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### Data collection and analysis

- Promote the development of vital registration, and the analysis of available data, even local data (e.g. cities).
- Make better use of censuses to assess mortality and fertility levels and trends.
- Construct national and sub-national life tables based on robust data (and not on models).
- Add causes of death whenever possible, including hospital based.
- Adhere to strict case definitions and reliable indicators to monitor trends and evaluate progresses towards MGDs.

### Knowledge and theory

- Add contextual information to document demographic trends (e.g. economic development, creation of job opportunities, local dynamics, local situations, political choices, development programmes, etc.).
- Better separate the study of determinants of demographic trends (longitudinal) from that of factors of differentials in demographic indicators (cross-sectional).
- Develop new approaches and concepts to study the complex relationships between population and environment.