

Revised: August 12, 1999

TEAM RESIDENCY REPORT:
The Third African Census Analysis Project workshop
Held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center, April 8 to 20, 1999

Team Leader: **Professor Tukufu Zuberi**

Contact Information:
Population Studies Center
African Census Analysis Project (ACAP)
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298
Email: tukufu@pop.upenn.edu
Phone: 215-898-7699
FAX: 215-898-2124

REPORT OUTLINE

THIRD ACAP WORKSHOP REPORT

<i>Main objectives of the workshop</i>	3
<i>The ongoing research</i>	3
<i>Collaboration agreements</i>	5
<i>Forthcoming activities</i>	6
<i>Publication plans</i>	6

APPENDICES

<i>Appendix 1: Outline of activities during workshop</i>	7
<i>Appendix 2: Names and complete address of participants</i>	11
<i>Appendix 3: List of participants</i>	12
<i>Appendix 4: Fourth ACAP workshop announcement</i>	13
<i>Appendix 5: ACAP Working Papers</i>	16
<i>Appendix 6: ACAP volume: Demography of difference in Africa</i>	17

Third ACAP workshop Report

The African Census Analysis Project (ACAP) is a joint initiative of the Population Studies Center, University of Pennsylvania and African institutions specializing in the training of demographers and doing demographic research. ACAP has three components: demographic capacity building in Africa, research collaboration with African researchers, and archiving of African census data.

Main objectives of the workshop

The third ACAP workshop was held at the Bellagio Study and Conference Center in Italy. The Workshop brought together a Pan-African group of scholars collaborating on topics ranging from fertility transition, mortality patterns, migration and household dynamics in Sub Saharan Africa using census data (see Appendix 1 for the agenda of the workshop, and Appendix 2 for a list of the participants). The workshop provided a forum for ACAP collaborators to:

- discuss preliminary results of collaborative ongoing research;
- revise ongoing papers, incorporating comments and remarks from others collaborators;
- establish the publication schedule for the ongoing research;
- discuss and conclude collaboration agreements for future research;
- discuss the agenda for the fourth ACAP workshop.

I - The ongoing research

The workshop, which officially commenced on Friday, April 9, started off with a general introduction by participants, followed by adoption and approval of the agenda. After an overview and update of the activities of ACAP by Professor Tukufu Zuberi, ongoing papers being worked on by different collaborators were distributed to all participants. The entire weekend was dedicated to reading. The following Monday, began with presentation of papers by participants. Each presentation was followed by an in-depth discussion. Comments and remarks received by authors were incorporated into the papers and the final versions of the papers presented before the end of the workshop. All these papers outline the great importance of census data in understanding demographic processes in Africa (see Appendix 3). During the course of the workshop, five areas of ongoing research were identified, and plans for funding of this research were made. The areas included, household and family structure, fertility, mortality, migration, cultural dynamics and demography.

Household and family structure

Using Malawi census data (1977, 1987, 1998), Eliya M. Zulu demonstrates that census data provide a unique opportunity to investigate trends and variations in family and household structures across population sub-groups differentiated by social, cultural, and geographical factors. For instance, although it is widely believed that forms of extended households are widespread in sub-Saharan Africa, and that nucleation of families and households is on the increase, there is no concrete evidence to demonstrate the extent of change. In addition, almost nothing is known about the geographical distribution of household forms. Finally, it is

not known whether the change is the same in societies differentiated by cultural factors such as the matrilineal-patrilineal lineage systems and rural-urban residence.

Fertility

With information on children ever born, births in the past year, children surviving, children dead, censuses give the leverage to do cohort analysis. From linked own-children birth histories, it is possible to evaluate trends in fertility according to various subgroups. This process is used by Amson Sibanda, Tukufu Zuberi, and Monde Makiwane to investigate the extent of fertility change in the Zambia and South Africa, and to establish the onset and tempo of fertility decline and change. The "Own-Children" method provides the opportunity to study the dynamics of fertility change and long term trends by different population sub-group. The study of social differentials in fertility in Africa at the national and sub-national level with census data is rare. Census data provide adequate data to focus on sub-populations. This research will take into account various factors such as age, marital status, race, region, religion, language group, and socioeconomic status (as reflected by education, employment status and income level) makes this research extremely important.

Mortality

While surveys offer a great flexibility in analyzing mortality by various determinants, unfortunately, the large number of cases required for adequate analysis of mortality at small sub-regional populations make surveys unsuitable. Census data contain a substantial amount of information on the context of residence. For example, census data usually contain information on the quality of housing, and level of physical development in the area of residence. Censuses therefore, offer a valuable opportunity for extending the analysis of African mortality to take account of these factors.

Using Kenya censuses (1969, 1979, 1989), Samson Wasao proposes to assess the factors associated with childhood mortality at the district, household and individual levels and to compare and explain the within and across province differentials for the three census periods. Herbert Kandeh and Marry Yumuah propose to examine changes in the levels and trends of childhood mortality in The Gambia from the 1973, 1983 and 1993 censuses. Childhood mortality differentials based on woman's characteristics and household characteristics such as dwelling ownership status, source of water supply, availability of bathing and toilet facilities, cooking facilities, source of household lighting and geographical region of residence will also be examined. Not much comparative analysis of mortality has been done using census micro-data in Africa. The ACAP data collection makes it possible for a Pan-African analysis of mortality using micro-data. Thus, we will be able to look at social structural and spatial correlates of mortality in a unique manner. Amadou Noubissi and Tukufu Zuberi propose to use censuses from Kenya (1969, 1979, 1989), South Africa (1970, 1980, 1985, 1991); Zambia (1980, 1990), Botswana (1981, 1991), and Senegal (1974, 1988) to do comparative analysis of rates in order to establish a true picture of the general mortality transitions in Africa before and during the AIDS epidemic.

Migration

From the questions routinely asked by census on residence at a previous time, Tukufu Zuberi proposes to study not only the migration variation across population sub-groups differentiated

by social, cultural and geographical factors, but also the relation with other demographic processes, such as infant and child mortality, and family structure. The integration of the GIS techniques into the study of African migration and the use of spatial analysis have a great potential to address several demographic and social issues like economic refugee movements, the pull of central cities at the regional and national levels.

Cultural Dynamics and Demography

Various studies investigating factors that correlate with demographic changes have consistently shown great variations in mortality and fertility between regions and between ethnic groups. However, less is known about cultural dynamics accompanying the above changes, although cultural factors have been identified as the driving forces behind the fertility transition in Europe and important determinants of reproductive behavior in sub-Saharan Africa. Pierre Ngom uses Senegalese Census data (1976, 1988) to examine changes in the ethnic composition of the Senegalese population and how such cultural changes may affect demographic outcomes. Apart from changes in ethnic composition derived from the 1976 and 1988 censuses, the research utilizes information on language collected during the 1988 census to assess possible associations between ethnic assimilation and demographic outcomes.

The main findings of these research should be presented at the Union for African Population Studies (UAPS) conference in South Africa, December 1999. ACAP plans to organize a session on censuses. The final version of papers should be sent to ACAP before September 30, 1999. Each ongoing research project will receive \$5,000 from ACAP to facilitate the conduct of the work.

II – Collaboration agreements

During the workshop, three collaborative agreements were discussed.

1) ACAP collaboration with SADC¹ region

Following a presentation by Lehohla on “Towards harmonization of censuses in the SADC Region”, collaboration between ACAP and SADC was discussed. SADC countries desire to harmonize their statistics beginning with censuses. ACAP could improve the analytic capacity (from past, present and future censuses) through training of staff, organizing workshops among SADC member-states and visiting scholars. The collaboration should pass through individual agreements already established or to be established with each individual country. ACAP will also attend regular technical meeting organized by SADC (the next is planned in Seychelles in June 1999).

2) ACAP collaboration with African Population and Health Research Center

According to scholars from APHRC (Eliya Zulu and Samson Wasao), ACAP will receive soon comments and suggestions on the proposed collaborative agreement document from APHRC. The possibility of organizing the fifth ACAP workshop in Nairobi was also raised.

¹ SADC (Southern African Development Community) region is constituted by 14 countries: Angola, Botswana, Congo (Democratic Republic), Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Seychelles, South Africa, Swaziland Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

3) ACAP collaboration with Navrongo Health Research Center

Comments and suggestions from Navrongo authorities have been added to the collaboration agreement and signed.

4) ACAP collaboration with University of Transkei

ACAP will receive soon a proposal of the collaborative agreement from University of Transkei.

III – Forthcoming workshop/conference

The upcoming UAPS conference and fourth ACAP workshop were discussed.

- ACAP plans to organize a session during the UAPS conference in South Africa, December 1999. Five papers selected from the ongoing research would be presented at this session. The following topics will be covered: Fertility, mortality, migration, household and racial/ethnicity.
- The fourth ACAP workshop will take place in Yaoundé, Cameroon. This three-day workshop will address the use and development of African census data to understand social change in Africa. It will also provide a platform for scholars working on census data to share their findings and experiences with African census officials and policy makers. (See the announcement to ACAP collaborators, Appendix 4).

VI –Publication Plans

Three publication strategies were discussed:

- 1) *ACAP Working Paper Series* (see Appendix 5) will be improved and all ACAP collaborators are encouraged to submit papers for publication in the series. These Working Papers will soon be available on the ACAP web page;
- 2) Main findings of the ACAP ongoing research will be published in an *ACAP volume*. The contents of this was discussed (Appendix 6) and tasks distributed;
- 3) Publishing papers in *International Journals*. Papers from ACAP and its collaborators will be submitted in international journals. We have been very successful at gaining access to international conferences organized by the IUSSP and several ACAP publication will be published in forthcoming IUSSP publications.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Outline of Activities During Workshop

Thursday, April 8 Arrival day

Friday, April 9

7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
9.00 am- 10.30 am Welcome and general introduction
10.30 am- 11.00 am Introduction of participants
11.00 am-12.30 am Overview and update

12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch

2.30 pm- 4.00 pm Overview and update
4.00 pm- 4.30 pm Tea/Coffee Break
4.30 pm- 6.00 pm Overview and update

7.00 pm Dinner

Saturday, April 10

7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
9.00 am- 10.30 am Reading
10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/Coffee Break
11.00 am-12.30 am Reading

12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch

Monday 12

7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
9.00 am- 10.30 am Ethnic Assimilation in Senegal: 1976-1988,
by Pierre Ngom, Ibrahim Sarr and Aliou Gaye
10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/Coffee Break

12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch

2.30 pm- 4.00 pm Fertility Transition in South Africa: 1960-1990,
by Monde Blessing Makiwane
4.00 pm- 4.30 pm Tea/Coffee Break
4.30 pm- 6.00 pm Covariates of Child Mortality in The Gambia,
by Herbert B. S. Kandeh and Marry Yamuah

7.00 pm Dinner

Tuesday 13

- 7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
9.00 am- 10.30 am Childhood Mortality Differentials in Kenya: a Multi-Level
Comparison of Nyanza and Central Provinces, by Samson Wasao
- 10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/Coffee Break
11.00 am-12.30 am Patterns, Trends and Differentials in Household Structure in Malawi,
by Eliya Zulu
- 12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch
- 2.30 pm- 4.00 pm Levels, Patterns and Trends of Fertility in Sub Sahara Africa,
by Amson Sibanda
- 4.00 pm- 4.30 pm Tea/Coffee Break
- 4.30 pm- 6.00 pm Levels, Patterns and Trends of Mortality in Sub Sahara Africa,
by Amadou Noubissi
- 7.00 pm Dinner

Wednesday 14

- 7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
9.00 am- 10.30 am Migration in Sub Sahara Africa,
by Tukufu Zuberi
- 10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/Coffee Break
- 11.00 am-12.30 am Towards Harmonization of Censuses in the SADC Region,
by Lohahla Pali Jabo
- 12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch
- 2.30 pm- 4.00 pm Writing
- 4.00 pm- 4.30 pm Tea/Coffee Break
- 4.30 pm- 6.00 pm Writing
- 7.00 pm Dinner

Thursday 15

7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast

9.00 am- 10.30 am Writing

10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/Coffee Break

11.00 am-12.30 am Writing

12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch

2.30 pm- 4.00 pm Census Data Access and Dissemination Protocol

4.00 pm- 4.30 pm Tea/Coffee Break

4.30 pm- 6.00 pm Research and Publication schedule
Pierre Ngom

7.00 pm Dinner

Friday 16

7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast

9.00 am- 10.30 am Research and Publication Schedule
John Ssekamtte

10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/Coffee Break

11.00 am-12.30 am Research and Publication Schedule
Monde Blessing Makiwane

12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch

2.30 pm- 4.00 pm Research and Publication Schedule
Samson Wasao

4.00 pm- 4.30 pm Tea/Coffee Break

4.30 pm- 6.00 pm Research and Publication Schedule
Amadou Noubissi

7.00 pm Dinner

Saturday 17

- 7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
9.00 am- 10.30 am Agenda for the fourth ACAP workshop
- 10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/Coffee Break
- 11.00 am-12.30 am Publication Schedule of ACAP
- 12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch

Monday 19

- 7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
9.00 am- 10.30 am Panel for UAPS meeting in South Africa, December 1999
- 10.30 am- 11.00 am Tea/coffee break
- 11.00 am-12.30 am Research and Publication Schedule
Herbert B.S. Kandeh
- 12.30 am-2.00 pm Lunch
- 2.30 pm- 4.00 pm Research and Publication Schedule
Eliya Zulu
- 4.00 pm- 4.30 pm Tea/Coffee break
- 4.30 pm- 6.00 pm Research and Publication Schedule
Amson Sibanda
- 6.00 pm- 6.30 pm Conclusion by Tukufu Zuberi
7.00 pm Dinner

Tuesday 20

- 7.30 am- 8.30 am Breakfast
8.30 am Departure

Appendix 2
Names and complete address of participants

Kandeh, Herbert B.S.
Population Studies Center
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298
1-215-573-5164 (o)
1-215-898-2124 (f)
bkandeh@pop.upenn.edu

Makiwane, Monde
Department of Sociology
University of Transkei
Umtata, SOUTH AFRICA
27-471-302-20884 (o)
27-47-534-0226 (h)
27-471-302-2595 (f)
makiwane.acd.utt.utr@getafix.utr.ac.za

Ngom, Pierre
Demographic Surveillance
NHRC, P.O. Box 114
Navrongo, Upper East Region, Ghana
233-742-22310 (o)
233-742-22380 (o)
233-742-22320 (f)
Pierre_ngom@hotmail.com

Noumbissi, Amadou
Population Studies Center
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298
1-215-573-5219 (o)
1-215-898-2124 (f)
anoumbis@pop.upenn.edu

Sibanda, Amson
Population Studies Center
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298
1-215-573-5219 (o)
1-215-898-2124 (f)
sibandaa@pop.upenn.edu

Wasao, Samson W.
African Population and Health Research
Center, The Population Council
P.O. Box 17643
Nairobi, KENYA
254-2-713-480
swasao@popcouncil.or.ke

Zuberi, Tukufu
Population Studies Center
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk
Philadelphia, PA 19104-6298,
1-215-573-5219 (o)
1-215-898-2124 (f)
tukufu@pop.upenn.edu

Zulu, Eliya
African Population and Health Research
Center, The Population Council
P.O. Box 17643
Nairobi, KENYA
254-2-71-3480 (o)
254-2-71-3479 (f)
ezulu@popcouncil.or.ke

Lehohla, Pali
Central Statistical Service
Private Bag X44, Pretoria 0001
SOUTH AFRICA
27-12-310-8335 (o)
27-12-310-8339 (f)
PaliL@statssa.pwv.gov.za

Appendix 3
List of participants of the third ACAP workshop
(Bellagio, April 8-20, 1999)

<i>Authors</i>	<i>Ongoing research or Proposal</i>	<i>Countries of origin</i>
1. Eliya M. Zulu	Patterns, Trends and Differentials in Household Structure in Malawi	Malawi
2. Kandeh B.S. Herbert	Covariates of Child Mortality in The Gambia	Sierra Leone
3. Lehohla Pali Jabo	Towards Harmonization of Censuses in the SADC Region	South Africa
4. Makiwane Blessing Monde	Racial Differences in South Africa Fertility: 1956-1996	South Africa
5. Ngom Pierre	Ethnic Assimilation in Senegal: 1976-1988	Senegal
6. Noubissi Amadou	Levels, Patterns and Trends of Mortality in Sub Sahara Africa	Cameroon
7. Sibanda Amson	Levels, Patterns and Trends of Fertility in Sub Sahara Africa	Zimbabwe
8. Wasao Samson	Childhood Mortality Differentials in Kenya, 1969-1989: a comparative analysis of the provinces	Kenya
9. Zuberi Tukufu	Migration in Sub Sahara Africa	USA

Appendix 4
Fourth ACAP workshop announcement

Fourth African Census Analysis Project (ACAP) Workshop September, 2000

Social Change and the Demography of Africa: Evidence from the Analysis of Census Data

WORKSHOP ANNOUNCEMENT

Until recently, African censuses have been under-utilized although they provide the raw material for interesting research with great potential for understanding social change and the demography of Africa. The thrust of the last twenty years has been survey research. In large part we understand the processes investigated by survey data like WFS or DHS. What we do not understand has to do most with the spatial distribution of the phenomena. Survey Research at the national level still has a role to play (to investigate trends) but the next research frontier is the census universe. Census data allows us to study demographic processes at the local administrative level, and local data can be shown to be associated with ecological relationships. The spatial component of demographic processes can more effectively be investigated by census data.

The [Fourth African Census Analysis Project \(ACAP\) Workshop](#) will address the use and the development of African census data to understand African social change. The three-day workshop will also provide an opportunity for scholars working on census data to share their experiences and findings with African Census officials and policy makers. The workshop will focus on topics such as the analysis of census data, archiving of census data, fertility transition and social changes in Africa, household structure and new patterns of nuptiality, mortality trends and patterns in the era of AIDS, migration and human settlement. This workshop will contain six sessions.

1. Pan-African Census Explorer

ACAP is developing software for the analysis and accessing of African census data integrated across years and space. This Pan-African Census Explorer (PACE) consists of interrelated censuses from African census data across different years. The objective of PACE is to provide user-friendly ability to access and analyze census data across time.

2. Fertility Transition in Africa

Over the past few decades, changes in fertility trends and patterns in some sub-Saharan Africa countries have been dramatic. Census micro data gives us an opportunity to examine this transformation in depth. Papers in this session will focus mainly on the social environment of African fertility transitions.

3. Household Structure and New Patterns of Nuptiality

The African nuptiality and family structure is changing. Household structure and characteristics in Africa are experiencing several transformations. A series of subjects with important social dimensions: female headship, orphans, fostering, and the influence of AIDS on household structure cannot be easily investigated from retrospective surveys, because

current status data are more reliable than recollections that take into account later readjustments of status. This session will focus on transitions in African family structure and nuptial systems.

4. Mortality Trends and Patterns in The Era of HIV/AIDS

The first HIV/AIDS infections were reported in Africa in the early 1980s; however, by the mid-1990s the majority of reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the world were in Africa. This session will examine mortality before and after the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The spatial distribution of mortality, in relationship with various ecological and social aspects will be examined.

5. Migration and Population Settlement in Africa

A critical feature of the development process experienced in Africa is the migration process within nations and between nations. Migration systems are defined by a group of areas that exchange relatively large numbers of migrants with each other. At the international level a migration system includes at least two countries linked by large migration flows for labor or other social and economic processes such as refugees from political conflicts. At the national level a migration system includes at least two areas linked by large migration flows. Papers in this session will take a systematic approach to the study of migration.

6. Advanced Techniques in Census Analysis

Techniques such as linking children to their mothers from the individual records, new technologies for accessing large scale data, and statistical estimation of missing data have given new opportunities to researchers for exploring census data in various productive ways. This session will be devoted to these innovative techniques including the evaluation of new data management tools.

Interested participants should submit an abstract of one or two pages outlining the specific aims, hypotheses, the methodology and data to be used. Proposals can be either in English or French.

The deadline for receipt of the proposals is February 1, 2000.

Send your proposal by mail, fax or email to

ACAP, Population Studies Center,
University of Pennsylvania
3718 Locust Walk, Philadelphia,
Pennsylvania 19104-6298 (USA)
Tel. 215-573-5169 – Fax. 215-898-2124
Email: mminnick@pop.upenn.edu

Appendix 5 ACAP Working Papers

- **ACAP W. P. # 1** January, 1999, Tukufu Zuberi and Amson Sibanda, *Fertility Differentials In sub-Saharan Africa: Applying Own-Children Method to African Censuses.*
- **ACAP W. P. # 2** January, 1999, Herbert B.S. Kandeh, *Using Indigenous Knowledge in the Demarcation of the Enumeration Areas: A case study of Banta Chiefdom, Moyamba District, Sierra Leone.*
- **ACAP W.P. # 3** February, 1999, Etienne van De Walle, *Households in Botswana: An Exploration.*
- **ACAP W. P. # 4** March, 1999, Amadou Noubbissi, *Survival Analysis Using Large Scale Data.*
- **ACAP W. P. # 5** March, 1999, Monde Makiwane, *Fertility in Rural South Africa: The Case of Transkei.*
- **ACAP W. P. # 6** March, 1999, Tukufu Zuberi and Akil K. Khalfani, *Racial Classification and Colonial Population Enumeration in South Africa.*
- **ACAP W. P. # 7** March, 1999, Tukufu Zuberi and Akil K. Khalfani, *Racial classification and The Census in South Africa, 1911-1996.*
- **ACAP W. P. # 8** April, 1999, Amson Sibanda and Tukufu Zuberi, *Contemporary Fertility Levels and Trends in South Africa: Evidence from Reconstructed Birth Histories.*

Appendix 6

ACAP Volume: DEMOGRAPHY OF DIFFERENCE IN AFRICA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION *Tukufu Zuberi*

PART I: RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES

1. **Ethnic Assimilation in Senegal: 1976-1988**
Pierre Ngom, Ibrahim Sarr and Aliou Gaye
2. **Fertility Transition in South Africa: 1960-1996** *Monde Blessing Makiwane*
3. **Contemporary Fertility Levels and Trends in South Africa: Evidence from Reconstructed Birth Histories**, *Amson Sibanda and Tukufu Zuberi*

PART II: DEFINING DIFFERENCES

4. **Using Indigenous Knowledge in the Demarcation of the Enumeration Areas: A case study of Banta Chiefdom, Moyamba District, Sierra Leone**, *Herbert B.S. Kandeh*
5. **Using Indigenous Knowledge in the Demarcation of the Enumeration Areas: A case study of the Republic of South Africa**, *Pali Jobo Lehohla and Herbert B.S. Kandeh*
6. **Racial Classification and Colonial Population Enumeration in South Africa**, *Tukufu Zuberi and Akil K. Khalfani*
7. **Racial Classification and The Census in South Africa, 1911-1996**, *Tukufu Zuberi and Akil K. Khalfani*

PART III: SPATIAL DIFFERENCES

1. **Covariates of Child Mortality in The Gambia**, *Herbert B.S. Kandeh and Mary Yamuah*
2. **Childhood Mortality Differentials in Kenya: a Multi-level Comparison of Nyanza and Central Provinces**, *Samson W. Wasao*
3. **Patterns, Trends and Differentials in Household Structure in Sub-Saharan Africa**, *Eliya M. Zulu*
4. **Levels, Patterns and Trends of Fertility in Sub-Sahara Africa**, *Amson Sibanda*
5. **Levels, Patterns and Trends of Mortality in Sub-Sahara Africa**, *Amadou Noubissi*
6. **Migration in Sub Sahara Africa**, *Tukufu Zuberi*

EPILOGUE: THE DEMOGRAPHY OF DIFFERENCE IN 21ST CENTURY AFRICA

Tukufu Zuberi

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

INDEX