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EIGHT YEARS OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRAINING AND  
RESEARCH AT THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION  
STUDIES, ACCRA, 1972-1980

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**EIGHT YEARS OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRAINING AND  
RESEARCH AT THE REGIONAL INSTITUTE FOR POPULATION  
STUDIES, ACCRA, 1972-1980**

**1. BACKGROUND TO THE ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION OF THE INSTITUTE**

The Regional Institute for Population Studies, Accra, which was established in February 1972 can be said to trace its beginnings to the United Nations sponsored World Population Conference of 1954, where the need for establishing centres for advanced training in demography in the developing regions and international co-operation in their establishment was recognised. As a result of this recognition and consequent action in the United Nations - ECOSOC Resolution 571 (XIX) - the first Regional Demographic Training and Research Centre was established in collaboration with the Government of India in Chembur, Bombay, in 1956. The establishment of the Latin American Demographic Centre (CELADE) followed in 1957, while in Africa the first centre, the North African Demographic Centre, now called the 'Cairo Demographic Centre', was set up in Cairo in 1963.

In response to the growing demand for regional facilities for demographic research and training in Africa, the 14th session of the Population Commission of the United Nations in November 1957 recommended the provision of additional training facilities, which would meet the needs of Africa, South of the Sahara. This view was shared by the Conference of African Statisticians at its fifth session which met in 1957. In response to these recommendations, a United Nations Population Programming Mission visited a number of countries in Africa during 1968 and recommended the establishment of two regional institutes to serve the English-speaking and French-speaking countries of Africa respectively.

The ninth session of the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) approved the establishment of these two institutes, which were to serve the countries of Africa, taking into consideration the coverage of the Cairo Demographic Centre and the need to avoid the duplication of facilities. Support for the two institutes was given by the African Governments at the first meeting of the Conference of Ministers of the Economic Commission for Africa in February 1971 in its Resolution 230(X). It was however not until December 1971, that an agreement was signed between the Government of the Republic of Ghana and the United Nations, establishing the Institute, officially called the Regional Institute for Population Studies. The Agreement ran until February 1977 and has now been replaced by a new Agreement continuing the support of the signatory parties to the original Agreement to the Institute for the period 1977 to 1982.

**Institutional Framework**

According to the Agreement, the Institute has a juridical personality independent of that of the contracting parties and is to establish cooperative relationships with agencies of the Government, with universities, academic and research institutions in the countries served by the Institute and with the specialised agencies of the United Nations. A Governing Council is entrusted with the responsibility for the overall establishment and evaluation of the training, research and advisory programmes of the Institute and the related requirements for its proper functioning. The Council in addition approves standing internal regulations for the expedient functioning of the Institute. These regulations also serve to govern the operation of the cooperative arrangements between the Institute and the University of Ghana, the host institution.

Following the modification by mutual accord between the two contracting parties of Article II paragraph 2 of the 1971 Agreement, the Governing Council now has eight members - four appointed by the Government of Ghana, of whom one is designated the Chairman of the Governing Council, the other four by the United Nations. The four representatives of the Government of Ghana during the period 1976-79 have been the Deputy Secretary to the Government of Ghana Mr. B.K. Mensah (Chairman), the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ghana, Professor D.A. Bekoe, the Director of the Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research of the University of Ghana, Professor K. Twum-Barima and the Senior Principal Secretary and Executive Director of the Ghana Manpower Board, Mr. S.B. Jones, while the United Nations has been represented on the Council by a representative of the Secretary General of the United Nations Headquarters, a representative of the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa, the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Accra and the Director of the Institute.

There is an Advisory Committee of 14 members which meets once every two years, and functions as an advisory body in the evaluation of the programmes of the Institute and advises the Governing Council on the academic programmes of the Institute. In order to ensure that the reviews which they make of the training and research programmes of the Institute give expression to the interest of the countries served by the Institute and that there is proper coordination between the national and international interests in the Institute's programmes, three experts from three of the States served by the Institute other than the host country are chosen in rotation by the United Nations in consultation with the Governments concerned to serve on the Committee. Another three experts are designated by the Ghana Government, while the Executive Secretary of the Economic Commission for Africa or his designee, the Director of the Population Division of the United Nations or his representative, two representatives of the scientific community in population, a representative of the senior faculty of the Institute and its Director make up the rest of the membership of the Committee.

The Director, appointed by the United Nations in consultation with the Ghana Government, is responsible for planning, organising and directing the academic and advisory programmes of the Institute as also its general administration. He is mandated to maintain liaison between the Institute and interested Governments, the United Nations and its specialised agencies as well as co-operative relations with these and other agencies. He represents the Institute & acts on its behalf in dealing with other bodies, institutions or individuals.

On the Ghana Government side the co-operative agency for the project is the Manpower Division of the Ministry of Economic Planning in Accra, which is responsible for the fulfilment of the commitments of the Government as stipulated in the Agreement. The Ministry of Economic Planning has however appointed the University of Ghana as its operating agency with respect to its relations with the Institute. Thus, the Institute works in close co-operation with the University of Ghana, especially in regard to its academic programmes, the degrees and diplomas offered by the Institute being those of the University. The Institute also follows the rules of the University in regard to graduate studies, the character and standard of the syllabuses, the standard of the examination papers, the selection of internal and external examiners and other matters relating to the award of diplomas and degrees.

### Physical Facilities and Administrative Framework

Unlike the other population institutes with which the United Nations is associated, which are located in buildings separate from those of other higher educational institutions in the host country, the Institute at Accra is located on the campus of the University of Ghana some ten kilometres from Accra and its students live with the students of the University in the Halls of Residence. The Institute itself was first housed in six rooms in a temporary building on the campus of the University, but it has since 1976 moved into new and more spacious quarters. These new quarters, which form part of a complex of buildings constructed by the Ghana Government to house the Institute for Statistical, Social and Economic Research (ISSER), consists of 17 offices, a store room and two classrooms, which can be converted into a single classroom for large classes or seminars.

To support its work the Institute has a joint library with the Institute for Statistical Social and Economic Research (ISSER) of the University. This library called the Population and Social Sciences Library (PSSL) sponsored jointly by ISSER, the Population Dynamics Programme of the University, which has since been integrated into ISSER, and the Institute was established in 1972. It is a specialised library which has population as a special field of interest and contains some 3500 books, monographs and reports, 140 current periodical titles and some 2430 documents in the reprints collection consisting of research and conference papers with an emphasis on Africa. There are some 425 clippings on population in its newspapers clippings file, over 1000 titles in the documents collection of official governments, United Nations and other international agencies publications, 115 microfilms, including the official records of the 1950 and 1960 African censuses, and an unspecified number of microfiche.

Until January 1980 when the management of the Institute was decentralized to ECA the Institute had for the proper and smooth running of its routine business to deal with some sixteen agencies, organisations or Boards. Among these were the Operations Division of the United Nations Department of Technical Cooperation for Development, the Population Division of the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Accra, the Population Division of Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) as well as the Technical Assistance Cooperation and Operations Office of ECA. It is also through the Economic Commission for Africa that the Institute recruits most of its students for its basic training programmes.

With respect to the Ghana Government, the Institute co-operates with the Manpower Division of the Ministry of Economic Planning, approaches Government for its funds through the National Council for Higher Education, and has its subventions from the Government of Ghana administered by the University of Ghana. The Institute's academic relationships with the University are channelled through the Board of the Faculty of Social Studies, the Board of Graduate Studies and the Academic Board of the University, with the Director and the other senior faculty members of the Institute.

Since January 1980 the position with respect to the relations of the Institute with regard to the United Nations side in the running of its routine business has changed, with the decentralization of the management of the Institute from United Nations Headquarters to the Economic Commission for Africa. Instead of dealing with the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development at United Nations Headquarters on its routine administrative and financial business, such questions are now channelled to the Administration and Conference Services Division of ECA and the Technical Assistance Co-ordination and Operations Office (TACOO) while the Population Division acts as the main backstopping division in ECA in all administrative, financial and other matters of the Institute.

The Institute is jointly financed by the United Nations and the Government of Ghana. Two estimates, one for that portion of the budget to be funded by the UNFPA, the other by the Government of Ghana are considered by the Governing Council of the Institute each year. The approved estimates are then forwarded in the case of the United Nations to the Department for Technical Co-operation for Development - now to the Administration and Conference Services Division of ECA - for onward transmission to the UNFPA and in the case of the Ghana Government through the National Council for Higher Education following budget hearings to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning of the Government.

Funds from the United Nations are made available annually by the United Nations Fund for Population Activities with part of these funds being placed at the disposal of the Institute through the office of the Resident Representative of the United Nations Development Programme in Accra, which supervises the disbursement of the funds made available. Some of the funds for the Institute in respect of certain categories of expenditure, like expenditure on consultants, are made available to the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa in Addis Ababa, which supervises their disbursement.

The funds placed at the disposal of the Institute by the Ghana Government are deposited with the University of Ghana and are disbursed according to the general rules for disbursement of funds at the University. The Institute is treated by the Government of Ghana with respect to its funding as an autonomous higher educational institution in Ghana. Such institutions approach the Government for funding through the National Council for Higher Education which deals on their behalf with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

In respect of its academic programmes the Institute has a Board of Studies which advises the Director on policy matters with regard to the academic and other work of the Institute. Matters of general policy which affect the academic programmes of work are first considered by the Board of Studies which makes recommendations to the Director, who in turn presents them to the Governing Council of the Institute. Such recommendations if approved by the Governing Council are forwarded through the Board of the Faculty of Social Studies and the Board of Graduate Studies to the Academic Board of the University for its approval. Purely academic matters, however, like the approval of internal and external examiners etc. do not pass through this channel but go from the Board of Studies of the Institute through the Director to the Board of the Faculty of Social Studies, to which the Institute is attached by the University for academic purposes. This Board then makes its recommendation to the Academic Board of the University through the Board of Graduate Studies as the Institute normally admits only graduate students. The Academic Board finally approves these and other matters like the results of examinations and admits successful candidates to the degree and diplomas of the University. In practice, then, for academic purposes, the Institute is treated as an academic unit of the University albeit as an academic unit with very special relationships with the University.

## 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE INSTITUTE AND THE NEED FOR A REGIONAL CENTRE

The very close collaboration of the Institute, especially in the academic sphere, with the University of Ghana, raises the question as to whether the aims and objectives, which the Institute is expected to achieve, could not be better achieved through national programmes of demographic training and research. But to answer a prior question, what are these aims and objectives?

The Institute aims, as its long range objective, to promote and strengthen research and training in demography and related fields in mainly the interested English-speaking countries of Africa. <sup>1/</sup> In the short term, its objectives and activities as stated in Article II, paragraph 2 of the 1977 Agreement can be summarised as follows:

- (i) to provide courses of intensive classroom training or guided research in demography and related fields in English;
- (ii) to provide ad hoc courses, in-service training and special courses;
- (iii) to conduct, guide and, in consultation with the United Nations, publish technical as well as applied research on population trends and their relation to social and economic factors;
- (iv) to undertake and publish the results of field research work within mainly the English-speaking countries of Africa; and
- (v) to provide information or advisory services in demography and related fields at the request of the governments of the countries which it is expected to serve.

While carrying out its training, research, provision of information and advisory responsibilities, the Institute is also expected to make its facilities available to trainees from the countries it serves and the research workers at the universities, other higher educational or research institutions of these countries.

While no one is likely to question the need for facilities for training and research in demography in Africa at the present time, in view of the shortage of, and the growing demand for demographers, the question can nevertheless be raised as to whether a regional centre should be preferred to national centres of training and research in demography. This question is of some importance because at least certain African countries do have national programmes of research and training in demography in their universities. It might therefore not be expected that a Government would hold back on its own programme for developing demographic training and research in order to participate in the activities of the Institute.

Another question which might be raised is that a regional centre situated in a country would tend, both by reasons of convenience and force of circumstances, to undertake most of its research in the country in which it is situated and that therefore most of the other countries covered by the centre may not benefit by any means as much as the host country, particularly as regards having their research needs being undertaken on their behalf by the Centre. If therefore, a country neglects its own national programme of training and research in order to support the regional centre, it could, it might be argued find its own training and research needs neglected. There are other issues which could be raised with respect to the justification for a regional centre, but the experience of the eight years of the Institute's existence has shown that these are the two major issues to which the Institute has had to address itself.

<sup>1/</sup> While in the original Agreement the Institute was expected to serve only the English-speaking countries of Africa, in the 1977 Agreement provision was made for service to be given to other countries within and without the region. In practice this would permit the Institute to recruit English-speaking students from countries like Mozambique, Angola, Papua New Guinea and from the Carribean area. It is not expected that the numbers so recruited would be large.

One preliminary observation which ought to be made at this stage is that while the current demand for places at the Institute represents a considerable increase as compared with that of earlier years, this demand has so far not exceeded the number of places usually available. But even if this were so, it should be clear that the smaller nations would in the foreseeable future not be in a position to afford an institution of the nature of the Institute by themselves and that there will therefore continue to be the need to provide such training and research facilities to cater for the needs of the not-so-rich countries. Moreover while some undergraduate teaching in demography can be offered as part of social science teaching in the richer countries of Africa at not too much extra cost, the provision of facilities for postgraduate teaching and research in this field can prove to be quite an expensive proposition, if each country tried to provide its own postgraduate training and research centre in demography. As however work in demography is usually done at the postgraduate level, it makes economic sense for the region or groups of countries in the region to have one centre which caters for this need.

This argument which also applies in fields other than demography is generally recognised by the African countries. In consequence they have consistently stressed the necessity for regional planning and international cooperation, and have established by themselves agencies like the African Development Bank to promote these objectives. There is thus no objection in principle in the African countries to the coexistence of regional institutes and national centres especially when such institutes serve to complement the work being done in the national centres.

On this point it must then be noted that, during its eight years of existence, the Institute has concentrated on post-graduate training in demography and related fields and has tried to serve as a centre of excellence in population studies in Sub-Saharan Africa. Far from discouraging national programmes of training and research in demography the Institute has served as a source of encouragement for undergraduate training in demography, which could be provided in as many of the countries being served by the Institute as possible. It has also made postgraduate training, which might be too costly to mount in each country and for which most of these countries have had to send promising graduates to developed countries like Britain, the United States and Australia, possible in a country where the conditions are more similar to those of the home countries of the students. Thus training at the Institute not only gives its students a sound knowledge of demography and demographic techniques in surroundings which are more familiar to them than those in the developed countries, but also enables them on their return to their home countries to undertake technical and applied research in demography without a long period of readjustment and adaptation of their acquired knowledge. In addition the danger of a country losing a trained student, which is quite often the case with students who have undergone training in a developed country as a result of being attracted by the working conditions in such countries, are minimised.

These last two points in turn help to answer the second question that was raised, that is, the danger that training and research in the countries other than the host country may suffer. In order to combat any such tendencies in the other work and research of the Institute, it has encouraged and sponsored subject matter research and field work by its students in their home countries. Thus students working for higher degrees in the Institute are required to have consulted with their sponsors, research institutions or similar organisations in their home countries in selecting themes for proposals as these topics to the Board of Studies of the Institute. For this purpose the Institute sponsors their travel to their home countries where they consult with the

relevant organizations in the selection of themes considered important to the development of the country. Out of the two or three topics suggested one is approved by the Board of Studies and after theoretical work in the Institute lasting some four to five months on the topic, the student proceeds to his home country to collect data in the field for from two to four months. Analysis of the collected data and the writing up of the thesis then follows at the Institute.

Where also a Government has already formulated programmes of research, the Institute tries to ensure that students from such countries work on parts of this programme for their degree and seeks to have these students officially attached to the research programmes. The Institute also accepts research commissioned by Governments on the understanding that its research students can work on parts of such projects. As can therefore be seen from the list of completed and on-going research in the Institute, attached as an appendix to this paper, all countries served by the Institute are covered in its research, which does not concentrate on themes chosen from the host country.

### 3. WORK PROGRAMME OF THE INSTITUTE

The Institute offers two basic training courses, a 12 months course of study leading to the Graduate Diploma in Population Studies of the University of Ghana and a second course of study lasting at least 12 months leading to the Masters of Arts degree in Population Studies of the University, to which persons who have obtained the Graduate Diploma or an equivalent qualification with good standing are admitted. Beginning with the 1976/77 academic session a third course of study leading to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Population Studies was introduced.

The training programmes are centred on the core issues in demography - on the levels and trends of population growth, morbidity and mortality, reproduction, family formation and the status of women, population structure and distribution, migration, population policies and programmes, population trends and development planning and the inter-relationship between population and development - with training and research being carried out in these fields. In view of the relative paucity of population data in Africa, attention is also concentrated on data collection, data production methodology, the evaluation and adjustment of demographic data and the use of computers in demographic work. The work programme also stresses the provision of information and advisory services to governments, the international specialised agencies, institutions and individuals on request. With the increased volume of research which is now being done at the Institute, the publication of the research completed by both staff and students has become a priority.

#### A. TRAINING

Understandably, in the initial period of establishment of the Institute, attention was concentrated on building up on a sound basis the course of study leading to the Graduate Diploma in Population Studies. With the help of consultants and the Advisory Committee the Senior Members of the Institute evolved a syllabus which the Academic Board of the University of Ghana approved as the basis of instruction. Experience in working this syllabus for three years led the Board of Studies of the Institute to propose, in 1975, a number of amendments to the syllabus to the Second Meeting of the Advisory Committee. The advice of the Committee and the suggestions of the Board of the Faculty of Social Studies of the University, which were incorporated in the amendments,



led to an improved syllabus which was approved by the Academic Board, with the contents of the courses being expanded and brought in line with the needs of the African countries. Cognisance has also been taken of the need to regard work on population as a subset of that on development. In the same way the field work and research content of the course of study leading to the Master of Arts degree has since 1975 been expanded and the research also made more relevant to the needs of the African countries.

(i) The Graduate Diploma in Population Studies

The diploma course of study which begins in October and runs for twelve months is taught through lectures, tutorials, seminars, laboratory work, field surveys and individual research work. The research work which is reported on in an essay, not longer than 20,000 words, is presented in an end of course seminar. In addition the students undertake monthly study tours of various parts of the host country, Ghana, familiarising themselves not only with the population distribution of the country but also with the developmental problems of their host country. So for example, visits are arranged to the various regions of Ghana, important industrial and infrastructural projects as well as historical sites and monuments.

The Diploma programme consists mainly of courses in four subjects which run for three terms and are exhaustively examined in June of each year. Two of these subjects are Substantive and Technical Demography which include work on population censuses and survey techniques, population theory and policy, data collection and data production methodology, the analysis of fertility, mortality, morbidity and migration, population projections, dynamics of population change, population models, human reproduction, genetics and birth control, epidemiology and social medicine.

Two other subjects are 'Mathematics and Statistics' and 'Economics and Sociology'. The subject Mathematics and Statistics concentrates on the essentials necessary for a demographer in his work like interpolation and graduation rates, ratios, index numbers and standardization, elementary concepts of statistics including the various probability distributions, tests, regression analysis, social research methods and sampling. Students also learn how to use computers, although there is no attempt to turn them into experts in computing techniques.

The fourth subject Economics and Sociology attempts to stress the interdisciplinary nature of population studies and lays emphasis on the relationship between population and other socio-economic variables. In particular it stresses that population policy should be seen as an integral part of socio-economic development policy and emphasizes the characteristics of African societies and their economies, human ecology and urbanization, the demographic aspects of social and economic phenomena, the inter-relationship of population and socio-economic development and the role of population in development plans and programmes. This subject also includes course units on 'human resources and manpower planning' and 'regional and physical planning', the latter course unit being taught under co-operative arrangements with the Department of Planning of the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi. A seminar helps to integrate work in the various course write and focusses attention on the close inter-relationships between population and socio-economic development.

The holidays following the Lent term are spent partly on a field survey, the preparations for which begin early in the term with the choice of the location to be surveyed, visits to the location, the design of the survey, the working out of a tabulation programme and the preparation of questionnaires and field manuals. Students then undertake field work lasting two to three weeks, analyse the data collected and write up reports of their individual field experience and results. The report is submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the diploma and is evaluated as such. Surveys have been carried out in 1975 of Jumapo, a village in the Eastern Region of Ghana, in 1976 of Cape Coast, the capital of the Central Region, in 1977 of some villages surrounding Ho, the capital of the Volta Region, in 1978 of Ejisu near Kumasi, in 1979 of Mpoher near Takoradi the capital of the Western Region and in 1980 of Mankoadze near Winneba in the Central region of Ghana.

Some 548 hours of instruction are given in the four subjects Technical Demography, Mathematics and Statistics, Substantive Demography, Economics and Sociology, with 130 hours being devoted to formal instruction in Technical Demography, 181 hours in Mathematics and Statistics, 105 hours in Substantive Demography and 132 hours in Economics and Sociology. In addition at least 2 weeks are spent on field work.

The fourth term which lasts from July to September is devoted to research work on a set topic which is reported on in a seminar at which members of the Institute and persons, both inside and outside the University of Ghana, distinguished for their knowledge of and contributions to demography, form a critical audience. The performance of students at this seminar is evaluated by the Board of Examiners and together with the performance of the students in the written examinations, which are also evaluated by the internal and external examiners of the University of Ghana, the field survey and the work in the classroom, laboratory and the field, over the year, form the basis on which a decision to recommend that a diploma be awarded or not is made. Students who successfully fulfil all the requirements for the Diploma are admitted to the 'Graduate Diploma in Population Studies' of the University of Ghana. Students who complete the course of study but fail to fulfil all the requirements for admission to the Graduate Diploma are entitled to a 'Certificate of Attendance' at the Institute.

(ii) Master of Arts Degree in Population Studies

Students who have passed the Graduate Diploma examination with good standing or have an equivalent qualification are admitted to the course of study which leads to the Master of Arts degree in Population Studies of the University in January of each year. In contrast to the Graduate Diploma course of study, work consists of lectures, seminars and guided research planned individually for each student. Each prospective student is usually required in consultation with the organisation sponsoring him to the Institute to present two or three topics which are considered of relevance to the development of the country of the student and which need to be investigated. On arrival at Legon and with the advice of the Senior Members of the Institute, the choice of the topic for research is narrowed down to that of most socio-economic interest to the country and for which data is readily available or can be collected.

The four months following are then spent in preparing a research proposal in the form of a seminar paper in which the objectives of the research, its relevance to the development of the student's country, the hypotheses which are to be tested, the methodology to be used, the problems which are anticipated in conducting the study, its cost and time phasing are all spelt out. In addition the student is required to review

Senior Members of the Institute in addition to conducting their own individual research also carry out major research programmes for Governments on an advisory basis, as has been the case, for example, with the Nigeria Capital City Relocation Project initiated by the then Federal Military Government of Nigeria in 1976. The Institute also has its own programmes of research. Three such projects were approved by the Governing Council in May 1979. The first project is a study of the various indirect methods of estimating fertility and mortality levels and trends using simulation models. The aim here is to evolve new models for indirect estimation based on African data, as most of the models now in use have been evolved using demographic data from other regions of the world. These data show marked deviations from African data and as such it is expected that models built up on African data should give better estimates of vital rates, than those derived from the models now available.

A second project related to the first, will test the result of the first project through a multi-round demographic sample survey which would estimate vital rates in an African country directly using the Celade Survey Method. The survey will also test out the viability of the method under African conditions. The third project is a multifaceted research programme on migration, which is expected to explore the concepts of migration applicable in African situations, synthesize theory in the field and measure migration through the use of simulation models and indirect estimation techniques.

#### C. ADVISORY AND SUPPORT SERVICES

With the expansion of the activities of the Institute, Senior Members and Senior Staff of the Institute are increasingly being called upon to give advice to Governments or support to their activities. Thus for example advice and support have been given to the Governments of Ghana, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan and the World Fertility Pilot Survey in Ghana was carried with the assistance of some Senior Members of the Institute. In view of the mounting volume of this type of work which Institute staff are being called upon to cope with, it is planned to restrict advisory services strictly to those areas in which expertise is not available elsewhere in the United Nations system.

The Institute also established in 1976 a Research Cooperation and Publications Unit with the aim of supporting the research and other work of its past students who might need advice on various aspects of their work, like sampling or the design of field surveys. This unit also helps to keep demographers in the field abreast of methodological developments in population which they might find useful for their work.

#### D. INFORMATION SERVICES

Using extra-budgetary funds, the Institute established in 1978 an Information Services Unit, which has been responsible for implementing the project of establishing a Population Information and Documentation System for Africa (PIDSA) and the publication of the abstract journal PIDSA ABSTRACTS. Work in this field is being put on a firm basis and readership, photocopying and other back up services are being provided. Work is already going on to computerise the manual documentation system which has been established. An irregular newsletter giving information on the progress of the development of PIDSA will be published and a mini-computer is to be purchased for the work of this unit and for research.

in the proposal the relevant literature on his research topic covering at least some 25 to 30 books, journals or articles in the specialized field which he has chosen for study. While preparing the research proposal, students also receive instruction in Social Research Methods, Advanced Statistical Analysis, Computing Techniques, Technical Demography and French. The proposal is examined in a seminar usually held in May and students, who do not satisfy the Board of Examiners at the first attempt, are given a second chance, after which they are required to withdraw if they are still unsuccessful.

Successful candidates proceed to carry out field work in their home countries. Some three months or longer, where necessary, are allowed for the collection of data in the field, after which the student returns to the Institute to process and analyse his data and write up his thesis. When the preliminary analysis of the data is finished, the student is required to present his findings as well as the lines on which, he hopes to write up his thesis in a seminar. Discussion at the seminar helps the student to clarify his mind on the direction of his work before the bulk of his writing is done. The thesis, when submitted, is evaluated by the internal and external examiners of the University of Ghana and if found satisfactory leads to the award of the Master of Arts in Population Studies degree.

#### (iii) The Doctor of Philosophy Degree

In addition to these two courses of study, a course of study leading to the Doctor of Philosophy degree of the University of Ghana was introduced in the 1976/77 academic year to which two students have been admitted. This particular course of study is designed to meet the needs of students who wish to work in any of the major fields of population studies in which the Institute can give guidance.

#### (iv) Other Training Activities

As part of the regular programme of continuing education in population studies, the Institute has also organised courses specially designed to meet the needs of professionals in the field on the request of Governments and institutions in the countries served by the Institute. Such ad hoc or in-service training courses are usually given in the institution or organisation requesting them. So, for example, the Institute has organised or participated in workshops arranged for the training of middle level professional in Accra, Liberia and Zambia.

The Institute also caters for the continuing education of high level professionals through the organisation of workshops and seminars mostly at the Institute. Such workshops and seminars are however regarded not just as places where professionals in the field learn of the latest developments in a particular area of knowledge, but serve as a meeting ground at which both Institute staff and the professionals learn from one another. Consultants are invited by the Institute to help run these seminars and workshops, which also give participants an opportunity of meeting and working with some of the best minds in the field of population. Three such workshops have been run in the last five years, the latest being the seminar on 'Population Policies in the African Countries' held in Lome from the 12th to the 16th March, 1979.

### B. RESEARCH

As one of the major objectives of the Institute is the conduct of research and the training of future research workers, research is stressed in the work programme of the Institute and training in research has been integrated into the three basic courses of study run by the Institute. So for example students in the graduate diploma programme prepare a research paper during the fourth term of the academic year, while students working for a Master of Arts degree write a thesis based on library or field research. For the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, the student is required to conduct research which would advance the state of knowledge in his chosen field of study.

## 4. STAFFING

The programme of work outlined above makes heavy demands in terms of professionals and supporting staff. Here the Institute has not been so lucky as good demographers are in short supply the world over and the burden of work has had to fall on a small but devoted band of teachers and supporting staff supplemented by part-time staff from higher institution in and outside Ghana. The academic staff of the Institute are supplied partly by the United Nations in the form of United Nations experts and by the Ghana Government through the University of Ghana in the form of lecturers and research fellows. Although the Institute has an establishment of a Director, five United Nations experts, three Ghanaian experts and five to six Ghanaian research fellows, the Institute has never been able since its inception to recruit its full quota of staff. There are as of now, a Director, four United Nations experts, one United Nations Associate Expert and two Ghanaian experts on the permanent staff of the Institute. Two other Ghanaian research fellows who are on the permanent staff are on study leave doing further work one at Harvard, the other at John Hopkins, while one United Nations expert is under recruitment. It is however hoped that it would be possible within the next two years to recruit another four to six experts/research fellows to make up the full complement of the Institute's staff, as the Institute has established a programme for training its own teaching staff.

In order to meet its teaching commitments, the Institute has made use of part-time lecturers not only from the University of Ghana, on whose campus it is situated, but also from other higher institutions like the University of Science and Technology, Kumasi in Ghana and from outside Ghana. Such lecturers, with the approval of the University of Ghana, teach their specialised fields and the time-table is organised in such a way that the lecturers are enabled especially when they come from outside Ghana, to complete their schedule of lectures in not longer than six weeks.

In addition, the Institute invites consultants from much further afield to help it with the supervision of the research of the Graduate Diploma students during the fourth term from July to September, as also with its workshops and seminars. Thus experts have come to the Institute from organisations and institutions like the United Nations, New York, ECA, University of Liberia, the University of Nigeria, the World Bank, the OECD, IDEP and various universities in Europe, North America and Australia. Further, the opportunity of distinguished persons in the field of demography passing through Accra is seized to ensure that staff and students keep in touch with the latest developments in the field.

Just as with the teaching staff, the Institute has also been short of administrative staff. This has not been due to a shortage of competent administrators who can be recruited, but rather to the fact that recruitment has not kept pace with the rapid expansion of the Institute in the last four years and the heavy administrative workload which the institutional framework of the Institute has imposed, as the Institute has expanded.

The Institute is also endeavouring to 'grow' its own personnel by providing opportunities to Senior and Junior Members of the staff for development. So for example, clerical and secretaria staff are afforded the opportunity to undertake further courses of study on a part-time basis to improve their professional and academic competence while two Senior Members' - lecturers and research fellows - and three 'Senior and Junior Staff' of the Institute are away on study leave.

The Institute has also established a training scheme for training its own teachers in the Institute through a Graduate Research Assistantship (Studentship) programme. Some six possible future teachers are now under training in this scheme.

### PAST MAJOR ACTIVITIES

The past activities and achievements of the Institute have therefore to be judged with this constraint of staffing in mind. The Institute has had in consequence to concentrate, in great measure, on providing the two basic courses of intensive classroom training and guided research in demography and related fields leading to the Graduate Diploma and Master of Arts degree in Population Studies, with more emphasis being put on the first three years on the Graduate Diploma course. Although it was foreseen that the United Nations would provide a maximum of 25 fellowships annually, during the first five years, recruitment into the Graduate Diploma course of study fell far short of this expected number during the first three years. Only eight students could be recruited into the first course which began on February, 1972.

In the next year sixteen places were taken up and in the third year fourteen; it was not until the fourth year that the number of entries reached twenty-four, at about which level it has since remained.

Thus over the last eight years some 131 students have been admitted to the course of study leading to the Graduate Diploma. Of these 13 students failed to complete the course. Of the 168 who completed the course of study, as can be seen from table 2 in appendix 1 of this paper, 17 failed the examinations, while 132 were successful and were admitted to the Diploma. 19 results are still outstanding. The pressure on places in the Graduate Diploma course of study has of late considerably increased and it is hoped, in view of this increasing demand, to stabilise admissions at a level of thirty students per annum during the next quinquennium.

With the completion of the first diploma course in October 1972 the staff decided on a very bold experiment considering the limited facilities at the disposal of the Institute. Three of the successful students, who had passed the Graduate Diploma examination with very good standing, were recalled to undertake a further course of study leading to the Master of Arts Degree. The experiment proved to be a successful one and in the 1973/74 academic year five students from the graduating diploma class were admitted to the same course of study. Since then the number of students admitted to this course has grown.

In the 1974/75 academic year nine students took up this course of study, one of them having come to the Institute from the Cairo Demographic Centre. In the 1975/76 academic year, eleven students were offered places on the programme but one, due to the exigencies of the service in his country, was unable to take up the offer. The Institute has since tried to maintain recruitment to the M.A. programme at this level. Thus of the 132 students who have been successfully admitted to the Graduate Diploma, some 55 have been enabled to go on to do work for a Masters degree. As two other students admitted to the course of study have had their initial training elsewhere, 57 students have been admitted to the course of study leading to the degree, since the inception of the Institute

as can be seen from table 4 in appendix 1. 34 of these have completed their work and have passed the degree examination, 27 of them having been admitted to the degree while 7 are revising their thesis. One thesis is being adjudicated, 16 are yet to be submitted, while work on another 7 theses can be regarded as having been abandoned, with three of the students concerned having gone on to the University of Pennsylvania to work for a higher degree and a fourth to the Cairo Demographic Centre.

The high rate of former students going on to do further work has been due partly to the better quality of students the Institute has begun to receive. This is because students with very good degrees are now being sent to the Institute by their Governments and sponsoring organisations in increasing numbers, as the type, level and quality of work done at the Institute has become better known.

Admission to the Masters course is mainly through two channels students who by their very good performance at the Graduate Diploma examination are invited directly to continue with their study for the Master of Arts degree and students, who having passed the Graduate Diploma examination but not having achieved the same level of excellence in the examination are required to return to their country and do at least two years work in the field before being considered for admission, if they should wish to work for the Master's degree. This has proved a useful innovation, as experience has shown, that the two-year period of practical work in his home country helps the student to grasp and understand the technicalities of the many concepts and ideas which were introduced in the twelve months programme of the Graduate Diploma. The period also enables the prospective student to determine his major field of interest and make up his mind as to what specific topic of research he would wish to tackle.

The requirement that students choose a topic for research of relevance to their home country and return there to do field work on a topic proposed by the student in consultation with his sponsoring organisation has ensured that research at this level has not concentrated on subjects of interest only to the host country. Moreover it has ensured that such work has been of theoretical and practical significance to the countries which the Institute is expected to serve. This requirement has also had an effect on the topic selected for research in the Graduate Diploma by students. For, fully aware that they are expected to work on material from their country if they are admitted to read for the Master's degree, they try to propose topics for their Graduate Diploma seminar paper which have relevance to the field they hope to work in the future.

The rapid build up of admissions to the Master of Arts Degree Programme has been a major development not quite anticipated when the Institute was founded and is now resulting yearly in some 10 useful pieces of work being produced on countries served by the Institute. Where three or more students admitted to this course of study come from a particular country, the Institute tries to seize the opportunity to undertake a major study in the country with the students participating

and using part of the material collected as a basis for their theses. Thus in the 1974/75 academic year, five students undertook a demographic survey of the Western area of Sierra Leone and out of the five theses which are resulting from the survey - four have already been submitted - and other material being analysed, it is hoped to produce a monograph which would give a clearer picture, than we now have, of the demography of the area studied. In this particular survey, particular attention was paid to investigating the levels of mortality and morbidity, topics about which little firm knowledge exists.

The increase in the number of students working for their Master's degree and their involvement in field work in their home countries have also had three very desirable results. First a considerable number of students who have completed work for their Masters degree have expressed the desire to do further work in their country possibly for a higher degree. Secondly, having undertaken field work under supervision and learnt from their mistakes, the students have shown greater willingness to undertake field research and the Institute has been receiving requests from such students for advice on the formulation and planning of future research. Requests have also come for documentation and expert advice in some specialised fields where former students have no one near them to consult with.

In one sense this development had been anticipated. The increasing number of students successfully finishing the Graduate Diploma and the Masters Degree courses made it necessary for the Institute to think of organising follow-up courses, support and special advisory services to back up the work of its former students in their countries. This problem is now being tackled in three ways - firstly, by the organisation of a doctoral degree programme at the Institute, which would enable outstanding graduates of the Institute who can be released by their governments for about two years, to undertake research in the Institute. Secondly by organising for persons who are unable to come to the Institute or who do not require to do prolonged research on a theme but still require back up services, a Research Co-operation and Publications Unit (RECPU) thirdly by establishing a population information and documentation system, 'PIDS' <sup>2/</sup> which will enable documentary material to be put easily at the disposal of these and other research workers in the countries of the region.

In addition, the Institute organises seminars and workshops as part of a programme of continuing education in demography for professionals in the region. In this regard in July 1973, the Institute in conjunction with ECA hosted a Seminar in Accra on Techniques of Evaluation of Basic Demographic Data and in March 1976 it held its first international seminar on 'The Analysis and Utilization of Demographic Data for National Planning,

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<sup>2/</sup> "Population Information and Documentation System for Africa".



Policy Formulation and Implementation in Africa'. Work is now proceeding to publish the proceedings of the latter seminar as a book. The Institute has continued this service by organising a workshop in December 1977 on 'The Evaluation, Adjustment and Analysis of Demographic Data', the main objective of which was to produce a manual on the theme based entirely on African material and which practising statisticians and demographers in the region could easily consult. In 1979, the Institute also organised jointly with IFORD the French-speaking United Nations supported population institute in Yaounde a seminar on 'Population Policies in the African Countries'.

Thus it can be expected that future seminars and workshops will bring together experts and practitioners in the field resulting in the cross-fertilisation of ideas and in the distilling of the general experience of African demographers.

#### (i). Distribution of Students

The Institute has drawn its Graduate Diploma students from 21 countries - 20 in Africa and Papua New Guinea - if cognisance is taken of the home country of one student, who is officially recorded as coming from Lesotho but actually comes from South Africa of the one hundred and eighty-one (181) students who have been admitted to the Institute, the host country Ghana leads with forty-seven (47) students, followed by the Sudan and Uganda with twenty-four (24) and twenty-one (21) students respectively. Sierra Leone and Nigeria come next each with sixteen (16) students while Ethiopia has sent twelve (12) and Tanzania and Kenya ten (10) each. Liberia and Gambia have each had four (4) students while Zambia and Somalia have each had three (3) students at the Institute. All the other countries namely South Africa, Cameroon, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland and Zimbabwe have each sent one student up to the Institute.

Thus, of all the English-speaking countries in Africa, only Botswana and Namibia have yet to send students up for training at the Institute. It is hoped however, that these countries will in the very near future be in a position to send students for training.

The sex distribution of the trainees has however not been all that could be wished, twenty-one (21) of them only having been women. But as the Institute is tackling this problem vigorously and received support for this policy in the 1976/77 academic year, through a special grant for the support of the training of women given by the Office of the Assistant Secretary-General for the International Women's Year. The admission of women has since improved and is currently running at the rate of five students per annum.

With respect to the Master of Arts Degree students, the geographical distribution has not been as wide as that of the diploma students, the 57 students having come from 11 countries. Of these, Ghana leads with 18 students followed by Ethiopia and Sudan with 9 students each, Sierra Leone with 7, Uganada with 6, Nigeria with 3, while Cameroon, Kenya, Liberia, Swaziland and Zambia have had one student each on the programme as can be seen in Table 3 in Appendix 1.

The fact that admission into the Master's programme depends greatly on the quality of the candidate nominated by a government for study at the Institute has become increasingly recognised by governments, who now screen would-be candidates of the Institute more carefully, knowing fully well that the chances of a student being admitted to the Master's programme depends on his performance at the Graduate Diploma examinations. The Institute welcomes this trend and can only hope that, as its work becomes better known in the African region, it will receive greater support from the countries which it serves through receiving high quality students who before were usually sent to higher institutions outside the region.

#### (ii) Research and Advisory Services

The Institute now places research in the forefront of its activities and is pursuing an aggressive policy with regard to its research programmes of which its country-oriented Masters degree research programme has been a first step.

Research in the Institute has been of four types - research conducted by students, individual research conducted by members of staff, research commissioned by Governments, international agencies and other institutions and research programmes undertaken by the Institute as part of its official programme of research to which staff and consultants are assigned. Staff research is supported by the usual facilities made available to persons working in any research institution. Student research which is focussed on applied research in the home countries of students is generally supported through the fellowship and group training programme which forms part of the regular budget of the Institute.

As can be seen from the list of completed and on-going research in the Institute, attached as appendix 2 to this document, over the last five years some 68 studies have been completed, while work is continuing on some 44 projects. These projects range from theoretical investigations into mortality and morbidity and the methodology of demography to projects which deal with the socio-economic inter-relationships between population and development.

The Institute has also had requests from Governments and other organisations to help them conduct research or provide advisory services. In 1972/73 for example the Institute was called upon to help the Department of Chemical Pathology of the University of Ibadan in its study of 'Infertility' and 'Subfertility' in parts of Sub-Saharan Africa, and the Institute in conjunction with ECA helped the Department in the organisation and conduct of a Workshop on 'The socio-economic and biological correlates of infertility and subfertility in Africa'.

Further in 1975 members of the Institute collaborated with the Institute of Social, Statistical and Economic Research of the University of Ghana in conducting the Pilot Survey of the Ghana Fertility Survey as part of the World Fertility Survey programme. Similarly, the Institute has been engaged, in cooperation with the Economic Commission for Africa, in the conduct of a series of demographic surveys in Nigeria, in order to produce estimates for the future population of the new Federal Capital City of Nigeria which would form the basis of the planning for that city. This particular series of studies, which involved the conduct of five major surveys in the city of Lagos lasted one and half years and was commissioned by the Federal Capital Development Authority of the Federal Military Government of Nigeria.

With the increase in its research activities, the Institute has also been called upon to give advisory services to Governments and other organisations. Governments usually request the services of the Institute through the Economic Commission for Africa and as of now the Institute is engaged in giving advisory services to the governments of Ghana, Libya, Nigeria and the Sudan and is hoping in the near future to help with work in Liberia. Of particular interest is the work in the Sudan where a Senior Member of the Institute has been supervising the analysis of the 1973 census of the Sudan by four nationals who had trained either in the Institute or the Cairo Demographic Centre.

These services are normally paid for out of the regular budget of the Institute, since this involves mainly the travel of an expert or experts and the provision of services for a limited period. Where however an expert has to leave his position in the Institute for a prolonged period, the costs of such a stay are met by the government or organisations requesting this service. In addition, the Institute provides information and advice to individuals from countries of the region working in higher institutions outside the region and helps to collect information and documentation which they require for their work.

### (iii) Publications

Although the Institute publishes a newsletter - RIPS Newsletter - on its activities and the acquisitions lists of the Population and Social Science Library (PSSL), the large volume of research now going on in the Institute has created its own publication problem. For while a considerable proportion of the material gathered and results obtained are of intrinsic interest and give new insights into the problems of development in the African context, they are to be found reported in texts which are too long to be published as articles in scientific journals and interesting aspects of such work would be lost if they are summarised for such publication. Accordingly the Institute has plans to install a photo-litho press as part of its newly established Research Cooperation and Publications Unit (RECPU), if it can find donors, in order to enable the completed research to be brought out very quickly and cheaply in a monograph series.

The Institute has also taken up the publication of the English version of the newsletter 'AFRICAN DEMOGRAPHY', hitherto based in Paris, from the French group (IDP, INED, INSEE, MINCOOP, OPSTROM) following an agreement reached with them on March 8th, 1977. Thus this newsletter which gives current information on work going on in population in Africa is now squarely based in Africa. The Institute also brings out the abstract journal PISA ABSTRACTS. This journal is published twice yearly and contains some 300 abstracts of published and unpublished materials on work on population in Africa in each issue. The Institute does not plan at this stage to publish a scientific journal but encourages its Senior and Junior Member to publish in the well known scientific journals in the population field and to support, by their contributions, the newly established journal 'JIP'LAR 'UTANE' published by the Population Association of Africa.

#### 6. FUTURE ACTIVITIES AND CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INSTITUTIONS

Further support for the activities of the Institute will in great measure depend on the amount of service which it can give to African Governments and institutions, on the degree of cooperation which it can establish with other institutions working in the field of population in Africa, and on the quality of the work of the students which it produces.

With regard to the amount of service which the Institute can give to the African Governments and cooperation with other African institutions, the Institute intends in the immediate future to collaborate with national agencies like universities, planning boards, statistical offices, etc. in organising and running, in the countries, intensive ad hoc courses which would last approximately four months. The aim of these courses would be to train persons engaged in the production of demographic data, teaching or reasearch to handle the fundamental techniques of demographic analysis. Subject also to the availability of funds, the Institute intends to mount advanced training courses in the interaction between population growth and economic and social development. These will consist of an annual course of three to four months duration given to high and intermediate level planners as also of short seminars aimed at high level officials and technicians. It is intended that these two courses will be coordinated with the training programme at IDEP in Dakar.

Thirdly, the Institute hopes, as it obtains more specialised staff and expands its research activities, to give, in collaboration with the Population and Statistics Divisions of ECA, specialised training courses in the countries on fertility, mortality, internal and international migration, service statistics and evaluation of family planning programmes, methods of demographic analysis and methods of electronic data computation.

The quality of the work of former students of the Institute will depend partly on the back-up services which the Institute can provide them. The Institute therefore plans, over the next few years to progressively extend and implement its cooperation with institutions and persons working in the field of population in Africa in the following ways - first by involving

well-known senior persons in the field of population in the supervision of the field work of students when they are working in a country in which the senior person is resident and secondly by appointing in each country of the region, 'Corresponding Members' or 'Associates' of the Institute who will help it keep in touch with developments in the population field in the countries of the region. Such 'Corresponding Members' or 'Associates' will also act as liaison between the Institute and institutions and organisations in these countries.

The Institute also hopes that with the vigorous implementation of its seminar, workshop and ad hoc training programmes, more and more persons in the region would benefit from the training programmes of the Institute. The plans of the Institute to expand the activities of Research Cooperation and Publications Unit and its Information Services Unit must also be judged in the light of the need to extend its cooperative activities. For it is ultimately hoped that these units will maintain contact with and give service to all persons doing research on population in the region, particularly members of learned bodies like the Population Association of Africa and the International Union for the Scientific Study of Population. It will then be possible from time to time to bring senior research workers in the field of population to the Institute where they could meet and discuss the general areas of priority in ongoing research in Africa.

Backing the 'Research Cooperation and Publications Unit' would be the Population Information and Documentation System for Africa (PIDSA) which it is hoped would be part of the world wide Population Information System (POPINS) and would ensure that information and documentation on population is easily accessible to research workers in Africa and enable them to have easy access to population information from all over the world.

All these plans for future development are of course dependent on the necessary funds being made available to the Institute. In the early years of its existence the two sponsors of the Institute were in the lucky position that the Institute consistently under-fulfilled its work programme and so not as much funding as had been anticipated was required from them. Now that the Institute is beginning to fulfil the expectations placed in it from the very beginning and student numbers and research work are expanding with the countries of the region making greater use of the Institute's facilities and demanding more from it, that is at the time when it needs extra funding to meet its expanding the institute run up against not only the world-wide escalation of costs but also the scarcity of resources.

With regard to the United Nations Fund for Population Activities, one factor working against the Institute receiving extra funding is that unlike country programmes, the Institute has been affected by the limitation placed on the UNFPA by its Governing Council on level of funding to be provided for Global, interregional and regional projects. There is therefore the great danger that just when the Institute is beginning to give the much needed service to the countries of the African region, that require such help most among the countries of the world, its activities

might be cut back due to insufficient funding. This is likely to affect adversely various country programmes which are now being sponsored by the Fund itself and whose costs could be easily out, if the Institute could be enabled to continue with its production of experts for the countries of the region which it serves. Such experts will of course replace international experts who now form a vital component of country programmes in the region and who have to be recruited at great cost to the country and the Fund if they are in fact available.

Greater thought must therefore be given to putting the finances of the Institute on a much firmer basis than as of now, through increased subventions from the UNFPA and from the African Governments. It seems also that the Institute has by its work more than made a case for the international donor agencies and foundations to fund specific projects and programmes being undertaken by the Institute. Donor agencies could also aid the Institute by funding the purchase of special equipment, granting fellowships and supporting research not as part of the regular budget of the Institute.

In conclusion, the Institute has more than fulfilled the hopes placed in it when it was founded and has become an important source of supply of the much needed demographic manpower to the English-speaking countries of Africa. As it expands its research activities, it is bound to have a greater impact on African demography and will not only exercise a beneficial influence on the development of demography and population studies in Africa but also on the socio-economic development of the countries of the region which it serves.

LIST OF STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE INSTITUTE,  
TITLES OF RESEARCH PAPERS AND SUMMARIES  
OF RESULTS

GRADUATE DIPLOMA AND MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN POPULATION  
STUDIES. STUDENTS OF THE INSTITUTE WITH TITLES OF RESEARCH  
PAPER OR THESIS PRESENTED TO THE INSTITUTE

GRADUATE DIPLOMA PROGRAMME

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
1.	Alakija, E.B.I.	1971/72	Ghana	The Registration of Births and Deaths in Ghana.
2.	Bekele, Wolde	1971/72	Ethiopia	Population Projection for Ghana 1970-1990.
3.	Ebigbola, J.A.	1971/72	Nigeria	Age Errors and other types of Errors in the Enumeration Data from The Ghana Sample Survey of 1968 and the 1960 and 1970 Census Data.
4.	Goitom, Ghirmatsion	1971/72	Ethiopia	The Social and Economic Implications of Population Growth.
5.	Odotei, E.O.	1971/72	Ghana	Population Growth and Labour Force in Ghana 1960-1970.
6.	Okeh, E.A.	1971/72	Nigeria	Differential Fertility in Western and Central Africa.
7.	Habtemariam, Tefaghiorghis	1971/72	Ethiopia	A Comparative Study of Urbanization between Ethiopia and Ghana.
8.	Thomas, Armed C.	1971/72	Sierra Leone	Evaluation of Age-Sex Data in 1963 Census of Sierra Leone.
9.	Hadgu, Bariagaber	1972/73	Ethiopia	Evaluation of Age-Sex Data of the 1967 Census of Mainland Tanzania and Population Projections for 1967-1985 (1967-1970, 1970-1985).



No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
10.	Hamadtto, A.F.	1972/73	Sudan	Inter-Provincial Migration in relation to Sudan's Socio-Economic Development.
11.	Massalee, Abel Z.	1972/73	Liberia	Population Projection of Liberia 1965-1985.
12.	Mesfen, Maalo	1972/73	Ethiopia	(Comparative Study) Size, Structure and Growth of the Labour Force in Accra and Addis Ababa.
13.	Moreaux, John N.	1972/73	Ghana	The Possible Effects on the Population Growth of Ghana of The Family Planning Programme.
14.	Mpiti, A.M.	1972/73	Lesotho	Estimates for Lesotho's School Age Population and School Enrolment Ratios: 1966-1981.
15.	Mukasa, G.M.	1972/73	Uganda	Projections of the Economically Active Population of Tanzania 1967 - 1982.
16.	Musoke, J.B.	1972/73	Uganda	Life Table for Ghana.
17.	Mwanambale, I.	1972/73	Zambia	Population Projection for Zambia 1969-1989.
18.	Okonafor, C.O.	1972/73	Nigeria	Labour Force Analysis for Sierra Leone.
19.	Omar Hersi Omar	1972/73	Somalia	
20.	Oryem, S.R.	1972/73	Uganda	Fertility Differences between East and West Africa.
21.	Oyeleke, A.O.	1972/73	Nigeria	Population Projection for Regions of Nigeria 1952/53 - 1973.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
22.	Paley, Rufus B.	1972/73	Liberia	Evaluation of 1962 Population Data of Liberia.
23.	Quartey, Florence K.	1972/73	Ghana	A study of Urbanization in Ghana with its Attendant Social and Economic Consequences.
24.	Rajcoomar, Vakil	1972/73	Mauritius	Post-War Fertility Decline in Mauritius.
25.	Wole, Gurma	1972/73	Ethiopia	An Evaluation of the Family Planning Programme of Kenya.
26.	Anaesiuba, D.C.	1973/74	Nigeria	Estimation of Male Mortality Indices for the Staff Village at Legon.
27.	Basse, A.J.	1973/74	Nigeria	Population Projection for Nigeria: 1963-1993.
28.	Boss-Cole, E.W.	1973/74	Sierra Leone	Some Aspects of Social and Economic Implications of Growth in Sierra Leone.
29.	Campbell, E.K.	1973/74	Sierra Leone	An Evaluation of Existing Estimate of Fertility Levels and Differentials in Sierra Leone.
30.	Esimaje, E.K.	1973/74	Nigeria	Projection of the Population of Algeria 1966-1986.
31.	John, Gerald J.	1973/74	Sierra Leone	A Comparative Analysis of Cause of Death for Selected Countries.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
32.	Kazare, Abdu I.	1973/74	Nigeria	Population Growth and the Financing of Education in Kano State, Nigeria 1965-1985.
33.	Nuer, Valerio J.	1973/74	Sudan	Evaluation and Projection of 1966 Age-Sex Data for Swaziland.
34.	Obot, Eşenubong	1973/74	Nigeria	Population Census and Politics in Nigeria (1911-1973).
35.	Osei, Emmanuel	1973/74	Ghana	Changes in Education Compositions of the Ghanaian Population from 1960-1970.
36.	Quaynor, Tetteh	1973/74	Ghana	Demographic Changes in some Selected Ghanaian Towns 1960-1970.
37.	Sheku, B.V.	1973/74	Sierra Leone	A Critical Examination of the 1966 Census of Lesotho.
38.	Teklu, Tesfay	1973/74	Ethiopia	Estimation of Female Mortality of Legon Staff Village.
39.	Zziwa, Edward	1973/74	Uganda	Population Growth 1959-69 and Population Projection to year 2000 for Uganda.
40.	* Abdel-Salaam M.A.N.	1974/75	Sudan	--
41.	Amde, Wolle	1974/75	Ethiopia	Projections of Urban Population in Ethiopia and their Implications.
42.	Amare, I.	1974/75	Ethiopia	Fertility Levels and Differentials among the Surveyed Rural Population in 13 Regions of Ethiopia.

\* He was killed at the University on January 17, 1975.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
43.	Asare, B.D.	1974/75	Ghana	Some Aspects of Morbidity and Mortality in Some Ghanaian Health Institutions.
44.	Banda, K.A.	1974/75	Zambia	Population Growth and Food Demand in Zambia 1979-1990.
45.	Barasa, J.	1974/75	Kenya	A Preliminary Evaluation of the Liberian Population Growth Estimation Projects.
46.	Boadi, E.Y.	1974/75	Ghana	A Study of Implications of Population Growth and Changes on Labour Force and Employment in Ghana.
47.	Chukwuocha, C.C.	1974/75	Nigeria	An Appraisal of the Population Policy of Nigeria since Independence: 1960-1975.
48.	Gebretu, E.	1974/75	Ethiopia	"A Comparison of Estimates of Infant and Child Mortality Rates for Ethiopia derived by the Brass Techniques and the Modified Version by Sullivan and Trussell.
49.	Harris, A.B.C.	1974/75	Sierra Leone	Population Growth and Educational Needs in Sierra Leone.
50.	Kaija, E.A.	1974/75	Uganda	Fertility Differentials in Uganda with respect to Education, Marital Status and Place of Birth.
51.	Kamara, A.H.	1974/75	Sierra Leone	Fertility and Infant Mortality in Some Villages Around Danfa.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
52.	Ligate, A.M.	1974/75	Tanzania	An Appraisal of Population Policy in Tanzania.
53.	Owusu-Sekyere, E.	1974/75	Ghana	Some Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Jumapo Villages.
54.	Potakey, P.M.	1974/75	Ghana	Projections for Some Cities, Towns and Groups of Towns in Ghana: 1970-1985.
55.	Rizigalla, M.K.	1974/75	Sudan	Projection of Housing Needs in Ghana 1960 - 1980.
56.	Sandie, E.H.K.	1974/75	Sierra Leone	Migration and Household Characteristics in a Rural Village (Jumapo) in the Eastern Region of Ghana.
57.	Sieh, S.K.	1974/75	Liberia	A Comparative Analysis of Labour Force Participation Rates in selected African Countries.
58.	Sief El-Nasr, L.A.	1974/75	Sudan	Population Growth and School Age Population in Botswana.
59.	Soga-Mensah, G.P.V.	1974/75	Ghana	Demographic Aspects of Reported Motor Accidents in Ghana: 1970-1973.
60.	Suddy, U.R.	1974/75	Tanzania	Population Growth and Problems of Economic Development in Tanzania since Independence.
61.	*Tiruneh, Abdissa	1974/75	Ethiopia	--
62.	Williams, M.L.J.	1974/75	Sierra Leone	A Comparative Study of Census Questionnaires and Procedures in a few African Countries.

\* He was repatriated at his own request to his country in April 1975.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
63.	Wilson, J.W.	1974/75	Liberia	Estimation of some Fertility Indices of Jumapo Village.
64.	Adekunle, J.A.	1975/76	Nigeria	Some Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Lagos Metropolitan Area since 1950.
65.	Ahmed, E. Hafix Ali	1975/76	Sudan	Some Demographic Aspects of Rural Development in the Sudan and Tanzania: A Comparative Study.
66.	Amungo, F.A.	1975/76	Nigeria	Problems of Collection and Analysis of Demographic Data in Nigeria.
67.	Brown, E.K.A.	1975/76	Ghana	Some Aspects of Demographic and Social Change in Sekondi-Takoradi.
68.	Freeman, R.S.	1975/76	Sierra Leone	Population Growth and Employment Problems in Sierra Leone.
69.	Gyang, Susie (Miss)	1975/76	Ghana	Population Growth, Education and the Economic Activity of Women in the Ghana;
70.	Huda, O.Y. (Miss)	1975/76	Sudan	Population Policy and Health in the Sudan.
71.	Idris, Sa'adya M. (Mrs.)	1975/76	Sudan	Population Growth, Education and the Economic Activity of Women in the Sudan.
72.	Kalule, H.	1975/76	Uganda	The Evaluation of Uganda's Population Policy - The Third Five Year Development.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
73.	Khalil, T.I.	1975/76	Sudan	Urbanization Growth and the Housing Needs in Sudan.
74.	Lawson, E.D.K.L.	1975/76	Ghana	Factors Affecting the Implementation of Population Policy Programmes in Ghana.
75.	Mangony, M.M.	1975/76	Sudan	Demographic and Socio-Economic Impact of Labour Migration in West Africa.
76.	Mansaray, B.A.	1975/76	Sierra Leone	An Examination of Urbanization and Some Aspects of its Socio-Economic Consequences: The Case of Sierra Leone.
77.	Mezue, C.C.	1975/76	Nigeria	Some Demographic Aspects of the Universal Primary Education in Nigeria.
78.	Morgan A.M. (Miss)	1975/76	Sudan	Population Growth and Food in the Sudan.
79.	Muganzi, Z.S.	1975/76	Kenya	Population Growth, Urbanization and Socio-Economic Development in Kenya.
80.	Nyame-Kusi, Y.	1975/76	Ghana	Mortality and Life Insurance in Ghana, 1962-1975.
81.	Ojedde, Thomas	1975/76	Uganda	Population and Health Development in Ghana since 1948.
82.	Pukini, Morris	1975/76	Papua New Guinea	Cities of West Africa and their Problems.
83.	Quashie, S.E.	1975/76	Ghana	Population Growth and the Rural-Urban Continuum in Ghana.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
84.	Samu, John	1975/76	Sierra Leone	Population Research in Sierra Leone: An Examination of Some of Census and Survey Methodology and their Results.
85.	Sumaila, M.A.	1975/76	Ghana	Regional Mortality Differentials in Ghana.
86.	Tecle-Mariam, M.	1975/76	Ethiopia	Projection of the Population of Addis Ababa and Some of its Socio-Economic Implications.
87.	Ubomba-Jaswa, P.	1975/76	Uganda	Population Projections for Three Major Towns of Uganda (Kampala, Jinja and Mbale) 1969-1980, and Some Aspects of Their Socio-Economic Implication.
88.	Allotey, Charles	1976/77	Ghana	Population Growth and Food Requirements in Ghana.
89.	Ansu-Adjei, A.	1976/77	Ghana	Household Structure in Ghana.
90.	Awusabo-Asare, B.	1976/77	Ghana	Infant Child and Maternal Mortality Differentials in Ghana: A case Study of the Danfa Project - Accra.
91.	Buyeka, Florence	1976/77	Uganda	Demographic and Socio-Economic Characteristics of Women in Botswana.
92.	Deen, Mariama A.	1976/77	Sierra Leone	Population Change in Sierra Leone 1963-1974.
93.	Dugbaza, Tetteh	1976/77	Ghana	Population Policies and Programmes in Ghana from 1966 to 1980.



No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
94.	Hafeez, N.E.A.	1976/77	Sudan	Some Demographic and Housing Differentials in the Urban Areas of Six Provinces in Sudan.
95.	Hassan, Ali El Sadiq	1976/77	Sudan	--
96.	Hammed, Alnur B.	1976/77	Sudan	Projection of the Urban Population in Blue Nile Province of the Sudan (1973-1990).
97.	Joehene, Kofi	1976/77	Ghana	Some Aspects of Migration in Ghana.
98.	Kambleh, Peter C.	1976/77	Liberia	Fertility and Mortality Characteristics Among the Ethnic Groups - A Case of Liberia.
99.	Katende, Josephine	1976/77	Uganda	Population Growth and Food Requirement in Uganda.
100.	Kisanje, Molly	1976/77	Uganda	Population Growth and Health Services in Uganda.
101.	Lemba, Musonda	1976/77	Zambia	Growth and Development of the Urban Population of Zambia.
102.	Mkini, A.H.	1976/77	Tanzania	Post 1967 Census-Fertility and Mortality Estimates for Mainland Tanzania.
103.	Mosbah, El Khabbat	1976/77	Libya	--
104.	Mitoro, David	1976/77	Kenya	Some Aspects of Migration Trends in Kenya (1969-1974).
105.	Noah, G.S.	1976/77	Tanzania	Population of Tanzania (An Evaluation based on the 1973 Sample Survey).

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
106.	Nthongoa, D.K.	1976/77	Azania	--
107.	Ofodile, Egbuna	1976/77	Nigeria	Urbanization in Development Planning: The Case of Nigeria.
108.	Ogunode, Festus	1976/77	Nigeria	Mortality, Morbidity and Public Health Services in Lagos.
109.	Samateh, Lamin	1976/77	Gambia	Population and Health Development in the Gambia since 1950.
110.	Ssekamatte-Ssebuliba, J.B.	1976/77	Uganda	Population Growth and Secondary Education in Uganda (with particular reference to the future situation).
111.	Thiik, Albino	1976/77	Sudan	--
112.	Agodzo, P.W. (Miss)	1977/78	Ghana	Some Demographic Implications of Ghana's Five Year Development Plan (1975-1980).
113.	Akwawua, S.	1977/78	Ghana	Changes in the Population Distribution of Ghana, 1960 and 1970 Censuses.
114.	Anynam, C.	1977/78	Ghana	Population Growth and Educational Development in Ghana.
115.	Asadalla, A.E.	1977/78	Sudan	School Enrolment Projection for the Sudan, 1977-87 (Based on the 1973 Census).
116.	El-Fadl, M.M.	1977/78	Sudan	Life Table for the Sudan (1973 Census)
117.	Essiaw, S.	1977/78	Ghana	--
118.	Ibanda, S.J.I.	1977/78	Uganda	Population Growth, Distribution and Socio-Economic Development in Uganda.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
119.	Kamil, N.H. (Miss)	1977/78	Sudan	Population Policy in the Sudan.
120.	KANKAM, E.A.	1977/78	Ghana	Some Social and Economic Problems of Urbanization in Ghana.
121.	Kaye, J.F.	1977/78	Liberia	Population Distribution in Liberia (A Comparative Study of the 1962 and 1974 Censuses).
122.	Kheir, A.I.M.	1977/78	Sudan	Changes in the Population Composition of the Sudan 1955/56-1973.
123.	Lamlen, B.S.	1977/78	Cameroon	The Distribution of the Population of Cameroon (In Comparison with Some African Countries).
124.	Mabuza, E.S. (Miss)	1977/78	Swaziland	Fertility and Mortality Level in Swaziland (Estimates Based on The 1966 Census Data).
125.	Mahgoub, E.A.M.	1977/78	Sudan	Fertility and Mortality Characteristics of the Sudan (An Application of The Stable Population Models on the 1973 Census Data).
126.	Mkare, D.M.N.	1977/78	Tanzania	Completeness of Enumeration in the 1967 Census of Tanzania.
127.	Mwobobia, I.K.	1977/78	Kenya	A Study of the Population Composition of Kenya with Respect to Age and Sex.
128.	Otanwa, A.B.	1977/78	Nigeria	Interrelationship Between Population and Socio-Economic Development in Nigeria.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
129.	Otor, S.C.J.	1977/78	Sudan	Internal Migration in the Sudan
130.	Owusu-Banahene, K.	1977/78	Ghana	Population Projections and Estimates of Housing Needs for Kumasi 1970-90.
131.	Ponella, C.J.	1977/78	Tanzania	Internal Migration and Socio-Economic Development in the United Republic of Tanzania.
132.	Rutamigwa, T.R.	1977/78	Tanzania	Population Growth and Food Requirements in Tanzania Mainland.
133.	Sidua-Wadada,	1977/78	Uganda	An Evaluation of the 1969 Census Data of Uganda (With Special Reference to Age, Sex and Marital Status).
134.	Tagoe, E.D. (Miss)	1977/78	Ghana	Population Growth and Health Development in Ghana Since Independence.
135.	Tenende, U.P.K.	1977/78	Tanzania	Population Policy and Development in Tanzania.
136.	Abdel, Rahman, M.A.H.	1978/79	Sudan	The Study of Age-Sex Composition and Some Fertility and Mortality Estimates in Botswana.
137.	Abdi, I.A.	1978/79	Somalia	The Study of Age-Sex Composition and Some Fertility and Mortality Estimates in Mauritius.
138.	Achanfuo-Yeboah, D.J.	1978/79	Ghana	Role of Education in Manpower Development (A Case for the New Structure and Concept of Education in Ghana).

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
139.	Addae-Mensah, J.K.	1978/79	Ghana	Socio-Economic Structure of Economic Activity in Ghana (1960 and 1970 Censuses).
140.	Anarfi, J.K.	1978/79	Ghana	A Decade of the Ghana Aliens Compliance Order, 1969 (Some Demographic and Economic Aspects).
141.	Avle, S.K.	1978/79	Ghana	Experience in Family Planning Targets, Achievements and Lessons from the Danfa Project.
142.	Bayoh, A.R.	1978/79	Sierra Leone	Population Growth and Agriculture Development in Ghana, 1970-2000.
143.	Bediako, Grace (Miss)	1978/79	Ghana	The Size of Urban Population and its Impact on Regional Development in Sierra Leone.
144.	Frimpong, N.A. (Miss)	1978/79	Ghana	Projection of Nutrient Requirement for Ghana's Population up to 2000.
145.	Goka, E.E. (Mrs.)	1978/79	Ghana	The Volta River Project of Ghana (Its Positive and Negative Effects on Population).
146.	Hadi, M.E.	1978/79	Sudan	Demographic and Socio-Economic Implications of Population Structure in Sudan.
147.	Ibrahim, D.Z.	1978/79	Sudan	Population Growth and Agricultural Development in Sudan.
148.	Jalloh, A.B.	1978/79	Sierra Leone	Rural Development in Sierra Leone (with respect to Population Growth).

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
149.	Kitasoboka-Adyeeri, I.K.K.	1978/79	Uganda	--
150.	Lamboi, D.G.	1978/79	Sierra Leone	Mortality and Morbidity and the Development of the Health Service System in Sierra Leone.
151.	Macharia, Nelson	1978/79	Kenya	Urbanization and its Influences on Socio-Economic Development in Kenya.
152.	Maringa, Frederick	1978/79	Kenya	Regional Imbalances in Development and its Implication for Labour Force: The Case of Kenya.
153.	Mbarazi, Tembelile	1978/79	Tanzania	--
154.	M'manga, R.W.	1978/79	Malawi	The First Malawi Population Census, 1966 (An Assessment and Evaluation of Data).
155.	Ojoo, Z.O.	1978/79	Uganda	Mortality and Fertility Differentials in Uganda (Analysis of the 1960 Census Data).
156.	Opondo, Aolo Fred	1978/79	Kenya	Population Growth and Employment Strategy in Kenya.
157.	Otim, C.O.	1978/79	Uganda	Politics and Development in Uganda (A Study of the Influence of Politics on Migration).
158.	Williams, J.P.	1978/79	Gambia	Some Aspects of Rural-Urban Migration in Gambia.
159.	Yeboah, Leslie	1978/79	Ghana	Fertility Analysis Based on "Npohor" Survey.

No.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF SEMINAR PAPER PRESENTED
160.	Abalo, Yao	1979/80	Ghana	
161.	Ahiadeke, C.	1979/80	Ghana	
162.	Akotsi, M.	1979/80	Kenya	
163.	Bukari-Yakubu, C.M.A. (Miss)	1979/80	Ghana	
164.	Ampong, K.O.	1979/80	Ghana	
165.	Danquah, F.K.	1979/80	Ghana	
166.	Fayorsey, C.K. (Miss)	1979/80	Ghana	
167.	Fosu, Philip	1979/80	Ghana	
168.	Fowlis, Mary (Miss)	1979/80	Gambia	
169.	Geyevu, S.A.	1979/80	Ghana	
170.	Gichohi, Z.E.	1979/80	Kenya	
171.	Lwanga-Ntale, C.	1979/80	Uganda	
172.	Kyei, K.A.	1979/80	Ghana	
173.	Kyeyume, G.N. (Miss)	1979/80	Uganda	
174.	Larmie, M.A. (Miss)	1979/80	Ghana	
175.	Mapondera, J.	1979/80	Zimbabwe	
176.	Muge-Lala, B.S.	1979/80	Uganda	
177.	Ndure, A.B.S.	1979/80	Gambia	
178.	Omolo, D.O.	1979/80	Kenya	
179.	Twuwesigye, E.N.B.	1979/80	Uganda	
180.	Warsame, Y.S.	1979/80	Somalia	
181.	Yotham-Nyimbi, G.	1979/80	Tanzania	

MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE PROGRAMME

NO.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF THESIS PRESENTED
1.	Ebigbola, J.A.	1973	Nigeria	Evaluation of Coverage and Age Data in the 1963 Nigeria Census.
2.	Habtermariam, T.	1973	Ethiopia	A Comparative Evaluation of Age-Sex Data and Population Projection for Botswana and Zambia.
3.	Thomas, A.C.	1973	Sierra Leone	Population Projection and Estimation of Housing Needs for Sierra Leone.
4.	Goitom, Ghirmatsion	1974	Ethiopia	Evaluation of Age-Sex Data for Kenya 1969 Census and Population Projection.
5.	Hadgu, Bariagaber	1974	Ethiopia	Population Growth and Some Aspects of Socio-Economic Implications in Ethiopia.
6.	Hamadto, A.F.	1974	Sudan	Inter-Regional Migration and Urbanization in Ghana 1960-1970.
7.	Mesfen, Maalo	1974	Ethiopia	Estimating School Enrolments in Ghana, 1973-1985.
8.	Musoke, J.B.	1974	Uganda	Indirect Methods of Estimating Mortality in African Conditions with Emphasis on Life Tables.
9.	Anesiuba, D.C.	1975	Nigeria	A Case Study of Mortality Indices and Socio-Economic Conditions in UMUHU OKABIA, Nigeria.
10.	Boss-Cole, E.W.A.	1975	Sierra Leone	* The Demographic and Socio-Economic Aspects of Population Growth in Sierra Leone (with Special Reference to the Western Area).

\* Work is still going on, on all starred theses.



NO.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF THESIS PRESENTED
11.	Campbell, E.K.	1975	Sierra Leone	A Comparative Study of Migration and Urbanization in the Western Area of Sierra Leone Determinants and Consequences of Migration and Characteristics of Migrants.
12.	John, Gerald J.	1975	Sierra Leone	Morbidity and Causes of Death, in the Western Area of Sierra Leone.
13.	Nuer, V.J.	1975	Sudan	Population Growth and Educational Development in the Sudan.
14.	Siaplay, Dudu J.	1975	Liberia	Fertility Levels and Differentials Among the GOLAS of Liberia.
15.	Sheku, B.V.	1975	Sierra Leone	Some Aspects of Fertility in Sierra Leone.
16.	Teklu Tesfay	1975	Ethiopia	Some Aspects of Mortality Indices in Sierra Leone (With Special Reference to the Western Area).
17.	Zziwa, Edward	1975	Uganda	Some Aspects of Migration and Urbanization with Special Reference to Rural-Urban Migration in Uganda.
18.	Amde, Wolle	1976	Ethiopia	Urbanization and Socio-Economic Development in Ethiopia.
19.	Amare, Isaias A.	1976	Ethiopia	Fertility Levels and Differentials in Ethiopia.
20.	Asare, B.D.	1976	Ghana	Population and Health Care in Ghana - An Alternative Health Care Model.
21.	Banda, K.A.	1976	Zambia	Some Aspects of Mortality Estimates in Zambia.

NO.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF THESIS PRESENTED
22.	Boadih, E.Y.	1976	Ghana	* Labour Force and Employment in Ghana: A Demographic and Socio-Economic Analysis.
23.	Gebretu, E.	1976	Ethiopia	Mortality Patterns and Differentials in Ethiopia (Urban) and its Relations to Socio-Economic Development.
24.	Harris, B.C.	1976	Sierra Leone	Future Development of Primary Education in Sierra Leone - 1975-2000.
25.	Kaija, E.A.	1976	Uganda	Population Growth and Primary Education in Uganda, 2000.
26.	Rizigalla, M.K.	1976	Sudan	Mortality Levels; Patterns and Differentials in the Sudan.
27.	Seif El Nasr I.A.	1976	Sudan	A Study of Fertility Levels and Differentials in Sudan.
28.	Amungo, F.A.	1977	Nigeria	A Case Study of the Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Population (with special Reference to Education) in Angiama, Rivers State, Nigeria.
29.	Brown, E.K.A.	1977	Ghana	* Some Aspects of Demographic and Social Change in Sekondi-Takoradi Municipality.
30.	Gyang, Susie	1977	Ghana	Education and Employment Prospects of Women in Ghana: A Study of Female Secondary School Leavers in Selected Urban Areas.
31.	Kalule, H.	1977	Uganda	Some Aspects of Migration in Some Districts of Northern Sierra Leone.

\* Work is still going on, on all starred theses.

NO.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF THESIS PRESENTED
32.	Muganzi, Z.S.	1977	Kenya	Some Aspects of Mortality in Western Kenya.
33.	Quashie, S.E.	1977	Ghana	* Demographic Aspects of the Variations in Household Size, Patterns and Composition in Ghana, 1960-1970.
34.	Samu, J.	1977	Sierra Leone	Fertility Levels and Differentials in Some Districts of Northern Sierra Leone.
35.	Sumaila, M.A.	1977	Ghana	* Health Manpower in Ghana: A study of Requirements and Supply 1976-2001.
36.	Tecle-Mariam	1977	Ethiopia	Population Growth and Housing Needs in Addis Ababa 1976-2001.
37.	Ubomba-Jaswa, P.	1977	Uganda	* Some Aspects of Occupational Composition of the Population of Northern Sierra Leone.
38.	Abdel Hameed Balla Al-Nur	1978	Sudan	Urbanization in Sudan and Its Implications on Housing.
39.	Buyeka Florence	1978	Uganda	* Health Care in Uganda.
40.	Dugbaza Tetteh	1978	Ghana	* Levels and Patterns of Mortality in Ghana and Their Relationship to Socio-Economic Conditions.
41.	Quartey Florence	1978	Ghana	* Female Employment Family Size in Ghana: A Case Study of Graduate Females.
42.	Agodzo, P.W. (Miss)	1978	Ghana	* Government Policy, Women's Economic Activities and Demographic Change in Ghana.

\* Work is still going on, on all starred theses.

NO.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF THESIS PRESENTED
43.	Anyinam, C.	1978	Ghana	* Mortality Levels, Patterns and Differentials and its Relations to Socio-Economic Development of the Kwahu District in Eastern Region of Ghana.
44.	Asadalla, E.A.	1978	Sudan	* Study of Future Enrolment in Secondary and Higher Educational Levels in Sudan (1978-2000).
45.	Kankam, E.	1978	Ghana	* Secondary Education in Ghana: 1978-2000.
46.	Lamlan, B.S.	1978	Cameroon	* Population Growth and Housing Needs in Cameroon.
47.	Mabuza, E.S. (Ms.)	1978	Swaziland	* Some Aspects of Mortality in Swaziland: An Analysis Based on 1976 Population Census Data.
48.	Mahgoub, O.G.	1978	Sudan	* Regional Imbalance of Development in the Sudan and its Implications on Population Mobility.
49.	Otor, S.C.J.	1978	Sudan	* Population Growth of Juba: A Case Study of Urbanization in the Southern Region of the Sudan.
50.	Owusu-Banahene, K.	1978	Ghana	* Population Growth and Housing Development in Ashanti Region of Ghana.
51.	Tagoe, E.D. (Miss)	1978	Ghana	* Schistosomiasis and Population Change - A Case Study of Certain Aspects of Mortality, Migration and Health Care in Selected Villages Around the Volta Lake.

\* Work is still going on, on all starred theses.

NO.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF THESIS PRESENTED
52.	Addae-Mensah, J.	1979	Ghana	* The Case of Migrant Farmers to the Western Region of Ghana.
53.	Anarfi, J.K.	1979	Ghana	* International Labour Migration in West Africa: A Case Study of the Ghanaian Migrants in Nigeria.
54.	Bediako, Grace (Ms.)	1979	Ghana	* Participation of Ghanaian Women in the Private Sector: A Case Study of the Occupation of Females in Accra.
55.	Goka, E.E. (Mrs.)	1979	Ghana	* Analysis and Evaluation of the Socio-Economic Effects of the Volta River Project (Akosombo) on Population - Case Study of the Development of Some Resettlement Towns.
56.	Murgan, A.M.	1979	Sudan	* Population Growth and Food Requirements in the Sudan 1974/75-1984/85.
57.	Yeboah, L.	1979	Ghana	* Comparison of Fertility and Mortality Estimates Based on the 1960 and 1970 Censuses and Estimates Based on Survey Data - Case Study of the Akwapims of the Eastern Region of Ghana.

\* Work is still going on, on all starred theses.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY DEGREE PROGRAMME

NO.	NAME	YEAR	COUNTRY	TITLE OF THESIS (TO BE PRESENTED)
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1.	Teklu, Tesfay	1977	Ethiopia	
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2.	Kalule, H.	1979	Uganda	
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Table 2. GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN POPULATION STUDIES: YEARLY INTAKE, PASSES AND FAILURES BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

COUNTRY	1972		1972/73		1973/74		1974/75	
	Intake	Inc(a)	Pass	Fail	Intake	Inc(a)	Pass	Fail
Azania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	3
Gambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ghana	2	0	2	0	2	0	1	4
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	2	0	2	0	5	0	0	0
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	4
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	8	0	8	0	17	1	14	2

Inc(a) - Incomplete  
 \* This student was shot during a riot at the University on the 17th of January, 1975.

Table 2 : (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	1975/76		1976/77		1977/78			
	Intake	Inc(a)	Pass	Fail	Intake	Inc(a)	Pass	Fail
Asania	-	-	-	-	21	1	0	0
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Gambia	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Ghana	6	0	6	0	5	0	4	1
Kenya	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Libya	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	0
Malawi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	3	0	3	0	2	0	1	1
Papa New Guinea	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
Sierra Leone	3	0	3	0	1	0	1	0
Somalia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	6	0	4	2	4	2	4	0
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-	2	0	2	0
Uganda	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0
Zambia	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	24	0	22	2	24	-4	17	-3



Table 2 : (Cont'd)

COUNTRY	1978/79				1979/80				1972/80			
	Intake	Inc(a)	Pass	Fail	Intake	Inc(a)	Pass	Fail	Intake	Inc(a)	Pass	Fail
Azania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Ethiopia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	1	11	0
Gambia	1	0	1	0	2	1	1	0	4	1	2	0
Ghana	8	0	8	0	10	1	1	1	47	2	33	3
Kenya	3	0	3	0	3	1	1	1	10	1	7	0
Lesotho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	0	2	4
Libya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0
Malawi	1	0	1	0	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Mauritania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Nigeria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	0	13	3
Papa New Guinea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Sierra Leone	3	0	1	2	-	-	-	-	16	0	14	2
Somalia	1	0	1	0	1	-	-	-	3	1	1	0
Sudan	3	0	3	0	-	-	-	-	24	3	17	4
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	0
Tanzania	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	10	1	8	0
Uganda	3	1	1	1	4	-	-	-	21	1	15	1
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0	3	0
Zimbabwe	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	0	0	0
Totals	24	2	19	3	22	3	-	-	181	13	132	17

STATISTICS

1978/79 1979/80 1972/80



TABLE 3

M.A. DEGREE IN POPULATION STUDIES COURSE:  
STUDENTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

COUNTRY	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	TOTAL
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Ethiopia	1	3	1	3	1	-	-	-	9
Ghana	-	-	-	2	4	2	5	5	18
Kenya	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Liberia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nigeria	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3
Sierra Leone	1	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	7
Sudan	-	1	1	2	-	1	3	1	9
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Uganda	-	1	1	1	2	1	-	-	6
Zambia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
GROUND TOTAL	3	5	9	10	10	4	10	6	57

Table 4. M.A. IN POPULATION STUDIES COURSE:  
STUDENTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN AND RESULTS OF WORK

COUNTRY	1973 PASSED					1974 PASSED				
	Intake	Results Published	Thesis Under Revision	Thesis Submitted	Thesis Not Submitted	Intake	Results Published	Thesis Under Revision	Thesis Submitted	Thesis Not Submitted
Cameroon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
Ghana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0
Swaziland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0
Zambia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	0	0	0	5	5	0	0	0

	1975 PASSED					1976 PASSED				
	Intake	Results Published	Thesis Under Revision	Thesis Submitted	Thesis Not Submitted	Intake	Results Published	Thesis Under Revision	Thesis Submitted	Thesis Not Submitted
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	2	0	1	0	1
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	0	0	0	-	-	-	-	-
	4	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0
	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	0	0
	9	7	1	0	1	10	7	2	0	1

STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS  
 DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS  
 DIVISION OF WATER  
 100 WATER STREET  
 BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS 02109





Intake	1973-80					
	Results Published	Thesis Under Revision	Thesis Submitted	Thesis Not Submitted	Work Abandoned	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
9	9	0	0	0	0	
18	1	1	1	11	4	
1	1	0	0	0	0	
1	1	0	0	0	0	
3	3	0	0	0	0	
7	5	1	0	0	1	
9	2	3	0	3	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
6	4	2	0	0	1	
1	1	0	0	0	0	
57	27	7	1	16	7	



PH.D. DEGREE IN POPULATION STUDIES COURSE:STUDENTS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

COUNTRY	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL
Azania	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	1	-	-	1
Gambia	-	-	-	-
Ghana	-	-	-	-
Kenya	-	-	-	-
Lesotho	-	-	-	-
Liberia	-	-	-	-
Libya	-	-	-	-
Mauritius	-	-	-	-
Nigeria	-	-	-	-
Papua New Guinea	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone	-	-	-	-
Somalia	-	-	-	-
Sudan	-	-	-	-
Tanzania	-	-	-	-
Uganda	-	-	1	1
Zambia	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	1	2

ECA/POP/RIPS.80/1  
Appendix II

LIST OF COMPLETED AND ON-GOING RESEARCH  
1975-1980

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

- I. COMPLETED RESEARCH
1. "A Population Policy for Employment Generation", NISER, 1975 - C. Okonjo.
2. "Population and Development" Inaugural Lecture Ghana 1975 - C. Okonjo.
3. "Population National Development Planning, Policy Formulation and Implementation - An Exploration of concepts". RIPS Seminar 1976 - C. Okonjo.
4. "The Concept of Development" - C. Okonjo
5. "The Growth of the Liberian Economy and Some Lessons for the Future". - C. Okonjo.
6. "The Task Before You" University of Botswana and Swaziland, 1977 - C. Okonjo.
7. "Population and Employment" Brussels 1977 - C. Okonjo.
8. "New Needs and Areas for the Teaching of Demography" IUSSP, 1977, - C. Okonjo.
9. "Five Years of the Regional Institute for Population Studies - Some Observations". C. Okonjo.
10. "Population Change and Health for All the Year 2000: An Overview" 1978. - C. Okonjo.
11. "The Changing Patterns of Population Growth and Some Consequences for Environmental Policy". - C. Okonjo.
12. "Education for Development: Making Education More Cost Effective and Responsive to National Needs - The Case of the Universities" - C. Okonjo.
13. "Economic Science, Imperialism and Nigerian Development". - C. Okonjo.
14. "Fertility, Morbidity and Mortality in National Development Planning". - C. Okonjo.
15. "Current Gaps and Emerging Trends in Population Research in English Speaking Africa". - C. Okonjo.
16. "Health Care in the West African Countries - The Options for the Next Two Decades". - C. Okonjo.
17. "Elements of a Population Strategy for Development in Africa". - C. Okonjo.
18. "Simulation Field Surveys as a Teaching Method" - C. Okonjo, K.V. Ramachandran and V.Y. Kofie.
19. "Population Projections in Planning - sub national and regional aspects". - K.V. Ramachandran and B. Gyepi-Garbrah.

20. "The Future of School Age Population and School Attendance - Some Aspects in Planning". - K.V. Ramachandran.
21. "Population and Planning". Mauritius 1977 - K.V. Ramachandran.
22. "Errors, Problems and Deficiencies in Data Needed for Socio-Economic Planning". Workshop RIPS, 1977. - K.V. Ramachandran.
23. "An Evaluation and Adjustment of the 1973 census of Libya". Workshop, RIPS, 1977 - K.V. Ramachandran.
24. "Mortality and Life Tables for Libya" - K.V. Ramachandran.
25. "Socio-Economic Structure and Extension Utilization of the Labour Force in Less Developed Countries". - M.R.Z. Vavra.
26. "Population Profiles - Spatial Distribution and Urbanization in Africa" - A.F. Aryee.
27. "Fertility Implications of Contemporary Patterns of Nuptiality in Ghana". I.U.S.S.P. Seminar January 1979 - A.F. Aryee and S.K. Gaisie.
28. "Marital Roles, Labour Force Participation and Fertility in Ghana". P.D.P. Seminar January 1980 - A.F. Aryee.
29. "Manpower Development Strategies for the 80s - The Case of Ghana and Nigeria". Conference of West African Economic Association April 1980 - A.F. Aryee.
30. "Studies on Future Population Profiles". J. Brefo-Boateng.
31. "The Population at Risk - Projecting the Numbers of Households and Families and their Needs Health Care" - B. Gyepi-Garbrah.
32. "Technical Assistance and Training Programmes in Demographic Analysis for Development Planning Aims, Forms and Prospects". - S.K. Gaisie.
33. "Economic Relations Between the European Economic Community and the African Countries". - G.A. Simon.
34. "On Indirect Methods of Estimating Mortality". - K. Venkatacharya and Tesfay Teklu.
35. "The Impact of declining mortality on family dependency burden" - K. Venkatacharya.
36. "Prospects for Further Mortality Decline in Rural Africa". - M.O. Wogugu.
37. "Evaluation of Coverage and Age Data in the 1930 Nigeria Census". - J.A. Ebigbola.

38. "A Comparative Evaluation of Age-Sex Data and Population Projection for Botswana and Zambia". - T. Habtemariam.
39. "Population Projection and Estimation of Housing Needs for Sierra Leone". - A.C. Thomas.
40. "Evaluation of Age-Sex Data for Kenya 1969 Census and Population Projection". - G. Goitom.
41. "Population Growth and Some Aspects of Socio-Economic Implications in Ethiopia". - B. Hadgu.
42. "Inter-Regional Migration and Urbanization in Ghana 1960 - 1970". - A.F. Hamadto.
43. "Estimating School Enrolments in Ghana, 1973-1985". - M. Mesfen.
44. "Indirect Methods of Estimating Mortality in African Conditions with Emphasis on Life Tables". - J.B. Musoke.
45. "Population Growth and Educational Development in the Sudan". - V.J. Nuer.
46. "A Case Study of Mortality Indices and Socio-Economic Conditions in UMUHU OKABIA, Nigeria". - D.C. Anaesiuba.
47. "A Comparative Study of Migration and Urbanization in the Western Area of Sierra Leone - Determinants and Consequences of Migration and Characteristics of Migrants". - E.K. Campbell.
48. "Morbidity and Causes of Death in the Western Area of Sierra Leone". - G.J. John.
49. "Some Aspects of Fertility in Sierra Leone". - B.U. Sheku.
50. "Fertility Levels and Differentials among the GOLAS of Liberia". - D.J. Siaplay.
51. "Some Aspects of Mortality Indices in Sierra Leone (with special reference to the Western Area)" - T. Teklu.
52. "Some Aspects of Migration and Urbanization with special reference to Rural-Urban Migration in Uganda" - E. Zziwa.
53. "Urbanization and Socio-Economic Development in Ethiopia". - W. Amde.
54. "Population and Health Care in Ghana - An Alternative Health Care Model". - B.D. Asare.
55. "Some Aspects of Mortality Estimates in Zambia". - K.A. Banda.

56. "Mortality Patterns and Differentials in Ethiopia (Urban) and its Relations to Socio-Economic Development". - B. Gebretu.
57. "Future Development of Primary Education in Sierra Leone - 1975 - 2000". - B.C. Harris.
58. "Population Growth and Primary Education in Uganda 2000". - E.A. Kaija.
59. "Mortality Levels, Patterns and Differentials in Sudan". - M.K. Rizigalla.
60. "A Study of Fertility Levels and Differentials in Sudan". - I.A. Seif El Nasr.
61. "A Case Study of the Demographic and Socio-Economic Conditions of the Population (With Special reference to education) in Angiama, River State, Nigeria". - F.A. Amungo.
62. "Education and Employment Prospects of Women in Ghana: A Study of Female Secondary School Leavers in Selected Urban Areas". - S. Gyang (Ms).
63. "Some Aspects of Migration in Some Districts of Northern Sierra Leone". - H. Kalule.
64. "Some Aspects of Mortality in Western Kenya". - Z.S. Muganzi.
65. "Fertility Levels and Differentials in Some Districts of Northern Sierra Leone". - J. Samu.
66. "Population Growth and Housing Needs in Addis Ababa 1976-2001". - Tekle-Mariam.
67. "Urbanization in Sudan and its Implications on Housing". - A.H.B. Al-Nur.
68. "Analysis of the 1973 Census of Libya". The report on this Analysis has been submitted to the Economic Commission for Africa, and the Libyan Government.

#### II. ON GOING RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

1. "Planning for Minimum Human Needs". - C. Okonjo.
2. "Population and Socio-Economic Development in Africa". - C. Okonjo.
3. "Breaking the Constraints of Population Growth on Education in a Liberal Society - Education for a Learning and Self-Reliant Society". - C. Okonjo.
4. "Alternative Development Strategies and Paths for Nigeria". - C. Okonjo.
5. "Population Projections - Alternative Population Projections up to the Year 2000 for various English-Speaking African Countries". - K.V. Ramachandran.

6. "The 1973 Sudan Population. An Analysis". - K.V. Ramachandran.
7. "Notes on Population Policy in Development Strategy". - M.R.Z. Vavra.
8. "Urban-Rural Differences in Economic Activities of West Africa - The Case of Ghana". - M.R.Z. Vavra.
9. "Industrial and Occupational Patterns of Employment in Ghana 1970 Census". M.R.Z. Vavra.
10. "Marriage and Fertility in Ghana". - A.F. Aryee.
11. "Analysis of Survey of Departmental Space Requirements and Survey of Diplomatic Missions" (Nigerian Demographic Survey Project) - A.F. Aryee.
12. "The Migration Factor in Rural Development Strategy - The Case of Ghana". Population Dynamics Programme Seminar Monrovia - A.F. Aryee.
13. "Micro-Simulation Models in Studying Population Dynamics: Experiences from a Developing Country". - K.Venkatacharya.
14. "Man-Environmental Relationships and Migration - West African Migration Patterns in the Framework of Environmental Perception". - E. Burchards.
15. "Case Study on Migration to Nima/Mamobi - Integration of Migrants into the Urban Way of Life". - E. Burchards.
16. "Monograph on Changing Patterns of Household Size and Structure in Ghana 1960-1970". - M.O. Wogugu.
17. "Some Aspects of International Migration in Ghana". - V.Y. Kofie.
18. "The Efficiency of Contraception Among Married Women in the Danfa Rural Area". - V.Y. Kofie.
19. "The Cost of Population Growth". - G.A. Simon.
20. "The Effects of Age Distortion on Mortality Estimates". - T. Teklu.
21. "The Demographic and Socio-economic Aspects of Population Growth in Sierra Leone (with special reference to the Western Area)". - E.W. Boss Cole.
22. "Demographic Aspects of the Variations in Household Size, Patterns and Composition in Ghana, 1960-1970". S.E. Quarshie.
23. "Labour Force Employment in Ghana: A Demographic and Socio-economic Analysis". - E.Y. Boadih.
24. "Some Aspects of Occupational Composition of Northern Sierra Leone". - P. Ubomba - Jaswa.

25. "Health Manpower in Ghana: A Study of Requirements and Supply 1967-1985". - M.A. Sumaila.
26. "Female Employment and Family Size in Ghana: A Case Study". - F. Quartey (Ms).
27. "Patterns and Levels of Mortality in Ghana and their Relationship to Socio-Economic Conditions". - T. Dugbazah.
28. "Some Aspects of Mortality in Swaziland - An Analysis Based on the 1976 Population Census Data". - E.S. Mabuza (Ms).
29. "Population Growth and Housing Needs in Cameroon". - B.S. Lamlen.
30. "Mortality Levels, Patterns and Differentials and its Relations to Socio-Economic Development of Kwahu District in the Eastern Region of Ghana". - C. Anyinam.
31. "Secondary Education in Ghana: 1978-2000" - E.A. Kankam.
32. "Schistosomiasis and Population Change - A Case Study of Certain Aspects of Mortality, Migration and Health Care in Selected Villages Around the Volta Lake" - E.D. Tago (Ms).
33. "Population Growth of Juba - A Case Study of urbanization in the Southern Region of the Sudan". - S.C.J. Otor.
34. "Regional Imbalance of Development in the Sudan and its Implications on Population Mobility". - E.A.M. Mahgoub.
35. "Comparison of Fertility and Mortality Estimates Based on the 1960 and 1970 Censuses and Estimates based on Survey Data - Case Study of the Akwapims of The Eastern Region of Ghana". L. Yeboah.
36. "Participation of Ghanaian Women in the Private Sector: A Case Study of The Occupation of Females in Accra". - G. Bediako (Ms).
37. "Labour Force Migration: The Case Study of Migrant Farmers to the Western Region of Ghana". - J. Addae-Mensah.
38. "Population Growth and Food Requirements in the Sudan 1974/75 - 1984/85". - A.M. Murgan (Ms).
39. "Analysis and Evaluation of the Socio-Economic Effects of the Volta River Project (Akosombo) on Population - Case Study of The Development of Some Resettlement Towns". - E.E. Goka (Mrs).
40. "International Labour Migration in West Africa. A Case Study of the Ghanaian Migrants in Nigeria". - J.K. Anarfi.



III. CURRENT AND FUTURE RESEARCH PROGRAMMES OF THE INSTITUTE

1. Demographic Surveys to Estimate the Initial Population and Future Growth of Nigeria's New Federal Capital City.
2. Analysis of the 1973 Census of Sudan.
3. Studies of Mortality and Morbidity in Countries of the African Region.
4. Methodological Studies on International and Internal Migration.