,3	28,6	26,9
Fertility. Family Planning	Fécondité. Planification de la famille	64,0	63,5	50,8	54,8	40,0	64,3	52,3
Migration	Migration	48,0	55,6	52,4	37,9	48,8	64,3	47,7
Population Dynamics	Dynamique de la population	48,0	47,6	34,9	40,3	36,9	57,1	41,1
Population Theories	Théories de la population	8,0	11,1	4,8	18,5	14,4	14,3	12,8
Other	Autre	21,3	20,6	28,6	25,0	25,0	21,4	24,2
<i>(Number of Centers)</i>	<i>(Nombre de Centres)</i>	<i>(75)</i>	<i>(63)</i>	<i>(63)</i>	<i>(124)</i>	<i>(160)</i>	<i>(14)</i>	<i>(499)</i>
Read : 58,7 % of African centers work on the theme "Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups".								
Lire : 58,7 % des Centres africains déclarent avoir comme thème d'orientation "Population. Age. Sexe. Groupes ethniques".								

Tableau A6 : Themes of research projects per Continent (%) / Thèmes des projets de recherche par continent (en %)

Themes of research projects	Thèmes des projets de recherche	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
		Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique latine et Caraïbes	Asie	Europe	Océanie	Total
Demography. Research. Methodology	Démographie. Recherche. Méthodologie	22,6	19,3	29,5	20,6	20,9	11	21,3
Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups	Population. Age. Sexe. Groupes Ethniques	19,1	26,1	19,0	22,1	17,2	32,9	20,7
Household. Family	Ménage. Famille	7,4	12,8	9,5	9,2	11,2	11,0	10,5
Population Distribution	Répartition de la Population	32,3	16,1	19,0	20,6	21,9	15,9	21,1
Social Organization	Organisation sociale	15,2	13,0	16,3	12,6	15,3	14,6	14,4
Culture. Education. Information	Culture. Education. Information	11,3	10,6	10,8	8,3	9,2	15,9	9,8
Labor Force. Employment	Population active. Emploi	10,1	5,9	18,0	10,1	12,2	13,4	11,1
Economy	Economie	25,3	20,2	27,8	24,7	18,5	22,0	21,9
Administration. Legislation. Government Policy	Administration. Législation. Politique gouvernementale	15,6	15,9	12,9	12,9	13,4	9,8	13,7
Psychological Factors	Facteurs psychologiques	13,6	13,2	10,8	8,8	8,9	8,5	10,2
Health. Life	Santé. Vie	20,2	28,9	25,1	20,9	15,8	26,8	20,9
Morbidity. Mortality	Morbidité. Mortalité	13,2	13,4	13,6	11,4	11,4	14,6	12,2
Nuptiality	Nuptialité	4,3	3,9	2,7	1,8	4,4	1,2	3,4
Fertility. Family Planning	Fécondité. Planification de la famille	19,1	21,6	7,8	20,9	9,3	13,4	14,9
Migration	Migration	8,9	10,8	11,2	9,8	15,7	19,5	12,6
Population Dynamics	Dynamique de la population	13,2	5,1	10,5	10,8	9,6	12,2	9,6
Population Theories	Théories de la population	1,9	0,6	0,7	0,9	1,2	1,2	1,1
Other	Autre	0,8	2,0	1,4	2,5	3,9	0,0	2,6
<i>Number of projects</i>	<i>Nombre de projets de recherche</i>	<i>(257)</i>	<i>(491)</i>	<i>(295)</i>	<i>(651)</i>	<i>(1 076)</i>	<i>(82)</i>	<i>(2 852)</i>
Read : in Oceania, 11.0% of the 82 research projects deal with the theme "Demography. Research. Methodology".								
Lire : en Océanie, 11,0% des 82 projets de recherche concernent le thème "Démographie. Recherche. Méthodologie".								

**Tableau A7 : Distribution of Centers and research projects per subcontinent /
Répartition des Centres et de leurs projets de recherche par sous continent**

Continent / Subcontinent	Continent / Sous continent	Centers registered in ACERD		Centers registered in RIERDEN		Proportion (%) of Centers RIERDEN / Proportion (%) de Centres RIERDEN	Number of Research Projects	
		Centres répertoriés dans l'ACERD		Centres répertoriés dans le RIERDEN			Nombre de projets de recherche	
		Number/ Nombre	%	Number/ Nombre	%		Number/ Nombre	%
Africa	Afrique	147	100	75	100	51	257	100
Northern	du Nord	34	23	21	28	62	92	36
Western	Occidentale	48	33	24	32	50	68	26
Middle	Centrale	21	14	7	9	33	28	11
Eastern	Orientale	35	24	18	24	51	37	14
Southern	Australe	9	6	5	7	56	32	13
Northern America	Amérique du Nord	76	100	63	100	83	491	100
Latin America and the Caribbean	Amérique Latine et Caraï bes	86	100	63	100	73	295	100
Central and the Caribbean	Centrale et Caraï bes	32	37	19	30	59	102	35
South	du Sud	54	63	44	70	81	193	65
Asia and Pacific	Asie et Océanie	182	100	138	100	76	733	100
Western	Occidentale	21	11	17	12	81	42	6
South-Central	Centrale et méridionale	54	30	44	32	81	210	28
South-Eastern	du Sud-Est	46	25	28	20	61	196	27
Eastern	Orientale	43	24	35	26	81	203	28
Oceania	Océanie	18	10	14	10	78	82	11
Europe	Europe	217	100	160	100	74	1076	100
Northern	Septentrionale	47	22	42	26	89	297	28
Western	Occidentale	81	37	69	43	85	478	44
Eastern	Orientale	43	20	17	11	40	92	9
Southern	Méridionale	46	21	32	20	70	209	19

Table A8 : Themes of research projects per subcontinent / *Thèmes des projets de recherche par sous-continent*

	Africa / Afrique					America / Amérique			Asia and Pacific / Asie et Pacifique					Europe				World Monde
NUMBER OF RESEARCH PROJECTS	257					786			733					1076				2852
THEMES	Northern / du Nord	Western / Occidentale	Middle / Centrale	Eastern / Orientale	Southern / Australe	Northern / du Nord	Central and Caribbean / Centrale et Caraïbes	South / du Sud	Western / Occidentale	South-Central / Centrale et méridionale	South-Eastern / du Sud-Est	Eastern / Orientale	Oceania / Océanie	Northern / Septentrionale	Western / Occidentale	Eastern / Orientale	Southern / Méditerranéenne	TOTAL
Number of research projects	92	68	28	37	32	491	102	193	42	210	196	203	82	297	478	92	209	2852
Demography. Research. Methodology	20	16	7	9	6	95	27	60	7	58	40	29	9	34	116	25	50	608
Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups	19	11	3	8	8	128	22	34	8	37	53	46	27	66	88	9	22	589
Household. Family	4	7	4	2	2	63	11	17	4	20	25	11	9	34	51	11	24	299
Population Distribution	36	21	10	9	7	79	26	30	9	38	41	46	13	36	132	13	55	601
Social Organization	20	6	5	6	2	64	15	33	8	20	27	27	12	42	85	16	22	410
Culture. Education. Information	5	8	4	6	6	52	6	26	4	22	16	12	13	27	46	7	19	279
Labor Force. Employment	7	6	4	5	4	29	15	38	8	15	19	24	11	40	54	14	23	316
Economy	22	18	12	7	6	99	25	57	6	51	34	70	18	40	85	24	50	624
Administration. Legislation. Government Policy	15	11	5	6	3	78	7	31	3	24	17	40	8	32	88	7	17	392
Psychological Factors	15	6	2	10	2	65	10	22	3	18	29	7	7	37	44	2	13	292
Health. Life	13	18	4	7	10	142	13	61	3	60	51	22	22	92	51	9	18	596
Morbidity. Mortality	5	15	2	4	8	66	8	32	2	33	32	7	12	57	40	6	20	349
Nuptiality	3	4	0	3	1	19	3	5	1	4	4	3	1	12	20	1	14	98
Fertility. Family Planning	12	16	5	8	8	106	10	13	3	57	46	30	11	28	41	5	26	425
Migration	7	12	0	2	2	53	14	19	11	11	24	18	16	49	77	10	33	358
Population Dynamics	12	9	2	5	6	25	20	11	3	15	12	40	10	15	38	14	36	273
Population Theories	2	1	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	4	0	2	1	0	11	1	1	30
Other	1	0	0	0	1	10	0	4	3	3	6	4	0	21	18	1	2	74
Read : 30 projects among the 2852 declared by Centers deal with the theme "Population Theories", 11 of them are situated in Western Europe																		
Lire : 30 projets parmi les 2852 projets déclarés par les Centres concernant le thème "Théories de la Population", 11 parmi eux sont situés en Europe Occidentale.																		

Table A9 : Number of research projects per keyword and per continent / Nombre de projets de recherche par mot-clé et par continent

Theme / Thème	Keyword	Mot-clé	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
			Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique Latine et Caraïbes	Asie	Europe	Océanie	Total
DEMOGRAPHY. RESEARCH. METHODOLOGY / DEMOGRAPHIE. RECHERCHE. METHODOLOGIE	Mathematics. Natural Sciences. Social Sciences	Sciences naturelles. Sciences sociales. Mathématiques	4	7	35	6	69	2	123
	Research Centers	Centres de Recherche	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	Research	Recherche	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
	Methodology	Méthodologie	8	28	13	56	31	1	137
	Census. Surveys	Recensements. Enquêtes	37	49	17	48	61	1	213
	Registration	Enregistrement	2	0	2	3	6	0	13
	Methods of Analysis	Méthodes d'analyse	0	2	1	1	11	1	16
	Models	Modèles	1	0	1	2	14	1	19
	Statistical Analysis	Analyse Statistique	4	2	14	10	21	0	51
	Estimates. Forecasts. Projections	Estimations. Prévisions. Projections	4	8	7	15	43	4	81
POPULATION. AGE. SEX. ETHNIC GROUPS / POPULATION. AGE. SEXE. GROUPES ETHNIQUES	Population	Population	0	0	2	3	8	6	19
	Age	Age	2	2	2	1	10	3	20
	Sex	Sexe	2	4	2	5	6	1	20
	Ethnic Groups	Groupes ethniques	4	15	9	13	31	7	79
	Nationality	Nationalité	0	6	0	4	21	1	32
	Aging	Vieillesse	2	23	13	36	45	1	120
	Adulthood, Adults	Age adulte, adultes	1	8	0	6	7	0	22
	Adolescence	Adolescence	11	31	10	17	21	2	92
	Youth	Jeunesse	6	7	3	9	15	0	40
	Childhood	Enfance	6	21	5	24	24	3	83
	Men	Hommes	4	8	1	1	3	0	17
Women	Femmes	20	21	13	43	21	5	123	
HOUSEHOLD. FAMILY / MENAGE. FAMILLE	Household	Ménage	12	14	11	14	32	1	84
	Family	Famille	10	51	19	48	97	8	233

Theme / Thème	Keyword	Mot-clé	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
			Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique Latine et Caraïbes	Asie	Europe	Océanie	Total
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION / REPARTITION DE LA POPULATION	Habitat	Habitat	12	14	16	13	95	2	152
	Environment. Natural resources. Food	Environnement. Ressources naturelles. Aliments	36	26	17	55	51	4	189
	Urban Areas	Zones urbaines	28	37	21	44	75	6	211
	Rural Areas	Zones rurales	18	10	7	36	33	0	104
	Residence	Résidence	1	3	6	1	15	1	27
	Housing	Logement	2	2	4	3	17	1	29
SOCIAL ORGANIZATION / ORGANISATION SOCIALE	Society. Social System	Société. Système social	6	8	9	6	27	3	59
	Groups	Groupes	4	5	6	5	17	0	37
	Social Structures	Structures sociales	7	7	8	8	25	3	58
	Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems	Conflits. Changement social. Problèmes sociaux	24	39	28	63	100	7	261
	Social Control	Régulation sociale	0	3	1	3	1	0	8
	Religion	Religion	1	4	2	4	8	0	19
CULTURE. EDUCATION. INFORMATION / CULTURE. EDUCATION. INFORMATION	Culture	Culture	5	5	4	6	22	3	45
	Education	Education	14	31	16	35	46	3	145
	Communication	Communication	5	5	2	5	6	0	23
	Documentation. Information	Documentation. Information	9	14	12	10	28	8	81
LABOR FORCE. EMPLOYMENT / POPULATION ACTIVE. EMPLOI	Manpower. Working Life	Main d'œuvre. Vie active	8	8	10	33	36	2	97
	Labor Market	Marché du travail	9	10	17	29	46	6	117
	Occupations	Professions	5	5	9	18	22	1	60
	Work. Working Conditions	Travail. Conditions de travail	3	10	26	9	26	2	76
	Women in Development	Femmes et développement	6	3	4	6	16	0	35
ECONOMY / ECONOMIE	Economics	Science économique	2	5	7	4	17	0	35
	Economic Conditions	Conditions économiques	14	13	7	31	38	8	111
	Production	Production	16	10	14	22	39	4	105
	Financing. Costs	Financement. Coûts	8	6	4	8	11	1	38

Theme / Thème	Keyword	Mot-clé	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
			Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique Latine et Caraïbes	Asie	Europe	Océanie	Total
ECONOMY / ECONOMIE	Market. Consumption	Marché. Consommation	2	2	4	5	8	0	21
	Income. Standard of Living. Social Security	Revenus. Conditions de vie. Sécurité sociale	20	61	24	47	63	6	221
	Economic Systems	Systèmes économiques	0	3	4	3	5	0	15
	Public Finance	Finances publiques	0	4	3	3	4	2	16
	International Trade. Economic Relations	Commerce international. Relations économiques	2	2	5	9	15	1	34
	Poverty	Pauvreté	8	9	12	19	7	2	57
	Development	Développement	13	5	11	42	34	0	105
ADMINISTRATION. LEGISLATION. GOVERNMENT POLICY / ADMINISTRATION. LEGISLATION. POLITIQUE GOUVERNEMENTALE	Policy. Policy Regimes	Politique. Régimes politiques	0	1	3	2	13	1	20
	Administration. Government	Administration. Gouvernement	3	1	3	4	6	0	17
	Legislation. Laws	Législation. Lois	3	5	2	2	21	0	33
	Human Rights. Legitimacy	Droits de l'homme. Légitimité	1	5	3	0	4	0	13
	Government Policy	Politique gouvernementale	32	61	31	71	95	7	297
	International Relations	Relations internationales	2	7	1	5	15	1	31
	International Organizations	Organisations internationales	0	6	2	5	5	0	18
PSYCHOLOGICAL FACTORS / FACTEURS PSYCHOLOGIQUES	Psychology	Psychologie	1	2	0	4	8	0	15
	Personality. Motivation	Personnalité. Motivation	1	6	6	2	20	0	35
	Attitude. Ideologies	Attitude. Idéologie	12	22	7	17	36	2	96
	Racial Prejudice	Préjugé racial	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
	Sexual Roles	Rôles sexuels	5	6	1	11	6	0	29
	Sexuality	Sexualité	7	22	5	14	10	4	62
	Gender	Genre	12	16	18	17	21	2	86
HEALTH. LIFE / SANTE. VIE	Biology	Biologie	11	62	18	42	80	8	221
	Medicine. Health Services	Médecine. Services de santé	23	60	49	82	88	11	313
	Reproductive Health	Santé de la reproduction	21	34	19	33	21	5	133

Theme / Thème	Keyword	Mot-clé	Africa	North America	Latin America and the Caribbean	Asia	Europe	Oceania	Total
			Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique Latine et Caraïbes	Asie	Europe	Océanie	Total
MORBIDITY. MORTALITY / MORBIDITE. MORTALITE	Diseases	Maladies	8	40	13	29	54	7	151
	The Sick	Malades	1	4	4	5	9	0	23
	Life Expectancy	Durée de vie	1	6	2	4	18	0	31
	Mortality	Mortalité	14	20	25	35	65	4	163
	AIDS	Sida	13	9	6	17	19	1	65
NUPTIALITY / NUPTIALITE	Nuptiality	Nuptialité	10	4	3	8	17	1	43
	Matrimonial Status	Etat matrimonial	1	8	1	5	13	0	28
	Choice of Spouse. Dowry	Choix du conjoint. Dot	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
	Types of Marriages	Types de mariage	1	2	1	2	6	1	13
	Conjugal Union	Union conjugale	1	3	2	0	12	0	18
	Divorce. Separation	Divorce. Séparation	2	7	1	0	7	1	18
FERTILITY. FAMILY PLANNING / FECONDITE. PLANIFICATION DE LA FAMILLE	Fertility	Fécondité	25	52	16	57	85	6	241
	Family Planning	Planification de la famille	26	38	5	78	20	3	170
	Contraceptive Method	Méthodologie de la contraception	4	25	4	30	10	3	76
	Abortion	Avortement	4	13	1	6	5	0	29
MIGRATION / MIGRATION	Migration. Migration Balance	Migration. Migration résultante	11	28	22	20	65	8	154
	Migration Flows	Courant migratoire	12	12	16	28	92	5	165
	Seasonal Migration. Labor Migration	Migration saisonnière. Migration de travail	2	5	7	20	18	2	54
	Forced Migration. Regulated Migration	Migration forcée. Migration contrôlée	0	14	1	5	28	2	50
	Tourism. Travel	Tourisme. Voyage	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
POPULATION DYNAMICS / DYNAMIQUE DE LA POPULATION	Population Movement	Conjoncture démographique	30	18	27	48	80	9	212
	Decreasing Population. Population Growth	Population décroissante. Accroissement de la population	4	7	3	21	20	1	56
	Population Size	Dimension de la population	0	0	1	4	5	0	10
POPULATION THEORIES / THEORIES DE LA POPULATION			5	3	2	6	13	1	30
OTHER / AUTRE			2	10	4	16	42	0	74
<i>Number of research projects / Nombre de projets de recherche</i>			(257)	(491)	(295)	(651)	(1 076)	(82)	(2 852)

Table A10 : Centers and research projects dealing with the five first keywords / Centres et projets de recherche traitant des cinq premiers mots-clés

Keyword / Mot-clé	Centers and research projects dealing with subject/ Centres et projets de recherche traitant le sujet	Africa	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
		Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique Latine et Caraïbes	Asie et Pacifique	Europe	Total
Medicine. Health Service / Médecine. Services de santé	Rank / Rang	9	4	1	1	6	1
	Centers / Centres	14	18	14	42	43	131
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	23	60	49	93	88	313
	% Centers / % Centres	23,0	36,7	27,5	35,0	30,5	31,0
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	9,0	12,2	16,6	12,7	8,2	11,0
Government Policy / Politique gouvernementale	Rank / Rang	3	3	3	3	4	2
	Centers / Centres	18	26	15	37	48	144
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	32	61	31	78	95	297
	% Centers / % Centres	29,5	53,1	29,4	30,8	34,0	34,1
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	12,5	12,4	10,5	10,6	8,8	10,4
Conflicts. Social Change. Social Problems / Conflits. Changement social. Problèmes sociaux	Rank / Rang	8	9	4	4	1	3
	Centers / Centres	17	17	17	32	45	128
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	24	39	28	70	100	261
	% Centers / % Centres	27,9	34,7	33,3	26,7	31,9	30,3
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	9,3	7,9	9,5	9,6	9,3	9,2
Fertility / Fécondité	Rank / Rang	7	5	20	5	7	4
	Centers / Centres	19	23	11	39	42	134
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	25	52	16	63	85	241
	% Centers / % Centres	31,2	46,9	21,6	32,5	29,8	31,8
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	9,7	10,6	5,4	8,6	7,9	8,5
Family / Famille	Rank / Rang	28	6	11	9	2	5
	Centers / Centres	7	23	12	37	49	128
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	10	51	19	56	97	233
	% Centers / % Centres	11,5	46,9	23,5	30,8	34,8	30,3
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	3,9	10,4	6,4	7,6	9,0	8,2
Total of Centers with research projects / total de Centres avec projets de recherche		(61)	(49)	(51)	(120)	(141)	(422)
Total of research projects / total de projets de recherche		(257)	(491)	(295)	(733)	(1076)	(2852)

Table A11 : Centers and research projects dealing with the five selected keywords / Centres et projets de recherche traitant des cinq mots-clés sélectionnés

Keyword / Mot-clé	Centers and research projects dealing with subject/ Centres et projets de recherche traitant le sujet	Africa	North America	Latin America and Caribbean	Asia and Pacific	Europe	Total
		Afrique	Amérique du Nord	Amérique Latine et Caraïbes	Asie et Pacifique	Europe	Total
Reproductive health / Santé reproduction	Rank / Rang	10	12	12	19	46	20
	Centers / Centres	13	7	16	17	14	67
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	21	34	19	38	21	133
	% Centers / % Centres	21,3	14,3	31,4	14,2	9,9	15,9
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	8,2	6,9	6,4	5,2	2,0	4,7
Aging / Vieillesse	Rank / Rang	63	19	25	20	20	23
	Centers / Centres	2	14	7	21	31	75
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	2	23	13	37	45	120
	% Centers / % Centres	3,3	28,6	13,7	17,5	22,0	17,8
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	0,8	4,7	4,4	5,0	4,2	4,2
Work. Working conditions / Travail. Conditions de travail	Rank / Rang	57	37	6	46	35	38
	Centers / Centres	3	7	7	9	18	44
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	3	10	26	11	26	76
	% Centers / % Centres	4,9	14,3	13,7	7,5	12,8	10,4
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	1,2	2,0	8,8	1,5	2,4	2,7
AIDS / Sida	Rank / Rang	19	41	47	41	50	40
	Centers / Centres	11	8	3	8	12	42
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	13	9	6	18	19	65
	% Centers / % Centres	18,0	16,3	5,9	6,7	8,5	10,0
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	5,1	1,8	2,0	2,5	1,8	2,3
Forced Migration. Regulated Migration / Migration forcée . Migration contrôlée	Rank / Rang	96	31	89	57	33	50
	Centers / Centres	0	6	1	5	16	28
	Research projects / Projets de recherche	0	14	1	7	28	50
	% Centers / % Centres	0,0	12,2	2,0	4,2	11,4	6,6
	% Research Projects / % Projets de recherche	0,0	2,9	0,3	1,0	2,6	1,8
Total of Centers with research projects / total de Centres avec projets de recherche		(61)	(49)	(51)	(120)	(141)	(422)
Total of research projects / total de projets de recherche		(257)	(491)	(295)	(733)	(1076)	(2852)

Table A12: Themes of research projects of the five countries / *Thèmes des projets de recherche des cinq pays*

Themes of research projects	Thèmes des projets de recherche	USA	China	India	France	Uk	5 Countries	World
		Etats Unis	Chine	Inde	France	Royaume Uni	5 pays	Monde
Economy	Economie	20,4	39,2	24,4	15,5	15,4	22,5	21,9
Demography. Research. Methodology	Démographie. Recherche. Méthodologie	19,7	8,9	26,9	25,0	11,3	18,2	21,3
Population Distribution	Répartition de la Population	12,8	25,9	17,3	33,2	13,8	23,0	21,1
Health. Life	Santé. Vie	31,3	8,9	33,3	13,2	34,4	22,2	20,9
Population. Age. Sex. Ethnic Groups	Population. Age. Sexe. Groupes Ethniques	27,3	25,9	16,0	15,9	24,1	20,3	20,7
Fertility. Family Planning	Fécondité. Planification de la famille	22,5	16,5	29,5	8,6	8,7	14,8	14,9
Social Organization	Organisation sociale	11,8	12,0	9,0	22,3	18,5	16,2	14,4
Administration. Legislation. Government Policy	Administration. Législation. Politique gouvernementale	14,5	15,8	9,6	20,5	12,3	15,0	13,7
Migration	Migration	7,1	10,1	5,1	11,8	18,5	11,8	12,6
Morbidity. Mortality	Morbidité. Mortalité	14,7	3,2	16,7	6,8	20,5	11,8	12,2
Labor Force. Employment	Population active. Emploi	5,5	12,0	7,1	9,5	17,9	11,8	11,1
Household. Family	Ménage. Famille	12,6	3,2	9,0	7,7	9,2	7,4	10,5
Psychological Factors	Facteurs psychologiques	12,8	4,4	8,3	8,6	11,8	8,5	10,2
Culture. Education. Information	Culture. Education. Information	10,7	5,7	9,0	9,5	12,3	9,3	9,8
Population Dynamics	Dynamique de la population	5,7	22,2	8,3	7,3	4,1	9,9	9,6
Nuptiality	Nuptialité	4,3	1,3	2,6	6,4	2,6	3,4	3,4
Other	Autre	2,4	1,3	1,9	1,8	3,6	2,2	2,6
Population Theory	Théories de la population	0,5	1,3	2,6	2,3	0,0	1,5	1,1
Read: 21,9 % of research projects in the world are described as dealing with "Economy".								
Lire : 21,9 % des projets de recherche dans le monde sont décrits comme relevant du thème "Economie".								